

The National Computerized Strike Center in Providence, R.I. has asked the Grinnell Regional Strike Center to provide them with a list of names of Grinnell students willing to organize Anti-war actions in their home towns.

Those interested, please print your name, address (home) and Zip Code. You will be contacted by the National Office later.

NAME

HOME ADDRESS

ZIP CODE

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia

Sherri Muchnick 2048 Locust St.

Springfield

Susan Shimp 443 W. Woodland Ave.

Debbie Greitzer 855 Church Rd.

Levittown

Tom Greenfield 60 Flamehill Rd.

Swarthmore

Kate Johnson 119 Princeton Ave. (After June 1)

Butler

Leslie Davidson 818 East Brady St.
P.O. Box 343

Pittsburgh^h

Pam McFarland 240 Trotwood Dr.

State College ~~of~~ Pennsylvania

Deug Klein 280 Nimitz Ave.

We of the NATIONAL STUDENT CONGRESS feel at this time that it is necessary to dedicate ourselves to ending the war in Southeast Asia and to ending racism, chauvinism, and poverty at home and throughout the world. We are on strike until the following demands are met:

1. U.S. TOTAL IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA AND ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD WHERE THE U.S. IS INVOLVED IN IMPERIALISM AND NEO-COLONIALISM.
2. JUSTICE IN AMERICA: FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS.
- #. STOP ALL UNIVERSITY COMPLICITY WITH THE PENTAGON.

To elaborate on these demands:

1. In condemning United States military, political, and economic aggression abroad we stand in solidarity with the peoples of the world who are resisting this aggression. We know full well that the People's Resistance will not end when the U.S. withdraws only from Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. We will continue to stand behind all of the third world peoples in their struggles against all forms of U.S. aggression both at home and abroad.

2. Political prisoners must be freed. We talk about ending the war; we talk about struggling against racism; we talk about a movement for social change. Some of the strongest men and women in the Movement are prisoners of America. They P. Newton, Bobby Seale, Ericka Huggins, most Black Panther leaders, Los Siete, John Sinclair, brothers who resist the draft, sisters who fight their oppression, and others who struggle against the American status quo. If we become strong and effective, many of us will be arrested and railroaded off to jail. We will be political prisoners. It is imperative that we demand that all political prisoners be freed now.

3. All campuses must completely disassociate themselves from the war effort. This includes individual campus actions against ROTC, counter-insurgency and war-related research, and war recruiting on campus. We must end our complicity with the Pentagon immediately.

WE ARE ON STRIKE UNTIL THESE DEMANDS ARE MET:

All colleges, universities, Junior Colleges and high schools will be closed to "business as usual," so that full facilities of the campuses can be mobilized against the war effort, racism, chauvinism, and poverty. We recognize the right of all staff and employees of our campuses to strike in order to implement our common demands. We demand of the campuses that those who choose to strike not be penalized in pay or job security for their efforts in this struggle.

We urge all men of draft age to resist induction into the military service. We urge continued complicity with these actions by all women of the country.

We support our brothers already in the military in their struggle to internally subvert the war machine.

We recognize a student strike is not enough. Our allies in implementing the demands will ultimately be those who are in the productive process, the workers and unions. When they unite together in a national work stoppage, we will emphatically support and stand with them in their effort.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

The vote of approval of these demands by any campus only obligates the campus to support the general ideas within the framework of these demands. Each campus has full autonomy in deciding the method and degree of intensity with which they attempt to bring about the realization of these ideas.

The following is a personal letter from Mr. Don Luce to John W. Lewis, Professor of Political Science at Stanford University, depicting the atrocities perpetrated on South Vietnamese Students who protest the war. Mr. Luce is the former director of International Voluntary Services (IVS) in Vietnam. After serving with IVS from 1958-1967, Mr. Luce resigned in protest. He returned to the United States where he co-authored Vietnam: The Unheard Voices and worked with Professor Lewis at Cornell. Having obtained honorary citizenship in South Vietnam, Mr. Luce returned in late 1968. He is currently working under the aegis of the Coordinating Conference for Reconstruction in Vietnam, an autonomous conference called into being by action of the Division of Inter-Church Aid of the World Council of Churches.

May 1, 1970

Dear John,

I don't know if I sent you either of these things before or not. I'm sure I haven't the Sapper thing.

I'm most upset about the torture of students here...some of these friends of mine. Very bad things. Mrs. Cao Thi Que Huang, high school teacher, was tortured naked in front of policemen who drank whiskey and cheered whenever an especially spectacular form of torture was used. Do Hau But's fingernails are blackened from having pins driven underneath; he's almost deaf because soapy water was put in his ears and his ears were beaten; lighted cigarettes were extinguished in the nipples and sexual organs of several.

A group of us tried to talk to Ambassador Bunker about the repression---and especially use of U.S. equipment in carrying it out (the tear gas is made in Saltsburg, Pennsylvania by Federal Laboratories Inc.). He refused to talk to us and sent us to Ambassador Berger. He refused to talk to us and sent us to Youth Affairs. They refused to talk to us and sent us to Public Safety. We decided not to see Public Safety.

