

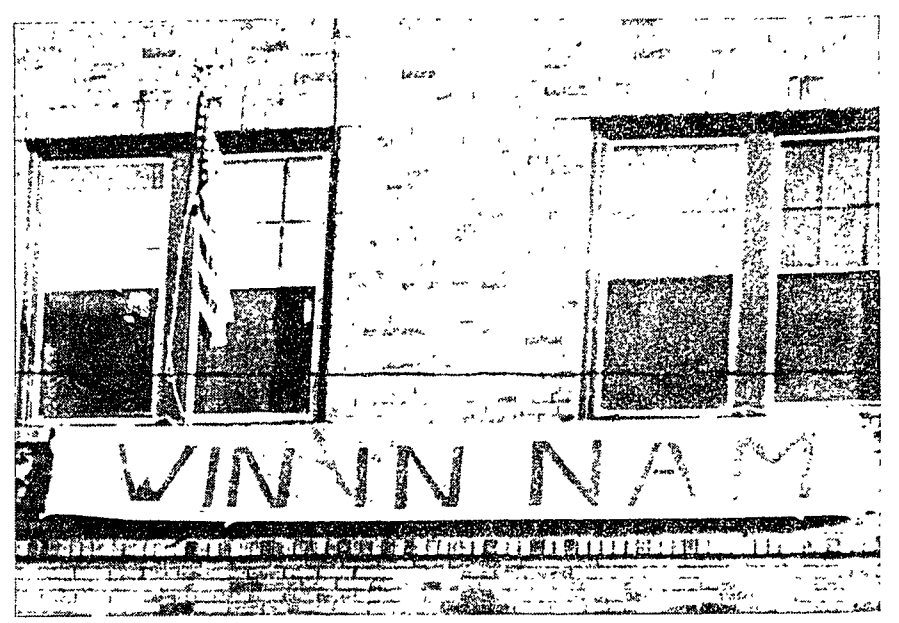
University Marks Moratorium



HUB Jammed for Moratorium Speakers



Milton J. Shapp



Banner Hangs from Apartment in Town

Increasing cloudiness today, high near 62. Mostly cloudy with a chance of showers tonight and tomorrow. Low tonight near 44. Becoming windy and cooler tomorrow, high near 55. Partly cloudy and continued cool Saturday.

The Daily Collegian

Extend the Call
To Nixon's Yard
--see page 2

Published by Students of The Pennsylvania State University

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6 Pages

University Park, Pa., Thursday Morning, October 16, 1969

Seven Cents

March Closes Day of Protest

About 4,000 candle-carrying, singing war protesters wound across campus and through the borough of State College last night to the Garfield Thomas Water Tunnel, capping a day of debate and discussion of the Vietnam War.

The parade, sometimes stretching to a half-mile in length, was led by members of the Coalition for Peace, one of the chief sponsors of local events for the national Vietnam Moratorium. University students, high schoolers, and downtown residents participated. Little boys jogged to keep up with the older folks and some people lost their breath from the effort of singing and walking at the same time.

Student couples and older married couples too held their candles high in one hand while they held on to each other with the other.

The march began at Schwab, after a program featuring the Melvilles ended. It moved down the Mall where it was met by a cruiser car from the State College Police Department. The car, with its red dome light flashing, led the procession up South Allen Street, west on W. Beaver Avenue, down Fraser Street past the municipal buildings,

then turning west on W. College to Atherton Street. The procession then turned north on Atherton to the West Campus Gate, near where the Water Tunnel was located.

As the marchers shuffled up the middle of the streets, traffic was bottled up for blocks or was rerouted. Many persons stood by on the sidewalk, quietly watching the mostly youthful marchers.

Before the march began, the crowd shouted demands that the Viet Cong flags some students were carrying be lowered. After a short scuffle, one of the flags was torn from its staff, and the others were briefly lowered.

But after the marchers began to move down the Mall, the flags went up again.

Among the marchers was University Trustee Jesse Arnette, who walked with his candle inconspicuously near the middle of the procession, and Dean of Students, Raymond O. Murphy.

Concerning the flag incident, a representative of the Coalition for Peace said, "That is exactly opposite to what this march is all about. This is a peace march to end a day of concern over the war, and a Viet Cong flag has no place here."



NEARLY 4,000 turn out to participate in last night's candlelight march to the Garfield Thomas Water Tunnel. The march climaxed a full day of activities in protest of the Vietnam War.

The Protest of the Vietnam War

Speakers in HUB

(The following report on yesterday's Moratorium activities in the Hetzel Union Building was compiled with the help of staff writers Pat Dybbie, Rena Rosenow, Mike Wolk, Cindy Davis, Betti Rimer, Jim Wiggins, Linda Olsheky, Sandy Bazonis and Steve Solomon.)

With more than 5,000 people jamming into the HUB all day yesterday, the Penn State version of the National Vietnam War Moratorium got under way.

While figures on classroom attendance were not available, indications were that at least part-time support of the Moratorium was very strong.

Spot checks on many classroom buildings by Daily Collegian reporters showed that attending levels ranged from full classrooms to as few as four or five students in a class.

Though more than 200 professors cancelled their classes for the day, professors who scheduled quizzes or tests were greeted with full classrooms.

Collegian checks through predominantly Liberal Arts buildings such as Willard and Sparks showed that more students seemed to be absent from those rooms than in the classrooms of engineering, science and agriculture buildings.

In addition, Milton Shapp, unsuccessful 1966 Democratic gubernatorial candidate spoke to an overflowing Schwab Auditorium audience of 1,700.

Many students, along with faculty members and townspeople, also wore black armbands as a symbol of their protest.

But the long, and for most observers enjoyable day in the HUB began yesterday morning at 8:30.

Streams of anti-war folk music greeted the earliest participants in the HUB.

Speaking first was Don Shall, chairman of Colloquy. Shall read a statement by Senator J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) in support of the "day of concern."

Fulbright's statement called yesterday's Moratorium a "setting of high standard" and a "reaffirmation of citizens to acquiesce to a war they deem unjust." He rejected Senator Hugh Scott's (R-Pa.) proposed 60-day Moratorium on criticism of President Nixon's action on the Vietnam war. Fulbright's statement also "reiterated growing disillusionment and a swelling of the ranks of dissidents if the President doesn't respond to widespread anti-war sentiment."

