THE DAY BEFORE the bombing
Johnson told a group of students
"he would like to see them develop
as much fanaticism about the US
political system as young Nazis did
about their system during the war."
(N.Y. Times, Feb. 6, 1965)

A PLM Statement

Lyndon Johnson has started the war on poverty
by expanding the war in Vietnam. The bombing
attacks on north Vietnam on Sunday, Feb. 7,
and Monday, Feb. 8, were clearly aggressive
acts. They were not in "retaliation" for anything
the north Vietnamese did (as has been advertis-
ed) since no U.S. government official says the
north Vietnamese did anything. But officials
have been quoted as saying that Lyndon John-
son's government wanted to bomb north Vietnam
and the Viet Cong sabotage attack Saturday of-
fered a convenient excuse.

Senator Wayne Morse exposed Johnson's lies
about north Vietnamese "intervention" when he
told the Senate:

"No one in the U.S. government
has been able, to this hour, to lay any evidence
before the Committee on Foreign Relations that
he has been able to find military forces of north
Vietnam—or China in south Vietnam...One of
our military stooges with the south Vietnamese
government alleged a couple of days ago that
there were north Vietnamese soldiers in south
Vietnam. But that statement is now retracted.
When called upon by our officers over there for
proof, they could not offer proof."

This expansion of the Vietnamese war is a di-
rect threat to the people of the United States. In
the first place, if the war is expanded, the Chinese
may be forced to intervene. They said they might.
Second, the war will spread all over Southeast
Asia, a vast area much larger than Korea.
Even John F. Kennedy and Douglas MacArthur
said they didn't want to get involved in a war in
Southeast Asia with the Chinese Army because
the U.S. Army couldn't win such a war. But the
important point is that—win or lose—tens of
thousands of U.S. soldiers will die in the war
Johnson is now provoking. Hundreds of thou-
sands of us will have to fight, tens of thousands
of us will die and other tens of thousands of us
will be blinded and crippled and maimed. You
who are reading this—your son, your husband,
your friend, you yourself—you will have to go.

The expanded war in Vietnam is related to the
war on poverty because the poor of the United
States, Negroes, whites, Puerto Ricans, young
people who can't find work, students—all will
be sent to fight and kill the poor of Vietnam and
Laos and Cambodia and Thailand and wherever
the war will expand. We will be sent to kill and
be killed. Johnson, who fronts for the men who
own and control the big industries and businesses
of the United States, is faced with 20 million
Negroes who demand Freedom Now, with 9 mil-
lion unemployed workers (and the number is ris-
ing) who demand jobs, with millions of farmers

(Continued on P. 2)
Against the War Activities

Thursday, Feb. 18
Community Church, 40 E. 35 St. 8 p.m. Speakers: Kaye Boyle, David Dellinger, A. J. Muste; Pete Seeger singing.

Friday, Feb. 19:
S.I.N. at U.S. Mission to the UN, 12 noon; Picket lines at 4 recruiting stations in Man., Bronx, Queens and Bklyn. For information: W.A.S.-9415.

Saturday, Feb 20:
Picket line at Hostel Hilton, 53 St. and 6th Ave., 11 a.m.-12:30 p.m., Dinner for Humphrey, U Thant, Earl Warren.

All the above demonstrations are jointly sponsored by: War Resistor's League, CNUA, SPJU, Catholic Worker Movement.

POLICE ASSAULT STUDENT: demonstrator during bombing of north Vietnam, last August. Much of the South Vietnamese army depends on their ability to suppress dissent at home. State war plans, a McCarthyite "Grand Jury" has been used to suppress opposition by hounding 300 people active in protests against government policy favoring of black people in the U.S.A. One young co-ed is in jail with the "Grand Jury" in halting opposition to the Vietnam War.

