

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION-PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

SUBJECT: VVAW

FILE NO: HQ 100-448092

SECTION: 50

PAGES REVIEWED: 371

PAGES RELEASED: 371

REFERRALS: _____
EXEMPTIONS: b1, b2, b7C, b7D

part 2 of 2

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

b7c

SAC, Denver (100-10467)

11/6/73

Director, FBI (100-448092)

**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS - VVAW/WSO**

ReSLreport 10/12/73 captioned "VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM), St. Louis, Missouri, 8/23 - 27/73."

Referenced report set forth identities of individuals who were in attendance at NSCM, 8/23 - 27/73 at St. Louis or whose automobile was observed parked near the meeting, the occupants of which were believed to have attended the meeting.

Headquarters indices have been checked on these individuals and it has been determined that these individuals listed below have not been subjects of active investigation. Because of their attendance at NSCM, you are directed to conduct appropriate preliminary inquiries to fully identify them and to determine extent of their VVAW/WSO activity. Be guided by Bureau letter 6/2/73 which gives guidelines as to the scope of investigations to be conducted in VVAW/WSO matters. Individuals who attended NSCM should be of sufficient interest to warrant complete investigation in view of their role in shaping the policies and international contacts of the VVAW/WSO.

[Handwritten scribble]

Individuals from your area are as follows:

or

[REDACTED]

b7c

EX-111

REC-26

100-448092-3255

WNP:lm
(5)

15 NOV 7 1973

- 6. Dir. _____
- 5. Asst. Dir. _____
- 4. _____
- 3. _____
- 2. Syst. _____
- 1. Affairs _____
- Ident. & Com. _____
- Int. Inv. _____
- Lab. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Rec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Off. _____
- Phone Rm. _____

5/4/95

SP/USA WA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/2/73

FROM : SAC, [REDACTED] (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS - VVAW/WSO
(OO:CG)

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Also enclosed for other receiving offices are two copies each of LHM.

A copy of the LHM is being furnished to NIS, Charleston, S.C.

Confidential source furnishing information is [REDACTED]

The dateline of LHM is shown as Chicago to protect source since Chicago is the national headquarters for VVAW and it could reasonably be expected that most of the information from the VVAW would emanate from there.

The LHM is also being classified ~~confidential~~ to protect the source.

Information in the LHM is being furnished to the military since it identifies members of VVAW who are also in the armed forces.

Copy also being furnished to Cincinnati since information to [REDACTED] was furnished by NOSCAM office there.

- 2-Bureau (Enc. 5) ENCLOSURE
- 2-Chicago (100-50772) (Enc. 2)
- 2-Cincinnati (100-194743) (Enc. 2)
- 2-Miami (Enc. 2)
- 2-[REDACTED]

TVH:mtt
(10)

ss. Dept (2), NACV
11/15/73
eis
re/uh

17 NOV 8 1973

DOC. CLASS.

b2
b7D

5/14/73
[Handwritten notes]

b7D

b2
b7D

REC-69 100-448092-3256



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
November 2, 1973

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

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 1970-72, 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.

b7C
b7D

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], has joined the VVAW. He submitted a membership application and was sent a VVAW button and membership card. Also as a member, he will begin receiving, on a regular basis, the VVAW newspaper, "Winter Soldier" and "Camp News", a GI paper out of Chicago.

Classified By: No. 100
Exempt From DGS: Category 2
Date of Declassification: Indefinite

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 JVA
5/4/95

100-442092-3256

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED] was also furnished with the names [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] VVAW leaders and offices and advised he would
be contacted as to VVAW activities. He also was requested
to pass on names of any other GI's who displayed an
interest in the VVAW.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

BB
8/10
FROM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/2/73

FROM : SAC, [REDACTED] (P)
b7D

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS - VVAW/WSO
(OO:CG)

5/4/95
2/6/95

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b2
b7D

Confidential source furnishing information is [REDACTED]

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The LHM is also being classified ~~confidential~~ to protect source.

Information in the LHM is being furnished to the military since it identifies members of VVAW who are also in the armed forces.

Copy also being furnished to Cincinnati since information to [REDACTED] was furnished by NOSCAM office there.

b7D

- 2-Bureau (Enc. 5) ENCLOSURE
- 2-Chicago (100-50772) (Enc. 2)
- 2-Cincinnati (100-194743) (Enc. 2)
- 2-Miami (Enc. 2)
- 2-[REDACTED]
- TVH:hir
- (10)

REC-69

100-448092-3257

17 NOV 8 1973

b2
b7D

copy of [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]
11/2/73
MS
2/1/74
F. [REDACTED]

FILE
DOC. CLASS.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
November 2, 1973
Chicago, Illinois

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

DECLASSIFIED
ON 8/14/95 BY SP6 BJA/lur

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 1970-72, 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.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] was an active member with the VVAW at [REDACTED]

From a letter received from [REDACTED], he was apparently arrested on [REDACTED] for possession of narcotics, was tried and convicted and sent to a Japanese prison. His home address in the United States was [REDACTED]

b7c

Classified By: No. 100
Exempt from DGS: Category 2
Date of Declassification: Indefinite

CONFIDENTIAL

100-44209-3257

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

b7C
b7D [redacted] furnished with the name [redacted]
[redacted] VVAW leader and advised that the VVAW would
keep in contact and furnish him with VVAW literature.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/2/73

FROM : SAC, [REDACTED] (P) b7D

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS - VVAW/WSO
(OO:CG)

5/4/95

3866yua

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Also enclosed for other receiving offices are two copies each of LHM.

A copy of the LHM is being furnished to Commander, MI, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Confidential source furnishing information is [REDACTED]

b2
b7D

The dateline of LHM is shown as Chicago to protect source since Chicago is the national headquarters for VVAW and it could reasonably be expected that most of the information from the VVAW would emanate from there.

C

The LHM is also being classified ~~confidential~~ to protect source.

Information in the LHM is being furnished to the military since it identifies members of VVAW who are also in the armed forces.

Copy also being furnished to Cincinnati since information to Tampa was furnished by NOSCAM office there.

- 2-Bureau (Enc. 5) ENCLOSURE
- 2-Chicago (100-50772) (Enc. 2)
- 2-Cincinnati (100-194742) (Enc. 2)
- 2-Jacksonville (100-1745) (Enc. 2)
- 2-[REDACTED]
- TVH: [REDACTED]
- (10)

b2
b7D

REC-69 100-448092-3258

NOV 9 1973

ALSI, Dept 3, [unclear]
11/15/73
AS
RCL/jun

DOC. CLASS



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
November 2, 1973

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

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 1970-72, 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.

b7C
b7D
[REDACTED]
A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [REDACTED] Social Security Number [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has joined the VVAW. He submitted a membership application and was advised that since he was from the [REDACTED] area, his VVAW region would be [REDACTED]. He was furnished the name of the [REDACTED] VVAW leader and told that he would be contacted concerning the activities of the VVAW in [REDACTED]. He was also told he would be receiving VVAW newspapers as well as other literature on a regular basis.

Classified By: No. 100
Exempt from DGS: Category 2
Date of Declassification: Indefinite

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY
DS

100-442225-3258

CONFIDENTIAL

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

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b7D
In joining the VVAW, [REDACTED] apparently advised that he was stationed in Germany and would be there until 1976. He also apparently inquired about information on obtaining discharges other than honorable in an effort to get out of the Army. He was told that he should not attempt to obtain a dishonorable discharge because they are very difficult to have upgraded.

[REDACTED] was also furnished with additional membership applications in a VVAW packet so that he could pass them on to any other persons in his outfit that might be interested in VVAW.

[REDACTED] was also advised of the address for the Lawyers Military Defense Committee who were described as persons who could be helpful to him. Their address was furnished as: 69 Heidelberg 1, Marzgasse 7, West Germany (06221) 46582.

b7c
b7D
In membership application, [REDACTED] gave his home address as [REDACTED] telephone number [REDACTED]

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092).

DATE: 11/5/73

FROM : SAC, JACKSON (100-1882) (P)

SUBJECT: *RMK*
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST
THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER
ORGANIZATIONS
IS - VVAW/WSO
OO: CHICAGO

5/4/95 *SP6/ymr*

Re Bureau letter to Jackson, 10/17/73.

Referenced letter pointed out that (FNU) [redacted] Post Office Box [redacted] University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, 38655, listed as a member of the VVAW/WSO. *b7C*

Investigation by the Jackson Division as early as January, 1973, identified [redacted] white male, born [redacted], at [redacted] as engaging in passive anti-war activities. [redacted] his wife, [redacted] white female, born [redacted] at [redacted] again came to the attention of the Jackson Division on 4/2/73 when they were identified by [redacted] as being in attendance at the Southern Conference on World Affairs held at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, 3/30-4/1/73. *b2 b7C b7E*

The [redacted] represented themselves at this time as members of the VVAW during a workshop on the activities of the VVAW headed by JOHN KNIFFEN, one of the "Gainesville 8." KNIFFEN was accompanied by the [redacted] during the conference which was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, Highpoint, North Carolina. *b7C*

Source coverage and active investigation at Oxford, Mississippi, fails to reflect the existence of a VVAW Chapter and [redacted] who is acquainted with [redacted] has advised as late as 11/1/73 that [redacted] were not known to actively recruit members for the VVAW or distribute VVAW literature. *b2 b7C b7D*

On 10/18/73, [redacted] advised that a [redacted] and [redacted] (LNU) attended the Chicago VVAW/WSO chapter meeting 9/30/73. [redacted] (LNU) was identified as Regional Coordinator for VVAW for [redacted] and was currently *2251*

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (100-50772) (Info.) (RM)
- 2 - Jackson CS/bkh (5)



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

JN 100-1882

attending the University of Illinois. Information regarding the [redacted] change of address to Chicago verified by [redacted] and University of Mississippi records, which indicate that [redacted] and [redacted] have current address of [redacted] Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] formerly [redacted] University of Mississippi and [redacted] completed graduate work in sociology.

[redacted] is in a position to furnish information regarding VVAW activity through his association with Marxist-Leninist group in Mississippi and adjacent states.

Jackson maintaining VVAW file in pending status until it can be ascertained whether [redacted] plan to return to the State of Mississippi or whether a VVAW Regional Coordinator replacement will be made.

Investigation conducted [redacted] to be furnished Bureau and Chicago under individual caption.

b2
b7C
b7D

1 - Mr. [REDACTED] b7c

SAC, Minneapolis (100-15819)

11/7/73

Director, FBI (100-448092)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS - VVAW/WSO

ReSLreport 10/12/73 captioned "VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM), St. Louis, Missouri, 8/23 - 27/73."

Referenced report set forth identities of individuals who were in attendance at NSCM, 8/23 - 27/73 at St. Louis or whose automobile was observed parked near the meeting, the occupants of which were believed to have attended the meeting.

Headquarters indices have been checked on these individuals and it has been determined that these individuals listed below have not been subjects of active investigation. Because of their attendance at NSCM, you are directed to conduct appropriate preliminary inquiries to fully identify them and to determine extent of their VVAW/WSO activity. Be guided by Bureau letter 8/2/73 which gives guidelines as to the scope of investigations to be conducted in VVAW/WSO matters. Individuals who attended NSCM should be of sufficient interest to warrant complete investigation in view of their role in shaping the policies and international contacts of the VVAW/WSO.

Individuals from your area are as follows:

b7c [REDACTED]

EX-117

100-448092-3260

WNP:lm
(4)

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____

5/4/95 [Handwritten signature]

REC-47

700-448092-3260

NOV 14 1973 [Stamp]

FBI

Date: 10/31/73

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-50772)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS-VVAW/WSO



Re Bureau letter to Omaha, 10/15/73.

A review of the 4/5/72, VVAW/WSO Chapter list and individuals connected therewith also reflect the following name under the Northern Illinois-Iowa heading:

b7c [Redacted]
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52403
(319) 363-[Redacted]

u
Passive

Omaha should conduct appropriate preliminary inquiry regarding [Redacted] as set forth in referenced letter.

REC-69 100-448092-326

NOV 2 1973

- (2) - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Omaha (100-8410) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

3/4/95 *sp68jan*

PRW/gk
(5) **NOV 14 1973**

Approved: [Signature] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

SAC, Houston (100-12219)

11/7/73 b7c

Director, FBI (100-448092)

**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS - VVAW/WSO**

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Individuals from your area are as follows:

b7c [REDACTED]

WNP:lm
(4)

EX-111

REC-46

3262

2 NOV 8 1973

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir.: _____
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

lis
WNP

5/4/95 sp 66 ju WNP

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, Dallas (100-12222)

1 - Mr. [REDACTED] 11/7/73 b7c

Director, FBI (100-448092)

**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS - VVAW/WSO**

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Individuals from your area are as follows:

b7c [REDACTED]

REC-46

EX-110

326

WNP:lm
(4)

5/4/95 866/Jan

2 NOV 8 1973

54 NOV 1973
RUS

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

WNP

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/5/73

FROM : SAC, [REDACTED] P **b7D**

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS - VVAW/WSO
OO: CG

Re [REDACTED] airtel to the Bureau, 9/19/73;
Bureau airtel to [REDACTED], 9/27/73, and [REDACTED]
teletype to the Bureau, 10/16/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies
of a self-explanatory LHM and for each receiving office,
one (1) copy of the above enclosure, with the exception of
Chicago, receiving two (2).

LHM is being classified confidential.

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] location: 100-14635-539
and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is being given a [REDACTED] designation
to further protect his identity as the group he was with
was small and only two were from the [REDACTED] Division

- ENCLOSURE**
- 100-93203
- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM)
 - 2 - Chicago (100-50772) (Encs. 2)
 - 1 - Cincinnati (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM)
 - 1 - Norfolk (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM)
 - 2 - [REDACTED]
- VDC:cd
(9)

SS
IRS
Dep't (2) - ISS
- GCS

11/14/73
FBG/RDB
1973

56 NOV



5010-108-02

REC-88

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/95 BY [REDACTED]

NOV 9 1973



CONFIDENTIAL

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Chicago, Illinois

November 5, 1973

**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)**

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

VVAW/WSO was organized in New York City in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest the American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. VVAW/WSO engaged in various protest activities but during late 1971 demonstrated increasing militancy, culminating in December, 1971 with VVAW/WSO takeover of various American landmarks and public buildings. Information was also developed indicating that some VVAW/WSO chapters were cooperating with or infiltrated by communist-dominated groups including the Communist Party, USA, and the Socialist Workers Party. Certain VVAW/WSO leaders were quoted as telling members VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization and not "just another group of war veterans." VVAW/WSO leaders have traveled to North Vietnam and have reportedly established liaison with revolutionary or terrorist groups internationally. During July, 1972, VVAW/WSO leaders and members were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Tallahassee, for violation of Federal statutes, including conspiracy to riot during Republican National Convention, August, 1972. One of these individuals was also

*DECLASSIFIED BY SP 6/20/00
ON 5/4/99*

CONFIDENTIAL

**CLASSIFIED BY JAMES R. GRAHAM
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON INDEFINITE**

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ENCLOSURE

3264

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VVAW/WSO

indicted for possession of an unregistered explosive and incendiary device. In January, 1973, at a National Steering Committee meeting, VVAW/WSO leaders discussed programs aimed at obtaining support from or influencing active duty military personnel. They also discussed obtaining access to classified Government information to be used against U. S. interests and one leader subsequently actively engaged in such activity. There were also indications at this meeting that VVAW/WSO activists possessed the technical knowledge and training to carry out any revolutionary program proposed. In addition, information has been reported from a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, that a VVAW/WSO member previously discussed engaging in sabotage and was possibly involved in the destruction of a munitions train in Arizona. VVAW/WSO is currently headquartered in Chicago, Illinois.

The CPUSA and SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows regarding [redacted] a VVAW member from [redacted]

b2
b7C
b7D

[redacted] said the following individuals were located at the [redacted]

[redacted], New York City Chapter
[redacted], New York City Chapter
[redacted], Lawrence, Kansas

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

VVAW/WSO

b2
b7D
b7c

[redacted] said members of the National Office were concerned about the current condition of VVAW financial records as it was their belief that since President Nixon "failed to get them at Gainesville" he would be trying some other tactic to break up the VVAW: i.e. income tax evasion.

[redacted] said that the National Office was located in a three-story structure with the ground floor being vacant and members of the National Office live on the second floor.

[redacted]

[redacted] said that [redacted]
[redacted] was follows:

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

VVAW/WSO

[redacted] said [redacted]
[redacted] it appears it cannot meet its current
liabilities [redacted]
[redacted]

b2
b7D

[redacted] said members of the [redacted]
asked [redacted]

b2
b7C
b7D

[redacted] in this regard,
but [redacted]

[redacted] explained to [redacted] the person
of the VVAW [redacted]

[redacted] said the VVAW has violated numerous
[redacted]
[redacted] as well as its sources and disposition.

b2
b7C
b7D

[redacted] said that [redacted] has [redacted]
[redacted] indicated the VVAW
would institute a promotional campaign commencing
October 1, 1973 in which [redacted] expects the VVAW to net
\$10,000. Among its promotional activities will be the
mailing of information regarding their history, purpose,
and objectives and asking for donations.

[redacted] said [redacted]

b2
b7C, b7D
CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] said on [redacted] that [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] stated that the National treasury

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VVAW/WSO

of the VVAW was almost empty but a large mailing was to start taking place in a few days which would bring in several thousand dollars. [redacted] said that [redacted] was overheard to say he had been [redacted]

b2
b7D
b7C

[redacted] said [redacted] expressed a militant attitude toward the [redacted]

b2
b7C
b7D

[redacted] said the following individuals were located [redacted]

b2
b7C
b7D

[redacted] said the following two individuals in addition to [redacted] were [redacted]

B. APPROX

[redacted] years of age, a [redacted]-year veteran of the [redacted] former employee of [redacted] until [redacted] and a member of the VVAW/WSO for [redacted] years.

[redacted] said a conversation was overheard between [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VVAW/WSO

The second individual visiting was named [redacted] described as a [redacted] girl in her mid to late 20's, [redacted] tall, dark hair, slender build, and approximately [redacted] pounds. From her conversation with [redacted] it was determined she resides in [redacted] and only came [redacted] for ideas on mailings.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] said that [redacted] assisted on the [redacted] and he was overheard to say that [redacted]

b2
b7C
b7D

[redacted] said the [redacted] using the [redacted]

b2
b7C
b7D

to send [redacted] "mailings" and gave samples [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] said [redacted] mentioned that the next National Steering Committee meeting will be held at Antioch, Ohio December 27 - 31, 1973 and he would [redacted] the National VVAW Office in order for [redacted]

b2
b7D

[redacted] said that on [redacted], from [redacted] a closed door session on Communism was held [redacted] to attend. Before the meeting, [redacted] introduced the instructor [redacted] as [redacted] described as a white male [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VVAW/WSO

all
b2
b7c
b7D

American, [redacted] pounds, long [redacted] hair, and [redacted] and in his late [redacted]

[redacted] said the [redacted]

[redacted] heard [redacted] that the National VVAW has planned massive demonstrations in Norfolk, Virginia if Nixon sends troops to Israel.

