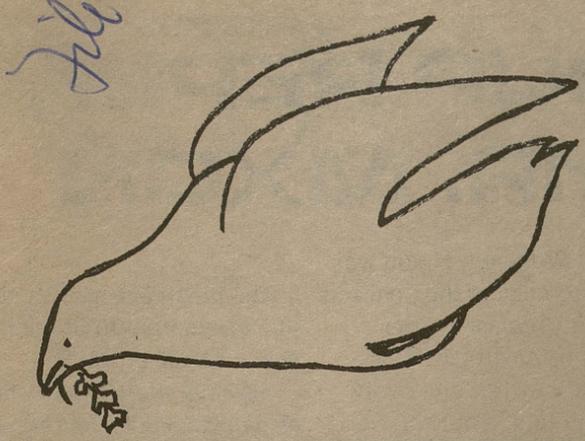


File



VIETNAM MORATORIUM NEWS

IN MEMORIAM

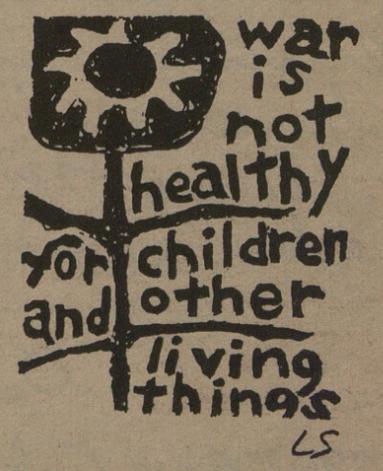
This is a list of the men killed in Vietnam from the Dallas-Fort Worth area. It is incomplete because the men continue to die. The Vietnam Moratorium is an effort to finish this endless list.

James R. Banks
 Wilma J. Barr
 Terry Hugh Broumley
 Henry Butler
 James Richard Clifcorn
 Leland Richard Cottin
 James Wesley Cribbs
 Marvin Homer Davis
 William Clay Baer
 Stephen Carl Beals
 Roy Lee Brager
 Jesse Clarence Burrough
 Fred Douglas Carter, Jr.
 Raymond M. Caswell
 David Wayne Chambers
 Charles Dennis
 Agapito Gonzales, Jr.
 John Matthew Goodrich
 Stanley Edwin Graves, Jr.
 Cephus Griffin, Jr.
 John David Hancock
 James William Harness
 John Edmond Hawthorn
 Bobby Foster Holman
 Calvin Ray Lee
 Roger Mark Link
 James Ellsworth Nicolaisen
 Gerald Wayne Norton
 Melvin Pryor, Sr.
 Rudolfo Leonard Rocha, Jr.
 Gene Autry Ross
 Max Ray Spangler
 Willie Lee Toney
 Everett Jose Valandingham
 Ralph Voss
 Willis Wayne Emerton
 Rayfield Williams
 Lloyd Meredith Wilson
 Lester Lee Wood
 William Clayton Averitte
 Phillip Dennis Barger
 William Boney
 Curtis Charles Brown
 John Charles Brown
 Keven Ray Cassell
 Lester Eugene Chambers
 Walter K. Cleveland
 Edward Stanley Estes
 Jerry Wayne Frazee
 Roy Lee Gibson
 Jerry Wayne Glaze
 Richard Leonard Harrott
 Steven Wylie Hutchings
 Donald Vern Johnson
 Benjamin Kaon Kissling
 Ronald Paul Lee
 Aubrey David McClelland
 Edward Alton McKim
 Dale Stephen McWright
 Jimmy Allen Metcalf
 James Michael Mullins