Rosemary Schraer, assistant professor of biochemistry, spoke as "a faculty member, a mother, an American citizen and a human being." She charged that the Vietnam conflict is responsible for "starvation and loss of life, curtailing the academic environment, and eroding the fiber of our democracy."

She said, "I salute the young on their day of Moratorium, and I hope your goal is immediately reached."

Don Runa, assistant professor of mathematics and a University senator, condemned "politicians who use their power against the people and force us to gather here."

He referred to the Moratorium as "a town meeting of America," in protest of the broken promises to end the war made by Johnson and Nixon in their presidential campaigns.

Dennis Adams, of the Westerly Parkway Junior High School, spoke on behalf of his fellow students opposing the war. He also read an anti-war poem.

Anti War Movement

Jeff Davidson (1st-journalism) spoke on involvement in the anti-war movement. He claimed that the war will not end soon enough if "we depend on efforts of the government."

"We have an obligation to mankind and our country to end the war now. A movement that pleads for peace has no right to resort to violence," he said.

"Examine your conscience, then do something," he added.

Lee Uperatt, director of student activities, voiced his opinion of the Moratorium format.

"I would now like to voice my support of the non-violent nature of this Moratorium. I think it will be more effective in the long run this way," he said.

Uperatt encouraged audience members to "take some time off from the formal schedule of today's program, and talk to some of the people you know who aren't here today."

Don Bailey, member of the Black Student Union, blamed the war in Vietnam on the "same old, same old, same old" criminals who profit from human misery in our country.

Speaking on the "arrogance of power," he labeled the Vietnam War an "unholy private enterprise propagated by greedy, money hungry, capitalist criminals."

Later, Bailey commented that the U.S. foreign policy is merely an extension of the domestic policy. He noted a cor-

(Continued on page five)

Shapp Hits Vietnam Involvement; Urges 'Sanity, Pursuit of Peace'

By PAT GUROSKY and DAVID NESTOR
of the Collegian Board of Editors

Former Pennsylvania gubernatorial candidate Milton J. Shapp yesterday raised his voice "against the cancer that is Vietnam...to urge sanity in a troubled land."

Shapp, speaking before an overflow crowd of 1,700 Moratorium Day participants in Schwab, said, "Ours is a peaceful protest symbolizing the determination of an aroused people to return the nation to the true pursuit of peace. Our desire is to heal the gaping wounds inflicted upon all of us by this immoral war."

Shapp saluted the youths who organized yesterday's protest and "who have taught their elders a great moral lesson. We should know—but we always seem to forget—that there is nothing so powerful as an idea whose

moment has arrived. And the moment has arrived to get out of Vietnam."

In the speech, which took the form of a direct appeal to President Nixon, Shapp criticized the President for his stand that anti-war protests would have "no effect whatsoever" on present war policies.

'Let Them Eat Cake'

"This statement that there is nothing new you can learn could be almost as fatal for you as Marie Antoinette's 'let them eat cake,'" Shapp said.

He said even if Nixon is not impressed by the Moratorium, other politicians throughout the country will be, and eventually the President will have to listen to Congress.

"The Vietnam protests are bringing progress, so don't let us belittle the results. Consider what has been achieved in just one year

primarily as a result of student protests against the immorality of our Vietnam policies."

Shapp said last year national debate called for stopping the bombing and now the debate is how, and how soon, to pull out of Vietnam.

"Next year if we keep up the pressure and certainly by 1971, we will be debating how we can prevent future Vietnams and the returning GI's will be participating with us. This is our goal," he said.

Save The Nation

Shapp claimed the issue now is not how to save the nation's face but how to save the nation itself.

"We do not lose face by pulling out of Vietnam for there is no thinking person in the world who does not know that we have the weaponry to completely obliterate North Vietnam should we desire," he said.

Shapp said discontinuing the war would be "merely the action taken by a responsible, peaceful nation that realizes that this war serves no purpose."

Discussing the rationale behind the war Shapp said, "If the reason why our soldiers patrol the rice paddies 10,000 miles away is to stop the spread of Communism, then the rulers in Moscow and Peking must be thrilled at our display of stupidity. They have yet to lose a man in the Vietnam war. It is we, not they who are bogged down."

Brighter Future

In a press conference prior to his speech Shapp said "Money wasted in Vietnam could be put to better use in the cities, for education on all levels, fighting air pollution and generally building for a brighter future. These things are impossible until we get out of Vietnam."

Shapp claimed the Vietnamese leader, Nguyen Van Thieu and Nguyen Cao Ky, are "in there for power and money. They have made fortunes at the expense of their people who are desperately poor and U.S. policy follows what they (Thieu and Ky) want."

In his speech Shapp proposed a plan for ending the war. He admitted the plan could sound facetious at first but he claimed that it is based upon a "kernel of sound reasoning."

"Take a sum of money...a very small sum in today's war market like \$2 billion, or

even \$3 billion. Put this money in Swiss or other foreign banks. Then tell Messers Thieu and Ky and the top 500 or so leaders and generals in South Vietnam that this money is theirs - yes, theirs personally - to divide.

To the Riviera

"All they have to do is join Madame Nu on the Riviera or in Rome or Paris and stay out of Vietnam with their families for at least five years. With them gone, it should be rather simple for a new group of leaders in Saigon to sit down with the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese and work out a coalition government," Shapp said.

Shapp said the main flaw in his peace plan is that the leaders in South Vietnam are allegedly already making more money out of the war than they would get out of his plan. "Well, we could always raise the ante," he said.

After a standing ovation for Shapp's speech, Wells Kedzie, assistant professor of labor management relations, took the podium.

Kedzie criticized Shapp's analysis of the war because "it's the one we have all been brought up on."

"This war is not to stop the spread of Communism but to protect the American empire."

Messing With Lives

He asked Shapp, "When is this country going to stop messing around with the world's lives...with our lives?"

Shapp returned to the podium and said the situation would be remedied "when men are in office who realize it is wrong to interfere with other peoples' lives. We have been putting the American dollar before our moral responsibilities."

Shapp again urged the need to get out of Vietnam. "It's bleeding the nation dry, and disrupting everything we are trying to get done. Revolution can come from within the established order without anarchy," he said.

Before Shapp left the podium for the second time two students walked onto the stage and asked Shapp to sign a petition calling for an immediate end to the war. As they unrolled the petition with more than 100 names on it, Shapp commented that it looked like the "Total" and then signed it to the applause of the 1,700 spectators.