[redacted] mentioned in general that the VVAW National Office takes no definite security measures and the only security is that each individual living there is to know who they are talking to when discussing their plans and business.

[redacted] said that on [redacted] from [redacted]

[redacted] said that [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/31/73

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-4299)(C)

SUBJECT: *b7c* [REDACTED] aka
SM - VVAW
OO: Albuquerque

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/9/92 BY sp6gusth

per [unclear]

Vietnam Veterans Against War

There are enclosed for the Bureau four copies of an LHM re the captioned subject.

The following confidential informants were utilized in preparing enclosed LHM, which is classified confidential in order to protect their identities:

[REDACTED] b2
[REDACTED] b7D [REDACTED]

No recommendation is being made that the subject be included in ADEX since it is not felt his overall activities to date so warrant. Subject's activities continue to be followed through established sources and in the event his future activities warrant recommendation for ADEX, such recommendation will be submitted. No recommendation is being made subject be interviewed in view of fact his participation in VVAW activity has been minimal, and subject lost both legs while serving in U.S. Army in South Vietnam.

REC-93 100-448092-326

It is noted that the subject is also one of the subjects in the case captioned [REDACTED] aka; [REDACTED] aka; [REDACTED] aka; [REDACTED] aka, ARL, as a result of his visit to Wounded Knee while it was under the control of dissident Indian element. This case is still in a pending status in the Albuquerque Office.

b7c

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Enc 4)(RM)
 - 1 - Albuquerque
- JFC/slo
(3)

NOV 5 1973

AGENCY USSS, ISS, SLU
REC-REC
DATE FORW. 11-28-73
HOW FORW. 0-14, 0-6, 0-6
BY WEP/pls



DEC 3 1973

see cover page destroyed 90826

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

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

11-27 1973

- Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- ① Service Unit - Room 6524
- Forward to Review
- Attention
- ② Return to [redacted] 908db 225
[redacted] Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- Subversive References Only
- Nonsubversive References Only
- Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- Restricted to Locality of _____
- Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- Buildup Variations

b7c

Subject [redacted]
Birthdate & Place [redacted]
Address [redacted]

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 11/27 Searcher Initials [signature]

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
all [signature]	176-2255	
	176-2404	
	100-448092-326	
	100-462483-552	
	[redacted] (v6)	
	100-448092-2862	
	70-18848	

bkd
MR
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
5/4/94 BY [signature]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Albuquerque, New Mexico
October 31, 1973

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 JAV
ON 3/4/98

[REDACTED] aka

b7c

Residence

b2, b7D [REDACTED] has advised that the subject's current address is Post Office Box [REDACTED], New Mexico.

Birth Data

The records of the Veteran's Administration Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, disclosed that the subject was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]

S. V. [REDACTED]

Education

b7c
The records of the Registrar's Office, University of Texas at El Paso, disclosed that the subject was admitted for the [REDACTED] semester but failed to complete it. There is no record of the subject ever having been enrolled at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Military Service

The records of the Veteran's Administration Regional Office, Albuquerque, disclose that the subject served in the U. S. Army from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]. He was honorably discharged on a permanent medical retirement under full disability following [REDACTED] result of wounds suffered in Vietnam.

b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by [REDACTED]
Exempt from GDS, category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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.

100-44092-3265

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

██████████ aka
██████████

all b7c

Credit

There is no record of the subject in the files of the El Paso, Texas, or the Albuquerque, New Mexico credit bureaus.

Arrest

There is no record of the subject in the files of the El Paso Police Department, the El Paso County Sheriff's Office, the Albuquerque Police Department, or the Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office.

The following description of the subject was obtained when he was interviewed on ██████████ after he left Wounded Knee, South Dakota:

Name	██████████
Race	██████████
Sex	Male
Date of birth	██████████
Place of birth	██████████
Height	██████████
Weight	██████████
Hair	██████████
Eyes	██████████
Social Security No.	██████████
Residence	██████████
	Albuquerque, New Mexico
Scars and marks	██████████
Education	Student at university of New Mexico
Military service	Served ██████████ Southeast Asia
Parents	██████████ step-father ██████████, mother; parents recently moved to Colorado Springs, Colorado
Arrests	None

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] aka

b7c

ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (WSO)

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.

On December 4, 1972, [REDACTED] made available the 1972-1973 issue of "Campus Key," which sets for the organizations chartered for that academic year on the University of New Mexico campus. In this publication the subject is listed as the [REDACTED]

On May 31, 1972, [REDACTED] advised that the subject had attended the VVAW/WSO meeting held at [REDACTED] but that the subject had indicated he was withdrawing from the VVAW/WSO.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Albuquerque, New Mexico
October 31, 1973

Title

[REDACTED]

aka

b7c

Character SECURITY MATTER - VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR

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.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-77703) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS

DATE: 11/9/73

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/95 BY 86 Jm/ST

A review of the minutes of the most recent Sub-Regional meeting of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) which was held [redacted] California, has disclosed that [redacted] and [redacted] to the positions of Sub-Regional Coordinators.

It is noted that [redacted] represents [redacted] of the VVAW/WSO and [redacted] was formerly the [redacted] of the VVAW.

b7c

b7c b7c

[redacted] and [redacted] are described as follows:

Name
Sex
Race
Date of Birth
Address

Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Social Security Number
Drivers License Number
Occupation

[redacted]

White

California

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] College

100-777092-3866

b7c

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (Info) (RM)
- 5 - Los Angeles
 - (1 - [redacted] b2, b7D)
 - (1 - 100-81944)
 - (1 - 100-81131)

REC 53

16 NOV 12 1973



TMD/c11
(8)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
NOV 16 1973

LA 100-77703

Name
Sex
Race
Date of Birth
Address
Height
Weight
Social Security Number
Drivers License Number
Occupation

Male
White

b7c

[REDACTED]

b2, b7D

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will conduct background investigation and prepare suitable communication.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-27909) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS-VVAW/WSO
OO: Baltimore

DATE: 11/7/73

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/95 BY SP6BJM

Re Bureau letter to Baltimore dated 10/12/73.

Referenced Bureau communication advises that lists of Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) Regions and Chapters dated 4/5/73 and 9/8/73, reflect the following within the Baltimore Division:

- 1.) Regional Office
(Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia)
1590 Annapolis Road
Odenton, Maryland 21113
(301) 569-9499
- 2.) VVAW/WSO
Post Office Box 7162
Baltimore, Maryland 21218
- 3.) (Delaware-East Pennsylvania-South New Jersey)
[Redacted] Street
Newark, Delaware

b7c
[Redacted]

○

b7c

It is additionally noted that the September-October, 1973 issue, of "Highway 13" (Bureau file 100-476844; Baltimore file 100-30723), formerly a VVAW/WSO publication,

EX-111 REC-35 100-448092-3267

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - Chicago (REGISTERED MAIL) (100-50772) (Info)
- 1 - WFO (REGISTERED MAIL) (100-47162) (Info)
- 3 - Baltimore
- 1 - 100-30952 (Military Law Project)

NOV 12 1973

CJJ:rrd
(7)

53 NOV 27 1973



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

BA 100-27909

and now published by the Military Law Project (MLP) (Bureau file 100-47397; Baltimore file 100-30952; WFO file 100-57285), lists, in addition to Items One and Two above, a VVAW College Park Chapter, Post Office Box 35, College Park, Maryland 20740 (third floor, University of Maryland Student Union).

CURRENT STATUS OF VVAW/WSO IN THE MARYLAND AREA

b7c | As the Bureau is aware, up until about February, 1973, "Highway 13" was designated as the local VVAW/WSO publication, and was being published, in the main, through the combined efforts of [REDACTED] (ADEX) (Bureau file 100-458708; Baltimore file 100-26681) and [REDACTED] (Baltimore file 100-28407), [REDACTED] American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). Both are associated with the VVAW/WSO.

The MLP came into being in February, 1973, under the combined financial sponsorship of both the AFSC and the Washington Area Military and Draft Law Panel (DLP), formerly located 1734 20th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., but now moved to 2111 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

WFO has described the DLP as set up in the Washington, D. C. area by servicemen to advise interested persons as to their legal rights regarding draft and other military questions. No active investigation of the DLP is being conducted.

The MLP is located at 1590 Annapolis Road, Odenton, Maryland, and is in very close proximity to Fort Meade, Maryland.

b2 | [REDACTED] has, in the past, identified [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] as the guiding forces behind the MLP. b7c | Upon the creation of the MLP, that organization took over b7D | sponsorship of "Highway 13." It is noted that since its inception, to date, issues of "Highway 13" carry VVAW/WSO membership application blanks.

BA 100-27909

The above source has recently advised that there is little VVAW interest in the Baltimore area, that its current membership here could be numbered at zero, that VVAW finances do not exist in this area, and that what little organization there is, [REDACTED]

Source noted that [REDACTED]

Contact with United States Postal authorities on 10/19/73, has determined that Post Office Box 7162, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, is listed in the name "News Reel" (film rental), and was, on 11/13/72, taken out by [REDACTED] Street, Baltimore, Maryland, Telephone [REDACTED]

This is still an open box. [REDACTED] has indicated that [REDACTED] uses this box to secure current literature and films from the VVAW National Office in Chicago, Illinois.

While draft counseling is a stated purpose of the MLP, [REDACTED] has furnished the MLP objective as being the recruitment of GI's, following which they will be directed to cause disturbances associated to their every day assignments at Fort Meade.

On 8/31/73, [REDACTED] advised that named members of the VVAW, Washington, D. C., had been attending MLP for about the past month, their purpose being to gain approval for the MLP operation to become also the Washington, D. C.-Maryland Regional Office for the VVAW. VVAW Headquarters in Chicago had apparently agreed to this, and at the MLP weekly meeting of 8/29/73, the MLP membership also voted in favor of this proposal. It was indicated that one meeting a month would be a VVAW one, with the remainder continuing as MLP-"Highway 13" meetings.

According to the same source, a special MLP meeting on the above matter was held on 9/24/73, apparently because AFSC representatives had second thoughts.

BA 100-27909

The main point at issue was that the tax exemption status of both MLP sponsors might be adversely effected should the VVAW be allowed in, and following more rational consideration, it was agreed that the VVAW should not use the MLP office or address.

It was decided that the VVAW should make its own arrangements for a regional office. In a conciliatory vein, it was agreed that the VVAW could use the MLP office as a mailing address for about two to three weeks.

On [REDACTED], there was a VVAW meeting at the MLP, at which [REDACTED] (Baltimore file 100-3142) [REDACTED] Regional Coordinators.

Also, in view of MLP's unwillingness to allow the VVAW to use its facility and mailing address, the local VVAW local address will now be that of [REDACTED] which is not now known. They are still searching for a VVAW Regional Office site.

b7C
The source personally doubted that there would ever be a VVAW Regional Office in the Baltimore area. The basic push was made by individuals connected with the VVAW, Washington, D. C. office, and it is most doubtful that they will go out of their way to arrange for another office in the Baltimore sector. Also, in view of their defeat at the MLP, they will most likely now stop coming to MLP meetings, as they have little to gain.

It is additionally noted that telephone (301) 569-9499 is listed to the MLP, but paid for by the DLP.

Based on the above, it would appear that future Washington, D. C.-Maryland-Virginia Regional Office listings will most likely no longer reflect the 1590 Annapolis Road address.

[REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Street [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] University of [REDACTED]

BA 100-27909

Regular contacts are maintained with sources familiar with New Left activities in Delaware where there has been no known VVAW activity for several years.

Post Office Box 35, College Park, Maryland, was checked out in May, 1973, and was found registered to the VVAW since July, 1972, and paid up until 6/30/73. The application for this box was completed by [redacted] University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, home address [redacted] Drive, [redacted] Carrollton, Maryland.

b7c

[redacted] was the subject of Baltimore letter to Bureau dated 9/28/72, [redacted] 100-29733, on which basis that case was closed.

[redacted] has recently advised that the VVAW College Park, Maryland Chapter is now defunct.

The following Baltimore sources familiar with New Left activities were contacted on the indicated dates regarding their knowledge of VVAW/WSO activities in the Baltimore area, with negative results:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
10/31/73	[redacted]
10/31/73	[redacted]
10/26/73	[redacted]
10/26/73	[redacted]
10/22/73	[redacted]

b2
b7D

CONTEMPLATED INVESTIGATION

1.) Baltimore is currently recontacting sources in Delaware regarding any known VVAW activity and is conducting additional investigation regarding [redacted] b7c

2.) United States Postal authorities at College Park, Maryland, are again being rechecked to determine if Post Office Box 35 is still open to the VVAW/WSO. Sources in that area are also being recontacted regarding known VVAW activity in that area.

BA 100-27909

3.) Continuing contacts with [REDACTED] maintained in Baltimore, Maryland, and [REDACTED] sources would be knowledgeable concerning VVAW activity in that area should it once again activate itself.

b2
b7D

b7c 4.) Active investigations of [REDACTED] are being conducted, as well as all known MLP members.

5.) Additionally, the Baltimore Division has secured the names of some recently, honorably released Vietnam veterans, who are currently the subject's of sounding out interviews so as to determine their willingness to assist the FBI.

b7c Those felt to have informant potential, will be directed into the MLP, which now appears to be the closest organization to the VVAW in this area, and where [REDACTED] may take an interest in them.

The Bureau will be kept advised.

An information copy of this communication being furnished to Chicago since that division is office of origin in the VVAW/WSO matter.

An information copy of this communication is also being furnished to WFO in view of the inter-activity of VVAW members from Washington, D. C. with the MLP.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/7/73

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-21603) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS
OO: Chicago

Re Bureau letter to St. Louis, 10/15/73.

A review of captioned file in St. Louis revealed the following information:

St. Louis has one active chapter of VVAW/WSO with headquarters at the Cherry Tree Coffee House, 1023 Allen Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., which is a poor white area of St. Louis called "Soulard" after a large open market place by that name. This group consists of approximately 10-15 known members who are relatively active. The group has sponsored and participated in numerous anti-war activities including marches, parades and vigils. This chapter's activities to date have not tended toward violence, however, the chapter president, [redacted] led several campouts in the summer of 1973 to which members were invited and during these campouts, he allegedly held firearms practices and trained members in guerilla warfare "in case it is needed in the streets." There were also reports, believed false and not substantiated, that the chapter had a "cache of firearms." Many members of this chapter own personal firearms. This chapter hosted the NSCM of VVAW/WSO from 8/23/73 to 8/27/73 during which meeting 20 members or friends of VVAW/WSO in St. Louis, Mo. attended. One member, [redacted], of the St. Louis chapter, who was also Regional Coordinator of the Southern Illinois-Eastern Missouri-Arkansas-Oklahoma Region, was elected to National Office and during October, he moved to Chicago, Illinois. The most recent activity of the group was participation in an "Impeach Nixon" demonstration on 10/26/73 sponsored by the Peace and Freedom Party at the University of Missouri at St. Louis, Normandy, Mo. Much factionalism exists in the chapter and since the NSCM in August, 1973, several members have left St. Louis and gone to other areas of the country and others have become inactive. The factionalism resulted from internal differences.

REC-20 100-448092-3268

100-471432

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Handwritten notes: K, FROM, SUBJECT, and a large signature.

b7c

b7c

b7c

- 2 - Bureau (100-448092) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (100-50772) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - St. Louis

RJN:dis (5)

Records File a cc
100-471432 (Barger) b7c

XEROX
NOV 28 1973



SL 100-21603

as to who should replace BANGERT as RC and who should lead the St. Louis chapter, as [REDACTED] was considered by many as becoming part of the so-called establishment due to his employment with a private investigative agency.

b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

|
b2
b7D
|

The following informants have periodically furnished information relative to VVAW/WSO activities during the past year:

[REDACTED]

b2, b7D

St. Louis will keep alert for opportunities to develop additional sources within VVAW/WSO especially during this period of internal dissension.

FBI

Date: 10/31/73

Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-50772)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS-VVAW/WSO

Spem
[Redacted] b7C

Re Bureau letter to Springfield, 10/15/73.

A review of the April 5, 1973, VVAW/WSO Chapter list and individuals connected therewith, also reflects the following names under the Northern Illinois-Iowa heading:

b7C [Redacted]
Kankakee, Illinois 60901

[Redacted] b7C

b7C [Redacted]
Apartment Number 5
Champaign, Illinois 61820

[Handwritten signature]

Springfield should conduct appropriate preliminary inquiry regarding these individuals as set forth in referenced letter.

REC-60
EX-111
100-448092-3269
NOV 2 1973
5/4/95

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - Springfield (100-12685XRM)
 - 1 - Chicago
- PRW/gk
(5)

[Stamp]

FBI

Date: 11/5/73

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, [REDACTED] (P)
SUBJECT: WISCONSIN AMNESTY PROJECT
SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER
ORGANIZATION, MADISON, WISCONSIN
10/26-28/73
IS - VVAW/WSO

OO: MILWAUKEE

Re Bureau Nitel dated 10/25/73.

On [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] VVAW/WSO [REDACTED] Upon his [REDACTED] Free Karl
ARMSTRONG Rally. Source described rally as being attended
by 50 to 60 people. One of the speakers was WILLIAM KUNTSLER,
who made the statement that the people in the audience
should "bring about the revolution by any means possible."

[REDACTED] and as a result, [REDACTED]

Source's report is being forwarded to Milwaukee
by FD-306.

No LHM being prepared by Chicago, UACB.

22 NOV 8 1973

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Milwaukee (RM)
- (1 - 100-21561)
- (1 - 100-) (KARL ARMSTRONG DEFENSE COMMITTEE)

EGB:css

(5)

b7c

b2
b7D

b7c

b7c

b2

b7D

b7c

b7c

1 - Mr. [redacted] (FS)
1 - Mr. [redacted] b7c
1 - Mr. [redacted]

SAC, Chicago (100-50772)

11/12/73

Director, FBI (100-448092)

1 - Mr. [redacted] b7c
1 - Mr. [redacted]

**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS - VVAW/WSO**

b7c

Rerep of SA [redacted] dated 10/25/73 at Chicago, captioned "Revolutionary Activities, IS - RA."