Davis Edwin Hardy
 Franklin Delano R. Hatton
 Richard Hunt
 Doy Ray Kendricks
 Homer Hardy Lee
 Juan Jose Martinez
 Robert Charles Maurice
 Edward Lee Milus
 Larry Douglas Neasbitt
 Michael Grambling Parr
 Brian Hardman Philibert
 Curtis Hall Rainer
 William A. Sims
 William Hixson Hardwick
 William Johnson
 Thomas Wilford Knight
 Edward Arthur McWright
 James Stanley Oldfield, Jr.
 Oscar H. Palacios, Jr.
 James Sanders Perez
 Wallace Sam Perkins
 Jackie Ray Perry
 Cloyd Cyris Pinson, Jr.
 Robert Clyde Powell
 David Martin Predmore
 Ted Wayne Qualls
 William Charles Relf
 James Walter Robbins
 Robert Charles Rudd
 Huelyn Bernard Stoker
 David Leon Strait
 David John Thomas
 Frederick Welton Todd
 Walter Vieregge, III
 Glendon Lee Waters
 Phillip Howell Converse
 Edward Gaffney Creed
 Billy Wayne Machen
 David Floyd Able
 Roy Dee Bailey
 James Francis Bean
 Lewis Douglas Bell
 Fred Brown, Jr.
 Gerald Austin Brown
 Robert Ray Brown
 Robert Olen Buckner, Jr.
 Kenneth Ray Chadwick
 Earl Glenn Clark
 Terry Howard Alderson
 Lawrence Lee Aldrich
 Richard Anthony Barbolla
 Robert Lynn Bone
 Franklin S. Bradley, Jr.
 Larry Paul Brown
 Herschel Joe Bullock, Sr.
 Ashland Frederick Burchwell
 Kenneth James Cantwell
 Tommie Allen Chambers
 Charles Don Champion
 Billy W. Childress
 Paul Raymond Collett, Jr.

Thomas King Smith
 Klaus Josef Strauss
 Bobby Dan Tucker
 Johnny Charles Turner
 Jerry Wayne Vandevender
 William E. Watts
 Barney Joe White
 Michael Peter Aaron
 Eddie Hugh Allen
 Carl Wayne Dorries
 Billy Ray Greene
 Charles William Hall, Jr.
 David Lee Hinz
 Johnnie Bruce Jackson
 Chester Howard May
 Wilbur Loving Minter, Jr.
 Larry Powell
 William James Powers
 Bill Edward Ramsey, Jr.
 James Robert Redford
 Rudy Jessie Salazar
 Douglas Wayne Smith
 Jerry Wayne Smith
 Allen Lee Terry
 Robert Bruce Barron
 John Darracott Heflin
 David Franklin Henry
 Harvey Wayne Jones
 Chester Gale Jordon
 Richard Allen Lasher
 Ronald Harry Lofton
 George Markos
 Everett Lee Maxwell
 Jimmy Gene Mayfield
 Pat Weldon McGee
 David Eugene McLemore
 Jimmie Charles Palmo
 Arturo Brown Rivas
 John Elmer Roe
 Pedro Sanchez, Jr.
 Sidney Taylor Stratton
 Ernest Vernon Taylor
 Charles Theron White
 Joe Buck William
 Gary Lynn Willman
 Lloyd Dwain Deloach
 Thomas McClure Elliott
 James Louis Fisher
 Michael Dean George
 Kenneth Earl James
 Stephen Franklin Jumper
 Alfred Byron May
 Thomas J. Mayer
 Gene Charles Milligan
 Frank Monroe Murphy
 R. C. Perry, Jr.
 William Thomas Poston
 John Allen Roberts
 Secundino Garcia Sosa, Jr.
 Louis Daniel Springer
 Bobby Dale Swindell

Charlie Earl Thompson
 Michael Terry Ursery
 Robert Donald Walker
 Vance George Williams
 Charles Michael Yates
 Glenn Matteson
 Burnett Neal, Jr.
 Condon Hunter Terry
 Frank David Wiley
 Marvin Dale Bennett
 David Michael Calabria
 Paul Richard Edington
 Rickey Dean Garner
 Ronald Bernard Gober
 Charley Edward Gunn
 Thomas Glenn Modisette
 Thomas E. Murray
 Raymond Perez
 Efrain Julio Robledo
 Dan Clifton Starns, Jr.
 Otto Dale Tucker
 Hillard Evans Williams
 Eugene Lunsford Clay
 Donald Rey Hawley
 Rufus La Dell James
 Charles Alonzo Paradise
 Arlon Daniel Wall, Jr.
 Jack Wilton Weatherby
 Stephen Hawley Blyer
 William Michael Cain
 Willis Ray Heavin
 Don Ray Hollingsworth
 Daniel Thomas Kelley
 Scotty Lee Keyes
 David Keith Moneachi
 Gary Ken Newman
 Varde Weston Smith, III
 Virgil Lynn Stephens
 Donald Jay Tanner
 James Edward Thomas
 Charles Dwyne Townsend
 Tommie Vaughn White
 Tommie Joe Whitten
 William Patrick Egan
 Robert Perry Mills, Jr.



THE GOODELL BILL

91st Congress
1st Session

S 3000

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Goodell introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on

A BILL

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Vietnam Disengagement Act of 1969."

