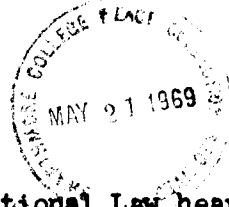


April 1969

ELECTRONIC  
•SNOOPING

Recently, the American Society of International Law heard a panel argue that North Korea and other small countries might be justified in acting to protect themselves from electronic reconnaissance by great powers. William E. Butler, research associate at Harvard Law School, suggested that "the established law of the high seas has been outmoded by the advent of electronic intelligence." Modern monitoring devices "penetrate to the heart of a country's defenses" and thus call into question the immunity claimed by reconnaissance vessels on the high seas.

George H. Aldrich, assistant legal advisor to the U.S. State Department, contended that under established international law, "the Pueblo, as a foreign man-of-war, was entitled to absolute immunity from seizure by the North Koreans." Mr. Butler countered by suggesting that established law might be changing under the influence of technological developments. "Coastal states cannot be blamed if they view offshore electronic intelligence operations as a substantially new phenomenon in international life." Moreover, suggested Butler, great powers with superior wealth and technology take advantage of small, poorer countries unable to afford their own reconnaissance systems. Great powers engage in espionage by claiming an immunity of the high seas intended primarily to protect navigation.

Mr. Butler's views were not supported by all members of the panel. However, Mr. Butler's position suggests an explanation for the seizure of the Pueblo and the downing of a reconnaissance aircraft off North Korea.

--New York Times, April 25, 1969

U.S.S.R.  
& U.S.A.  
EQUATED

Andreas Papandreou, son of the former Greek premier George Papandreou, and himself a political exile, charged, in a recent address at Colgate University, that the Russians did no more in Czechoslovakia than the United States did in the Greek coup of 1967.

Papandreou bitterly charged the Greek intelligence agency (KYP) with being "little more than an extension of the American CIA," and that the two engineered the military coup in Greece. The coup took place shortly before the scheduled elections of May 28, 1967, when it was expected that the Center Union Party of the Papandreous would score heavily at the polls.

The speaker contended that the CIA feared a "non-existent" threat of Communist takeover and engineered the coup with the KYP because of a "security psychosis" in the NATO command. "Democracy must die in the interests of security."

Papandreou compared American "participation" in the Greek coup with the recent Soviet-endorsed deposition of liberal Czech leader Alexander Dubcek. In both cases the attempt was "to assure the country's safety within its bloc."

--Utica Observer-Dispatch, April 25, 1969

A.B.M.  
DEBATE

While the Senate of the United States debates the Anti-Ballistic Missile System, the real and more fundamental issue under debate is the size of the Defense Department's budget. Now pegged by the Nixon administration at \$79.4 billion, there are those in the Senate, such as Mike Mansfield, who believe that it can be cut by 5 billion dollars.

Mansfield points out that the Defense Department for the third time is seeking funds (\$187 million this year) for fast-deployment logistics ships to carry helicopters, Marines, and supplies. These ships would be constantly stationed on the high seas, ready to move at an instant's notice. Twice Congress has deleted funds for such construction from previous budgets, fearing that the availability of quick response forces might increase U.S. involvement in situations elsewhere without adequate consideration of its wisdom.

Mansfield notes that the United States now has 429 major bases and 2,297 minor bases occupying 1,000 square miles of land in some 30 foreign countries. There is a move to curtail U.S. bases and military missions to other countries. In these, and other ways, Mansfield suggests that there is a growing desire in Congress "to recognize the realities of the day, to recognize...that we cannot police the world, that we cannot go into every area which is in difficulties, that we do not have unlimited resources or unlimited power..."