Progressive Labor Movement Statement

(Continued from P. 1)
who can't earn a living on the farm and can't find a job in the cities, with more and more small businessmen forced out of business, with students rebelling against a university system trying to force them to become robots for the military-industrial machine. Johnson's solution—capitalism's traditional and only solution—"kill 'em off." Turn the phony war into a real war. Let the poor kill the poor that the rich may profit. Johnson isn't going to go. The owners of the corporations and businesses aren't going to go. We who face police brutality in our communities, who are forced to speed-up by the boss, who are thrown out of work, who are misedu-
cated—we will have to go to be Johnson's police men, torturers, killers.

Johnson says U.S. troops are defending freedom and democracy—but the people of south Vietnam are not free. They have been fighting for twenty-five years to be free—against Japanese, French and now, Johnson's rule.

What Johnson means, is freedom for the big U.S. corporations to control the economy and the lives of the south Vietnamese people. He means the freedom U.S. textile companies have now to make big profits on cheap imports by paying coolie wages to the garment workers of Saigon, and putting the squeeze on garment workers fighting for a living wage in New York. Johnson means freedom the Dupont Company now has to make a fast buck on the taxpayers' dollar by selling napalm and chemical killers to the U.S. Army for use against Vietnamese farmers and workers fighting for independence. He means the freedom the generals now have to make war and the freedom General Motors and General Dynamics now have to make bombs and missiles and warheads to the tune of $50 billion a year.

Clearly, the war in Vietnam is being fought for this freedom only: Freedom for the big businesses to exist and make profits—freedom for capitalism. The United States government has set itself up as the defender of capitalism everywhere in the world. But the Vietnamese have chosen socialism. The U.S. government cannot tolerate it. That is why Johnson is making and expanding and losing the war in Vietnam. The bombings are the desperate acts of a loser who can't afford to quit.

Just as clearly, the interests of the working people of the United States, the black people, of the Puerto Rican people, of students, small businessmen and farmers, are opposed to the interests of the U.S. government, of the big corporations. The corporations and their government benefit by the war; we are its victims. We can only benefit by ending the war, by bringing the U.S. troops home—the sooner the better.

The Vietnamese war can be ended. Johnson's warriors can be stopped. But we who will and die must act now—at this critical moment. If we demonstrate, if the organizations we belong to demonstrate, if we show what we will not support—If we demand in one voice that the war be ended—then Johnson will not be able to get away with it. We can stop the war. For our own sake we must.

END THE WAR IN VIETNAM.
BRING THE TROOPS HOME.

VIETNAM, CONGO, HARLEM...
It's all one fight.
**Questions on Air Strike**

**Explanations of Events Behind Action Leave a Number of Points Unresolved**

BY CHARLES MOHR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—The official explanations of events surrounding the American air strikes against North Vietnam, which are now a regular occurrence, are giving rise to many questions.

The United States has struck the North Vietnamese for the first time since it launched a campaign of night raids on American targets in South Vietnam. The new round of attacks was centered on the city of Pleiku.

The Secretary of Defense, Robert S. McNamara, and the Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, held a joint news conference in which they expressed firm belief that North Vietnam had been engaged in a series of attacks against American bases and installations.

**Explanation of Events**

**A.** The attacks were aimed at stopping North Vietnamese activities in the area.

**B.** The attacks were designed to prevent further North Vietnamese infiltration into South Vietnam.

**C.** The attacks were intended to create a situation that would lead to the withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces from the area.

**D.** The attacks were intended to establish a pattern of retaliation that would discourage North Vietnamese aggression.

**E.** The attacks were intended to demonstrate the ability of the United States to wage effective air warfare.

**F.** The attacks were intended to provide a basis for negotiations to end the war.

**G.** The attacks were intended to create a situation that would lead to the imposition of a peace settlement.

**H.** The attacks were intended to provide a basis for the withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam.

**I.** The attacks were intended to provide a basis for the establishment of a puppet government in South Vietnam.

**J.** The attacks were intended to provide a basis for the establishment of a regime in South Vietnam that would be favorable to the United States.

**K.** The attacks were intended to provide a basis for the establishment of a regime in South Vietnam that would be supportive of the United States.

**L.** The attacks were intended to provide a basis for the establishment of a regime in South Vietnam that would be willing to make peace.