Sec. 2. (a) Congress finds that the broad foreign policy interests of the United States require that the American military presence in Vietnam be removed at the earliest possible time, and that such action will promote the social and political well being of the people of South Vietnam; that the prosecution of the war in Vietnam with American troops must be ended, not merely reduced; that the loss of American lives in Vietnam can be halted only by establishing a clear timetable for terminating American combat operations and withdrawing American troop commitments in the near future; and that the responsibility for ending the American involvement in Vietnam is not the President's alone, but must be shared by the Congress under its constitutional authority to "raise and support armies" and to "declare war."

(b) It is the purpose of this Act —

(1) to reassert the responsibility of Congress, under its constitutional authority to "raise and support armies" and "declare war," to share with the President the task of extricating this nation from the Vietnam war; and to involve Congress in setting a clear and unequivocal timetable for the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam;

(2) to express the clear intent of Congress that all American military personnel be withdrawn from Vietnam on or before December 1, 1970, so that the retention even of non-combat military training personnel in Vietnam after that date would not be permitted without the enactment by Congress of further legislation specifically approving such retention;

(3) to give clear notice to the government of South Vietnam that following December 1, 1970 it must assume the burden of fighting; and to permit the withdrawal of American military personnel and the assumption of their combat functions in an orderly fashion on a schedule set by the President with a required termination date of December 1, 1970.

Sec. 3. Chapter 1 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 620A. Presence in Vietnam. — No part of any amount authorized to be appropriated under any Act shall be used after December 1, 1970, to maintain military personnel of the United States in Vietnam."

*Why I Think We
Should End the War*

*Because too many boys
are getting killed, and I
don't want Vietnam to be
destroyed. It's just like
Vietnam coming to our
land and destroying it. So
please Mr. President end
the war.*

*Darrin Myers. Age 10
2948 Bay Oaks Dallas, Texas*

OUR REPLY, MR. NIXON

After President Nixon was elected to change the Johnson policy in Vietnam — after millions of Americans from every walk of life and every age group turned out this fall in a serious, non-violent opposition to the war — President Nixon has given us what amounts to an extension of Lyndon Johnson's war policies. Last night's speech made it clear that he is still operating on the misconceptions that got us stuck in Vietnam in the first place.

Like Lyndon Johnson, President Nixon justifies our continued involvement by citing the mistakes of previous Presidents.

Like Lyndon Johnson, Mr. Nixon produced a letter to Ho Chi Minh — a letter which offers no significant change from previous American positions.

Again, like Lyndon Johnson, Mr. Nixon is relying on the army of the South Vietnam government to take over the fighting. The only difference is that calls this "Vietnamization" and says it is a new policy. But the American people have heard for four years that the war was being turned over to the Vietnamese. If we are going to wait for that, we may be fighting in Vietnam for another 20 years.

President Nixon says he will withdraw all our troops when the South Vietnamese army is capable of holding the country. Yet he will not reveal a time-table, for fear that the Viet Cong will "simply wait until our forces had withdrawn and then move in." If the South Vietnamese will be able to stand on their feet, why worry about the Viet Cong? We are afraid President Nixon has no time-table.

The President tells us he has a plan for ending the war — but the plan is a secret. Lyndon Johnson also had a secret plan. But the killing and the dying continue — and on Monday night Mr. Nixon even added a hint of possible escalation.

The President implies that any alternative to his policy would be unpatriotic.

We have a different concept of patriotism. We believe that the drain of lives and resources in Vietnam serves no national interest — that, to the contrary, it damages our position in the world and distracts us from constructive work at home. But Mr. Nixon seems to be saying that no peaceful objection, no show of popular opposition, no informed commentary will have the slightest effect on his predetermined course of action.

President Nixon seems to believe that it is our "national destiny" to remain in Vietnam until we have a settlement that may preserve the corrupt and undemocratic Thieu regime. We have a different concept of "national destiny." To us, America achieves its destiny *not in the destruction of a tiny Asian country, but in the fulfillment of its own great potential as a nation of justice and generosity.*

To admit that we must withdraw would be for President Nixon "the easy way out." But to us, it is the *hardest* course for a mighty nation to confess that it has made a mistake. We believe the United States has that kind of greatness. The alternative, as we see it, is to pile death upon death in a vain pursuit of face-saving and false pride.

That is why the Vietnam Moratorium will continue — in November and in the months beyond November — to air the issues of war and peace, to provide a focus for patriotic, legitimate protest. We are convinced that the President has misjudged the mood of this country, just as he has misjudged the realities of Vietnam. We believe that these realities must prevail, and that the war cannot long be carried on against the will of the American people.