AUTHOR JOHN STEINBECK IV, son of the Pulitzer Prize winning author, plays a flute while Crystal Eastin, a repertory who was sheltered in Vietnam, recites poetry. Both took part in the Moratorium activities yesterday morning in the Hetzel Union Building.

Moratorium Day Peaceful; Nation Protests War Effort

By The Associated Press

With black armbands and solemn vigils, in churches, college campuses and commuter terminals, Americans marked Vietnam Moratorium Day with generally peaceful demonstrations against the war.

In Washington, the peaceful activity was marred when violence broke out in front of the White House after a group of youthful black militants, joining antiwar demonstrators, threatened to break into the grounds.

More than a score of the militants converged on the northwest gate of the White House, the main guardpost, and shoved their way into an ironfenced enclosure inside the boundaries of the executive mansion.

Shouting "The day of revolution is here," they carried black crosses, a mock coffin and a Viet Cong flag.

U.S. Park Police unlimbered their clubs and moved in on the group, taking three of the young people into custody.

This touched off a fist-swinging melee that

was quickly brought under control when several dozen uniformed officers converged on the scene and formed a human wall in front of the gate.

Other police officers then formed a cordon and pushed the demonstrators down Pennsylvania Avenue toward the Treasury Building.

Within minutes, officers had cleared the entire length of the avenue in front of the White House — a full block in length.

Across the nation a wide variety of observances, including the reading of lists of war dead, rallies, vigils, marches and teach-ins, drew war opponents of varying political beliefs — militant and moderate, young and old, urban and rural.

Most activity took place on college campuses, cradle of the movement that spilled onto street corners, into churches and even to the gates of the World Series.

Campus demonstrations took a variety of forms. Students at Louisiana State University

(Continued on page three)

Extend the Call

WHAT HAPPENED on campus yesterday was just a small part of something big, as thousands of University students played the local role in the biggest national war protest in the history of the country. In virtually every state, millions of students and citizens expressed frustration with the present U.S. War Policy. And they did here too.

Moratorium Day participants attended the day long series of raps, films, speeches and finally, an Aquarian candlelight parade. Best of all, it was peaceful, the perfect mood for a war protest.

The second beauty of Moratorium Day was the wide segment of community and campus citizens who participated. There were, of course, the usual protestors. But also in the crowds that packed the HUB Ballroom or Schwab were housewives with their pre-school children, professors, high school kids in their maroon Little Lion jackets and probably as many kinds of students as are possible.

ONE WAY OF interpreting the varied participation is that it made Moratorium Day legitimate. Saying it another way, the drawing together of thousands of people, from on and off campus, speaking in a common voice against the war solidified the proposition that the present U.S. Vietnam War policy is not now what the American people want.

Still, there were some counter demonstrations. One student was seen carrying an American flag as he walked to his classes. A window in the life sciences building and buildings downtown displayed American flags in sup-

port of President Nison's stand on Vietnam.

THE COUNTER PROTEST was also healthy, if for no other reason than to demonstrate that the University community is not a monolithic machine screaming for peace. All the pleading for peace that was heard yesterday was a sum of parts. The Moratorium was organized only at the highest levels. What packed the ballroom and Schwab was not a directive from local leaders. It was a personal conviction, repeated thousands of times, that got all those people to suspend business as usual and participate in the Moratorium.

While national policies cannot be made in the streets, people do have a right to assemble peacefully and petition the government for redress of wrongs. The Constitution says so.

BUT REGARDLESS OF the volume or the sincerity of yesterday's call for peace, Moratorium Day must be considered to be only a beginning. The Vietnam War is still going on today and many of the young men who are now students may just be lines on Defense Department fatality tallies next year.

The next step in the popular movement against the war will come on Nov. 13 and 14, when the Moratorium on business as usual will be expanded to two days.

But more important than that, on Saturday Nov. 15, there will be a mass march in Washington to call on the Nixon Administration to face up to past mistakes and speed up the troop withdrawal from Vietnam.

PRESIDENT NIXON SAID he wasn't watching today's activities. But in November, when the people take their grievances to his front yard, it won't be so easy to look the other way.



A Day of Concern; Why Weren't They?

By SANDY BAZONIS
Collegian City Editor

Red-haired, pug-nosed Michael laid his head on his mother's lap. Michael, who couldn't pronounce his last name, was four years old and very much a part of the HUB Moratorium activities. He laid limply on the floor. His eyes seemed sad. Why must a four-year-old be subjected to a day-long speech fest?

I smiled at him and he sat up and began making faces at me. He picked up a flyer about the march on Washington Nov. 15 and asked me what it said because he "couldn't read." How could I explain it to him? I just told him that a bunch of people were going to Washington for the day.

I turned my attention back to the speakers. They were talking about the grape boycott. This was to be a Day of Concern for the Vietnam War, or so I thought.

Michael moved over beside me and looked up at me with his big brown eyes. "Is this the HUB?" I nodded, a bit surprised that he knew the word HUB. Apparently he had been here before.

I asked Michael if he was listening to the men speaking and he said he was but forgot what they said. I also asked him why he wasn't home playing in the leaves in his backyard.

Another speaker rapped the American educational system. He advocated the abolition of class attendance, dress codes and the grad-

ing system. Why didn't he abolish school buildings too? After he spoke, a group of junior high school students near me stood up and applauded.

What were a group of 13- and 14-year-olds doing at a college Moratorium? One of the boys said being there was part of "participator democracy." He hated war which meant killing. He wasn't facing the draft—why should he worry? But you can be just sick from looking at one picture of killing, he said. Although his parents were in favor of the Moratorium, they didn't want him to come to the HUB activities but he told them that it was his decision to come, so they did not object.

Thirteen-year-old girls usually are preoccupied with boys, grown-up hair dos and clothes, but the one 13-year-old girl with the group said she was at the HUB because she wanted to do something and if she couldn't do anything about the war, she said she should "get informed." According to her, most of the magazines she had in her home were for the war. Here she saw the war from a different viewpoint.

When I went back to my place, Michael and his mother had gone before I had the chance to ask her why she brought him to the HUB and if babysitters had gone out of style.

Leaving the HUB I nearly tripped over two young kids who were playing on the floor near their mother who was listening to the speakers. I shrugged my shoulders and made my way back to the dorm.