**M.** The attacks were intended to provide a basis for the establishment of a regime in South Vietnam that would be willing to make peace with the United States.

**N.** The attacks were intended to provide a basis for the establishment of a regime in South Vietnam that would be willing to make peace with the United States.

**O.** The attacks were intended to provide a basis for the establishment of a regime in South Vietnam that would be willing to make peace with the United States.

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**V.** The attacks were intended to provide a basis for the establishment of a regime in South Vietnam that would be willing to make peace with the United States.

**W.** The attacks were intended to provide a basis for the establishment of a regime in South Vietnam that would be willing to make peace with the United States.

**X.** The attacks were intended to provide a basis for the establishment of a regime in South Vietnam that would be willing to make peace with the United States.

**Y.** The attacks were intended to provide a basis for the establishment of a regime in South Vietnam that would be willing to make peace with the United States.

**Z.** The attacks were intended to provide a basis for the establishment of a regime in South Vietnam that would be willing to make peace with the United States.

**Reprinted from The New York Times, Feb. 8**
HOY
VIENTAM
MANANA
EL MUNDO

DECLARACIÓN DEL PLM

Lyndon Johnson ha comenzado la guerra contra la pobreza expandiendo la guerra en Vietnam. Los ataques de los talibanes contra Vietnam del norte el domingo 7 de febrero y el lunes 8 de febrero fueron claramente ataques agresivos. Estos no fueron en represalia por algo que los vietnamitas del norte harán hecho (como se ha anunciado) puesto que ningún oficial del gobierno de los EUA ha admitido que los vietnamitas del norte han hecho nada. Pero algunos oficiales han sido citados diciendo que el gobierno de L.B.J. quiere atacar Vietnam del norte y el avance del salario por el Viet Cong ofreció una excusa conveniente.

El senador Wayne Morse expuso las mentiras de Johnson sobre la "intervención" en Vietnam del norte cuando dijo dirigiéndose al senador: "Ni que en el gobierno de EEUU podido, hasta este momento, presentar ninguna evidencia ante el Comité de Relaciones Extranjeras, de que han podido encontrar fuerzas militares de Vietnam del norte...ni de China en Vietnam del sur...uno de nuestros abogados militares en el gobierno de Vietnam del sur alegó hace varios días que habían soldados de Vietnam del norte en Vietnam del sur. Pero esta afirmación ha sido retractada. Cuando he llamado a capítulo por nuestros oficiales para ofrecer pruebas, no pudieron hacerlo." La extensión de la guerra en Vietnam es una amenaza directa contra el pueblo de EEUU. En primer lugar, el ejército chino se encuentra en el frente. Han advertido que lo harán. En segundo lugar, guerra se entenderá toda Asia del Sur, un área mucho más grande que Corea. Tan poco Kennedy como McArthur dijeron que no querían estar envueltos en una guerra en Asia del Sur con el ejército chino puesto que el ejército de EEUU no podría ganar tal guerra. Pero el punto importante es que-ganando o perdiendo—millones de soldados norteamericanos morirán en la guerra que Johnson está tratando de provocar. Cientos de miles tendrán que paliar, morir o quedarse ciegos, paralíticos y mutilados. Usted que está leyendo esto—su hijo, esposa, amigo o usted mismo—tendrá que luchar en la guerra.

