

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION-PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

SUBJECT: VVAW ✓

FILE NO: HQ 100-448092

SECTION: 44

PAGES REVIEWED: 238

PAGES RELEASED: 225

REFERRALS: _____

EXEMPTIONS: b1, b2, b7C, b7D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/28/73

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-21289) (C)

SUBJECT: **[REDACTED]**
SM - VVAW

b7c

100-448092-1446

Re JK airtel to Bureau, 7/3/72, captioned "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)," Bufile 100-448092.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM concerning captioned subject. Two copies of an FD-376 are stapled to the LHM, taken 10/11/69.

One copy of the LHM is being furnished to the U.S. Secret Service, Columbus, Ohio.

The first confidential source is **[REDACTED]** Location: **[REDACTED]**

The second confidential source is **[REDACTED]** Location: Instant LHM, page 3.

The third confidential source is **[REDACTED]**. Location: Instant LHM, page 3.

Subject has been identified and certain biographical data established. Inquiries with sources disclosed he is not now active in VVAW or any radical or subversive organization. In view of the foregoing, Cincinnati is conducting no further investigation at this time and is closing its case. In the event subject's activities should appear to warrant further investigation in the future, case will be opened for additional investigation.

2-Bureau (Enc. 2)
1-Cincinnati

ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

RFM:cms
(3)

REC-56

100-448092-2973

2 JUL 2 1973

SS WITH (1) PHOTO

Opp't (2) 1/55

2 Destroyed

7/10/73

FRG/RDB

by R/S

EX-117

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/8/95 BY SP6 BJA/100



JUL 13 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b2
b7D

AB
Encl
X

Ca



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 28, 1973

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: [REDACTED]

b7c

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

- 1. Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
- 2. Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
- 3. Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
- 4. Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
- 5. Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
- 6. Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
- 7. Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

William D. Ruckelshaus

William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
4/5/95 SP/BJ/VA

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service, Columbus, Ohio

Enclosure(s) 2



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cincinnati, Ohio

June 28, 1973

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RE: [REDACTED]

b7c

On June 9, 1972, a first confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, provided a list of Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) coordinators throughout the United States. Among many names listed, the name [REDACTED] appeared as Chapter Coordinator at Franklin University. He was further identified as VVAW, Franklin University, residence [REDACTED] Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, 43201, telephone number 294-[REDACTED]

b7c

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) is a national organization whose membership opposes the war in Vietnam and the Selective Service System. The VVAW has sponsored demonstrations in protest against the war in Vietnam throughout the United States.

Photocopy of [REDACTED]

Serial [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Registrar, Franklin University, 201 South Grant Street, Columbus, Ohio, on June 6, 1973, advised from records [REDACTED] was born on [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He resides at [REDACTED] Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. He was graduated from Walnut Ridge High School and also attended Ohio State University before coming to Franklin University. Employment was listed as [REDACTED], Columbus, Ohio. Records show he began studies in September, 1970, at Franklin University and attended through April, 1973, but took no degree. It is indicated in the records he is currently attending Franklin University.

b7c

Investigation at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, on June 7 and 11, 1973, disclosed that [REDACTED] born March [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] attended University College, Ohio State University, for the Autumn Quarter, 1969. After attending one quarter, he discontinued.

100-448092 - 2973

ENCLOSURE

4/5/95 SOB Dja JVA

RE: [REDACTED]

b7c

On June 11, 1973, records of the Record Room, Columbus, Ohio Police Department, showed the following arrest citations for [REDACTED] white male, born [REDACTED] Social Security Account Number [REDACTED] and described as [REDACTED] pounds, [REDACTED] hair and [REDACTED] eyes:

b7c

- [REDACTED] Cited [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] Charged [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] Cited [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] Cited for [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] Charged for [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] Cited for [REDACTED]

Records of the Identification Bureau, Columbus, Ohio, Police Department, showed [REDACTED] has Columbus Police Department number [REDACTED], and Federal Bureau of Investigation number [REDACTED]. These records show he was charged on September 11, 1971, for [REDACTED]. It was explained he [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. At that time he was described as a student at Franklin University and a former student of [REDACTED] High School, both Columbus, Ohio. He is

RE: [REDACTED]

b7C
not married. The record shows he served in the United States Navy, date not listed, with serial number [REDACTED]. Investigator's notes state that his parents live at [REDACTED] Drive and subject lives there occasionally. According to the notes, subject does not belong to any organizations or groups.

The record shows the disposition of arrest as probation - two years, plus court costs.

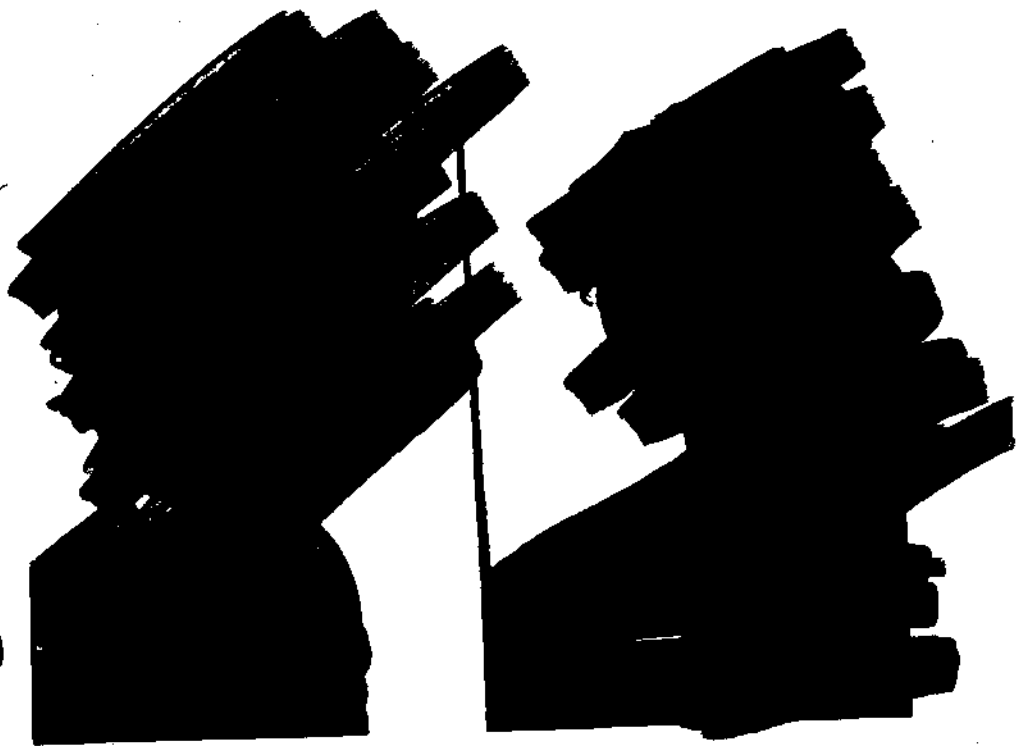
[REDACTED] Personnel Manager, [REDACTED] Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, on June 11, 1973, advised from records [REDACTED], born March 20, [REDACTED], has Social Security Account Number [REDACTED]. He resides at [REDACTED] Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. According to the record, he was employed beginning January 5, 1970, until March 24, 1972, when he was dropped from the rolls for failure to return from leave of absence and job interest. He was described as below average in dependability and in attitude.

On June 8, 1973, the second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, said he could furnish no information concerning subject.

On June 18, 1973, a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he could furnish no information concerning subject.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

b7C
b7D



FBI

Date: 6/28/73

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/5/95 BY SP6 BJA/WJ

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-77703) (P)
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS - RA
OO: Chicago

Stamp
[Redacted] b7c

Re Los Angeles nitel to Bureau dated 6/13/73, a
Los Angeles telephone call to Jacksonville, dated 6/15/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a memorandum
memorandum (LHM) regarding above organization.

Two copies of an FD-376 are stapled to enclosed LHM
for use by the Bureau.

One copy of enclosed LHM is being designated for
Secret Service, Los Angeles.

The following information is not mentioned in the
enclosed LHM because it is felt that it could seriously subject
the sources to possible exposure due to the very small number of
individuals attending the meeting:

At the 6/14/73 meeting mentioned in the enclosed LHM
and [redacted] were among those in attendance.
[redacted] was given the name of [redacted] a sworn
Los Angeles Police Department Officer, who was exposed while
working undercover in the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW).
[redacted] is the subject of Los Angeles file 100-79009, [redacted]
is the subject of Bufile 100-471778 and Los Angeles file 100-
80106. [redacted] is the subject of Bufile 100-476525, and Los
Angeles file 100-80514.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 5) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Jacksonville (Encl. 2) (RM)

ENCLOSURE

EX-103

REC-56 15/10P 448092-2974
AAG-SLU YSS

7-3-73
JUL 2 1973
JED/ran

54 JUL 11 1973

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge
(S)

Sent _____ M Per _____

1-cc [redacted] returned in 906-D

b7c

FIVE

LA 100-77703

[redacted] stated he had had a meeting with [redacted], subject of Los Angeles file 100-77317 and Bufile 100-455967, who is reported to be assembling a file on police activities involving "movement" people. [redacted] was scheduled to meet with [redacted] again on 6/16/73. Results of that meeting are unknown.

[redacted] is described by Source One as follows:

Race	Caucasian
Sex	Male
Weight	[redacted] to [redacted] pounds
Hair	[redacted]
Age	Approximately [redacted] to [redacted]

He is a member of the American Civil Liberties Union and attended Harvard Law School. [redacted] is reported to be from the Cincinnati area and has worked for the Daniel Ellsberg/Anthony Russo Defense Committee.

Source One is [redacted] orally to SA [redacted] on 6/15/73; [redacted]

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow [redacted] research activities in Los Angeles to determine if his work presents a threat to Bureau security and intelligence operations.

b7c
|
b2
b7D

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

June 28, 1973

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director

4/3/93 B. W. J. H.

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles (RM)

Enclosure(s)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
June 28, 1973

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

b7c
On June 15, 1973, Source One advised that a [REDACTED] had held a meeting at the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) Headquarters in Los Angeles, California, on June 14, 1973. This source advised that [REDACTED] and four other members of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) were writing a book on infiltrators, provocateurs, police surveillance, and general police harassment in "movement organizations."

The VVAW is an ad hoc organization of veterans opposed to the war in Vietnam. VVAW is an anti-war organization organized in 1967 and headquartered in New York City. Its published objective is "to demand an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops from Indochina."

According to Source One, [REDACTED] was told of incidents of which the VVAW had been the target of police harassment and surveillance. [REDACTED] was advised that the VVAW had brought suit against James Mc Cord and the Committee to Re-elect the President.

Source One further stated that [REDACTED] was told that James Mc Cord had given confidential reports to the Committee to Re-elect the President in which names of VVAW members were mentioned as possible trouble makers for the Republican Party.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/3/85 BY SP6/SAL/UD

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-448090-2974



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
June 28, 1973

Title VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as
above at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed
in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NR027 WF PLAIN

100X
TELETYPE

10:13PM NITEL 6-13-73 ALM

TO ACTING DIRECTOR (100-448092)

FROM WASHINGTON FIELD (100-47162) 4P

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

all
b7c

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW). IS - RA.

ON THIS DATE OWEN [REDACTED] WAS INTERVIEWED AT HIS EMPLOYMENT, THE OFFICE OF SENATOR EDWARD JOHN GURNEY, NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, ROOM 5105 WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT HE WAS EMPLOYED BY THE VETERANS FOR THE REELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT (VRP) A SUBDIVISION OF THE COMMITTEE TO REELECT THE PRESIDENT (CREP) FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE MONTH. HIS EMPLOYMENT BEGAN APPROXIMATELY THREE WEEKS BEFORE THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION (RNC) AND ENDED A FEW DAYS AFTER THE RNC WAS COMPLETED. [REDACTED] WORKED ON AN EXPENSE ACCOUNT BASIS, ALL HIS EXPENSES WERE PAID BY VRP. [REDACTED] WAS HIRED BY A [REDACTED] WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE VRP. [REDACTED] IS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED BY THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, WDC.

REC-48

[REDACTED] FUNCTION WITH THE VRP WAS TO ORGANIZE PRO NIXON VETERANS, ESPECIALLY VIETNAM WAR VETERANS, TO COME TO

100-448092-2975
1 JUN 19 1973

END PAGE ONE

70 JUN 20 1973

JUL 10 1973

4/5/93 [handwritten initials]

5- [handwritten initials]

PAGE TWO

THE RNC TO SUPPORT NIXON. [REDACTED] FIRST BECAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE VRP APPROXIMATELY THREE WEEKS BEFORE THE RNC.

all
b7c

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] (PHONETIC), DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (DOA), WDC, HIS SUPERVISOR AT THE DOA, ASKED HIM SOMETIME IN JUNE, 1972, IF HE WOULD LIKE TO WORK FOR THE VRP DURING THE RNC. SOMETIME ^DDURING JULY, 1972, EXACT DATE NOT RECALLED, [REDACTED] RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM [REDACTED] ASKED IF HE WOULD BE WILLING TO WORK FOR THE VRP DURING THE RNC, AND [REDACTED] ACCEPTED.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT WHILE HE WORKED FOR THE VRP HE DID NOT HIRE OR RECRUIT ANY INDIVIDUALS FOR THE VRP. [REDACTED] DID LOCATE SOME VOLUNTEERS TO WORK ON VRP ACTIVITIES.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT HE DID NOT ENGAGE IN ANY ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE VVAW OR THE DEFENDANTS IN THIS CASE, NOR WAS HE AWARE OF ANY OTHER INDIVIDUALS WHO DID SO. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT WHILE HE WAS EMPLOYED BY THE VRP HE TELEPHONED [REDACTED]

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

[REDACTED] HAD PREVIOUSLY DEBATED
[REDACTED] PHILOSOPHIES ON THE VIETNAM WAR WHILE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] THE DEBATE NEVER MATERIALIZED
BECAUSE OF A CONCERN FOR SAFETY.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT HE DID NOT RECEIVE ANY INFORMATION
CONCERNING THE DEFENDANTS IN THIS CASE FROM SOURCES OTHER
THAN [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT HE DID NOT RECEIVE ANY
INSTRUCTIONS FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, MILITARY AGENCIES,
WHITE HOUSE, OR ANY OTHER INTERESTS REGARDING VVAW ACTIVITIES.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THE ONLY CONTACT HE HAD WITH OTHER AGENCIES
CONCERNING VVAW ACTIVITIES WAS WITH THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION (FBI), AS PREVIOUSLY RECORDED.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT HE CONTACTED THE FBI ON JULY
13, 1972, CONCERNING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF CAMIL'S ACTIVITIES
AFTER HAVING A CONVERSATION WITH [REDACTED], CONGRESSIONAL
LIAISON FOR CONGRESS, DOA, WDC. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT HE SPOKE
TO [REDACTED] ABOUT CAMIL'S ACTIVITIES A DAY OR TWO BEFORE HE
CONTACTED THE FBI. [REDACTED] SUGGESTED THAT [REDACTED] CONTACT THE
END PAGE THREE

all
b7c

PAGE FOUR

FBI BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF THE ACTIVITIES. AT THIS TIME

[REDACTED] WAS EMPLOYED BY THE [REDACTED] AS AN [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] WAS ONE OF
HIS SUPERVISORS.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT HE WAS NOT INSTRUCTED BY ANY OTHER
INDIVIDUAL, OTHER THAN [REDACTED] TO CONTACT THE FBI. [REDACTED]
WAS NOT AWARE OF ANY OTHER INFORMATION INDICATING ANY PROCATIVE
ACTION OR ANY OTHER ACTIONS BY THE VRP, OTHER ORGANIZATIONS,
OR OTHER INDIVIDUALS THAT WOULD INTERFERE WITH THE INVESTI-
GATION OF THE VVAW OR THE DEFENDANTS IN THIS CASE.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT WHILE HE WAS EMPLOYED BY THE VRP
HE WAS AWARE THAT THE VIETNAM VETERANS FOR A JUST PEACE
(VVJP) EXISTED. [REDACTED] ADVISED HE WAS NOT INVOLVED WITH THE
VVJP, HOWEVER, SOME INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE VVJP DID
VOLUNTARILY PARTICIPATE IN VRP ACTIVITIES.

END

VAE FBIHQ CR

all
b7c

FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP2mac/ram*
ON *7/29/87*

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5/18/73

Transmit the following in *Class* (Type in plaintext or code)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Via AIRTEL DATE *2/27/80* (Priority)

DATE *7/18/85* BY *SP2mac/ram*

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-3808) P

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE (NSC)
MEETING PLACITAS, NEW MEXICO,
APRIL 19-22, 1973

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/85 BY SP2mac/ram**

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP2mac/ram* REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW *5/12/93*

5 enc. *Comp # 55704*
904DB Re Bureau airtel, 4/12/73.

There are enclosed for the Bureau ten copies of LHM captioned as above. There are also enclosed for the

*(Copies) Submit copies to info in FBG/ram
list of intended Recs.*

- 2 - Bureau (Enc 50) **ENCLOSURE**
- 2 - Albany (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Birmingham (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Boston (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Buffalo (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Chicago (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Denver (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Jackson (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Jacksonville (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Kansas City (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Knoxville (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Memphis (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Miami (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Milwaukee (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Mobile (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - New Haven (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - New Orleans (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - New York (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Oklahoma City (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Omaha (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Portland (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Sacramento (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - San Antonio (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - San Francisco (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Springfield (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - St. Louis (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Tampa (Enc 3) (RAM)
- 2 - Albuquerque

JFC:rag
(58) **REC-110**
5 - enc. to SS 100 - 448092 - 2976
5 - " " State
5 - " " CIA
10 - " " Dept.

11 MAY 24 1973

By R/S

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP2mac/ram*
REASON *FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2*
DATE *5/18/85*
DECLASSIFIED BY *SP2mac/ram*

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AQ 100-3808

AMU

Bureau ten copies each of the VVAW/WSO position papers on amnesty, post Vietnam Syndrome, and Operation County Fair, together with a typewritten VVAW/WSO summary of the results of the conference. Three copies of the LHM only are enclosed for all other recipient offices.

The following confidential sources were utilized in preparing the enclosed LHM:

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] b2
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]

AMU

The enclosed LHM has been classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" in order to protect the identities of the above symbol sources who are furnishing valuable information regarding the VVAW/WSO on a continuing basis.

LEADS

ALL OFFICES will identify the owners of the vehicles who are not identified in the LHM.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AQ 100-3808

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NON-SYMBOL INFORMANT DATA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] is Detective [REDACTED] Intelligence
Detail, Albuquerque Police Department (BY REQUEST)

[REDACTED] is Lieutenant [REDACTED] Intelligence Unit,
New Mexico State Police (BY REQUEST)

(S)
u

b2
b7c b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Albuquerque, New Mexico

May 18, 1973

DECLASSIFIED ON 7-29-87

SP-1 [unclear]
87-128

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY
DATE 5-18-94
REASON FOR EXTENSION

12-14-80
SP-5 [unclear]
2
5-18-94

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE (NSC) MEETING PLACITAS, NEW MEXICO, APRIL 19-22, 1973

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)
Classification
4-2-80

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), is a national organization composed primarily of veterans of the War in Vietnam, that has organized and participated in numerous demonstrations against the War in Vietnam during 1970-1972, including the seizure of the Statue of Liberty, New York City, and the occupation of the Betsy Ross House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in December, 1971. Six members of the VVAW were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Tallahassee, Florida, July, 1972, on charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal Antiriot Law.

On April 25, 1973, source advised that during a meeting of VVAW National Steering Committee at Placitas, New Mexico, on April 21, 1973, it was voted to change the name of VVAW to VVAW/WSO. (S) u

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)
DATE
b2
b7D

[redacted] advised that the delegates to the captioned conference began arriving at Placitas, New Mexico, on April 19, 1973. The meeting was originally scheduled to be held outdoors at the Rancho de Los Alamos Altos but the late arrival of the national officers from Chicago and the adverse weather conditions (19 degrees and a snowstorm) forced postponement of the opening session until April 20, 1973. [redacted] advised that, for a time, (S) u

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified By [redacted]
Exempt from General Declassification Schedule of Executive Order 11652
Exemption Category 2
Automatically Declassified on indefinite

b7C

100-44801-2976

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SP-1 [unclear]
5-18-94
11/15/80
Comp #55-704

44801

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE (NSC) MEETING PLACITAS,
NEW MEXICO, APRIL 19-22, 1973

there was some question as to whether the meeting would be held and that, after viewing the conditions, a number of the delegates left before the meeting actually began. Arrangements were made for the use of the Placitas Community Center for the first session, which began on April 20, 1973. However, this is an extremely small building which had no restroom facilities and, after a number of delegates spent the night of April 20, 1973, in the Center, they were asked to vacate the building and the remaining sessions on April 21-22, 1973, were held at the ranch as originally planned. (X) u

DELEGATES (X) u

██████████ advised that the following individuals attended the conference:

b2
b7D

██████████
██████████

California Regional Coordinator
Sub-Regional Coordinator, Northern California

██████████
██████████

San Francisco Chapter
Orange County, California Chapter

██████████

San Fernando Valley Chapter

██████████

San Francisco Chapter

██████████

Silver Lake, California, Chapter

RON KOBIC

University of Southern California Chapter

██████████

New Mexico - Arizona Regional Coordinator

██████████
██████████

From Texas but currently residing Placitas, New Mexico

██████████

New Mexico Chapter

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE (NSC) MEETING PLACITAS,
NEW MEXICO, APRIL 19-22, 1973

JOHN KNIFFEN

Texas Regional Coordinator

[REDACTED]

Louisiana Regional Coordinator

[REDACTED]

Florida Region

[REDACTED]

Florida Region

[REDACTED]

Florida Region

SCOTT CAMIL

Florida Region

[REDACTED]

Wisconsin Region

[REDACTED]

Wisconsin Region

[REDACTED]

Wisconsin Region

[REDACTED]

New York Regional Coordinator ✓

[REDACTED]

Buffalo, New York, Region

[REDACTED]

New York City Chapter ✓

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SAM SCHOOR

VVAW/WSO National Office, Chicago

BARRY ROMO

National Office

[REDACTED]

Former Colorado Regional Coordinator

[REDACTED]

National Office

[REDACTED]

Former Regional Coordinator,
Illinois

(FNU) [REDACTED]

Northern Illinois - Iowa Region

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE (NSC) MEETING PLACITAS,
NEW MEXICO, APRIL 19-22, 1973

New Mexico

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Connecticut Regional Coordinator

Connecticut Region

New England Coordinator

San Francisco Area

Bogue Chitto, Alabama

Wife of the owner of the ranch
and a member of the New Mexico
Region

Owner of the ranch and a member
of the New Mexico Region

Los Angeles Region

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and [REDACTED] advised that the following license plates were noted on vehicles which were observed at the meeting:

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<u>License #</u>	<u>Registered Owner</u>
Alabama 46-3628 (possibly 46-3826)	(46-3826) - [REDACTED] [REDACTED], Tuskegee, Alabama
California 209DNO	[REDACTED] Long Beach, California
Colorado BA 5314	[REDACTED] Denver, Colorado
Colorado AU 6628	[REDACTED], Denver, Colorado
Colorado 6314A	No registration
Florida 3E6041	This vehicle driven by SCOTT CAMIL

CAC

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
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Florida DV 7307

Illinois 22555RV

Illinois 22-555PV

Illinois 3319A

Kansas LYM 855

[REDACTED]
Emporia, Kansas

New Hampshire LM 881

[REDACTED]
Drive, Nashua, New Hampshire

New Hampshire HC 8451

Hertz Corporation, 2250 East
Devon, Des Plaines, Illinois

New Mexico APF-516

[REDACTED]
Avenue, Albuquerque, New Mexico

New Mexico 246906

[REDACTED]
S. W., Albuquerque, New Mexico

New Mexico ATB-569

[REDACTED] N. E.,
Albuquerque, New Mexico

New Mexico 2-46600

[REDACTED] 4900 Air
Force Group, Kirtland Air Force
Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico

New York 771 HPI

[REDACTED] Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York

Wisconsin B61614

[REDACTED]
Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised that the sessions on the first day (April 20, 1973) were held at the Placitas Community Center because of the adverse weather conditions. The meeting began with a series of regional reports during which representatives of the different regions gave brief summaries of VVAW-WSO activities in their respective regions. There was general agreement that the primary concern of virtually every region was the decline in membership and a general feeling of apathy

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
(VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE (NSC) MEETING PLACITAS,
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on the part of the members both of which were blamed on the
fact that police harrassment was at an all-time high. (X)u

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[redacted] and [redacted] advised that following this
series of reports, SAM SCHOOR delivered the report of the National
Office. SCHOOR announced that \$26,000 had been collected since
the last meeting of which \$10,000 had been spent but that the
VVAW was still approximately \$15,000 in debt. It was also
announced that the VVAW is now in the process of being incor-
porated and the importance of the National Office and/or
Regional Offices maintaining accurate financial records was
stressed. (X)u

SCHOOR then read a letter from STEVE HAWKINS announcing
HAWKINS' resignation from the National Office and [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] were nominated to succeed him
and these nominees will be voted upon at the next meeting. In
addition, BARRY ROMO was elected to another one year term as
National Coordinator. (X)u

These sources also advised that a motion was also
adopted that no VVAW/WSO Chapter, local, regional, or national,
could form any alliance with the Socialist Workers Party (SWP),
National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), Young Socialist Alliance
(YSA), Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), the Women's National
Abortion Act Coalition (WNAAC), Progressive Labor Party (PLP),
Students For a Democratic Society (SDS), Workers Action Movement
(WAM), Workers World (WW), Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF),
or American Servicemen's Union (ASU). (X)u

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney
General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The National Peace Action Coalition was founded
in 1970 by members of the Socialist Workers
Party (SWP). Its basic objective is to unite
masses of people including labor unions, GIs,
and the black community in the struggle to
end United States intervention in Southeast
Asia through orderly and peaceful tactics.
The SWP has been designated pursuant to
Executive Order 10450.

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
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NEW MEXICO, APRIL 19-22, 1973

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) serves at the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) is controlled by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and its youth affiliate, Young Socialist Alliance. SMC initiates and supports public demonstrations against the war in Southeast Asia.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was founded in 1962 by individuals expelled from the Communist Party, USA, for following the Chinese communist line. Its objective is the establishment of a militant working-class movement based on Marxism-Leninism and MAO Tse-tung thought.

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was founded during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960's functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From a stance of "participatory democracy," the SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position. It maintained a national office at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, until February, 1970. Internal factionalism during 1969 produced three main factions: Weatherman, Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), and Worker Student Alliance (WSA). The Weatherman and RYM no

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
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longer consider themselves associated with the SDS. The WSA faction continues to use the name SDS.

Recently formed as a PLP front group, WAM is active in attempts to recruit members from the national labor force. WAM has as its major issue the establishment of a shorter work week with higher pay -- 30 hours' work for 40 hours' pay.

"Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party (WWP) with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

The Workers World Party (WWP) was founded in 1959 by individuals who disagreed with policies of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The WWP dissidents advocated unconditional support of the Soviet Union and the building of a revolutionary party geared to the overthrow of capitalism. More recently, the WWP has called for peaceful solutions to Sino-Soviet border disputes; however, the WWP generally supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological differences with the Soviet Union.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Youth Against War and Fascism is the youth group of the Workers World Party (WWP).

The American Servicemen's Union was founded in 1968 by the Workers World Party. Its objectives are to cause discontent among military enlisted personnel and call for the establishment of a servicemen's union. Its main propaganda weapon is the publication "The Bond - The Servicemen's Newspaper."

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
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NEW MEXICO, APRIL 19-22, 1973

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[redacted] and [redacted] advised that the sessions on April 21 and 22, 1973, were held at the ranch and were devoted almost entirely to workshops on various topics, following which the delegates met as a group and voted on each issue. (A)u

These workshops included the following topics (A)u

VVAW/WSO ORGANIZATION (A)u

Proposals that future NSC meetings be held every four months; that the next NSC meeting be held at Gainesville, Florida, August 16-21, 1973, and that the name of the organization be officially changed to VVAW/WSO, were approved. (A)u

[redacted] advised that, in a sense, the decision to hold the next NSC meeting in Gainesville, Florida, was a victory for SCOTT CAMIL. Source advised that, prior to the NSC meeting, CAMIL had made a trip to the West Coast to solicit support for his attempt to secure election as a national leader of the VVAW/WSO. This source also advised that CAMIL was convinced that the national leaders deliberately had delayed their arrival at Placitas until the late evening of April 19, 1973, because they knew that he had to leave on the evening of April 21, 1973, to return to Pensacola, Florida, for consultations with his defense attorneys in connection with his upcoming conspiracy trial. CAMIL had planned a power play to obtain a high office in the national leadership of the VVAW/WSO at the NSC meeting but since he had to leave on the evening of April 21, 1973, and the meeting did not begin until the morning of April 20, 1973, he felt that any attempt by him and his supporters to force this issue would be countered by a postponement which would be resolved only after he had left. CAMIL, therefore, decided to use his bloc of supporters to insure that the next NSC meeting would be held in Gainesville, Florida, where he hoped to be in a position to gain control of the organization. (A)u

GAINESVILLE NATIONAL ACTION (A)u

[redacted] and [redacted] advised that it was also decided that a series of nationwide demonstrations would be held beginning July 17, 1973, when the eight VVAW/WSO members (A)u

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
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are scheduled to go on trial in Gainesville, Florida, for vio-
lation of the Federal Anti-Riot Laws. It was stressed that
these demonstrations would be peaceful and would include mock
Grand Jury proceedings, candlelight marches, pickets, vigils,
teach-ins, and guerrilla theaters. (X)u

POST VIETNAM SYNDROME (X)u

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This workshop consisted largely of the distribution
of a report compiled by [REDACTED], which was distributed
at the meeting. The post Vietnam Syndrome was described as
the realization and rejection of U. S. imperialism based on
its victim's realization of its racist and genocidal nature
because of their experiences in Vietnam. It was agreed that
the traumatic experiences of the Vietnam War coupled with un-
employment, the lack of educational opportunities, inadequate
medical care, and drug addiction, manifest themselves in feelings
of guilt, rage, and alienation. Because of the failure of the
Veterans Administration to cope with this problem, the VVAW/WSO
will attempt to combat it by personal and group discussions. (X)u

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AMNESTY (X)u

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised that following the
workshop on Amnesty, the meeting approved a proposal to work
for the "honorable repatriation" and the total restoration of
all civil liberties for all draft resisters and deserters who
fled the country to avoid participation in the Vietnam War.
It was also agreed to send a 10-member delegation to an inter-
national conference on Amnesty scheduled to be held in Toronto,
Canada, May 26-28, 1973 (also reported as May 15, 1973, and
May 23-26, 1973). It was also agreed that a National Amnesty
Clearing House Resource Center would be established within the
VVAW/WSO National Office. [REDACTED] stated that he had recently
visited Canada and that the VVAW/WSO was attempting to organize
some type of activity at the Peace Bridge, Buffalo, New York,
and at another location in Western Canada in support of deserters
and draft dodgers. (X)u

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WOUNDED KNEE (X)u

[REDACTED] advised the Wounded Knee Work-hop was addressed
by two Indian representatives. These individuals stressed the (X)u

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
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fact that the American Indian Movement (AIM) was determined to remain in Wounded Knee until all AIM demands were met by the Federal Government. These individuals invited VVAW/WSO members to come to Wounded Knee and requested that anyone coming bring medical and plumbing supplies. The Indians also promised that any VVAW/WSO members who did come to Wounded Knee would be shown greater respect than they had been given in the past. The Indian representatives, however, stated that the VVAW/WSO only occupy a position of support and not leadership in Wounded Knee. These representatives also stated that a convention, which would include representatives of other revolutionary groups, was scheduled to begin in Wounded Knee on May 1, 1973, and those interested in further information were urged to write Crow Dogs, 208 East 11th Street, Rapid City, South Dakota. (X) u

In this connection, [redacted] advised that both SAM SCHOOR and [redacted] indicated that they have recently been at Wounded Knee. (X) u

[redacted] and [redacted] also advised that [redacted] and [redacted] also indicated that they had also recently been at Wounded Knee. (X) u

[redacted] also advised that [redacted] stated that she is a registered nurse and that she had just returned from Wounded Knee. She stated that there were approximately 220 Indians inside the Wounded Knee compound and that every day a few more Indians joined the group inside the compound. [redacted] stated that the second most important item that the Indians at Wounded Knee need is medical supplies, the third most important item is food, and "everyone knows what the first important item is." (X) u

WOMEN'S WORKSHOP (X) u

[redacted] advised that following the Women's Workshop, it was agreed that the National Office should attempt to issue a newsletter for the women members of the VVAW/WSO and that there will be a women's national meeting tentatively scheduled for June 10-11, 1973. To help alleviate transportation problems, two meetings will be held, one possibly in Denver and the other in the New England area. (X) u

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
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WAR WORKSHOP (X) u

[redacted] advised that following the War Workshop, it was agreed that the VVAW/WSO would attempt to mobilize people against the bombing in Cambodia and Laos. It was also agreed that there be regional anti-war activities coordinated through the National Office on Armed Forces Day, May 19, 1973. (X) u

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CONFERENCE (WFDY)

[redacted] also advised that [redacted] will be the representative from the VVAW/WSO to the 10th annual Youth and Student Festival sponsored by the WFDY which will be held in East Berlin from July 28, to August 4, 1973. (X) u

World Federation of Democratic Youth is an international communist front organization which has demonstrated it is more interested in serving as a pressure group in behalf of Soviet foreign policy than it was in the specific problems of international youth.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES (X) u

Proposals that Tennessee be incorporated into the Alabama-Mississippi Region, that Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota be incorporated into the Kansas - Western Missouri Region, and that Arkansas, and Oklahoma be incorporated into the Eastern Missouri - Southern Illinois Region, were also approved at the NSC meeting. (X) u

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Albuquerque, New Mexico
May 18, 1973

Title VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE (NSC)
MEETING PLACITAS, NEW MEXICO,
APRIL 19-22, 1973

Character

Reference Albuquerque memorandum dated
and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed
in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/13/80 BY SP-5~~

RJB/142

CAMPAIGN FOR AMNESTY

POSITION PAPER

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This paper is an attempt to theoretically discuss the issues involved in a campaign around amnesty: amnesty for who, under what circumstances, with some suggestions for overall strategy. It is meant as an organizing tool for those who have thought about the subject, and who are interested, (or currently) working on such a campaign. Additionally, it will hopefully put into perspective the different points of view that presently exist on the subject. It is the work of several individuals who are not affiliated with any organization, but who have given serious thought to the opinions of groups that are especially concerned with the subject: exiles and resisters themselves, veterans, G.I.'s, community organizers, and the families of those directly affected. As this paper is circulated, we hope to reach agreement with these groups, so that all the various organizations concerned see themselves as operating within a strategy for a national amnesty campaign.

BACKGROUND

There are several basic starting points which are relevant to any discussion of the amnesty issue: first, that US intervention in Indochina has been by Presidential decree only, without the declaration of war by Congress, and therefore has always been an illegal war. In addition to illegal entry, the US has violated the Geneva Accords of 1954 and 1962, the International Rules of War, and the Nuremberg principles that it stated in the Nazi trials after World War II. The Nuremberg trials held that an individual is personally responsible for his or her own acts, no matter what orders may have been given by a higher civilian or military authority. Resistance to fighting in that war, therefore, came from several conclusions about both the spirit and letter of domestic and international law. There was additionally the widespread feeling that the US as a superpower was interfering in the internal affairs of other countries for reasons that had nothing to do with national security or defense.

TYPES OF RESISTANCE--Hundreds of thousands of American men legally resisted the draft; they found ways to prevent their personal involvement in the Vietnam war. These ways include: C.O. status, staying in school, getting jobs which carried draft exemptions, finding medical excuses often provided by anti-war and sympathetic doctors, etc. The common basis for all these types of actions was the financial ability and availability of information to essentially a middle-class group. These people are usually not counted among figures of resisters, because their forms of resistance carried no penalty, but they in fact form an enormous base of people who acted as they did because of anti-war sentiment, and they ought to realize that their actions were responsible for both the increased anti-war sentiment in the population at large, and also for the necessity of other young men taking their place in the draft. This last fact had particularly high consequences for the working class, poor and third world segment of society. We should look to this group of successful resisters for help in organizing local amnesty campaigns..

REFUSED REGISTRATION OR INDUCTION--The majority of those men who refused to register or who refused induction are still vulnerable to prosecution. It was these acts of resistance which focussed public attention on anti-war resistance to the draft, and which resulted in a tremendous court backlog of cases. The courts are now moving to prosecute these cases after a slowdown of several years. It is clearly the hope of the Nixon administration that the Cease-Fire Agreement has taken public attention away from these cases.

LIVING WITHIN THE US--The government is currently paying particular attention to those resisters who are politically conscious and active, and while we may predict that many resisters will be dealt with leniently, we also think that those who are active will be dealt with extremely harshly--the members of groups like the

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OBJECTIVES:

BACKGROUND:

Historical background; Legal and Illegal Types of Resistance:

Civilian Resisters: Refusal to register or to be inducted; Those living within the US; Those living in exile abroad:

Military Resisters: Those who left the military before assignment to Vietnam; Those who left after Vietnam duty:

Discharges based on anti-war and anti-military activities; Criminal prosecution of civilian protesters:

ANTI-AMNESTY SENTIMENT: Among the American people; The Gallup Poll on civilian resisters; Women more sympathetic initially to amnesty;

The Government's anti-amnesty position; a further loss of credibility; Nixon's moral crusade; an economic analysis:

OUR STRATEGY: Definition of terms: amnesty, pardon; Case-by-case reviews: for civilians, for military; Discharge Upgrading; Charges Pending; Principle of Unity in amnesty demands; Amnesty as part of the anti-war movement; as part of the anti-imperialist movement; Amnesty and the end of the draft; the Volunteer Army; the Nixon Doctrine; Domestic counter-insurgency; Amnesty and domestic organizing; Concluding Thoughts:

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THERE ARE ALSO SEVERAL

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to take place. We can assume that the men involved, for the most part, can be organized around their own defense.

