



Students gathered in the brisk morning air Wednesday to listen to the views of various speakers on the Vietnam war. The teach-in began a day of discussions, rallies and workshops.

Teach-in protests futile war

A peaceful crowd of 300 rapidly expanded in size and enthusiasm at the rally and teach-in programs which started the moratorium observances.

Sitting and standing at the foot of the steps of the Student Union, the crowd was entertained and addressed by members of the college community and interested

parties working for peace in Vietnam.

Collier and Smith began the morning with songs of peace, songs of love, and songs protesting man's inhumanity to man. The duo helped to set the day's mood of brotherhood and non-violent actions.

Following their set were speakers from the college. Rueban Williams, Jack Lovett and Bret Maron all called on the students of Monmouth to participate in the day of observance from their individual standpoint.

Jack Lovett, Student Government Association president, called for a pint of blood from each student in

memory of the many pints of blood which have been shed in the quest for peace.

Bret Maron, president of Students for an Educated Society, stated his organization's

views on the strife in Vietnam. Maron said SES feels that the Vietnam war is a futile, immoral, civil war which must be ended immediately.

Gary Stasse, chairman of the steering committee of the Moratorium, read a statement from State Senator Clifford Case which called for ending the war as soon as possible on President Nixon's terms, and which was in

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Teach-in

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favor of the Moratorium.

Professor Roy Bruder of the Psychology Department, attired in a yellow turtleneck, bluejeans, and a black arm band, sang a protest song composed by Phil Ochs. Bruder, through the words and feeling of the song, pointed out the senseless tragedy of the Vietnam War.

Dr. Gilbert Fell of the Philosophy Department spoke on the obscenity of modern living. "What is obscene is a general with a chest full of medals. A President who will not be affected by what people say is obscene." After drawing many parallels and sifting through many parables, Dr. Fell concluded with the sheer fact that there must be an easier way to obtain peace than through senseless killing.

John Davis, Albert White, Frederik Pohl and Arthur

Weinberg also resounded the ideas that the Vietnam war is a futile and senseless waste of lives. John Davis, Independent Party candidate for governor of New Jersey, called it a "shame that we had to wait for 38,000 men to be killed to remind President Nixon of his promise to bring peace to this country." He stated that we have to deal with the evils of our time, one of which is conforming rather than transforming. Davis suggested to all concerned parties that they take ten minutes of their time in order to write the President, the Congressmen, and the Senators a letter against the war in Vietnam.

Frederik Pohl, a McCarthy delegate from the Democratic National Convention felt that American leaders are now facing consequences of their own blunders. "The terrible truth is that 38,000 men have died in vain, backed by empty promises. I love my country, and when it is shamed, I am shamed. But it would be a shame to let 38,000

or 40,000 or 48,000 more men die for a senseless cause."

Pohl quoted William Sloane Coffin, who said "When good men are asked to die in a bad cause, then silence is treason." His answer to the question, "What are we doing there?" is that it is not democracy or American interests, but the 'terror of American leaders at facing their own blunders.' "We lost that war when we went in there," Pohl said.

Pohl said that the "peace with honor" that President Nixon is trying to attain is honor only for the President. He stated that "Nixon wants honor but he doesn't want the honor of being the only American President to ever lose a war. President Nixon doesn't want to be a loser. We should start by defining peace for the President. Peace is when there is no war."

Albert White, an ex-GI who spoke on the atrocities of the Vietnam war, expressed his belief that democracy in its original and true form is the best form of government the world has ever known. However, he stated that the government in Washington has forgotten this, as evidenced by President Nixon's statement not to be influenced by the Moratorium.

He described the dying, the starving, and the horrible sight that a soldier encounters daily. White feels that the war is immoral. "I saw crying mothers

stand by as we buried food while their children were starving." Yet the army claimed that giving them our alien food could kill them. "Does it matter if these people were going to die from eating or starving?" White moved the crowd with his descriptions of the people of Vietnam and offered for conciliation the quote from the Bible, "I will take the foolish of the world and confound the wisest."

Dr. Kenneth Strunkel, Associate Professor of history at Monmouth, praised the Moratorium. "Today, because of you, Monmouth College has found a student body and this college will never again be the same. I am personally honored to be on the faculty."