John Woodruff has a good account of the torture of students on the front page of the Baltimore Sun, April 24. I sent a report to the World Council in Geneva which they released in Neutoric. There are still several students in jail and we don't know what is happening to them.

My friend, Mr. Duong Thang, who I wrote about in the New Republic was just released.

Some of us write so much about the prisons, but somehow I feel compelled to write to as many people as possible so that as much pressure as possible will come from as many places as possible to end it.

Best regards,

Don

THE NEW STAGE IN INDOCHINA AND THE ROLE OF CHINA

Many in the United States think that the fall of Prince Sihanouk, the rise of a pro-American regime in Cambodia and the American intervention in Cambodia to somehow clean out what have been called enemy sanctuaries means that the balance of forces in Southeast Asia is turning in America's favor. The real situation is quite the opposite. The United States faces a significantly changed context of conflict; it is faced, in fact, by a United Front of the Indochinese peoples backed by a Communist China whose role in Indochina is increasing.

Over the past five years Chinese participation in the Vietnamese war has been limited at least partly by its concern with internal problems during the Cultural Revolution and partly by the limited nature of the war. The Cultural Revolution has now reached a stage of consolidation, however, and the Chinese are consequently more able to play a role in a conflict which looks like spreading across the whole of Indochina. Peking has expressed strong support for Sihanouk in his attempt to overthrow the military regime of Lon Nol in Cambodia and has hailed the conference of Sihanouk and the leaders of North Vietnam, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, and the Pathet Lao as heralding a "new stage" in the war against the United States. The facts that this conference was held inside China and was attended by the Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai -- as well as Prince Sihanouk's place of honor at the May Day celebrations in Peking, where he was entertained by Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself -- underline the seriousness with which the Chinese view the escalation of the war in Indochina.

Over the past few months, moreover, the Chinese presence in Laos (where they are building a road by agreement with the Laotian Government) has been beefed up and it now dominates the two northwestern provinces of Laos. According to American diplomatic sources there are 6,000 Chinese troops in Laos; according to Asian diplomatic sources there are nearer to 20,000. Attacks on Chinese residents in Cambodia by followers of the Lon Nol regime, which have accompanied massacres of Cambodian Vietnamese, have not gone unnoticed in the Chinese press.

Though the direct intervention of Chinese combat troops is unlikely, the new stage provoked by events in Cambodia has increased the risks of a general conflagration in Indochina. President Nixon is naive if he thinks he can teach the enemy a lesson of some kind by escalating -- without provoking a counter-escalation. Rather than facilitation the Vietnamization program and the withdrawal of U.S. troops, American actions in Cambodia merely provoke increased enemy counter-pressures, a uniting of Indochinese political forces against the U.S., and increases the possibility of a greater Chinese role, probably in the form of support troops in Laos or North Vietnam -- troops which would release indigenous forces for the battlefield against the Americans.

The situation has changed in Indochina. No longer is it possible to any with confidence that so-called limited American actions will result in a limited fight.

Sources of information: New York Times
Authors: Committee of Concerned
Asian Scholars

SIX SURE WAYS TO MAKE
P.E.A.C.E. INEFFECTIVE

1. When talking to someone, don't listen to him. Talk him down. Interrupt him. Render him speechless.
2. Put down older people. Consider them out-of-it, hopeless, beyond communication. Remind them often that youth will defeat them.
3. Become an "expert" on Vietnam, Cambodia, Communism or what have you. Assert your expertise by using big words, the jargon of government or peace movements. Make people feel ignorant.
4. Get into rousing arguments. Make a debate out of everything so that you can win.
5. Be sure you win everyone over. Stick it out doggedly so that you can claim victory.
6. Spend a lot of time defending today's students.

-----Other ideas you may want to write in.

SIX WAYS TO MAKE P.E.A.C.E.
EFFECTIVE

1. Listen to people, regardless of their views. Try to identify where they are regardless of issues.
2. Accept that all ages are involved in today's crises. Remind them often that an alliance will be needed for peace.
3. Get all the facts you can. Do clearly recognize that you are expert. Don't apologize. Just state ~~EMM~~ the issues as briefly and openly as you can, respecting the people you meet.
4. Discuss don't debate. There's a vast difference between the two. Make issues the center, not your winning.
5. Recognize that you can't win everyone over. Some people are just like to argue. Move on.
6. If needed, explain student involvement and then move on to basic issues.