LIVING AS EXILES--There are presently about 200,000 men in America who are either fugitives from the draft or military, awaiting trial, or in prison. Canadian exiles number upwards of 60,000, including both the resisters and their families. These men have been forced to completely change their lives: to leave friends, family and country, in order not to compromise their political and moral beliefs. An economic analysis of this group would show that, for most legal forms of resistance were not feasible. Resisters who were able to plan their exile in advance were better able to take advantage of Canadian immigration requirements; many have made new lives and have applied for Landed Immigrant Status. Some of the draft resisters and almost all deserters do not have either the skills or the financial backing to attain such status, and it is this group that Canada has recently begun to move against and will eventually deport. They are the most vulnerable of the exiles.

MILITARY RESISTERS--Men who left the military after induction are that group for whom alternatives were very few. They largely came from poor economic backgrounds; many did not have information about legal resistance available in any form, they did not have information about the nature of the war itself and only learned after they were in the military. Many of them believed that the war was necessary in order to protect their country, many were persuaded that it was their patriotic duty to defend us against communism.

This group has always been the "cannon fodder" of any war they have traditionally regarded the military as a way out of their economic situation, and as a way to help their families. Not only did this group always have difficulty in obtaining good jobs, but over a period of time, they have been forced to be primarily concerned with their own survival, and entering the military, whether by draft or by enlistment, was always seen as one more way of survival among a dismal set of choices. Of this group, many third world young men in particular believed military propaganda about opportunities for further education and skill training. After induction they came to realize that the military not only did not provide these opportunities, but by virtue of duty assignments, was in fact relegating them to that group which would take the most risk, and be most likely to be killed or wounded in action.

Figures about the size of this group are difficult to ascertain; the military automatically classifies all AWOL'S as deserters after 30 days. We can get some idea of the potential size of this group, however. In 1966, there were about 16,000 AWOL'S and deserters from the Army alone. In 1970, there were over 65,000 AWOL'S and deserters from the Army. Up until the last few years, the majority of exiles in Canada were draft resisters; during the last two years, 90% of the resisters who went to Canada were military resisters. The majority of the exiles in Europe have always been military resisters.

MILITARY RESISTERS AFTER VIETNAM DUTY--There is a sizeable number of deserters and AWOL'S who left the military after their period of duty in Vietnam. This group reacted in a particularly emotional way to their experiences in Vietnam. They came to hate and distrust the US military machine, based on their only too acute perceptions of what the Vietnam war was all about. With virtually no advance preparation, and understanding that they were being forced to take tremendous risks, this group deserted wherever they happened to be-- in western Europe, sometimes in Canada or in the US itself.

RESISTANCE DISCHARGES--Since 1963, 500,000 G.I.'s have received discharges under less than honorable conditions, and thousands more are currently in stockades and briggs as a result of their resistance to the war inside the military machine. Many of these acts took the form of direct actions against the racism and oppression of the military.

The general breakdown of military morale, discipline, and credibility was the result of a growing awareness on the part of

G.I.'s about the responsibility of the military for the war and the manner in which it was waged. It was also reflection of resistance to the oppression of the military, of a growing sense of unity with other young people whose values, life-styles and politics were in direct contradiction to those of the people in authority. The reaction of those soldiers who had fought in Vietnam was extremely bitter, and although most of them did not leave the military, they did engage in acts of protest, of outrage, and of frustration. For third world G.I.'s, the racism exhibited by the officers and an integral part of the military machine, was even less tolerable after service in Vietnam than before. There was also a growing sense of unity with other resistance movements; the black movement at home for example. A black draft avoider in Canada voiced these sentiments, "I'm not a draft evader, I'm a runaway slave. I left because I was not going to fight white America's war." In 1972, 10% of black soldiers received 20.7% of all Bad Conduct Discharges and 32.6% of all Dishonorable Discharges, AND THIRD WORLD PEOPLES FIGURES.

FOOTNOTE TO BE ADDED ON SOURCE OF FIGURES
 The attempts of the military to stem this way of protest and rebellion caused even more problems. Discipline became harsher and the general climate of repression became stronger. These conditions produced even more individual acts of protest against the military, and we should be prepared to understand and analyze these unconscious acts of resistance as attacks on a system that was both the target of anti-war sentiment and the oppressive machinery that had helped to create the problem.

This large group of men came out of the military with less than honorable discharges and often with criminal records. They do not receive veterans' benefits, have enormous difficulty in getting a job or education, and have largely been forgotten because they are easy to ignore. Any campaign for amnesty must therefore include a demand to upgrade these discharges and the clearing of these records, along with amnesty for civilian and military resisters.

GOVERNMENT'S
 CIVILIAN PROTESTERS-- By the state's creation of an illegal war, a draft which was then also illegal, and by virtue of a monopoly of channels of information about the war and protest to it, the state also created the need for "illegal" acts of protest which could break through that monopoly. Just as members of the US military were forced to break military law in order to protest the war, and just as civilian young men who did not have legal means of resistance open to them were forced to break civilian laws in order to not participate in that war -- so there is a group of civilians who engaged in anti-war protests of differing kinds in order to gain public attention and focus it on the nature of US involvement in Vietnam. While their military counterparts serve time in briggs and stockades, the civilian men and women are serving time in prisons and jails. Amnesty should include organizing around all those who were forced to break the state's laws in order to resist and protest US actions in Indochina. Just as we are calling for the clearing of criminal records for those who resisted within the military, so we include the sealing of criminal records and dropping of charges for civilians as well.

AMNESTY

ANTI-AMNESTY SENTIMENT

A Gallup Poll taken in February 1973 on the subject of attitudes toward draft evaders (no figures are available about attitudes toward amnesty for military resisters) shows that 30% of the population already favors unconditional amnesty. An additional 10% feel that non-military service should be required, and another 18% feel that a choice of either military or non-military service should be required. 13% of those surveyed are sympathetic to some form of amnesty, conditional or unconditional, for draft avoiders. They feel that it is reasonable to a position of complete unconditional amnesty for all war resisters and protesters, especially when all forms of resistance are taken together. They feel that people can come to support the pardoning of discharges as well.

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Our analysis of feelings about amnesty on the part of the general population include the Gallup Poll note that 4 times as many men as women think that draft avoiders should be given jail sentences (10%). Mrs. Patricia Simon, the mother of a son killed in Vietnam, and a supporter of unconditional amnesty for all military and civilian resisters noted: "I think that men like Nixon are more threatened than women by the idea of amnesty. For them, masculinity is still identified with force and violence. It's an ancient definition, but it still applies." We think that Mrs. Simon's statement explains the Gall. Poll figures and conclude that women of all classes are apt to be more sympathetic than men to the position of amnesty. This should not be seen as a strategy for organizing which would stress classless appeals to a "maternal" sensitivity. We agree that there is a dominant male stereotype in America which works against a position of support for amnesty. But realizing that all women are less affected by a MALE thinking which is destructive for all, neither substitutes for, nor contradicts, the strategy of organizing among those people who are most directly affected by the issue because of their economic and social position in society.

GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-AMNESTY POSITION-- It is possible to reach several conclusions about current administration feeling on amnesty. Historically, there is no precedent in America for such a demand. It is true that Confederate soldiers did receive amnesty, but it was a political solution to the problem of reuniting the country after the Civil War, and it is important to note that Union soldiers were being prosecuted for desertion up to 10 years after the war ended. In addition to the lack of precedent, it is more important to realize that the Nixon administration faces and is highly conscious of a growing general lack of credibility on the part of the people toward the government. It is not difficult to understand the administration's fear that an amnesty would only increase that lack of credibility -- such thinking stems directly from their analysis of what support for the government means: if amnesty is granted, then the government might be seen as admitting that the war was wrong and the resistance was legitimate. The government has expended Indochinese and American lives and resources in order to prove that the war was right -- there are no signs of a change in that position.

A second way of analyzing government sentiment on amnesty is to look at the moral crusade that Nixon is waging: a basic return to reactionary values -- authoritarianism, individualism, male stereotypes, unquestioned racism, and support for America's imperialist spirit. There is no place in such a crusade for a program of amnesty, and we should understand that a victory in the amnesty campaign would be a major defeat for the Nixon administration in terms of fostering an even more widespread distrust and questioning of these basic values.

ECONOMICS-- The US is faced with a crisis of unemployment -- not just a question of the lack of jobs in certain areas, for which training programs might be a cure, but a lack of jobs across all levels, and the inability of the economic system to create them. Therefore, the prospect of tens of thousands of young, employable, largely semi- and unskilled young men is not a desirable one. Additionally, these particular young men have already challenged the government once, and a realistic appraisal of them is that they are likely to do so again. The government can be expected to advocate jail sentences or military service as a way of breaking this spirit of militancy in order that they return to the economic system as passive participants. The fact that many of them who have taken the greatest risks and hence face the greatest penalties are third world does not make them desirable in a racist economy.

Less than honorable discharges which prevent men from being considered for most jobs and places an additional financial burden on the women in their families, puts the blame on the individual,

and allows the government to maintain the cruel myth that if one doesn't oppose the system a good job is the reward. This is another reason why the government would be opposed to upgrading these discharges. One of the methods by which these men are labelled and dismissed as being unemployable is removal, a huge segment of the under- or unemployed work force would themselves have and would encourage others to have a very different response to government propaganda about employment opportunities. An "individual" problem would clearly become the collective problem it is, and public confidence in the US economy would be undermined, and could be focussed upon the real causes of unemployment.

OUR STRATEGY

DEFINITIONS -- There has been some discussion of the appropriate terminology that we should use. Basically, we feel that that we are not asking for forgiveness. We are committed to the position that all forms of resistance to the war were morally, politically, and legally correct, and we support the brothers and sisters in all those actions -- direct or indirect. If no crime was committed, then the state has no authority to forgive.

The term "amnesty" legally fits our requirements: it means "the abolition of the crime"; in other words, there is no penalty because there was no crime. The term "pardon" is legally used to mean the abolition of the sentence, while recognizing that a crime did occur. It is true that popular usage of the term amnesty carries the connotation of forgiveness which maintains that a crime did occur. We must weigh this public definition of the term against 2 factors: first, that amnesty is legally distinguishable from pardon, and that it does mean the abolition of the crime, not forgiveness for it. Secondly, the term amnesty is the one which most American people are using, and the concept of unconditional amnesty does indeed signify what we want, provided that all the differing kinds of resistance are included. Our analysis means that we will educate people to the fact that no crime was committed, indeed it will form the basis of our campaign. Since the term will be widely used in any event, we feel that we should attempt to make it our term, with our definition.

CASE-BY-CASE REVIEWS-- We must be particularly careful to avoid the term of pardon, not only because it indicates that a crime was committed, but also because it carries with it the notion of a case-by-case review of each individual "offender." We support unconditional amnesty for any group that is involved, and are opposed to individual reviews for several reasons: First, individual reviews of draft avoiders would allow the government to pick and choose among those who have desirable skills as opposed to those who do not. It would grant the state the opportunity to select its citizens from those in exile, and would mean that racist and class values would always prevail. Secondly, those men who left the military did so for the same reasons that civilian men refused to enter the military: both kinds of actions are specific forms of anti-war resistance for which we want amnesty, and case-by-case reviews allows the government to obscure that fact by employing civilian authority to make the decisions regarding civilians, and keeping military decision-making virtually invisible. Thirdly, our more general political goals involve the stressing of collective actions and collective responsibility. Part of the educational work to be done in an amnesty campaign involves attacking the notion of individual separation. Case-by-case review would reinforce that tendency.

DISCHARGE UPGRADING-- We feel that all military personnel should receive one type of discharge. Previously issued discharges under less than honorable conditions should be upgraded to this type. Our concept of universal unconditional amnesty means that there will be no case-by-case review of these discharges. All of them reflect the racism and oppression of the military machine, and actions taken by G.I.'s are a statement of protest and outrage, and are directly or indirectly a result of the Indochina War, and the actions of the

Some of these acts resulted in the criminal prosecution of the G.I.'s. Most should have been prosecuted in the civilian courts.

courts, and we hope that one of the results of the campaign for amnesty will be that the military ceases to prosecute its personnel for acts that are considered to be crimes by civilian laws. Obviously, G.I.'s who were prosecuted by the military and who have been issued less than honorable discharges as well, bear the burden of paying twice for the same crime. We advocate one type of discharge for the future, the upgrading of all previous discharges, and civilian jurisdiction over judicial matters. For those whose charges are still pending, we feel that amnesty should include having them dropped for both military and civilian resisters.

UNITY IN DEMANDS FOR AMNESTY

Our analysis of amnesty, therefore, brings us to the inescapable conclusion that all forms of resistance must be united. This is the best manner in which to make our political values clear, and it is also the most realistic way of uniting that large body of American citizens who are personally involved in one or another aspect of the issue. The government would undoubtedly prefer to individually bring back the desirable draft avoiders from abroad, to quietly try draft resisters at home, and to select penalties for them which reflect their own racist and class bias. The government would prefer to keep the workings of military "justice" as far from public view as possible; the military would like to be able to deal with its own dissenters according to its own standards of discipline as a way of maintaining absolute obedience. The broadest possible amnesty campaign is the best way to offset the government's preferences in these matters. A campaign which brings draft avoiders into the foreground at the expense of military resisters is politically self-defeating: it reinforces the anti-working class bias of American society, and it reinforces the racist nature of oppression. Including the question of upgrading discharges means that the military would be additionally faced with confronting its own racist machinery.

Our political analysis leads us to the position that the racist and class bias of American society not only structures the form of the ruling class, but also attempts to structure the forms of dissent: those who resisted legally were, for the most part, those who were able to do so; those who resisted illegally were forced to do so. The most vulnerable people have once again taken the greatest risks and are being asked to pay the greatest penalties.

A campaign conducted from this perspective increases its educational value; it prevents it from being only moralistic, and it unites the broad spectrum of the anti-war movement. Historically, the draft resistance orientation of the early anti-war people was based on a moral objection to participation in the Vietnam war or in war in general. This created an unfortunate separation between them and those who were forced -- directly or indirectly -- into the military. With fewer options available, the people who went into the military resisted the war and/or racism and oppression by all means open to them. Far from being the "enemy", as early civilian anti-war people saw them, they were in fact immediate or potential allies. This division, which was antagonistic at times, played directly into the hands of the government. More clearly than the civilian anti-war movement, the government recognized the class nature of the difference between those who fought and those who did not, and sought to exploit that difference by calling attention to the backgrounds of most draft "dodgers." And they tried to get support for the war by appealing to working class resentment against those who were able to resist the draft. Of course the government would now seek to maintain that gulf by appealing to reluctantly and quietly grant amnesty to a few draft resisters while ignoring if not directly attacking military resisters. Our amnesty campaign should prevent this from happening because our unity is based on complete support for all forms of resistance.

AMNESTY AS PART OF THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT-- a white deserter from the Military Police now in Canada said: "I want amnesty because amnesty is the best way for America to confront what the Vietnam war was -- if we don't confront it, it will happen again." He deserted in 1970 after the protest.

after the protests at Jackson, Cambodia. The issue of amnesty therefore, speaks to the heart of the anti-war movement. It is the recognition of the price that the American people have paid in order to oppose the war. Amnesty does not ignore the fact that thousands of American young men were killed or wounded in Vietnam. It puts that fact into the perspective of the price that the Vietnamese people have paid, and into the realization that Americans should never have been sent to fight the Vietnamese people in the first place.

Secondly, the issue of amnesty is of direct personal importance to hundreds of thousands of Americans whose sons, friends, and neighbors are exiles, fugitives, in jail, or unemployed because of the consequences of opposition to the war. It is perhaps the only anti-war issue that the government is powerless to quiet down with its propaganda about the war being over, because the amnesty issue is just beginning and is crucial to millions of people.

Thirdly, talking about the question of amnesty is a realistic way for anti-war groups and individuals to continue to educate the public around the issues of US involvement in Indochina. The creation of the problem of amnesty belongs to the same government that created unwanted intervention in the affairs of the Indochinese people. Those Americans who blame the anti-war movement for creating the current situation could be re-educated to fix blame where it belongs.

Fourthly, it makes the connection between the G.I. movement and the civilian movement clear, by recognizing the magnitude of the G.I. struggle. The attention and consciousness of the civilian movement to that struggle will help to point out possibilities for future united political work, and will be a clear step forward in the breakdown of class and race bias.

AMNESTY AS PART OF THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT-- Recognition of US reasons for involvement in Vietnam meant, for many Americans, the beginnings of an understanding about US imperialism. The job of public education has only begun in that area, and we feel that the campaign around amnesty should be regarded as essentially basic to an understanding of the ways in which imperialism functions. We are inescapably led to the conclusion that imperialism abroad hinges on public acquiescence if not support, at home, and specifically in terms of an imperial army, it is crucial that the questions we have discussed about who fights in such armies be raised among the general population. An amnesty campaign supports the basic premise that no army has the right to force people to fight imperialist wars, through either indirect economic pressure or by direct means of a draft or criminal prosecution of military resisters. Resistance to the Vietnam war, both within and outside of the military, provides us with an important guide for future opposition to imperialist wars. If the essentially middle-class draft avoiders are focussed on, it will mean that those politically conscious members of the working class are not recognized as such, and that the working class as a whole is perceived as an opponent, instead of as the class most directly affected, hence the strongest potential ally. In addition to narrowing rather than broadening our base of support, it will also reinforce the racist and class bias of American society by distinguishing "political" and "moral" acts from the "criminal" acts. The breakdown of the US military was directly caused by the political consciousness of basically working-class young men and women -- and this is a crucial fact of our analysis in terms of opposition to future wars of US aggression.

AMNESTY AND THE VOLUNTEER ARMY-- The end to the draft was seen by the middle class as a victory for the anti-war movement. However, we must closely examine the implications of a professional (volunteer) army.

A fundamental reason for the transformation into a volunteer army was a rapid technological development of weaponry, and the resulting need for highly trained soldiers whose careers would be long-term. Related to this fact is the different strategic role

which will be assigned to the army in the future: ground forces for wars fought abroad will be provided by the governments who seek US intervention. This is the meaning of the Nixon Doctrine-- the "Vietnamization" of all third world countries. Another way of looking at the same strategy would state that, in the future, the people of the third world will be forced by their ruling classes to fight for US interests. This does not mean that the US will play a less imperialist or less vicious role in future wars, but on the contrary, means that the US Air Force, Navy, and Special Forces, as well as the entire technological apparatus will intervene more quickly and forcefully in "support" of "indigenous" armies. "Vietnamization" was in some respects more brutal a policy than direct US intervention because it was even more manipulative of the people of Vietnam, and because it allowed government propaganda at home to increasingly ignore the fact of intervention. A professional military has the virtue, therefore, of maintaining domestic ignorance of US imperialist policies on the one hand, and permitting a more rapid and more skillful kind of military intervention on the other.

DOMESTIC COUNTER-INSURGENCY-- At home, a professional army is supposed to play a more vital role as a "law and order" force. It will be used in the streets of the US as a counter-insurgency force in dealing with ghetto rebellions, strikes, demonstrations, etc. Essentially, the ruling class has transformed the ground forces of the US military into a civil war army, in which poor people, recruited by severe direct and indirect economic pressure, will be expected to give a life-time of service.

These expectations will have several effects on the lives of future soldiers: The US military is acutely conscious of the need for a tightening up of discipline and morale for an army which will be called on to fight its own people. Acts of desertion and refusal to obey orders are much more crucial in such a situation. Life in the army will have to be even more isolated, sealed off from civilian life and from movements for social change on the part of civilians. The army will have to be a "state within a state" in order to perform well as a counter-insurgency force, and the influence of a civilian movement within the armed forces will be more difficult than it has been during the last few years. Organizing of soldiers by civilians will be extremely difficult. It is for these same reasons that the army is also making military life much more attractive and personally comfortable.

A broad-based amnesty campaign which stresses the correctness of individual responsibility for resisting criminal orders would help to break down the new ideals of the military machine. It should be seen as a way of opening the minds of new recruits for the volunteer army to the possibility and necessity for refusing orders that they find objectionable on political and moral grounds.

AMNESTY AND DOMESTIC ORGANIZING-- In terms of the organizing efforts of many different kinds of groups, a campaign for amnesty given unconditionally for all forms of anti-war resistance should be regarded as highly useful. We regard such a campaign as lasting between 4 and 6 years, and think that during that period of time, many issues will be raised which community groups would be able to include and use in their work. Most importantly, it points out the ways in which working class people have paid a high price to oppose the war, and the penalties that they face as a consequence. The amnesty campaign represents the real interests of both working and middle class families whose sons rebelled, and those families are beginning to be organized into active participation in such a campaign. It will be perhaps the first time that the working class can have a direct and visible means of participation in the anti-war movement, and amnesty is therefore a good way in which to unite large numbers of people around an issue that is important to the largest segment of the population.

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CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

An amnesty campaign which presents the class analysis we have spoken of should fit in very well with the attempts of people to point out ways in which class structuring operates in America. It should help those who engage in educational and agitational work in combatting US imperialism. It will be possible to use amnesty campaign material in work that may have to be done around the courts-martial of anti-war P.O.W.'s; indeed in the way people talk about the P.O.W. issue in general. Educational work around the people of Indochina can take into account the fact that millions of American people over the last 10 years came to regard them as our friends, not as our enemy. That beginning sense of friendship is certainly part of the reason for refusal to participate in the Vietnam war, and as such is another part of a campaign for amnesty.

The issue of amnesty, then, belongs to those who resisted, opposed, and organized against the war -- whether they refused to fight initially, refused to support a military machine, or as veterans of the Vietnam war brought the meaning of it home to America in ways that others were never able to do. Perhaps the feelings of the exiles and the veterans are the most important for the American people to understand. They are both victims of US intervention in Indochina, and it is significant that those who refused to fight and those who did fight agree: It is the US government who ought to be asking for pardon, not amnesty, from those who it caused to be killed or wounded, to kill or wound others, to resist those alternatives by destroying their own lives, or to live in a society which imposes life-long penalties on them. The history of the anti-war movement is the history of decisions and actions that are among the most fundamentally decent and righteous actions that women and men have ever taken.

For those of us who came to understand, because of all these military and civilian resisters, that the war was white America's war, the war of the ruling class and the defense industry, the war of the rich, the racist, and the imperialist -- for us there would be no more progressive a step in our work than to demand universal and unconditional amnesty. Our work goes on -- to demand that there is never again a US government which violates the basic spirit of its own people or of the people of the world.

END OF ANALYTICAL PAPER. STRATEGY PAPER IS IN PROCESS.

We welcome criticism, support, help and news about what people are doing.

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POST VIETNAM SYNDROME

Don Kemp came home from Vietnam in 1967, a spaced out veteran of the Army's Long Range Reconnaissance Platoon, attached to the Rangers. A man ordered to kill civilians, go on suicide missions, fire on the "friendlies", and upon the opposition just to keep it all going in the name of freedom. When Don arrived home, he quickly developed heavy paranoid symptoms: Carrying guns, guns in his car, guns in his house, knives in his boots, GI first aid pouches, and a hand gun under the pillow, where he slept. Psychiatric Compensation along with the semblance of medical help was being administered through the Veterans Administration. The fact that Don's psychiatrist would be leaving the VA as of July 1, 1971, and, that he had noted some improvement of Don's condition, were two of the major considerations, which, (according to the Doctor's testimony), led to the recommendation that Don be discharged from all VA treatment.

Don then went home, and, that night, upon being awakened from one of his terrifying nightmares by his wife—shot her dead with the gun he kept under his pillow. The same gun he slept with to protect himself from the enemy he sees in his dreams.

The trial and conviction of Don G. Kemp, resulting in a Natural Life sentence for the first degree murder of his wife, with the act having taken place during a "Vietnam Flashback" while dreaming, should bring to the forefront of our community's attention the need to investigate and recognize certain symptoms which, to varying degrees, constitute the POST VIETNAM SYNDROME.

Since 1961, we have "officially" invested the bodies of more than FIVE MILLION Americans into our Southeast Asian Military endeavors. The merits of these endeavors are becoming clearer as their details unfold through United States Information Service United States Senate Sub-Committee Reports, The Electronic Battlefield Sub-Committee Hearings, European Press Reports, interviews with pilots, above all, the actual history of Vietnamese Resis

These lists and their credibility promise to grow, as does the number of veterans returning to our community with the problems inherent with being a "survivor" of this particular--"Historical Event."

Dr. Robert Jay Lifton, ex-Air Force psychiatrist, who served in Japan and Korea during the Korean Conflict, has done psychiatric work at a number of Veterans Hospitals and outreach clinics, at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, has experienced the Vietnam Situation once in 1954 and again in 1967--and is now pursuing his profession as a Foundation Fund Professor for Research in Psychiatry at Yale. Dr. Lifton sheds some valuable light upon the psychological predicament of the returning veteran.

Dr. Lifton examines the situation from the standpoint of the war in general, and of the nature of this particular war. "For the veteran of any war, there is a difficult transition from the extreme situation of the war environment to the more ordinary civilian world. The combat veteran of any war has survived the deaths of specific buddies as well as the deaths of anonymous soldiers on his side and on the opposition's side. He survives the general war environment, within which he was not only legitimate, but proper and necessary."

"But, in addition, his psychological experience is influenced by certain characteristics of the war in Vietnam. The average Vietnam GI is thrust into a strange, far-away, very alien place. The Vietnamese People and their Culture are equally alien to him. Finding himself in the middle of a guerilla war in which the guerrillas have intimate contact with the ordinary people, the environment to him is not only dangerous and unpredictable, but devoid of landmarks that might warn of danger, or help him to identify the opposition. He experiences a combination of profound inner confusion, helplessness, and terror. He may experience the soldier-survivor's impulse toward revenge, toward overcoming his own emotional conflicts, and giving meaning by getting back at the opposition, and carrying out mass and ... , in Vietnam."

there is still none of ~~the~~—the opposition is everyone ~~no~~ no one, never still, rarely visible, and usually indistinguishable from the ordinary peasant. The GI is therefore denied the minimal psychological satisfactions of war, and, as a result, fear, rage, and frustrations mount."²

"Upon returning to civilian life, the war veteran faces several important psychological tasks in relationship to the deaths he has witnessed."³

Dr. C.F. Shantan, Co-director of the Post-Doctorial Psychoanalytic Training Clinic at New York University's Graduate Dept. of Vietnam War Veterans, and has developed a diagnosis of the situation; calling it the POST VIETNAM SYNDROME. The syndrome tends to be broken down into roughly nine(9) different aspects, some or all of which can generally be relative to any individual:

1. Guilt Feelings
2. Self Punishment
3. Identification with the aggressor- no outlet for bitterness or hatred
4. Feeling of being a Scapegoat
5. Dead place in oneself—"Psychic Numbing"
6. Alienation--Xenophobia
7. Doubts about ability to love and trust other human beings again
8. POST VIETNAM SYNDROME is really distorted mourning arising out of active discouragement of open grief by the military in a climate of death.
9. Need to account for apparent absence of similar syndrome in WWII vets...two aspects of the Vietnam Era, which are of particular interest--unusual group cohesion and counter-insurgency training (with habituation to Universal Terror as the chief weapon)⁴

Dr. Shantan also observed that "Vietnam Veterans need intensive working through of their experiences (debriefing) to overcome an official attitude of "anti-grief."

Dr. Lifton continues by stating that the veterans' "over-all psychological

of suicide, because he has nightmares about times when he cut out people's hearts, and cut the ears from the head of a 15 year old girl.

4. LACK OF CLARITY OF IDENTIFICATION OF ENEMY Roger Mai, 25, ex-Marine Sargeant, Vietnam service 66 and '67. One night, the Compound he was in with 7 other GIs who were assigned with him, was overrun by VC. There were also some Popular Forces,⁹ with whom the Marines were supposed to be working. During the attack of the VC, Roger shot and killed some of the PF troops¹⁰ in the back as they tried to open the compound gate from the inside. Outside his bunker,²⁸ he shot 27 civilians, including children. "I didn't want to shoot them, but they were outside of their huts, running around just like the VC were, so I shot 'em". Roger still wakes up at night from terrible dreams, even though he's been out of the Marine Corps for almost four years. Roger's cure for depression is heavy drinking--and he says it works.

5. NATURE OF COMBAT EXPERIENCES

- A. Free Fire Zones
- B. Body Counts
- C. Fire Power

In the Ground War in Vietnam, our standard policy was one of separating the fish from the sea. When we would know that an entire area of villages and hamlets were very involved in aiding and supporting the Liberation Front troops, we would give the entire populus of the area exactly 72 hours to move away from the land they've lived on for generations to "relocation camps", which were usually nothing more than barbed wire compounds. When the 72 hour period was over, we would then mount an operation called a "search and destroy" mission, sweeping through an area village by village. "We just went in and burned them, and if people were in the villages yelling and screaming, we didn't help them. We just burned the houses as we went."¹¹ After everything in sight had been burned, the area was then declared a "free fire zone", and anything moving was considered a VC and was shot.

"For the combat GI in Southeast Asia, killing Vietnamese was the entire mission.

The number killed was his and his Unit's only standard of achievement, thus, the falsification of the Vietnam illusion of "Noble Battle".¹²

A discussion between Lt. Calley and Medina came out of the Trial, sounding like this:

Calley: He asked me about how many - basically what my body count was - how many people we had killed that day. And I told him I had no idea and for him to just go on and come up with an estimate, Sir.

Captain Aubrey Daniel (Prosecuting Attorney): Just any body count? Just any body count, is that what you are saying?

Calley: Basically, yes, Sir.

Daniel: Captain Medina could just put in any body count that he wanted to put?

Calley: Any body count that was reasonable. I would imagine he would put in the highest acceptable body count that he could....

Daniel: Did he give an actual count?

Calley: Yes and no. I don't remember exactly what it was. I remember that I took 50, Sir....

Daniel: Did you tell Captain Medina that you had shot the people in the ditch?

Calley: Yes, Sir, I did.

Daniel: How did you tell him about it?

Calley: He asked.....what the percentage of civilians was.

Daniel: What did you tell him?

Calley: I told him he would have to make that decision, Sir.

But, other veterans in other wars have committed atrocities and killed civilians; even though they didn't get into it to the extent Vietnam combat has done. One of the keys to the PVS problem, I feel, is the atmosphere his community creates for his readjustment, as well as the extent of his other problems, such as schooling and unemployment.

"Unlike most WWII and Korean veterans, we veterans of Vietnam find ourselves

back in the "world" in 1972 hours, or, at the most, 96 hours. We do not return as victorious units to the acclaim of our fellow citizens. We return as individuals, grateful to have survived, but without recognition or social support. The attitudes of the U.S. have changed. We are now shunned as "baby burners" or "dope fiends."¹³

"For the individual to adjust most comfortably and easily on his return, it is not so important that he be treated as a hero, but that some recognition be given to the experiences and suffering he has endured."¹⁴ We went and fought in a land where the killing of civilians, the torturing of prisoners and other acts were wide spread. The doubt in our countries eyes about what we did, and the truth we hold in our hearts about what we know we did, produces guilt.

"Unresolved death guilt can be expressed though feelings of rage and impulses toward violence. These are prominent in survivors of any war, but the bonds, betrayals and corruptions expressed by the Vietnam Veteran fuel those tendencies to the point where they invade large zones of his psyche."¹⁵

"In a study done by Cecil Peck, he found that 23-27% of Vietnam Vets have attempted suicide. If this study is accurate, it would mean that over 500,000 Vietnam Veterans have attempted suicide."¹⁶

How about our Basic Problems of Survival? Veteran Unemployment rate in Milwaukee has been found to be as high as 20% for white veterans in Milwaukee.¹⁷ "Only 11,000 of the 5.6 million Vietnam era veterans have used their G.I. Bill education benefits,¹⁸ compared to 51% after World War II. The reason being cost.

WWII:

Free books, tuition.
\$90 per month equals \$180 per month now.
Low cost housing at some universities.
Some food programs.

The Vietnam Era Vet gets:

\$220 per month
No books and tuition.
Raised cost of living.

11-17% of Vietnam Veterans have less than a high school diploma and no job skills,

unless you are hiring machine gunners.

"In 1967, only a small number of the V.A.'s 80,000 hospital beds were occupied by Vietnam Veterans; by 1972 more than 50,000 psychiatric in-patients from Vietnam had been cared for and a larger number sought help in out-patient clinics and admissions have grown each year."¹⁹

There are 50,000 Vietnam Veteran drug addicts in New York City and only 250 beds to handle them. "There are more than 65,000 Vietnam Veterans in Philadelphia, 10% of which are hard core addicts, that means 6,000 combat trained junkies."²⁰

The uniqueness of the Vietnam War and the extent of our Veteran readjustment problems are the causes of P.V.S. The Veterans Administration refuses to recognize Post Vietnam Syndrome, thus causing in many cases improper diagnosis and improper treatment of many Vietnam Veterans.

The last part of the paper will deal with problems in the programs available to the Vietnam Vet with P.V.S. can ever successfully deal with the problem of Post Vietnam Syndrome. *I SERIOUSLY DOUBT whether the VA.*

"The V.A. is an arm of the government which sent its new, young clients off to war. It's director, a former commander-in-chief of the American Legion, is so loyal to budgeting policies of his commander-in-chief, Richard Nixon, that he has not even begun to fight for increases in the V.A. budget which would provide psychiatric care for veterans, let alone to lead the fight for the changes which will make our society the kind of place they want to adjust to."²¹

Right now the V.A. hospital relies heavily on drugs to quiet and drug up the Veterans. I feel that drugs will quiet the Vietnam Veteran for telling the truth about the reasons for his guilt feelings. Recognizing Post Vietnam Syndrome as a service connected disability could force the V.A. to pay the Veteran a Service connected Disability. They might have to spend some money on us.

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
PLACITAS, NEW MEXICO
APRIL 19 - APRIL 23, 1973

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NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
PLACITAS, NEW MEXICO
APRIL 19 - APRIL 23, 1973

REGIONS PRESENT: California/Nevada; New Mexico/Arizona; Colorado/Utah/Wyoming; Kansas/W. Missouri; S. Illinois/E. Missouri; N. Illinois/Iowa; Louisiana; Florida; Wisconsin/Minnesota; New York; Connecticut/Rhode Island; New England; Arkansas/Oklahoma; Oregon (proxy); Ohio/Indiana/Kentucky (proxy); Alabama/Mississippi (proxy).

ROUND ROBIN REPORTS

New Mexico: The region has not been very active because most of their time has been spent in preparation for the National Steering Committee Meeting. They have, however, been mobilizing support for the struggle at Wounded Knee.

Colorado: The region now has two chapters. The Denver chapter has joined an anti-imperialist coalition and is doing political education work around imperialism. The regional office was moved because VVAW was evicted as a result of their support for Wounded Knee. The regional newspaper, Hoa Finh, has been published since the last NSCM, and will soon be published again.

Kansas/Western Missouri: Nebraska and South Dakota have been annexed to this region because of the lack of activity within these states. These states will now be coordinated through the Kansas City office. The region gathered supplies for Wounded Knee and conducted a supply convoy to Rapid City, S. Dak. VVAW has been working with AIM in Kansas and are also supporting the Pottawatomie Prairie Band Indian Tribe near St. Mary's, Kansas in their battle for land. On April 7th, the region made another supply convoy to Cairo, Illinois and will be going to Cairo again on June 16th for the 4th Annual National Solidarity Day. Cairo is in desperate need of supplies because of the recent flooding. Cairo is also starting a liberation school for the black community and they need people to work in the school this summer. Specifically, Cairo needs people who can teach First Aid, Reading and Math. They want volunteers to teach -- not guilt-ridden folks or missionaries. The regional newspaper, Veteran's Voice, has been published twice since the last NSCM, but the region is out of money right now and don't know when the paper will be out again.

Southern Illinois/Eastern Missouri: St. Louis sent supplies and people to Rapid City for Wounded Knee. The Military Law Project is still going strong in St. Louis and people should utilize this project. The main priority in St. Louis is the establishment of a coffee house which is to offer cultural and political alternatives for the community. Out of this house, VVAW hopes to begin a food co-op. The region is also working on the changing of discharges. St. Louis has been working steadily with the United Front and Cairo. Cairo is trying to start a chicken farm, and they want to use St. Louis VVAW as a distribution point for eggs.

Northern Illinois/Iowa: The regional office has been moved from Chicago to DeKalb and they are now working in a collective for the regional leadership.

Chicago chapter is working on the DeMau Mau defense committee and is also busy selling Winter Soldier newspapers on the streets. They sold over 400 copies of the first edition. The Elgin chapter has up-dated their slide show on the war and they need people to order these shows. The chapter does not have enough money to get the slides out of the laboratory, so people should send payment for the show when they order. If chapters have already ordered the show, please send them the money now. This will facilitate Elgin in getting the slides.

Texas: Northern Texas is lacking in activity, but VVAW is gaining strength at the military bases. Houston is conducting a petitioning campaign for arms. This chapter is also in the process of suing the federal government in trying to get office space in the federal building because other veterans' organizations have office space there.

Louisiana: The membership in Louisiana is falling off but the people who are staying are becoming more political. They are trying to set up a communal farm and a food co-op which will also serve as a self-help program for veterans. Vets will work in the food co-op which will help with their food bills and give them a small income. They hope that this will help in retaining membership as many members have become inactive because they have to get jobs in order to survive.

Florida: There are seven chapters now active in Florida. Those in the southern part of the state have been working with the United Farm Workers and all of the chapters have been gathering supplies for Wounded Knee. The Tampa chapter is working on the boycott of A&P with UFWOC. The Tallahassee chapter has been talking to the State Legislature for the purpose of increasing veterans' benefits, and Florida has also been lobbying for the Equal Rights Amendment. The state is beginning to organize around the raising of money for Zach M. Hospital. The regional office has moved from Gainesville to Ft. Lauderdale and is working with a regional steering committee for leadership rather than with one coordinator. Florida has a booklet first aid course which deals specifically with trauma injuries (i. e. knife wounds, gun-shot wounds). This can be received upon request by the regions.

Wisconsin/Minnesota: The Milwaukee food co-op is working excellently. It has grown from 5 family units to 22 units and all but 5 of these units are families within the community. This is aiding the chapter to broaden their base. A mechanics co-op is also being established in Milwaukee. The position of the regional coordinator was abolished and leadership is now being provided by a collective. The region has been gathering supplies and support for Wounded Knee but have had some problems working with AIM. Milwaukee has been making contact with the local National Guard unit and is now in the process of planning a week-end camp-out with some of the Guardsmen. The library collected at the PVS Clearing House is growing rapidly. The library is presently out of commission because all of the articles are being transferred to stencils so that they can be re-produced more cheaply. The cost of the library is \$6.00 and can be ordered any time and will be sent out as soon as possible. A bibliography will be included with the library and this bibliography should be regularly checked so

that people can keep their libraries up-dated. An historical event was the establishment of a PVS rap group within the Waupon State Prison.