He said that a negotiated settlement in Vietnam was not likely because Vietnam has no reason to adopt a settlement on Western principles after America has intervened in their nationalist civil war. There is no honorable way to get out of a dishonorable war. Dr. Strunkel's suggestion that the U.S. give Saigon notice that by the mid-70's the war will be their responsibility. Our responsibility is to leave Vietnam to determine their own affairs if they choose Communism, "so be it."

If the loss of those 38,000 men has aroused the people to a response, then their deaths were not in vain. Dr. Strunkel

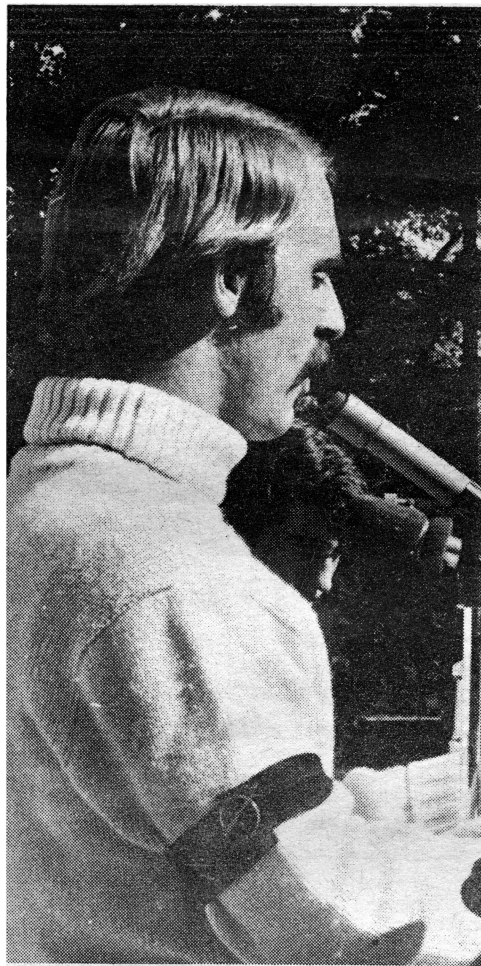
indicated that the U.S. has had many opportunities since 1945 to see not Communism, but Nationalism (under Ho Chi Minh) become the dominant force. The U. S. is arousing the fears of China by encircling it in Southeast Asia and making them suspect that our ambitions transcend forming a stable Vietnam. We are threatened with the loss of a powerful ally in south east Asia - Japan - as the threat of what could only become World War III evolves, he stated. Vietnam has been likened to a Greek tragedy, but no matter how we try, Dr. Strunkel concluded, we cannot play our parts with dignity and nobility. Professor Weinberg of the Economics Department spoke earnestly in favor of the classroom discussions on the Vietnam situation. "If we keep the classroom neutral, where else can the issues be learned and discussed. If the university remains neutral and mute, then it accepts the situation. We owe an obligation to the people to speak out and talk for the people. The classroom cannot remain neutral."

Professor Weinberg feels that we have forced Vietnam closer to Red China by our refusal to acknowledge a force in Asia for the independent, nationalistic state. He stated that we should be working in Asia for a sound prosperous government, and leave the Vietnamese to settle their own problems.