DID YOU KNOW THAT - - -

- 64% of all taxes are federal taxes.
- 55¢ of every U.S. tax dollar goes for the War and military spending.
- The amount of money spent on war and military preparations rose from \$49.9 billion in 1964 to \$80.7 billion in 1968.
- The Vietnam War has been costing us \$750 per second. That is, \$45,000 per minute. \$2,700,000 per hour. \$64,800,000 per day. Almost \$24 billion annually during the last several years.
- 15¢ of every tax dollar goes for the combined costs of health, education and welfare. President Nixon vetoed the \$19.3 billion HEW bill as inflationary. Four days later, he approved the new defense budget: \$74 billion "non-inflationary dollars".
- We have spent ten times more on the Vietnam War than we have spent in our entire history for public higher education or police protection.
- The \$377 million appropriated to begin construction of one nuclear-powered aircraft is equal to the cost of the Head Start program.
- The \$500 million to test a new Navy plane to replace the faulty F111B is almost twice the cost of the Job Corps for one year.
- The \$8 billion budgeted for research and development of new weapons is more than twice the cost of the Medicaid program.
- 90% of all weapons systems cost more than the resources estimated when lobbying for their approval.
- In 1968, more was spent on weapons systems subsequently abandoned than was spent on education in 1969 (about \$10 billion).
- The amount spent by the Pentagon on public relations rose from \$2.8 million to \$28.9 million during the 1960's. But the government is mindful of costs. It has prohibited spending on publicity by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
- U.S. income taxes are at the highest level in our history. So are tax loopholes—more than \$50 billion has evaded the government in this way.

-We have spent one trillion and three hundred billion dollars for defense since W.W. II. Yet Defense Secretary Laird says that without immediate appropriations for the ABM, we will be a second rate power in 5 years.

-The Vietnam War will have cost \$110 billion dollars by the end of fiscal 1970. The cost multiplies threefold in terms of future veteran's benefits and payments on the national debt.

-The government levied a 10% tax surcharge in 1967 to pay for the Vietnam War. The surcharge, like the War, is still with us.

WHAT ARE YOU PAYING?

Start with your 1970 Federal Tax \$ _____

Subtract about 45% of it \$ _____

The remainder is YOUR SHARE OF DEFENSE AND RELATED SPENDING \$ _____

Now subtract 2/3 of this amount \$ _____

The remainder is YOUR SHARE OF THE COST OF VIETNAM \$ _____

Or, start with your income after paying all 1969 federal, state, and local taxes \$ _____

Compute 6% of it---That's what INFLATION cost you last year alone \$ _____

Look at it this way. Assume you earned \$150 a week before taxes in 1969. and

Assume you got a 5% raise on 1/1/69 \$ + 7.50

You lost each week in INFLATION \$ - 9.00

And you lost to the 10% war SURCHARGE TAX imposed in 1967 \$ - 1.50

\$ - 3.00

So, at the end of 1969, you suffered a NET LOSS OF \$3.00 PER WEEK IN YOUR STANDARD OF LIVING.

War in Vietnam Equals Hard Times at Home



The politicians have been telling us that America is pulling out of Vietnam. Now we're discovering we've been tricked in-

to another war in Laos and Cambodia. There's no telling how much it will cost, but it is easy to see who's paying for

We Pay in Inflation

WE PAY IN INFLATION

Prices have soared 18% since 1965. In spite of wage hikes, workers' buying power has dropped 3% since then.

Of course, politicians and businessmen are trying to make the public believe that the real reasons for inflation are higher wages and demands by workers. But even the Wall Street Journal admits that this is baloney. They say: "The upturn in factory prices began in 1965 and is still going on...profits began rising long before prices. And unit labor costs actually were declining slightly at the time the price rise got underway."

The reason for this is not hard to discover: 1965 was the year in which the escalation of the Vietnam war began. We spend \$22 billion a year for Vietnam. This is a waste. It means that fewer real goods and services are produced, but people still want to buy them, so prices rise.

The real benefit from higher prices went to corporate profits. During the 1960's, after-tax profits rose 160% faster than the weekly take-home pay of the average wage-earner.

We Pay in Taxes

Back in 1965, 11% of workers' wages and salaries were withheld for federal taxes. In 1970 the government will withhold 16%. We might feel better if everyone was carrying a fair share of the tax burden. But workers are carrying most of it.

Politicians say that taxes are so high because of welfare and public services. The facts show that's just a smokescreen: Only 2.3% of the 1970 federal budget goes for public aid. Only 14.5% of the federal budget goes to all health, education, and welfare programs. Nearly five times as much -- 70% -- goes for wars past and present.

Even the poorest people, earning less than \$3,000 a year, paid \$1.5 billion in federal taxes -- equal to the total cost of the war on poverty.



You earn \$5-7,000, you pay 33% of your income.

You earn \$7-10,000, you pay 32% of your income.

You earn \$10-15,000, you pay 31% of your income.

You earn \$25,000 plus, you pay 28% of your income.

It's hard to believe, but if you count all taxes -- federal, state, and local -- ordinary families earning \$5,000 to \$15,000 pay a higher tax rate than the rich, earning over \$25,000. Here are the figures from Senator Young!

We Pay in Unemployment

Unemployment is on the rise. In February 1969, it was 3.3%. In September, 1969 it was 4.0%. By February 1970 it had hit 4.3%. Currently it is 4.8%. Many economists are worried that unemployment will rise to 6.0% in the near future. And these layoffs are not an accident. On the contrary, they are a deliberate policy. In an interview in U.S. News and World Report, Dr. Arthur Burns, Nixon's chief advisor on domestic affairs, said that to bring galloping inflation under control would "require stern measures of restriction and they will bring with them unemployment -- probably on a large scale."

It is not hard to find the reason for this. The real cause of the galloping inflation is the \$22 billion the government is spending each year for the war in Vietnam.