A review of that portion of referenced report concerned with captioned organization discloses information reported to be inadequate when compared with the wealth of pertinent information available to your office which clearly portrays the revolutionary and Marxist/Leninist posture of the VVAW/WSO national leadership and a willingness to cooperate with international revolutionary groups as well as detailed information regarding VVAW/WSO finances.

5/4/74 J. J. [redacted]

REC-8

327

In view of the abundance of unreported information concerning the VVAW/WSO and the activities and contacts of its national office and representatives, you should carefully review this matter to insure pertinent information is included in a report. In this regard, in view of the fact VVAW/WSO is now headquartered in Chicago and activity appears to be on the increase, you may want to consider submission of information relating to the VVAW/WSO under its own caption rather than including it in the Revolutionary Activities report.

1 - 100-446997-9 (Revolutionary Activities - Chicago) [redacted]

NOV 12 1973

FBG:mjs
(9)

NOTE:

A lengthy review of VVAW/WSO activity was recently made at FBIHQ and all offices were furnished the results by letter dated 10/4/73. This letter showed the leftward drift of captioned organization for the past two years and was intended as a guide for the field in order that it would be aware of the potential for revolutionary activity offered by this group. Much of the information in that letter is current and, as yet, has not been included in an investigative report. The information in the Revolutionary Activities report was wholly inadequate and did not portray the VVAW/WSO in proper perspective necessitating the above instructions.

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

5 [handwritten signature]

NOV 09 1973
FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

769

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-14635) P

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS-VVAW/WSO
(Kansas City Division)

DATE: 11/7/73

Re Bureau letter to Kansas City, 10/17/73; and Kansas City report of SA [redacted], 10/3/73

Aforementioned report furnished the current status to the Bureau of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), including the various chapters located within the Kansas City Division. This report also set forth the current activities, as well as the names of the leaders presently associated with this organization. It is to be noted since the referenced report was furnished, information has come to the attention of the Kansas City Division through reliable sources that a new chapter has been formed at the University of Missouri at Columbia (UMC), Columbia, Missouri.

The above referenced letter listed several names and indicated appropriate preliminary inquiries should be conducted to identify these individuals. Regarding these individuals, Kansas City has conducted investigation re all these individuals as follows:

[redacted]
KC file 100-14976
Bufile 100-471829

b7C

5/4/98
CLASSIFIED BY: [signature]
DECLASSIFY ON: [signature]

[redacted]
KC file 100-15518

b7C

Kansas City furnished a letter and LHM to the Bureau, dated 4/30/73.

EX-112 REC-20 100-448092-3272

Files have been opened and closed administratively on the following individuals as their activities did not warrant investigation, nor did they meet the ADEX criteria: [redacted]

[redacted]
KC file 100-14927

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE NOV 12 1973 BY [signature]



5010-108-01

2-Bureau (RM)
2-Kansas City
JRG:aa
(4)

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

EMP B
[redacted]
b7C

KC 100-14635

[REDACTED]
KC file 100-16033

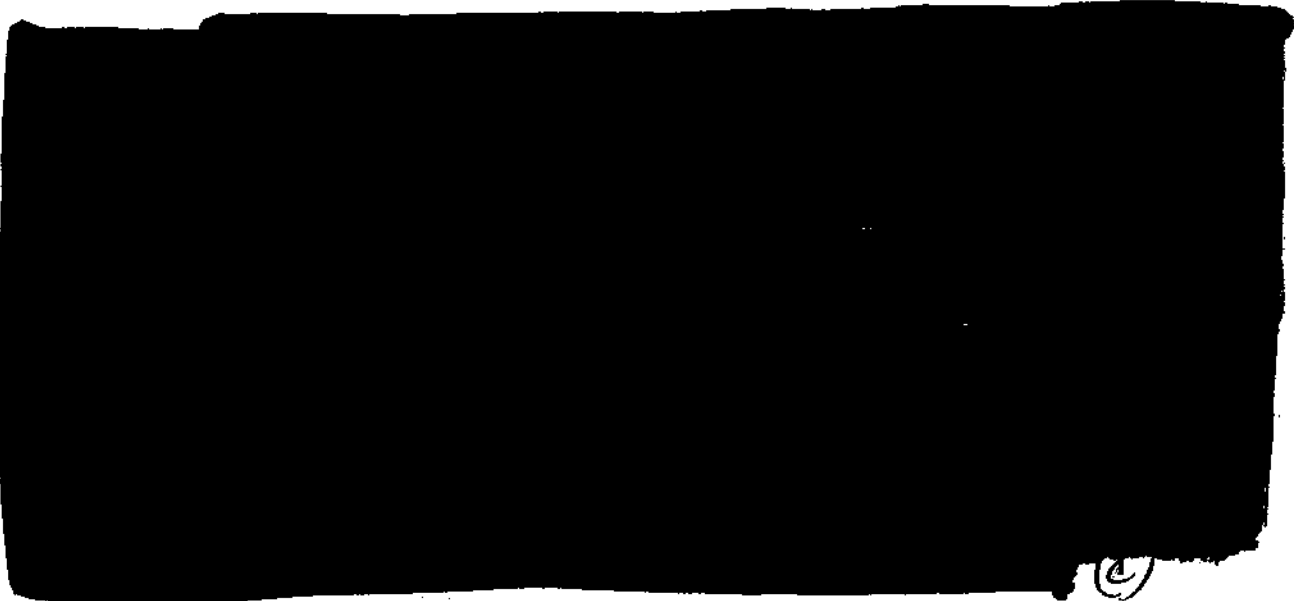
[REDACTED]
KC file 100-15520

[REDACTED]
KC file 100-15791

[REDACTED]
KC file 100-15792

|
b7c
|

Names of other individuals who appear from time to time to be associated or connected with the VVAW/WSO in the Kansas City Division are immediately opened to determine their affiliation with this group. If more than a preliminary investigation is conducted, which shows they are active or have a potential to become leaders, either reports or LHMs are furnished. If they do not fit into this category, the cases are closed administratively



b1

As evidenced in referenced report, the VVAW/WSO group in Kansas City is not associated with any extremist or subversive groups on a regular basis, other than the WRL.

The above cited Kansas City sources all have been furnished cover stories to protect their identity, which appear to be sufficient, especially [REDACTED] b2, b7D

KC 100-14635

Kansas City realizes an office can never rest on their laurels, and does appreciate the Bureau's comments that our sources are adequate. Kansas City, therefore, will continue to attempt to obtain additional sources, and in fact, one new one should be opened in the very near future. Agents handling these cases have all been reminded that in every pending case, an attempt should be made to develop the subject as a possible source.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/8/73

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-42739) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST
THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER
ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
INTERNAL SECURITY

b7c [redacted] (info)

ROUTING UNIT
ERROR LETTER SENT
L. W. B. ready 11-12

Re Bureau letter to Boston, 9/28/73.

The following is a list of the most active members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), Boston Chapter, during the past year:

[redacted]
(Former Regional Organizer)
BSfile 100-44469

[redacted]
BSfile 100-44500

[redacted]
BSfile 100-44741
Bufile 100-473136

[redacted]
BSfile 100-44745
Bufile 100-473110

[redacted]
BSfile 100-44707
Bufile 100-472414

[redacted]
BSfile 100-44110
Bufile 100-470312

[redacted]
BSfile 100-44108
Bufile 100-472696

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

b7c

100-448092-327

REC-38
13
NOV 13 1973

[Handwritten signature]

cc 90-1(0)

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Boston
RFS/lm
(4)



70 NOV 28 1973

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

BS 100-42739

[REDACTED]
BSfile 100-44114

b7c [REDACTED]
BSfile 100-37982
Bufile 100-450959

[REDACTED]
BSfile 100-44097.

The above cases on the listed individuals are all presently in closed status in the Boston Office inasmuch as the activities of these individuals did not come within the present criteria for inclusion in ADEX.

It is to be noted that activity of the Boston Chapter, VVAW has been limited, almost nonexistent, during recent months. It is also noted that the telephone for the VVAW has been disconnected indicating the inactivity and financial straits that the Boston Chapter is encountering.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

D-263

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE ST. LOUIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 10/12/73	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/24/73 - 9/21/73
TITLE OF CASE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMISSIONED AND MEETING (NSCM), ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 8/23-27/73		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] b7C	TYPED BY pdp
REFERENCE: Buairtel to SL, 8/29/73; SL nitels to Bureau, 9/14/73 and 9/28/73.		CHARACTER OF CASE EXTENDED BY [REDACTED] b7C REASON FOR EXTENSION IS - VVAW/WSO b7C DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10/12/93 b7C	

- P -

ENCLOSURES: (1) Enclosed for the Bureau are leaflets and handouts obtained by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at the VVAW/WSO NSCM in St. Louis, Mo., 8/23-27/73, and identified as follows:

b1
b2
b7D

1. Americans for Amnesty
2. AMEX - Canada
3. Amnesty
4. Amnesty and KARL ARMSTRONG
5. California Regional Proposals for St. Louis NSCM, 23-27 Aug. 73
6. Campaign for Amnesty

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	FINES	RECOVERIES	PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
DECLASSIFY ON:			PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED: **RGK** SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE: **10 - Bureau (Enc. - 26) (100-448092) / 100-448092-3274**

ENC. BEHIND FILE

REC-88 **REC-47** **EX-111**

3 OCT 15 1973

(Copies continued Cover Page B)

3 - St. Louis (100-21603)

Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	Notations
St. Louis	Procey (2) (10/17/73)	10/17/73	RIS	no enclosure disseminated

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Not A FOIA DELETION

SL 100-21603

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Copies Continued:

- 1 - U. S. Attorney, St. Louis
- 1 - Secret Service, St. Louis (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (Info) (RM)
- 3 - Baltimore (RM)
- 3 - Birmingham (100-6041) (RM)
- 3 - Buffalo (100-21623) (RM)
- 3 - Butte (100-9147) (RM)
- 3 - Chicago (100-50772) (RM)
- 3 - Cincinnati (100-194743) (RM)
- 3 - Cleveland (100-31431) (RM)
- 3 - Dallas (RM)
- 3 - Denver (100-10467) (RM)
- 3 - Houston (100-12219) (RM)
- 3 - Jacksonville (100-1745) (RM)
- 3 - Kansas City (100-15886) (RM)
- 3 - Little Rock (100-4158) (RM)
- 3 - Los Angeles (100-77703) (RM)
- 3 - Louisville (RM)
- 3 - Milwaukee (100-15674) (RM)
- 1 - Minneapolis (Info) (RM)
- 3 - Mobile (100-2408) (RM)
- 3 - New York (100-160644) (RM)
- 3 - Phoenix (RM)
- 3 - Pittsburgh (100-17114) (RM)
- 3 - Portland (100-12313) (RM)
- 3 - Sacramento (100-3447) (RM)
- 3 - San Antonio (100-12620) (RM)
- 3 - San Francisco (100-71012) (RM)
- 3 - Springfield (100-12685) (RM)
- 3 - Tampa (100-2514) (RM)

Enclosures Continued:

- 7. Campaign for Amnesty - Table of Contents
- 8. ~~██████████~~ b7c
- 9. Columbus Free Press
- 10. Discharge Upgrading
- 11. In China, Managers Work!
- 12. Johnson Library Document No. 31 Million 13

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COVER PAGE
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 13. National Steering Committee Meeting
- 14. Operation Return
- 15. Peoples Amnesty Treaty
- 16. Proposal: Great Plains Region
- 17. Rich Man's War, Poor Man's Fight
- 18. The Veteran
- 19. This Petition to be Submitted Directly to the Congress of the United States
- 20. Trial Report #:
- 21. Unitarian Universalist Association
- 22. Veterans
- 23. Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization
- 24. VVAW/WSO
- 25. Winter Soldier
- 26. Winter Soldier Extra

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is being submitted in lieu of an LHM as required by SAC Memo 72-3 (Q). U

This report is being classified **CONFIDENTIAL** in order to protect [redacted] an informant of the St. Louis Office who continues to furnish valuable information regarding VVAW/WSO activities and who received some of the information contained in this report on a personal basis. Q U

Sources used in this report are as follows:

- [redacted] is [redacted] located [redacted]
- [redacted] is [redacted] located in [redacted] Q U
- [redacted] is [redacted], located [redacted] Q U
- [redacted] is [redacted], located [redacted] Q U
- [redacted] is [redacted], located [redacted] Q U
- [redacted] is [redacted] located [redacted] Q U

b2
b7D

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- C -
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SL 100-21603

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b2, b7D [redacted] is [redacted], located in [redacted].

b1, b2, b7D [redacted] is [redacted].

The following Special Agents of the FBI furnished characterizations from their respective offices:

[redacted]
Chicago

b7C [redacted]
Washington Field

[redacted]
Denver

Detective [redacted] St. Louis Police Department Intelligence Unit, and the following Special Agents of the FBI assigned to the St. Louis Office observed the vehicles parked near the VVAW/WSO NSCM. All of the automobiles observed were believed connected with the VVAW/WSO NSCM by observation of the occupants attending meetings or by VVAW/WSO decals and bumper stickers.

b7C

[redacted] [redacted]

All persons from St. Louis mentioned in this report are or have been subjects of security investigations with the exception of [redacted] and whose interest is believed to have stemmed from [redacted] activities. St. Louis is not opening a security case on [redacted], UACB.

On 8/29/73, [redacted] furnished the following information:

b2, b7D

Weeks before the meeting in St. Louis, Mo., a sense of building tension was noticed emerging from

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~~Confidential~~

the organization. When arriving at the meeting it was even more obvious as delegates from the entire country came drifting in. Nothing was ever stated before or during the meeting, but an explosive atmosphere was present by what was inferred and not spoken. If any breaking down on fractionalizing of VVAW/WSO existed, the conclusion of the St. Louis meeting appeared to leave it all repaired. There were several proposals asking the national body not to change policy but instead to reaffirm its existing policy and these proposals were passed. The confusion of an organization whose main issue seemed to be the war in Indo-China now left without an issue, is now less confused.

On 8/24/73, [redacted] advised that he had a [redacted] the NSCM [redacted] who advised him [redacted] the NSCM in [redacted] was [redacted] Veterans Outreach Program in [redacted] which program is an arm of the Model Cities Program. [redacted] further stated that [redacted] by this program. *J. v*

1
b2
b7C
b7D
1

~~Confidential~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
October 12, 1973

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

RE: **VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
AUGUST 23-27, 1973
INTERNAL SECURITY - VVAW/WSO**

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,

Clarence M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
OCT 11 1973
FBI - ST. LOUIS
11/8/94
SP62/MLA

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service **St. Louis**

Enclosure(s)

REGISTERED MAIL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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- 1 - Secret Service, St. Louis (RM)
- 1 - U. S. Attorney, St. Louis

of: SA [redacted] ^{b7c} Office: ST. LOUIS
October 12, 1973

Field Office File #: SL 100-21603 Bureau File #: 100-448092

Title: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
AUGUST 23-27, 1973

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - VVAW/WSO

Synopsis: A Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM) was planned, organized, and convened in St. Louis, Missouri, from 8/24-27/73. Following registration reports were given by each region representative. Films showing activities in Cairo, Ill., and a caravan traveling to the Republican National Convention in 1972 were shown. Reports given on "Gainsville 8" trial and "People's Farm" at Bogue Chitto, Ala., followed by 11 workshops. Reports and proposals from workshops. Elections to and qualifications for national office. Miscellaneous proposals and results. VVAW/WSO representatives to World Peace Council in Moscow. Date and place of next NSCM and report given on trip to East Germany. Ninety-two persons representing 15 regions and national office attended NSCM and automobile from 17 states observed.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP5 [redacted] 11/26/79
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10/10/93

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 [redacted] ON 11/8/99

- P -

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by [redacted] ^{b7c}
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,
Date of Declassification: Indefinite

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [redacted]
Classification [redacted]
DATE JUL 19 1978

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted] 12/9/79
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION CHANGE INDEFINITE
12/6/79

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~~Confidential~~

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. PREDICATION

This investigation is based on information which indicates that captioned organization is engaged in activities which could involve violations of Title 18, U. S. Code, Sections 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2355 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 2387 (Sedition), 793 (Espionage), 844 (Explosives and Incendiary Devices), 2155-56 (Sabotage), 2101 (Anti-Riot Laws).

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) was organized in New York City in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest the American involvement in the war in southeast Asia. VVAW/WSO engaged in various protest activities but during late 1971 demonstrated increasing militancy culminating in December, 1971, with VVAW/WSO takeover of various landmarks and public buildings. Information was also developed indicating that some VVAW/WSO chapters were cooperating with or infiltrated by communist dominated groups including the Communist Party USA (CPUSA) and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). Certain VVAW/WSO leaders were quoted as telling members VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization and not "just another group of war veterans". VVAW/WSO leaders have traveled to North Vietnam and have reportedly established liaison with revolutionary or terrorist groups internationally. During July, 1972, VVAW/WSO leaders and members were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Tallahassee, Florida, for violation of federal statutes including conspiracy to riot during the Republican National Convention in August, 1972. One of these individuals was also indicted for possession of an unregistered explosive and incendiary device. In January, 1973, at a National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM) VVAW/WSO leaders discussed programs aimed at obtaining support from or influencing active duty military personnel. They also discussed obtaining access to classified government information to be used against United States interests and one leader subsequently actively engaged

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in such activity. There were also indications at this meeting that VVAW/WSO activists possess the technical knowledge and training to carry out any revolutionary program proposed. In addition, information has been reported from a source who has furnished reliable information in the past that a VVAW/WSO member previously discussed engaging in sabotage and was possibly involved in the destruction of a munitions train in Arizona. VVAW/WSO is currently headquartered in Chicago, Illinois.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The VVAW/WSO Newsletter #10 dated July 16, 1973, reported that the VVAW/WSO NSCM originally planned for Gainesville, Florida, had been changed. The meeting would now be held in St. Louis, Missouri, from August 23-27, 1973.

[REDACTED], July 24, 1973)

b2, b7D

SL 100-21603

~~Confidential~~

II. ORGANIZATION FOR VVAW/WSO NSCM

The following letter was received in the Florida Region from the VVAW/WSO in St. Louis, Missouri:

"VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
1023 ALLEN AVENUE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63104

July 25, 1973

"Dear Brothers and Sisters:

"The National Steering Committee has moved the next meeting of that Committee from Gainesville, Florida, to St. Louis, Missouri. This letter is in preparation for that meeting.

"We have secured meeting space in St. Joseph's Croation Church in the Soulard Neighborhood of South St. Louis. The space will be air-conditioned and there is an adjoining kitchen. You will be staying in the luxurious confines of THE CHESTNUT TREE, a VVAW/WSO run coffee house which is not yet open, not air-conditioned and you need to bring sleeping gear. It is located three blocks from the Church. Both places are located in a poor, white working-class section of St. Louis.