On my way back, students, 20 and 21 years old were coming back from classes, playing tennis or leaving the t.v. after the Mets got by the Orioles on a streak of luck. Michael and the others won't be facing the reality of the world for a while yet. But these other "kids" are tomorrow's voters and many are facing the draft. Where were they yesterday?



MISS BAZONIS

Letters to the Collegian Editor

'Addiction to Kill'

TO THE EDITOR: Recently the Collegian (10-8-69) carried a letter by Mr. Baginsky concerning the indispensable contributions of ROTC to the development of today's young collegian and tomorrow's citizen-leader. We, speaking as members of the academic community, feel deeply indebted to Mr. Baginsky for providing us with an internal view of the advantages to be gained by future ROTC graduates enrolling in the program.

The list furnished by Mr. Baginsky is indeed impressive, although incomplete. It is our belief that a fundamental quality which, perhaps because Mr. Baginsky misunderstood it to be a natural drive, was neatly omitted. That crucial quality by our definition is spelled "addiction to kill".

Larry Gansemer
Graduate-Rural Sociology
Lucio Pietrantonio
Graduate-Chemistry

'Conflicting Ideas'

TO THE EDITOR: In his Letter to the Editor on Oct. 11, Douglas Lampo puts forth a series of inaccuracies which were intended to correct my past statements about Society for Individual Liberty.

The first fallacy is Mr. Lampo's denial that S.I.L.'s approach is watered down. Actually a better word for S.I.L.'s approach is ineffective—S.I.L. is trying to reason with and educate those students who don't want to be educated by S.I.L. and refuse to listen to reason. The radicals of the campus left are sometimes quite irrational, so a different and more decisive course of action must be used in some cases.

Also Mr. Lampo says that Don Ernsberger and Charlie Betzko and other Libertarians made the Young Americans for Freedom what it was. When I transferred to this campus Y.A.F. was divided and

without a charter—is this what we should thank Mr. Betzko and Mr. Ernsberger for?

Mr. Lampo also presents S.I.L. as "a movement of a new and radical philosophy" which should indicate that S.I.L. is prepared to make some real strides toward freedom. After talking with some S.I.L. members I found that some of these "new and radical" ideas which seem so important to S.I.L. members are the placing of the state highway systems and the post office under private control because they are part of a threatening, coercive state—do you feel threatened by the post office? Even if it is a good idea to de-federalize the post office, is this problem as important as Vietnam, Welfare, or starvation in Biafra?

Another interesting statement is Mr. Lampo's claim that S.I.L. will undertake programs to oppose international communism. I would like to find out how the immediate withdrawal of our forces in Vietnam, a position held by S.I.L., will oppose international communism. In his letter to The Collegian, Mr. Lampo has proven himself a poor educator and a possessor of conflicting ideas.

Wayne E. White
7th-Liberal Arts-Willow Grove

'Cruder Side of Statistics'

TO THE EDITOR: A strange form of head counting has beset this campus: According to an open letter written by NUC members Richard Rosenberg and Edward Bontempo (Tuesday's Collegian), the alignment with regard to the Moratorium was a very simple affair. If you cancelled your classes on Wednesday, you were for it; if you met your classes, you were against it.

I find this technique on the cruder side of statistics. Many faculty members have agonized over their decision. I don't think anybody with real concern could have reached a decision easily. If there is one specific principle that can be traced through every stage of the Movement from the October 1967 march on Washington to Chicago and beyond, it is the dissenter's right to express himself.

Since the organizers of the Moratorium have chosen the classroom as the arena for their political activism by asking students and faculty to stay away from it, should not the right of the dissenter be respected in that same area? And speaking of the classroom, does not the closing of its doors in the face of the dissenting student deny him his academic freedom as well? The right of dissent — academic freedom — these concepts are said to be held in high regard by NUC.

Who am I to deliver one more empty classroom to the accounts? As a student, I would not have attended class, but preferably by choice rather than by the professor's dictum. I would have resented it — to venture for a moment into high speculation — if President Walker had made up all of our minds for us by closing the University. Yet, I too am appalled by the War and deeply convinced of the necessity to protest effectively against it.

In short, I have a conflict. I can respect those of my colleagues who resolved their conflict by cancelling classes. What I cannot respect is the swarming categorization that those who resolved their conflict the other way have symbolically aligned themselves against the Moratorium and thus, by clear implication support the War in Vietnam.

Teachers and scholars should be the last to succumb to such easy answers for complicated questions. If the revolution is beginning to nibble at its children, Napoleon is just around the corner.

Klaus Friedrich
Assistant Professor of Economics

Support for Administration

TO THE EDITOR: I want it known that I, too, took part in protest on October 15th, the day of Moratorium.

I attended classes to protest the position of my fellow citizens, and to show support for the Administration in Washington.

Franklin D. Dimmick
9th-Secondary Education-State College



A Day of Concern... Just a Start

Successor to The Free Lance, est. 1887

The Daily Collegian

64 Years of Editorial Freedom

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PAGE TWO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1969

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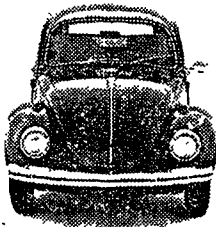
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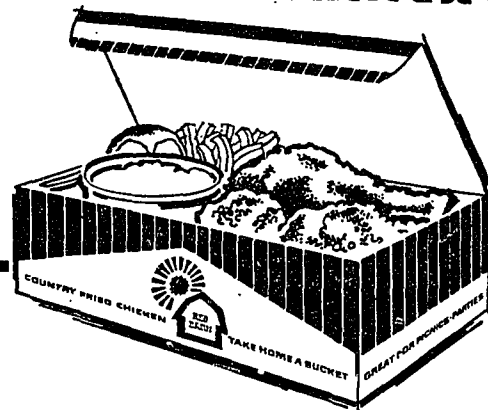
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Nation Protests Vietnam Policy

(Continued from page one)
in Baton Rouge planted small white crosses on the Reserve Officers Training Corps parade grounds. They said the crosses symbolized the nearly 40,000 Americans killed in Vietnam.

All-Night Vigil

Twenty persons stood before a Vietnam war memorial on the Wyoming University campus in Laramie throughout the night despite three inches of snow and 15-degree temperatures.

Observances generally began in a low-key manner. There was a brief flurry of excitement in Portland, Ore., when about 400 college-age youths blocked the entrance to the armed forces induction center. A dozen helmeted police clashed with the demonstrators and one man was seized. Most center personnel remained outside. Later, police rushed 30 inductees into the center through a back door and seized another man in a scuffle.