**WORK FOR
PEACE**

Nov 13-14-15

VIETNAM PERSPECTIVE

Current hostilities in Vietnam arise directly from events following the close of World War II. For nearly two decades prior to the war, Vietnamese nationalists, directed in large measure by Ho Chi Minh, had carried on an underground struggle for independence from France. During World War II Ho Chi Minh, as head of Vietminh, continued as the principal rallying agent for underground factions opposed to Japanese occupation. The United States and Nationalist China recognized Ho as the leader of the nationalist coalition. The United States supplied the Vietminh with arms and supplies and in turn received information on Japanese troop movements.

Because of the outspoken United States opposition to colonialism, the Vietminh and all Vietnamese had reason to expect the United States support for their claim to independence following World War II. They had, after all, fought on our side against both Japan and Vichy France. On September 2, 1945—following the Japanese collapse—Ho Chi Minh proclaimed from Hanoi the independence of all Vietnam.

The arrival of British troops who were to take the surrender of the Japanese below the 16th parallel, was the occasion for the retaking of Cochinchina (Southern part of Vietnam) in the name of France. The British quickly put an end to Vietnamese rule in the South, freeing Vichy troops interned by the Viet Minh and aiding them in re-establishing the French colonial apparatus in South Vietnam. On September 23, 1945, the British allowed 5,000 French paratroopers to depose the Vietminh government in Saigon. General Douglas A. MacArthur, commenting on the re-establishment of European colonialism in Vietnam, said:

"If there is anything that makes my blood boil, it is to see our allies in Indochina and Java deploying Japanese troops to reconquer the little people we promised to liberate. It is the most ignoble kind of betrayal."

In the North, the Viet Minh regime proved itself to be a responsible government. Its task was complicated by the Chinese, who were receiving the Japanese surrender above the 16th parallel. Chinese Kuomintang forces put forward their own nationalist organization, the Dong Minh Hoi, which cooperated uneasily with Ho in the face of his wide popularity and support.

On March 6, 1946, Ho Chi Minh signed an agreement with France recognizing Vietnam as independent state within the French Union. Full independence was to come in five years. In the meanwhile, French troops were dispatched to the Hanoi-Haiphong area. This treaty did not satisfy the more extreme elements in the nationalist movement, who wanted independence immediately; Ho Chi Minh's popularity and personal following were chiefly responsible for acceptance of the March Treaty

by the Viet Minh government. Suspicions regarding the French were justified over the next two years, when it became apparent that in spite of numerous compromises by Ho Chi Minh, the French were not prepared to grant any measure of independence even within the framework of the French Union. Full scale war broke out in 1947 when the French moved to take over Haiphong and Hanoi. The Vietnamese government appealed to the

from one zone to the other, and 3. A free general election to be held by July, 1956, to achieve territorial unity.

Various points of importance of the Final Geneva Declaration are namely Points IV, V, VI, and VII.

Point IV—The Conference takes note of the clauses in the agreement on cessation of hostilities in Vietnam prohibiting the introduction into Vietnam of foreign troops and military personnel as well as of all kinds of arms and munitions.

stituting a political or territorial boundary.

Point VII—The Conference declares that, so far as Vietnam is concerned, the settlement of political problems, effected on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, unity, and territorial integrity, shall permit the Vietnamese people to enjoy the fundamental freedoms, guaranteed by democratic institutions established as a result of free general elections by secret ballot. In order to ensure that sufficient progress in the restor-

Department as an alternative to the Viet Minh political forces, even though it was widely accepted that he had no popular support in Vietnam.

In 1967, another attempt at establishing a democratic government by use of "free" elections was undertaken. At the insistence of the ruling military elite of South Vietnam, the only serious peace candidate, Au Truong Thanh, was ruled off the ballot, and the only nominee even remotely identifiable as a national hero, Major General Duong Van Minh, was refused permission to return to the country. The government ruled any outright opponents off the ballot by banning candidates considered to be Communists or "neutralist". General Ky branded anyone who opposed the War Cabinet's policies as "traitors and hench men of the Communists."

Press censorship prevailed during the campaign.

The constitution in Vietnam, supposedly in effect during the election of Thieu and Ky, guarantees freedom of speech, religion, civil rights, due process and freedom of expression. Yet, no candidate or newspaper was allowed to attack the Government or members of the Government. Regardless of the will of the people, if the military lost the election, they reserved the right to overthrow the winner. Marshal Ky stated on May 13, 1967, "If he is Communist or if he is a neutralist, I am going to fight him militarily. In any democratic country you have the right to disagree with the views of others."