"Because the National Office has allocated very little in the way of financial support (compared to what we need) for this meeting, and because the St. Louis Chapter cannot afford any substantial outlays, it will be necessary to collect \$5.00 per person for food and a \$1.00 registration fee. We understand that there will be those who cannot afford these costs, and we ask that each delegation make up what its members individually cannot afford.

"Please forward all agenda items, including proposed workshops, to us as soon as possible.

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"We will mail out the agenda, maps, and any other useful information on August 14th. If you have any questions in the meantime or need to call:

[REDACTED]

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"In struggle,

"St. Louis VVAW/WSO"

b2, b7D [REDACTED] August 13, 1973] & 4

Security procedures for the NSCM are as follows: Two guards will be posted at the front door of The Chestnut Tree Coffee House 24 hours a day to make sure that no unauthorized persons enter the area. A second guard will be posted in the entrance to the meeting area at St. Joseph's Church or inside the door to the cafeteria when the meetings are in progress. Drugs will not be permitted at the church but will be permitted at The Chestnut Tree. All delegates and alternates will be issued a card on Friday morning, August 24, 1973, which will have his or her name, a number which will correspond to a master list and the corporate sale of the St. Louis Chapter. Only delegates and alternates will be allowed to be present at the meeting and everyone must be recognized by a regional coordinator.

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b2, b7D [REDACTED] August 10, 1973
August 27, 1973
September 4, 1973] & u

The structure for the maximum number of members who may attend the meeting is as follows:

1. All members of the VVAW/WSO National Office

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2. Eight members from each region (five delegates and three alternates)
 3. Any member of the host region who wishes to attend; however, only five delegates and three alternates from the host region are allowed to vote or address the body.

[REDACTED], September 4, 1973) & h

Food will be supplied by the Food Co-op, 510
Limit, St. Louis, Missouri, for a total cost of \$480.00. & h

[REDACTED] September 4, 1973) & h b2
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The first meeting of NSCM was postponed one
day because of the delayed arrival of most of the
delegates and the lack of a quorum to conduct business. & h

[REDACTED] August 30, 1973) & h

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III. REGISTRATION AND ACTIVITIES ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1973

At 7:30 A.M. attendants began registering at the guard post, St. Joseph's Croation Church, 2100 South 12th Street, St. Louis, Missouri. Registration was \$1.00 plus \$5.00 for food for the duration of the conference or a total cost of \$6.00 per person.

At 8:15 A.M. an individual identifying himself as [REDACTED] was observed walking next to the walls inside the meeting hall of St. Joseph's Church carrying what appeared to be an electronic device described as a black box approximately five inches by six inches square with a window and meter in front and an antenna. [REDACTED] was allegedly checking the building for bugs. b7c
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[REDACTED] September 4, 1973) b7c
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At 9:00 A.M. the NSCM was convened at the St. Joseph's Croation Hall, 2100 South 12th Street, St. Louis, Missouri. A roll call was taken and 13 regions of the VVAW/WSO were present for the meeting. It was decided that for any votes to be taken on business nine regions would have to be present for a quorum. The morning hours were spent discussing the agenda to be followed and workshops to be held.

A. ROUND ROBIN REPORTS FROM REGIONS

The first order of business was round robin reports of past activities by all the regions present.

b2, b7D [REDACTED] August 30, 1973
September 4, 1973) b7c
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1. Alabama-Mississippi-Tennessee

This region is not too active. The campus veterans are screening the prisons as a form of outreach for the organization and work is continuing on the

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"People's Farm", also known as Operation County Fair,
at Bogue Chitto, Alabama.

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August 29, 1973) 24

2. California-Nevada

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[redacted] Los Angeles coordinator, advised that the VVAW/WSO was looking for a man to work in Japan for one year organizing VVAW chapters at U. S. military bases. [redacted] stated that he had been personally given a large farm in California which will be used as a collective by the California Region. He stated that in order to raise funds his region has been selling bumper stickers, posters, and amnesty stickers. Their region has also been working with the Gary Lawton Defense Committee but its foremost activity has been for amnesty. The Discharge Upgrading Project, which is located in San Francisco, is highly active and is concerned with the abolishment of all degrees of discharges and is striving for a single discharge without designation. Plans exist for the regional organization to participate in recruiting at high schools throughout the region by means of leaflets and speeches during the fall of 1973. This recruiting is aimed at not only additional membership for VVAW/WSO but to acquaint high school students with the organization. Operation County Fair at Bogue Chitto, Alabama, continues to be a project of the California-Nevada Region and it was indicated that this was an ideal location for deserters or other individuals sought by law enforcement authorities to hide out. The San Francisco chapter is also supporting amnesty and the region is helping the United Farm Workers by providing pickets. Five per cent of the members' income goes to the San Francisco chapter and they have had a cable television show to raise money. They also had a car tune-up benefit like a car wash and raised \$200 to \$300. This benefit was conducted by mechanics and mechanic sympathizers within the San Francisco chapter.

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3. Eastern Pennsylvania-Delaware-Southern New Jersey

It was announced that this region is not currently very active and the main order of business has been the raising of funds for the "Gainesville 8" trial in progress in Gainesville, Florida. The Pennsylvania area has had lots of harassment and they have been trying to start a paper in Reading, Pennsylvania, but have not succeeded at this as yet. They are currently trying to reorganize the region.

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b7D [redacted] August 29, 1973
August 30, 1973
August 29, 1973) AY

The "Gainesville 8" are a group of eight individuals headed by SCOTT CAMIL of Florida who are members or friends of the VVAW/WSO. On July 13, 1972, they were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury and subsequently tried in U. S. District Court, Gainesville, Florida, for conspiracy to violate Federal anti-riot laws at the Republican National Convention in Miami, Florida, in August, 1972. In September, 1973, the "Gainesville 8" were acquitted.

4. Florida

b7C b7D [redacted] Tampa, Florida, coordinator advised that all the active chapters in Florida are working to raise money and other support for the "Gainesville 8" trial in Gainesville, Florida. The Florida Region is also attempting to organize new chapters in Lakeland and Plant City and are rebuilding the chapter in St. Petersburg. Chapters have voted to support farm work demonstrations and boycotts within the state and the Miami chapter has been recruiting members at the Homestead Air Force Base. The Tampa chapter proposed the absorption of Georgia due to the lack of interest in that state and the fact that Georgia has pretty well fallen apart

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region-wise. The Bach Mai Hospital in North Vietnam is still a project of the Tampa chapter; however, the construction of such a hospital under VVAW/WSO auspices is still remote. This region claimed that they are being harassed by the FBI. Florida also reported that a JOHN HOGG has passed away.

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5. Kansas-Western Missouri-North Dakota-South Dakota-Nebraska

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Regional Coordinator, advised that his region was experiencing difficulties in keeping members and needed suggestions from many members of the VVAW/WSO who could provide helpful suggestions. He said the VVAW/WSO was trying to open a food co-op in Kansas City, Kansas, and that the region was also working on amnesty for deserters. They also have a food co-op in Wichita, Kansas, and they are currently raising money for the "Gainesville 8". They have been doing some GI counseling at the Manhattan Methodist Church. They are currently sharing their regional office with the War Resisters League, who are a source of news and have farms and more resources than the VVAW/WSO. They are planning a film forum with the War Resisters League and have done several speaking engagements with them in the past. said that he would be stepping down in September, 1973; however, no replacement for him was mentioned. He further advised that he would be attending the World Peace Conference in Moscow, Russia, in October, 1973. said that the membership in his region is having difficulty understanding VVAW/WSO, its goals, and direction. He said its direction is not as it was in 1971 with Dewey Canyon III in Washington, D.C.

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War Resisters League is a branch of the War Resisters International, a pacifist organization.

Dewey Canyon III was the name of a national VVAW/WSO sponsored anti-war demonstration held in Washington, D. C., from April 19-23, 1971.

6. New York-Northern New Jersey

This region has approximately 15 chapters; however, only eight of these are active. The Buffalo and New York City chapters are the largest and most active in the region. The New York City chapter meets in the Washington Square Methodist Church quite often. They have a chapter paper called "Lock 'n Load". They are for amnesty and discharge upgrading. The Buffalo chapter has approximately 15 to 20 active members and they have a paper called "Column Left" and another paper "Fire Base Buffalo" that they are printing. They raise their funds by going around asking other organizations for money and members of this chapter donate one day's pay a month to the organization. They have rap groups and radio shows and have an amnesty and anti-recruitment campaign going. A bar in Buffalo, New York, allowed them to use its space one night a week at which time the VVAW/WSO furnished a dance band, food and drinks and through this they were able to raise \$250 the first week and \$400 the second and third weeks. The Buffalo chapter has a successful anti military recruitment program in progress and they are planning an Attica demonstration from September 6-16, 1973, and invited all chapters and regions to attend this as housing will be provided. The Buffalo chapter is working with the college veterans groups and has plans to contact Buffalo area high schools, particularly concentrating on ROTC members.

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~~Confidential~~7. Northern Illinois-Iowa

This region has been rather inactive as most of their chapters are on campuses and the summer recess caused a lull. This region, however, visited the Operation County Fair in Bogue Chitto, Alabama, to determine what help they could give that project. One of their members stayed in Bogue Chitto to live and work with the County Fair project. They are also attempting to publish a newspaper to be distributed concerning the VVAW/WSO. The DeKalb chapter is working for amnesty and discharge upgrading. They are attempting to organize the reservists and "guard unit" by going out to the National Guard unit when they have weekend training and hand out pamphlets and talk to the members from about 4 to 5 A.M. They have a printing press and school started. The Chicago Peace Council has helped them on amnesty and demonstrations and they have a Lawyers Guild and are very close friends with the Chicago Area Military Project (CAMP). They are having classes on Marxist-Leninism and have a workshop on military law.

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The Chicago Peace Council, located at 592 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, is a coalition of anti-war and anti-draft organizations in the Chicago area.

The December 15, 1971, issue of "CAMP News", the publication of CAMP, included the following in part on page 13 under the heading, "CAMP Political Statement":
 "Present Practice: The Chicago Area Military Project (CAMP) is an independent radical organization made up of men and women living and working in the Chicago area. We operate to: (1) counsel and give regular support to active duty GIs and to reservists seeking discharges or other assistance in their struggle against a military machine from within and to develop political consciousness (as well

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as practical understanding) both in our counseling and in written analyses and 'how to do it' memos."

8. Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana

This region is actively working to provide information and educate on amnesty. Efforts are also being made to open a coffee house in the near future in Cincinnati, Ohio. This region will host the Midwest Conference on Amnesty from September 21-23, 1973. They believe that the County Fair in Bogue Chitto, Alabama, and activities similar to that are great for getting people interested in VVAW/WSO. Ohio is also operating their own 20 by 24 inch offset press. Their region is going to county fairs, setting up booths, and selling or giving away literature such as the Winter Soldier publication.

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[Handwritten signature]

9. Oregon

The Portland chapter is working on amnesty and they have been speaking in many churches. They had a booth at the county fair and passersby voted on whether they favored amnesty, conditional amnesty, or no amnesty at all. Eugene and Ashland, Oregon, are working on upgrading discharges and benefits for Vietnamese orphans. They have had car washes in efforts to raise money and all their chapters are in University towns. Work is now being done to publish newspaper and other forms of information to be distributed on military bases.

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10. Southern Illinois-Eastern Missouri-
Arkansas-Oklahoma

b7C, b7D [REDACTED] St. Louis chapter coordinator, advised that his region had sent a VVAW/WSO member to Alton, Illinois, to reactivate the chapter in that city. The St. Louis chapter was continuing work on the Chestnut Tree Coffee House in St. Louis and was paying \$1.00 per month rent for the property. The coffee house would be open 24 hours a day when it is finished and would have a band for dancing one night a week. The coffee house is also being used as a meeting place for longhairs and hippies in the St. Louis area, as a means of recruiting from this group. The chapter in Columbia, Missouri, is a school chapter and sporadic in movement; however, there is a possibility of future improvement. The St. Louis chapter has a military law program at Washington University. Their chapter is also attempting to buy the building in which the coffee house is located from the City of St. Louis for \$1,000 and they have plans to put up a dark room and offset printing press there. They have plans for a food co-op this winter and are going to put a laundromat in The Chestnut Tree building. They have had a lot of harassment and surveillance and before they had this convention they checked every place each day for wiretaps and bugs. They rented the St. Joseph's Croation Hall for \$300.00. They played games with the police surveillances having them follow them all over the city and other places for no apparent reason. There is approximately \$1500 invested in the coffee house at The Chestnut Tree so far; however, they need more money to bring the building up to the housing code specifications. They are also trying to get passed off as a non profit organization for mailing and tax benefits.

b2 [REDACTED] August 29, 1973
b7D [REDACTED] August 30, 1973
[REDACTED] August 29, 1973) J & W

11. Texas

They have approximately five chapters. They have been working to support the "Gainesville 8". The San Antonio chapter has an excellent Post Vietnam

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Syndrome (PVS) program and has demonstrated against the Veterans Administration for its failure to recognize PVS. San Antonio also has GI organizing on a military base and they are pushing for jail reform. Austin has a food co-op and a lawyers guild. Houston has a paper called "Mockingbird" and they have a Pacifica Show on television that puts on plays. An attempt is also being made to open a coffee house in Houston in the near future. The Veterans Administration in Texas is very poorly run. The Killeen, Texas, chapter is to get an office in the Oleo Strutz Building that is now closed down. The region is actively working to recruit and gain support in prisons and jails in Texas by helping prisoners with their appeals and by obtaining lawyers and bonds for them. The region is also attempting to provide information to the general public as a means of educating the public as to the aims and purposes of the VVAW/WSO. (S)

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12. Washington, D. C., -Eastern Maryland-
Virginia

b7C, b7D [redacted] Washington, D. C., coordinator, advised that his region is currently very active working on a magazine called "Counter Spy". He said the D. C. chapter is also working on instructing GIs in the area how to get out of the military. They are publishing newspapers and educational material for military bases and working to upgrade discharges for former servicemen with bad discharges. They have been involved in the amnesty issue and they have been working with the Community for Action Research on the Intelligence Community (CARIC) which organization will be co-sponsoring a conference with them in Washington, D. C., during February, 1974. During this conference former FBI, CIA, and military and police intelligence personnel who have been previously involved in intelligence activities will appear. The D. C. chapter also has a GI panel to help GIs in the service and they put out a paper called "Highway 13" which has been distributed in the Fort Mead area

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illegally but is now legally distributed on the base. They are helping the farm workers boycott the Safeway Stores and they are going to have a demonstration on Cambodia in the future. They had stolen files and have had a dope bust in the past. They have been getting lots of harassment especially from the FBI. Their discharge upgrading project is located in an upstairs office at 2028 "P" N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036, telephone number 202-466-8293.

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CARIC is a Washington, D. C. based organization consisting of approximately four individuals. Its publicly stated objectives are described as "a monthly source of analysis and information on the practices, organization, and objectives of U. S. intelligence". This organization periodically publishes a bulletin entitled "Counter Spy" which sets forth alleged practices of intelligence gathering agencies in the U. S. including the CIA and the FBI.

13. Western Pennsylvania-Western Maryland-West Virginia

This region is not currently functioning due to the resignation of the coordinator who has not been replaced. There are large numbers of people who belong to the organization; however, much organizing is now needed. The Pittsburgh area is very lax as they do not answer any correspondence or anything that people send to them. The person in charge there is apparently very paranoid and will not accept phone calls unless he knows for sure who is on the other end. They have no money in their treasury.

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They have been getting lots of harassment from the FBI and local police. This region needs motivation as the people are very pessimistic.

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b7D [REDACTED] August 29, 1973
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August 29, 1973) AU

b7c b7D 4. Wisconsin-Minnesota

[REDACTED] advised that the VVAW chapter in Milwaukee has a food co-op operating for the assistance of members and is operating an auto repair service on Saturdays to raise money. This chapter is also holding political education classes for members to provide information on all forms of political parties. The Milwaukee chapter has also had a high degree of activity surrounding the issues of amnesty and "death drugs". The region has been placing emphasis on organizing in the prisons in the Milwaukee area and they have been having a great deal of success organizing a VVAW/WSO chapter inside the men's prison amongst the prisoners and guards; however, activity at the women's prison has been less successful. The Milwaukee chapter in particular has been using survival mechanisms in order to raise money. They are currently building up a research library like an encyclopedia for selling house to house. This encyclopedia is selling for \$6.00 to VVAW/WSO members, \$10.00 to all others, and \$50.00 to the Veterans Administration, FBI, and other government agencies. They have been allowed to speak politically in the public park in Milwaukee and they are having an Amnesty Committee and the National Lawyers Guild helping to bring people into their organization. They believe that all the telephones in Stevens Point belonging to their members and other similar organizations like VVAW/WSO are tapped and temporarily disconnected when they called. They have been conducting bake sales, paper drives, and benefits

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to keep the Milwaukee chapter going. They propose that they need a national media clearing house for papers, movies, tapes, and similar items that would be of use by the VVAW/WSO chapters all over the United States. The Minnesota chapter went to Gainesville, Florida, and now wants to withdraw all women from VVAW/WSO membership. On September 18, 1973, they will have an amnesty debate; however, the city where this will take place is currently unknown. There is a VVAW/WSO chapter in a Wisconsin prison where DAN KEMP is in jail. The Milwaukee chapter is working heavily with the community dealing with the drug problem and was responsible for a guerrilla theater in Gainesville, Florida, on behalf of the "Gainesville 8". [redacted] indicated she believed guerrilla theater type demonstrations were very effective and they plan to hold more of them in the Milwaukee area. She stated that [redacted] turn up in their region by the name of [redacted]. She described him as a white male, [redacted]

[redacted] whom they believe was responsible for 35 people being arrested in Milwaukee on drug violations. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was last known to be in the Detroit, Michigan, area and that all regions would shortly receive a photograph of [redacted] for identification purposes. [redacted] also announced that an amnesty meeting would be held in Aspen, Colorado, sometime in October, 1973, and a [redacted] [redacted] was railroaded by the FBI to two life sentences because he was against methadone treatment as he felt it was a fake curing process. (S) U

National Lawyers Guild is a communist front organization of lawyers and law students dedicated to CPUSA and New Left ideals for radical change of the social, economic, and judicial systems in the United States.