New York: The regional office has been moved from New York to Buffalo. The region has been busy collecting supplies and support for Wounded Knee and they have also been involved in raising funds for Gainesville. Buffalo has been printing a newspaper, Column Left, and hope that this will be coming out regularly, but as always, the publication is contingent upon funds. New York VVAW has been working hard to kill a state bill proposing that ROTC be offered in high schools. This bill was recently tabled in the Legislature. The region was involved in protesting the Home With Honor Parade for the returning P.O.W.'s. VVAW made their presence affectively noticeable in combatting this PR garbage.

Connecticut/Rhode Island: There are now 9 chapters within this region and most of them are fairly active because of the revival which occurred around January 20th. Some of the chapters are getting into union work. The region was active in supporting the Jake Jacobson trial. Jake was falsely accused of carrying dangerous weapons, but the trial recently ended in a victory and acquittal for Jake. The region has had problems with informers and some of the chapter and regional files have been ripped off.

New England: The regional collective hasn't been working well because of personality problems so they have recently begun to function with two regional coordinators. People within this region have been organizing in Vermont and Maine and will soon begin to work in New Hampshire. All three of these states were previously inactive. The region is planning to conduct a regional amnesty conference sometime in May.

Arkansas/Oklahoma: Nothing is going on in this region. Any information on this region with regard to names of people who might be interested in organizing is much needed.

California: There are 10 active chapters in California and interest has been picking up, thanks to the return of the P.O.W.'s. Los Angeles has been busy serving as a Clearing House for Operation County Fair, and some of the members have also been involved in an Anti-Police Brutality Coalition in Watts. Other projects within the region are PVS rap groups, working on discharge upgrading, an active women's group in San Francisco, debating on amnesty, Indochina medical programs of all kinds, and education programs around the peace treaty. The region has been working with other veteran's organizations on referral programs rather than counseling for vets. The L.A. office has the video tapes on the Last Patrol, and these will be available to regions at cost. The region also is selling bracelets bearing the name of a political prisoner held by the Thieu regime. These bracelets sell for \$1.25 each, or 75¢ each for orders of 100. The region sent supplies to Wounded Knee but they were mysteriously confiscated on the Nevada border and never reached their destination. The Gary Lawton re-trial has been moved to Riverside and is to begin on May 14th. The defense committee is in desperate need of funds. Money should be sent to: P.O. Box 5154, San Bernardino, CA 92412.

GAINESVILLE REPORT

The (and hopefully last) pre-trial hearing will be on April 23-26 in Pensacola. Judge Arrow will be ruling on three motions presented by the defense. Two of these motions are precedent-setting and deal with the make-up of the grand jury and with electronic surveillance on defendants and lawyers. It is expected that the gag rule will be enforced upon the defendants at this pre-trial hearing (it was enforced on the attorneys at the last hearing). It looks fairly certain that the trial will be held in Gainesville and we hope to have the date of the trial set at the April hearing. The defense committee is getting together bumper-stickers, leaflets, and buttons which will soon be available to the chapters. Regions will be receiving samples and prices shortly. Judging from past defense costs, it has been estimated that the defense committee will need \$175,000 for trial costs. Chapters and regions should continue in their fund raising efforts and set up speaking engagements for the defendants, benefit concerts, etc. Besides money, the defense needs affidavits from anyone who has been contacted by the FEI for purposes of showing the extent of the harassment from the federal government. These affidavits should be sent to Gainesville immediately.

Addition to the Minutes: The trial date has been set for July 17th, in Gainesville.

NATIONAL OFFICE REPORT

Internal Report: The national office has 15 films which are available for the chapters to use. These will be available upon request. A list of resource materials is being put together and will be sent to the chapters soon. The office needs in-put from the chapters and regions for the newsletter. As it now stands, the regional reports are the shortest section of the newsletter. National knows that there is activity going on which should be gotten out in the newsletters, but this information must first be submitted to the office. Also, the office needs information from all chapters who have programs. There is a lack of unity in the programs which are going on around the country, and if information on these programs was submitted to the national office, the programs could be better coordinated and become more cohesive.

Incorporation: National is now working on getting the organization incorporated. If regions wish to incorporate within their respective states, it is vitally important that offices must keep good books on all money. If your region covers more area than one state, you may incorporate in your "base" state and get a statement of authority to operate under the corporate name in other states. Once again, all financial reports are vitally important because the incorporated state will be held responsible for all of the state/chapter books. When incorporating, your corporate name should be the name of your state followed by Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization, i.e. New York VVAW/WSO.

External Report: We now have communication with over 200 foreign organizations. We are looked up to as a credible organization by these international groups and people. We should always remember that we are tied into an international struggle and people should identify with this idea.

Structure: The national office is being run as a collective and it is functioning extremely well. Because the collective is still young, there is room for improvement, but the office has succeeded in creating a great deal of unity.

of the collective are involved in the decision-making, but individuals are selected to handle specific projects or areas of interest (i. e. Wounded Knee, Amnesty). By working in this collective manner, commitments have been fulfilled with more success. It is important that all members of the collective must be able to work together, as well as live together. Because of this, the national office is suggesting that when there is turn-over in the office (both of coordinators and staff) the collective should have something to say about who is to join the collective. This will facilitate the ability of the collective to work well and effectively together.

Strengths and Weaknesses of the Organization: The major weaknesses of VVAW as seen by the national office include the lack of communication within the organization. Also, VVAW is vulnerable to political attack and oppression. This weakness should be obvious after the attack which was made upon us in Gainesville, as well as all of the other numerous busts which have come down on VVAW members throughout the country. Another weakness is that there is a lack of political education present throughout the country. It is vitally important that our membership be educated as to the nature of our struggle, because only in this way will we be able to educate the public. Another problem is that there is a lack of consistency in programs on a national level. Our programs must be coordinated in order to achieve the maximum of effectiveness. Also, by better coordination, we can more readily learn from our mistakes and our successes. We have not spent the time that we should building programs that will build the organization. Specifically, we have not paid attention to building VVAW within our communities. It is necessary that we establish programs and project which will be relevant to people's daily lives. Only by doing this will be able to broaden our base and increase our relations with the people. A final weakness of VVAW is that we have often ignored the importance of fund-raising. It should be obvious that we need money in order to build strong and on-going programs. Consistent fund-raising programs would provide the optimum of effectiveness.

One of the major strengths of VVAW is that we are the only mass organization with a base on the national level, and with a base that is being maintained. Our appeal to specific elements of this society has remained constant. The class base of our organization lies primarily in the fact that we are strong with the working class and the poor. This is the area in which our struggle lies, and this base must be maintained in order to ensure our survival and growth. Another strength of VVAW is that the membership has an understanding of the necessity of on-going struggle. We understand that the problems with this country are not going to be solved in the immediate future, but that we have years of very difficult work ahead of us. We must continue with this understanding of protracted struggle because in it lies our ability to build. Another strength of VVAW is our non-sectarian nature. As an organization, we maintain unity under a common political program which is not exclusive, and this enables to broaden our base. A final strength is that VVAW has validity as an organization. Unlike anti-war groups, VVAW is still viable and very much alive, and this credibility of our is recognized by other organizations inside and outside of the United States. This fact should always be remembered by our membership. Finally, it should be noted by all that our survival is dependant upon our ability to build and grow, to broaden our base, and to continue in our relations with the oppressed peoples of this country and of others.

RESIGNATION OF STEVE HAWKINS

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

At this time I would like to officially submit my resignation from national office. I regret that I cannot come and present it in person but it seems most logical for all the national collective to be present at this meeting that will continue to be in the national office. It is necessary for some one to watch the office, phone and house during the meeting anyway.

My reasons for leaving are several. Most of all, I need a rest. Also I have made several prior commitments which are demanding my presence sooner than I had anticipated. I've come to the conclusion that having the national office in one's home 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, isn't the best situation for my personal and political development as this has meant a total annihilation of personal life and privacy.

In all honesty I must say that the past 9 months have been the most productive in my life. I will never consider myself outside of VVAW or the movement, and will always be proud to be a member of VVAW.

I don't know how to summarize in a brief way the progress that I have seen in this office. All I can say is look at the quality and quantity of the internal and public (newspaper) communications now being regularly produced from the national collective, and judge for yourself. I have total confidence in the present collective and ask everyone to continue to give them your full support.

In conclusion, let me encourage you all to keep struggling, because after we have won our liberation and self-determination like the Indochinese have, we will then fully understand the importance of our present work. The better we do our organizing ground work now, the easier and sooner the people's victory will be.

All my love and solidarity.

Steve Hawkins

OPERATION COUNTY FAIR

The logistics of the establishment of the clinic are more difficult than was anticipated, but progress is being made. For example, blue-prints are there and ready to go -- all we need is money and building materials. Communications have been poor, so people should re-read the proposal on Operation County Fair which came out of the Chicago NSCM and stay within the guidelines of that proposal. The Los Angeles office is a Clearing House for the clinic and it is imperative that they know what the regions are doing with regard to what items have been collected. The L. A. office will then compile this information and get it back out to the regions so that everyone can know what we need for the clinic. Regions should consider the possibilities of putting together grant proposals for money and supplies for the clinic. It is vital to build a financial base for the building and operation of the project and grants are a feasible means of getting funds. The people in L. A. and Alabama are now considering putting together a brochure with information on the clinic which can be distributed to interested persons. The Martin Luther King Memorial Clinic has already been incorporated and is tax-exempt. They are trying to get tax-deductable status.

Representatives from the People's Farm were present at the NSCM and expressed their need for an administrator qualified to run the clinic. Also, anyone willing to work on the Farm and who is qualified will be welcome. Regions should screen people wanting to go to Alabama before sending them, and you should make sure that the people sent will be able to stay for an extended period of time, and are willing to work diligently.

1st CASUALTY PRESS

If regions have not received copies of Free Fire Zone, they should check with 1st Casualty Press because several books were returned after mailing. The 3rd book of the series is over half completed. It is entitled Post-Mortum, and is a retrospective examination of the war. It will contain poems, stories and essays. Material for this book will be accepted up until June 1. All debts have been wiped off the 1st Casualty books and chapters ordering from this point on should send payment along with their order.

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OLD BUSINESS

OBJECTIVE CHANGES

Objective #2: We voted on the two proposed objective changes which read as follows:

To demand the immediate termination of all other operations by the United States government, its agencies, and American business interests that are designed to suppress the rightful struggles for liberation and self-determination of the peoples of the earth. This includes the maintenance of dictatorial governments, economic domination, and the theft of the natural resources of other countries. The United States should make reparations in a project acceptable to the Indochinese for all of the damage done by the United States.

The second proposed objective change reads as follows:

To demand the immediate termination of all other operations by the United States government, its agencies, and American business interests that are designed to suppress the rightful struggle for liberation and self-determination of peoples inside and outside of the United States. (the remainder of the objective would remain the same as before).

Neither of these proposed objective changes received a 2/3 majority vote: 29 in favor of "peoples of the earth", 25 for no change in the objective, 20 in favor of "people inside and outside of the U.S." and there were 10 abstainion votes. Because of this, the objective will remain as it has been in the past:

To demand the immediate termination of all other operations by the United States government, its agencies, and American business interests that are designed to suppress the rightful struggles for liberation and self-determination of the Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. This includes the

maintenance of dictatorial governments, economic domination, and the theft of the natural resources of other countries. The United States should make reparations in a program acceptable to the Indochinese for all of the damage done by the United States.

Objective #3: The proposed objective change reads as follows:

To join in the struggle of all active-duty servicemen, National Guardsmen, and Reservists for those rights guaranteed under the U. S. Constitution and Bill of Rights presently denied under the UCMJ. G.I.'s are exploited and their rights violated both in the U. S. and overseas to ensure the U. S.'s position in the economic world, to suppress wars of liberation, to break strikes and to carry out those policies that the ruling class deems necessary for its interests. G.I.'s control the means of destruction in the military; just as working people control the means of production in a civilian society. G.I.'s have a long and rich history of struggle against oppression; the accomplishments of that struggle cannot be ignored.

This proposed objective change was defeated: 10-yes; 52-1/2-no; 17-1/2 abst. Because of this failure to ratify the objective change, the objective will remain as it has been in the past:

To demand that all active-duty servicemen and women, Reservists and National Guardsmen be afforded the same rights that are guaranteed by the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights that are presently denied by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. We are appalled that our active-duty G.I.'s are treated as less than first class citizens. We endorse the efforts of our active-duty sisters and brothers in their struggle to democratize the military.

Objective #7 and the Third World Workshop: After receiving input from Third World communities with regard to the issue of bussing, the NSC voted not to support two-way bussing as a part of organizational policy. We voted on a portion of the Third World Workshop held in Chicago which reads:

Whereas VVAW has adopted as one of its primary national objectives an end to racism in all forms, and whereas VVAW recognizes the existence of institutionalized racism in the American school system, VVAW supports the use of two-way bussing, including across district lines, as one tool, admittedly imperfect, for achieving racial and educational equality.

This proposed objective change was defeated with a vote: 8-1/2-yes; 54-1/2-no; 17-abst.

PROPOSAL FOR DEALING WITH TRAITORS

The following proposal is put forward in lieu that certain political organizations (specifically the Socialist Workers Party and their affiliates, National Peace Action Coalition (NPAAC), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), Student Non-Violent

Committee (SMC), and the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WNAAC); the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), and their affiliates Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Workers Action Movement (WAM); Workers World and their affiliates Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), and American Servicemen's Union (ASU) engage in attempts to split or co-opt other organizations in order to achieve their goals.

That in the past these attacks have been made upon VVAW as SWP attacks upon the regions of Illinois, New York, California, Ohio, Texas, New England, Missouri, and Colorado, etc.

That in the past PLP has attacked California, Texas, New England, Florida, and New York.

That in the past Workers World through their affiliates YAWF and ASU have directed attacks against Illinois, New York, etc.

That none of these organizations support the Vietnamese people in their struggle for liberation and self-determination, the 7-point proposal of the PRG, or the 9-point agreement reached by the U. S., the DRV, and the PRG;

We resolve the following:

That VVAW chapters, be they local, regional, or national, shall not form any alliances with any of the above mentioned organizations and parties specifically, and any other parties and organizations which by nature use means of co-optation or splitting tactics on other organizations to obtain their objectives;

That VVAW cadre, be they local, regional, or national, shall not place the objectives of other political organizations to which they may belong before the objectives of VVAW;

That all members of VVAW, after sufficient time for education, must support the Vietnamese people, the 7-point proposal of the PRG, and the 9-point accords of Oct., 1972; and that failure to do so is grounds for expulsion from VVAW.

This proposal was passed with a vote of 40-yes; 15-no; 25-abst. The guidelines set forth in this proposal are now organizational policy and must be strictly adhered to.

FARRY ROMO'S RE-ELECTION:

Farry's one year term in the national office expired at this NSCM. He was unanimously elected to another year term as a national coordinator.

NOMINATIONS FOR NATIONAL COORDINATOR

In lieu of Steve Hawkins resignation from the national office, nominations were taken for a coordinator to fill the vacant position. Those nominated were: John Musgrave (Kansas/W. Missouri); Joe Hirsch (New York); and Rich Fancert (E. Missouri/S. Illinois). According to the policy established in Palo Alto, these nominees have until one month prior to the next NSCM to decide whether or not they wish to be considered for election. They will send out their decisions prior to the next NSCM, and those remaining in nomination will be voted on at the August NSCM.

WINTER SOLDIER INVESTIGATION ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The WSI on Nukes was brought up because there has been so little in-put on this investigation which was proposed and passed at the Chicago NSCW meeting. People should look at this investigation as a long-range project of research and exposure. The National Office wants to talk to people who have any sort of knowledge on nuclear weapons of any kind and anywhere. Specifically, they need to talk to people who have had experience with Nukes. Steve Hawkins and Jill Eranson have been doing most of the research on nuclear weapons, and since both of these members of the national collective will be leaving, another member of the collective will be taking over this research (name will later be published in the newsletter).

FUTURE OF VVAW

We discussed the workshop report on the Future of VVAW which came out of the Chicago meeting. The sections of this workshop report were voted on one-by-one. Because few of the parts of the proposal received a 2/3 majority vote, the entire workshop report was tabled for discussion and revision within another workshop. The conclusions and votes of this workshop will be included with the rest of the workshop reports.

* * * * *

WORKSHOP REPORTSFUTURE OF VVAW WORKSHOP

The following is the finalized and accepted form of the restructuring of the organization. The votes will be included under specific sections, but it should be noted at the outset that the following has all been proposed and passed and is now policy for the organization.

- I. The Survival of VVAW -- concerning immediate action by each chapter.
 1. Education on the organization: a. structure; b. functions; c. history
 2. Find out the members' interests: a. What should VVAW be concentrating on? b. What will they (members) themselves work on? c. What resources and skills do they possess?
 3. On-going education around the ten objectives.
 4. Education of the war and imperialism.
 5. Combination of friendship and a sense of common goals and purpose. (A balance between these should lead to the optimum of effective working).
- II. Internal Restructuring -- original stages
 1. a. The National Steering Committee is empowered to determine whether or not a region is non-functional.
 - b. The National Steering Committee is empowered to annex weak or non-functioning regions to other regions, and this is to be done on a case-by-case basis. (This section was passed with a vote of: 53-1/2-yes; 11-1/2-no; 5 a!)
 2. Each region should examine their own area and determine the strategy which will be the most successful in order to more effectively drive that region under their individual circumstances. This strategy should

to be submitted to the national office.

(This section was passed with a vote of: 57-1/2-yes; 17-1/2-no; 5 abst.)

3. This committee suggests that collectivization would be the optimum of effective organization within VVAW on all levels.

III. Transitional Period -- suggestion for restructuring VVAW internally

1. The main function of the regional coordinator is to make sure that chapters are actually strong, functioning chapters. This will prevent the problem of cooptation and the need to incorporate regions. A list of the functioning chapters should be sent to the national office with a synopsis of strengths and weaknesses of that chapter.

2. The National Office will have direct contact with the chapters. All information now sent to the regional coordinator will, in the future, be sent to the chapters.

(The vote on this section is: 41-yes; 19-no; 15 abst.)

3. The national office staff will be increased and expanded so that more time can be devoted to specific areas.

4. A. The National Steering Committee is empowered to develop and implement organization training programs.

1. These training programs may be implemented on a national level with various regions participating.

2. These training programs may also be implemented on a regional level.

- E. National Organizers and national representatives are authorized to travel throughout the organization for purposes of internal liaison. Internal liaison is defined as (1) coordination of national VVAW activities and programs, (2) support of regular VVAW activities and programs as requested, and (3) evaluation and assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of VVAW.

- C. National organizers are authorized to travel and organize in non-functioning regions (as determined by the National Steering Committee).

- D. Regional coordinators/members of the Regional Steering Committee have the obligation and responsibility of traveling as regularly as is practical, throughout their regions to organize and co-ordinate all VVAW activities.

(All of the above section #4 was unanimously accepted. This entire section was discussed and voted on during New Business, but is included here for purposes of clarification).

5. Member: A member is one who works for and supports the objectives of the organization.

Chapter: A chapter is a group of people who continue to work on a day-to-day basis for the objectives, and in accordance with national policy and structure. The size of a chapter should be determined so that the chapter is capable of working in a viable way to be effective within the population of a given area.

A chapter must be accredited by the region.

Each chapter must have a P.O. Box where feasible and sensible so that problems with transient addresses can be alleviated. If a chapter has a permanent office, it need not have a P.O. Box.

(All of the above was unanimously accepted).

- IV. Winter Soldier Proposal: That we do in fact accept the Vietnam Veterans "Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization" name with no limit on either name being dropped and with the idea that we will in the future examine our political situation domestically and all roads to determine that this name is appropriate.
(This proposal was passed with a vote of: 48-yes; 12-no; 15 abst.)

All of the above workshop report is now in effect as organizational policy and is to be immediately and strictly followed.

GAINESVILLE NATIONAL ACTION WORKSHOP

It was decided at the Chicago Steering Committee Meeting that a national action would be held by VVAW during the trial of the Gainesville 8. This workshop drew up a proposed scenario for the action that was accepted by the NSC at the meeting held in Placitas. Given the numerous uncertainties of the trial -- how long the trial will last, how long it will take to select a jury, etc. -- it was decided by the workshop that what would be proposed would be a general planning concept that would be implemented by the Gainesville collective actually planning and implementing the action in light of the realities of the situation, i. e. what is possible and most logical. This means that the following general scenario must remain flexible. It is a concept of the Gainesville action which the Gainesville collective will implement as closely as possible given the conditions that they have to deal with.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Parade permits for the action have been obtained.
2. Campsites have been obtained for the action in Gainesville. These sites are on private property and can accommodate a very large number of people.
3. As these campsites are on private property, and in view of the necessity for security precautions, no one will get on the campsite without the approval of VVAW security.
4. Medical and Legal support personnel have already been arranged for.
5. Sensitivity sessions have and will be held with the Gainesville Police. Indications are that things will proceed smoothly in this respect. The Gainesville Police Department has agreed to allow VVAW to handle its own security problems and not to interfere unless requested by us to do so.
6. Additional equipment which is needed: CI radios, camping gear, food, medical supplies.
7. People will be able to go to the Fogue Chitto People's Farm to work before or after the action if they so desire.
8. Above all, it is important that everybody understand that this will be a completely LEGAL demonstration.

PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

Since security precautions obviously must be maintained throughout the trial, the following guidelines on security were set up:

1. Each region is responsible for organizing its own contingent.
2. Each member of a regional contingent must come with identification.
3. Each region is responsible for the security of its own contingent.
4. Each contingent will abide by VVAW/WSO organizational discipline for this action.
5. Regions can take whomever they decide on to the demonstration, but all participants must understand that this is a VVAW demonstration and that they will need to abide by the collective decisions made by VVAW/WSO with regard to the demonstration.
6. No one will participate in the demonstration as a result of a unilateral decision.
7. Lists of names of those participating in the demonstration will be prepared by each region and taken with the contingent to Gainesville.
8. PE will be done around the need for security and how it will be implemented. This will be done within the regions for each contingent.

POLITICAL ORIENTATION OF THE GAINESVILLE ACTION

The following are some of the ideas which resulted from the workshop. Nothing has been definitely decided upon, but these are some of the suggestions made.

The basic thrust of the demonstration will be that of combatting political repression within the U.S. Since the U.S. is not, in fact, a democracy, it must necessarily increase its repression of political dissent within the nation as people begin fighting for their rights. In attempts to do this, we see the perversion of the system of "Justice" through the witch hunts of the Grand Jury System as witnessed in the Gainesville 8 Trial, in the Harrisburg Trial, etc. The point of all this being to communicate to people that they must resist this repression or they will be enslaved by it. Resistance must be carried out through unified action. In this way we will be able to defeat our repression. The basic themes and slogans that would be used for the action would center around the following: trying people for "crimes" of peace rather than crimes of war; parallels of Gainesville with the whole issue of amnesty; parallels with the struggle in Wounded Knee; antecedents of our heritage of the American Revolution and repeated examples of political repression throughout American history; Don't Tread On Me; Struggle - Don't Be Afraid; Unity, Struggle, Victory!

Overall, we will try to de-emphasize the defendants as much as possible and concentrate on the issues involved.

GENERAL IDEAS FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN THE ACTION SCENARIO

holding a grand jury play
 holding a court house vigil or honor guard
 articles in Winter Soldier, regional newspapers and newsletters
 local and regional support actions around the country
 hanging in effigy of the grand jury system
 organized singing
 candlelight marches
 posterings
 guerilla theater
 people's assemblies/ teach-in's on Gainesville and political repression

holding of a Vietnamese meal

WSI's on Grand Juries

marches

picketing

showing movies on vehicles around the country -- hopefully, a slide show will be

developed for this purpose

leafletting

speaking engagements

communal, non-denominational services

GENERAL SCENARIO

A. Building demonstrations are to be held in regions prior to the Gainesville action. This will build support for the Gainesville 8, build contingents to go to Florida for the national action, and do PE on understanding the requirements for participation in the action (such as security, discipline, etc.)

B. While the Gainesville action itself is going on, those people in VVAW/WSO who are unable to go to Florida will hold simultaneous actions in their respective regions. Regions should try and coordinate these actions as closely as possible with the Gainesville planning collective.

C. Gainesville Action

I. Action for the beginning of the Trial

Length: 5-7 days, depending on the planning requirements and situation with the trial

Time: Starting as closely as possible with the 1st day of the trial

Primary Focus: The focus will be on the actions of the 1st day. Everyone should try and concentrate energy on this action.

Day #1:

1. non-denominational communal services held on the evening before, or the morning of the trial

2. assembly at the University of Florida

3. March to the courthouse

4. actions at the courthouse

5. March back to the University

6. Rally at the University. A major speaker will attend this rally.

(Estimate: 4-5 hours for the entire action)

7. a vigil will be held all day at the courthouse during the trial -- this will consist of approximately 100 people

Days #2-7

1. The actions on these days are to be planned for a smaller number of people because many will not be able to stay for the entire week.

2. The scenario for these actions is to be developed by the Gainesville collective. Their decisions will largely be taken from the suggestions listed above with the "General Ideas"

3. These actions will include daily marches to the courthouse, vigils around the courthouse, guerilla theater, etc.

Last Day of the Action

1. A large rally will be held with a major speaker giving the address.
2. The scenario for this day is to be planned by the Gainesville collective.

II. Action for the Conclusion of the Trial

This action is to be planned for the day that the case goes to the jury. Because of this, the date obviously cannot be fixed. The action will concentrate on doing a resume of the trial, how absurd and perverse the entire procedure was, a possible indictment of the grand jury system. A major speaker will be giving the address at this demonstration. Support demonstrations are to be held around the country.

The above workshop report was unanimously accepted by the Steering Committee.

PVS WORKSHOP

The following is the political definition of Post Vietnam Syndrome which resulted from the discussion within the workshop.

Post Vietnam Syndrome is the realization and rejection, either on a political or gut level, of U. S. imperialism. Seeing first hand the racist and genocidal nature of U. S. imperialism in Indochina, we have rejected the Great American Myth of Bringing Peace and Freedom, etc. to the world.

Many veterans saw the Vietnam War as a means to gain recognition in society. We remember from past wars the status and recognition that "heroes" received when they returned to this country.

The failure of our society to recognize the sacrifice of the veterans, the realization on the part of the individual that the government lied to him to motivate him in "Nam" and the feelings of frustration over the loss of a brother in a war that society wants to pretend did not occur combined in general, leads the individual to withdraw into himself, reject concepts such as love and humanity as being hypocritical and in affect becomes a human time bomb programmed for his own destruction and the destruction of those who attempt to break down his defenses and reach out to the individual.

The traumatic experiences of the Vietnam War coupled with unemployment, poor schooling opportunities, inadequate medical care, drug addiction and sometimes the total rejection by society has produced heightened emotional and psychological problems for Vietnam era veterans.

Post Vietnam Syndrome on an emotional level manifests itself in Guilt, Rage, Combat Frustration, Alienation, Psychic Numbing, Lack of Trust, and a feeling of an inability to love others or themselves.

The VA gave the disenfranchised veteran of the Vietnam era a label -- "Post Vietnam Syndrome" -- but few Vietnam era veterans are successfully treated in VA programs and fewer will approach an agency of a government they feel manipulated by. Existing VA programs for the most part seem to be based either on a highly manipulated environment or chemical control -- uses which seem defeating given the expression of the Vietnam era veterans.

Post Vietnam Syndrome has not been recognized by the VA for two reasons. 1. Political, in that the government would have to acknowledge what we did in Vietnam, and they cannot do that. 2. They would have to recognize it as a service connected disability.

We of Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization recognize PVS and are attempting to realistically deal with it, as the VA does not -- either by the means of rap groups, one-to-one sessions, and political education. In conclusion, the manifestations of PVS will disappear when Imperialism is smashed.

This definition was accepted unanimously by the Steering Committee and will from this time forward be the political definition of PVS for all VVAW/WSO PVS programs.

AMNESTY WORKSHOP

The purpose of the workshop was to discuss our national policy and program on amnesty. The policy statement which resulted from this workshop is not included in this workshop report, but will accompany the minutes. This position was accepted unanimously by the Steering Committee. Also, several proposals came out of this workshop, all of which were accepted by the Steering Committee. The first of these proposals deals with the terminology of our campaign for amnesty. There was a lot of discussion on whether or not we wanted to use the term of "total unconditional amnesty" or "honorable repatriation." The feeling of the workshop was that the term "amnesty" can be used to cover a broader spectrum because it includes people with bad discharges, political prisoners, and resisters underground within this country. Also, the public has got this word in their minds, so it can be more easily related to.

PROPOSAL: To accept the term of "amnesty" to apply to this issue. A definition of this term is to mean a total restoration of all civil liberties.

This proposal was accepted with a vote of: 60-yes; 11-no; 4 abst.

The workshop also discussed the conference which is to be held in Toronto and is tentatively scheduled for May 26-28. The guidelines for the participation of VVAW/WSO are those which are set down in the adopted position paper of the organization. There is a planning meeting for this conference on April 30th in New York so we discussed the number of delegates that we want to send to this conference.

PROPOSALS: That 10 people be chosen to attend the Toronto Conference. Regions are to submit names of people working on amnesty projects to the national office where people will be selected according to concrete programs. Background information should be sent along with the person's name in order to facilitate selection. If regions don't have a member who they feel is qualified, then they are not to submit a name.

The above proposals for delegate number and method of selection were unanimously accepted by the Steering Committee.

The workshop next discussed the establishment of a national clearing house for purposes of gathering and disseminating information concerning amnesty.

PROPOSALS: That a National Amnesty Clearing House Resource Center on amnesty be set up within the next six months. That it provide all pertinent information on amnesty including the implementation of a national VVAW/WSO Amnesty pamphlet which is to be produced and disseminated to all regions within the next six months.

This Clearing House on Amnesty is to be set up within the National Office.

The above proposals were unanimously accepted by the Steering Committee.

The workshop also made a strong recommendation that each region go back and educate themselves on the politics of amnesty as set forth by the guidelines of our position paper and that we collect information and send it to the Clearing House for the establishment of concrete national programs.

The workshop also discussed ways in which the amnesty issue might be effectively raised. The following are the suggestions made to the Steering Committee:

1. general community educational programs
2. participation with other groups who are working for amnesty
3. speaking engagements -- including debates
4. petitioning campaigns
5. contact with families of war resisters, people with bad discharges, etc. and asking them to write letters to newspaper editors, Congressmen, etc.
6. bracelets -- California is now producing bracelets similar to those made by VIVA which will bear the name of a war resister
7. bumper-stickers
8. in-put from other veterans organizations to find out where they are coming from and the possible establishment of a coalition
9. a week for showing visual support -- i. e. wearing an arm-band for a week
10. direct actions at the V. A.
11. taking a national poll of veterans on amnesty. This is to be done on a chapter level and the results sent to the Clearing House.
12. songs which raise the issue
13. if financially feasible, we hope to make a movie of the Toronto Conference similar to a Winter Soldier Investigation

WOUNDED KNEE WORKSHOP

The Wounded Knee workshop began with a discussion around the American Indian movement and its history. It was decided that in general, whites are ignorant in terms of the culture, history, strengths, weaknesses, and reality of the situation of the American Indian. A proposal was made to attempt to alleviate this weakness within ourselves.

PROPOSAL: To do the best we can to educate ourselves about the Indian culture and in working with Indians in our own communities.

This proposal was unanimously accepted by the Steering Committee.

The national policy of VVAW/WSO with regard to the issue of the Indian struggle was also discussed.

PROPOSAL: In accordance with the objectives of VVAW/WSO, we support the struggle for freedom, self-determination, and justice of all American Indian people throughout the land and we also support whatever action they find necessary to secure their rights under the treaties with the U. S. or any measures they feel necessary to secure freedom, self-determination and justice.

This proposal was unanimously accepted by the Steering Committee.

As a result of some of the problems which have arisen out of the Wounded Knee situation, it was decided that our reliance on the telephone leaves us in deep water in emergency situations. Through the following proposal, we hope to begin dealing with this problem.

PROPOSAL: All chapters and regions of the organization are to research the feasibility of communication facilities in order to circumvent the use of the telephone.

This proposal was unanimously accepted and should be followed as soon as possible.

WOMEN'S WORKSHOP

The women's workshop began with a discussion of the mailing which was recently sent out from Milwaukee to some of the women within the organization. We decided that this newsletter should be given more structure and should be sent out twice between the NSCM's. It was suggested that the next newsletters come out at the end of May and the middle of July. Women should send in letters telling of what they are doing. The newsletter will discuss projects which are now in existence within VVAW/WSO, problems which women have and how these problems have been or can be effectively dealt with. The newsletter will also deal with consciousness raising and political education. Book reviews should be submitted to Milwaukee for publication in the upcoming newsletters. Hopefully, by utilizing this tool, we can open up the lines of communication, get to know and more fully learn to trust each other. For purposes of increasing the audience of this newsletter, copies will be sent to each regional office, and it is the responsibility of the offices to make certain that the women within the respective regions read the newsletter.

The workshop also decided that it would be beneficial for the women of VVAW/WSO to get together. Because of this, there will be a women's national meeting tentatively set up for June 10-11. To help alleviate transportation and distance problems, two meetings will be held simultaneously in different places in the country. One of the meetings has been suggested to be held in Denver, and the other will be either in Cape Cod or Eoston. Information on these meetings will be coming out in the newsletter from Milwaukee.

The above workshop report was unanimously accepted by the Steering Committee.

WAR WORKSHOP

The war workshop discussed the possibility of organizing nationally coordinated regional actions around the war in Indochina. They also suggested that the 9 Points should be disseminated throughout the country and that it is one of our responsibilities to educate the public as to the manners in which the U.S. is violating the "peace" treaty. The workshop also discussed the importance of regionally mobilizing people around the continued bombings in Laos and Cambodia. Local actions should be organized around this issue.

Concrete plans resulting from the war workshop are as following:

PROPOSAL: That there be regional, autonomous, anti-war actions coordinated through the National Office on Armed Forces Day, May 19, 1973, and that there be full support of the 4 Points of the Stockholm Conference and that the regions be allowed to expand these 4 points. The 4 points are:

1. Demand that Nixon and Thieu abide by the Peace Treaty.
2. Free all Vietnamese patriots in prisons in the South.
3. Demand official diplomatic recognition of the PRG as an official representative of the people of South Vietnam.
4. Rebuild Vietnam and Rebuild America not with the People's budget but with the Military budget.

The above proposal was unanimously accepted. In essence this is a plan for an anti-war demonstration and it is vital that all regional actions be a success.

PROPOSAL: We feel it vital that in the event of a major re-escalation of the war in Indochina, that a plan be drawn up to immediately implement militant responses to any escalation. We propose that the following 7 Point Contingency Plan/Guideline be implemented:

1. That each chapter develop ideas for imaginative responses and that plans for these ideas be kept in a safe place where they can be called upon when needed.
2. That after the initial crisis unfolds, certain members of the chapter would call for an emergency meeting of the membership for that night or the next.
3. That at that meeting the plans would be discussed and put into effect.
4. That there be one person in charge of publicizing the action and that others would, if necessary, enlist the support of other groups who could work with VVAW/WSO on the action.
5. That this action be followed up with appropriate actions until such time that the crisis is over.
6. That whatever the action, a phone call should go to the National Office and regional offices so that a complete list of the actions could be compiled for press releases.
7. That after the crisis period, the chapter again draw up contingencies for response to the next possible crisis.

This proposal was unanimously accepted by the Steering Committee.

NEW BUSINESSFUTURE STEERING COMMITTEE MEETINGS:

PROPOSAL: Instead of holding National Steering Committee Meetings only once a year, in the future, they should be held three times a year. We will be having NSCM's every four months rather than every three months.

This proposal was unanimously accepted.

SITE AND DATE OF NEXT NSCM:

There were five locations suggested for the holding of the next NSCM. These sites were: Gainesville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pogue Chitto and Los Angeles. Through a run-off vote, the sites were narrowed down to St. Louis and Gainesville. The final vote was:

Gainesville -- 40

St. Louis -- 30

Thus, the next NSCM will be held in Gainesville, Florida. The dates selected for this meeting are August 16-21.

NATIONAL GENERAL MEMBERSHIP FESTIVAL OF LEARNING:

The Wisconsin region suggested that it is important for us to inter-act with the general membership more than we have done in the past. Because of this, they proposed that VVAW/WSO hold a National General Membership Festival of Learning for the purposes of doing Political Education work and getting to rap with members in order to better find out what is going on in our respective regions and around the country. The Steering Committee felt that this was next to impossible within the immediate future because of the up-coming Gainesville, actions, the August NSCM, and the Women's National meeting. Because this Festival of Learning will require a good deal of planning, it was suggested that a workshop on this idea be conducted at the next NSCM with the possibility of holding this sort of action next spring. This idea should be discussed within the regions so that the planning of such an event can be done easily.

FUTURE OBJECTIVE CHANGES:

PROPOSAL: Each region should pick the objective which they are working around most and simplify that objective to a more concise form. Position papers on the objective should be brought to the next NSCM and dealt with in a workshop.

This proposal was made in light of the fact that some of our objectives are wordy and difficult to understand on first reading. The purpose of simplifying the objectives is not to take away the meaning, but to make them more concise. It was suggested that chapters and regions check around and find out how people would best understand our objectives. We must realize how important these objectives are and discover the manner in which our ideas can best be communicated. (An example would be to have a bold face sentence explaining the idea of the objective followed by a short explanatory paragraph). It would be a good idea to get feed-

back from those people reading the Winter Soldier to discover their opinion of our objective form.

It was also suggested that proposed objective changes be sent to the national office so that proposed changes can be included in the newsletter. This would enable us to vote on the changes at the next NSCM, rather than having to wait for eight months while the regions discuss the changes.

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CONFERENCE:

The World Federation of Democratic Youth will be holding their 10th annual Youth and Student Festival in East Berlin from July 28 - August 4. This will be a meeting of revolutionary youth from around the world. Some VVAW/WSO members have been accepted to attend this conference. Because of past problems surrounding spokespeople from VVAW who were not qualified to speak for the organization, it was decided that any spokesperson from VVAW/WSO is to be a representative from the national organization and not from specific regions. To avoid problems at this up-coming conference, the Steering Committee unanimously accepted the following proposal.