SUMMARY

The question in Vietnam is quite simple. Are we, as Americans, going to live up to our own revolutionary heritage, to our beliefs that it is up to each people to determine their national future, whether or not we approve of the future they choose? Or are we going to forget our own struggle for independence and say that Great Britain was right? The British once called us barbarians and accused us of "not fighting fairly." We hid in bushes and shot from the ledges when we fired the shot heard round the world, like the Viet Cong. We made raids by night and worked our farms by day, like the Viet Cong. We asked for aid from all countries that might help us, like the Viet Cong. (France, Spain and Holland were our allies then.) We tarred and feathered Tories, and broke up Loy-Loyalist estates to give land to poor farmers, like the Viet Cong.

In Vietnam today, there are no Russian troops; there are no Chinese troops. There are only Vietnamese and Americans. To the Vietnamese people we are the British. Our troops are the Redcoats. Since 1945 the Vietnamese have been fighting for independence and their right to choose their own form of government. The choice is obvious; we must return to the principles states in our own Declaration of Independence and withdraw our forces from Vietnam.

Excerpts taken from:

1. *An Outline History of Vietnam* Adam Schesch, 1968.

WHAT THE WAR MEANS

- It means a conflict that has escalated from a small force of 600 American technicians to over half a million men.
- It means over 45,000 U. S. soldiers killed.
- It means over 255,000 U. S. soldiers wounded.
- It means supporting a corrupt government in South Vietnam whose "free" elections in 1967 excluded more than 67% of all voting age adults in South Vietnam.
- It means spending over \$300,000 to kill each enemy soldier.
- It means not knowing at any given moment precisely who the enemy is. From 90 to 95% of the people killed or wounded in South Vietnam by U. S. troops have been native South Vietnamese.
- It means a further drain on an already inadequate gold supply and an escalation of inflation.
- It means spending over \$30 billion a year.
- It means enormous discretionary powers assumed by the President, with Congress asked to approve his actions after the fact.
- It means a war where, in the eyes of many Asiatics, we are fighting against indigenous Asiatic nationalism, much as France did in the past.
- It means the first war in our history fought not only on the battlefield but brought into the American living room, every day, through the raw emotionalism of today's mass communications.

ASK YOURSELF WHAT THE WAR MEANS TO YOU, YOUR FRIENDS, YOUR FAMILY.

ASK YOURSELF HOW MUCH LONGER THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION MUST ENDURE THE STRAIN OF THIS MOST UNPOPULAR AND LONGEST WAR IN OUR HISTORY.

WORK FOR PEACE

United Nations for peace based on the reunification of the three parts of Vietnam into an independent state within the French Union, but the appeal was blocked by the French.

The Geneva Conference resulted in two documents. The first, an agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam, was signed by the commanders-in-chief of the People's Army of Vietnam and the French Union Forces in Indo-China; and the second, a Final Declaration of the Geneva Conference, was acceded to by voice by the assembly.

The Geneva Accords

1. Disengagement of Vietnamese and French troops by withdrawal above and below the 17th parallel.
2. Free movement of peoples

Point V—The Conference takes note of the clauses in the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam, to the effect that no military base under the control of a foreign State may be established in the regrouping zones of the two parties, the latter having the obligation to see that the zones allotted to them shall not constitute part of any military alliance and shall not be utilized for the resumption of hostilities or in the service of an aggressive policy.

Point VI—The Conference recognizes that the essential purpose of the agreement relating to Vietnam is to settle military questions with a view to ending hostilities and that the military demarcation line is provisional and should not in any way be interpreted as con-

ation of peace has been made, and that all the necessary conditions obtain for free expression of the national will, general elections shall be held in July, 1956, under the supervision of an international commission composed of representatives of the Member States of the International Supervisory Commission, referred to in the agreement on the cessation of hostilities.

Though the United States expressed reservations about the Final Declaration, Under Secretary of State, Walter B. Smith, asserted that "the United States will refrain from the threat or use of force to disturb them..."