[redacted] announced that the VVAW/WSO should be on the lookout for a [redacted] who has been identified also as an FBI informant. (S) U

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15. National Office

[redacted] began the National VVAW report. He stated the VVAW/WSO is presently incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. The National Office will pay Social Security for NSC members who presently receive \$10.00 per week for being a member of the committee. He said plans are to begin sending VVAW/WSO members and newspapers to bases for educational purposes and overseas to countries such as Germany, France, and Italy for recruiting and education at U. S. bases. In an attempt to raise money for national projects, the National Office has for sale posters, buttons, and books. Films used by regions and chapters which were originally obtained from the National Office can now be obtained from Ohio News Films, Post Office Box 19241, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219, at no charge to VVAW/WSO members. He stated that chapters should send reports to the National Office once each month in order that the information can be used to the best advantage by the National Office and placed in the VVAW/WSO newspaper, Winter Soldier. The VVAW/WSO will support with monetary backing and demonstrations any individuals who were in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and who were indicted and arrested. [redacted] also reported on the "Gainesville 8" actions and demonstrations which were held the first week of the trial in Gainesville, Florida. He stated the indictment of the "Gainesville 8" grew out of the Watergate breakin because it was thought by the present administration that the VVAW/WSO was a subversive group supporting MC GOVERN and also as a coverup for the administration's actions at Watergate. [redacted] further advised that they

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now have an amnesty clearing house in Chicago and are working with the National Conference on Amnesty. He stressed the importance of the amnesty issue and the need to work with other organizations. He stated the amnesty issue will have a tremendous upsurge within the next four months and that there would be a Midwest Amnesty Conference held in Cincinnati, Ohio, from September 21-23, 1973. He stated that the VVAW/WSO is much more important than it is given credit for and it has thus become a primary objective of being destroyed by the U. S. Government.

BARRY ROMO advised that he was in charge of publishing the VVAW/WSO newspaper entitled Winter Soldier and requested that each chapter and region submit photographs of persons and demonstrations carried out in their regions for inclusion in this newspaper. He stated this type of material is not being actively received at the present time and that this is simply neglect on the part of the chapters. ROMO stated that the VVAW/WSO had received a telegram from a Cambodian general, not further identified, thanking the American people and their organization for their support in stopping the bombing in Cambodia and helping to make Cambodia unified. The telegram encouraged them to keep up the good work. ROMO stated in reference to the newspaper, Winter Soldier, that some chapters are not picking up newspapers after they arrive at the Post Offices in their city and the newspapers are thereafter returned to headquarters in Chicago. He said the National Office then has to pay freight for the return of the newspapers. He requested that each chapter advise how many papers they want each month so that this number can be delivered and that they should make sure that these papers are picked up upon their arrival in their city. There has been a decrease in the number of functioning chapters in the organization; however, they consider VVAW/WSO stronger inasmuch as those chapters that are left are composed of hardworking and dedicated members. A lack of communication between chapters and the National Office was cited as a problem inasmuch as it was difficult for the National Office to coordinate chapter activities without information regarding those activities. They feel that the issue

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of political prisoners is a fertile field from which new members and sympathizers can be recruited inasmuch as the prisoners are a captive audience and appear to be a highly educatable group. Due to the fact that members of the organization do not have to be veterans, these prisoners, therefore, present a vast opportunity for recruiting new members. They have a mailing list of prisoners which lists will be provided to local chapters for follow up contacts upon release of the prisoners. They would like the local chapters to obtain visitation rights, if possible, and make personal contacts with the prisoners during their incarceration; however, they did not want to incite incidents within the prisons even though they found such incidents as riots and strikes as an indication of the prisoners' solidarity with movement groups on the outside. The delegates were encouraged to take pride in their VVAW/WSO membership. They have been making efforts to work with the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA) on the issue of amnesty; however, a disagreement exists between them as NCUUA is pushing for amnesty but is not at all concerned about discharge upgrading as is the VVAW/WSO. Additionally, the NCUUA desires to collect monies in order that all deserters might be located and returned to this country at the same time and the same place while they feel this is an unrealistic objective both from the standpoint of funds to be collected and the location of deserters. The National Clearing House will be under the direction of GARY STAIGER from the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Region and it will deal with the amnesty issue and the VVAW/WSO strategy regarding amnesty. (u) v

The minutes of the Steering Committee, NCUUA, dated June 28, 1973, reflect the purpose of the NCUUA to be to mobilize the American people to work for a universal and unconditional amnesty and to educate them concerning the structures and institutions that created the war in southeast Asia. The Council is committed to working for universal and unconditional amnesty for all persons

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suffering disabilities because of opposition to U. S. involvement in the war in southeast Asia, to the draft and to the military. The Council is demanding an immediate amnesty without conditions and without case-by-case review for all military resisters including deserters and draft resisters whether in exile or underground in the U. S., all persons who because of their opposition to the war and the military have been administratively punished, convicted by civil or military courts or are subject to prosecution and all veterans with less than honorable discharges.

ROMO advised that the VVAW/WSO now has excellent relations with over 200 organizations in the United States and abroad and that although it has such excellent relations it is only affiliated with the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ). (u)

PCPJ has described itself as being headquartered at 1029 Vermont Avenue N.W., Washington, D. C., and as consisting of over 100 organizations which are using massive civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and war.

~~EAM SCHORR~~ gave the following financial report of the VVAW/WSO: (u)

They took in approximately \$11,600 and paid out approximately \$15,938 which monies were broken down as follows:

Sources of income were:

1.	Contributions	\$10,348.00
2.	Speaking engagements	\$ 792.00
3.	Paper sales	\$ 183.00
4.	Books	\$ 25.00

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Major expenses included:

1. Loans and exchanges	\$ 790.00
2. Bank expense	\$ 39.00
3. Postage fees	\$ 1,245.00
4. Travel	\$ 3,504.00
5. Books	\$ 249.00
6. Office supplies	\$ 550.00
7. Telephone	\$ 1,406.00
8. Utilities	\$ 108.00
9. Purchases	\$ 1,727.00
10. Office rent	\$ 1,960.00
11. NOSCAM	\$ 100.00
12. Legal fees	\$ 50.00
13. Salaries	\$20,031.00

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SCHORR also indicated that for the month of July, income was \$6,000 and expenses \$9,557 resulting in a deficit of \$3,557. The figure of \$6,000, however, does not represent a true income picture as it is merely a transfer of money from one source to another. The National Office has contacted a national bonded fundraiser from New York indentified as [REDACTED] and they expect to gain considerably more revenue from this source. Up to the present time they have built their "house list" of sources of funds to 3,500. They are currently having trouble with the Internal Revenue Service trying to get their organization incorporated as a veterans organization with a tax exemption under Public Law 501C. U

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Miss [REDACTED] advised that the National Office is working on a project called Internal Political Prisoners. She stated that the VVAW/WSO would mail reports relating to political prisoners on a weekly basis and that if this was too expensive such results would be distributed by the group. She stated that even though the VVAW/WSO has lost chapters and regions, that this was considered simply trimming off the fat and making the organization stronger. She stated the National Office gets no word from Hawaii or Okinawa; however, it

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has received communications from Japan. Upon hearing this, the California delegation immediately challenged the national group as they have been in contact with both Hawaii and Okinawa. [REDACTED] advised that the subject of political prisoners will be a strong issue during the coming months and that the Defense Committee's report on Attica and Wounded Knee will reflect the most important political trials in many years and will perhaps be more involved than those in Gainesville, Florida. She stated the relationship with prisoners is very good and many of these prisoners subscribe to the Winter Soldier publication which publication is currently in the process of being translated into foreign languages. She also noted that books are distributed through the First Catholic Free Press and that 500 copies of "The Free Fire Zone" were distributed free through this press. She stated that the most important matters that are now pending for the VVAW/WSO are the issues of amnesty and the trial of the "Gainesville 8". She stated that they now have good working relations with Attica and Wounded Knee and she believes the National Defense Organization Against Racism and Political Repression is merely a front to build the CP and that this organization should be voted down by the VVAW/WSO. (u) v

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At the founding conference of the National Defense Organization Against Racism and Political Repression held in Chicago, Illinois, May 11-13, 1973, this organization was described as being an outgrowth of various committees formed to free ANGELA DAVIS. It is further described as a front group of the CPUSA and controlled by CPUSA members.

ANGELA DAVIS is an admitted member of the CPUSA indicted and eventually acquitted on murder-kidnapping charges in Marin County, California.

[REDACTED] advised that a gag rule was put into effect at Gainesville, Florida, because the press would not believe the government's case against the

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"Gainesville 8". He noted that since the trial was nothing more than a farce, the government insured that by enforcing the gag rule the public would never know what actually went on during the trial. To overcome this dilemma the VVAW/WSO has been keeping a press library collecting Gainesville press releases. SCHORR also indicated that NOSCAM, a GI project, has been maintaining contact with troops on an excellent basis in foreign countries. He noted that there is a strong GI revolution in progress particularly in Germany where two to five persons joined the membership ranks of VVAW/WSO every week. SCHORR indicated that the NOSCAM project requires a budget of \$20 per week to operate effectively. He further stated that there was a NOSCAM chapter at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, which is very strong. He stated that troops in Japan have given very strong impetus to the organization and that when members send mail to soldiers overseas the VVAW/WSO return address should not be placed on return envelopes because the FBI opens such mail. Return addresses instead should show various churches or YMCA organizations. SCHORR stated that VVAW/WSO plans to keep a mail log and he suggested that each member who writes to a soldier make an entry into the chapter logs. He advised the following are addresses of current VVAW/WSO chapters in Japan:

VVAW/WSO
Post Office Box 447
Peoples House
Koza, Okinawa

VVAW/WSO
Iwakuni
Post Office Box 49
Iwakuni, Shi
Yamaguchi-Ken, Japan 740

VVAW/WSO Yokosuka
Box 26
Yokosuka, Japan

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The National Office For Service Peoples Counseling and Materials (NOSCAM) was created by the VVAW/WSO NSC in July, 1972, in Milwaukee. NOSCAM's job is to help VVAW/WSO build a strong, viable and ongoing GI movement.

B. FILM - "ON THE BATTLEFIELD"

AUDREY ARONSON and SCOTT MEYERS, both representatives of the United Front of Cairo, Illinois, arrived to speak and show a film entitled "On The Battlefield" which film showed the history of the Cairo, Illinois, boycott against white businessmen. The film depicts the VVAW/WSO as the organization that has kept the black United Front active and is the only organization that has not sold out like other organizations.

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The United Front of Cairo is a predominantly black organization which has maintained an economic boycott of the white merchants of Cairo, Illinois, since August, 1969.

C. FILM - "THE LAST PATROL"

Two unidentified white males showed a video tape entitled "The Last Patrol". This film included the caravan trips to the 1972 Republican National Convention and depicted the VVAW/WSO actions at the convention.

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At approximately 9:00 P.M. RICH BANGERT, Regional Coordinator, Southern Illinois-Eastern Missouri-Arkansas-Oklahoma Region, adjourned the meeting of the NSC until 9:00 A.M., August 25, 1973.

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[REDACTED] September 4, 1973)] & U

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IV. ACTIVITIES ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1973

A. "GAINESVILLE 8" TRIAL REPORT

[REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED] a member from the Florida Region, gave the following report on the "Gainesville 8" trial and demonstration which was held at the beginning of the trial. He advised that the demonstration headquarters on South Second Street in Gainesville was still open and currently in need of money to continue their support work for the indicted members. He said there has been a necessity to keep the demonstration support group separate from the Gainesville members since the court had imposed a gag rule on the Gainesville members. The Defense Committee is presently keeping two men in the Federal Court House in Gainesville each day to pass on information to the demonstration headquarters and to furnish news reports to newspapers. They are currently keeping newsclippings from all papers for future reference regarding the trial. The main problem confronting the VVAW/WSO at the demonstration campsite during the first week of the trial was child care since the men in attendance at the campsite did not help the women take care of the children. He advised that something would have to be done about this problem in the future. [REDACTED] stated that the VVAW/WSO news bureau at Gainesville was composed of five members and is attempting to become financially independent of the National Office; however, they have been unsuccessful in doing this so far. Three of the five members of this news bureau were identified as [REDACTED] of the National Office, [REDACTED] of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Region, and himself. Another purpose of this group is to always be present at the trial in order to act as a clearing house on all trial material and to be the only source for "official VVAW/WSO statements of position" and press releases.

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B. NOSCAM PROGRAM IN OHIO

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[REDACTED] outlined an ongoing program in the Ohio Region identified as NOSCAM. The meaning of each letter is vague; however, the purpose of the program is to recruit active duty personnel into VVAW/WSO and to keep them active after discharge. The structure of this program is to gather the names of GI organizations and individuals wherever available, send them a package in a plain wrapper and attempt to achieve ongoing correspondence. This package would contain political education materials and instructions on how to file for various types of discharges. The individuals are then asked to recruit other personnel into VVAW/WSO and to attempt to form a chapter at their particular installation. Upon discharge these persons are given the name and address of the regional office in the area that they are returning to and their name is likewise furnished to that regional office. [REDACTED] encouraged other regions to follow up on this program and to start thinking about creating one in their own areas. He further advised that all correspondence sent to active duty personnel should be in a plain envelope without the VVAW/WSO as the return address and that you could use a personal name and address, the purpose of which is to get this material past the military intelligence. He advised that NOSCAM is now working with four chapters in Japan, one in Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, and is starting one in Germany and one in Fort Hood, Texas. [REDACTED] advised that he projects in one year that they will have 3,000 members and "to have a revolution you must control the military".

b2, b7D [REDACTED] August 29, 1973
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C. "PEOPLE'S FARM, ALSO KNOWN AS OPERATION COUNTY FAIR, BOGUE CHITTO, ALABAMA

[redacted] of the Alabama Region gave a report on the Bogue Chitto Operation County Fair as follows: (A)

This operation consists of VVAW/WSO functioning as a support organization for the people's medical clinic set up in that area. This project is coordinated by the California Region with [redacted] as the responsible individual. The formal name for the medical center is the Martin Luther King Memorial Clinic with an address of Box 125A Browns, Alabama 36724, telephone 205-996-8205. This telephone is located at the "People's Farm" which is part of the project. [redacted] showed slides of the project during her presentation and asked for continued support as they currently need office supplies, linens, soap, health education equipment, cough medicine, diarrhea cures, splints, and numerous other items. She invited all VVAW/WSO members to come down to the project and work for any length of time that they wished. The land in Bogue Chitto used in the Operation County Fair operates like a collective in that each person who owns or operates a small lot plants and harvests crops together with other land holders within the County Fair operation. [redacted] stated that they desperately need school books of any type to help with the schooling of the children at the collective at the day care center which is maintained by the operation. She further advised that they do not have an adequate fire department at the present time.

[redacted] and [redacted] of the California Region advised that they had gone down to Bogue Chitto to work and found [redacted] staying there. [redacted] has traveled through a number of VVAW/WSO chapters and has caused considerable disruption in most of them. When found at Bogue Chitto, [redacted] advised [redacted] and [redacted] that he was a medic. Due to the fact that he was creating dissension at the Bogue Chitto community, [redacted] was asked to leave the area by [redacted]. They

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stated that [redacted] was hurting the VVAW/WSO by making unauthorized news releases, stealing money from members, and creating problems with the blacks while working at the County Fair. They stated that it was not known for sure, however [redacted] was suspicioned as being possibly an informant. Due to the fact he was considered a brother in the VVAW/WSO, he should have a chance to defend himself before them. The Florida Region was directed to talk with [redacted] obtain his story regarding the charges and send their opinion to the National Office. In addition, it was suggested that [redacted] should attend the next NSCM in order to defend himself. [redacted] proposed to the body that [redacted] not be allowed to participate in any more VVAW/WSO activities at present, which motion was passed. (S) U

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[redacted] is having problems in the community of Bogue Chitto because of this mixed marriage. Many rumors have been heard as to the whereabouts of [redacted]. He left Las Placitas, New Mexico, for Wounded Knee, South Dakota; however, he has not been seen since. He is currently believed to be a fugitive from the Wounded Knee seige and most recently was believed to be in the Washington, D. C., underground. (S) U

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D. WORKSHOPS

VVAW workshops consist of small groups of interested parties who discuss issues that they feel are relevant to the organization. They then come up with proposals from the workshops to be presented to the main body for a vote.

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1. Discharge Upgrading (A)

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This workshop, which dealt with the mechanics of obtaining an upgrading of discharge, was conducted by [REDACTED]. Much of the discussion was highly technical and was not well received by the delegates. However, it was indicated that if additional information was required, inquiries should be directed to the Discharge Upgrading Project, 3067 24th Street, San Francisco, California 94110. The issue discussed at this workshop centered around the allegation that the war in southeast Asia was undeclared and illegal and, therefore, any acts committed by individuals drafted could not be legally prosecuted either within military or civil courts. The central demand of VVAW/WSO would be that all those who have received dishonorable discharges for violations of military rules should have these discharges upgraded to honorable. It was generally agreed that the best method of operation was for persons to act as counselors to military personnel seeking discharges. It was also agreed that each method should be used to see that justice prevails for those persons discharged due to their failure to fight in the Vietnam War. The political foundations for discharge upgrading should be fully recognized and used. The primary aspect of discharge upgrading is to build an anti-imperialist movement in this country, build up membership through this organizing tool, and build up an anti-imperialist consciousness to help bring about total amnesty. (S)

b2, b7D (A) [REDACTED] September 17 and 21, 1973
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2. Electronic Surveillances

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[REDACTED] conducted the workshop on electronic surveillances. [REDACTED] was described as a security electronics consultant who has an address [REDACTED] Missouri, telephone [REDACTED] was further described as a right wing extremist who is now coming around to the left. [REDACTED] is also allegedly paranoid and keeps a loaded .45 caliber pistol in his bedroom, a loaded sawed-off

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] removed the following items from his two briefcases:

1. "The Anarchist Cookbook" by W. POWELL
2. "The Electronic Invasion" by R. M. BROWN
3. A counter-surveillance device, number CSD-8
4. A tone activator
5. A set of earphones
6. A small black box with three wires extending from it later described by [REDACTED] as a "bug"
7. Two telephone receivers with dialing mechanisms attached
8. One ordinary radio
9. One amplifier with jacks for battery and microphone
10. Three or four other unidentified pieces of electronic equipment

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One of the delegates made a comment regarding the literature [REDACTED] had removed from his briefcases and [REDACTED] comment was "I am an anarchist." [REDACTED] opened his presentation by advising the group that he had worked for the U. S. Government in an intelligence capacity and exposed them with respect to an operation dealing with helicopter parts and had thereafter been beaten almost to death by them. [REDACTED] then stated, "If there are any informers in the room, your days are numbered." [REDACTED] advised that he had used a detection device prior to opening his presentation to determine whether or not there were any FBI or metropolitan police units in the area of the NSCM. He then stated that there were no such units in the area. [REDACTED] further advised that he had worked on General HALSEY's staff in an intelligence capacity during World War II and had continued in this capacity after the war. He then went on to describe several ways in which to bug a telephone as follows: Pick up a phone, remove the mouthpiece, and install another mouthpiece with a built-in bug. This bug would be picked up by a receiver at a nearby location.