La guerra en Vietnam está relacionada con la guerra contra la pobreza porque los pobres de los Estados Unidos, negros, blancos, puertorriqueños, estudiantes, jóvenes, desempleados—todos serán enviados a pelar a matar a los pobres en Vietnam, Laos, Camboya y Tailand, dondequiera que la guerra sea enterrada. Todos seremos enviados a matar o a ser matados. Johnson quiere representar a los hombres que son desempleados y controlan las grandes industrias y corporaciones de los EEUU, que enfrenta con veintiún millones de negros que demandan Libertad Ahora, con nueve millones de trabajadores desempleados (y el número sigue aumentando) que demandan trabajo, con millones de agricultores que no pueden mantenerse en sus fincas y no encuentran trabajo en la ciudad. Johnson y más pequeñas corporaciones perjudicando sus negocios, con estudiantes rebelándose contra un sistema universitario que trata de forzarlos a convertirse en máquina para el sistema industrial militar. La solución de Johnson—la única y tradicional solución del capitalismo—es “a matarlos a todos.” Vamos a convertir la guerra falsa en un verdadero guerra. Dejar que los pobres se maten uno a uno de manera que los ricos puedan vivir. Johnson no va a ir a la guerra. Los proyectos de corporaciones y negocios no van a ir tampoco. Nosotros los que nos enfrentamos con la brutalidad policíaca en este país de los Estados Unidos son los que tenemos que actuar rápido por los jefes, que somos despedidos de los trabajos, que no tenemos suficiente educación—tendremos que ir a esas carreras políticas, fortunas y proyectos de Johnson.

Johnson dice que las tropas de EEUU están defendiendo la libertad y la democracia—pero el pueblo de Vietnam del sur no es libre. Han estado peleando por 25 años para conseguir su libertad—contra los japoneses, franceses y ahora, la dominación de Johnson.

Lo que Johnson quiere decir es libertad para las grandes corporaciones norteamericanas para controlar la economía y la vida del pueblo de Vietnam del sur. El que quiere decir la libertad que las compañías de tejidos tienen ahora para hacer grandes ganancias en importaciones baratas pagando salarios de miseria a los trabajadores de ropa de Seúl, maltratando a la misma clase de trabajadores que están peleando por un salario decente en Nueva York. Johnson quiere decir la libertad que la compañía Du Pont tiene ahora para hacerse rica rápidamente a cuenta del dinero de los pagadores de impuestos vendiendo bombas de “sabotaje” y artículos químicos al ejército de EEUU para usarlos en contra de los agricultores vietnamitas y los trabajadores que están peleando por su independencia. El que quiere decir la libertad de que hoy gozan los gururíes para hacer la guerra y la libertad que tienen las compañías “General Motors” y “General Dynamics” para la construcción de bombas, proyectiles y artillería de guerra por la cantidad de $60.000 billones al año.

Claramente, la guerra en Vietnam se está peleando para esta libertad salvajes libertad para que los grandes negocios puedan extenderse y hacer ganancias—libertad para el capitalismo. El gobierno de los EEUU se ha nombrado al mismo como el defensor del capitalismo en todas partes del mundo. Pero los vietnamitas han escogido el socialismo. El gobierno de los EEUU no puede tolerar esto. Es por esto que Johnson está manteniendo, expandiendo y perdudiendo la guerra en Vietnam. Los bombarderos son los actos desesperados de un que está perdido y que no se atreve a retirarse.

De la misma manera, los intereses del pueblo trabajador de los EEUU, del pueblo negro y puertorriqueño, de los estudiantes, los pequeños comerciantes y agricultores, están opuestos a los intereses del gobierno norteamericano, de las grandes corporaciones. Las corporaciones y su gobierno se benefician de la guerra; nosotros somos sus víctimas. Nosotros podemos beneficiarnos solamente terminando la guerra, trayendo las tropas norteamericanas a casa—lo más pronto posible.

La guerra en Vietnam del sur puede ser terminada. Los agresores de Johnson pueden ser detenidos. Pero nosotros, los que sufrimos y morremos tenemos que actuar ahora, en este momento crítico. Participaremos en su demostración, si las crueles decisiones a las cuales pertenecemos conducen demostraciones, nos demostraremos que no apoyamos esta guerra—y demosteremos en una sola voz que la guerra debe terminar—entonces Johnson no puede salirse con la suya. Podemos poner fin a esta guerra. Por nuestro propio provado tesmoño que hacerlo.

DEMANDAMOS PONER FIN A LA GUERRA
TRAER LAS TROJAS A CASA.

ESTA ES LA "LIBERTAD" que el gobierno de EEUU quiere traer a Vietnam.