PROPOSAL: Rich Eangert (St. Louis) is to be the official spokesman and national representative for the VVAW/WSO delegation at the Youth and Student Festival. Other regional representatives are to be considered as members of the delegation. If more members are accepted by WFDY, their names and a short biography is to be sent to the National Office for coordination and for publication in the newsletter so that the regions can be made aware of the members of the delegation. Each region has the responsibility to vote on the people suggested from their region, and then a decision on the make-up of the delegation will be made by that specific region and the National Office.

DELEGATE SELECTION FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS:

PROPOSAL: Any time that there is an international or national meeting and there is not time to coordinate the delegate selection with the National Steering Committee, then regions are to elect representatives and send the names and biographies to the National Office for coordination. The biographies are to state who the member is, what he/she is doing and why they are going. The National Office is to give each representative a letter prior to the meeting stating that he/she is an official VVAW/WSO representative. All of the above information is to be published in the newsletter so that the regions will be aware of who is attending conferences as official VVAW/WSO representatives.

The above proposal was unanimously accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN REGIONS:

PROPOSAL: Whenever possible, regions should submit names of individuals working on specific projects. This information is to be sent out in the

national newsmen so that projects and programs can be better coordinated throughout the country. This will facilitate the establishment of good lines of communications around projects and programs between chapters, regions, and national. All chapters should send a list of their specific programs and projects (i. e. PVS, Amnesty) to the National Office so that a comprehensive list of all projects can be compiled and made available to other chapters.

This proposal was unanimously accepted by the Steering Committee.

INTERNAL SECURITY:

The National Steering Committee strongly recommends that when people come into a region saying that they are from another region, the visited region should call the region from whence they came for purposes of checking out the visitor's story.

PROPOSAL: The National Steering Committee hereby levels the responsibility upon the National Office for the development of a comprehensive security packet for immediate dissemination to all chapters.

This proposal was unanimously accepted, but the development of such a packet is contingent upon the input received in National from the regions. It is the responsibility of the regions to inform the National Office of specific problems with security and how these problems are dealt with.

REGION INCORPORATIONS:

PROPOSAL: Alabama/Mississippi wishes to annex the state of Tennessee to their region.

This proposal received unanimous acceptance.

PROPOSAL: Kansas/Western Missouri wishes to annex Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota to their region for purposes of coordination. Because of the size of this area, Kansas/Western Missouri retains the option to drop these additional states if the activity in this area grows stronger.

This proposal was unanimously accepted.

PROPOSAL: Eastern Missouri/Southern Illinois wishes to temporarily annex the states of Arkansas and Oklahoma to their region for purposes of trying to build up this area through a stronger regional office.

The vote on this proposal was: 10-yes; 16-no.

PROXY VOTES:

Once again the subject of proxy votes was brought up. The following proposals were accepted and are now procedural policy.

PROPOSAL: Each region can only have one written proxy and this proxy is to apply to all votes on specific issues unless otherwise specified. These proxies are to be turned into the chair at the beginning of the meeting.

This proposal was accepted with a vote of: 67-1/2-yes; 7-1/2-no.

PROPOSAL: That the National Office be considered one region with regard to the holding of proxy votes.

This proposal was passed with a vote of: 42-yes; 23-no; 5 abst.

MEDICAL AID FOR INDOCHINA:

Because of some problems with the terminology of the proposal for Medical Aid for Indochina which was presented at the Chicago Steering Committee Meeting, an alternate proposal was presented and the original proposal was withdrawn. The following proposal was unanimously accepted.

1. That VVAW participate in local coalitions to promote and develop local and regional consciousness of the need for continuing aid and support to the people of Indochina from the people of the United States.
2. That VVAW/WSO participate in and organize fund-raising and educational medical programs for Indochina.
3. That VVAW/WSO remove the Nguyen Van Troi Hospital as a national priority. That individual chapters support any medical program to Indochina that they wish.

Our commitment to the Indochinese is one which is based on our continuing relationship and solidarity. Our programs should reflect that same commitment.

* * * * *

In the name of the blood flowing in my heart,
In the name of the ardour burning in your chest,
Let's respond to the call of the future,
Rise up and shoulder to shoulder
March forward.

UNITY

STRUGGLE

VICTORY!

Grasp firm my hand
And let's tighten our lethal stranglehold
Around those who take guns and bullets for power,
Prisons for weapons,
Violence for glory.
Without regret we willingly lay down our lives
Smiling an everlasting smile,
And with eternal remembrance,
The soil of our Homeland

UNITY

STRUGGLE

VICTORY!

-- by Vu Cue



California Regional Office
&
Los Angeles City Office

3503 W. Pico Blvd.
Los Angeles, Cal. 90019
(213) 734-2136

11 April 1973

From: Calif-Nevada Regional Office

To: All VVAW Regions

Subj: OPERATION COUNTY FAIR

Dear Friends:

Sorry for the delay in this report on OPERATION COUNTY FAIR. I had sincerely hoped that I could get off a monthly report to you, but sometimes reality forces us into the position of not being able to fulfill the commitments that we take on. I criticise myself for projecting an ability that I didn't have, and hope that I am able to stay on schedule in the future.

Some of the projections took longer than we had anticipated, but it now appears that we are cooking with gas. Albeit delayed, many good things have happened, and I hope that the enclosed information will reflect this. This information should put every chapter in a position to begin really putting some energy into the operation.

As you can note by the enclosed financial report, and the supplies recieved list, there has not been enough work in the area of initial outreach. Money is desparately needed, as are medical supplies. Most of our support has been in the form of people wanting to go to Bogue Chitto. This is very good, but the priority is for money, and supplies. Please help us to fulfill our responsibility in that area before you consider making the trip down. Once we have these commodities we can begin to send people, in numbers, to the farm. Without these commodities, the people who go down run the risk of becoming a burden to the people of the farm. So, please folks, direct your energies to fund raising, and supply getting. Because of the lack of funds it is already impossible to get things off the ground over Easter week-end, as we had planned.

There has been a certain amount of confusion around the communications on this project fortunately we've ironed out most of the wrinkles, but we would like to request that all chapters, regions, and concerned individuals adhere, as closely as possible, to the original proposal passed by the NSCM in Chicago. This is not to further the cause of bureaucracy, but will enable us to compile, and disseminate, information much faster than we have been doing. The specific areas of this proposal we are referring to are the ones concerning mailings, and forwarding of funds. You should not send out inter-regional mailers to gather support, or supplies. You should allow the clearing houses to fulfill these responsibilities. Regional mailers, however, are urged; with the result forwarded to us here in California. The reason for this request is that too many different missives flying around tends to create confusion, both for those of us who are trying to compile information, and also those who receive two or three different stories from throughout the country. If you have input, money, or requests, please forward it to Los Angeles to the Regional office at 3503 W. Pico Blvd., L. A. 90019, or call (213) 734-1391. If you have supplies, then you should send them to OPERATION COUNTY FAIR, 314 16th St. East, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401, and forward the duplicate packing slip to the Calif-Nevada regional office, so that we can keep the rest of the regions informed in subsequent reports. If everyone uses these guidelines our biggest problem would be pretty much solved.

ENCLOSURE

100-448092-297

Information that should aid you in putting things together, and beginning a serious outreach for funds, and supplies, is as follows. The clinic has now been incorporated as the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Clinic. Enclosed is a copy of the incorporation papers, naming VVAW as a conduit for funds. A tax deductible status is in the works and will, hopefully, be a reality by the time you read this. This will certainly facilitate your fund-raising efforts. There is also a projected budget on building costs, so this will give you a goal to work towards, and possible material for a grant proposal. The principles outline why this clinic will be different than most projects of this nature, and will help folks that you are talking to understand what it's all about, and why we believe it to be so important. The list of needed supplies is a minimal one, and should not be regarded as all they need. Anything that you can get will be of aid to the clinic. If someone would concentrate on medical books it would be deeply appreciated. A van is also needed for transport of patients, and medical teams, so anyone who knows a benevolent car dealer (hah) could approach him on this matter. As a clincher for this portion of this letter I would like to add that anyone who could scrounge up the needed building materials, and truck them down for free would be doing us a great service.

Some projections (realistic): by the next one of these (on schedule) we hope to have a brochure on the clinic put together. They will be available in quantity for your regions. We hope that a touch of professionalism will aid you in outreach. Another projection is that we'll finally have the slide-show together shortly after the NSCM. So far the material hasn't been what we needed, however we feel that we'll soon have it together.

I will limit projections here, and bring this to a close with a request for acknowledgment that the Alabama-Mississippi region has been doing a dynamite job. They have generated boundless energy, and spent an awful lot of their time in putting this thing together. They and Scott Rhemer, and Rick Libertine, have worked, together with the folks of Bogue Chitto, in a fashion that we all could learn from.

YOURS IN STRUGGLE,

Bill Hager
Regional Coordinator
California-Nevada VVAW

8 February 1973

Whats it all About

It is about the people and community of Bogue Chitto, Alabama. Bogue Chitto is a poor black community 16 miles west of Selma and 65 miles southeast of Tuscaloosa in an area referred to as the Black Belt. This area is 54% black, 229,000 out of 870,000 of all families within the state and 92,000 out of 186,000 black families are under the poverty level. 20% of black families receive public assistance, 14% of black lack plumbing and 45% of public assistance family lack some or all plumbing. The statistics for the 4 surrounding countys are Dallas Co. population 55,000 poverty level 31.5%, Perry Co. population 15,000 poverty level 41.2%, Wilcox Co. pop. 16,000 poverty level 46. and Lowndes pop. 16,000 poverty level 51%. Median income for the whole state is \$5328, median income for families with a woman head is \$3730. Using \$4,000 dollars as poverty level for a family of 4 its hard to comprehend that the average black family within Bogue Chitto and Dallas County lives on less than that amount and the family size is 5.75. Services available within the community are small they have a grade school up to the 4 grades one combination grade school/headstart program/community center. A combination country store and gas station. The actual population is not known it is estimated to be around 320. There is no doctor or clinic. there is no where for the youth and teens to meet or play sports. There is 2 TV s in the community, there about 6 cars in the community. The closest places available for services are in Selma and they are labled white and colored and have seperate doors. With most people living below the poverty level they can't afford these services. For the other services very few people have transportation. The public health nurse comes very irregualr. Most births occur at home and without attention. Most of the peoples homes are shantys or clapboard huts. Almost all the food is raised on the fields and animals they raise. Many young woman have children because of lack of contraceptives, vasectomys, BC pills, and/or abortions. There are little or no jobs those who do work receive only MINIMAL those who are minors receive 60 to 85 cents per hour for farm work. We dont even have a post office the closest one is 8 miles away. The people do have 2 churchs.

B. Scott Rehmer
Yours in Struggle
B. Scott Rehmer
VVAW Liaison
Route 1 Box 125A
Browns, Alabama
35724
205-996-3971

PRINCIPLES:

1. Health care is a right and should be free at the point of delivery.
2. Health services should be comprehensive, unfragmented, and decentralized.
3. Medicine should be demystified. Health care should be delivered in a courteous and educational manner. When possible patients should be permitted to choose among alternative methods of treatment based upon their needs.
4. Health care should be deprofessionalized. Health care skills should be transferred to worker and patient alike; they should be permitted to practice and share these skills.
5. Community-worker control of health institutions should be instituted. Health care institutions should be governed by the people who use and work in them.

The FREE CLINIC is an attempt to serve as an example of good health care and a model for the future. (challenge existing health services as well as providing their own.)

Delivery of medical care is totally dependent on good will. The bulk of the labor contributed to free clinic comes from non-professionals. Patients are encouraged to volunteer in all clinics. Much emphasis placed on transfer of skills.

The patient advocate program provides the most promising aspect of free clinics. (1) Help the patient understand the procedures, assure follow-up and referral if necessary, and protect the patient from medical abuse. (2) challenge the professionalism of the rest of the staff. (3) raise the political consciousness of patients and staff alike. Frequently used to communicate some of the goals of the clinic to the patient.

Free clinics provide the kind of service one might find in a neighborhood first-aid station, if such a thing existed. Most clinic services don't extend beyond routine intervention and screening: pregnancy and VD testing, colds, abrasions, and minor infections. Most clinics see the urgent need to do more preventive work, saying that their patients are "oriented toward crisis care."

Counselling programs = emphasis on rap groups

Remarkably small budgets

New forms of decision making = community/worker control. Meetings before and after every clinic session attended by all clinic staff. Decisions which refer to overall clinic policy are usually handled by a committee. (Steering or Central) In most clinics, doctors seem to play a disproportionately small role in formal decision making processes. Most control devolves onto the workers.

Free clinics are all serving medically disenfranchised patients; they are all squeezing by with limited resources and hard-pressed volunteer staffs.

Clinics are a response to the crisis in the American health care system. It is a positive, concrete step toward a vision of the health system as it should be in the future. People have been promised change for so long, they will no longer accept your word for it. You've got to show that it CAN BE DONE. Free clinics offer real opportunities for community outreach and political education about the health system. While free clinics are not per se a threat to the present health system, those that support community struggles against that health system are closer to that ideal. Patients can become

involved with the free clinic around its struggle with other health institutions.

Women's night counter male chauvinism and allow opportunity to educate women concerning their bodies and their social position. THEY REQUIRE MONUMENTAL EFFORT, ESPECIALLY IF STARTED FROM SCRATCH. Experience of near death because of lack of transportation is not a rare occurrence.

dialogue with, reports to, and newsletters for the community.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Increase in services
2. A neighborhood atmosphere (belongs to the people)
3. A proud clinic staff
4. Community initiated and community controlled
5. An independent health service

PROBLEMS

1. Quantity vs. quality
2. Neighborhood vs. OFD atmosphere
3. Staff pride vs. low staff morale
4. Health Committee control vs. Patient accountability
5. Independence vs. Federal controls.

OPERATION COUNTY FAIR -- WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED?

Training sessions for Community Health Workers have been in progress since November 22, 1972. Topics include:

- How to take a Health Survey
- Environmental Health
- Venereal Disease
- How to Take Tests
- Farm Fire Hazards
- The Pregnant Woman and the Newborn Infant
- On Nutrition
- Outhouse Construction and Sanitation
- Health Advocacy
- First Aid

Two Registered Nurses from the Selma area and a VVAH paramedic, a veteran of three Vietnam tours as a combat medic, have been assisting in conducting the classes. 35 community members are presently enrolled. Classes are being conducted on the People's Farm in Bogue Chitto.

Dr. E.A. Laddox of Selma has been named Director of the MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. MEMORIAL CLINIC, heading up a Board of Directors drawn from the Bogue Chitto community. The Clinic and OPERATION COUNTY FAIR have been incorporated as non-profit, volunteer organizations. An Organizational Proposal has been written, modeled after the one donated by the Los Angeles Free Clinic.

A floor plan for the Clinic has been roughed out and will be blueprinted as soon as it is finally approved.

OPERATION COUNTY FAIR has been involved in fund raising, procurement of medical supplies, and searching out of volunteer staffing.

OPERATION COUNTY FAIR -- WHAT ARE OUR NEEDS?

Funds are desperately needed for operating expenses, construction of the Clinic proper, purchase of a vehicle, and medical supplies. Donations of medical supplies are welcome and needed. We also need staff who will be willing to work for subsistence and satisfaction (doctors, nurses, paramedics, dentists, medical and dental students, friends, etc.). We would also welcome any helpful advice or information.

OPERATION COUNTY FAIR exists only because of your support. We are asking you to ally yourself with us in this attempt to alleviate one of the many problems facing us in the United States today. Only by working together can we succeed. We need and ask for your help and support. It may seem like just another cliché, but IF YOU DON'T DO IT, IT WON'T GET DONE!

- VII. John Musgrave outlined in depth some of the problems that have occurred dealing with the Cairo Project.
- (a) coop by liberals and Third World peoples
 - (b) lack of discipline
 - (c) lack of understanding
 - (d) lack of sensitivity to desires of the community
 - (e) paranoia
 - (f) unconscious racism

These problems were resolved through instituted programs of fund raising, dances with local bands, and survival revivals.

VIII. What is being done presently with OCF?

California has released a mailing (pink sheet) and raised several hundred dollars to date. They're also contacting musical groups for concerts. Los Angeles Free Clinic and Venceramos People's Medical Clinic have been interviewed and have supplied contacts to solicit supplies, funds, etc. The Los Angeles Free Clinic also supplied organizational proposals from a historical perspective including local struggles, by-laws, etc.

Contacts are being made with

- (1) HEW
- (2) Federal Programs for the Rural Poor
- (3) Public Health Service
- (4) Maternal Health Care Centers

Alabama is working closely with the community of Boca Chita in drawing up organizational and incorporation papers. We are working in close support of Scott Rehmer, a member of VVAW and a licensed paramedic, who is now in Boca Chita working the interim aid station and assisting in teaching clinic training classes. Alabama is actively involved in raising funds for maintenance of the interim aid station and towards construction of the clinic structure.

OPERATION COUNTY FAIR

314 16th St. East

Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401

(205) 345-6773

NOTE

6 Feb 73

At this time, OPERATION COUNTY FAIR has two prospective chairpersons in Boca Chita, both medical doctors. There is a four person coordinating committee for the clinic already organized. Clennon Baeder, of the Auburn VVAW, is drawing up incorporation papers in liason with the folks at Browns. An organization proposal is being firmed up in Browns at this time.

It will be necessary to purchase land for the clinic site as the People's Farm is not centrally located in the community. This land should be available for approximately \$200/acre (acreage required not yet determined).

Community members working on the project have roughed out blueprints for the clinic proper. It will have dimensions of 32' x 64 feet and will include 2 consultation rooms, 2 examination rooms, a laboratory, a pharmacy, a combination waiting and child care room, a reception and records room, an office, and four bathrooms.

There are presently 15 persons enrolled in the clinic training classes now being conducted in Browns.

It has been noted that a vehicle will be required to permit clinic staff to provide transportation to community members who lack the means and to allow them to make house calls to those members of the community who are not ambulatory. A van type vehicle would be preferred.

MEDICINE FOR THE PEOPLE

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SUPPLIES ARE NEEDED FOR THE MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. MEMORIAL CLINIC. PLEASE
 OPERATIONS ON COUNTY FAIR
 forward donations and/or items from the list to: 314 10th St. East
 Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401
 (205) 345-6773

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adhesive tapes 2. Alcohol 3. Ambu Bags 4. All types of antibiotics, oral and injection 5. All types of antitoxins 6. Bandages of all types. 7. Bandage scissors 8. Betidine 9. Black medical bags 10. Blankets 11. Blood pressure apparatus 12. Chairs 13. Clerical supplies 14. Clinical van (vehicle) 15. Cod liver oil capsules 16. Cots 17. Cotton balls 18. Construction Materials 19. Desks 20. Disposable lancets 21. Electrical Materials 22. E type Oxygen tanks, gauge, and disposable masks 23. Examination tables 24. Eye charts 25. Feces sample jars 26. Filing cabinets 27. Specific Gravimeter 28. HB meter 29. Medical forms 30. Microscopes 31. Mineral oil 32. Office supplies 33. Ophthalmoscopes 34. Oral airways 35. Gauze of all types 36. Paper towels 37. Oxygen tank w/mask 38. Plumbing Materials 39. Phisonex (r) 40. Pregnancy tests 41. Sample ointments 42. Scales (medical & bathroom) 43. Scotch tape 44. Sheets 45. Sickle cell tests | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 46. Small (shallow) wide-mouth
for cotton swabs in alcohol 47. Soaps 48. Sponges 49. Stethoscopes 50. Strong light (goose neck)
flashlight 51. Minor surgical kits 52. Syringes & needles (disposable) 53. Swabs 54. Tape measure 55. Thermometers (oral & rectal) 56. Tongue depressors 57. Towels (hand, bath, & surgical) 58. Toys (for childcare room) 59. Wescodine 60. Vitamins (childrens & adults) 61. Portable X-ray machines 62. Zephiren or mercaptolate 63. Any other related supplies |
|--|---|

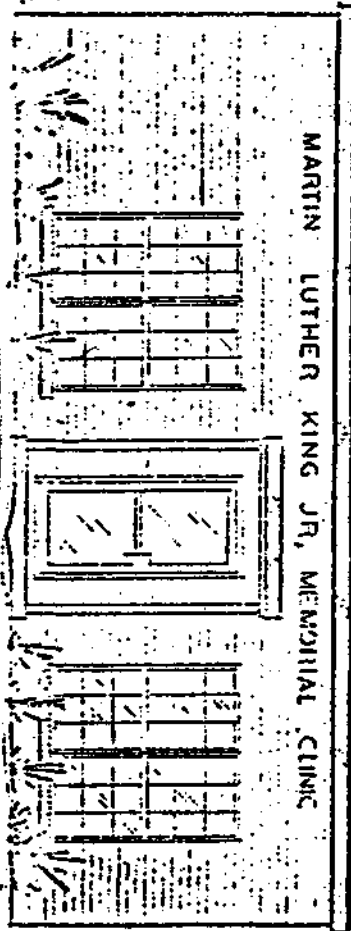
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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

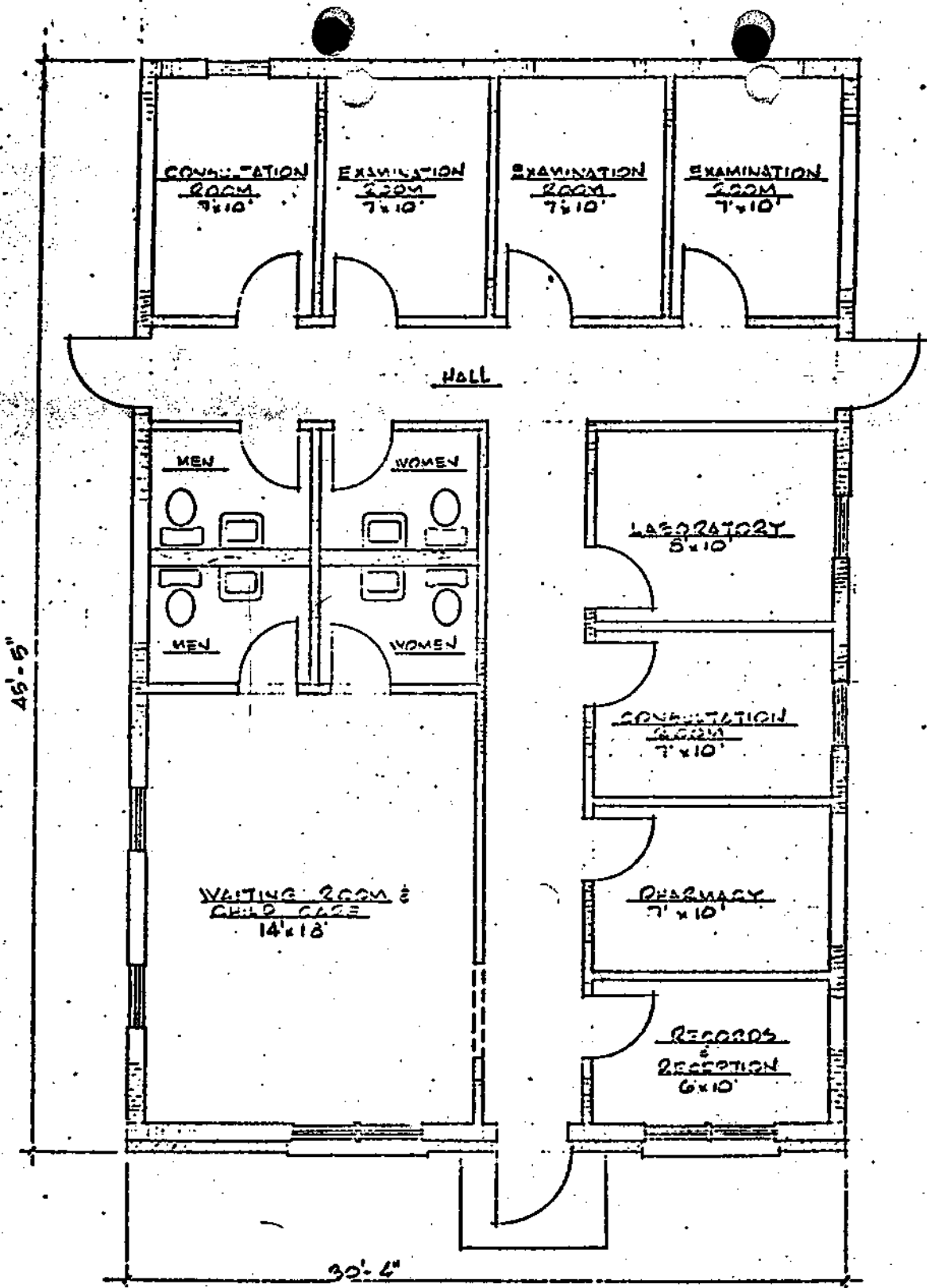
MEMORIAL CLINIC

BOGUE CHITTO, ALABAMA

FRONT ELEVATION SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



~~2~~



16
 (Handwritten signature or initials)

F L O O R P L A N S C A L E 1/2"



KENT DRAFTING SERVICE
 INDUSTRIAL - COMMERCIAL - RESIDENTIAL
 RT. 2 BOX 95 TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401
 PHONE 553-9187 AREA 205

March 13, 1973

OPERATION COUNTY FAIR
 314 16th St. East
 Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401

Subject: Material cost estimate for the proposed
 Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Clinic
 to be constructed in Bogue Chitto, Alabama.

Estimated cost of materials and services listed below (no labor costs included).....	\$ 16,900.00
Architectural fee for structural design, final construction drawings, material list, and specifications. 5 1/2%.....	\$ 887.00
Sub-total.....	\$ 17,787.00
Plus 5% contingencies.....	\$ 889.35
Total estimated cost.....	\$ 18,676.35

Estimate includes cost of: excavation, drilling of well and filtering system for drinking water, electricity and phone service at site, sewage disposal, paving at building, and all materials needed to construct proposed building.

Description of building:

- Foundation- 4" thick 2000# concrete slab with 6x6 10/10 reinforcing wire.
- Exterior Walls- 8x8x16" concrete block (painted). Front wall to be concrete block and face brick.
- Interior Walls- 4x8x16" concrete block (painted).
- Finish Floor- Tile
- Ceiling- Suspended panels 2'x4'.
- Windows- Aluminum frame double hung.
- Doors: Exterior- Metal and glass with metal frame.
 Interior- Solid core wood with metal frame.
- Roof- Flat tar and gravel on galvanized metal deck over steel bar joists.

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 (handwritten initials)



KENT DRAFTING SERVICE
INDUSTRIAL - COMMERCIAL - RESIDENTIAL
RT. 2 BOX 95 TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401
PHONE 553-9187 AREA 205

Building description continued:

Lighting- Four feet four tube florescent fixtures typical.
All electric heating and air conditioning.

Building design and specifications to conform with state
and local building and health codes.

Final construction drawings to be released maximum 30 days
after contract signing.

Very best regards,

KENT DRAFTING SERVICE

Robbie L. Kent

Robbie L. Kent

9IK:ck



KENT DRAFTING SERVICE
INDUSTRIAL - COMMERCIAL - RESIDENTIAL
RT. 2 BOX 95 TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401
PHONE 553-9187 AREA 205

March 12, 1973

Subject: Preliminary material cost estimate for proposed
Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Clinic to be
constructed in Eogue Chitto, Alabama.

Item No.	Description	Estimated Cost
1.	Excavation & Land Clearing	\$ 150.00
2.	Drinking Water @ site	1000.00
3.	Electricity @ site	50.00
4.	Sand or Gravel fill	100.00
5.	Reinforcing wire	100.00
6.	Polyethene under slab	75.00
7.	Re-Bars in footings	50.00
8.	Exterior walls 8x8x16 conc. blk.	575.00
9.	Interior walls 4x8x16 conc. blk.	575.00
10.	Dbl. 2x4 studs between baths	100.00
11.	Bath fixtures (less tubs & showers)	500.00
12.	Plumbing- pipe, fittings, etc.	200.00
13.	Lighting fixtures	500.00
14.	Switches, outlets, etc.	400.00
15.	Wire	300.00
16.	Flooring (Tile)	975.00
17.	Base boards	300.00
18.	Paint for concrete block	120.00
19.	Brick @ front wall only	130.00
20.	Doors, door frames, hardware	800.00
21.	Aluminum windows	600.00
22.	Lintels over window & door opn'g.	250.00
23.	Hot Water heater	100.00
24.	Air conditioning unit	750.00
25.	Heating unit	650.00
26.	Blinds, drapes, etc.	400.00
27.	Heating & A.C. duct work	500.00
28.	Shelving material for Pharmacy	200.00
29.	Insulation in conc. blk.	100.00
30.	Roof- Tar & Gravel	500.00
31.	Steel bar joist w/galv. metal deck	1000.00
32.	Downspouts	100.00
33.	Ceiling insulation	300.00
34.	Suspended ceiling	450.00
35.	Ceiling moulding	200.00

- Continued -



KONT DRAFTING SERVICE
INDUSTRIAL - COMMERCIAL - RESIDENTIAL
RT. BOX 95 TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401
PHONE 553-9187 AREA 205

Item No.	Description	Estimated Cost
36.	4"thk. 2,000# conc. slab	\$ 400.00
37.	Septic tank w/field lines	\$ 750.00
38.	Telephone service	\$ 150.00
39.	Paving @ building	\$ 500.00
	Total estimated cost materials (includes no labor cost)	\$ 14900.00
40.	Architect's fee 6%	\$ 894.00
	Total estimated cost materials and architect's fee.	\$ 15794.00

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②

Delta Dodge, Inc.



410 Bridge Avenue

NORTHPORT, ALA.

Phone 759-5

2900⁰⁰/_{XX} PLUS TAX & TAG
TRADESMAN 100 - 6 CY. STA. TRANS. 5 TIRES

JIM HARVEY
SALESMAN

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As of March 1973

<u>Date</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>Balance</u>
7 Feb	contribution	\$25.00		\$25.00
8 Feb	stamps		\$6.00	19.00
"	charge for checks		2.00	17.00
"	sent to People's Farm		10.00	7.00
"	mail film to People's Farm		.75	6.25
"	finance notebook		.25	6.00
"	1 ream mimeo paper		2.00	4.00
"	Xeroxing		1.00	3.00
13 Feb	contribution	250.00		253.00
14 Feb	sent to MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. MEMORIAL CLINIC		100.00	153.00
"	sent to B. Scott Rehmer (subsistence)		10.00	143.00
16 Feb	clerical supplies		6.44	136.96
"	photo development		8.70	128.26
"	Xeroxing		.40	127.86
19 Feb	Stamps		6.00	121.86
22 Feb	1 ream paper		2.00	119.86
23 Feb	loan to repair typewrite		17.00	102.86
27 Feb	photo development		4.92	97.94
28 Feb	contribution	100.00		197.94
"	typewriter repair loan (23 Feb) repaid	17.00		214.94
1 Mar	sent to MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. MEMORIAL CLINIC		100.00	114.94
2 Mar	stamps		10.00	104.94
9 Mar	Bus ticket for Rick Libertine to Browns + 3 reams mimeo paper		10.00	94.94
"	contribution	25.00		119.94
11 Mar	7 copies Family Health Care book (sent to People's Farm)		17.57	102.37
"	telephone bill		35.15	67.22
16 Mar	contribution	35.00		102.22
"	stamps + ream paper + XEROXing		10.00	92.22
		\$435.00	\$342.78	92.22

You might double check my addition, etc.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>Balance</u>
19 Mar	stamps + Xerox		35.00	587.22
20 Mar	gas for D. Maddox		12.80	74.42
23 Mar	contribution	\$150.00		224.42
26 Mar	2 rolls film		4.98	219.44
	to Ray Robinson		100.00	119.44
27 Mar.	stamps + ream paper		5.00	114.44
29 Mar	photo supplies + Greyhound pick-up		10.00	104.44
30 Mar	drafting + estimates		50.00	54.44
	charge for checks		2.00	52.44
		<u>\$585.00</u>	<u>\$532.56</u>	<u>\$52.44</u>

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. MEMORIAL CLINIC

The undersigned, acting as incorporators of a corporation, under the Alabama Non-profit Corporation Act, adopt the following Articles of Incorporation for such corporation.

ARTICLE I. NAME

The Name of the Corporation is Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Clinic, hereinafter referred to as the Corporation.

ARTICLE II. DURATION

This being a benevolent corporation, its term is unlimited and in perpetuity.

ARTICLE III. PURPOSES

The objects and purposes for which the Corporation is organized shall be to provide medical, dental, psychological, legal, social and related services to anyone requesting them. No fees will be charged to the needy or any person because of his or her inability to pay. No person shall be excluded from such services on the basis of race, religion, sex, age, or national origin, nor will any person receiving such services be segregated for any of these reasons. The Corporation shall strive to develop ways to provide the above named services to people in the community whose needs are not adequately met by established facilities and will offer its encouragement and assistance to other organizations with similar purposes.

ARTICLE IV. POWERS AND RESTRICTIONS

The corporation shall have all powers of non-profit corporations as provided in the "Alabama Non-Profit Corporation Act", including, but not limited to the power to conduct fund-raising activities for the purposes set out above; provided, however, that:

1. Legislative and Political Activities. No substantial part of the activities of the corporation shall consist of attempting

indirectly participating in, or intervening in (including the publishing or distributing of statements) any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office.

2. Distribution of Assets on Dissolution of the Corporation.

Its remaining assets, if any, shall be distributed to one or more organizations organized and operated exclusively for religion, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes within the meaning of section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as now in force or afterwards amended, as the directors (or trustees) of the corporation shall determine. And such assets not so distributed shall be distributed by the Probate Court of the County in which the registered office of the Corporation is then located to another organization to be used in such manner as in the judgment of such Court will best accomplish the general purpose for which the corporation was organized.

3. Prohibited transactions. The Corporation shall not engage in any of the prohibited transactions described in section 503 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code, as now in force or afterwards amended.

4. Accumulation of Income. The corporation shall not unreasonably accumulate income within the meaning of section 504 of the Internal Revenue Code, as now in force or afterwards amended.

5. Trade or Business. The corporation shall not be operated for the primary purpose of carrying on an unrelated trade or business as defined in section 513 of the Internal Revenue Code as now in force or afterwards amended.

6. Distribution of Earnings. No part of the net earnings of the Corporation shall inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual within the meaning of section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as now in force or afterwards amended.

7. Compensation. No compensation shall be paid to any member, officer, director, trustee, creator, or organizer of the Corporation or substantial contributor to it except as a reasonable allowance for expenses incurred for services actually rendered to or for the Corporation.

public interests. Accordingly, it shall not be operated for the benefit of private interest, such as contributors to or shareholders of the corporation, or persons controlled directly or indirectly by such private interest.

ARTICLE V. STOCK

Said Corporation is organized on a non-stock basis. Said corporation is to be financed under the following general plans: By fund raising activities, by contributions to it of funds and property absolutely or in trust and by grants received and contracts entered into for its purposes as herein stated and for no other purpose. Until the Corporation receives a tax exempt status within the meaning of section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, all contributions and funds will be received from Operation County Fair, a committee under the auspices of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, a non-profit, tax exempt Corporation.

ARTICLE VI. REGISTERED AGENT

The name and address of the initial registered agent of the Corporation is W. L. Pugh of Rte 1, Box 103, Browns, Alabama.

ARTICLE VII. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The management of the affairs of the Corporation shall be vested in a Board of fifteen (15) Directors. The composition of the Board shall never exceed 23 members nor fall below the legal requirements as dictated by the laws of the State of Alabama. The Board of Directors of the Corporation shall be elected at such time and in such manner and for such terms not exceeding three years as may be prescribed in the bylaws. It is herein required, however, that the initial Board shall consist of four (4) persons who will serve for three (3) years and the remaining nine (9) persons shall be elected to serve staggered terms not to exceed two (2) years as prescribed in the bylaws. The executive officers of said Corporation shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and such other officers, or assistants as the bylaws may provide. The officers herein expressly named shall be annually

qualified. Vacancies from any cause on the said board shall be filled by a majority vote of the members. The names and addresses of the persons who are to serve as the initial directors are:

NAME	ADDRESS
E. A. Maddox, M. D.	1511 Mabry St. Selma, Ala
W. L. Pugh	Rte 1, Box 103, Browns,
Idella Taylor	Rte 1, Box 119, Browns,
Cheryl Buschwell Robinson	Rte 1, Box 125A, Browns,
Sarah Griffin	Rte 1, Box 115A, Browns,
B. Scott Rehmer	
Perry Roy Robinson, Jr.	Rte 1, Box 125A, Browns,
Jannie Waller	Rte 1, Box 121A, Browns,
Grover Reese	Rte 1, Box 117, Browns,
Malinda Pittman	Rte 1, Box 117, Browns,
Julia Moore	Rte 1, Box 110, Browns,
Ben Jones	Rte 1, Box 124, Browns,
Wilma Tyus	Rte 1, Box 113C, Browns,
Charlotte Tyus	Rte 1, Box 113C, Browns,
Ernest Jones	Rte 1, Box 124, Browns,

ARTICLE X. MEMBERSHIP

The membership shall be open to all persons and organizations interested in furthering the aims and purposes of the corporation. The membership will be classified as follows:

(1) Patrons, which shall be either a corporation or a special donor; (2) members, which shall be either an individual or a family; and (3) workers, which shall consist of persons who volunteer and perform services directly or indirectly for the clinic or a person deemed to meet special requirements as approved by the Board of Directors.

BOOK 22 MAR 30 1909

ARTICLE IX. BY-LAWS

The first board of directors of this corporation shall make and adopt by-laws for the corporation, and the said board and its successors in office shall have power to alter, amend and rescind such by-laws or to adopt new bylaws by majority vote. The by-laws may also be amended or rescinded by a unanimous vote of the membership of the corporation.

ARTICLE X. AMENDMENTS

Amendments of this charter may be proposed and adopted by a unanimous vote of the membership of the corporation or by a majority vote of the members of the board of directors.

ARTICLE XI. INCORPORATORS

Idella Taylor
Charles Paul H. Hester
Perry Ray Robinson Jr.
Charlotte Lynn
William Lee

41 E. 11th Street
Dallas, Texas 75201
42 E. 11th Street
Dallas, Texas 75201
43 E. 11th Street
Dallas, Texas 75201

FILED IN PUBLIC OFFICE
DALLAS COUNTY, TEX.