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He displayed and described how to install a small box with three wires, advising that one wire was an antenna, and the other two could be attached to a terminal junction box anywhere where two wires from the phone are available. *Ⓟ*

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[redacted] described and displayed a tone activator which is attached to the relevant line, after which the desired phone number is dialed except for the last digit. You then activate this device and dial the last digit. The phone will not ring but all activity in the room with the phone can then be monitored. [redacted] stated that when using this activator, all incoming calls will get a busy signal and outgoing calls will get a dead line. *Ⓟ*

[redacted] next described the various uses of a police band radio, stating that these radios could be purchased at any Radio Shack Store and thereafter used to monitor radio transmissions. He advised that transmissions of the following agencies could be monitored at the following megacycle positions, all of which are FM:

[redacted]
[redacted]
Highway Patrol
Bomb Squad, Secret Service and
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
FBI
Police and almost everybody else *Ⓟ*

This police band radio can also be used by detecting electronic eavesdropping equipment.

[redacted] advised that if a small receiver called "The Patrolman" which costs about \$25.00 is tuned to 167 megacycles and held near a bug, said radio will begin to squeal as it creates a circuit of feedback from the receiver. He further advised that the unit doing the bugging will know that they have been detected. *Ⓟ*

He displayed an amplifier which uses a six volt battery, has terminals for earphones, and amplifies what *Ⓟ*

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is already there and costs approximately \$6.95. He stated that this amplifier is very similar to the ones used by the FBI in Gainesville, Florida. He further stated that this amplifier had a capability of additional attachments. ~~X~~

Following this, [REDACTED] displayed a set of radio earphones and advised that they could be clipped onto any part of a telephone line where both wires are present in order to listen to conversations on that line. He then turned on an ordinary radio that he had brought with him and displayed a small gray rectangular device with a push type switch on the side. While doing so he advised that this was a jamming device or scrambler which could cost in the neighborhood of \$750. He moved approximately 20 feet away from the radio, pressed the switch on the above-described device and the radio emitted nothing but static. He advised that this device did not need to be tuned in to a specific frequency but that it would have to be near the receiver transmitter to be jammed. He stated that one way to use it would be that if a police unit were calling in your license number and you had this device with you, you would simply push the button on the device and the officer would never receive the return transmission. He stated that a device similar to this could be made from the instructions in either one of the books that he displayed. He stated that this device can also jam any incoming or outgoing transmissions from police, fire department, airlines, radar, or anything else that handles shortwave or anything like that. [REDACTED] then described how to build a jamming device explaining that a person could take an old electric razor, especially one that is good and loud that has any spark gap in it like an auto distributor, which he advised could also be used, and attach wires to both sides of the spark gap. These wires would be run to two antennae and then the razor would be plugged in. [REDACTED] stated that this device would jam any radio within a three to four block area and that the larger the antennae, the greater the area jammed. This device is called a spark gap transmitter.

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This spark gap transmitter can also be used as a mobile unit by getting a razor that works off a car cigarette lighter and hooking up two antennas on the car. You can then ride around behind police cars and screw up their communications all day long.

██████████ stated that this device, however, can be located by a radio fix and, therefore, it should be moved frequently in order to avoid detection.

██████████ then discussed some basic signals that would indicate to a person that his telephone was being monitored. The following are several that he mentioned:

1. When an FBI Agent turns down the handle of his briefcase he may be activating a tape recorder inside it.

2. When you pick up a telephone and there is low volume, cross talk, or music on the line, it may be bugged in that the line is out of balance.

3. Remove the telephone unit from the wires and attach a micro-ammeter to the line. This device should read zero and if it does not some piece of equipment is causing a current draw on the line.

██████████ advised that some recorders are voice activated and a person will usually have no indication when this type of a unit has been activated.

██████████ advised that in order to blow a bug out of a telephone line you should remove the phone from the line, attach a plug to it, and plug it into 220 volts such as a kitchen stove outlet which would burn out all of the bugs on the line without doing any serious damage to the legitimate portion of the system. Telephones generally operate on approximately 94 volts.

██████████ said that a good way to psyche out the FBI or any other authorities that happen to be watching your meetings is to put on a set of earphones or simply bring a set of earphones with you to a meeting. This

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makes the FBI or other authorities very suspicious. He demonstrated how to make your own wiretaps by splicing into anyone's telephone. After showing this, ██████████ a female member from the Colorado Region, advised that she was a telephone company installer and volunteered that you can use a handset like those the telephone company uses with a dial on the back and splice into anybody's phone that you want. The person whose phone you tapped into then gets charged for the bill. She stated that this is really great if you want to save money and it is also nice to splice into somebody's telephone whom you hate. Q

██████████ also stated that he had a suction cup type of a bug which could not be detected by any means except visual as there is no electronic gizmo or anything that will show that this bug is present. He indicated that the telephone companies cooperate with the FBI so as to provide a sound-activated device at a remote point from the subject's telephone which device would ring when the subject's phone did and all subject's communication on the phone would thereby be taped. Q

██████████ claimed that he was capable of detecting a bug on the phone by simply calling the suspect phone. His normal \$200 fee for such a service would be reduced for movement organizations. He thereafter gave a lineman test set to the Ohio delegation and he indicated that others like this could be stolen from telephone company trucks. Q

██████████ indicated he could buy bugs directly from the manufacturers as he is on a list of authorized buyers. At times, when a local or federal major case is being investigated, he has left bugs marked with the letters "FBI" and a serial number in places where persons involved in the investigation could find them. This was done simply as a harassment technique. ██████████ also claimed that he had marked his own bugs with the letters "FBI" and serial numbers so as to discourage removal by local authorities or phone company personnel if they were inadvertently discovered. Q

██████████ claimed that he has the ability to conduct surveillances and video tape subjects thereof with a personally owned, unmarked truck. He advised he and his wife are very knowledgeable regarding weapons and are armed while in their residence, although neither one carries weapons on their person when away from home. (S) U

Throughout ██████████ presentation he interjected comments regarding explosives and incendiary devices and at one point he indicated that an effective method of blowing up automobiles was to utilize detonating wire and a blasting cap in the automobile gas tank. He also described firebombs made from oil and fertilizer. These comments regarding explosives and incendiary devices were not well received by the delegates; however, ██████████ continued to refer to them throughout his presentation. (S) U

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3. Winter Soldier Paper

This was more of a "bitch" session as many of those in attendance released growing hostilities. During the workshop ██████████ of Kansas City strongly criticized the VVAW/WSO publication stating that much of it was irrelevant to the aims and objectives of the organization and many of its articles prejudiced people against VVAW/WSO. (S) U

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August 29, 1973 (S) U

4. Amnesty

Approximately eight persons attended the amnesty workshop and heard ██████████ of Kansas City War Resisters League who presented an amnesty proposal entitled "Operation Return". ██████████ indicated that the WRL was (S) U

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supporting this proposal which in essence proposed that all military displaced persons, draft dodgers, AWOLs, as well as other displaced persons and fugitives, return to the United States during a given time and at a given place en masse, thus clogging the court systems of that particular judicial district. Upon being released on bond all of these participants could then move to Washington, D. C., or some such area and form their own lobby for amnesty. This idea received support sufficient to have it presented to the entire body as an alternate or auxiliary plan to a plan the VVAW/WSO had previously endorsed but on the floor it was rejected in view of the financial difficulty attendant to the return of so many individuals. & U

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[redacted] from the California Region indicated that the VVAW/WSO is the major force in the Toronto Amnesty Conference of the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty. He stated that VVAW/WSO can control major decisions by these conferences in that they have a sufficient number of votes to do so, consisting of four votes of their own and the pledged votes of [redacted] of the Southern Christian Education Fund. & U

It was voiced that during the amnesty workshop the VVAW would continue to implement amnesty plans which were agreed upon in the recent VVAW NSCM in Las Placitas, New Mexico. & U

A "Campaign for Amnesty" position paper was distributed among attendees which paper appeared to represent VVAW/WSO's official position on amnesty. & U

Those in attendance at this workshop agreed to the preparation of two separate petitions as follows:

1. A petition designed to attract public support which would provide names and addresses for future supporters and contributors and
 2. A regular petition designed to appeal to Congress thus forcing amnesty legislation. It was agreed
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that all prisoners that have fled the United States or had received prison sentences for their objection to serving in the Vietnam War should be granted amnesty. *AJ*

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5. Prisons

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The prison workshop was made up of [redacted], Milwaukee chapter, [redacted] Kansas City chapter, and representatives of the Oakland, New York, Alabama, and Texas contingencies. [redacted] led the discussion and all of them concluded that a project would be presented to the next Steering Committee meeting which would contain concrete proposals. Generally, all agreed that the prisons program needed something attractive to interest prisoners and it would require a program to find different ways of gathering information in and out of prisons without officials detecting such activity. Also, it was decided that it was necessary to build an information clearing house for prisons and prisoners. Another objective of this group would be to assist in bringing about some type of prison reform. *A*

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This workshop also wants to re-establish a national VVAW/WSO prison committee to coordinate and regulate defense committees, forward communications on prison movements, and aid the prisoners to organize within the prisons. It was generally agreed that the prison was a good place to begin calling attention to the hardships created on a prisoner's family due to the prisoner being confined behind prison walls. It was discussed in detail that more VVAW/WSO members should go out on speaking engagements and speak on prison reform. It was expressed that each person in the United States should be contacted and a memorial week established for Attica, New York, so that Attica would be remembered and talked about. *A*

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6. GI Organizing

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The GI Organization workshop was conducted by [redacted] Regional Coordinator, of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Region. [redacted] explained the NOSCAM operation which he said is the attempt to organize GIs on bases for the VVAW/WSO. He said the GI office is sending delegates to military bases and ships. It was further explained that the VVAW/WSO wants to infiltrate the military because if the revolution comes, help will be needed within the military establishment. It costs approximately \$20,000 per year for literature to be sent by NOSCAM to bases to help the VVAW/WSO in GI recruitment and education. Help was requested in raising the \$20,000 and it was noted that the National Office is providing \$100 per month to NOSCAM as an allowance for postage and mailing costs. In addition, VVAW/WSO newsletters and literature are being sent to the following addresses in Japan:


VVAW/WSO
c/o Post Office Box 447
Koza Oknai
Henson Free Press

Iwakni
Post Office Box 49
Iwkni Yamaguch
1 Ken Jap 740
Yohosuka, Box 26

Issues which they are going to point out to the GIs are working conditions, housing, and anything else which they feel the GIs might become disgruntled about. They feel these would be the best suggestions for organization which is now very slow due to the end of the war in Vietnam. They are also going to bring up the class problem between the officers and enlisted personnel. It is felt that GI organizing is not so much recruitment for the VVAW/WSO as it is raising political

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consciousness. They should not toy with the mechanics of GI organizing so much, as the political reasons behind it and counseling centers should be near military bases. The GI organizing project should be separate from the chapters but at the same time supported by the chapters and regional office wherein they are located. They want the VVAW/WSO to take a national position on organizing the GI movement. The military should be either fully organized their way or so badly disoriented and disorganized in its power structure that it cannot do anything to stop the revolution. It was also stated during this workshop that different area regions should try to get volunteers from their chapters to do this GI counseling. An organization called the "Blue Screw", Post Office Box 841, Aurora, Colorado 80010, which is sponsored by the VVAW/WSO in Denver, Colorado, will send out a GI organizer if the organizer's expenses are paid. The GI organizing should also be coordinated with other existing programs and they should make and maintain contacts with other regions which are supplied by NOSCAM. (S)

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The Blue Screw is an anti-military, anti-establishment newspaper distributed at Lowery Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado, and supported by the VVAW/WSO.

7. Gainesville Actions (Past and Future)

During this workshop a paper entitled "Trial Report" was distributed to those in attendance. This report gave a day-by-day account of testimony and activities regarding the trial of the "Gainesville 8". (S)

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They are calling for a national action at federal buildings, Army bases, FBI buildings, and police stations each night from the time the trial goes to the jury starting on Saturday after it goes to the jury, all the way up until it finishes. This proposal was passed by a vote of all the members present at this workshop. During this workshop a discussion was held regarding the fact that the "Gainesville 8" should not be forgotten and that they should be always present in the members' minds in order that their illegal arrest would not occur in the future. *QU*

b2 b7D [redacted] August 29, 1973
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August 29, 1973) *QU*

8. War

[redacted] from Los Angeles, California, gave a lengthy report and discussion of what is happening in Vietnam. Most of his report centered around atrocities of the U. S. military in Vietnam and his assessment of the future of Vietnam. [redacted] indicated that South Vietnam would soon be defeated by the North Vietnamese. *QU*

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b2, b7D [redacted] September 17 and 21, 1973
August 29, 1973) *QU*

9. Mass Organization

During this workshop a proposal was presented by the Kansas-Western Missouri-Nebraska-North Dakota-South Dakota Region, also called the Great Plains Region, and accepted by the members of the workshop. This proposal requested that the VVAW/WSO NSC reaffirm the stance of the VVAW/WSO by voting to keep dogmatic political rhetoric in particular and political ideologies out of national VVAW/WSO publications and out of the vocabulary of speakers representing the national VVAW/WSO. *QU*

b7C, b7D [redacted] Coordinator from Washington, D. C., proposed that a previous rule of the NSC deleting certain organizations from the VVAW/WSO be repealed in respect to the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC). *QU*

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██████████ stated that the VVAW/WSO should work with SMC on demonstrations and activities throughout the country since they were the group sponsoring most campus demonstrations. ~~X~~ U

The SMC is controlled by the SWP and its youth affiliate Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). SMC initiates and supports public demonstrations against the war in southeast Asia.

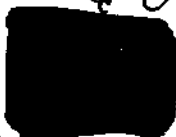
As the youth organization of the SWP, the YSA serves as the main force of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer" as "A multi-national revolutionary socialist youth organization."

A dispute between officers of the National Office, notably BARRY ROMO and SAM SCHORR and delegates ██████████ and ██████████ ensued. ██████████ and ██████████ expressed fear that the National Office was leaning toward a communist ideology as recent articles in the Winter Soldier newspaper relied heavily on Marxist-Leninist doctrines. It was feared by ██████████ that the VVAW/WSO was endangered of being co-opted by non veterans or other movement groups with communist leanings. ROMO indicated that it was the opinion of the National Office that VVAW/WSO needs to progress and grow politically and that an inquiry into Marxist-Leninism was a proper means for such political growth and education. X U

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Discussions were held around the fact the VVAW/WSO is failing to get attention inasmuch as they are unable to utilize a mass news media process due to their lack of funds. A discussion was held as to whether or not the VVAW/WSO should affiliate itself with the NCUUA. No decision was made regarding this. X U

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September 10, 1973) X

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10. Winter Soldier Investigations - Intelligence

This workshop dealt with the VVAW/WSO and the Committee for Action - Research on the Intelligence Community (CARIC) investigation into the intelligence community. It was acknowledged that VVAW/WSO would no longer be functioning with CARIC inasmuch as CARIC wants the project for itself and is of the opinion that the VVAW/WSO has been infiltrated by informants and, therefore, their participation in this investigation would jeopardize a successful inquiry. Any information needed at all on intelligence and surveillance by the FBI and other organizations similar to that should be addressed to CARIC, Post Office Box 647, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D. C. 20044. CARIC plans to hold a meeting in February, 1974, at Washington, D. C. *EU*

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August 29, 1973
September 17 and 21, 1973) *U*

V. ACTIVITIES ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1973

A. WORKSHOPS (Continued)

1. Women

b7C, b7D [redacted] conducted this workshop with the theme that women must become more involved in furthering the goals and aims of VVAW/WSO. In this VVAW/WSO women strongly identified themselves apart from the current Women's Liberation Movement. They emphasized support for equal rights for women but did not embrace other Women's Liberation objectives. This workshop ultimately turned into a big disorganized mess and those in attendance decided to handle the problems of women in their individual chapters and bring reports back to the next NSCM. X U

b2, b7D [redacted] August 29, 1973
September 10, 1973
August 29, 1973) DU

2. Silk Screening

This workshop exhibited methods of reproducing posters and stenciled materials such as banners and posters by use of a silk stencil operation. U

b2, b7D [redacted], August 29, 1973) DU

3. Internal Reorganization

At approximately 9:30 A.M., [redacted], St. Louis, advised that this workshop had been cancelled. U

b2, b7D [redacted] August 29, 1973
September 4, 1973) DU

B. REPORTS AND PROPOSALS FROM WORKSHOPS

At approximately 2:30 P.M. reports from each workshop were presented at the NSCM. Discussions were held and votes taken on each proposal from the workshops. The following are the workshops and proposals as presented:

~~Confidential~~

1. Discharge Upgrading

SAM SCHORR of the National Office advised that discharge upgrading was dealt with in a political context and is an integral part of universal amnesty. It was proposed that the VVAW build a broad base concerning discharge and upgrading by working with other national groups such as the American Indian Movement (AIM), helping to get jobs for members with bad discharges, and helping to get others out of the military by advice, counsel, and assistance. This proposal passed. The delegates also answered an official statement to the effect that discharge upgrading is not a service program but rather a political tool to build an anti imperialist movement in the United States and VVAW/WSO's position with universal and unconditional amnesty.

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September 4, 1973) [initials]

AIM was founded in Minnesota in 1968, dedicated to improving conditions for the American Indians. AIM recently led and participated in confrontations with local authorities in Scottsbluff, Nebraska, and the Rapid City - Custer area of South Dakota. AIM led the takeover and occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in February - May, 1973.

2. Amnesty

It was stated that VVAW/WSO already has the skills on organizing from their past experiences in the anti-war movement. Although the motivation is somewhat less than that generated by the masses when the war was going on, an attempt to relate the connection of amnesty with the war and both of them to imperialism is now going to be stressed. It was also proposed that in regard to amnesty a petition calling for amnesty be

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placed in the Winter Soldier newspaper and furnished to all members of the VVAW/WSO. These proposals would then be signed by members and sent to the U. S. Congress. This proposal passed.

SAM SCHORR of the National Office made a proposal that the proposal for "Operation Return" be taken back to the regions for discussion and thereafter be brought up for a vote. This proposal failed. The National Office proposed that the VVAW/WSO join with the National Clearing House for Unconditional Amnesty, which group is actively seeking amnesty for servicemen who have deserted. A discussion resulted which showed that the VVAW/WSO knows nothing about this group as to its political background and this proposal was defeated.