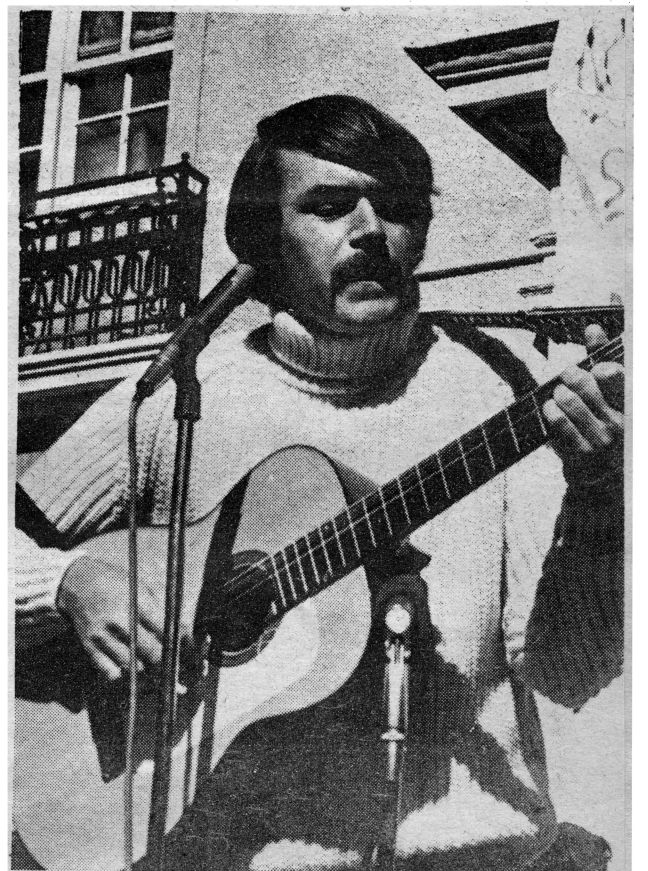
*and it began with
collier & smith and...*



*chairman
gary stasse and...*



*singing prof.
roy bruder...*



our own rev. dr. fell...



*candidate
john davis and...*

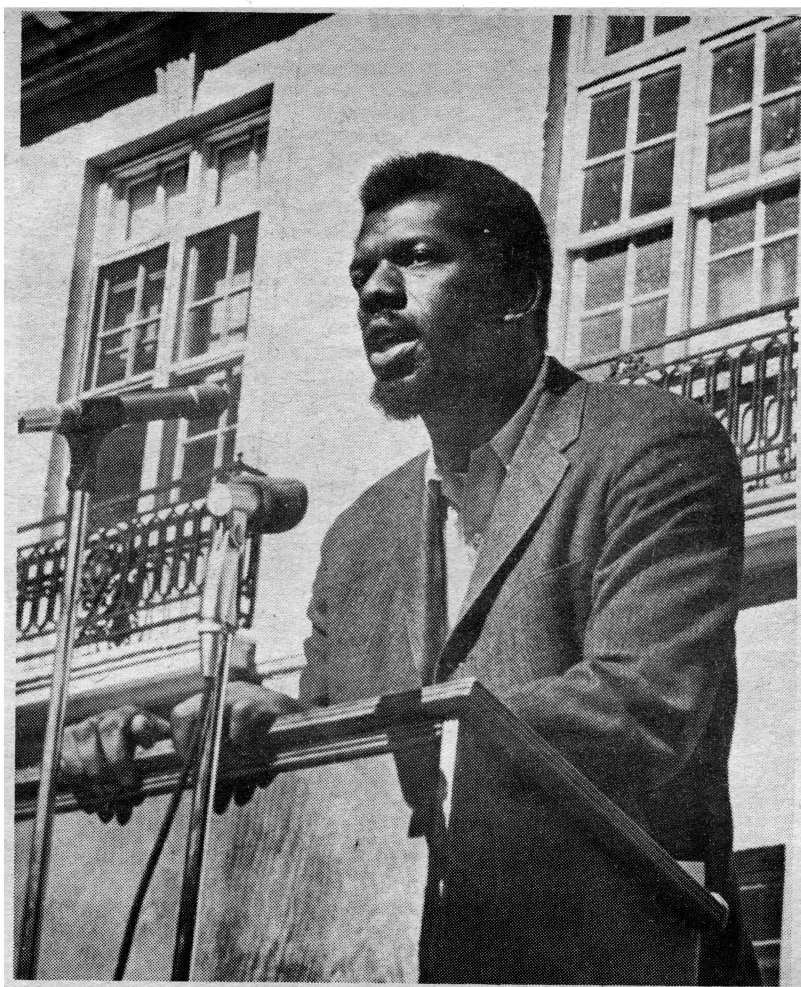


galaxy editor pohl and.





history's dr. stunkel...



vietnam veteran white and...



our own.