--New York Times April 27, 1969

SOCIAL  
UNREST  
REACHING  
MILITARY

Recently the press has been taking note of dissent within the military forces, particularly the Army. The Case of the Presidio 27 is one of the more dramatic, a dispute aimed at conditions in a military prison. More alarming to the military is the growing disenchantment among GI's with the war in Vietnam. Some men have been forcibly placed on planes to Vietnam. The military is receiving increased numbers of applications for release from military service by those who claim to have become conscientious objectors. There is a rising rate of desertion. It has now passed the Korean War peak of 28 for each 1,000 men and is expected to rise. There are anti-war GI coffee houses at Columbia, S.C., near Fort Jackson; Kileen, Texas, near Fort Hood; and Tacoma, Washington, at Fort Lewis. Elsewhere there are underground newspapers.

DEFENSE '68  
DARK  
CORNER

Recently Congressman Richard D. McCarthy of upstate New York has assumed leadership in Congress of those forces challenging the chemical-biological warfare programs of the Pentagon. In a recent analysis, McCarthy pointed out that the Defense Department justifies the use of tear gas in Vietnam as a humane effort to minimize casualties, yet news reports suggest that the tear gas has been used to drive enemy forces out of fortified positions as a prelude to B-52 bombing and artillery attacks. Herbicides, the Pentagon admits, are being used in a "carefully limited operation in South Vietnam to disrupt the enemy's food supply." All told, the Pentagon spends \$350 million per year on chemical and biological research, although employment of such materials in combat is precluded by the principles of Geneva protocols to which the U.S. adheres.

In an editorial, the New York Times, April 23, called on the nation to abandon "all chemical and biological warfare research. Experience in Vietnam has already demonstrated the dangerous temptation to erode the difference between this country's official policy of never using such weapons first and its actual employment of chemical weapons in marginal ways."

WAR AND  
INFLATION

Senator Barry Goldwater says that the American people should "thank heaven" for the military-industrial complex. The intertwined military-industrial structure, he says, is "the bubble under which our nation thrives and prospers." --Weekly Newscript, Mass. Council of Churches.

Dr. Walter Heller, economic advisor to our last three presidents, says, "I would say the biggest single thing in fighting inflation would be to end the war in Vietnam. But that's only going to help us if we re-direct some of those resources both to our civilian uses and to cutting down or ending the surtax."

--Night Call.

FERMENT IN  
LATIN  
AMERICA

Bishop Helder Camara of Brasil hopes to break up the close relations between the military and the rich minority in his country in order to win changes in the social order there. Bishop Camara told a recent press conference in London that he is trying to form a movement of "moral liberation" to persuade Brasil's military of the danger of their anti-communism fixation. "If the army will withdraw its support from the rich, we will then succeed in changing the social order." In other lands, it is the lower clergy who summon both church and government to do something about the deepening human crises in the hemisphere. Recent United Nations economic and social studies of Latin America indicate that the area is poorer internally and more heavily exploited from abroad now than was the case eight years ago when the so-called Alliance for Progress was set up by President Kennedy. Bishop Camara told reporters that one sign of hope is what he called "progressive American (that is, U.S.) youth." The social order in industrial nations, Camara explained, must change before change can take place in undeveloped Latin America.

--Newscript, April 23, 1969

POPULARITY  
OF U.S.A.

When he recently appeared on NightCall (a nation-wide call-in radio program), Gunnar Myrdal was asked if the nations of the world look on the United States in any positive way. He replied, "No. They are not prepared to want America to police the world, and as far as the U.S. feeding the world is concerned you must remember U.S. aid is petering down to almost nothing, and a third of it goes to Vietnam which none of us consider as foreign aid."

## STAFF REPORT

April 9-May 5, 1969

### Fund Raising

Many of you have been or will soon be contacted by a member of the Peace Council asking you to increase your contribution to the Peace Council. This personal solicitation campaign is underway and although progressing slowly some progress is being made. At the present time expenditures are being made at a greater rate than contributions are being received. Unless this campaign is successful, the Peace Council will be in real financial trouble.

### Tax Day

On April 15th, 2,000 leaflets were handed out downtown pointing out the fact that high taxes are caused by Warfare rather than Welfare spending.

### High School

April 28 through May 2 was Black armband week. Over 150 students in six high schools wore black arm bands to mourn the dead in Vietnam and to protest the continuation of the war. This project was organized by the high school committee of the Peace Council.