1973 MAR -7 PM 12:49

B.A. REYNOLDS
JUDGE

FILED IN PUBLIC OFFICE
DALLAS COUNTY, TEX.

1973 MAR -7 PM 12:50

B.A. REYNOLDS
JUDGE

22 310

- I. OCF has been adopted by the Alabama and California regions as an ongoing program to provide medical aid for the people of Boca Chita (Browns), Alabama and to establish a permanent clinic within the community:
- II. It is proposed that VVAW adopt OCF as an ongoing National project and that all regions be responsible for disseminating information to the chapter and general membership levels and to their communities concerning OCF.
It is felt that OCF will, as a national project, create new energies, unity, and direction within the structure of VVAW and will strengthen the bonds of solidarity externally with the black brothers and sisters of Boca Chita and Third World Peoples nationally.
- III. California Regional Office: 3503 W. Pico
Los Angeles, Calif.
accepts the responsibility of compiling and disseminating information, donations, and statements of need as Alabama is not prepared to handle the clerical load at this time.
- IV. Alabama VVAW: 314 16th St. East or 1317 14th Ave..
Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401 Tuscaloosa, Ala.
accepts the responsibility of drafting an organizational proposal, incorporating the clinic within the state and also with the Internal Revenue Service as a non-profit volunteer organization so that donations of money and equipment will be tax deductible and also establishing a provisional co-directorship with VVAW and the community of Boca Chita, with a board of directors drawn from the Black professional community until the community as a whole is prepared to staff and recommend policy of the clinic and also create a means of continued funding.
- V. The National Office's responsibility will be to establish contacts on the Regional, Chapter, and General Membership levels to solicit active support such as:
 - (a) professional personnel (Doctors, Nurses, etc.)
 - (b) paraprofessionals (Medics, Corpsmen, etc.)
 - (c) donations
 - (d) supplies and medical equipment (sent to Alabama VVAW with duplicate packing slip utilizing United Parcel Service)
 - (e) any and all help in approaching local foundations, etc. in funding operations.
- VI. Immediate aid station will be established in the community. It is estimated that the commitment to building a structure cannot be initiated until April (Easter or Spring vacation) when the California region and supporters from other regions will convoy to Boca Chita to help with the clinic proper. Personnel should bear in mind that Boca Chita is a poor, rural community and logistical support should be provided within your own areas. Encampment will be a bivouac arrangement.
 - (a) Primary emphasis on clinic proper
 - (b) Draft counselling
 - (c) GI Rights
 - (d) Special community problems
 - (e) VA counselling
 - (f) Legal Aid
 - (g) Psychological counselling,
 - (h) PVS (with community vets)

OCF Med. Sup. collected in Tus.
As of Feb. 21, 1973

Adhesive bandages	boxes	2
Adhesive tape	rolls	1
Band-aids	Boxes	4
Bandages	single packs	7
Castor Oil	boxes	1
Cellephane Tape	rolls	4
Cotton Balls	pack of 12	2
Cotton Balls (J & J)	boxes	1
Gauze Pads	boxes	3
Hospital Pads	pack of 12	1
Hospital water pitcher		1
Merthiolate	bottles	4
Mineral Oil	bottles	2
Paper towels	rolls	4
Rubbing Alcohol	bottles	8
Salt Tablets	bottle of 1000	1
Scales		1
Soap	bars	5
Sponges	pack of 12	1
Swabs (J & J)	pack of 100	3

56

Shipped from Tuscaloosa by

Date

Tom Cullen
Feb 25, 1973

Received in Browns by

Date

Ray [Signature]
Feb 25, 1973

4
(4)

Received from Don Pennington
N. & S. Carolina VVAW
114 Circle Drive
Jacksonville, N. Carolina 28540

Delivered by Rick Libertine of Milwaukee VVAW to People's Farm in person on March 9, 1973. Receipt acknowledged by personal communication with Chery Buswell-Robinson of Browns, Alabama.

Tourniquet	1
Minor Surgery Instrument Kit	1
Wire fabric (rolls)	2
Magnifying glass	1
Eye patches	3
Ophthalmoscope	1
Antiseptic solution (small bottles)	5
Non-adhering dressing 3"x3"	4
Adhesive tape (rolls)	6
Nylon monofilamentw/ needle (18")	3

4
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ALABAMA MISSISSIPPI REGION
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, INC.
1317 14TH AVENUE
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401

Received from Bill Haggard
1414 S. Main St.
Santa Ana, California

on 23 March 1973

- 4...6" ace bandages
- 2...double pediatric airways
- 1...adult #4 airway
- 1...small bottle Burrow's solution
- 1...30cc tube ~~of~~ lidocaine ointment jelly
- 2...disposable unused tracheotomy tubes
- 1...set nose clips
- 1...stretch back support

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A



AM.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN.	DESCRIPTION
	THE MERCK MANUAL	2	BOXES SALT SUBSTITUTE
	Physicians Desk REFERENCE	28	CAPSULES C & B COMPLEX
12	FILE FOLDERS	4	ROLLS DERMICLEAN TAPE
5	LETTER RULE TABLETS	9	PACKS OURAL
2	SCRATCH PADS	6	BOTTLES UNICAP THERAPEUTIC
1	Supplement B-1970 PDR		VITAMIN-MINERAL SUPPLEMENT
1	" " " " " "	2	BOTTLES TINCTURE FENESINOL
10	4x4 12 Ply GAZE SPONGES	2	TUBES MYCITRACIN
10	2x2 8 Ply " "	2	ROLLS 1 IN. DERMICLEAN TAPE
10	8x3 TELFA Surgical Dressing	2	" " 1/2 IN "
7	DISPOSABLE SOAP PADS	1	" " 2 IN Adhesive TAPE
2	MEDICONET	1	BOX SPHR-CAL CALCIUM
5	E-2 SCRIBB		VITAMIN D SUPPLEMENT
2	E-Mycin PATTES 1/2 EACH	1	BOTTLE TEST STRIPS BLOOD GLUCOSE
	3x4 1/2 ENVELOPES	1	" " " " PH, PROTEIN
2	SCALPERS DISPOSABLE	1	" " " " GLUCOSE. BLOOD IN URINE
1	SUTURE REMOVAL TRAY	1	BTL. DONNAGEL-PG
1	OBSTETRIC CALCULATOR	1	BTL. AMPHYL CONCENTRATE
	PACKETS OINTMENT A & D	7	PACKETS DONNAGEL
2	NEOSPORIN OINTMENT PADS	2	BOXES MERITINE
		6	BOXES DIETENE



Quantity	Description	Quantity	Description
3	Size 20 - Disposable Needles - Pink - 1"	3	Sterile Disposable Syringes - Insulin Needle - 25x
3	Size 20 - Disposable Needles - Yellow - 1"	1	Disposable, Sterile Syringe - 3cc Needle - 22x1 1/2"
1	Size 23 - Disposable Needles - Silver - 1"	1	Disposable Syringe - 6cc Needle - 21x1 1/2"
5	Size 21 - Disposable Needles - Green - 1"	1 pkg. of 9	About 1 1/4 cc Disposable Syringes, Ass
1	Size 22 - Disposable Needle - Black - 1 1/2"	1	Applicator - 4gm
2	Size 22 - Disposable Needle - Black - 1"	1	Specimen Collector, MH-10c
1	Size 17 - Disposable Needle - Blue - 1 1/2"	6	Butterfly - 21, Infusion Sets Disposable - Needle - 21G
1	Size 20 - Disposable Needle - Silver - 1 1/2"	1	white - Lamin - 6 1/2" Temple for glasses - Right.
8	Size 25 - Disposable Needles - White - 5/8"	1	Pediatric Oxygen + Aerosol M-404
7	Size 15 - Disposable Needle - Silver - 1 1/2"	1	Urine Disposal Bag - Merlu C-201M
2	Size 25 - Disposable Needles - Silver - 1"	1	Dispoz-A-Bag - Medium 1501-M
2	Size 26 - Disposable Needles - Silver - 3/8"	29	Deknatel Green Braided Text Sterile - Type B 7-912
1	Insulin Syringe - 1cc	5	Mouth to Mouth Resuscitators Assorted Sizes
4	7/8" Disposable - 18" G Thinwall Surgical Venopak - Needle Size - 17	2	Ethicon Chromic - 27" Type C - Sterile Surgical G
29	Used Syringes - Glass - 5cc thru 10cc	8	Ethicon Ethilon Monofilame 18" Nylon - Type B - Sterile Suture
5	Plastic Syringes - Used - 6cc thru 12cc	5	Silk Sutures - DS - 30" Needle - N3, Class 1, Type B
5	Sterile Disposable Syringes - 3cc Needle - 25x5/8"	5	Silk Sutures - 27 - 30" Needle - N2, Class 1, Type B
1	Sterile Disposable Syringe - 2 1/2 cc Needle - 22x1"	52	Dermal Sutures - 60" 5812-000
1	Sterile Disposable Syringe - 20cc No Needle	10	Dermal Sutures - Purple - H4 Size 40 - 40"
1	Sterile Disposable Syringe - 20cc No Needle	5	Dermal Sutures - Purple - H4 Size 40 - 40"
1	Sterile Disposable Syringe - 2 1/2 cc Needle - 22x1 1/2"	8	Sterile Surgical Cut - Size Medium - 0cc, Chromic
3	Sterile Disposable Syringe - 1cc - Needle 25x5/8" Tuberculin		OVER

	sterile Surgical Gut - Plain - Size 30 - 18"		
	Sterile Surgical Gut - Plain Size 000 - 54"		
	Ascorbic Acid - for intravenous use		
	Plastic Tubing - Use unknown to us.		
	Metal Pan		
	Aristocort Triamcinolone $\frac{5}{8}$ Acetonide Cream, 0.1% Regular		
	Phos-Phaid, for urinary acidification 12 Tablets		
	Surgical Instruments, Assorted		
	Band-Aids, Regular		
1	Instant Soap Packet		
1	Steri-Pad Gauze Pad Type 7 3x3		
3	Readi-Pad Gauze Pad Type 7 3x3		
3	All Gauze. Sponge 8 ply 2x2		
2	Furacin Gauze Pad 3x3		
2	Packages - Adhesive Bandage 1", Plastic with Telfa Pad		
1	(2 Tablets) Measurin, Time Released Aspirin, 10 grains each		

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Quantity	Description	Quantity	Description
6	Sterile, Glass Syringes 5 cc		
11	Size 20 Disposal Needles Pink - 1"		
7 pkgs.	(10 per pkg) Medium Disposable Vaginal Speculum		4

The following individuals were observed at the Steering Committee meeting:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

All the above were from the Kansas City VVAW regions and representatives from the Joplin chapter.

SCOTT CAMIL, Gainesville

[REDACTED] New York chapter

[REDACTED], close friend of SCOTT CAMIL and the person responsible for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She resides in [REDACTED] but indicated she is representing the [REDACTED] VVAW.

[REDACTED] [REDACTED], who has traveled to Rapid City, South Dakota, and represents the Milwaukee chapter

[REDACTED] San Francisco VVAW coordinator

The following vehicles were observed at the committee meeting:

Vehicle bearing Alabama license 46-3826, driven by a Negro male and accompanied by a white female;

Blue Ford van, Illinois license 22-555PV;

Gray Plymouth. New York license 771HP1;

Yellow Dodge, driven by SCOTT CAMIL, Florida
license 3E-6041;

Volkswagen with Colorado license BA5314;

Vehicle with Colorado license 6314A;

Red Maverick bearing Florida license DV 7307.

The VVAW is now officially known as the VVAW/Winter
Soldier.

Complete minutes of the meeting are being typed
by MARLA WATSON and would be completed in approximately one
month.

Handwritten mark: a large right-facing bracket on the right side of the page, with a circled 'S' and a checkmark-like symbol next to it.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092) DATE: 6/8/73

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-160644)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (IS - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES (OO: CG)

DECLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 3908 JRY/NLC
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6/8/93

Re Legat, Tokyo letters to the Bureau, 3/13/73, 3/14/73, 3/15/73, and 3/19/73, and Bulets to Legat, Tokyo, 4/2/73 (two), 4/3/73, 4/4/73, 4/16/73, 4/19/73, 4/27/73, 5/3/73, and 5/8/73. (u)

[REDACTED]

Appropriate copies of the LHM based on its contents are designated for Chicago and Cincinnati.

Sources utilized in LHM are as follows:

[REDACTED]

No dissemination of the LHM is made by the NYO to outside agencies.

- 3- Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
 - (3- Legat, Tokyo) (100-1005)
 - 3- Chicago (100-50772) (Encls. 3) (RM)
 - (1- 100- [REDACTED])
 - 3- Cincinnati (100-19713) (Encls. 3) (RM)
 - (1- 100- [REDACTED])
 - 1- New York
- JFM:lxp
(12)

Air Force
CIA
SS

Legat Tokyo
DEPARTMENT
1-155-1-Gen Caim

3 destroyed
6/19/72
FBI/EDB
let 2 LHM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE. E.P.F.

CONFIDENTIAL

JUL 19 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

-2976X

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2/3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) DATE 2/17/73



~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

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Referenced Legat, Tokyo, letter dated 3/15/73, instructs that New York should prepare the dissemination [REDACTED] and should summarize its contents except that any statements made by [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] should be verbatim. A review of the information received to date by the New York Office in the form of translations of verbatim statements of [REDACTED] the Table of Contents of the bulletin indicates that the entire [REDACTED] has not been received by the New York Office. [REDACTED] [S]

LEAD

NEW YORK

[REDACTED] [S]

b1

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
June 8, 1973

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-448092
NYfile 100-160644

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO)

4/5/98
CLASSIFIED BY: SP6/SK/UR
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

The VVAW is a national organization composed primarily of veterans of the war in Vietnam, that has organized and participated in numerous demonstrations against the war in Vietnam during 1970-1972, including the seizure of the Statue of Liberty, New York City (NYC), and the occupation of the Betsy Ross House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in December, 1971. Six members of the VVAW were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Tallahassee, Florida, July, 1972, on charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal Antiriot Law.

The name of the organization was changed to VVAW/WSO at the National Steering Committee meeting of the VVAW held at Placitas, New Mexico, April 19-23, 1973.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

[REDACTED] (S) [S]
[REDACTED] (S) [S]
[REDACTED] (S) [S]
[REDACTED] (S) [S]

bl

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY: 2333 CAS/ub 11/24/88
REASON FOR EXTENSION: FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION: 6/8/2003

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

100-448092-2976X

ALL 190-1755 - delete Category 3 - 10220 PWR/dj 9-8-80

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~SECRET~~

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[REDACTED] a member of the Central Committee of the VVAW and [REDACTED] a district committee member of the VVAW came to Japan on February 22, 1973, at the invitation of the Gensuikyo (Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs). The two participated in and made speeches at rallies including a Bikini Day Rally sponsored by Gensuikyo held in various places in Japan including Tokyo. The two had been active in contacting foreign anti-war organizations in Japan, the Pacific Counselling Service (PCS), the VVAW and consolidating international solidarity ties. u

[REDACTED] [S]

JAN 1974

[REDACTED] [S]

(S)

[REDACTED] [S]

2/5/74
2/1/74

[REDACTED] [S]

(S)

b1 [REDACTED] [S]

[REDACTED] [S]

[REDACTED] [S]

~~SECRET~~

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

8 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

(b)(7)(A)

(d)(5)

(b)(2)

(b)(7)(B)

(j)(2)

(b)(3)

(b)(7)(C)

(k)(1)

(b)(7)(D)

(k)(2)

(b)(7)(E)

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(b)(7)(F)

(k)(4)

(b)(4)

(b)(8)

(k)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(9)

(k)(6)

(b)(6)

(k)(7)

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

_____ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-948092-2976x ENCL pgs. 4-11

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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1 - [redacted] b7c

SAC, San Diego (100-14477)

7/6/73

Acting Director, FBI (100-448092)

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ST
b7c

**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST
THE WAR (VVAW)
IS - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES**

Reurlet dated 6/26/73, captioned [redacted] aka; SI - VVAW."

Referenced letter failed to advise whether subject's military record had been reviewed and contained no recommendation as to whether the subject should be interviewed.

gm

Prior to closing cases on individuals under investigation as members of the VVAW, insure that military records are reviewed and submit an LHM. The cover letter should contain recommendations for ADEK and interview of subject. Accordingly, the case regarding [redacted] remains in a pending status awaiting receipt of above information.

1 - San Diego (100-18107) [redacted] b7c

TED:crk

(6) [handwritten initials]

1 - 100-476561 [redacted]

SI-111

REC-39 100-448092-297

NOTE:

Referenced letter failed to state that subject's military record had been reviewed and contained no recommendation as to whether subject should be interviewed. San Diego instructed that prior to closing cases on individuals under investigation as VVAW members, that military records should be reviewed and LHM submitted. Cover letter to contain recommendations for ADEK and interview of subject.

BT JUL 10 1973

MAILED 23
JUL 5 1973
FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/95 BY [signature]

WNP

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten signature and date: 20 JUL 20 1973]

[Handwritten initials]

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-448092-297

1 - [redacted] b7c

SAC, Los Angeles (100-77703)

7/6/73

Acting Director, FBI (100-448092)

Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW)/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/4/95 BY [signature]

Reurlet 6/29/73 captioned [redacted] and urlet 6/22/73 captioned [redacted] RE - VVAW; RE - VVAW.

Referenced letters failed to advise whether subjects' military records have been reviewed and contained no recommendations as to whether subjects should be interviewed.

Prior to closing cases on individuals under investigation as members of the VVAW, insure that military records are reviewed and submit an LHM. The cover letter should contain recommendations for ADEX and interview of subject. Accordingly, the cases regarding [redacted] and [redacted] remain in a pending status awaiting receipt of [redacted] information.

- 1 - Los Angeles (100-81426) [redacted]
- 1 - Los Angeles (100-81705) [redacted]

- 1 - 100-475840 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-476919 [redacted]

REC-51

ST-112

19 JUL 6 1973

TELE crk (8) [signature]

MAILED 23 JUL 5 1973 FBI

NOTE:

Referenced letters failed to state that subjects' military records have been reviewed and contained no recommendations as to whether subjects should be interviewed. Los Angeles instructed that prior to closing cases on individuals who are VVAW members, military records should be reviewed and an LHM submitted. Cover letter to contain recommendations for ADEX and interview of subject.

- Telt _____
- Taker _____
- Callahan _____
- Cleveland _____
- Conrad _____
- Debbard _____
- Jenkins _____
- Marshall _____
- Miller, E.S. _____
- Boyers _____
- Thompson _____
- Walters _____
- Room _____
- Waise _____
- James _____
- Waters _____
- Wington _____
- Tr. CV _____
- Tr. M _____
- Tr. FY _____
- Tr. An _____

55 JUL 14 1973 [signature]

JUL 19 1973

TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-475840-100-476919

WNP [signature]

b7c

b7c

EX-109

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

REC-32 100-448092-2979

TO SAC [REDACTED] b7D
FROM ACTING DIRECTOR FBI

b7C [REDACTED]
7/8/73
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

VETERAN VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)/WINTER SOLDIER RETREAT,
JOHN REDMOND DAM AND PARK, BURLINGTON, KANSAS, JULY 6-8, 1973,
IS - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES.

REURTEL 7/5/73.

AUTHORITY GRANTED TO ADVANCE [REDACTED] UP TO \$80 RPT
\$80 ADDITIONAL FOR EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH HIS ATTENDANCE AT
CAPTIONED RETREAT. OBTAIN EXACT ACCOUNTING OF EXPENSES INCURRED BY
SOURCE.

[REDACTED] INSURE INFORMANT IS THOROUGHLY DEBRIEFED UPON HIS
RETURN FROM THE RETREAT AND THEREAFTER, FORM FD-306 RPT 306 SHOULD
BE SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAC LETTER 72-3 (C) RPT 72-3 (C),
REGARDING REPORTING OF RESULTS OF COVERAGE OF SUBVERSIVE CONFERENCES.
IF, OF COURSE, DURING RETREAT INFORMANT DEVELOPS ANY PERTINENT
INFORMATION OF VALUE, IT SHOULD BE SENT TO HEADQUARTERS AND
INTERESTED OFFICES BY TELETYPE.

1 - [REDACTED] (6221 IB)
1 - [REDACTED] b2 b7D

WMP:crk (7)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/3/1983 BY 5766/br/ll
TELETYPE

- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Baker
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Cleveland
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Gebhardt
- Mr. Jenkins
- Mr. Marshall
- Mr. Miller, E.S.
- Mr. Soyars
- Mr. Thompson
- Mr. Walters
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Baise
- Mr. Barnes
- Mr. Bowers
- Mr. Herington
- Mr. Conroy
- Mr. Metz
- Mr. [REDACTED]
- Mrs. Hogan

Informant has been invited to attend a midwest regional
retreat of VVAW, 7/6-8/73, at John Redmond Dam and Park, Burlington,
[REDACTED] requested advance payment in amount of \$80
in addition to amount authorized by HQ to pay source each month,
which is \$50. Bob Williams, who chaired conference of the

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

84 JUL 18 1973 MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

W.P. [REDACTED] R/S
Aut
WMP
[REDACTED]

100-448092-2979

TELETYPE TO ██████████ b7D
RE: VVAW/WINTER SOLDIER RETREAT
JOHN REDMOND DAM AND PARK
BURLINGTON, KANSAS
7/6-8/73

NOTE CONTINUED:

National Defense Organization Against Racist and Political Repression held in St. Louis, 6/30/73, is to speak at this regional meeting. He will cover aims, purposes and structure of this organization. This organization is an outgrowth of various committees to free Angela Davis and is a Communist Party dominated front. Source noted that VVAW may possibly affiliate itself with this organization, even though VVAW has announced a policy against becoming affiliated with any other groups.

PAGE TWO

TO AFFILIATE ITSELF WITH NDOARPR. THE SOURCE DID INDICATE THAT IT APPEARS VERY LIKELY THAT THE VVAW WILL EVENTUALLY AFFILIATE ITSELF, EVEN THOUGH THE VVAW HAS ANNOUNCED A POLICY AGAINST BECOMING AFFILIATED WITH ANY OTHER GROUPS.

VVAW WAS FOUNDED IN THE SPRING, 1967, BY YOUNG VIETNAM VETERANS IN NEW YORK CITY. VVAW MEMBERS HAVE LED PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM.

ADMINISTRATIVE

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS ^{b2 b7D} [REDACTED] BUFILE ^{b2 b7D} [REDACTED]. FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, SOURCE THIS DATE HAS INDICATED HE WOULD BE ABLE TO ATTEND RETREAT AND REPORT ON ITS ACTIVITIES. AS SUCH, BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO AUTHORIZE ADVANCED PAYMENT FOR EXPENSES IN THE AMOUNT OF \$80 ABOVE THE AMOUNT AUTHORIZED BY THE BUREAU TO PAY SOURCE PER MONTH. BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO EXPEDITIOUSLY FURNISH RECOMMENDATION, INASMUCH AS SOURCE IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR BURLINGTON, KANSAS, EVENING OF 7/6/73.

END.

CKG FBI HQ

GA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 07 1973

TELETYPE

NR002 MM PLAIN

1:18 PM NITEL 7-7-73 JLP

TO ACTING DIRECTOR 100-448092

JACKSONVILLE 100-1745

TAMPA 100-2514

FROM MIAMI 100-16340 IP

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Bishop _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Mr. Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Holmes _____
- Mr. Barnes _____
- Mr. Bowers _____
- Mr. Berntson _____
- Mr. Conroy _____
- Mr. Mintz _____
- Mr. Eardley _____
- Mrs. Hogan _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/5/95 BY [signature]

EM
EWS

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW), SM [redacted] b7c

RE MIAMI REPORT OF SA [redacted], 4-20-73.

FOR THE INFO OF BUREAU AND RECEIVING OFFICES, [redacted]

[redacted], VVAW CHAPTER COORDINATOR IN DADE COUNTY, WAS ARRESTED
7-6-73, BY OFFICERS OF DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT. (DCPSD) ON

[redacted]

[redacted] WAS INTERVIEWED AT DCPSD, STATION 4, PERRINE, FLA., BUT
STATED HE HAD NO FURTHER STATEMENTS TO MAKE TO THE FBI OTHER THAN
THAT WHICH HE GAVE TO SA [redacted] ON 11-16-72.

END

REC 80

100-448092-298

22 JUL 10 1973

WGM FBIHQ CLR FOR UR ONE TEL

54 JUL 13 1973

5-8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

[REDACTED]

b7c

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/29/73

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-22413) (C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED], aka b7c

RPA/
Wen

SM - VVAW
(OO: Buffalo)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

Re Buffalo R/S to the Bureau, dated 5/29/73.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six (6) copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM), dated and captioned as above.

Source identified as [REDACTED] (UD), original location, [REDACTED]

The LHM is not being classified inasmuch as there is no reason to do so.

The following sources were contacted during June, 1973:

Source	Date	Contacting Agent
[REDACTED]	6/11/73	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	6/14/73	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	6/22/73	SA [REDACTED]

b2
b7D

[REDACTED]

6/11/73
6/14/73
6/22/73

b7c
SA
SA
SA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/95 BY SP6 GJA/WJA

INS records, Buffalo, New York were reviewed by SC [REDACTED] b7c

Records of the National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri were reviewed by SC [REDACTED] b7c

- Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
- Buffalo

HDT;sjg
(3)

ENCLOSURE
55
Dep't (2) 155
Destroyed
8/25/73
FBG/RDB
R/S

REC-55

EX-103

100-448092-2981

17 JUL 6 1973



5 JUL 24 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

BU 100-22413

b7c [REDACTED] Credit and arrest checks were conducted by SC

The subject is not being recommended for inclusion on the ADEX inasmuch as there is no evidence that subject merits such inclusion.

No recommendation is being made for interview inasmuch as there is no reason to believe subject would be receptive to such interview.

Efforts to obtain a photograph of subject, during the course of this investigation, met with negative results.

Two (2) copies of FD-376 being attached to Bureau copies of LHM for dissemination to Secret Service, Washington, D.C. One (1) copy of LHM is being disseminated to Secret Service, locally.

In view of the fact that all logical investigation has been completed, this matter is being placed in a closed status.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 29, 1973

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: [REDACTED] b7c

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) 1
U. S. Secret Service, Buffalo

Enclosure(s) 1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York

June 29, 1973

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[REDACTED]

b7c

Investigation in this matter was instituted upon receipt of information on November 3, 1972 from a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, that one [REDACTED] is a Coordinator for the Rochester, New York Chapter of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW).

b7c

The VVAW is a national organization composed primarily of veterans of the war in Vietnam, that has organized and participated in numerous demonstrations against the war in Vietnam during 1970-1972, including the seizure of the Statue of Liberty, New York City, and the occupation of the Betsy Ross House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in December, 1971. Six members of the VVAW were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Tallahassee, Florida, July, 1972, on charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal Antiriot Law.

BACKGROUND

Birth and Citizenship

On March 5, 1973, a review of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) files, Buffalo, New York reflected that [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and entered the United States on February 15, 1957 at Newark, New Jersey as a [REDACTED]. The review further reflects that the subject was [REDACTED] by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and prior to this [REDACTED] subject's name was [REDACTED].

b7c

N.Y.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/1/95 BY SP/BJ/LWR

100-448892-2981
ENCLOSURE

b7C

[REDACTED]

On June 21, 1973, a review of the records of the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), St. Louis, Missouri reflected that subject is a citizen of the United States. No date or place of naturalization was shown.

Education

On June 21, 1973, a review of the records of the NPRC, Supra, reflected that subject graduated from Brighton High School, Rochester, New York in June, 1968.

Marital Status

A review of subject's INS record on March 5, 1973 reflects that [REDACTED] is [REDACTED]

Military

On June 21, 1973, a review of the records of the NPRC, Supra, reflects that subject entered on duty with the United States Army on August 13, 1970 and on October 13, 1971 was [REDACTED]. The subject was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also applied for Conscientious Objector (CO) status on two occasions, which were [REDACTED]. The subject was [REDACTED]

Credit

On December 20, 1972, [REDACTED], Credit Bureau of Rochester, Incorporated, Rochester, New York, advised that a review of her files contained no information on subject.

Arrest

On December 20, 1972, the following persons advised that a review of their files reflects no record for subject:

[REDACTED]
Rochester Police Bureau
Rochester, New York

b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Monroe County Sheriff's Office
Rochester, New York

Residence and Employment

A review of subject's INS record on March 5, 1973 reflects that [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED] Avenue, [REDACTED] New York and is currently [REDACTED]

Description

[REDACTED]

The following description of subject was compiled through sources previously mentioned:

Name	[REDACTED]	Also
	Known As	[REDACTED]
<u>Date of Birth</u>	[REDACTED]	
<u>Place of Birth</u>	[REDACTED]	Hungary
Race	White	
Sex	Male	
Height	[REDACTED]	
Weight	[REDACTED]	
<u>Social Security</u>	[REDACTED]	
<u>Account Number</u>	[REDACTED]	
<u>Selective Service</u>	[REDACTED]	
<u>Number</u>	[REDACTED]	
Distinguishing Mark	[REDACTED]	

N.J.

Miscellaneous

Sources familiar with certain phases of New Left activity in the Rochester, New York area were contacted during June, 1973 and could provide no information on subject.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 7/2/73

LEGAT, TOKYO (100-1005) P

ST
HSC
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)
IS - RA

Re Tokyo letter 6/14/73.

Enclosed for information of the Bureau are two copies of NIS Information Report dated 6/20/73 and one copy of VVAW publication "OFF THE BRIDGE."

JAPAN

ST-111 REC-37 100-448092-2982

ENCLOSURE

3- Bureau (Encls. 3)
(1- Foreign Liaison Unit)
1- Tokyo

RNB:RAR
(4)

5 JUL 10 1973

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/6/95 BY SP6/ALD

240
55 JUL 31 1973

REF ID: A66224		06-20-73		STATUS		DATE	
06-20-81-2271-XXXX/N		H.0022.M/C.81HQ.K/I.80HQ.M/I.81IW.M/I.81KI.M//		COMNAVFORJAPAN COMFLEACTS YOKOSUKA (SEE END OF TEXT)			
ORIGIN: NISO JAPAN				MADE BY: [REDACTED] REP			
SEA	COMMUNICATIONS	MILITARY SERVICE NO.	BIRTH	(DATE)	(GPC)	(PLACE)	

NAME THE BRIDGE, VOLUME I, ISSUE 3, 15 JUNE 1973

DOI/18 JUNE 1973
 DFA/18 JUNE 1973, YOKOSUKA, JAPAN
 EVAL/DOCUMENTARY
 SOURCE/SHORE PATROL

SUMMARY

1. Attachment (1) is a copy of Subject publication which is now available at the NEW PEOPLE'S CENTER in Yokosuka. This, the third issue published by the Yokosuka chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), contains articles directed toward the Spanish-American minority signed by [REDACTED]. This issue also contains unsigned articles purportedly written by crew members of the USS BAUSELL (DD-845) and the USS GURKE (DD-783). The other articles are reprints from other underground publications.

P.O. Box 6, Yokosuka, JAPAN
CAVIF NY P.B.

USNAVINVSERVO JAPAN FILES

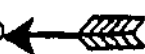
- The NEW PEOPLE'S CENTER is the office of the Yokosuka chapter of Pacific Counseling Service (PCS) and VVAW.
- Files are negative concerning [REDACTED]

ATTACHMENT

(1) Publication entitled: OFF THE BRIDGE, Volume I, Issue 3, 15 June 1973...(Copy all)

COPY TO:

- USS BAUSELL
- USS GURKE
- AFOSI DO 46
- CI ACTIVITY, ZAMA
- LEGATT, AMEMB, TOKYO



100-448072-2982
 ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFICATION				WARNING			
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY				THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE. CONTENTS MAY BE DISCLOSED ONLY TO PERSONS WHOSE OFFICIAL DUTIES REQUIRE ACCESS HERETO. CONTENTS MAY NOT BE DISCLOSED TO THE PARTY(S) CONCERNED WITHOUT SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION FROM THE NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE.			
REF	ACT	REF	GAS	REF	GAS	REF	GAS

REMEMBER! THE
UNDERGROUND PRESS IS
THE ONLY
NEWS SOURCE
YOU CAN
TRUST!

YEA! IT'S
ALL LIES!

OFF THE BRIDGE

Vol. I, Issue 3
June 15, 1973

P.O. Box 26
Yokosuka, Japan



CONTENTS

- APPEALING CAPTAIN'S MAST PUNISHMENT
- EL PUERTORRIQUENO HABLA
- FLEET NEWS
- WATERGATE: THE SHIT FLOWS DOWNHILL

and more and more.....

"They can't argue with success! ... I told 'em 86 billion for defense may be a lot of money but no one's dropped a bomb on us yet!"

This paper is a legal publication under DOD Directive 1325.6. Therefore it cannot legally be taken away from you.

100-448092-2982

ENCLOSURE

2

OFF THE BRIDGE is published at the New People's Center, about a 5 minute walk from the main gate of Yokosuka Naval Base. The center is also the VVAW/Yokosuka chapter meeting place.

We have at the Center

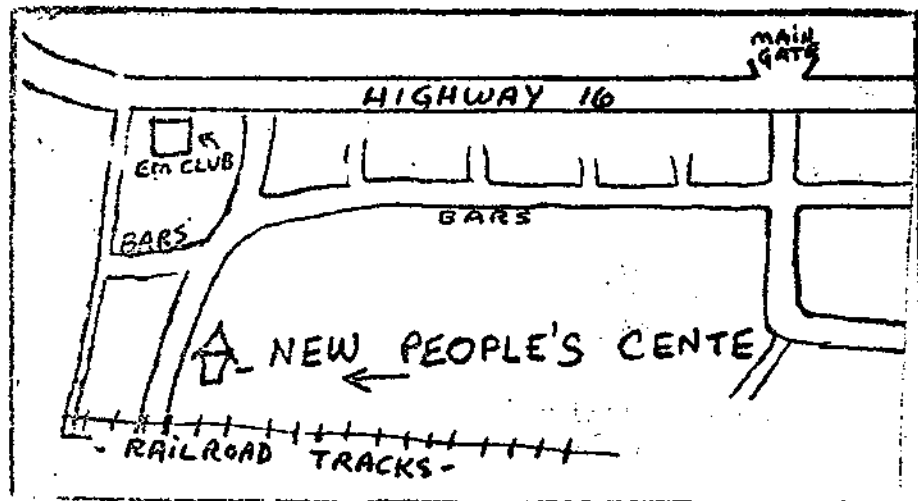
FREE LEGAL COUNSELING with trained civilian counselors and a civilian attorney. Need to know your rights more fully then the military explains them? Want some information on discharges? getting busted for something you feel is unjust? We have booklets and guides, written by lawyers and active duty people rapping down the UCMJ and your rights under it.

PEOPLE'S BOOKSTORE which contains books on everything from labor history to Black liberation to song-books. We've got books on the true people's history of America, and on women's liberation and lots of others topics. Check it out.....

MOVEMENT LITERATURE AND NEWSPAPERS from everywhere in the world, from dozens of GI movement centers, radicals labor unions, black liberation papers. Take some and spread it around, it beats the Stars and Bars for the truth.

The first floor of the center we've made into a kind of coffee house with cooking facilities and a sound system. You're welcome to come by any day between 3 pm and 12 pm.

"NO MAN IS GOOD ENOUGH TO BE ANOTHERS MAN'S MASTER"
VVAW meetings every Thursday at 7:30 pm



-2-

YOU CAN APPEAL CAPTAIN'S MAST

So you have been busted at Captain's Mast. Most people think well, you can't do anything about it now, right? NO you're dead wrong, there is some-thing you can do. The Manual for Courts-martial states in Para 135 that anyone punished under Article 15 (Captain's Mast) can appeal the punishment within 15 days. A recent SECNAV message also states that :

"(e) that, if he accepts mast or office hours, and if non-judicial punishment is awarded to him, he will have the right to appeal to higher authority." the same message goes on to say :

"(4) Advice Subsequent to Imposition (of punishment). The officer who imposes punishment under Article 15 UCMJ shall again ensure that the offender is fully informed of his right to appeal."

WHAT CAN THEY DO IF I APPEAL

Anyone who goes up for Captain's Mast should always appeal. The only thing they can do according to the Manual for Courts-Martial Para 135 is - "thus..... he may suspend, remit, mitigate, or set aside in whole or in part the punishment imposed." They CANNOT raise the punishment at all. So you have nothing to lose and besides they might even lower the punishment if you appeal the case.

HOW DO YOU GO ABOUT FILING AN APPEAL

Just about everything there is to know about appeals can be found in the Manual for Courts-Martial 1969 (Rev) Para 135 on page 26-12.

First off, your appeal must be in writing, and of course should include your reasons why you feel the punishment is unjust or excessive.

The appeal must go up the proper chain of command to the next higher authority over the person who gave you the punishment. That higher authority must refer the case to a Judge Advocate of the Navy for consideration and advise. He will usually follow the advise of the Judge Advocate and return to you in writing what the disposition of the case is. Again all the higher authority can do is lower or ~~set~~ aside or leave it as is but cannot raise the punishment. *cont.->*

WHAT ARE GROUNDS FOR APPEALING

You should always appeal when any of your legal rights are denied you. Under a recent SECNAV message you have the right to:

- 1- be present before the officer conducting the mast
- 2- be advised of all offenses of which you are suspected
- 3- be advised of your rights under Article 31 (the right to remain silent)
- 4- to be present for all testimony against you or the right to receive a copy of all statements used against you.
- 5- the right to inspect all evidence to be considered by the officer at the hearing
- 6- to have full opportunity to present a defense including the right to present witnesses on your behalf
- 7- the right to be accompanied at the hearing by a personal representative to speak on your behalf who may, but need not, be a lawyer
- 8- the right to a public hearing except when security interest dictate otherwise

If any of these rights are denied you, by all means write it down as it is.

Another good ground to appeal the punishment is if this is your first Mast. The Manual for Courts-Martial says you should normally be given a suspended punishment as stated in Para 129(b):

"In determining an appropriate punishment..... Probational suspension of punishment normally is warranted in the case of first offenders"

If this is your first Mast and your punishment wasn't suspended ---- Appeal it !!!!!

