

HILL WHISPERS

SPECIAL EDITION

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STUDENT PUBLICATION "

MORATORIUM GROWS: NATIONWIDE PROTEST

From three young men with an idea over the summer, the Vietnam Moratorium Committee now has an office staff of 50 or 60, all of them under 25 years old, operating out of the entire eighth floor of an office building in Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C.. In their own cluttered way, they are organizing with precision what is expected to be the largest-ever nationwide student protest.

The idea for the moratorium began last spring after Jerome Grossman, a Boston businessman and president of the Political Action for Peace organization in Massachusetts, proposed a "general strike" against the war. Sam Brown, who had coordinated the student canvassers for Senator Eugene J. McCarthy in the New Hampshire Presidential primary last year and who was a fellow at Harvard's Institute of Politics last April, met several times with Mr. Grossman. He liked the idea of political action against the war, but not the threat of a strike. Mr. Brown and two of his friends- David Hawk, a former member of the National Student Association staff, and David Mixner, another member of the McCarthy campaign staff- changed the term used for the movement from a "strike" to the less inflammatory "moratorium" and moved to Washington. Mr. Brown brought his lists with him to Washington. There was list of student contacts and a list of people who had contributed to liberal causes in the past. There was a list of community organizers and a list of faculty members who had signed antiwar advertisements.

For weeks, the three young men telephoned people around the country. By this weekend, the effort had mushroomed into a massive national demonstration. Last week, 17 Senators and 47 House members endorsed the day of protest. Even Representative Rogers C.B. Morton, the chairman of the Republican National Committee, told a group of university students here, "I'm for the moratorium." Mayors in many communities decreed special observances, schools and colleges either canceled

Classes for the day of scheduled rallies and Vietnam discussions, churches planned memorial services for Vietnam dead, and doctors, lawyers, and businessmen's organizations pledged their support for the moratorium.

Two factors in recent weeks seem to have been the catalysts that turned the student movement into a national movement. The first was President Nixon's statement at his news conference Sept. 26 that under no circumstances will he be affected whatsoever by anti-war protests. The statement seemed rigid and callous to many Americans who are deeply opposed to the war. The second factor was the realization by liberals that the protests would be in the style of peaceful vigils rather than violent clashes with the authorities.

Now the major concern of the organizers of the moratorium is whether the impetus can be maintained after Oct. 15. They are planning for two days of demonstrations next month, probably Nov. 13 and 14 and three days in December.

Condensed from the New York Times

To the students of Cobleskill:

For some time my inclination was to remain neutral about October 15. Recently, however, I have come to the conclusion that I must let you know of my complete sympathy with the objectives of this day.

In my history classes, we have had occasion to note a possible connection between certain passages in the Sermon on the Mount and the expressed philosophy behind Moratorium Day. If you are indeed "peacemakers" who will conduct yourselves and press your opinions in the spirit of that document, your actions will rest upon firm foundation.

In my opinion, history contains no record of a good war or a bad peace. I strongly support your dignified efforts to bring the particularly unsavory Vietnam conflict to a speedy end.

Howson Hartley

Faculty for Peace Defeated

Be it resolved that it is the sense of this faculty to support a growing and united national effort to end the war in Vietnam, an effort which urges the rapid and complete withdrawal of American forces. The faculty, upon the con-

energies to the problems of population, race, and environment.
Defeated 51 to 39

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Worried About Penalties For Participation

In a press release on Oct. 9th Ralph S. Brown, President of the American Association of University Professors and Bertram Davis, General Secretary issued a joint statement, the final paragraph of which is:

"Specifically, we are of the opinion that whether a ^{student}absents himself from a class or an instructor reschedules a class for this purpose (Oct. 15) is primarily a matter of responsible individual decision. The principles of academic community respect the decisions of individuals as to whether they will participate in the events of Oct. 15th."

This organization is the oldest and largest group of faculty, over 100,000 members, who have been concerned about the academic freedom of professors and now turn their attention to the rights of students.

Information from Mr.

Matt Finkin-Attorney

Member of N.Y.S. Bar Assoc.

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October 15th Support

Members of the Humanities Department go on record publicly as being in support of National Monatorium Day, October 15, 1969.

Passed by vote of 12-1 with two abstentions Oct. 9, 1969

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Morning: 10:00 A.M. Rally In front of Bouck Hall
Speakers: guests, students, faculty
Film
Information Booth: information, petitions

Afternoon: 1:00 thru 4:30 P.M. Assemble in front of Bouck Hall
Community Canvassing: distribution of pamphlets
petitions door to door; areas will be designated
Films all afternoon in Bouck

Evening: 6:15 P.M. See Information Sheets
Meet in respective places for march

Dedication Service: Presentation of wreath and candles for those who have died in wars from Schoharie County.

in town part led by Father Dworak

Walk to Fairgrounds

Speakers: Rich Evans - Head of Peace center

Jim Stewart - Scotia Teacher

Students and Faculty

Peace songs and sing-alongs: March back to
campus.

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