### Upstate Conference

Considerable planning has gone into preparation for a conference for upstate New York Peace Organizations to be held in Syracuse May 17. This conference is co-sponsored by the Peace Council and the AFSC. The response to recruiting efforts has been enthusiastic. The conference should put the Peace Council in close communication with other groups and because of new ideas and co-ordinated actions should greatly increase the effectiveness of the Peace Council.

### DRAFT

We have continued to have one or two persons in the office each day seeking draft counseling. In addition a sub-committee has been planning a draft program centered on Central High School. A meeting on alternatives to the draft is being planned for high school students. After the meeting there will be counselors available at least one day a week for several weeks.

### Speakers

We have begun to get speakers out into the community. However, to expand this service it is important that Peace Council members work to get Peace Council speakers before the groups they belong to. Dale Tussing spoke to the North Syracuse Lions Club; Mary Jane Hoffman spoke to the Association of Baptist Women; Sam Feld spoke to the Adult Discussion Group of St. Albans Episcopal Church; Harry Weintraub, Steve Ludwig and Tom and Carol Schur led workshops at a Central New York Youth Conference of the Methodist Church.

### Welfare

The Peace Council sponsored a meeting at the Church Center of persons concerned about cuts in Welfare. This meeting resulted in a rally the next night sponsored by another group attended by 350 persons, which in turn planned demonstrations against the welfare cuts. By doing this we were able to point out the connections between Warfare spending and a lack of Welfare spending.

### Peace Fellowship Supper

Fifty persons attended a pot luck supper sponsored by the Peace Council April 23. After our meal we broke down into smaller discussion groups to plan Peace Council activities. After these discussions an excellent film on Chemical and Biological Warfare, "A Plague on Your Children," was shown. People attending this function seemed to feel that we need more such opportunities to get to know each other.

### Office

The office was busy this month with the usual paper work and work on an expanded filing system. The mimeo machine was also put to a great deal of use by the LeMoyné College Committee Against White Racism, which has been conducting a campaign to urge LeMoyné College to see that black people were hired by the Unions working on LeMoyné building construction. We are also grateful for Larry Knickerbocker's assistance with office work during Mary Jane's absence.

Notice of Important Events

**ABM TEACH-IN**  
 May 12, 1969 8:00 P.M.  
 Gifford Auditorium, Syracuse University Campus

**Speakers:**  
 Congressman Jonathan Bingham (founder of the Ad Hoc Committee of New Yorkers against the ABM)  
 Dr. Jay Orear (Physicist at Cornell and Past President of the Federation of American Scientists)  
 A representative of the Department of Defense

**Sponsored by:** Faculty Concerned about War and Peace and Citizens Committee on the ABM

May 12

**UPSTATE CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY PEACE ORGANIZING**  
 Saturday, May 17, 1969 9:30-5:00 P.M.  
 The Church Center  
 3049 East Genesee St., Syracuse  
 \$1.50 for lunch and registration

.....an opportunity for peace activists from upstate cities to get together and share experience. If you are interested in attending this conference, call the Peace Council office, 446-5656, for further details.

May 17

**ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SYRACUSE PEACE COUNCIL**  
 .....another opportunity for you to become involved in the work of the Peace Council. Make plans now to attend this important annual meeting. Make plans also to bring friends who might become interested in the work of the Peace Council.

**Date:** June 12, 1969  
**Time:** 6:00 P.M.  
**Place:** The Church Center, 3049 East Genesee St.  
**Cost:** \$2.00 for Dinner  
**Speaker:** Ron Clark, former Executive Secretary of the World Without War Council of Northern California  
**Topic:** "The Peace Council, A Vision."  
**Parking:** At rear of building.

June 12

ABM

A committee has been meeting to plan a letter writing campaign against the ABM. Next week Peace Council members will be called and strongly urged to write several of these very important letters.

Syracuse Peace Council  
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Syracuse, N.Y. 13224

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