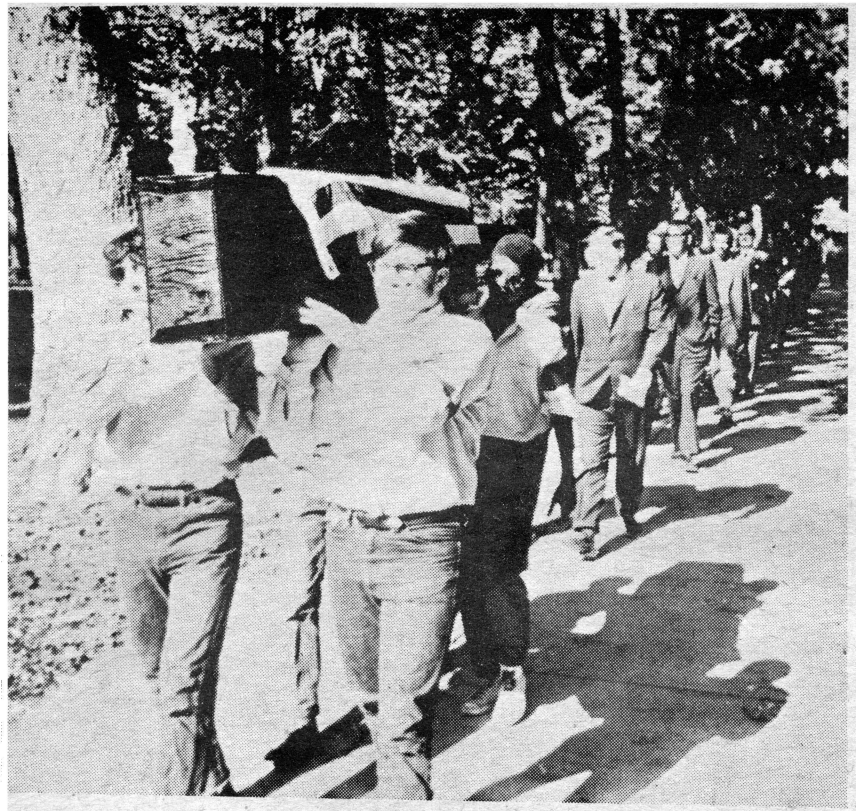


b-r-o-t-h-e-r-h-o-o-d...



the "war dead" and...

the solemn march --



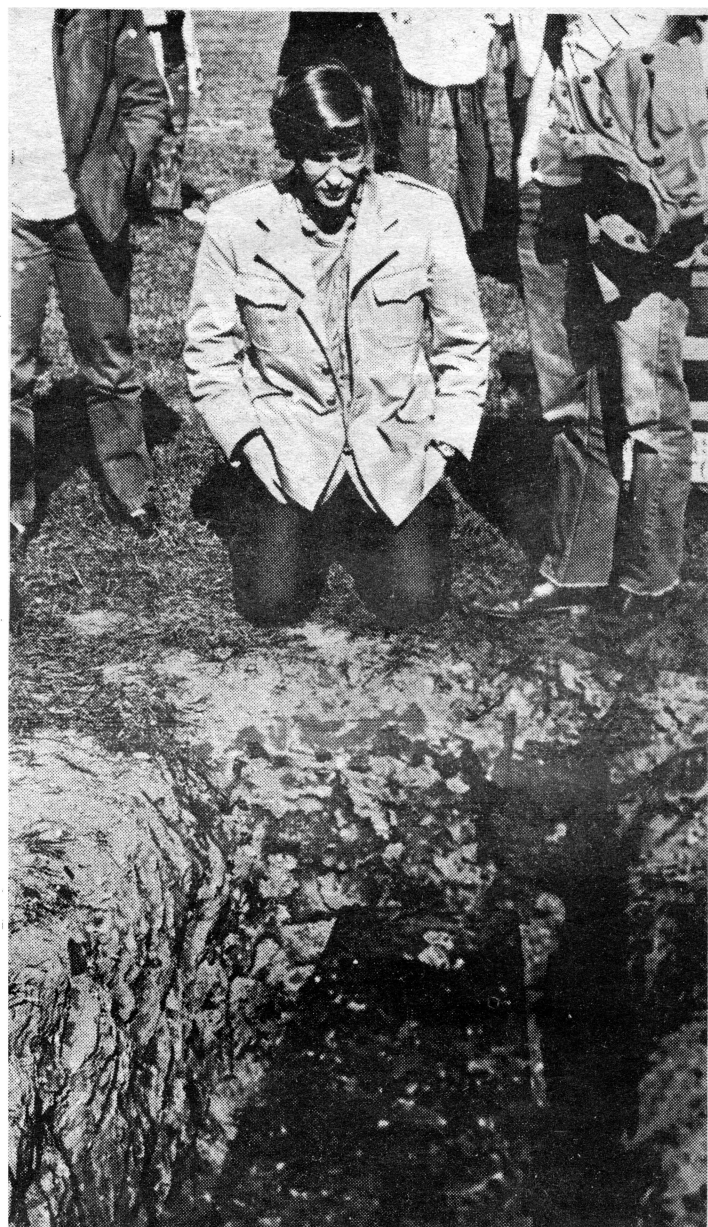
remember our brothers!