Opponents of the moratorium countered with their own demonstrations—picket lines, burning headlights and flag raising ceremonies—and verbal denunciation of the moratorium. The national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Raymond A. Gallagher said, "Every step the marchers take will cost one American life on the battlefield."

In New York City, Mayor John V. Lindsay,

who proclaimed the day a day of observance and had City Hall draped in black and purple mourning, told a crowd of 1,000:

"Anyone who says this demonstration is unpatriotic does not know the history of his own nation. This form of dissent is the highest form of patriotism."

The flag also flew at full staff at Shea Stadium where the New York Mets met the Baltimore Orioles in the fourth game of the World Series. Outside, youthful demonstrators handed out antiwar leaflets.

Also in Washington, where congressional opponents of the war failed to keep the House in session all night long, the business of government went on pretty much as usual.

Spock Speaks

Dr. Benjamin Spock who has long since declared a moratorium on baby talk to speak his mind on Vietnam, drew a coffee-break crowd of several hundred to a sidewalk rally outside the Office of Economic Opportunity.

There, he denounced President Nixon's recent moves toward peace as "deception obviously designed to quell protest."

At the White House, Nixon carried on a full schedule unrelated to the moratorium. His activities focused on Latin American policy and efforts to curb inflation.

Press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said Nixon

was keeping informed about the moratorium through news media reports and "normal staff discussions."

Sharply contrasting views were expressed by several congressmen.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., said the United States should announce "an irrevocable decision" to withdraw ground combat troops from Vietnam within one year and other forces by the end of 1972. His speech was prepared for the World Affairs Council in Boston.

Arthur J. Goldberg, former Supreme Court justice and U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, proposed a possible three-point plan for action in Vietnam, including the ordering of

all American forces to cease offensive military operations. His speech was prepared for a meeting of lawyers in Washington.

Moratorium Opposition

U.S. Rep. Sam Steiger, R-Ariz., disagreed. In a letter addressed to President Nixon he urged congressional support for a sudden, major escalation of the war as a means of ending it.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., 1964 GOP presidential nominee, criticized today's demonstrations, saying they "are playing into the hands of the people whose business it is to kill American fighting men." His speech was prepared for the California Federation of Republican Women in Anaheim, Calif.

Keddie's Mother Visits Son; Attends Protest Speeches

By RENA ROSENSON
Collegian Staff Writer

For her first journey east of Texas, Mrs. Hamilton Keddie, mother of Wells Keddie, assistant professor of labor studies and speaker at yesterday's Moratorium activities, chose to visit State College.

Mrs. Keddie, who came from Tucson, Ariz., to visit her son and her four-year-old granddaughter Heather, said she chose this week for her visit because "Wells said this is the most beautiful time of the year in State College."

Mrs. Keddie arrived in time for not only the beautiful appearance of State College, but also to watch her son in his part in the Moratorium activities.

Keddie spoke at the teach-in in the HUB Ballroom and responded to Milton Shapp,

former gubernatorial candidate, who spoke later in the afternoon. In both speeches, Keddie denounced the Vietnam War, and in his second speech asked specific questions of Shapp, who also favors withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

Mrs. Keddie said she approves of Keddie's activities. "I think he has the right idea, and I think he has the right to act on his ideas," she said. She said she likes Shapp very much, too. He is on the right side and his answers to Keddie's questions were good, according to Mrs. Keddie.

Concerning the Vietnam War, Mrs. Keddie said, "I think we should pull out. And it is the youth who are going to be heard."

Mrs. Keddie said she has no relatives who have been in Vietnam, but her son, Wells, was in World War II, and her

youngest son was in the Korean War.

She said she believed that World War II was justified and she supported it even though she had a son participating in the war.

But she said she does not feel that the Korean war was anymore justified than the Vietnam War.

"I was the kind of mother who wrote letters to her congressman protesting the Korean War. Of course, it didn't do any good, but I did express my opinion," she said.

"The Vietnam War is similar to the Korean War, but it is even more tragic, especially since it is the Korean War repeated so soon after that war itself," Mrs. Keddie said.

GI's Wear Anti-War Armbands in Combat

SAIGON (AP) — The nationwide anti-war demonstration in the United States caused a ripple but apparently no waves yesterday among the half-million American troops whose presence in South Vietnam was at issue in the Moratorium Day protest.

The only battlefield protest reported was the wearing of black armbands by members of a platoon of U.S. infantrymen on patrol near Chu Lai, some 360 miles northeast of Saigon. There was no way of knowing immediately, however, if there were similar anti-war expressions by other GI's scattered throughout the country.

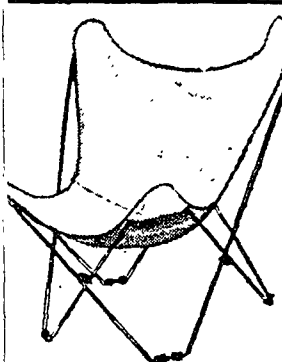
Associated Press photographer Charles Ryan said more than half of the 30 men in one American Division platoon wore the anti-war armbands and the platoon leader, 1st Lt. Jesse Rosen of New York City, told him, "It's just my way of silently protesting. Personally, I think the demonstrating should go on until President Nixon gets the idea that every American should be pulled out of here now."

Rosen's platoon is from Charlie Co., 1st Battalion, 52nd Infantry, 198th Light Infantry Brigade.

The acting commander of the American Division, Brig. Gen. Howard H. Choke, of Breunsville, Va., said last night that he "didn't know enough about the incident to discuss it at this time."

Earlier in the day, Rosen's men had killed two Viet Cong, one a woman armed with a Chinese-made rifle. Four troopers in an adjoining platoon were wounded by a grenade booby trap.

A group of 20 American civilians assembled at the U.S. Embassy to deliver a petition with three signatures calling for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam.



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Prof Presents Paper

Gary A. Kochenberger, assistant professor of management, presented a paper Oct. 1 at the Institute of Management Science held in Atlanta, Ga. The paper was entitled, "Geometric Programming with Degrees of Difficulty and Loose Constraints."

The student chapter of the Pennsylvania State Education Association will conduct a membership drive beginning Monday and continuing

through Friday. Memberships will be accepted from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on the ground floor of Chambers.

A meeting of the State College Slide Club will be held at 7:30 p.m. Monday in 105 Ferguson.

