INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANVASSERS OF REFERENDUM PETITION

Read these instructions carefully before getting signatures on the petition.

1. Qualifications for signing: must be a registered voter in New York City.

2. Use ball point pens. All signatures, addresses, etc. must be in ink. People should sign the way they did when they registered to vote. Do not use Mr., Mrs., Miss. For example, it should be Mary Smith, NOT Mrs. John Smith. Do not use abbreviations.

3. For accuracy, the canvasser should fill in the date before getting the signature. Spell out the month. For example: June 30.

4. The canvasser can fill in the signer's address, and where possible this is usually best. Write very small, but legibly.

5. Extra care should be taken to fill in the county. Each of the five boroughs is a separate county but the names are not necessarily the same. The following are the county names for each borough:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>County name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bronx</td>
<td>Bronx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>Queens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>Kings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staten Island</td>
<td>Richmond</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The petition sheets must be bound by county, so a separate sheet should be used for each county. Carry several sheets with you. Have people who live in Brooklyn sign a Brooklyn sheet, etc. Make sure you ask the person what borough he lives in before getting the signature, then give him the sheet for that county.

You may fill in the county only at the top, and put ditto marks in the county space for each following signature, if all the signatures are from the same borough (as they should be!).

6. Do not fill in the Election District or Assembly District. Do not fill in the Statement of Witness at the bottom of the petition. This will be done at the office later.

7. Any registered voter is eligible to sign the petition, regardless of party. Having signed one other petition does not disqualify the person.

8. If an error is made, put a line through it, and proceed to use the next line.

9. Please make sure no other markings than those called for are put on the petition sheet.

10. When a sheet is filled with signatures, do not fill in the Election Districts, Assembly Districts, sheet number, or anything else. Return the sheet to the Parade Committee.
The National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam, headquarters in Madison, Wisconsin, developed out of the Congress of Unrepresented People, last August. Its purpose was, and continues to be, to coordinate the work of independent Vietnam committees, to stimulate new activity, to conduct peace research, and to raise funds. The NCC does not, however, set policy for affiliated organizations. Having helped in the establishment of many new committees around the country, and worked for the International Days of Protest in March, the NCC is now, with Staughton Lynd, Tom Hayden, and others, calling for a summer town meeting on Vietnam. In order to facilitate this work, regional councils have been set up. At a New Haven meeting last month, Dan Raskin was selected New England Area Coordinator.

The idea of a summer project involving community organizing on Vietnam is based on the recognition that if the war is to be ended, it will have to be ended here. I don't want to say that the fate of the world rests on our shoulders, but ending the war in Vietnam is crucial. The kind of movement we need to end the war presents a big task. Bigger than our resources allow as present. The answer is that this movement must grow, that it must reach out into the community, into ghetto and suburbia. This summer the movement, and the NCC with it, hopes to accomplish much in this direction. We want to spread; we want to mobilize for peace.

Basically, the summer project would go something like this, as taken from Peace and Freedom News (NCC Newsletter). "With the goal of building a massive democratic peace movement with real political power, the tactics of the summer project will be to build to the greatest possible extent, indigenous peace organizations. Three levels of work are indicated:

1) Sending people into areas where little or no dissent or peace activity exists. In many parts of the country, such people would be in a position similar to that of civil rights workers in Mississippi.

2) Sending the money or other resources to committees so that they can have one of their own members or someone work full time in their area for the summer.

3) Existing committees that already are strong should endeavor to hire and recruit staff for themselves and for their region as a whole.

Some people may say we tried community organizing on Vietnam last year, but it would be a mistake to say that and stop there. It's been a year since last summer: THE WAR IS A YEAR OLDER and has begun to affect American society deeply. There has been a national debate on Vietnam, primarily due to the efforts of the peace movement; the movement is much stronger now, and better equipped in terms of men, money and experience, to go into the community. Moreover, the growth in the past year of many off-campus committees attests to the possibility of carrying the movement beyond the university.

In breaking new territory, the following problems have to be worked out: 1) We must learn how to spread the peace movement without becoming "colonizers" ourselves. We can't prod people into organizing committees: they must develop indigenously. We will make full time workers available to groups that want help. They will act as catalysts, aiding the committee to become self-sufficient. The first thing we need to know for this is where such workers should go. We need contacts in places like Waterbury, Conn., Pittsfield, Mass., Manchester, N.H., Augusta, Maine, etc.

In those areas where there is already much activity, the job will be to deepen the protest. These areas will probably also supply many of the full-time workers, but there could be some exchange between students from different areas from the smaller college towns. In the cities, new committees need to be reached—ghetto, middle-class neighborhoods and apartment complexes.
A few more suggestions: trained speakers are essential—the NCC can supply a few, but you must develop your own as well. Research on local problems will pay off; if the movement is to grow it must be related to the things people feel. For example, find out about the rises in food and closing prices; see if federal Great Society money has been cut to help pay for the war—then make these things explicit in leaflets. Don't be over-anxious to get people to commit themselves. For someone who has never been involved in protest, getting on a picket line is a big step, especially if she happens to be a lower-class housewife, or a small store keeper—and you are a student. Most people look upon students as privileged kids with little to bitch about. It is a good idea to encourage people to overcome their reticence to speak out, but it has to be done carefully.

Community organizing on Viet Nam, and work with labor and religious organizations has already begun. In the NCC newsletter there are some short descriptions of successful work. If there is somewhere to be a national "town-meeting" on Viet Nam, much more of this has to be done. Right now, we need to know where organizing should and can be done: we need suggestions on approaches and techniques, we need to know where people would like to work, and what help they will need.
WE MUST NEVER SAY...  
"I DIDN'T KNOW!"

NAPALM DID THIS...  
NAPALM... THE FLAMING JELLED GASOLINE WHICH BURNS AND BURNS... AND STICKS TO A HUMAN BODY WITH THE TENACITY OF SARAN-WRAP...

ONLY WE, THE UNITED STATES, ARE USING NAPALM IN VIETNAM

BRINGING MUTILATION AND AGONIZING DEATH TO A CIVILIAN POPULATION WE'RE SUPPOSEDLY DEFENDING. 54% OF THE POPULATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM IS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

"10 CIVILIANS KILLED FOR EVERY VIET CONG" ACCORDING TO SPECIAL FORCE OFFICERS (NEWSWEEK, MARCH 14, 1966).

ONLY WE ARE BOMBING IN VIETNAM... NORTH OR SOUTH

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - SENATE - AUG. 22, 1966 P. 19355 - THE GREATEST PHYSICAL DAMAGE TO CHILDREN... WHO RESIDE IN THE 2,600 VILLAGES IS CAUSED BY BOMBING. PERMANENT EFFECT WILL LIVE FOR A LIFETIME IN SCARRED BODIES... 800,000 REFUGEES, 11,000 ORPHANS... THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN BURNED AND WOUNDED. OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED SOURCES GO ON TO SAY A GREAT NUMBER DIE... NEVER REACHING HOSPITALS.

71,705 AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED OR WOUNDED IN VIETNAM
OFFICIAL FIGURES AS OF MAY, 1967

CAN WE EVER SAY—
"WE DIDN'T KNOW!"

- WE MUST LEARN ALL THE FACTS!
- WE MUST PROTEST TO OUR PRESIDENT AND CONGRESSMAN.
- WE MUST NOT REMAIN SILENT!

WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE
799 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003

☐ Send me additional facts on Vietnam.
☐ Keep me informed of your activities.
☐ Enclosed is a contribution of $____ to continue your work for Peace.

Name ________________________________
Address ______________________________
City _______ Zone _______ State _______