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August 29, 1973
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3. Winter Soldier Investigation - Intelligence

It was announced that in February, 1974, an open intelligence conference and debriefing will be held in Washington, D. C., featuring presentations by a former FBI Agent, former CIA Agent, and a former policeman. This conference will be conducted outside of VVAW/WSO by four VVAW/WSO members. A name and address of the person to be contacted was as follows:

[REDACTED] b7C, b7D
Post Office Box 647
Ben Franklin Station
Washington, D. C. 20044

This group calls itself The Committee for Action - Research on the Intelligence Community (CARIC) and gathers information from military and civilian intelligence persons active and inactive agents, technicians, and informants. From their investigation, an exposure type

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public presentation will take place. It was proposed that any VVAW/WSO member who wanted to attend this intelligence debriefing should feel free to do so and, in fact, members should make an effort to attend. This proposal passed.

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August 29, 1973
August 30, 1973) ~~U~~ U

4. Mass Organization

The proposal requesting that the VVAW/WSO reaffirm their stance against allowing certain political ideologies within the VVAW/WSO was presented and passed.

The proposal that VVAW/WSO work with SMC in presenting demonstrations on campuses and elsewhere was defeated.

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August 29, 1973
August 30, 1973) ~~U~~ U

5. Prisons

It was proposed that the National Office of the VVAW/WSO should take on the task of promoting mass support for persons in jail and on trial in an attempt to help those persons through the outlay of money, press releases, obtaining of attorneys, and in general assisting persons in getting out of jail. This proposal passed. During the presentation of this proposal, [redacted] of Milwaukee advised that she is in contact with a [redacted]. [redacted] is allegedly incarcerated in a prison and organizing therein.

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August 29, 1973
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6. Gainesville Actions (Past and Future)

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It was announced that the National Office was low on funds at the current time and could not monetarily support any demonstration efforts at the "Gainesville 8" trial. It was proposed that when the trial goes to the jury in Gainesville, the National Office will designate a day for all regions to picket court houses in their respective regions to show their solidarity with the indicted members. This proposal passed.

b2, b7D [REDACTED]

August 29, 1973
August 30, 1973) [initials]

7. Winter Soldier Paper

It was proposed that the Winter Soldier newspaper include political education in future issues to help the members learn more about all forms of political ideologies. This proposal passed.

b2, b7D [REDACTED]

August 30, 1973) [initials]

8. GI Organizing

It was proposed that the VVAW/WSO contact and work with GIs on all bases throughout the United States to recruit members into the VVAW/WSO and to educate GIs. It was also proposed to keep in touch with all former GIs in an attempt to convince them not to join the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other organizations after their discharge. These proposals passed.

b2, b7D [REDACTED]

August 29, 1973
August 20, 1973) [initials]

9. War

The following is a report given by [REDACTED] from Los Angeles, California:

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Four days ago he was in Vietnam. He had answered a published newspaper ad in Los Angeles which

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ad had been placed in the newspaper by "an Oklahoma based firm contracted by the U. S. Air Force" under the name of "LSI". He walked in to the location specified in the ad advising that he had had six years experience maintaining Huey Helicopters. Without any background check of any kind on Monday following his answering of the ad on Friday, he had had his shots and passport and he was on his way to Vietnam. When he arrived there he advised that he knew nothing about helicopters and so he was given a desk job and had responsibility for insurance of some kind. During his time in Vietnam he traveled extensively in South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand. He met with the Soviets and others including the International Control Commission. He stated that MAC-V is now called DAO. His report was accepted by the NSC as proof of the United States' continued involvement in Indo-China.

b7c [redacted] stated that when the U. S. Government pulled out of Vietnam they left all equipment behind, most of which was then buried. However, much of this equipment was confiscated by the Viet Cong. He further advised that an advertisement was run in English in Vietnamese newspapers advertising employment at the Ramada Inn in Saigon, South Vietnam. However, when the prospective employee contacted the Inn he would be placed in contact with an American general and a CIA Agent who were offering \$2,400 per week salary for helicopter pilots in Cambodia and Laos and \$1,800 a week for mechanics. They were also hiring mercenaries at \$900 to \$1,000 per week to train nationals in Cambodia and Laos.

b2 [redacted] August 29, 1973

b7D [redacted] August 30, 1973) K u

It was proposed that they have a "Week of Solidarity" from October 1 through October 8, 1973. During this week there would be numerous speeches, leafleting, demonstrations, political education, and

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movies against the war in Cambodia, Laos and the Philippines. The regions would later be notified by the National Office when and how the mass outreach would be conducted. This proposal passed.

10. Women

It was proposed that study groups be held in all chapters throughout the nation on the function and role of women in the VVAW/WSO. It was also proposed that a nursery be set up at the next NSCM so that the women can fully participate in the meeting and not be concerned with the care of their children. The amount collected for registration fees would be raised to 50¢ per member in order to defray the cost of this babysitting. It was decided that no action would be taken on this proposal at the present time but it would be brought up again for discussion at the next NSCM.

It was also proposed that a women's newsletter concerning the work of women in the VVAW/WSO be prepared and sent out by the Milwaukee VVAW/WSO. An amendment was made to the proposal that the newsletter be prepared and sent out by the National Office in Chicago and this proposal passed.

It was proposed that a women's report should be given at the next NSCM and that also under business at each chapter meeting women's reports be given concerning what work has been accomplished by women. This proposal passed.

It was proposed that VVAW/WSO work with former women service personnel who received bad discharges in order to get them upgraded in the same manner as their male counterparts. This proposal passed.

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11. Silk Screening

This was a demonstration of the silk screening process and was non political in nature. No proposals came out of this workshop.

b2, b7D [REDACTED] August 29, 1973)

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VI. ACTIVITIES ON MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1973

On Monday, August 27, 1973, the NSCM convened at approximately 9:00 A.M. with new business being taken up at the meeting. The following topics were discussed at the meeting:

A. ELECTIONS TO NATIONAL OFFICE

[REDACTED] was re-elected to one more year as National Coordinator. His election was accomplished with a great deal of discussion centering on his health as it was stated that he has occasional physical collapses.

[REDACTED] declined the nomination for National Office and correspondence from [REDACTED] another nominee for National Office, was read in which [REDACTED] also declined his nomination.

[REDACTED] was elected to the National Office to replace [REDACTED] [REDACTED] advised that he proposes a speakers bureau and a food co-op within the VVAW/WSO.

The following three candidates were nominated, two of which will be elected to the National Office in December, 1973:

[REDACTED]
Assistant at the National Office

[REDACTED]
From Wisconsin

[REDACTED]
From Colorado

The following individuals are automatically up for re-election:

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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B. QUALIFICATIONS FOR NATIONAL OFFICE

It was proposed from the floor that the present qualifications, which indicated that only Vietnam veterans could hold National Office, be changed to read that it was not necessary to be a Vietnam veteran to hold National Office in the VVAW/WSO. This proposal passed.

C. LENGTH OF SERVICE AT NATIONAL OFFICE

It was proposed that the length of service for a National Office would be one year and that during the last 30 days of the year the officer would have to work in the field at chapter level to re-identify with the problems and policies at a chapter level. The officer could then run for re-election. This proposal passed.

It was further proposed that inquiry be made of all regions to determine if any member wanted to hold a national job. If it was learned that members did want to hold national jobs these members would have to go to Chicago and spend 30 days in indoctrination at the National Office prior to the next NSCM to determine if they qualified for a National Office. This proposal passed.

D. NATIONAL COLLECTIVE DECISION MAKING POWERS

It was proposed that the National Office have the power to decide if any member of the VVAW/WSO would be eligible to work with the National Office superceding any vote by the VVAW/WSO that placed a member as a national officer. This proposal failed.

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E. VETOES

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It was proposed that the National Office cannot veto any elected or appointed coordinator or staff member to the National Office and also that the National Office collective may appoint staff people which consequently must be confirmed by the NSC. This proposal failed.

F. STRAW VOTES

It was proposed that straw votes must be five votes per region passed through regional coordinator or regional officers. A regional coordinator must take responsibility for taking the vote and should state simply the source and reason for the vote. National officers should not try and influence the vote and it should be published and disseminated to all regions upon completion of the tally. This proposal passed.

G. PROXIES

It was proposed that a portion of the proxy proposal from Las Placitas NSCM that says "On specific issues unless otherwise specified" was ambiguous and should be changed to read "On specific issues as authorized in the proxy". It was also proposed that the statement "There will be no blanket proxies" be inserted as a sentence just after "authorized in the proxy" and just prior to "these proxies". This proposal passed.

H. POST VIETNAM SYNDROME (PVS) (SYNDROME VERSUS STRUGGLE)

It was proposed that any persons who are engaged in a struggle against the U. S. Government and who hold the same thoughts and beliefs as the VVAW/WSO will be supported by the VVAW/WSO. This proposal passed.

I. NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

It was proposed that in the future any VVAW/WSO member who is indicted will have their defense completely

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handled by the National Office including lawyers and funds. This proposal passed.

J. DEFUNCT REGIONS

It was announced that Western Pennsylvania and Michigan would now be taken over by the Ohio-Indiana-Kentucky Region.

The Georgia Region will be taken over by Florida. The coordinator in Atlanta, Georgia, resigned and a Florida representative was appointed to contact the former Georgia coordinator to obtain all records and to help choose a new coordinator. The prior coordinator in Georgia was listed as [REDACTED] Georgia University Station, Box 2373, Athens, Georgia 30602, phone number 404-742-8870.

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It was proposed that new annexations of defunct regions be done through the NSC workshops. This proposal passed.

K. LEARNING FAIR

It was proposed that a workshop be held at the next NSCM concerning education about other groups and organizations involved in the struggle for freedom against the U. S. Government. This proposal passed.

L. AMENDMENTS TO THE LAS PLACITAS AMENDMENTS

It was proposed to amend the Las Placitas NSCM minutes concerning officers to read "coordinators". It was also proposed that coordinator liaison to regions be attended to "with the knowledge of the regional coordinator".

M. ATTENDANCE RESTRICTIONS FOR NSCM

It was proposed that there be no restrictions as to the number of persons from each region who can attend an NSCM. This proposal failed and it was reiterated

that only eight members from each region could attend with five votes allowed at the meeting by each region.

N. MISCELLANEOUS PROPOSALS

1. The National Office shall have the power to decide on non-controversial issues and publish the results to the regions. Failed.

2. That a National Defense Committee be set up to deal with future attacks on the VVAW/WSO and to deal with such activities as the Gainesville trial. The mechanics of this committee would be worked out in a workshop at the December, 1973, NSCM. Passed.

3. That there be a festival of learning dealt with at a workshop in December or in May or June of 1974. This festival of learning would be a combination of fun and education and might be held at a ranch somewhere in New Mexico. Results unknown.

4. That a workshop be instituted in December to instruct members in the care of children and that a professional person be brought in to care for the children brought to meetings and actions until this is accomplished. Passed.

5. That there be a workshop in December on how to plan NSC meetings. Passed.

6. That the National Office send a letter to the home office of the United Farm Workers assuring them of the continued support of the VVAW/WSO in all their demonstrations and boycotts and that a section of the Winter Soldier paper be reserved for telling the people what items or places are being boycotted. Passed.

7. That not be allowed to travel to the People's Farm or County Fair in Bogue Chitto,

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Alabama, in the name of the VVAW/WSO since he apparently created much dissension among the blacks and they advised they do not want him to return. Passed.

8. That since the Kent State grand jury has reconvened and is looking further into the tragic Kent State killings, the NSC should conduct their own investigation to determine if the VVAW/WSO should support this grand jury's efforts. Also, that VVAW/WSO condemn the Kent State and other grand juries and refuse to cooperate with them. Passed.

9. That all intelligence information gathered by members of the VVAW/WSO whether in the United States or overseas should be sent to [REDACTED] in Washington, D. C., for inclusion in their magazine entitled "Counter Spy". Also that the name of "In From the Cold" be given to the Winter Soldier investigation in Washington, D. C. Passed.

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10. That a demonstration be held in Washington, D. C., around the issues of GI rights, veterans' benefits, and amnesty. That it be taken back to the regions to be discussed and that it take place in the spring of 1974. Failed.

11. That there be a workshop on death drugs at the next NSCM. Passed.

O. WORLD PEACE COUNCIL, MOSCOW, RUSSIA

It was announced that the World Peace Council would be held in Moscow, Russia, from October 26, 1973, through November 2, 1973. The PCPJ has advised that they would provide travel money for 160 delegates from the United States to travel to Moscow for this conference. This would include two voting members from the VVAW/WSO. [REDACTED] was picked to represent the National Office and [REDACTED] of Wisconsin was selected as the other delegate. [REDACTED] was chosen as the alternate to attend if either of these selected delegates could not attend this conference. In addition, [REDACTED]

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coordinator from Kansas City, and [redacted] advised they were going to the World Peace Council but they are making arrangements for their own financing of this travel. [redacted] or [redacted] advised that they have instructions to go to the Hungarian Embassy and thereafter to go from Moscow to North Vietnam.

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The U. S. delegation to this conference was cut from 200 to 167.

P. NEXT NSCM

Proposed sites for the next NSCM were San Clemente, California; Florida; Bogue Chitto, Alabama; and Ohio. It was voted to hold the next meeting at Antioch College near Cincinnati, Ohio, from December 27-31, 1973, with an alternate location of Kent, Ohio. This NSC conference will be hosted by the Ohio-Indiana-Kentucky Region.

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Q. TRIP TO EAST GERMANY

At approximately 7:00 P.M. [redacted] and [redacted] showed slides and talked about their trip to East Germany. They stated that the function which they attended in East Germany was attended by about 300 Americans, most of whom were from the CPUSA and the Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL). Both [redacted] and [redacted] expressed bitter feelings that they had been co-opted by these groups.

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The YWLL was formed at a convention at Chicago, Illinois, on February 7-9, 1970. Individual clubs were left the alternative of using the name Young Communist Workers Liberation League if they deemed it advantageous to use the word communist. This organization has been establishing chapters throughout the country for the purpose

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of educating youth in Marxist-Leninist doctrine, hopefully to develop them for membership in the CPUSA.

The national headquarters is maintained at 29 West 15th Street, seventh floor, New York, New York.

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BARRY ROMO expressed similar feelings to those of [redacted] and [redacted] about the trip to Moscow. He further stated that the trip should be to meet with the liberation groups from Africa, Latin America, and the Orient and not to act as stooges for the Soviet Union and the CPUSA.

The NSCM adjourned at approximately 10:00 P.M.

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[redacted] August 29, 1973
[redacted] August 30, 1973
[redacted] September 4, 1973
[redacted] August 29, 1973
[redacted] September 17 and 21, 1973
[redacted] August 29, 1973
[redacted] August 29, 1973

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VII. PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE AT VVAW/WSO NSCM

A. ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI-TENNESSEE

[REDACTED] (last name unknown) (Bogue Chitto, Alabama)

B. CALIFORNIA-NEVADA

[REDACTED] California)
[REDACTED] California)
[REDACTED] California)
[REDACTED] California)
[REDACTED] California)

C. COLORADO-UTAH-WYOMING

[REDACTED]
DAVID ROSEN
DIANE WOLFE
[REDACTED]

D. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA-DELAWARE-SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

[REDACTED] Chapter)

E. FLORIDA

[REDACTED] (described as
5'4", white female, medium build, 110-115 pounds,
black hair, [REDACTED])

B. APPROX 1971-51

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F. KANSAS-WESTERN MISSOURI-NEBRASKA-NORTH DAKOTA-SOUTH DAKOTA

*KANSAS
MO.
NEB.
N.D.
S.D.*

[REDACTED] Kansas)
[REDACTED], Missouri)

G. NATIONAL OFFICE

BARRY ROMO

MOBILE

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (Internal Affairs Officer)

(u)

H. NEW YORK-NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

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[REDACTED] New York)
[REDACTED] New York)

I. NORTHERN ILLINOIS-IOWA

ILL.

[REDACTED], Illinois)
[REDACTED] Illinois)
[REDACTED] (Chicago, Illinois)
[REDACTED] Illinois)

J. OHIO-INDIANA-KENTUCKY

[REDACTED] Ohio)

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[REDACTED]

, Ohio)
, Ohio)
Ohio) (Regional Coordinator)

K. OREGON

[REDACTED]

L. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS-EASTERN MISSOURI-ARKANSAS-OKLAHOMA

[REDACTED]

(Regional Coordinator)

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Chapter President)

(4)

M. TEXAS

[REDACTED]

Texas)
, Texas)
, Texas)

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N. WASHINGTON, D. C.-VIRGINIA-EASTERN MARYLAND

[REDACTED]

BARRY ROMO

[REDACTED]

O. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA-WEST VIRGINIA-WESTERN MARYLAND

[REDACTED]

(u)
(Pennsylvania)

P. WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA

[REDACTED]

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VIII. AUTOMOBILES OBSERVED PARKED NEAR VVAW/WSO NSCM
WHOSE OCCUPANTS WERE BELIEVED ATTENDANTS AT SAID
MEETING DUE TO VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

A. ALABAMA

[REDACTED] License number 27 1386 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Alabama, on a white 1968 Volkswagen, two-door sedan.

B. ARIZONA

License number PXJ 001 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Arizona, on a 1960 M.G. Midget, four-door sedan.

C. ARKANSAS

License number DEH 058 registered to [REDACTED] Arkansas, on a 1965 Ford Mustang, two-door.

D. CALIFORNIA

License number NEN 891 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] California, on a white 1961 Chevrolet van (station wagon).

License number SEP 061 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] San Francisco County, California, on a 1966 Ford sedan.

License number TOB 585 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] California, on a 1967 Volkswagen sedan.

License number TOB 595 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] California, on a 1967 Volkswagen camper.

License number 895 EMC (1973) registered to [REDACTED] California, on a Datsun.

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COLORADO

License number AV 6628 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Colorado, on a 1970 Volkswagen.

License number BA 5314 (1973) registered to DAVID L. ROSEN, [REDACTED] Colorado 80218, on a 1970 Volkswagen two-door sedan.

F. FLORIDA

License number DV 7307 a disabled veteran tag registered to [REDACTED] Florida, on a 1968 Ford, four-door.

G. ILLINOIS

License number AR 6040 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Illinois, on a 1965 Ford, two-door.

License number DC 4014 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Illinois, on a 1968 Dodge van but attached to a gray MG.

License number DH 8344 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Illinois, on a 1970 Pontiac hardtop.

License number 9345 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Illinois, on a 1962 Ford, two-door.

License number 7224 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Illinois, on a 1970 Mercury two-door.

License number EK 6511 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Illinois, on a 1973 Buick Regal, two-door, hardtop coupe.