The Model Airplane Club will meet at 7:30 p.m. today in 232 Hammond.

A week-long management workshop on "The Dynamics of Supervision" sponsored by the Continuing Education Division will be held next week at the Holiday Inn in King of Prussia.

The objectives of the workshop are to help key supervisors develop the knowledge, understanding and skill in supervision and management which can result in greater productivity in their jobs.

Space Postpones Defense Series

Due to space limitations resulting from Moratorium Day coverage, today's third installment of U.S. Department of Defense-sponsored research at the University will appear tomorrow.

W-QWK

fm, ninety-seven

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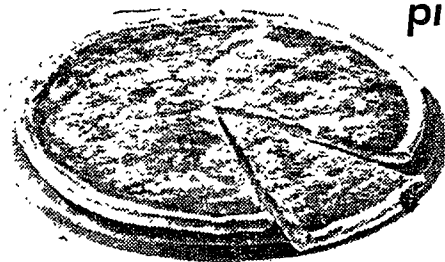
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Campus Interview Dates: October 29, 30, 1969



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Youth Across the State Join in Moratorium Day

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Moratorium Day carried the antiwar voice of thousands of concerned young people yesterday from the college campuses and high school auditoriums into the streets of big cities and small towns across Pennsylvania.

Except for minor, isolated incidents it was a peaceful protest in support of peace and total American withdrawal from Vietnam.

Boys and girls, mostly in their teens and twenties, booted classes, often in concert with their teachers, to participate in a wide variety of Moratorium Day activities.

There were marches, rallies, teach-ins, silent vigils, songfests, prayers, assemblies, tree plantings, picketing, door-to-door handbills, reading the roll of war dead, and planting wooden crosses.

Adults joined them and adults opposed them. It was a day of mixed and strong emotions.

The Philadelphia Bar Association said those who participated in the Moratorium did so as "a matter of personal conscience" and "recognized their right to do it, just as it recognized the right of those who disagree with them to express their disagreement."

The scene was made by every kind of person. Bearded, barefoot, dirty hippie-types, blacks and whites, marched arm-in-arm with well-dressed, clean-shaven executives, matrons and high school kids.

The biggest turnouts were in the state's biggest cities, in Philadelphia where war opponents were estimated at 50,000 and in the Pittsburgh area where around 4,500 participated.

War supporters, accusing the students of "treason" and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, countered by displaying the American flag and by driving with headlights shining.

Police were noticeable in large numbers wherever demonstrators gathered, but had little action except to keep the traffic from getting too tangled.

A firebomb caused minor damage when tossed through the window of the U.S. Navy's Ordinance Research

Laboratory near the Penn State campus at University Park. No one was hurt.

An egg struck a newsman interviewing a Philadelphia councilman outside City Hall. Police said it probably came from a crowd of people jeering marching war protesters.

Signs were the main protest weapon carrying messages like "Enough," "Stop the Slaughter," "War Destroys People," "Peace Now," "Lyndon Banes Nixon," "Damn the Draft," and "Let's Get Out."

Three Philadelphia physicians, two of them who said they had served in the war zone, tacked signs on crutches which read, "Vietnam is our worst malignancy."

The focus of the Philadelphia Moratorium was at a rally in John F. Kennedy Plaza, across the street from City Hall. Here more than 15,000 gathered to hear speeches and songs and to watch scores of young men turn in what they said were their draft cards.

The crowd was swelled by nearly 5,000 students from the University of Pennsylvania and Drexel Institute of Technology who marched 25 blocks to the rally. Some said it was the biggest antiwar demonstration in the city's history.

The University of Pittsburgh attracted more than 3,000 on campus, and this grew for a march to Freedom Corner in the steel city's black neighborhood where blacks recently organized a construction job demonstration.

"This is the first time the city of Pittsburgh has come together for anything," said one happy Pitt organizer.

Wayne Ryback, a Pitt chemistry instructor, at the request of police, discarded plans to ignite a small jug of napalm.

"Yet we can use it in Vietnam," Ryback said.

Prior to a nighttime march around the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle, students at Dickinson College heard an assistant Air Force Secretary support President Nixon's

current Vietnam policy and step-by-step troop withdrawal.

Philip N. Whittaker, whose daughter is a Dickinson student, said the present program of gradual turnover of South Vietnam's defense to the people offers by far the best chance for the successful conclusion of this tragic conflict.

E. Thomas Cammarota, former eastern vice commander of the Pennsylvania American Legion, replied that "our wars today are made by people, by congressmen they elect. And we have an obligation to obey them. If we don't, this country will turn into small groups fighting each other."

There was heavy student absenteeism in every town where some kind of protest was planned.

In Philadelphia, for instance, class attendance was off between 30 and 50 per cent, nearly five times above normal. Students were told they'd have to make up all work missed, but most teachers, with mini classes, spent the time talking about the war.

Nearly all colleges and universities scheduled "business as usual" but classes were the exception not the rule. Teachers generally joined students in discussions, skipping the regular study and lecture periods.

Police Commissioner Frank L. Rizzo, Philadelphia's tough cop who has earned a national reputation for keeping things under light rein, said he was pleased about the way the thing turned out, almost without a serious push.

"I think I posed for more pictures today than Marilyn Monroe," he said. "It seems everybody wanted to have his picture taken with me—dissidents and all."

"They have cooperated and we have cooperated. We have shown them we were not the monsters they thought we were."

The little pushing there was in Philadelphia occurred far away from the main rally, in front of La Salle College, where members of Young Americans for Freedom objected to

the flying of the flag at half staff. No one was hurt as tempers flared.

All flags at the University of Pennsylvania, on orders of the administration, were hauled half way down as a measure of mourning for the war dead.

But outside the Bucks County Courthouse in Doylestown the flag fluttered in the fall breeze. Its ropes had been tied 30 feet above ground and firemen greased the pole to prevent anyone from shinning up.

The Philadelphians, opposed to the demonstration, hired a plane that trailed a banner across the city's downtown skies which read, "Don't be Fools—America Lives."

And a group of 30 women from Philadelphia's Roxborough area, also disapproving the Moratorium, sent 50 homebaked cakes to the Veterans Hospital to show wounded servicemen someone appreciated what they had gone through.

While the big towns, with their biggest crowds, got the main play the antiwar scene was going strong on college campuses and town squares all over Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, Scranton, Erie, Allegheny, Villanova, Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Haverford, Chester, Oxford, East Stroudsburg, Slippery Rock, Indiana, Wilkes-Barre, Allentown, Bethlehem, Kutztown, Carlisle, Lewisburg, York, Williamsport...