There are many other reasons for appealing Mast, like if 14 people come to work late one day and you are the only person punished. Write it out on your appeal. Or if the Captain asked you to wash his car and he is pissed off because you didn't do it, and he gives you a bigger punishment than you would have gotten then bring that out in your appeal also.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER I SUBMIT THE APPEAL

After submitting the appeal is the hardest part. All you can do is sit and wait, and if the military really wants to screw you, they can delay it. So keep after the lifers and keep asking whats being done to the appeal. CONT.

WHY WAITING ON THE APPEAL ?

In January of 1973 the Department of Defense issued an order directing the military departments to revise their regulations concerning non-judicial punishment to include among other things that :

"(d) that imposition of punishment under non-judicial punishment article be stayed pending any appeal filed;"

-- DOD message 122311Z Jan 73

or in other words they can't punish you until the appeal is final.

As of this date the Navy has refused to implement that part of the DOD message. But, you should request that your punishment be delayed until after the appeal citing the DOD message as authority. Of course if the Sec. of the Navy won't follow orders, then its a sure bet that your commanding officer won't follow the DOD message either, and you might be required to complete the punishment while your appeal is pending. You should definitely get in touch with a good lawyer or counselor for possible action if they refuse to follow the DOD message.

WHO CAN HELP WITH YOUR APPEAL

You always have the right to legal-help, military and civilian alike. and by all means should contact someone when ever the Navy is trying to fuck you over. Presently there are GI Movement centers throughout Asia where civilian lawyers and counselors can be reached :

NEW PEOPLE'S CENTER
P.O. Box 26
Yokosuka, Japan

Pacific Counseling Service
2588 Mission St Room 226
San Francisco, Calif

PEOPLE'S HOUSE
P.O. Box 447
Koza, Okinawa, Japan

UNITED FRONT
358 Kin, Kin Son
Okinawa, Japan

LIBERATED BARRACKS
124-A Oneawa St.
Hailua, Hawaii

505
1409 Encinal
Alameda, Calif.

Pacific Counseling Service
P.O. Box 49
Iwakuni, Yamaguchi-ken
Japan

Center for Servicemen's Rights
827 5th St.
San Diego, Calif



"EL PUERTORRIQUENO HABLA"

Para todo Hispano-Americano,

Quiero que sepan que este es el primer articulo en Espanol.

Tambien les invito a participar contra el abuso que ciertos Americanos nos estan dando.

Para empezar les voy a decir que soy un Puertorri-
queno que esta luchando para liberar a todo Hispano-
Americano que cree que su paiz esta siendo abusado
por ciertos "companias Americanas.

CONT.

Para los Chicanos,

Les voy a decir que Uds. estan en una posicion mala en California, porque en unos casos yo he visto que no le permiten comprar una casa decente porque las personas que son duenos de esa casa creen que ustedes van a abusar de la casa y no les dejan vivir alli porque creen que Uds. son unos puercos y abandonados y por eso no le dejan comprar esa casa. Tambien no le dan trabajos buenos por la simple razan que Uds. son MEJICANOS.

Para los Puertorriquenos,

Les voy a decir que JODIO pero alegre. Nosotros los Puertorriquenos estamos en una posicion que algunos Americanos dicen algo y nosotros lo tenemos que hacer porque nos tienen como esclavos pero algunos de nosotros nos estamos alistando porque esos puercos Americanos estan abusando de nosotros tambien. Yo mismo he tratado de buscar un buen trabajo en Nuevo York y ellos me dijeron que no me cojian porque no tenia un high school diploma, sino era porque no tenia edad suficiente, pero siempre me han molestado por la razan que soy PUERTORRIQUENO.

Para los Chicanos y Puertorriquenos,

Les voy a decir que el NAVY esta jodieno a todos nosotros.

Yo mismo, me han jodido porque yo queria ser Radioman en mi primer barco y ellos no me dejaban, porque ellos creian que yo no qualificaba para eso y ellos me dejaron en deck force que yo no queria.

Algunos de nosotros querremos algo pero ellos dicen que no porque ellos son superior y a nosotros nos da corraje.

Si algunos de ustedes siente lo mismo que yo hagan algo, protesten, luchen, y traten de ganar.

Si alguien tiene algo que decir por favor escriban o llamen a:

Ralph Rodriguez
P.O. Box 26
Yokosuka, Japan
tel. (0468) 25-0157

RECEDE LAS 6:00 P.M. MEXSTA LAS 11:00 P.M.

"THE PUERTO RICAN SPEAKS"

For all Spanish/Americans,

I want you to know this is the first Spanish article. I also invite you to participate against the abuse certain Americans are giving us.

To begin with I'm a Puerto Rican that is fighting to liberate all Spanish/Americans that think that their country is being abused by certain Americans Corporations.

For the Chicanos I'm going to tell you are in a bad position in California, because in some cases I have seen that they won't permit you to buy a decent house because the people that own the house think that you are a bunch of pigs and abandoned people and for that reason they won't let you live there. Also they won't give you good jobs for the simple reason that you are Mexicans.

For the Chicanos and Puerto Ricans,

I'm going to tell you that the Navy is fucking with all of us.

Me alone, they've fucked with me because I wanted to be a Radioman on my first ship and they wouldn't let me, because they thought I didn't qualify for that and they left me on deck force which I don't want.

Some of us want to be something and they say no because they are superior, and we get very pissed off.

If some of you feel the same way I do, do something about it, protest it, fight, and try to win.

If anybody has anything to say, please write or call:

Ralph Rodriguez
P.O. Box 26
Yokosuka, Japan
tel: (0468) 25-0157
from 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.

For the Puerto Ricans,

I'm going to tell you that I'm fucked Up but happy. We the Puerto Ricans are in a position that the American Corporations say something and we have to do it because they have us like slaves, BUT some of us are gettin smart because those Americans Pigs are abusing us also. I myself have tried to get a good job in New York and they told me that they couldn't take me because I didn't have a High School diploma, or else ti was because I didn't have enough age, but always they've bothered me for the reason that I'm Puerto Rican.



I AM A MAN

I call myself a man,
and the lifers call me a ham.
To the lifers i give a nod,
and i do my job.

I might not buy it,
but i'll show the lifers i like it.
Someday i'll get back,
I'll put the lifers in a sack.

Then I'll laugh,
to show the lifers my other half.
Then the lifers will call me a man,
and i'll call them a ham.

Deck Ape

- 9 -

***** BROTHERS AND SISTERS *****

HEAR YE HEAR YE

I have just begun to become active in the GI Movement, and because of this i feel much safer and much more sure about what i am doing.

I am no longer afraid of lifers, possibly leary but not afraid. I now know all my rights under the UCMJ and am not hesitant to speak out for them. Although while in the service you have few rights. The lifers are out to fuck you over, but every man should fight back.

Already i have become united with four other brothers on my ship, and we will back each other in everything we are confronted with.

We are against the homeporting of the USS Midway in Yokosuka. We also feel that there should be no military bases in Japan. The Japanese are also against the Midway homeporting.

As long as GI's do not fully understand their rights they will be constantly be harrassed.

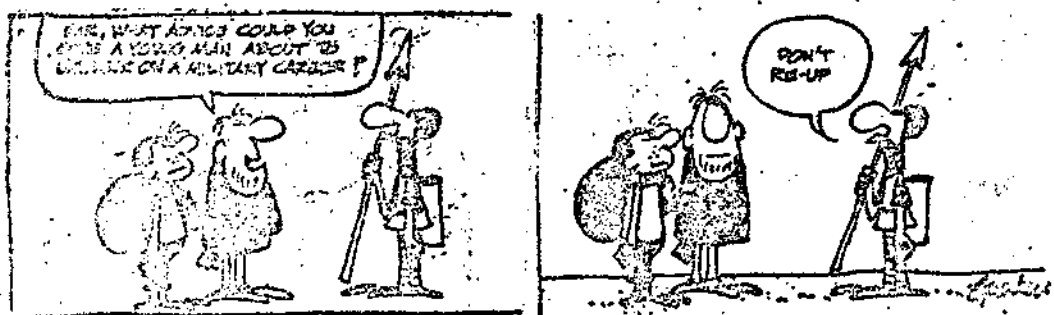
WE MUST UNITE AND FIGHT THE BRASS !!!

WE MUST UNITE AND FIGHT THE LIFERS !!!

WE MUST OPPOSE THE HOMEPORTING OF THE MIDWAY !!!

If you get tired of being ripped off on the Honcho, stop by the New People's Center and rap. I've found this is a good way to save money and get together.

-- a gurke brother for equality



INTERVIEW WITH AN EX-CAB DRIVER
ON THE HOMEPORTING OF THE USS MIDWAY CVA-41

To begin with, I will say that he is a regular Japanese citizen that does not want the home-porting of the Midway. To start off I asked him certain of the problems the Japanese people would have to face if the carrier were here.

First I asked him how the people of Yokosuka feel about the home-porting. He told me if the home-porting of the Midway were accomplished that it would bring a bad influence on the people of Yokosuka. He also told me that many people are against the home-porting of the Midway; to my point of view, I'm all for what the people say.

Then I asked him what problems the Midway would raise. He started by telling me that the water is not adequate enough for the Japanese people right now, and that if more servicemen came here it would be a very serious problem. Also, he said that the trash would become a problem, because as it is now the Japanese people don't have enough places to dump their own trash and the city does not know what to do.

Another thing that he told me was that the Japanese people don't want any U.S. bases here in Japan, because all that they bring is prostitution, crime, and drug addiction.

I asked him how the Yen rate would be affected and he said that it would take a terrible downfall.

About housing, he told me that costs would go up tremendously for servicemen and Japanese people as well. He also included the traffic problem, that it is very bad now down Rt. 16, and that if the number of cars is increased by 1,000 traffic would be at an absolute standstill.

To summarize it all up, I think that the Midway has no business here in Japan, because all the Midway is going to bring is problems. And I'm on the Japanese people's side.

Ralph Rodriguez

When the body was made, all hands said, "Since I perform all should be Boss!"

The Feet said, "Since I put chores and duties of the hands, I said, "Since I control all parts should be Boss." And it went on, on. Finally the Asshole spoke up it was funny, an asshole being Bo

So the Asshole refused to work the hands got limp, and the feet pleaded with the brain to give in was done.

The Asshole just sat back and

MORAL: You don't have to be an asshole.

CHAIN OF COMMAND



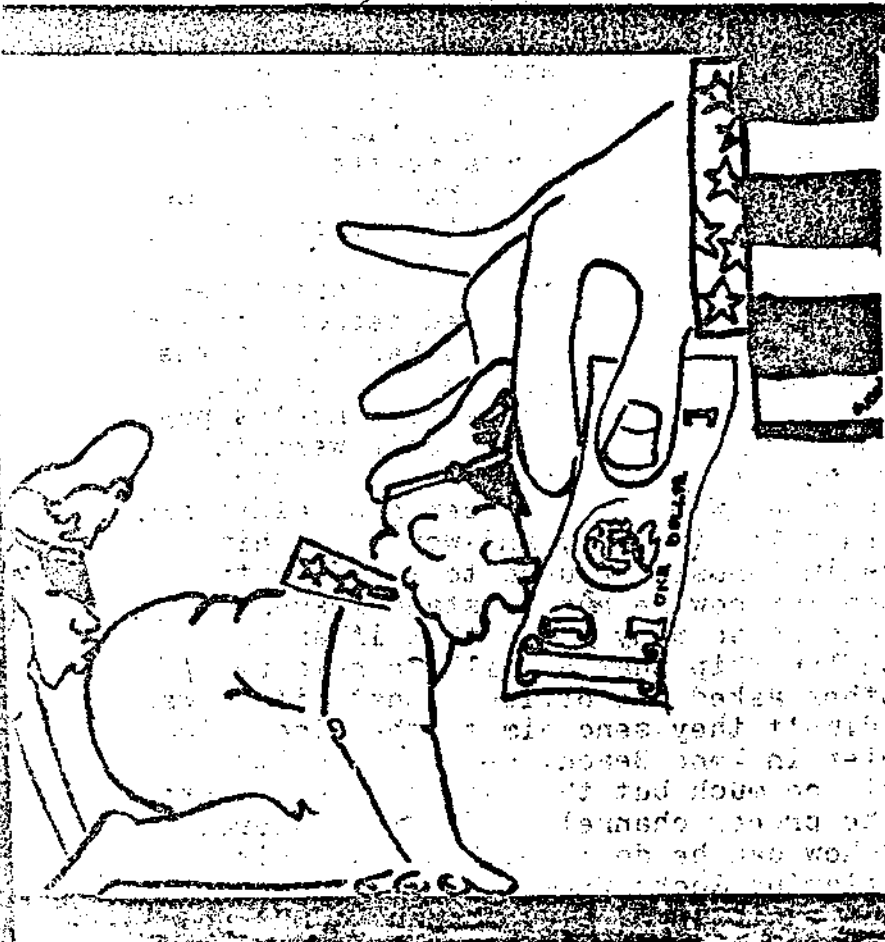
parts wanted to be Boss. The
shores and duties for man, I

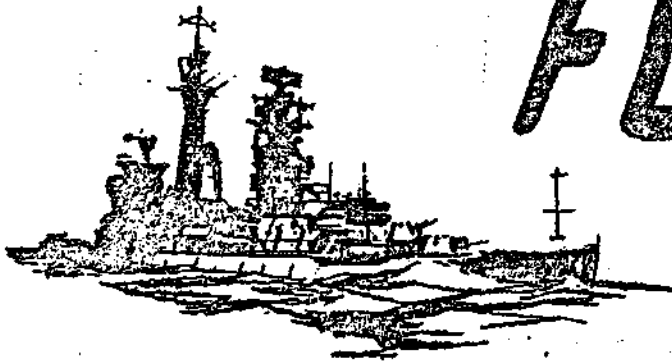
in the position to do the
should be Boss." The brain
and do all the thinking, I
the eyes, the ears, and so
All the other parts thought
s.

Soon the eyes got quiverish,
got weak. All the other parts
to the Asshole. And so it

passed out a lot of shit.

brain to be Boss-- just





FLEET NEWS

BAUSELL BULLSHIT

A brother on the USS Bausell was recently sent to Captain's Mast. He was charged with willful destruction of government property, drunk and disorderly on a U.S. Naval vessel, and threatening to kick the ass of an officer. The government property was 4 glasses and about a dozen eggs, and the civilian property was the stuff in the chief's quarters that the eggs were thrown at.

He did threaten the division officer, that he couldn't deny. But he didn't fuck up the chief's quarters, and that he had to prove. This brother had his shit together and he got a lawyer from the Civil Liberties Union (he can be contacted thru the New People's Center).

He was convicted of all but one of the charges (destruction of civilian property was dropped because of lack of evidence). The brother says that if he hadn't had the lawyer he would have been really fucked over. He only got two weeks restriction and forfeiture of $\frac{1}{2}$ months pay.

But unfortunately the lifers on the ship weren't satisfied with the captain's decision and this brother is being shafted in other ways. An officer has called him an irresponsible drunk to his face, and won't let him go up for 3rd class in August. He used to stand Petty Officer of the watch but now he has to stand messenger.

He has been told in so many words that if anyone gets fucked over on the ship that he will be held responsible. The brother asked the officer, that, if he was such a drunk, why didn't they send him to the alcoholics rehabilitation center in Long Beach. He was told it would probably cost too much but that he could get there if he tried thru the proper channels. But if this brother is "irresponsible" how can he do it by himself? This brother also gets glaring looks from the lifers who still believe he fucked up their mess, even though he was acquitted. How's that for military justice?

Omega

- 11 -

15

GURKE RAILROAD IS FOUGHT!!

On 30, May, 1973, two brothers went before the judge and jury (the captain) for Article 86, U.A. One of the brothers were 2 hours late, although he was on the ship at 0715. He is a mess cook and had to make coffee for the chiefs at 0515, and we all know the lifers would surly die if they didn't have their man-killer juice. The other brother, 1 hour and 15 minutes late, was told by his superiors to not worry and that they would take care of it. Instead, at mast they said that he does a bad job, although he has been complemented numerous times. In both of their cases, it was their 1st offence, but they received 30 days restriction and 30 days extra duty. There were 2 other mast cases, but they were let off clean. One a 3rd class P.D.; The other steward, which is a slave for the old man. There was a court case awhile back where a seaman utterly refused to run a coffee errand because it was not military connected; he won it in court, and it was also said that no one should have servants. Why wasn't it put in the U.C.M.J.? I have no idea! As for the 2 seaman at mast, they appealed their case, but received off the question answers. There were statements to prove that other people have aboard late, but they said that it didn't have anything to do with their case. I have heard of equal rights, but thats a shame! I have witnessed more than once when a lifer has come aboard as much as 2 hours late and received no punishment at all. In Jan., 1973, a D.O.D. message initiated by the Secretary of Defence stated that N.J.P. be stayed pending any appeal filed, but the Secretary of the Navy didn't implement this action; therefore disobeyed a direct order. The two brothers appealed on this also and demanded their legal rights, but of course the Navy fucked them over as they will fuck many more in the near future. Luckily there are 3 Senetors that are taking this action to Congress; including: Randolph, Hart, and Bayh, so if anyone of the so-called lower class want to fight for your legal rights, this would the golden opportunity to do so. Write one of the Senetors as they fight for our rights; it couldn't hurt unless you don't care for your rights! UNITE AND FIGHT!!!

BROTHER, BROTHER

***** WHO IS PAT CHENOWETH *****

HE IS EDUCATED,
HE IS DEDICATED,
TO THE DESTROYING,
OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY (it is said)

WHILE STATIONED ON A BIRDFARM,
IT IS SAID THAT HE DID SOME HARM
BY SABOTOGING THE REDUCTION GEAR
WITH SOME PETTY THINGS;

SO THE NAVY PUT THE BLAME ON HIM (nobody but him)
COULD IT HAVE BEEN HIM ?
THE PEOPLE SAY NO
BUT THE LIFERS SAY YES,

SO NOW HE IS BEING SENT TO COURT,
THE JURY (probably) LIFERS OF SOME SORT
SO NOW WISH HIM LUCK
AND REMIND HIM TO DUCK,
WHEN THE RIOT BREAKS OUT,
AND THE PEOPLE YELL OUT,
"GIVE EM 'HELL PAT, GIVE EM HELL"

--- a concerned brother

LATE NEWS FLASH!!

WE JUST LEARNED THAT
PAT CHENOWETH HAS BEEN
ACQUITTED OF ALL CHAR-
GES IN HIS COURT-MAR-
TIAL IN SAN FRANCISCO.
THE BRASS WAS UNABLE
TO USE HIM AS A SCAPE-
GOAT AND FRAME HIM!!
EVEN STILL, HE SPENT
10 MONTHS IN THE BRIG
FOR NOTHING!

CONGRATULATIONS, PAT!
ALL POWER TO THE
PEOPLE!!



- 86 -

THE SHIT FLOWS DOWNHILL

And in the year of our lord 19 and 72 the shit which hath been flowing down the hill for lo these many years finally reached the watergate. And in the year of our Nixon 19 and 73 the shit flowd through the watergate and covered the House of White. And all the democrats were sorely vexed, and the prophets of the press babbled words of confusion to the people in the marketplace, and the great and powerful ran in circles shouting, "the shit has come! the shit has come!" And the wise and learned scholars pondered "how cometh this shit?" to which they could find no answer. But none thought to think that shit flows down hill as sure as the sun sets and the moon rises.. Ans none of them looked to the hill from whence flowed the shit, or asked the people it had covered in its journey to the bottom, to find the answer to the great confusion. So it was left to the smallest of the small and the weakest of the weak to speak the truth about the shit that flows down the hill.

Well, first off, for those of you who make it your principle never to pollute your mind with the garbage peddled in the Stars n Lies, I'll give you a quick run-down of what the watergate hassle is all about. Briefly its tht during the last presidential campaign Nixon got a lot of money from big corporations and the super rich that he never reported in his campaign financial statements(a violation of the law). He used the money to spy on the democrats, the press, members of his own party, and an unknown number of other people, and also to fake telegrams, newspaper ads, etc. to make it look like people supported the mining of Haiphong harbor and things like that. Anyway some of his clumsy spies got caught planting bugs in the Democratic headquarters. The White House tried to cover everything up, tried to buy the silence of those caught, denied they had anything to do with it, burned incriminating files, ordered the FBI to lie and cover up. The Democrats, of course, were pissed off, and claimed to be outraged and surprised.

Someone once summed up the experience of Nazi Germany something like this--first they came for the Communists but I was not a Communist so I did nothing to help, then thgy came for the Jews but I was a Christian so I did nothing to help, then they came for the pacifists but I was afraid for my job, then they came for t the unions, the churces, the political opposition, but I was none of these so I did nothing to help, and when they finally came for me there was no one left to help. CONT.

You could use the same idea for the Democrats, but you'd have to change it a little to read: first we stomped in the Black people because they threatened our (Democratic and Republican) power, then we started a war of genocide against the people of Indo china because they threatened our power, then we harassed and framed the peace movement for the same reason, then to protect ourselves we spied on and tricked congress and the press, finally to gain a slight advantage over us the Republicans did to us a little of what we had been doing to everyone else. In the words of Malcolm X, its a case of the "chickens coming home to roost".

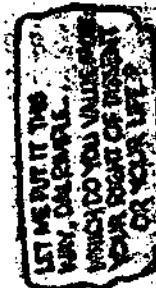
CONT.



The really important thing about the Watergate caper is what it shows about the course America is taking. History is not a series of unconnected events. History is shaped by trends, by cause and effect. History has a direction, a sweep, a current. In this period of history one of the currents that is very evident is the crumbling of the capitalist/democracy type nation and its transformation into the capitalist/dictatorship type nation. Recent examples of this are Greece, Philippines, Dominican Republic, etc. While each nation is different a general pattern of the breakdown of democracy is evident. Very loosely it goes like this. First, the government becomes the servant of one powerful sector of society (usually big business). Second to maintain their power and serve their masters the government adopts the policy of the perpetual lie. Third to protect itself and its lies it begins to spy on potential opponents, the press, clergy, intellectuals, etc. Fourth comes harassment and intimidation. Fifth comes propaganda smears and eventually legal frame-ups of those the government fears. Sixth comes political assassination, seventh comes military occupation and oppression; eventually when the situation throughout the country reaches crisis proportion the military enters the government to "restore order and confidence". Finally a dictatorship (either military or civilian) is declared "for the good of the nation". Of course this is a general pattern, but each country has its special characteristics.

The important thing to remember is that this pattern is produced by cause and effect. The government seeks to serve big business, but this means often it must hurt the interests of the masses of the people (pollution, wars of conquest, price fixing). Thus it must lie to fool the people. Since people are getting screwed the government spies on potential leaders of opposition to know what they are up to. Each step of oppression or worsening of living conditions generates a higher level of resistance; and with each higher level of resistance the government then adopts a higher level of repression, etc.

CONT.



- 20 -

sectors, races, sexes, interests, etc. The rulers treat each group differently so as to keep them dis-united. Thus the level of oppression and of course the level of resistance is different among all the groups. So you have a situation where one sector is experiencing political assassination while another group is just discovering that it's being spied upon.

The scary thing about the Watergate affair is that it shows this process is terribly far along in the United States. Check it out. There is no need to document here the fact that the US government is the tool of big business, such as ITT, Lockheed, Standard Oil, G.M., etc. That's been clear for a long time. As long ago as the Eisenhower administration (during the U-2 crisis) the government admitted that it was its policy to lie "in the interests of the national security". It quickly became apparent (especially in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, the US invasion of the Dominican Republic, and the Tonkin Gulf incident) that the lies were not aimed at keeping information from foreign "enemies" but at manipulating the American public into supporting policies they would have opposed if they had known the truth.

Over the past year we have heard about government spying, bugging, wiretapping, and investigation used against every conceivable critic of the government, from Martin Luther King to Drew Pearson. The number of agencies who have admitted to spying on the American people is incredible: CIA, FBI, DIA, etc., etc., etc. Now the Watergate proves that the level of government spying has reached the level of spying on themselves.

The harassment, intimidation and general storm trooper tactics against large sectors of our society is well known. For example, last week the Stars & Lies carried a story about a band of federal narc's who busted into two houses (in middle class suburbia) without warrants. They roughed up the occupants, threatened to kill them, humiliated and degraded both husband and wife, and then found out they were in the wrong house. Dig this - if they had been at the right house it would NOT have been news. That sort of thing has become regular practice in the homes of Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans, anti-war protesters, community organizers, underground paper publishers, long hair youth in general and anyone suspected of smoking that dread drug "marijuana". CONT.

For several years Third World people (Blacks, Asian Americans, Chicanos, Native Americans etc) anti-war activists, student demonstrators, etc have been the target of smears, frame-ups, and phoney charges. Angela Davis, Huey Newton, the Chicago 7, Bobby Seale, the Berrigans, the Panther 21, VVAW in Gainsville, Los Siete de la Raza, to name a few?

Because the Black people were the first to rebel in the U.S. the parade of repression has hit them harder and gone further with them than any other group. Although they are no longer the only group to experience political assassination it has hit them hardest and the earliest. I need only mention Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Fred Hampton, George Jackson to prove this point.

Primarily it has been Third World communities that have suffered from military style occupation and repression of their communities, however a few student communities have enjoyed this experience as well. There have been two general types of military style action against Americans. One is the very well known -- the suppression of the riots and uprisings of the past few years, Watts, Newark, Detroit, Kent State, People's Park, Jackson State, etc. The other is more permanent, the daily oppression of living in the ghetto under the rule of the "occupation army" the police, the sheriffs, the marshalls who treat Third World people and rebellious students as if they were a conquering army occupying an enemy city.

So far the entrance of the military into the government has been limited to a few local, short lived instances. The longest being the Wilmington Delaware which lasted over one year. Yet another fact that Nixon has named General Haig as his advisor, and that Haig didn't want to give up his four stars bodes ill for the future.

If you look about you, if you think about what you read, if you see things as a pattern, you can see that we are well on the way towards the end of Capitalism/Democracy. The real question that must be answered is whether we will end up with Capitalism/Dictatorship (or Fascism to give it's other name) or whether we will have a revolution and overthrow capitalism altogether. For there is another trend in the world besides the degeneration in to Fascism. That trend is revolution, maybe violent, maybe peaceful, but replacing capitalism with some form of socialism. There are many forms of socialism existing today in the world. Some of them are *CONT.*

- 2 -

very authoritarian, some very democratic, some of them where the people have little power over their lives, some where they have great power. But in all cases, the people are better off than they were when their country was under capitalism or colonialism.

America is faced with a choice, Fascism or revolution. History does not stand still. It moves like a mighty river, we can not stop it or make it run back the way it came. We can not make it run up hill. We can not return it or make it stand still. All we can do is try and channel its direction. Fascism or revolution. America was born during a era of revolution. At one time America was in the lead as the revolutionary vanguard of the world. Since then our rulers have made America into the great bulkwork against revolution. The word itself "revolution" has been defined by them in their schools, press, movies, TV, to mean evil, wickedness, destruction. . But read carefully the words of the Declaration of Independence. Read them carefully and think about them.

We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its power in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to the right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDANCE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

This article was ripped-off from the SEMPER FI, the GI newspaper at Iwakuni MCAS.

WE ARE EVERYWHERE

New People's Center/VVAW
P.O. Box 26
Yokosuka, Japan
Tele: (0468) 25-0157

People's House
P.O. Box 447
Kosza, Okinawa, Japan
Tele: (0989) 37-3107

United Front
358 Kin, Kin Son
Okinawa, Japan
Tele: (0989) 37-3107

Liberated Barracks
124-A Onawa St.
Kailua, Hawaii
Tel: 261-4855

Pacific Counseling Service
2588 Mission St. Room 220
San Francisco, Calif.
Tele: (415) 285-1212

Center for Serviceman's Rights
827 Fifth St.
San Diego, California
Tele: 239-2119

Black Serviceman's Caucus
3101 Imperial Ave.
San Deigo, Calif.
Tele: 233-1823

VVAW/Noscam
P.O. Box 6625
Dayton, Ohio
45401

Where are you going next? This is a partial list of a few places where you can contact legal help, get some of the latest GI Movement papers, and rap about things. These people can put you in touch with the local movement. They have book stores and legal rights materials. Check them out. For more information about VVAW write to VVAW/Noscam.

LET ME MAKE ONE THING PERFECTLY CLEAR

i want to make one thing perfectly clear
i've nothing to hide and nothing to fear

although the folks who work for me
were caught ass deep in burglary
i will tell you this my friend
i would not know how it began
i don't approve of planting bugs
or sabotage with hired thugs
or cracking safes against the law
(the damed*st thing i ever saw!)

i want to make one thing perfectly clear
i've nothing to hide and nothing to fear

i promise i will check this mess
and bring my findings to the press
for when i learn just who's to blame
i want the world to know his name
and meanwhile people quell your fears
i'm here to fight crime four more years
and over there across the sea
i'm killing kids for liberty

i want to make one thing perfectly clear
i've nothing to hide and nothing to fear

but rage from those who are oppressed
the crying child and withered brest
the angry women of all ages
and buddhist monks in tiger chages
the living curse of wounded knee
the fist of worker's unity
of all the people everywhere
that bucks can't buy and bombs don't scare

i want to make one thing perfectly clear
that other than you i've nothing to fear

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

b7C

7/27/73

SAC, Newark

Director, FBI

Vietnam Veterans Against
 The War (VVAW)
 IS - SA REC-138
 NKfile: 100-53565
 Bufile: 100-448093 - 2983
 [REDACTED], aka
 ST-118
 SA - SA (VVAW)
 NKfile: 100-54339
 Bufile: 100-476929

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/19/95 BY [REDACTED]

7/31/73
 [Handwritten signatures and initials]

b7c

Re: Airtel to the Bureau 5/25/73, and NKlet 7/12/73, both captioned "VVAW."

Referenced Little Rock airtel advised Newark to locate subject at Princeton, New Jersey, but not to interview her until advised by the Bureau.

b7c

Referenced Newark letter advised the subject was located at Princeton, and Newark would await Bureau advice regarding the interview of [REDACTED]

b7c

Newark should not interview [REDACTED] at this time due to the beginning of the VVAW trial in Florida. The interview of VVAW members is being held in abeyance in order that defense attorneys will not be given the opportunity to misinterpret any interviews by the Bureau as possible harassment of potential defense witnesses.

sg

3 - Little Rock
 (2 - 100-4188) (VVAW)
 (1 - 100-4407) [REDACTED]
 2 - Jacksonville

MAILED 25
 JUL 26 1973
 FBI

[REDACTED]

b7c

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Cong. Serv. _____
- Corr. & Crm. _____
- Research _____
- Press Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

JPM:crk
 (11)

NOTE:

Newark has requested Bureau advice re interview of [REDACTED] a VVAW member, and is being advised not to interview [REDACTED] at this time as VVAW trial in Florida is commencing and Bureau does not wish to allow defense attorneys to misconstrue interviews of potential defense witnesses as harassment by the Bureau.

55 AUG 14 1973
 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

WNP
 2983

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-476929-1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 7/12/73

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-53565) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)
SM - VVAM
OO: CHICAGO

Re Little Rock airtel to Bureau, dated 5/25/73,
no copy to Chicago.

On 6/27/73, Detective [redacted], Princeton Township Police Department, Princeton, NJ, advised that according to the 1972 Princeton City Directory, [redacted] a [redacted] at Rockefeller University, New York, New York, resided at [redacted] Road [redacted] NJ. Also listed in the directory as living at [redacted] Road was [redacted] whose occupation was listed as [redacted]

A check of the Princeton Township PD's records was negative regarding [redacted] or [redacted]. None of the detectives was familiar with the [redacted]

On 6/27/73, Detective [redacted], Princeton Borough Police Department advised that he was not familiar with the [redacted] and the department's records were negative regarding them.

A spot check of the [redacted] Road address on 6/27/73 revealed a 1971 blue Plymouth station wagon, New Jersey tag UVL-665.

A check of the New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles, Trenton, NJ, on 7/2/73 determined the above car to be registered to [redacted] Road, Princeton, NJ.

Newark will await advisement of Bureau before attempting to interview [redacted]

- 2-Bureau
 - 1-Little Rock (100-4158) (Info)
 - 2-Chicago (100-20772)
 - 2-Newark
- KFS/mlc
(7)

9 JUL 13 1973

EX-117

by [redacted]
Per FOIA [redacted]



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

3-2R
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/95 BY SA 654/LLB

4-17-70 NK
7/27/73
JPM/crk

b7c [redacted]

7
[redacted]

RECEIVED 7/10/73

[redacted]

REC-58 100-448092-2983

b7c

[redacted]

298

FBI

Date: 6/29/73

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/5/95 BY [redacted]

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-77703) (P)
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR
IS-RA

Enclosed for Jacksonville are a photograph of [redacted] and [redacted]

On 6/24/73, [redacted] advised that during the course of a subregional meeting of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), it was disclosed that [redacted] Subregional Coordinator, [redacted] Area VVAW, [redacted] Florida, [redacted]

Source disclosed [redacted] and [redacted] until the next VVAW Steering Committee in late August 1973.

[redacted] is described as:

Name	[redacted]
Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Height	5'8"
Weight	[redacted]
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Blonde

- 1 - 93 [redacted] Social Security Number
- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Jacksonville (Encls 2) (RM)
- 3 - Los Angeles
 - (1 - 100-81061) (100- 81943)
 - (1 - 100-80514) (100-80059)

TMD/lmr
(7)

54 JUL 19 1973

12 JUL 5 1973

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

LA 100-77703

California Driver's License
Social Security Number
Place of Birth
Tattoo

[REDACTED] Florida
[REDACTED]

b7c

b7c

[REDACTED] is described as: FLA CAIF

Sex	Male
Nationality	[REDACTED]
Date of Birth	[REDACTED]
Height	5'7"
Weight	[REDACTED]
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Number	[REDACTED]

It was noted that two other members of the Los Angeles area VVAW might possibly accompany [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. They are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Upon confirmation of this, Los Angeles will immediately advise Gainesville.

LEADS CAIF FLA CAIF FLA

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: (1) Will continue to follow activities and travel of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and immediately advise Jacksonville of any change.

(2) Will immediately advise Jacksonville of the exact date of departure.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE DETROIT	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 7/12/73	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/13 - 7/12/73
TITLE OF CASE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c	TYPED BY rlg
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - RA	

REFERENCE Detroit letter and LHM, 1/12/73.
 100-448092-2983
 - RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified confidential to protect

Inasmuch as the VVAW at Detroit, Michigan, is currently defunct and there is no outstanding Federal or local prosecution against any of the former members of the group, this matter is being considered RUC.

Individuals mentioned herein have been considered for inclusion on the ADEX and it was felt that they did not meet the qualifications.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 5 - Bureau (100-448092) (RM) 1 - Chicago (100-50772) (Info.) 1 - Detroit (100-39271)	100-448092-2985 JUL 16 1973 REC-13 SI-111

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			Notations
Agency	55; Dep't 155/BCS	1 Destroyed	CLASSIFIED BY <i>[Signature]</i> DECLASSIFY ON: <i>[Signature]</i> CONFIDENTIAL
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	7/15/73		
How Fwd.	RIS		
By	FBB/RDP		

DE 100-39271

INFORMANTS

Identity

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]

(c) b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Location

b2
b7D

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

(c) b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] *b7c* Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: 7/12/73

Field Office File #: 100-39271 Bureau File #: 176-2255

Title: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY -
REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

Synopsis: VVAW at Detroit, Mich., formerly located at 48 West Parsons, Detroit and 48 West Davison, Detroit, currently inactive. Participation in protesting against the presidential inaugural, 1/20/73, set forth.

- RUC -

DETAILS

I. ORGANIZATION

Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) is a national organization composed of Vietnam veterans. It was established by veterans of the Vietnam War for the sole purpose of disengaging American involvement in Southeast Asia through peaceful and non-violent protest.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY *[Signature]*
ON 4/5/95

Classified by [redacted] *b7c*
Exempt from GDS, Category ...2....
Date of Declassification .Indefinite

A. Purpose b2
b7D

On June 20, 1973, [redacted] advised that the VVAW at Detroit, Michigan, had been organized to protest United States involvement in Indo China, however, during this period the group has splintered and no longer participates in organized activities. Source advised that the main reason for this has been the decline in support of anti-war activities since United States troop withdrawal from Vietnam was initiated in late 1972.

B. Location b2
b7D

On June 20, 1973, [redacted] advised that the VVAW formerly held its meetings at 48 West Parsons, Detroit. In February, 1973, the group dissolved and informal meetings were held at [redacted] Detroit, residence of [redacted]. Source further stated that no known location for the VVAW exists at the present time. Mich

C. Activity in Michigan, Outside Detroit

On February 16, 1973, [redacted] advised that the VVAW in Grand Rapids, Michigan is inactive. b2
b7D

On July 12, 1973, [redacted] advised that the VVAW in Lansing, Michigan, is not functioning and seems to have folded about the same time as the Detroit group.

D. Leaders and Membership b2
b7D
Mich

On July 12, 1973, [redacted] advised that [redacted] is the leader and [redacted] was the secretary of the Detroit VVAW in January, 1973. Since that time the group has become inactive and maintains no leadership or membership. b7C

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Meetings b2
b7D

On July 12, 1973, [redacted] advised that the VVAW has held no official meetings at Detroit since January 16, 1973. That meeting was called to organize that group's participation in the planned demonstrations against the presidential inaugural, January 20, 1973. No plans for violence were mentioned and subsequent to the inaugural only informal social affairs have been held about which the source has no further knowledge.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DE 100-39271

B. Demonstrations

ba
MD
On January 16, 1973, [REDACTED] advised that the VVAW from Michigan would march in Washington, D.C., on January 20, 1973, to protest the Vietnam war at the presidential inaugural.

On January 25, 1973, [REDACTED] stated that the VVAW contingent from Michigan at the Washington, D.C., demonstration did not participate in the flag burning ceremonies at the Washington Monument on January 20, 1973, as they had arrived late. Approximately 20 people from the Michigan area joined the 1,000 to 1,500 VVAW members from the rest of the country in chanting protest against United States Foreign Policy. No violence was observed.