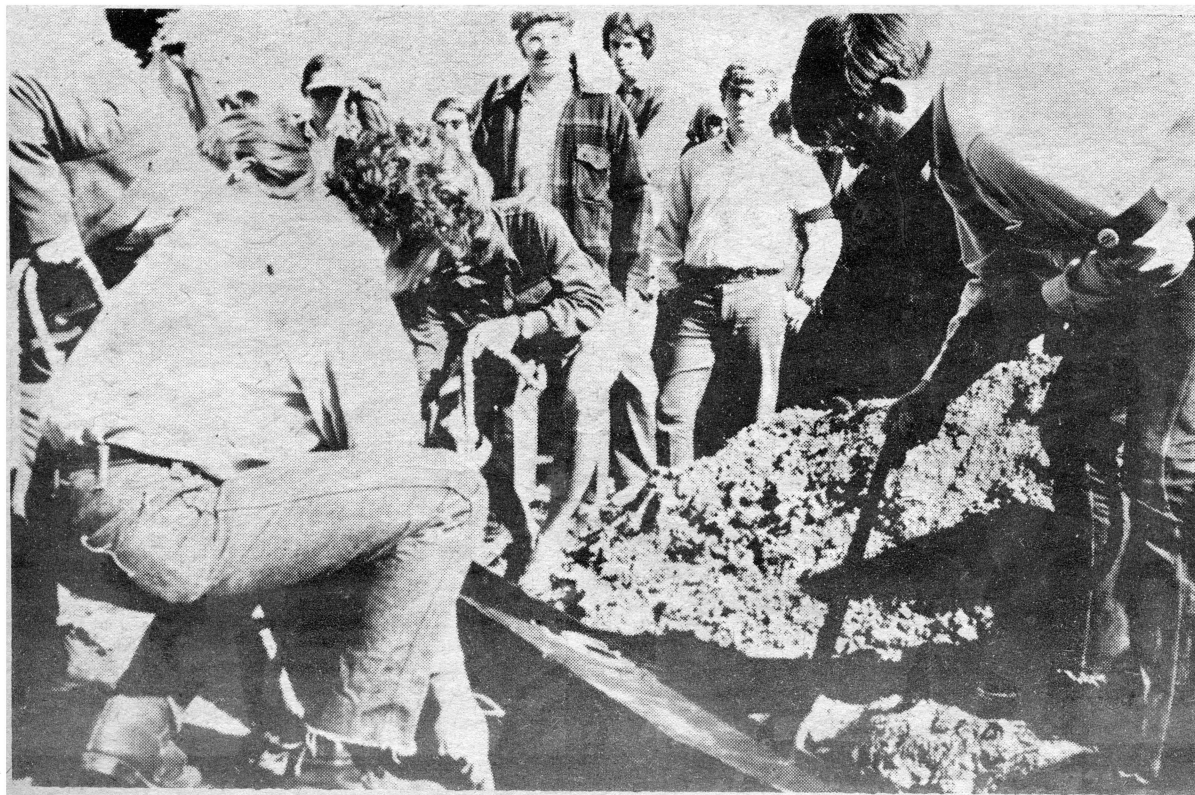
remember



our brothers!



and to dust thou shalt return...



and...



PEACE!

PHOTOS By MARK LEVY and HARRY NICHOLS