Law students from Temple and Penn set up street corner tables in downtown Philadelphia and had passersby sign more than 1,000 letters to be sent to President Nixon.

Young men and women rode commuter trains in the Main Line suburbs and distributed antiwar leaflets.

Churches and synagogues supported the Moratorium with special services and prayers. And many colleges began the day with antiwar assemblies.

Pitt students planted wooden crosses in an empty lot and sang antiwar songs.

At Temple, about 1,000 students participated at a day long vigil in front of the campus bell tower.

Profs Discuss Economy In Relation to Vietnam

By ROB McHUGH
Collegian Staff Writer

Three members of the economics faculty yesterday presented a view on the economic problems connected with the Vietnam war, past, present and future.

"Is this war really in the economic interests of our capitalistic economy?" Richard Rosenberg, instructor of economics, asked an audience of about 150 people in the Helzel Union Building Assembly Room.

Rosenberg warned it is necessary "to distinguish between benefits to the system at large and to individuals within the system."

The war is "not in the economic interests of the American working class," although it "may be to the advantage of large American corporations and their stockholders," he said.

Rejects Economic Theory

Rosenberg rejected the theory that the United States should maintain the troop force in Vietnam in order to maintain full employment at home. He said this theory has "no basis; the war has not expanded the rate of employment and has led to a rapid rate of inflation."

Rosenberg also rejected the cry often heard from the left, that the Vietnam war is an example of "imperialistic exploitation." Calling Vietnam a country with "no natural resources," Rosenberg said, "There was nothing there (before the war) to exploit or to steal."

"We're taking men, raw materials, machines, all our productive capacity and using these to produce machines of destruction and death," Rosenberg said.

However, Rosenberg denied that the major concern should be the economic losses of the nation. "The crucial fact is that a person has

died, has been killed, apparently without any sane reason for it," he said.

Rosenberg said Vietnam has "made us all into cynics as far as our government is concerned. What is the cost of this to democracy?"

Marvin Rozen, professor of economics, centered on the present problems resulting from Vietnam. Calling the phased withdrawal of troops, as publicly favored by President Richard Nixon, "withdrawal on the installment plan," Rozen said this is a move "to buy time."

Rozen said he did not think phased withdrawal could work because of the time element. "I, for one, am no longer convinced by pleas for time," he said.

"I just don't think he (Nixon) will have the time (to see if his policies will work), and I'm glad," Rozen said. "The strategy of phased withdrawal is bound to flounder."

Viet Cong Can Hang On

Rozen criticized the idea that the United States should continue in Vietnam until the enemy is too tired to fight any longer. He said the North Vietnamese have held on in Vietnam for more than 20 years and "it seems incredible to think they cannot hang on for a few years more."

Irvin Feller, assistant professor of economics, said it would be "criminal to continue this war into the future."

Feller questioned whether the end of the war will bring any additional funds for use in solving America's internal problems. He said the issue centers on "where the American political system is responsive to."

"Unless consistent political pressure is put on our system, there is no reason to believe the end of the war would bring a massive influx of funds to domestic programs," Feller said.

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Protest Speeches Held Trade Unionist Lecturer Gives Factors in War Discontentment

(Continued from page one)

relation between the treatment of blacks in America and the oppression of the Vietnamese people.

"The blacks are trying to develop a mechanism for self-rule as are the Southeast Asians," Bailey said.

Alfred Engel, associate professor of chemical engineering, spoke on the complexity of science in the war effort. "Scientists are not evil in pursuing knowledge," he said "but they must make a moral judgment as to how their work will be used. In this age the whole world is watching."

Morris Shepard, assistant professor of human development, said that "there is nothing more hopeful on the horizon even if we do get out of Vietnam." He explained that the war is just an outgrowth of our present foreign and domestic policies.

Responding to comments that the anti-war movement will benefit Hanoi at the peace table, Shepard said, "I hope that the Moratorium will make the bargaining in Paris more difficult for the U.S. North Vietnam should win; we should not be there bargaining for anything."

Joseph Van Der Kar, associate professor of architecture, called Nixon's "negotiating good faith" a farce. "The government's idea of honorable peace is death for the enemy and victory for us," he commented.

Raymond Avoub, head of the mathematics department, cautioned that unless we end the war now we will "run the risk of breeding a generation which dotes on death and thrives on violence."

Condemning violence and destruction in American society, he said that "we trade in death as readily as in the stock market. We are losing the humanizing power of compassion," he added.

Need for Human Services

Speaking on the need for human services, Edward Ellis, associate dean of the College of Human Development, said priorities are upside down. According to Ellis, we must redirect our efforts from the destruction of human life to its improvement.

William Semple, assistant professor of architecture, expressed complete dissatisfaction with the position the University has taken on the Moratorium.

"Students are sick of being betrayed by universities which align themselves with industrial and military interests," he said.

Referring to University President Eric A. Walker's statement that everyday must be a day of concern, Semple commented, "This is not just an ordinary day of concern. It may be the first day of a new American revolution."

Hal Sudborough, president of the Graduate Student Association, said that although America claims to be an advocate of democracy, it uses violence to achieve its ends. He added that the United States supports military dictatorships which use American dollars for repression.

John Steinbeck IV, a veteran of the Vietnam War and author of the book, "In Touch," described his experiences as a civilian in Vietnam.

Steinbeck was drafted into the Army in 1965 and volunteered to go to Vietnam "because I felt it would be the only bearable place to be." A few months after his discharge, Steinbeck returned to Vietnam as a civilian.

"As a GI in the war, I was very conscious of the war. As a civilian, I became much more involved with the Vietnamese people," Steinbeck said.

He said he became acquainted with a Buddhist monk on

an island in Vietnam, where the only thing he saw was "constant 24-hour prayer for peace."

Steinbeck said that the only war protest he experienced in Vietnam was with the monks at the American embassy and that he finds it difficult to understand the "political raps" going on in the United States.

William Rabinowitz, professor and head of educational psychology, read a letter written by Chester Bowles, former American ambassador to India, which appeared in Tuesday's New York Times.

The letter, which Rabinowitz said was very "impressive," was critical of U.S. foreign policy in Vietnam.