On July 12, 1973, [REDACTED] advised that the above demonstration was the last organized activity in which the VVAW from Detroit has participated and that individual members within the group have lost interest in its continuance.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
July 12, 1973

Title	VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES
Reference	<i>b7c</i> Detroit report of SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED] dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Cleveland _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Gerhardt _____
- Mr. Jenkins _____
- Mr. Marshall _____
- Mr. Miller, E.S. ✓
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Mr. Thompson _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Baise _____
- Mr. Barnes _____
- Mr. Bowers _____
- Mr. Herington _____
- Mr. Conny _____
- Mr. Mintz _____
- Mr. Eardley _____
- Mrs. Hogan _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

EM/1100

NRO07 **CODE**

5:55 PM NIEL 7/13/73 TJL

TO: DIRECTOR (100-448092)

JACKSONVILLE

FROM: [REDACTED] (100-15674) (P) **b7D**

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR / WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

(VVAW / WSO); IS - RA. OO: CHICAGO.

b7C

ON 7/13/73, SOURCE WHO HAS PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION TOOK PLACE AT A [REDACTED]

ON 7/12/73 REGARDING TRAVEL TO [REDACTED]

FLORIDA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CONTINGENT CONSISTING OF APPROXIMATELY [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] WILL ARRIVE IN [REDACTED] ON

7/27/73 AND [REDACTED] ON 7/28/73, THE [REDACTED] CONTINGENT CONSISTING OF APPROXIMATELY [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] AND

[REDACTED] CONTINGENT WILL DEPART [REDACTED]

THEY WILL POSSIBLY JOIN

END PAGE OND.

REC-24

100-448092-2986

EX-109

JUL 17 1973

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/85 BY SP4/BJA

5-10

b7D
 X-12
 7/16/73 K.L.H.ing

LD

PAGE TWO.

PAGE TWO.

[REDACTED] b7D

b7D OTHER CONTINGENTS ALONG THE WAY. EXPECTED TRAVEL TIME TO FLORIDA WILL BE [REDACTED] AND EXPECTED LENGTH OF STAY WILL BE UNTIL [REDACTED] OR UNTIL THE TRIAL IS OVER. THERE WAS NO DISCUSSION OF ANY DISRUPTIVE OR VIOLENT ACTIVITIES WHILE THEY ARE IN FLORIDA.

ADMINISTRATIVE

b7D RE [REDACTED] AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED 6/6/73; [REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] AIRTEL TO JACKSONVILLE DATED 7/10/73, NO COPY TO BUREAU.

[REDACTED] SOURCE IS [REDACTED] b2 b7D

FOR INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, DUE TO WHAT LOCAL VVAW CONSIDERS INCREASED HARASSMENT OF THE VVAW IN [REDACTED] b7D

b7C b7D THROUGH INTERVIEWS OF MEMBERS OF FBI AND RECENT DRUG ARRESTS BY [REDACTED] POLICE DEPARTMENT, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

END PAGE TWO.

PAGE THREE.

[REDACTED] b7D

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] HE WAS CONSIDERED "OKAY". [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

AT A VVAW NUCLEUS MEETING HELD ON 7/12/73, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

HOWEVER, HE MUST BECOME ACTIVE IN SUPPORT TYPE ACTIVITIES.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] HOW-

EVER, HE WAS NOT A SOURCE AT THAT TIME.) VVAW AGREES WITH SOURCE, SO NO SUSPICION WILL BE CAST IF SOURCE DOES NOT RETURN WITH THEM.

END PAGE THREE.

PAGE FOUR.

[REDACTED] b7D

SOURCE HAS TO REPORT FOR WORK IN [REDACTED] ON
8/6/73. IN ORDER THAT SOURCE MAY STAY WITH [REDACTED] CON-
TINGENT AS LONG AS POSSIBLE, YET RETURN TO WORK BY 8/6/73,
BUREAU AUTHORITY IS REQUESTED TO AUTHORIZE [REDACTED]

b7C
D

[REDACTED]. IN VIEW OF THE
ABOVE, BUREAU AUTHORITY BEING REQUESTED FOR [REDACTED] TO
TRAVEL TO GAINESVILLE. IN CONNECTION WITH PROPOSED TRAVEL,
THE FOLLOWING ANTICIPATED EXPENSES WILL BE INCURRED:

b2
b7D

b7D

[REDACTED] TO GAINESVILLE, 40 DOLLARS PER PERSON -
40 DOLLARS; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] - 120 DOLLARS; LODGING AND FOOD, 20 DOLLARS PER DAY
FOR 9 DAYS - 160 DOLLARS; [REDACTED]
INCLUDING SECURITY CHARGE FROM [REDACTED]
78 DOLLARS AND 27 CENTS. TOTAL AMOUNT OF EXPENSES - 358
DOLLARS AND 27 CENTS.

FOR INFORMATION OF JACKSONVILLE, IN EVENT BUREAU
AUTHORITY IS GRANTED, SOURCE WILL UTILIZE CODE NAME [REDACTED]
JACKSONVILLE REQUESTED TO FURNISH MILWAUKEE IDENTITY OF CON-
TACTING AGENT AND CONFIDENTIAL TELEPHONE NUMBER.

b2
b7D

END PAGE FOUR.



PAGE FIVE.

BD

[REDACTED]

BUREAU MAY BE ASSURED EXACT ACCOUNTING WILL BE
MADE, ALL MONIES PAID TO SOURCE, AND INFORMATION DEVELOPED
WILL BE IMMEDIATELY DISSEMINATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXISTING
BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS. IT IS REQUESTED THAT AUTHORITY BE
FURNISHED TO [REDACTED] BY 7/18/73 [REDACTED]

b7c

BD

[REDACTED] CONTINGENT
ON 7/28/73.

[REDACTED] FOLLOWING MATTER CLOSELY.
AIRMAIL COPIE [REDACTED] AND CHICAGO.

END.

VAE FBIHQ

ACK FOR TWO CLR

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SACS

JACKSONVILLE

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-448092)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

(VVAW/WSO), IS - RA.

RE TEL 7/13/73 RPT 7/13/73.

AUTHORITY FOR TRAVEL TO GAINESVILLE

AS REQUESTED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE BEING HELD IN ABEYANCE. IN VIEW

OF FACT INFORMANT

HEADQUARTERS QUESTIONS ADVISABILITY OF HAVING INFORMANT DEPART

REFERENCED TELETYPE INDICATES INFORMANT HAS ALREADY TOLD VVAW/WSO

FOR INFORMATION OF

VVAW/WSO CAMP SITE DURING FORTHCOMING TRIAL WILL BE IN

RLP:mjg
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir.: _____
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Cong. Serv. _____
- Corr. & Crm. _____
- Research _____
- Press Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 16 1973

TELETYPE

54 JUL 20 1973

TELETYPE UNIT

in view

RLP
7/29
RLP

103

b7C
b7D
TELETYPE TO [REDACTED] AND JACKSONVILLE
RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
100-448092

b7D VICINITY OF GAINESVILLE [REDACTED] AND FOR ALL OF ABOVE REASONS, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] HEADQUARTERS SUGGESTS CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] EXPEDITIOUSLY CONSIDER THIS COURSE OF
ACTION, DETERMINE NECESSARY ADDITIONAL EXPENSES AND ADVISE HEADQUARTERS.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION [REDACTED] JUDGE HAS ORDERED THAT
NO DEMONSTRATION, MARCH, RALLY OR ANY SUCH ACTIVITY WILL BE PERMITTED
DURING THE ENTIRE TRIAL IN THE VICINITY OF THE FEDERAL BUILDING WHICH
HOUSES THE COURTROOM TO BE UTILIZED IN THIS TRIAL. JUDGE HAS FURTHER
ORDERED THAT BOTH GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE ARE TO PROMPTLY ADVISE ANY
PERSONS KNOWN TO BE PLANNING TO ENGAGE IN SUCH ACTIVITIES SO THAT THEIR
PLANS MAY BE CHANGED.

IN ABSENCE OF INDICATIONS OF VIOLENCE, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] HOWEVER, UNDER
CIRCUMSTANCES [REDACTED] AS OUTLINED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE,
IT IS RECOGNIZED HE HAS LITTLE CHOICE. IN EVENT EVENTUAL HEADQUARTERS
AUTHORITY IS GIVEN FOR TRAVEL, INFORMANT MUST BE MADE AWARE OF
CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH EXIST AT GAINESVILLE AND THAT UNDER NO CONDITIONS

b7D

TELETYPE TO [REDACTED] AND JACKSONVILLE
RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
100-448092

IS HE TO ENGAGE IN ANY ACTIVITIES WHICH COULD LEAD TO ALLEGATIONS HE
IS AGENT PROVOCATEUR OF GOVERNMENT.

NOTE:

b7C
b2
b7D

On 7/31/73, seven VVAW/WSO members and one sympathizer go on
trial for conspiring to disrupt Republican National Convention, 8/72,
by violence. VVAW/WSO members from various localities plan to travel to
Gainesville to camp and demonstrate in protest of forthcoming trial.
Contingent plans to [REDACTED] numbering b7D
about 25 people. [REDACTED] VVAW/WSO to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has recommended Bureau authority be granted for
travel of informant, including [REDACTED]
view of facts [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] absence of
information indicating disruptive acts or violence by VVAW/WSO during
trial, it would be preferable to avoid having informants among protestors.
However, in this case, [REDACTED]

Observations [REDACTED] amended recommendation are necessary and
matter being handled by urgent teletype in view of time element.

FBI

Date: 6/27/73

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM: SAC, [REDACTED] (P) ^{b7D}

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter
Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO)
IS - RA

On 6/26/73, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] who was a VVAW coordinator [REDACTED] has moved to Fla. to live. [REDACTED] address in [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] St., [REDACTED] Dr., in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] reside on [REDACTED] Dr., in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Conn. [REDACTED] came to [REDACTED] to work with his father in the shop. He has been observed driving a white Ford van truck, license unknown.] & u

[REDACTED] has advised that he intends to become active in the VVAW in [REDACTED] however, is not interested in a leadership capacity at the present time until he becomes familiar with the area and the [REDACTED] Chapter. He has said he would help the present [REDACTED] coordinator in any way possible.] & u

It is noted that in the VVAW Chapter list dated 4/5/73, under [REDACTED] the name [REDACTED] appears with address [REDACTED] 06878.

LEADS

NEW HAVEN DIVISION

- 1D
- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Chicago (Info)
- 2 - [REDACTED]
- 3 - [REDACTED]
- TVH:nh
- (8)

57 JUL 31 1973

REC-56

100-448092-2187

EX-103

17 JUN 30 1973

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 9788 RES/lmb
DATE 6-27-93
DECLASSIFICATION M 7-8-81

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge [Signature]

DECLASSIFIED BY: [Signature] ON: [Date]

[Handwritten scribbles]

[Handwritten scribbles]

Conn.

[Handwritten scribbles]

[Large handwritten scribbles]

[REDACTED]

b7D

b7D AT RIVERSIDE, CONN.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C

[REDACTED] with available information concerning [REDACTED] and his activities with the VVAW.

b7D

[REDACTED] DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AT [REDACTED] FLA.

b7C

Will maintain contact with sources to determine activities of [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 5, 1975

Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
 Service Unit - Room 6524
 Forward to File Room
 Attention _____
 Return to _____ 2717
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

Regular Request (Analytical Search)
 All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
 Subversive References Only
 Nonsubversive References Only
 Main FILE References Only

Type of Search Requested:

Restricted to Locality of Area
 Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
 Buildup Variations

Subject _____
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____, Connecticut

R# _____ Date 7-5 Searcher Initials WJL

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
<u>WJ</u>	<u>165-2802</u>	
	<u>18-290</u>	<u>on microfilm</u>
<u>WJ</u>	<u>24-298435</u>	

_____ SI
BU NR HL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 15-1-95 BY SP6 BJA/LKA

bnc

CODE

TELETYPE

NITEL

TO SACS [REDACTED] b7D
JACKSONVILLE

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

b7C
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED] 7/18/73

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
(VVAW/WSO), IS - RA.

RE [REDACTED] b7D NITEL DATED 7/17/73 RPT 7/17/73.

FOR INFORMATION [REDACTED] b7D, FEDERAL JUDGE WHO WILL PRESIDE AT TRIAL OF SCOTT CAMIL, ET AL, AT GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, COMMENCING 7/31/73 RPT 7/31/73, HAS ISSUED STRICT AND CONFINING ORDERS AS TO PUBLICITY AND DEMONSTRATIONS CONNECTED WITH THIS TRIAL. NO DEMONSTRATION, MARCH, RALLY AND OTHER SUCH ACTIVITY WILL BE PERMITTED DURING THE TRIAL IN THE VICINITY OF THE FEDERAL BUILDING IN GAINESVILLE. FURTHER, THE JUDGE HAS ORDERED BOTH GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE REPRESENTATIVES TO PROMPTLY ADVISE HIM OF IDENTITIES OF ANY PERSONS KNOWN TO BE PLANNING TO ENGAGE IN SUCH ACTIVITIES SO THAT THEIR PLANS MAY BE CHANGED. IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE AND IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY INDICATIONS OF PLANNED VIOLENCE, IT WOULD BE PREFERABLE THAT [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

b2
b7C
b7D

FBG:mjg
(4)

EX-109

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Cong. Serv. _____
- Corr. & Crm. _____
- Research _____
- Press Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF
COMMUNICATIONS

REC-29/100 - 44 8892-2988

JUL 19 1973

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/4/95 BY SP/SLG/MLA

MAIL ROOM [] TELETYPE UNIT []
JUL 25 1973

cut
FBI
KC

NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)

The New Orleans Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) organization was formed in late spring, 1971. It has remained small in size and has participated in antiwar and prison reform demonstrations, has not had close contact with the national headquarters, and is virtually inactive locally.

not filed in records

100-44092-

NOT RECORDED
5 JUN 25 1973

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
4/5/95 BY SP6/aww

APPROVED
Date

ok
AD

[Signature]

04 JUL 20 1973

TELETYPE

KM/FTW

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Jenkins _____
- Mr. Marshall _____
- Mr. Miller, F.S.
- Mr. Roberts _____
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Mr. Thompson _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Baise _____
- Mr. Barnes _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Foxworth _____
- Mr. Gandy _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Jones _____
- Mr. Keith _____
- Mr. Lester _____
- Mr. Quinn _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

NR004 CODE

12PM NITEL 7/17/73 EWL

TO DIRECTOR (100-448092) (ATTN INTD)
 NEW YORK (100-160644)
 JACKSONVILLE

FROM [REDACTED] 2P b7D

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER
 ORGANIZATION, (VVAW/WSO), IS - RA, OO: CHICAGO.

ON 7/17/73, [REDACTED] ADVISED MEMBERS [REDACTED] CHAPTER

VVAW/WSO PLAN TO FORM CARAVAN OF AT LEAST THREE VEHICLES FOR
 TRAVEL TO GAINESVILLE, FLA., ON [REDACTED] SOURCE STATED TENTATIVE

PLANS OF MY STATE REGIONAL OFFICE VVAW/WSO ARE FOR CARAVANS TO
 DEPART BOTH [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] ON 7/28/73 TO PERMIT VVAW MEMBERS

IN MY STATE TO SHOW SUPPORT FOR GAINESVILLE 8 WHO WILL STAND TRIAL
 IN GAINESVILLE ON 7/31/73. SOURCE ADVISED VVAW/WSO DEMONSTRATION
 WILL BE CONDUCTED GAINESVILLE, FLA. BETWEEN 7/31-8/4/73.

[REDACTED] HAVE BEEN REQUESTED BUT NOT AS
 YET REQUIRED TO PARTICIPATE IN CARAVAN AND DEMONSTRATION AT

END PAGE ONE 58 JUL 23 1973

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4-5-95 BY SP6 BJA/LLA

58 Pgs

10

[Handwritten signature]

b7D
 TEL TO
 *JFK 7/18/73
 FMS, NJG

b7c

b7D

7 JUL 19 1973

REC-8100-448092-2989

PAGE TWO

GAINESVILLE.

BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE ^{07D} [REDACTED] INFORMANT
COVERAGE NEEDED OR DESIRED AT DEMONSTRATION AT GAINESVILLE.
BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE BY CLOSE OF BUSINESS 7/23/73.

END

FBI

Date: 7/10/73

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

MB

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-15878) P

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER
RETREAT, JOHN REDMOND DAM AND PARK,
BURLINGTON, KANSAS
7/6 - 8 /73
IS - RA

Re Kansas City teletype 7/5/73 and Bureau
teletype 7/6/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies
LHM with one (1) copy enclosed to St. Louis. No
dissemination of LHM is being made locally.

LHM is not being classified confidential inasmuch
as enough persons attended the retreat in order to make it
difficult to pinpoint the source of information contained
therein.

It is noted that _____
chapter of the VVAW to

_____ learned that _____ Kansas City VVAW
member, would help organize a demonstration to protest
President NIXON's trip to Kansas City to attend the swearing
in ceremonies of CLARENCE M. KELLEY, Director of the FBI.
The demonstration would also be directed against the
selection of CLARENCE M. KELLEY as Director. This information
has already been disseminated appropriately and results
of demonstration reported to the Bureau under separate
communication.

- ② - Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM)
- 1 - St. Louis (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 3 - Kansas City (2 - 100-15878)

CM:cd
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC-100 100 - 448092 2990

JUL 14 1973

54 JUL 31 1973

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

*0-7 Regard Ottawa 7-17-73 wmp/pha
Enclosed 1 cc Airtel 4-2 cc LHM dated 7-10-73*

*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/81 BY SP4/BJM/MLL*

b7c
cut
b7c
b7c

KC 100-15878

ba
b7D
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED], location: instant
LHM.

Kansas City has either investigated or is investigating individuals mentioned in LHM under the following file numbers:

ba
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 Kansas City, Missouri

In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No.

July 10, 1973

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER RETREAT
 JOHN REDMOND DAM AND PARK,
 BURLINGTON, KANSAS
 JULY 6 - 8, 1973

b2
 b7D
 b7C

On July 5, 1973, [redacted] advised that the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier had scheduled a Midwest Region retreat for the weekend of July 6 through July 8, 1973 at the John Redmond Dam and Park, Burlington, Kansas. [redacted] advised that Bob Williams, a Negro male who chaired the conference of the National Defense Organization Against Racists and Political Repression (NDOARPR) held in St. Louis, Missouri, on June 30, 1973, had received permission to speak at the regional meeting.

On July 10, 1973, [redacted] advised that approximately 25 persons attended the retreat held in Burlington, Kansas. Among those present were [redacted], Kansas City Chapter President; [redacted], President of the Joplin Chapter; [redacted], former Communist party member; [redacted] and his wife, [redacted], member of the Wichita, Kansas Chapter [redacted], and a [redacted] who accompanied Williams [redacted]

4/15/75
 [Handwritten signature]

During the retreat, [redacted] gave an elaborate breakdown as to the NDOARPR's aims, purposes, and organization. Williams strenuously defended the position that all black people are very much oppressed by Government and private sectors of society. Williams called for all sympathizers to join with the NDOARPR to help free those politically and racially oppressed from such conditions. Williams was extremely impressive and appeared to gain the support of those present. The decision to align the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) with the NDOARPR, however, would be held in abeyance until possibly the matter could be taken up at the forthcoming National Steering Committee meeting scheduled for August 30, 1973.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency

100-442092-2990

ENCLOSURE

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER RETREAT,
JOHN REDMOND DAM AND PARK,
BURLINGTON, KANSAS
JULY 6 - 8, 1973

The VVAW was founded in the spring of 1967 by six young Vietnam veterans in New York City. At the beginning of 1968, with 600 members, VVAW opened a national office, founded the first GI newspaper, "Vietnam GI", and sent close to 500 veterans into the McCarthy campaign to beat down the red baiters. After getting gassed at the Democratic convention at Chicago and caught in the general "down" of the peace movement, VVAW was nearly inactive until the moratoriums in the fall of 1969. Members of VVAW led student strikes on major campuses across the country and battled Veterans Administration Hospital authorities over threats to throw amputee Vietnam veterans out for signing anti-war petitions. At present, membership of the VVAW, nationally, consists of 8,500 members.

In connection with the forthcoming National Steering Committee meeting, delegates will be chosen to represent the Midwest Region at the next Regional Conference to be held in the latter part of July or early August. At this time, [redacted] noted that the rank and file membership prefer to send [redacted], and [redacted] as delegates. There is an apparent animosity towards [redacted] and [redacted] and the feeling is that these two individuals will definitely not be chosen as delegates.

[redacted] indicated that the regional organization has decided to break down the Kansas Western Missouri Region of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier into sub-regions headed by sub-regional coordinators. It is felt that with the addition of Nebraska and South Dakota to the Midwest Region, such a breakdown would be the only effective way to carry out business.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER RETREAT,
JOHN REDMOND DAM AND PARK
BURLINGTON, KANSAS
JULY 6 - 8, 1973

Organizational plans will be developed and presented at the next regional conference. In any event, the regional headquarters will remain in Kansas City, Missouri.

b2
b7D
b7C [redacted] indicated that [redacted] indicated that one of the most important results of the recent Toronto Conference was the formulation of plans to flood Federal Courts with cases involving persons who received less than honorable discharges from the military. The purpose of litigation would be to remove this enigma from the person's record.

b7C [redacted] also noted that the Canadian Government is being pressured by the Nixon administration to expel uneducated deserters and draft dodgers from its boundaries. Those that have highly specialized skills or advanced education however, do not face this type of harassment.

b2
b7D [redacted] noted that the VVAW would attempt to mitigate these pressures by establishing liaison between the VVAW/Winter Soldier in the United States and draft dodgers and deserters in Canada. [redacted] stated that the VVAW plans to send members across the border to establish communication lines between the Canadian groups and the VVAW. [redacted] feels that members from the Detroit, Milwaukee, and New York state areas would be called upon to establish such liaison.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Kansas City, Missouri

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

July 10, 1973

Title VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER RETREAT, JOHN REDMOND
DAM AND PARK, BURLINGTON, KANSAS
JULY 6 - 8, 1973

Character

Reference Kansas City memorandum dated and
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed
in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FBI

Date: 7/13/73

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-77703) (P)
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST
THE WAR (VVAW)
IS - RA

b7c [Redacted]

b7D
b7c

Re Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau dated 6/29/73.

On 7/10/73, [Redacted] advised that [Redacted] departed VVAW Headquarters, 3503 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, on [Redacted] and proceeded to [Redacted] which is located in [Redacted] California. Source advised that he was unable to provide the exact address concerning [Redacted] this time. Source stated they drove [Redacted] California license plate [Redacted] which is registered to [Redacted] advised they remained [Redacted] for the night and departed at [Redacted] and proceeded to the Orange County Peace Center, Main and Edinger Streets, Santa Ana, California. Source advised they remained there the full day. Source stated he did not know whether or not they left for Gainesville, however, [Redacted] advised luggage had been placed in the yellow van at [Redacted] residence the previous morning.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

REC-52 100-448092-2991

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to maintain contact with [Redacted] and immediately advise Gainesville upon confirmation of departure.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Jacksonville (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

EX-105

16 JUL 19 1973

TMD/amg
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/95 BY SP5/SJW/MS

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

M Per _____
Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

CODE

TELETYPE

NITEL

TO SACS [REDACTED] b7D b7C 1 [REDACTED] 7/19/73 [REDACTED]

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-448092)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), IS - RA.

RE TEL 7/17/73 RPT 7/17/73.

AUTHORITY GRANTED TO ADVANCE [REDACTED] UP TO

\$358.27 RPT \$358.27 IN CONNECTION WITH HIS TRAVEL TO GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, IN ORDER TO AFFORD COVERAGE OF THE [REDACTED] VVAW/WSO CARAVAN. IMPRESS UPON THE INFORMANT THE NECESSITY OF KEEPING A LOW PROFILE IN ANY DEMONSTRATION HE MAY HAVE TO PARTICIPATE IN AND THAT HE SHOULD AVOID ANY DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING DEFENSE LEGAL STRATEGY.

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] COORDINATE METHOD BY WHICH INFORMANT CAN SECURELY CONTACT GAINESVILLE RESIDENT AGENCY SHOULD HE DEVELOP IMPORTANT INFORMATION WHICH MUST BE EXPEDITIOUSLY MADE AVAILABLE.

INFORMANT SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY DEBRIEFED UPON RETURN TO [REDACTED] AND A TELETYPE SUMMARY OF INFORMATION SUPPLIED SHOULD BE FURNISHED BUREAU AND JACKSONVILLE. OBTAIN EXACT ACCOUNTING OF EXPENSES.

1 - [REDACTED] (6221 IB) b7C

EBG:mjgms (5)

REC-31

100-448092-2996

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Cong. Serv. _____
- Corr. & Crm. _____
- Research _____
- Off. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Sec'y _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 20 1973

55 JUL 25 1973

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten initials

b7C b7D

EX-104 m.../...

4/4/95 EM

SP6 JWB

RS

7/27

TELETYPE TO [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] b7D
RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
100-448092

NOTE:

b2
b7c
b7D
This refers to case involving indictment of Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) members for violation of Federal statutes including conspiracy to riot during Republican National Convention 8/72. By teletype dated 7/13/73 [REDACTED] noted that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
to go to Gainesville to participate in demonstrations scheduled to be held in connection with trial of Scott Camil, et al. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of stringent orders issued by trial judge to the effect that no demonstrations, marches or rallies would be permitted in the vicinity of the Federal building and instructed that both Government and defense are to promptly advise of any plans for such activity. We recognize informant must keep his cover and under the circumstances [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in demonstrations at Gainesville. His presence in Gainesville would accomplish not only coverage of the [REDACTED] contingent of approximately 45 people but would also afford coverage at the VVAW/WSO encampment at Gainesville. Informant will be able to disengage himself from the VVAW/WSO encampment prior to [REDACTED]

FBI

Date: 7/11/73

M/S

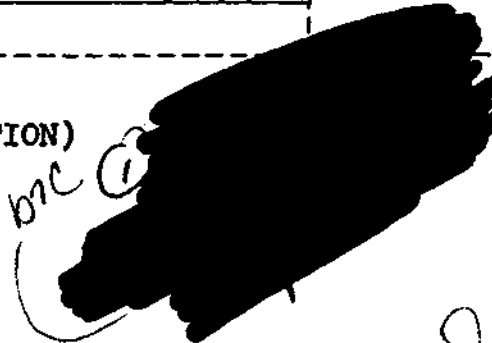
Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-2255)
(ATTN: INTD, REVACT SECTION)

FROM: *M/W* SAC, MIAMI (176-36) (P)

RE: SCOTT CAMIL, aka; ET AL
ARL - CONSPIRACY
EID



Enclosed for Bureau and Jacksonville are two copies each of articles captioned "Vets Get Camping Approval" and "CBS Appeals Ruling." These articles appeared in the 7/10/73 issue of the "Miami Herald."

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. - 4) (RM)
 - 2 - Jacksonville (176-30) (Enc. - 4) (RM)
 - 1 - Miami
- FEG:jkj
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC-51

100-448092-2993

NOT RECORDED
165 JUL 20 1973

EX-109

ORIGINAL FILED IN

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

ed
ENCLOSURE

THIS INFORMATION IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/95 BY SP6 BJA/WAR

JUL 14 1973
FBI

4263
2cc [redacted] b7c
7/13

JUL 25 1973

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Vets Get Camping Approval

GAINESVILLE — (AP) —
The City Commission voted Monday night to let an expected 500 members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War camp on city land during the Gainesville Eight trial later this month.

The commission passed the measure unanimously with little discussion after a VVAW spokesman asked to use an undeveloped tract of land in the northeast section of Gainesville.

VVAW officials said they expect 500 members of the organization to show up for the trial of seven VVAW members and a sympathizer accused of plotting violent disruptions of the 1972 Republican National Convention.

Bryan Adams, a VVAW national coordinator from Chicago, agreed to post a \$1,000 cash bond and pay all expenses of water, sanitation and cleaning up.

Adams said the group was planning to stage demonstration marches during the trial, which is scheduled to begin July 31.

4/4/73 - J. G. [unclear]

ARTICLE OF 7-10-73 IN

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5-D

MIAMI HERALD

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Date: **7/10/73**

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

SCOTT CAMIL

Character:

or

Classification: **176-36**

Submitting Office: **MIAMI, FLA**

Being Investigated

100-447012-

2993

ENCLOSURE 1

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CBS Appeals Ruling

United Press International

The decision by a federal judge in Pensacola prohibiting the Columbia Broadcasting System from broadcasting courtroom sketches has been appealed by CBS.

Miami lawyer Talbot D'Alemberte said the network filed an appeal during the weekend with the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, hoping to overturn a decision by U.S. District Judge Winston Arnov of Pensacola.

"We hate to see this sort of thing get started," D'Alemberte said. "Every television man I've spoken to feels that the visual report on a trial or hearing is an important part of press coverage, and prevention of this is beyond the judge's power."

HE SAID if the Circuit Court upheld Arnov's contempt citation, CBS-TV would take the case to the Supreme Court.

Arnov Saturday found CBS guilty of contempt for violating his order barring broadcast of courtroom sketches — whether drawn in court or later from memory — and fined the network \$500. He gave CBS 20 days to appeal his decision.

CBS broadcast the sketches last month, showing the artist's conception of the courtroom scene during a pretrial hearing in Arnov's court for seven members of the Vietnam Veterans against the War (VVAW) and one supporter — all accused of conspiring to disrupt last summer's GOP convention in Miami Beach.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

16-A

MIAMI HERALD

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Date: 7/10/73

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

SCOTT CAMIL

Character:

or

Classification: 176-36

Submitting Office: MIAMI, FLA

Being Investigated

4/4/95 subgriva

ENCLOSURE 2 100-448092-2993

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-21623) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
(VVAW/WSO)
IS - RA
(OO: CHICAGO)

DATE: 7/20/73

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION, REGIONAL MEETING, ALBANY, NEW YORK, JUNE 9 & 10, 1973." Two copies of this LHM are enclosed for each receiving Office.

Receiving Offices are requested to review enclosed LHM for appropriate indexing or routing to individual case file.

The enclosed LHM is classified "Confidential" to protect source utilized.

Source utilized is [REDACTED]

- ① - Bureau (Encs-8) (RM)
- 2 - Albany (100-22519) (Encs-2) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (100-40772) (Encs-2) (RM)
- 2 - Jacksonville (Encs-2) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-160644) (Encs-2) (RM)
- 4 - Buffalo
 - (1 - 100-22441) (WINTERS)
 - (1 - 100-22270) (Rochester, New York Chapter, VVAW)

ENCLOSURE

EX-103

REC-89

5 JUL 23 1973

GGL:lmk
(14)

55
2cc to [REDACTED] me
[REDACTED] (HAND CARRIED)
4 destroyed
7/26/73
FBI/RDB

← NOT
A
FOIA
DELETION

4/4/95 [REDACTED] CLASS.
b9c [REDACTED]





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York

July 20, 1973

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION,
REGIONAL MEETING, ALBANY, NEW YORK
JUNE 9 & 10, 1973

On July 16, 1973, a source of the Buffalo Office, who has furnished reliable information in the past, provided a copy of the minutes of the Regional Meeting of the New York - Northern New Jersey Regional Office of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO). Source advised that this document was distributed at the general meeting of the Buffalo Chapter, VVAW/WSO, which was held on July 1, 1973. Source advised that the handwritten notations on the document were made by an unidentified member of the Buffalo Chapter, VVAW/WSO. A copy of this document and the Gainesville fact sheet, which is mentioned in the document as enclosure number one follows.

The VVAW is a national organization composed primarily of veterans of the war in Vietnam, that has organized and participated in numerous demonstrations against the war in Vietnam during 1970-1972, including the seizure of the Statue of Liberty, New York City, and the occupation of the Betsy Ross House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in December, 1971. Six members of the VVAW were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Tallahassee, Florida, July, 1972, on charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal Anti-riot Laws.

100-448072-2994

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED] b7c
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY 414195 sp6 BJA/MA

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION,
REGIONAL MEETING, ALBANY, NEW YORK
JUNE 9 & 10, 1973

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM ERA VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

NEW YORK-NORTHERN NEW JERSEY REGIONAL OFFICE
c/o Ray Winters P.O.Box 902 Ellicott Station
Buffalo, NY 14205

Minutes of the Regional meeting - Albany, NY June 9 & 10, 1973

Chapters in attendance: New York City, Buffalo, Oneonta, Sydney,
Delhi, Albany.

Agenda:

1. Chapter reports
2. Regional report
3. Gainesville Conspiracy Trial
4. Watergate
5. PCPJ Demonstration, Wash. DC, June 16th
6. NYS Junior ROTC Bill
7. Amnesty
8. Continuation of war in SE Asia
9. Winter Soldier implementation
10. New Business
11. Next Regional meeting
12. Criticism

1. CHAPTER REPORTS:

New York City - The chapter held a series of workshops on the weekend of June 2 & 3 to discuss VVAW/WSO and the local chapter. Saturday's sessions dealt with future and direction and Sunday's with structure. The following active committees participated: SE Asia, Political Education, Veterans Affairs, Defense and Amnesty, Third World Caucus, and Rap Groups. It was decided to concentrate efforts in the following three areas for the immediate future: Gainesville defense, Amnesty, and preparation for a possible postal strike in July.

Buffalo - The chapter is in the process of restructuring and changing its meeting schedule to give committees more autonomy in both work and recruitment. This will hopefully aid in the implementation of WSO. The rap group program successfully started the last week of May. Both women's and men's groups meet once a week in the storefront. A Community Action Committee was recently formed and was leafletting a street art festival in Buffalo with 'Winter Soldier', Gainesville fact sheets and street sheets the weekend of the Regional meeting. The Vets Affairs Committee, with the UB Vets Club, organized a picnic for Vietnam-era vets at the Buffalo VA Hospital. Unfortunately it rained heavily, and attendance was nil. The chapter protested a Marine Corps Reserve display and recruitment effort on May 19 (Armed Forces Week). The protest received good community support and kept the Marines from glorifying their role in American Imperialism.

Oneonta - The chapter has been relatively inactive due to the transient nature of the student/veteran make-up and a media blackout concerning their participation in local activities. There are no formal programs underway as of this meeting, but it is expected that there will be more interest as WSO is implemented.

Delhi - There have been some amnesty actions in this chapter. Its most active member will be moving to Oneonta shortly and will participate there. A new local coordinator's name will be fur-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

page 2

nished to chapter when the RO gets it.

Sydney - No activities or programs to report at this meeting.

Albany - The chapter coordinator is Bob Oeser, recently moved from the Suffolk County chapter. At this point he is trying to rebuilt an otherwise inactive chapter. His address will be furnished shortly.

Rochester - The chapter remains active, but at the last minute was unable to send a representative.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

2. REGIONAL REPORT:

The RO has been suffering from a lack of communication, funds, and active assistance. At this point, its main efforts involve these areas. Feedback is needed from local chapters - especially those unable to attend the regional meetings - in order to accomplish a greater sense of unity and direction.

3. GAINESVILLE CONSPIRACY TRIAL:

on last page

The National Steering Committee and the Gainesville Defense Committee have called for a week of demonstrations and activities in Gainesville starting on ~~July 17~~, the first day of the trial. Fund raising and movement to Gainesville were discussed.

**Proposed - The RO 1) initiate plans within the region for a move to Gainesville caravan style, 2) contact the National office about tying into national plans, if any, and 3) contact regions enroute to Florida about plans and logistics. passed unanimously

Tentatively, the movement will start from both NYC and Western NY on the morning of Sat ~~July 14~~, and will meet somewhere between Wash DC and the Virginia/NC border for a one-night break.

**Proposed - Each chapter start a fund raising effort for the caravan and defense costs. Buffalo chapter will supply each chapter with a copy of its Gainesville fact sheet (enc #1) as a possible basis of a fund raising letter. Each chapter will contact its own mailing list; RO will contact the state fund raising list and those chapters not at the meeting. Funds should be sent directly to the RO via the address on the letterhead. After caravan expenses, funds raised will be split 50/50 between the RO and the Gainesville DC.

passed unanimously

**Proposed - Groups contacting VVAW/WSC about participation in the demo within this region be told that this is essentially a single-issue demo and that NSC and Gainesville DC will have final say about the display of banners and signs. passed unanimously

4. WATERGATE:

The issues surrounding Watergate and government espionage were discussed. NYC chapter recommended an article on the economic background of Watergate called 'The World Behind Watergate' by Kirkpatrick Sale in "New York Review of Books" May 3, 1973. It was suggested that Watergate and Gainesville always be discussed in the context of one another. Efforts by some groups to launch

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION,
REGIONAL MEETING, ALBANY, NEW YORK
JUNE 9 & 10, 1973

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

page 3

an impeach Nixon campaign were discussed.

****Proposed - We don't support impeachment but support class action suits initiated in each community declaring the manipulation and subversion of the presidential election of 1972 illegal and treasonous and therefore that the election be nullified. passed unanimously**

NYC Chapter will check on the details of such a suit and also on the possibility of getting 'De-elect the President' bumper stickers.

5. PCPJ DEMONSTRATION WASH D.C. JUNE 16:

PCPJ will march to Congress via the Watergate complex, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the IRS, the White House and the Depts. of Labor and Justice. The demonstration has been endorsed by the NYC chapter. Interested members should contact them for information.

Discussion centered around the contradictions between large multi-issue demonstrations and local organizing efforts. A consensus was that PCPJ was not cognizant of actual political needs in its policies.

6. NYS JR. ROTC BILL:

It was decided that no proposals could be passed concerning the bill because of a lack of concrete knowledge as to its specifics. However, it was recognized as a major issue confronting us and every chapter is urged to take steps against it. On a regional and chapter level, VVAW/WSO should contact Teacher's Unions, PTA's, try for speaking gigs in schools, media exposure, leafletting aimed at students, etc. Alliances with concerned community groups could be formed around this issue. The bill is #1399 in the Senate and #1839 in the Assembly. It has been passed, but apparently not signed yet. Further info will be coming from the RO.

7. AMNESTY:

See National VVAW/WSO newsletter #7 (June 5) for latest details on participation in amnesty efforts in this country and with exile groups.

****Proposed - We adopt National position paper on amnesty with changes as listed on last page of National newsletter #7. passed unanimously**

If any chapter needs a copy of this paper, contact the RO.