In 1956, free elections were to take place as outlined by the Geneva Agreements. Instead, Ngo Dinh Diem who was installed in Saigon by the United States State

WORK FOR PEACE

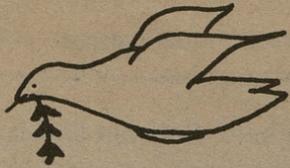
NOVEMBER 15th

CALENDER OF MORATORIUM EVENTS

- November 14 - Fort Worth - 11 AM
March on Federal Building from Trinity Park
- November 14 - Dallas - 8 PM
Dedication to peace at Unitarian Church,
Normandy at Preston
- November 14 - Fort Worth - 8 PM
Candlelight vigil at Burke Bennett Park
- November 15 - Dallas - 10 AM
Funeral procession around the city
from Unitarian Church to Ferris Plaza
- November 15 - Fort Worth -
Join Dallas procession at Hampton/Illinois
- November 15 - Dallas - 4 PM
Memorial for Texas war dead at Ferris Plaza
Downtown across from Dallas Morning News Building
- November 15 - Dallas - 7 PM

Celebration of life and the hope for peace
(site, speakers and entertainment to be announced)

For further information and to offer help,
call 526-2380 or 821-9870.



The November moratorium activities are a joint effort by:
The Vietnam Moratorium Committee of Dallas & Fort Worth
The Dallas Peace Committee
Clergy And Laymen Concerned About Vietnam
Americans for Democratic Action
American Friends Service Committee

I WANT TO WORK FOR PEACE ON NOV. 15

- Call and tell me how I can help
- Send me literature
- Here is a check to further work for peace

Name _____ Phone _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Clip coupon and mail to:
The Vietnam Moratorium Committee of Dallas
2710 Oak Lawn
Dallas, Texas

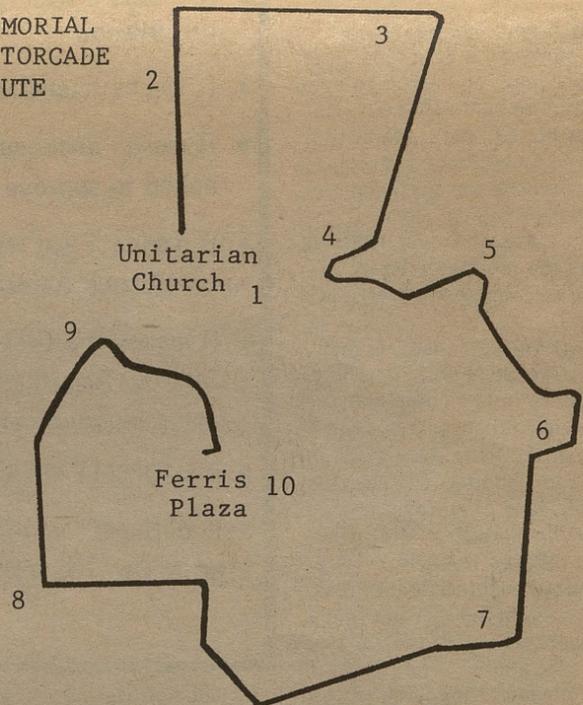
Memorial Motorcade DISCIPLINE

You are welcome to join this memorial motorcade,
honoring our Texas war dead. We ask only that you
observe the following:

1. This is a solemn memorial honoring men now dead. Many of us have profound religious motivations for participation. Please respect these feelings and the memory of those deceased by participating in a quiet, meditative way.
2. If you wish to join the motorcade, **please tie a black streamer on your car radio aerial**, and join the procession at one of our assembly points or wherever you can conveniently meld into the procession.
3. Turn on your lights and stay in line 3 to 4 car lengths behind the car in front of you. Try to maintain even flow and speed, avoiding speed-ups or stops. The approximate average speed will be 20 mph.
4. Since our motives are sometimes misunderstood, there may be opposition and/or provocation. **IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT YOU DO NOT RESPOND TO ANY PROVOCATION, EITHER VERBAL, PHYSICAL or MECHANICAL.** Depend upon your Motorcade Marshall and Police to handle any disturbance.
5. Please stay with the motorcade until it reaches Ferris Plaza, if possible. If you cannot leave by signalling a pull-off to the right or left, but do not slow down until you are out of the line of cars. If you must leave

GO IN PEACE

MEMORIAL
MOTORCADE
ROUTE



MEMORIAL MOTORCADE CHECKPOINTS

1. First Unitarian Church
2. Sears at Preston & LBJ
3. First United Methodist Church of Richardson
4. Northpark Shopping Center
5. White Rock - Flagpole Hill area on NW Hwy.
6. Big Town Shopping Center
7. Buckner & Loop 12 at Tom Thumb
8. Hampton & Illinois
9. Exchange Park, Inwood & Harry Hines
10. Ferris Plaza across from Dallas Morning News