Rabinowitz Praises Walker

Rabinowitz later praised Walker for his designation of yesterday as a "day of concern." "The president has come a long way by declaring this day to be one of concern," he said. "Two years ago, he wouldn't have been able to do this."

Asked what format he would prefer next month's Moratorium to take, Rabinowitz said that the University should declare a day "to discuss and consider in depth our role in Vietnam." He said that both opponents and proponents of the American course in Southeast Asia should speak.

James Ferline, director of the Upward Bound program and instructor in community service, said it was his "obligation" to participate in the Moratorium.

"The groovy thing, I think, is that students are here at all," Ferline said after his presentation. "Our actions here might stir some movement somewhere so we can get the hell out of Vietnam."

"Richard Nixon is dead wrong," Phil Stebbins, assistant professor of history, told the crowd. "He demonstrated an appalling lack of understanding of the definition of democracy."

Stebbins said Nixon seems to believe that a president is only answerable to his people every four years.

"Nixon is committing a sin of arrogance," Stebbins charged. He said he believes that Nixon does not have the amount of public support to carry on for a long time.

Democracy — More Than a Game

"Democracy is more than playing a game, more than speaking in a single voice. Democracy is indeed in the streets because that is where the people are," Stebbins claimed. "Politicians must learn one lesson; they are servants of the people and not their masters."

James Petras, assistant professor of political science, told the crowd that new radical politics must be created in response to the needs of the people. "Nixon ran on the platform of ending the war. Two days ago he said the war would go on for four years," Petras said.

"The GI's (in Vietnam) are with you (the crowd) and I'm not with the political administration," Petras said. "It's important not only to oppose the war, but to call for withdrawal from other parts of the world," he added.

Petras said he views foreign policy in relation to colonialism. "We are repeating European expansion on a world scale," he said. "History repeats itself as a tragedy and secondly, as a farce."

"Our social basis of support is a mercenary army," Petras claimed.

opposition is the second factor Aronowitz said. "What is developing now from the movement to criticize the war in Vietnam is a connection with the total neglect of our cities, the total bureaucracy of our society and 40 million people in poverty without respite. This criticism is symptomatic of something deeper in our American institutions."

By EILEEN McCaULEY and REENIE THOMPSON

Collegian Staff Writers

Large sections of the Establishment are calling for an end to the Vietnam war for three fundamental reasons according to Stanley Aronowitz, trade unionist writer and lecturer.

The "Guardian" columnist said the first factor in the people's discontent with the war is the fact that the "greatest military machine in the history of mankind, supported by an \$80 billion annual arms budget, has been fought to a standstill by a people who have very little."

Must be Something More

"These people certainly cannot sustain us on a technological level. There must be something more," he said. The "something more," according to Aronowitz, is "an intense desire, a burning will for freedom, independence, and self-determination of the people."

A growing mass of popular

Thrown Bottle Causes Fire in Ordnance Lab

A bottle filled with a flammable liquid was thrown through a window of the main laboratory building of the Ordnance Research Laboratory shortly before 2:30 a.m. yesterday.

The bottle landed on the floor of the lab and started a small fire. It was extinguished quickly by laboratory security personnel with only minor damage resulting to the floor.

State Police are investigating.

tragic mistake" but that it is something "inherent in American political, economic and social systems."

He traced the development of the American "manifest destiny" to be the world policeman.

The first time the U.S. had to play "policeman" was in 1898 when Henry Hudson "sold out" the Indians to buy Manhattan, according to Aronowitz. This policy continued with the American frontier heroes such as Davy Crockett, Sam Houston and Sam Austin who actively colonized Mexican territories and demanded that they be annexed to the United States.

"Remember the Alamo" set a pattern for the next hundred years," Aronowitz said.

"Creation of Terror"

"The annexation of territory on the one hand was balanced by the creation of terror on the other," he continued. When new markets were needed for capitalism, Latin America needed protection since it was in the interest of the nation to have those countries friendly

in the cities.

Aronowitz questioned whether a withdrawal from our Vietnam commitment would solve these problems. "The urban crisis was not solved in 1963 when there was no war," he said.

Aronowitz then speculated on the conditions leading to the Vietnam war. He does not believe that the war was "the work of a few dozen government officials, an accident or a

and neutral, according to Aronowitz.

Aronowitz cited other examples of "this white man's burden" including the Open Door Policy in China, involvement in Panama, Nicaragua and other Latin American countries, the attempt to "save the world for democracy" in the world wars and the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Aronowitz said the question before the American nation is whether the "system of corporate capitalism that lies behind the Vietnam war" is one we want to continue to put our faith in. "This notion of top-down control is socially unnecessary and should be replaced by a system of bottom-up control," he said.

He said we should not make the mistake of copying other models of socialism developed in intensely backward countries, because our economy is already industrialized socially.

"We need a new definition of democracy," he said. This new definition could be a kind of socialism — a taking control of our lives, putting control in the hands of the people."

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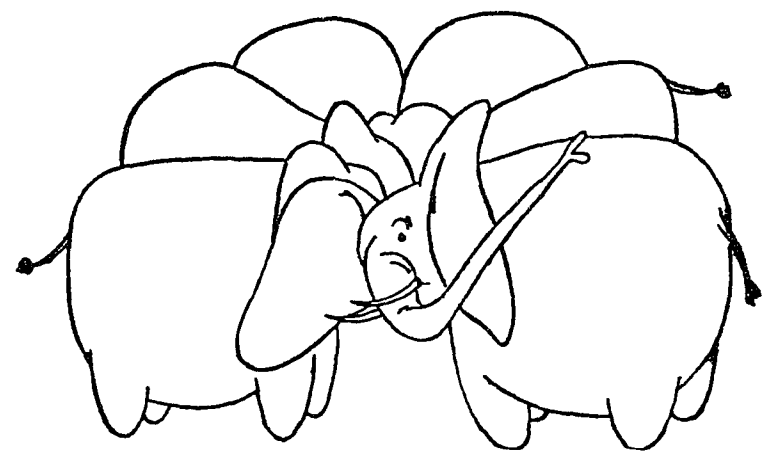
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October 20 - 5:45 P.M.
No Reservations Necessary Pay at the Door
Hillel Members 75c Non-Members \$1.00
Speaker: Dr. Jacob Lorch
Prof. of Sciences, Hebrew U., Jerusalem
Topic: "Reflections of an Israeli Atheist at Mt. Sinai"
The Question of Jewish Identity in the Modern World

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