****Proposed each chapter and RO send letter of support to each of the eight enlisted ex-POW's charged by a POW commander with misconduct. Also a letter of support for them to local papers. (address enc#2) passed unanimously**

8. CONTINUATION OF WAR IN SE ASIA:

It is suggested that each chapter continue its educational work with in their areas as best they can on this subject. It should be tied into such subjects as Watergate and the misuse of Presidential power, inflation and energy 'crisis', Gainesville, Thieu's political prisoners, etc. for maximum effect. Because people don't see it in the headlines doesn't mean it's ceased to exist.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9. WINTER SOLDIER IMPLEMENTATION:

The discussion centered on local implementation of VVAW/WSO, the relationship of vet's rights issues to larger VVAW/WSO structure, possible meanings of identifying with revolutionary war symbols, and relationship of individuals attracted to single VVAW/WSO activities or areas with the 10 national objectives.

**Proposed - Design from Buffalo chapter for new VVAW/WSO button showing rifle w/ helmet as in current button superimposed on pine tree be endorsed by region and sent to National office and all regions for approval, feedback and/or competition, and that, in addition, 'Winter Soldier' publish it in an upcoming issue. passed unanimously

Chapters in this region will also receive copies when the mailing is made. In addition, the quote from which the phrase Winter Soldier comes follows. This may help in recruitment efforts by chapters:

These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.

Tom Paine, 'The American Crisis'

10. NEW BUSINESS:

The Fellowship of Reconciliation/Catholic Peace Fellowship is possibly planning state and national speaking tours on the subjects of amnesty and counter-military work.

**Proposed - 1) They be urged to contact local VVAW/WSO wherever they speak to include a veteran as speaker, 2) a list of NY/NNJ local chapters and National regional coordinators be furnished them to facilitate contact, and 3) information be sent to National Office for possible assistance there. passed unanimously

The continuation of the military draft was discussed. All chapters and members should be advised that the Selective Service System is still functioning as always, even if it is not drafting at this time. The contradictions between opposing the draft and the inherent dangers of an all volunteer military were discussed. This might be a useful PE topic for chapters to deal with. Feedback appreciated.

The effect of hosting a Regional meeting on the local chapter was discussed. Ways to help out chapters with the additional people there were considered.

**Proposed - At each Regional meeting, amount of business and weather permitting, delegates will sell 'Winter Soldier' for 1 to 2 hours on Saturday afternoon. Local chapters will preselect likely areas to sell papers in and RO will supply papers. Money collected will, after postage costs to RO, be split 50/50 between RO and host chapter. passed unanimously

11. NEXT REGIONAL MEETING:

Next meeting will be August 3 and 4. It may be in Gainesville if the demos last that long, but will probably be in the central part of the state. Chapters will be notified.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION,
REGIONAL MEETING, ALBANY, NEW YORK
JUNE 9 & 10, 1973

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

page 5

12. CRITICISM:

A productive discussion was held concerning all delegates' lack of responsibility towards meeting schedules, host institutions, and portions of the 10 objectives of VVAW/WSO.

Mike Mazetti and Bob Oeser were complimented for providing us with Sat's supper and it was suggested that more collective efforts along these lines be urged at upcoming meetings.

Although the meeting was not heavily attended, sessions went smoothly and much information was passed. Also, there was a cohesiveness not always seen in the past.

PLUG:

Chapters or individuals might want to pick up on a book that just came out called "Home From the War: Vietnam Veterans Neither Victims nor Executioners." It's by Robert Jay Lifton and much of it is based on his association with the NYC chapter rap groups. Cost is \$8.95 on Simon and Schuster.

ENC#2:

There's enough space left on this stencil, so here are addresses of eight ex-POW's.

SSG John A. Young
302 E. Belvedere
Grayslake, Ill 60030

Sp4 Michael Branch
2302 Wilson Road.
Highland Heights, KY 41076

SSG Robert P. Chenoweth
c/o Crown
7227 SE Flavel St.
Portland, Oregon 97206

SSG James A. Daly Jr.
532 Madison St.
Brooklyn, NY 11224

Sgt Abel L. Kavanaugh *6/27*
7340 N. Dakin St. #B-308
Westminster, Colo 80030

SSG King David Rayford Jr.
c/o Lovie May Radford
3547 S. Federal
Chicago, Ill 60609

SSG Alphonso Ray Riate
6075 Priory St.
Bell Gardens, Cal 90201

Pvt. Frederick L. Elbert Jr.
471 Mayflower
Brentwood, NY 11717

SAILOR ACQUITTED IN SABOTAGE OF CARRIER:

San Francisco, June 12 - Pat Chenoweth, accused by the Navy of committing \$980,000 of damage to the Ranger and delaying its departure to Vietnam by three and a half months, was acquitted after a six day court martial. The evidence against Pat was hearsay and the Navy had tried to hold the court martial in the Philippines to insure a conviction. Besides the incident Pat was charged with, the proceedings revealed that two dozen other acts of sabotage took place on the Ranger in a five month period of 1972. He was refused bail from the beginning and spent ten and a half months in the brig.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION,
REGIONAL MEETING, ALBANY, NEW YORK
JUNE 9 & 10, 1973

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADDITIONS TO GAINESVILLE FACT SHEET:

Fact - John Mitchell, when called upon to testify in pre-trial hearings by the Gainesville defense, claimed he had no "recollection" of ever ordering wiretaps on the 8 defendants and other VVAW/WSO members. The judge would not allow the defense to question him on any other topic. Mitchell's supporters now state that he's suffered two minor strokes recently and is having a little trouble with his memory. John's the one who told reporters, after Nixon first took office, to "watch what we do, not what we say." We're watching.

Fact - The office of a Gainesville defense attorney was broken into last year, as were the offices of lawyers for the Harrisburg defendants, the Chicago Weatherman, the Black Panthers, the Seattle 7, and others, apparently by members of the White House's 'plumbers'. In another incident, a Gainesville defense lawyer, flying to Florida, had his briefcase 'misplaced' after airline officials refused to allow him to take it aboard the plane as carry-on baggage. A few days later, it was returned with its contents in a different order. Sounds like a conspiracy.

Trial has been moved to July 31st.

Demos will be 7/31 - 8/1

Plan accordingly

7
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION,
REGIONAL MEETING, ALBANY, NEW YORK
JUNE 9 & 10, 1973

THE GAINESVILLE 8

There is a conspiracy underway in our country. It is a cynical attempt by a small group of men to advance their own interests- and the interests of their backers- by a deliberate subversion of the American political process. Bit by bit, it is becoming known. The pattern is emerging. It's core is Watergate, but it spans all of Nixon's time in office and involves people from coast to coast. Now it will focus in Gainesville, Florida.

On July 17th, the government will start the trial of the Gainesville 8 on charges of conspiring to violently disrupt the 1972 Republican National Convention. All are members of Vietnam Era Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization. Seven of them served honorably in Vietnam. They were corpsmen, door gunners, artillery FO's, tank crewmen and intelligence specialists. One was an officer. They were indicted for doing no more than seeking to tell the truth about what really went on in Vietnam- truth the government is determined to suppress. Here are the facts behind the trial of the Gainesville 8:

FACT- James McCord's recent senate testimony reveals that the government is attempting to portray VVAW/WSO as a violence-prone group of dangerous radicals. By this, they seek to 'justify' the Watergate break-in and the rest of their political espionage. If VVAW is dangerous, it is because the truth is dangerous.



FACT- The government's case rests on the testimony of one William

Lemmer, an ex-paratrooper with severe psychiatric problems. He is just as much a casualty of the war as if he had been struck by a bullet. Knowing of his problems, the FBI tracked him down, set him up to be busted and then turned him against his brothers. The FBI skillfully played on his paranoia and nightmares to turn him into both an informer and a provocateur. Most of the violence mentioned in the indictments was proposed by Lemmer and rejected by the defendants.

FACT- Pablo Manuel Fernandez, an associate of two of the Watergate criminals, approached some of the Gainesville vets and offered to sell them weapons. At the time, he was on the payroll of the Miami police and the FBI. Fernandez was told that the vets would be used for the purpose of "embarrassing the Democrats." One of the heaviest counts the Gainesville brothers face is a charge of attempting to acquire weapons based on this incident.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION,
REGIONAL MEETING, ALBANY, NEW YORK
JUNE 9 & 10, 1973**

CONFIDENTIAL

FACT- The federal prosecution team in the trial is led by Guy Goodwin. He personally handled the Chicago and Harrisburg conspiracy cases. He works in the Justice Department's Internal Security Division- the heart of Nixon's dirty tricks activity. When the indictments were prepared, his boss was Asst. Attorney General Robert Mardian, a right-wing fanatic who even J. Edgar Hoover distrusted. Shortly after that, Mardian took a position on the Committee to Re-elect the President under his friend John Mitchell.

FACT- The government deliberately tried to push VVAW/Winter Soldier into violence during the conventions. Yet, our demonstrations there- as all of our activities- were marked by a spirit of discipline and unity. We stand on our record as a non-violent anti-war group.

FACT- Perhaps the most outrageous aspect of the government's Gainesville case is the attempt to make the public believe that a small group of anti-war veterans would attack the Miami police, the Florida State Highway Patrol, the National Guard, the 82nd Airborne Division and the Marines with slingshots, crossbows and fried marbles. Rarely has the government's contempt for the intelligence of the American people been so clearly shown.

In order for the government to effectively disrupt the anti-war movement, it was not essential for them to win in court. The conspiracy laws make it possible for them to charge people when no crimes have actually been committed. The government has cynically used these laws to discredit their political opposition, to tie them up in lengthy and complex court proceedings, and to create an atmosphere of paranoia in the country. Even when acquitted, defendants are kept from doing more important work and their supporters are tied up in fund-raising and defense work. Whatever the verdict, the government has already accomplished this with the Gainesville 8. This case is different, however. Since the Watergate disclosures, Nixon's cronies will fight like cornered rats to get a conviction in order to vindicate themselves and to justify their subversion and distortion of justice. They cannot be allowed to continue their lies and deceptions.

What can be done? A local defense effort is underway. In addition, there will be a week of nationally-aimed demonstrations in Gainesville the week the trial starts. Funds and assistance are needed. If you can help, contact the VVAW/Winter Soldier storefront at 363 Connecticut St., or send donations to P.O. Box 902 Ellicott Station, Buffalo 14205. Now is not the time for cynicism or apathy. Gainesville may well be the most important conspiracy case yet to be tried. Join the people's conspiracy for the Gainesville 8 and commit the crime of spreading the truth.



CONFIDENTIAL

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION,
REGIONAL MEETING, ALBANY, NEW YORK,
JUNE 9 & 10, 1973

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

EM/FJW

NR007 CODED

7:55 PM NITEL 7/20/73 TJJ

TO: DIRECTOR (100-448092)

JACKSONVILLE

FROM: [REDACTED] (P)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

b7D
HA
0

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR / WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
(UUAW / WSO); IS - RA.

RE BUTEL DATED 7/20/73 AND [REDACTED] TELCALL TO JACKSONVILLE, 7/20/73.

b7D

[REDACTED] CONTACTED INSTANT DATE AND APPRAISED OF FOLLOWING:
CONFIDENTIAL NUMBER, AGENT AND ALTERNATE TO BE CONTACTED IN EVENT
SOURCE RECEIVES INFO OF VIOLENCE TO OCCUR AT GAINESVILLE. ADVISED
TO REFRAIN FROM PARTICIPATING IN ANY DEMONSTRATIONS AND IF ARRESTED
NOT TO CONTACT OFFICE. ADVISED TO [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

UPON RETURN OF SOURCE TO [REDACTED] HE WILL BE DEBRIEFED AND
RESULTS FURNISHED AS PREVIOUSLY INSTRUCTED.

100-448092-299

END.

VAE FBIHQ

10 JUL 24 1973

ACK FOR THREE HOLD

10-2006-201973 9/4/95 sp6 by WA

5-10

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NR007 CODE
7:46PM NITEL 7/17/73 LSK
TO DIRECTOR (100-448092)
JACKSONVILLE
FROM [REDACTED] (P) 2 PAGES

JUL 17 1973
TELETYPE

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Mr. Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Holmes _____
- Mr. Gandy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Parsons _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Bishop _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Mr. Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Holmes _____
- Mr. Gandy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Parsons _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Bishop _____

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
(VVAV/WSO); IS - RA

RE NITEL TO BUREAU, 7/13/73; BUTEL TO [REDACTED] 7/16/73.

FOR INFO OF BUREAU AND JACKSONVILLE, [REDACTED] WAS RECONTACTED, INSTANT DATE, AND HE ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

[REDACTED] VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAV) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TO GAINSVILLE, AND [REDACTED]

IN PREVIOUS EXCURSIONS OF THIS NATURE. IN VIEW OF HIS COMMITMENT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE

REC 10 100-448092-2996

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/95 BY [signature]

54 JUL 26 1973

6 JUL 28 1973

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b7C
b7D
[Handwritten notes and initials]

JMC

b7D

EM/FJD

[Handwritten initials]

b7C
b7D

b7D

PAGE TWO

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

SOURCE WAS APPRISED OF THE FACT THE JUDGE AT THE GAINSVILLE TRIAL HAS ISSUED STATEMENTS TO THE EFFECT ANYONE DEMONSTRATING WOULD BE ARRESTED AND HELD IN CONTEMPT OF COURT. IN THE EVENT SOURCE SHOULD BE ARRESTED, HE HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED NOT TO CONTACT ANY FBI OFFICE, BUT WILL HAVE TO COMPLY WITH THE SITUATION.

SOURCE'S STOTAL EXPENSES OF 358 DOLLARS AND 27 CENTS, AS PREVIOUSLY STATED IN RE [REDACTED] NITEL, ARE STILL VALID. b7D

DUE TO SOURCE'S SENSITIVE POSITION AND SITUATION, HE HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED NOT TO CONTACT THE JACKSONVILLE OFFICE UNLESS IT IS AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY, WHICH WOULD INVOLVE RECEIVING INFORMATION REGARDING POSSIBLE ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

b2a190

AS PREVIOUSLY STATED, SOURCE WILL BE OUT OF CONTACT AS OF [REDACTED] SOURCE HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH THIS OFFICE UNTIL [REDACTED]

END

VAE FBIHQ

ASK FOR [REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN DIEGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN DIEGO	DATE 7/20/73	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/1/73 - 7/20/73
TITLE OF CASE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] b7c	TYPED BY lpo
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - RA	

REFERENCE: San Diego report of SA [REDACTED] 1/23/73

-p*-

ADMINISTRATIVE

Two copies of an FD 376 are attached to the Bureau copies of this report.

Copies of this report are being disseminated locally to Naval Investigative Service Office and United States Secret Service in view of their interest in VVAW members and the fact that [REDACTED] is a member of the United States Navy.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observing the demonstration on April 3, 1973, were SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

- COPIES MADE:
- 5 - Bureau (100-448092) (RM)
 - 1 - U. S. Secret Service, San Diego (RM)
 - 1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)
 - 1 - Los Angeles (100-77703) (Info) (RM)
 - 2 - San Diego (100-16820)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-448092-2997

17 JUL 25 1973

REC-89
EX-104

b7c

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	ISSS	ISS	SLU
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	7/31/73		
How Fwd.	FD-376	0-6	0-6
By	JPK/b		

Notations

FIVE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE **4/4/95** BY **SP6 BJA/UA**

54 AUG 5 1973
906 DB

SD 100-16820

The identities of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are known to the Bureau. b7c

The following individuals mentioned in this report have been investigated and did not meet the ADEX criteria:

[REDACTED]

b7c

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>
b2 b7D [REDACTED] is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] (EXTREMIST)	[REDACTED]

This case is being placed in pending inactive status and will be reopened in six months for submission of a supplemental report on the activities of the VVAW.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - United States Secret Service, San Diego (RM)
1 - Naval Investigative Service Office, San Diego (RM)

Report of: SA [REDACTED] ^{b7c} Office: SAN DIEGO
Date: July 20, 1973

Field Office File #: SD 100-16820 Bureau File #: 100-448092

Title: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

Synopsis: History, background and activities set forth. Affiliation with other organizations established. Activities in connection with VVAW sponsored "Post Vietnam Syndrome" program described. Anti-war demonstration activities set forth.

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DETAILS:

The VVAW is a national veterans organization with a national office located at 25 West 26th Street, New York City. Its first published objective is "to demand an immediate cessation of fighting and a withdrawal of all American troops from Indochina".

Post Vietnam Syndrome (PVS) is a VVAW-sponsored program to provide advice, counsel, and other forms of rehabilitative assistance to Vietnam returnees who encounter difficulties in the transition from military to civilian life.

I. LEADERSHIP

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are currently considered to be the leaders of the VVAW Chapter at San Diego, California.

OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[REDACTED] (b2, b7D), May 9, 1973)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/9/95 BY SP6/sgm/ab

II. AFFILIATION WITH OTHER SUBVERSIVE GROUPS

b7c
The San Diego Chapter of the VVAW was represented at a planning meeting for an Inauguration Day demonstration to be held in San Diego, California, on January 20, 1973. This meeting was held at 2143 Market Street, San Diego, California, January 15, 1973, and was attended by [redacted] and [redacted] of the VVAW. Other groups represented at this meeting were the Indochina Peace Campaign (IPC) and the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC). Following this meeting, [redacted] of the VVAW, stated that he was upset because the meeting had been dominated by the [redacted]. [redacted] referred to the [redacted] present as [redacted] and stated there was a definite division in San Diego between the [redacted] and other so-called revolutionary groups. [redacted] described the San Diego VVAW membership as a small group of passive activists. He stated the reason the VVAW Chapter in San Diego is so small is because they have used the facilities of the Center for Servicemen's Rights (CSR) in the past and have been manipulated by the "MAOists" who are in charge of the CSR. [redacted] indicated that he and [redacted] would be going to Orange County on January 20, 1973, to attend a demonstration there. [redacted] stated he is disgusted with the peace movement in San Diego and would no longer participate in any more of their planning meetings. He stated the San Diego VVAW plans to attempt to keep the VVAW and the "Post Vietnam Syndrome" (PVS) program separate. He stated they want to keep the "PVS" nonpolitical.

b2
b7D [redacted]; January 16, 1973)

The Indochina Peace Campaign is a national effort to reorganize anti-Vietnam war groups and individuals to demonstrate against the war in Vietnam.

The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) is controlled by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and its youth affiliate, Young Socialist Alliance. SMC initiates and supports public demonstrations against the war in Southeast Asia.

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The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Center for Servicemen's Rights is an office furnishing headquarters space for the Pacific Counseling Service at 820 Fifth Avenue, San Diego, California.

Pacific Counseling Service (PCS) is a group of men and women, including ex-GI's, draft resisters, and clergy, who concentrate on building maximum support for the maximum number of anti-war GI's. The first office opened in Monterey, California, and the need for counseling has forced an expansion into six strategic locations which have helped secure conscientious objector and other kinds of discharges for over 500 GI's, and have furnished educational materials, on-base work, and leafleting for thousands more. An office of PCS has been established in Japan.

Source stated that the San Diego Chapter of the VVAW has had affiliations with the following groups and factions in the San Diego area during the period January, through April, 1973:

Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)
Black Servicemen's Caucus (BSC)
Socialist Workers Party (SWP)
Center for Radical Economics (CRE)
The Door newspaper
The OB Rag newspaper
The North Star newspaper

b2
b7D

██████████ May 9, 1973)

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer" as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization".

b7c The Black Servicemen's Caucus (BSC) was formed in June, 1971, at Long Beach, California, but moved to San Diego, California, in January, 1972, when the principal organizer and leader, [REDACTED], a Navy enlisted man, was [REDACTED] from [REDACTED]. After [REDACTED] was discharged and left San Diego in June, 1972, the BSC at San Diego continued for awhile under a mixed leadership of civilians and military. Objectives of the BSC were set out in ten "demands" which called for an end to the exploitation of and discrimination against blacks, in both the civilian community and the military services. The BSC at San Diego became inactive in the spring of 1973. While active, the membership of the BSC was estimated at no more than a dozen individuals.

The Center for Radical Economics (CRE) was organized off-campus near California State University at San Diego, to present an alternate approach to economics for CSUSD students. In addition, the organization claims to be investigating certain interests of the Chancellor of the California State Colleges and Universities and several aspects of this country's involvement in the Indochina war.

The San Diego Door is a middle-of-the-road underground newspaper published at San Diego presenting an anti-establishment and anti-law enforcement viewpoint. Circulation is 1500 and financing is through advertising and sale.

The Ocean Beach Rag is a Marxist-Leninist-Maoist oriented underground newspaper published in San Diego and dedicated to anti-war and anti-law enforcement principles. The paper has no regular circulation.

The North Star is a student newspaper at the University of California at San Diego at La Jolla

officially registered by the UCSD Communication Board, which represents an anti-establishment anti-military and anti-law enforcement viewpoint.

III. ESTABLISHED MEMBERSHIP

b7c Source advised that active membership consists of [redacted] members including [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] is the apparent leader and chief organizer for the San Diego Chapter of the VVAW.

[redacted] February 20, 1973) b2 b7D

The San Diego Chapter has seven active members. Their main project at the present time is the establishment of a "PVS" program. Other than this program, the San Diego Chapter does not appear to be an active or strong chapter.

b2 b7D [redacted] February 20, 1973)

b7c [redacted] and [redacted] have left the San Diego area for the State of Oregon, where they will reside on a permanent basis. They left San Diego about the second week in April, 1973, and plan to work on a farm in Oregon owned by [redacted] apparently [redacted] at Mesa College. [redacted]

[redacted] April 26, 1973) b2 b7D

IV. FINANCES

The San Diego Chapter of the VVAW maintains a bank account at Security Pacific Bank, Mission Bay Branch, San Diego, and has no regular source of funds, other than that obtained from members and public donations. An initiation fee of \$1.00 is payable by members upon joining the VVAW and dues of \$.50 are payable weekly.

[redacted], May 9, 1973) b2 b7D

V. PROPENSITY FOR VIOLENCE

Source advised that under the leadership of [REDACTED], the San Diego chapter of the VVAW appears to have no propensity for violence, having been formed for non-violent opposition to the Vietnam War. b7c

[REDACTED] May 9, 1973) b2
b7D

b7c [REDACTED] stated that he believes the VVAW should be a completely non-violent organization.

[REDACTED] January 31, 1973) b2
b7D

VI. PUBLICATIONS

The San Diego Chapter of the VVAW has no known publications.

[REDACTED], May 9, 1973) b2
b7D

VII. ACTIVITIES

A. Location of Activities

When the VVAW was established in San Diego in approximately September, 1971, it was headquartered in the Ocean Beach area of San Diego. For economic reasons, the VVAW began to share office space with the Center for Servicemen's Rights (CSR) at 827 Fifth Avenue, San Diego. However, because the veterans, especially [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], felt the CSR was espousing a strict MAOist line and was attempting to co-opt the VVAW, they decided to withdraw their affiliation with CSR. During the past several months the VVAW in San Diego has been a separate entity and has held its meetings at the home of [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] Street, [REDACTED] California. b7c

[REDACTED] February 17, 1973) b2
b7D

A weekly meeting of the San Diego Chapter of the VVAW was held at the new "PVS" center, 3690 Mission Boulevard, San Diego, California, on February 10, 1973.

[REDACTED] February 14, 1973) b2
b7D

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On March 17, 1973, a meeting of the San Diego Chapter of the VVAW was held at 5071 College Avenue, San Diego, California.

b2
b7D) [REDACTED] March 21, 1973)

A sub-regional meeting of the Southern California Chapters of the VVAW was held at 621 4th Avenue, San Diego, California, on March 4, 1973.

b2
b7D) [REDACTED] March 7, 1973)

b7C At a "PVS" meeting held at 3690 Mission Boulevard, San Diego, California, on May 3, 1973, [REDACTED] stated that from now on the "PVS" meetings will be held on Wednesday afternoons directly following the "PVS" counseling sessions held at the Veterans Administration Hospital in La Jolla, California. [REDACTED] stated that the VVAW meetings will be held simultaneously with the "PVS" meetings.

b2
b7D) [REDACTED], May 9, 1973)

B. Connections with the National VVAW

b7C [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were in [REDACTED] California, to meet with regional officers of the VVAW for the probable purpose of planning a regional conference to be held during the month of February, 1973. [REDACTED] is a sub-regional director of the VVAW.

b2
b7D) [REDACTED] January 29, 1973)

b7C At a regional conference of the VVAW held at the University of California at Santa Barbara (UCSB), Santa Barbara, California, on February 16, to 18, 1973, the San Diego Chapter of the VVAW was represented by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The San Diego Chapter was identified as having seven active members, their main project at the present time being the establishment of a "PVS" program. Other than this program, San Diego does not appear to be an active or strong chapter.

b2
b7D) [REDACTED] February 20, 1973)

b7c At a "PVS" meeting held at 3690 Mission Boulevard, San Diego, California, on May 3, 1973, [REDACTED] gave a brief report concerning his trip to St. Louis from which he recently returned. While in St. Louis, he attended a National Planning Conference on the emotional needs of Vietnam era veterans. This conference was held at Concordia Seminary, 801 De Mun Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

b2
b7D [REDACTED], May 9, 1973)

C. Demonstrations and Rallies

b7c [REDACTED] was identified as one of the chief organizers on the campus of California State University at San Diego (CSUSD) for the anti-war and anti-NIXON inaugural demonstration scheduled for Horton Plaza and Balboa Park in San Diego on January 20, 1973.

b2
b7D [REDACTED] January 9, 1973)

b7c [REDACTED] along with other members of the VVAW, were in attendance at the main gate of the 32nd Street Naval Station, San Diego, California, on February 1, 1973, for the purpose of picketing in support of USS Kitty Hawk defendants, crewmen of the USS Kitty Hawk aircraft carrier, who were scheduled to appear at a military trial on that date. Leaflets in support of the defendants were passed out and anti-military songs were sung. Those present then attended the morning session of the trial of one of the defendants. [REDACTED] referred to the trial as a white-wash of the Navy's racial injustice.

b2
b7D [REDACTED] February 7, 1973)

On April 3, 1973, Special Agents of the FBI observed a demonstration protesting the visit of President NGUYEN VAN THIEU of the Republic of South Vietnam to Balboa Naval Hospital, San Diego, California. Individuals representing the San Diego Chapter of the VVAW were observed to be present at this demonstration.

D. Routine Activities

b7c [REDACTED] acted as the speaker for the San Diego Chapter of the VVAW at a Resources Workshop,

b7c sponsored by the VVAW and held at 621 4th Avenue, San Diego, California, on January 23, 1973. [redacted] explained that the purpose of the workshop was to allow the VVAW to explain its proposed "Post Vietnam Syndrome" program to those in attendance and to enlist the support of those who may be interested in lending assistance to the program. After the workshop it was revealed that [redacted] was planning to go to Berkeley, California, the following weekend to attend a planning meeting regarding a regional VVAW meeting to be held at an unknown location sometime in February, 1973.

b2
b7D [redacted], January 24, 1973)

b7c At a weekly meeting of the San Diego Chapter of the VVAW held at 3356 Neosho Place, San Diego, California, on February 3, 1973, [redacted] announced that the next VVAW Regional Conference will be held in Santa Barbara, California, on February 16, 17, and 18, 1973, but it was not yet known for certain which San Diego VVAW members would be represented at the Regional Conference at Santa Barbara.

b2
b7D [redacted], February 7, 1973)

b7c Source advised that during the afternoon of February 9, 1973, [redacted] and [redacted] met with [redacted] of radio station KPRI to discuss the possibility of KPRI sponsoring a radiothon for the "PVS" sometime during the month of April, 1973. [redacted] is the [redacted] of KPRI. [redacted] was very much concerned that this effort be conducted on a completely legitimate and legal basis. Source advised the San Diego VVAW is having a really hard time trying to implement their "PVS" program because of its limited membership.

b2
b7D [redacted], February 12, 1973)

b7c At a weekly meeting of the VVAW held at 3690 Mission Boulevard, San Diego, California, on February 10, 1973, a discussion was held concerning the possibility of establishing chapter committees in the San Diego VVAW rather than electing officers. [redacted] and [redacted] argued in favor of having officers while [redacted] and [redacted] expressed their support of having committees.

b2
b7D [redacted], February 14, 1973)

b7c During the afternoon of March 14, 1973, [redacted] were present at the [redacted] San Diego, California. It was decided that from now on the "PVS" rap sessions will be held at the Veterans Administration Hospital every Wednesday at 4:30 p.m. It was disclosed that at the present time, the new "PVS" center in San Diego is in desperate condition because of a lack of funds and because the lack of personnel needed to staff the "PVS" center.

b2
b7D

[redacted] March 15, 1973)

b7c At a "PVS" progress meeting held at 621 4th Avenue, San Diego, California, on February 27, 1973, [redacted] stated that he was scheduled to meet with representatives of the Veterans Administration on March 1, 1973, to discuss a recent article which appeared in the San Diego Union newspaper. He further stated the VVAW in encountering numerous problems in trying to raise funds for "PVS" as well as securing volunteers to assist in staffing the "PVS" center. He said that to date, very few veterans, outside of VVAW members have expressed an interest in "PVS" in San Diego.

b2
b7D

[redacted] February 28, 1973)

b7c At a weekly meeting of the VVAW held at 3690 Mission Boulevard, San Diego, California, on March 25, 1973, [redacted] stated that he had gone to a VVAW Regional Steering Committee meeting which was held in Orange County the previous day, March 24, 1973. He stated the main topic of the session during this meeting was the forthcoming demonstration against President NIXON and South Vietnamese President THIEU which will be held in San Clemente, California, on April 1, and 2, 1973. [redacted] also stated that the demonstration organizers apparently have good rapport with the Orange County Police and few problems are expected during the demonstration. [redacted] announced that the VVAW National Convention will begin on an unknown date sometime in the latter part of April, 1973, and will be held at an as yet unknown location in New Mexico, and will consist of a five day "camp out". To be eligible to attend this convention an individual must either be a regional officer or an

SD 100-16820

alternate and must receive an invitation to attend the convention.

b2
b7D [redacted] March 26, 1973)

b7C At a "PVS" meeting held at the Veterans Administration Hospital in La Jolla, California, on March 21, 1973, source advised there are indications that the San Diego chapter of the VVAW may fold. [redacted] is getting disgusted with the VVAW and [redacted] is losing interest in the organization. The future of the San Diego Chapter of the VVAW will be decided at later meetings.

b2
b7D [redacted] March 23, 1973)

b7C At a "PVS" meeting held 3690 Mission Boulevard, San Diego, California, on May 3, 1973, [redacted] gave a brief report concerning his trip to St. Louis from which he recently returned. While in St. Louis, he attended a National Planning Conference on the emotional needs of Vietnam era veterans. This conference was held at Concordia Seminary, 801 De Mun Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. It was announced that from now on the "PVS" meetings will be held on Wednesday afternoons directly following the "PVS" counseling sessions held at the Veterans Administration Hospital in La Jolla, California. [redacted] that the VVAW meetings will be held simultaneously with the "PVS" meetings.

b2
b7D [redacted] May 9, 1973)



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Diego, California

July 20, 1973

Title VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER,
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Character INTERNAL SECURITY -
REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

Reference San Diego report of [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed
in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 7/24/73

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-31431) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)
IS - Subversive

Re Cleveland airtel, 3/28/73, concerning the suit brought by the ACLU on behalf of the VVAW at Kent State University (KSU) against KSU.

For the information of the Bureau, this case is still not at issue.

On July 13, 1973 a memorandum opinion of Judge LAMBROS overruled the motion of the defendants (KSU) to dismiss the suit. Apparently the motion to dismiss also attacked the appropriateness of the suit to a class action, because the court order also deferred ruling on class action issue until discovery has been completed.

Bureau Headquarters will be advised of further developments.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Cleveland

DLW:cmv
(3)

4/4/95
51586/95

EX-109

REC-37 100-448092-2998

258
55 JUL 30 1973

[Redacted area]



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CODE

TELETYPE

NITEL

TO SAC KANSAS CITY [REDACTED] (C) b1

FROM DIRECTOR FBI [REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] SM - VVAV. (C)

REURTEL 7/23/73.

7/24/73

[REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1 - 100-448092 (VVAV)

WNP:crk
(5)

4/4/95
CLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED]
DECLASSIFY ON: [REDACTED]
296093-081

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/2008 BY [REDACTED]

NOT RECORDED
187 JUL 27 1973

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

84 JUL 31 1973

ORIGINAL FILED IN [REDACTED]

TELETYPE TO KANSAS CITY

[REDACTED]

(c)

b1

X

b1

[REDACTED]

(c)

b1

(c)

TELETYPE TO KANSAS CITY

[REDACTED]

(c) b1

CONFIDENTIAL X

NOTE:

b1

[REDACTED]

(c)

3 - X

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 25 1973

TELETYPE

NR 025 LA PLAIN
633PM NITEL 7/25/73 LDM
TO DIRECTOR (100-448092)
JACKSONVILLE

FROM [REDACTED] (P)

ESAY/MS/E

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW), IS - RA.

b7c

ON 7/24/73, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] AREA VVAW LEADER MADE A STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT THE NATIONAL OFFICE IN CHICAGO IS OF THE OPINION THAT THERE IS AN INFORMANT AMONG THE GAINSVILLE EIGHT.

b7D

[REDACTED]

SOURCE UNABLE TO FURTHER ADVISE.

END

HOLD

REC-22

100-448092-2999

EX-103

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/95 BY SP/BJG/UP

18 JUL 26 1973

5-729

57 AUG 2 1973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 25 1973

TELETYPE

NR 009 KC CODE

1000 PM 7/25/73 NITEL JAW

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Barnes	_____
Mr. Bowers	_____
Mr. Herington	_____
Mr. Conroy	_____
Mr. Mintz	_____
Mr. Eardley	_____
Mrs. Hogan	_____

TO: DIRECTOR: INTD
FROM: KANSAS CITY (100-NEW)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR
(VVAW) DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF GAINESVILLE
DEFENDANTS, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 7/31/73.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST AND WHO IS ACQUAINTED WITH VVAW ACTIVITIES, HAS ADVISED THAT THE VVAW PLANS TO SPONSOR A DEMONSTRATION IN KANSAS CITY, MO., ON 7/31/73 TO PROTEST THE FORTHCOMING TRIAL OF EIGHT DEFENDANTS IN GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA. MEMBERS OF THE KC CHAPTER WILL MEET AT VVAW HEADQUARTERS, 306 W. 39TH, THIS SATURDAY, 7/28/73 TO FORMULIZE PLANS.

ADMINISTRATIVE. SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

END.

EX-109

REC 98

100-448092
~~448092~~

16 JUL 26 1973

WGM FBIHQ CLR FOR UR ONE TEL

cc-AAG Criminal Division

Attn: ISS

GCS

GCS

Litigation Unit

59 AUG 7 1973

INFORMATION
4/4/95
5-WNI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

- Mr. Laker _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Cleveland _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Gebhardt _____
- Mr. Jenkins _____
- Mr. Marshall _____
- Mr. Miller
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Mr. Thompson _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Boise _____
- Mr. Barnes _____
- Mr. Bowers _____
- Mr. Herington _____
- Mr. Conroy _____
- Mr. Miniz _____
- Mr. Eardley _____
- Mrs. Hogan _____

NR 001 CODE **b7D**
8:59 AM 7-26-73 URGENT LEB

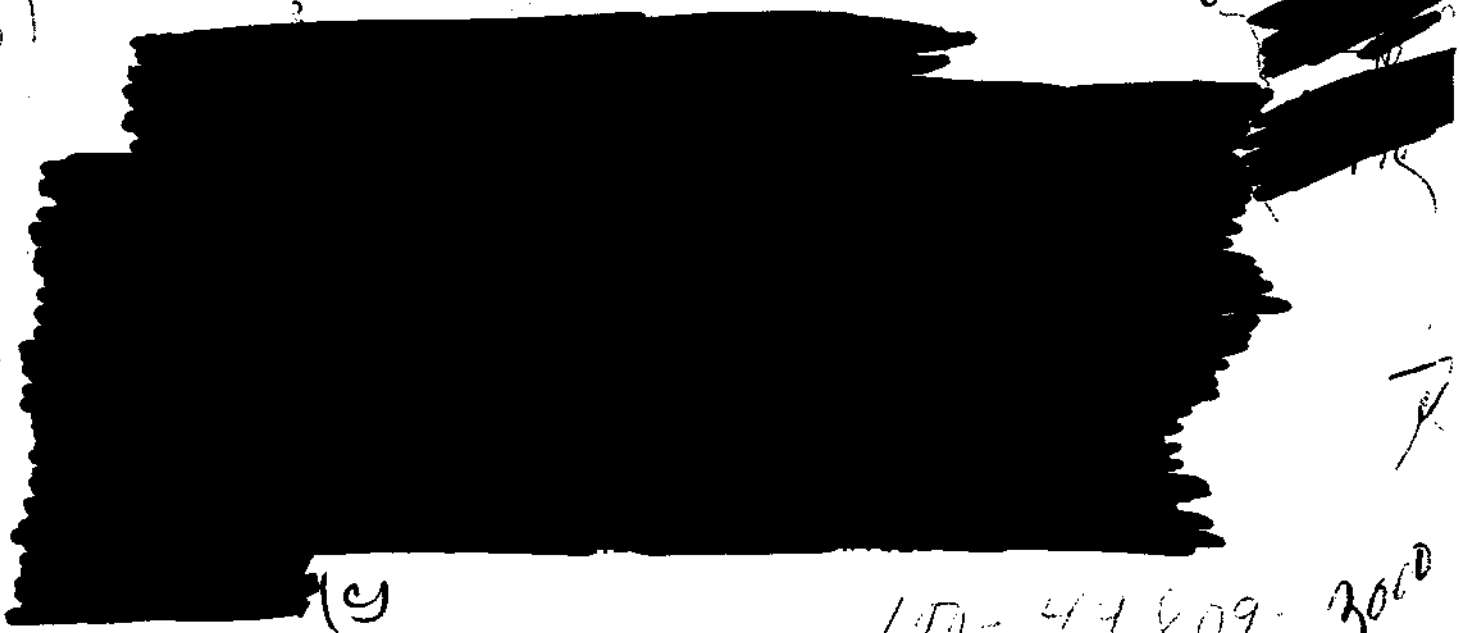
TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: INTD) (100-448092)
JACKSONVILLE

FROM  P IP

Violence Veterans Journal War
VVAW ACTIVITIES, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, 7/31-8/6/73. IS-RA.



END.

MAH FBIHQ CLR TU

REC 23

100-448092-3000

EX-103

JUL 26 1973

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *3/15* BY *315*
JUL 31 1973

4/5/95 5063/MLA
CLASSIFIED BY
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
296093

5-729

X