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License number KN 5724 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Illinois, on a 1971 Volkswagen s/w bus, white over tan.

License number MD 6485 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Illinois, on a 1969 Volkswagen, two-door.

License number MD 7714 (1973) registered to [REDACTED], Illinois, on a 1967 Oldsmobile two-door hardtop.

License number ME 6567 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Illinois, on a 1964 Plymouth station wagon.

License number NA 8727 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Illinois, on a 1967 Dodge coupe.

License number RK 5366 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Illinois, on a 1968 MGB Roadster.

License number VB 8934 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Illinois, on a 1965 Ford Mustang two-door.

License number 194-840 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Illinois, on a 1968 Ford four-door sedan.

License number 29898 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Illinois, on an orange 1971 Honda 325 motorcycle.

License number 50 047B (1974) registered to Willett Truck Leasing, 700 South Des Plaines Street, Chicago, Illinois, on a 1972 Ford van truck.

H. KANSAS

License number H/V M385 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Kansas, on a 1971

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SL 100-21603

Chevrolet four-door sedan but currently attached to a white Opel Kadett.

60.6507
License number J012986 (1973) registered to [redacted] Kansas, on a blue 1964 Chevrolet van truck.

License number LY 609 (1973) registered to Wise Hatchery, Inc., Route 1, Emporia, Kansas.

I. KENTUCKY

License number G32 227 (1973) registered to [redacted] Kentucky, on a brown 1973 Toyota.

License number 397-590 (1973) registered to [redacted], Kentucky, on a 1966 Pontiac, four-door.

J. MARYLAND

*b7D
b7C*
License number AR 6040 registered to [redacted] Maryland on a black/red 1971 Plymouth Skamp.

License number DC 4041 registered to [redacted] Maryland on a 1964 Rambler four-door sedan.

License number LV 5187 registered to [redacted] Maryland, on a 1969 Ford station wagon.

K. MICHIGAN

License number LV 609, issued to [redacted] Michigan, on a 1973 Honda.

License number LY 609 issued to [redacted] Michigan, on a 1973 Honda.

~~Confidential~~

L. MISSOURI

[REDACTED] License number A5G 885 (1974) registered to [REDACTED], Missouri, on a 1971 Ford, two-door

[REDACTED] License number B8E 088 (1974) registered to [REDACTED] Missouri, on a 1972 Volkswagen sedan.

[REDACTED] License number J4H 757 (1974) registered to [REDACTED], Missouri, on a 1967 Rambler American four-door.

[REDACTED] License number E4G 307 (1974) registered to [REDACTED] Missouri, on a 1960 Jaguar two-door.

[REDACTED] License number KG 786 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Missouri, on a 1966 Ford hardtop.

[REDACTED] License number S2031 (1974) registered to [REDACTED] Missouri, on a 1963 Cadillac sedan.

[REDACTED] License number 533-576 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Missouri [REDACTED] on a tan 1965 Ford Econoline truck.

M. NEW YORK

ALCP

[REDACTED] License UZ8 476 registered to [REDACTED] Date of birth [REDACTED] New York, on a blue 1968 Dodge Dart, two-door sedan.

[REDACTED] License number 166RLF issued to [REDACTED] born [REDACTED] New York [REDACTED] on a 1971 Toyota sedan, blue.

[REDACTED] License number 624 FSD registered to [REDACTED] born [REDACTED] New York, on a gold 1971 Plymouth, two-door sedan.

~~Confidential~~

BTD
D7C

(u)

SL 100-21603

CONFIDENTIAL

N. OHIO

[REDACTED] license number D594R (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Ohio, on a 1961 Chevrolet four-door, but attached to a blue Mazda.

[REDACTED] license number 237 FK (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Ohio, on a black/blue 1971 Buick four-door.

O. SOUTH DAKOTA

License number 2-35538 registered to [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] South Dakota, on a green 1973 Dodge two-door.

P. TEXAS

License number KLZ 950 (1973) registered to [REDACTED], care of [REDACTED] Texas, on a 1963 Plymouth station wagon.

License number RJD 758 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Texas, on a blue 1965 Chevrolet Corvair two-door.

License number TKZ 420 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Texas, on a 1966 Chevrolet coupe.

License number KZL 950 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Texas, on a 1971 Oldsmobile four-door hardtop.

Q. WISCONSIN

License number M84-359 (1973) registered to [REDACTED] Wisconsin on a 1966 Volkswagen two-door sedan [REDACTED] member of St. Louis chapter of VVAW/WSO).

CONFIDENTIAL

100- HQ-448092

3274

EBF



100-HQ-448092-3274

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

b7c
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REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 10/12/93
Per 37,206

Dear Sir:

In view of the Watergate bugging and associated wiretapping, would you consider the possibility that such could happen to your office or home and especially to some of your clients? Currently, in my files are data relative to local bugging of a high ranking police officer, a prosecutor, a judge, and many others. I have the most complete detection of bugging device equipment in this area and probably in the United States.

For several years I have specialized in "Electronic Debugging", which is the detection of bugging devices through electronic sweeping of homes, offices, conference rooms, automobiles, etc. Additionally, I am available on an advisory and consultation basis, including specific court cases, on matters pertaining to those electronic invasion of privacy devices.

From investigative and documentary standpoint, I have radio receiving and recording equipment capable of intercepting/monitoring and recording industrial espionage, private investigators, as well as local, national, and international agencies' transmissions with adequate fidelity/quality for voice print identification. Additionally, recording of evidence/data is accomplished through regular, telephoto, or stereo photography, in either black and white or color, as well as regular tape recordings and irrefutable court accepted video-tape recordings.

Last but not least, for some special clients I do offer a Counter Intelligence Security service through intercept and consolidation of data from many sources.

A court presentation is only as good as it is investigated and documented. If I have ever sat on your side of the table, you know that through my work we have never lost a case. If, however, you have sat on the other side of the table from me, you may be one whose client has, in some instances, never appeared after deposition, walked out of the court room, or settled without trial because of evidence I had documented. May I be of service to you?

Very truly yours

[Redacted Signature]

b7c

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REIGN OF TERROR AT LUCASVILLE

by Vanya

Over four hundred prisoners at the Lucasville, Ohio penitentiary remain in twenty-four-hour punitive confinement nearly three months after a work stoppage called by the Ohio Prisoners' Labor Union last May. The Union has taken action to end the three months of punishment by filing two lawsuits in federal court.

Over the last three months, the inmates held in twenty-four-hour lock-up have been subjected to frequent beatings and mockings by guards using blackjacks and clubs. Almost no medical care has been provided, and prisoners' belongings have been confiscated or destroyed by guards.

Late in June, the O.P.L.U. filed suit in federal court in Columbus, seeking release of prisoners from punitive confinement on the grounds that no disciplinary hearing had been held to determine whether they had violated any rule. Judge Joseph P. Kinneary has failed to act on that request.

On August 15, the O.P.L.U. filed suit in federal court in Cincinnati, again demanding an end to the twenty-four-hour lock-up as well as an end to numerous deprivations to which the prisoners have been subjected during their punitive confinement. The complaint in that case, known as *O.P.L.U. v. Gilligan*, charges guard brutality, denial of medical care, denial of any recreation, high temperature and lack of ventilation in cells, inadequate diet, denial to prisoners of any opportunity to wash either themselves or their cells, use of "strip cells," and denial of access to lawyers and lawbooks. In addition, the complaint charges that guards have stolen, destroyed, or confiscated nearly all of the personal belongings of the prisoners who have been held in punitive confinement. Judge David Porter of the Cincinnati Federal Court has not yet acted on that request. Conditions have been especially bad in the maximum-security cells known as "J-Block." An O.P.L.U. statement charges that guards have instituted a "reign of terror" against J-Block prisoners, subjecting them to beatings and mockings for no apparent reason. Some of the prisoners have been subjected to a "silence system," under which guards beat or abuse them if they speak to each other or to a guard.

The only respite for the prisoners came August 15 when those guards who are members of the Teamsters Union walked off

the job. These had been the guards primarily responsible for the brutal treatment of prisoners. That strike ended August 19.

Lucasville officials permitted no visits by relatives, friends, lawyers, newspaper, or anyone else for two weeks following a July 24 shooting incident at the penitentiary that resulted in the death of two guards. Only after August 9, when visiting was again permitted, did the public become aware of the widespread guard brutality that had been going on in mass retaliation for the death of the two guards. Members of the Governor's Task

Force on Corrections, who visited the penitentiary August 9, reported that prisoners had been kept naked in their cells for about a week following the July 24 shooting incident. Task Force member Gerald Messerman, a Cleveland attorney, termed the situation a "travesty with no conceivable rehabilitation going on." Task Force Chairman Bernard Friedman, a Judge of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court, called the penitentiary a "monstrosity" and said that it was "a horrible mistake" that it had ever been built. Even Corrections Director Bennett Cooper reportedly questioned

Lucasville officials sharply during a Task Force meeting with the staff of the new penitentiary.

According to inside sources at the penitentiary, Warden W. J. Whelan has lost control of the guard force, which is running the penitentiary with blackjacks and clubs. Corrections Department officials are either unwilling or unable to stop the brutality.

FOR A LUCASVILLE PRISONER'S VIEW OF THE CURRENT SITUATION THERE, SEE P. ELEVEN

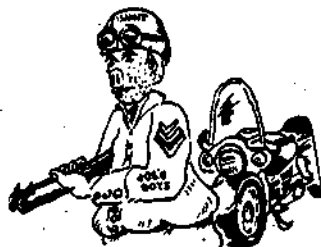
Multi-State Unit:

No Laughing Matter

An article in the last issue of this paper suggested that Multi-State Unit, Inc., a rent-a-marc agency headed by former Columbus Police Chief Dwight Joseph, is laughable. A barroom shooting incident in Wellston, Ohio, precipitated by 2 Multi-State agents, provided the humor—however tinged with other feelings.

Recent events in Union, Marion and Delaware Counties suggest that Multi-State is not entirely laughable. Last week Multi-State busted 21 people and 300 lbs. of "high grade marijuana."

Multi-State, after 5 weeks work under contract to the Delaware Police Dept., set up and busted 5 people in one deal and bought dope from "numerous sources." Other arrests are expected. This is not funny or laughable.



In addition to the 5 people involved in the large buy — Leonard Treese, 29, Fred Hocketter, 29, Lewis Louck, 43, Milton Treese, 25, and Ronald Conzales, 20 — 15 others have been picked up — you know those "numerous sources." That leaves Deane Fooks, 26, who lead the UNIT men to the "leaders" of the ring.

Treese, Fooks, and the other "leaders" have been charged with possession of marijuana and possession of marijuana for sale. Nine others also caught these charges. Four more got busted for possession of LSD and possession of LSD for sale. And 7 minors for delinquency for drug involvement — that makes 21 — blackjack.

Multi-State Unit Inc. when first mentioned in this paper had 5 contracts. Now Delaware — well — that's two out of the 5 known contracts — so as of now UNIT is betting 500. None of the 21 people arrested or the others to follow, will take UNIT lightly. This extra-legal (if legal at all) rent-a-marc outfit is in business — the arrest business. And even if they aren't "real" cops, the charges and the costs and the jail time are the same.

In some respects UNIT is laughable, but its busts in Delaware, Marion and Union Counties are not humorous anecdotes. I have only one question: how can UNIT be put out of business?

*The Law
the Cops
Won't Enforce*

by E. Victor

Columbus Police Chief Earl Burden has ordered Columbus police not to enforce the city's new anti-lockout ordinance. The ordinance, passed by City Council last January, makes it a misdemeanor for a landlord to evict a tenant other than through court proceedings — like by sending a tenant's belongings or changing locks.

In an order issued to all police officers July 17, Burden stated that most lockout situations "involve interpersonal disputes and are civil in nature. They usually do not pose an immediate threat to life and property and, for this reason, should be referred to the City Prosecutor's office." The effect will be that police will do nothing to prevent a landlord from seizing tenants' belongings or locking them out of an apartment.

Columbus Tenant Union staffer Linda Cooper calls Burden's order "outrageous." Cooper said that the order shows that the Columbus police are not seriously interested in protecting tenants' rights. "A lockout is a serious matter for a tenant, who may not have a place to sleep," she said. "Maybe if Burden were locked out he might have a different attitude."

TU representatives have complained to city officials in an effort to get Burden to rescind his order.



"I know that they will not be satisfied until they've pushed me out of this existence altogether."

**George Jackson
Soledad Brother**

"...but I knew I'd never get paroled, never... I can't live up to the expectations of prison life. I never will. The whole truth is that I would hope to escape."

**murdered by guards august 21, 1971
WE WILL NOT FORGET HIM !**

COLUMBUS FREE PRESS & COWTOWN TIMES



BAD DOPE!
Recent reports have it that some pig rip-off dealers are selling large red capsules as sopors. Now selling sopors is bad enough but these aren't even sopors. They are 5 milligram caps with 2.5 mg belladonna & 2.5 mg opium. If you take 2 hits of this shit here is what to expect: severe hallucinations (no laughing matter), nausea, partial loss of vision, almost total loss of coordination. Stay away from this shit. If you get hold of any take it to Open Door Clinic. By the way, there are supposed to be 10,000 of these in the OSU area.

UNIVERSAL LIFE CHURCH MEETING
The Universal Life Church invites all its members to attend its next meeting on Sunday, Aug. 26, at 5 P.M., 75 E. 9th Ave. As always, a covered dish should be brought. For information call 299-8520.

CAST YOUR VOTE FOR U.L.C.
The University Assembly of the Universal Life Church asks all O.S.U. students who are members of the Universal Life Church to so indicate on the University's "Religious Preference Card" when registering for autumn quarter. There is no separate space for U.L.C., so you must check #99 (other) and write in "Universal Life Church." If you've already indicated another preference or none and wish to change, contact U.L.C. at 299-8520.

TOP BORES
(ZNS)—Have you ever wondered what the ten most boring jobs in the world are? According to the results of a survey by the Institute of Policy Studies at Harvard University, these are the ones: assembly line worker, operator of a self-service elevator, pool typist, bank guard, copying machine worker, highway toll collector, car watcher in a tunnel, file clerk, and housewife.



BOYCOTT GALLO WINES!
Gallo Wines is one of the largest wine producers in the nation. It leads the market in popular priced wines. In the Gallo vineyards, farmworkers work 14 hrs/day, 7 days/week for 70¢/hr. Recently Gallo signed a contract with the Teamsters Union. Previously, they had had a contract with the UFW. Student and community groups in California doing support work for UFW have called for people across the country to boycott Gallo Wines. Gallo wine products to boycott include: All Boone's Farm Wines, Strawberry Hill Wines, Gallo Burgundy, Gallo Chablis, Gallo Rhine Wine, Gallo Sangria... and anything else that has Gallo on the label!

VOCATIONS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE GOES TO TOWN
VSC has moved. The Canyon Collective, which puts out WORKFORCE (formerly VSC), a bi-monthly compendium of opportunities for effecting radical social change within & around the system, decided they'd like to drop back in. So from Canyon they've moved to 4911 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Cal. 94609, (415)652-6533. The move left VSC \$4000 in debt—they welcome contributions & will probably send a sample copy for a small donation.

STERILIZATION STOP SHIPPED
The Southern Poverty Law Center has withdrawn its lawsuit on behalf of Minnie Lee and Mary Alice Reif, 14- and 12-year-old Alabama sisters, who were sterilized recently at a Montgomery clinic without their consent, and without their parents' consent. Lawyers dropped the suit after the judge, a notorious racist, refused to disqualify himself in the case.

NEW NEIGHBORS
(ZNS)—Barry Goldwater, who lives in a plush residential area of Phoenix, Arizona, has a new next door neighbor. On the fact of it, it would seem that the Arizona senator and his young neighbor ought to hit it off well. Goldwater's neighbor is a young man in his 20's, a hard worker, and has made millions of dollars in the true American fashion—all on his own. However, it's very unlikely that Sen. Goldwater will invite his neighbor over for a barbecue: the new young millionaire in the neighborhood is Alice Cooper.

TELL US WHAT'S HAPPENING
The FREEPRESS is glad to announce a new feature. It's going to be a calendar of events and happenings, generally just what is going on in old Cowtown. Now the way this is going to work is that all interested people, organizations, etc. that wish to participate will be asked to do one of two things. Either bring the date, time, place, and general description (price, if any) to the FREEPRESS suggestion box at either Trade Winds, 1568 N. High, or at 82 E. 16th Ave. Or mail the info to FREEP, P.O. Box 3162, Col. 43210. Deadline for next issue is Sept. 12. We'll try to cover the rest of September this time. But start those October dates in if you have them.

EAT THE PRESS



SOME MIGHTY GOOD EATING!
The Underground Press Syndicate is a network of over 200 alternative publications throughout the world.
Underground Press Review—\$4/yr
\$10/yr for institutions
1973 UPS Directory—\$2
How to Start an Underground Newspaper—\$1
Sample packets of 15 different papers—\$5
List of members—free w/s.a.s.c.
Check it out.
All from UPS, Box 26, Vil Sta. New York, NY 10014.


NEW CLASS
Women's co-op garage — basic auto-mechanics for women begins Sept. 15 — Oct. 9, Tues. evenings 7 — 9 P.M. and Sat. 10 A.M. — 12 noon. Course fee \$10.00 + \$5.00 co-op membership if not already a member. Call 291-7543 ask for Caroline or 263-4610 ask for Beth.

EAT THE RICH
Colorado State University reports the billion people — two-thirds of the world's population — have an insufficient food supply.
This causes 10,000 deaths from starvation every day.


UPW MAKES SAFEMAY UNSAFE
From Herb Casin in S.F. CHRONICLE: Nobody's safe, even Safeway. Policy Bull. 199, just issued by Safeway's high command in Oakland, orders that "all confidential materials no longer needed be shredded, cremated or otherwise destroyed," mainly because of "concentrated attacks on our company by the United Farm Workers Union and their supporters."

WORLD LEADERS NIX U.S.
In a survey last month of "representative leaders" from 70 nations, 66% said they thought it was a mistake for the U.S. to intervene in Vietnam in the first place and 86% felt the U.S. lost prestige by its involvement. On the other hand, 55% felt that "communism" suffered no setback





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Cover Graphic: LMS.



FONES

<p>ACLU.....228-8951 AFRO-AM.....422-6035 BUDA (saack).....274-4506 CLEMSON CONSULTATION SERVICE.846-5180 COORACHOP COFFEE HOUSE 82 E. 16 291-0287 COLUMBUS ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDREN EDUCATION.....864-0948 CRACKED CUP COFFEE HOUSE.....228-1741 444 E. Broad DRAFT COUNSELING.....299-2728 1954 Indianola FOOD CO-OP.....294-6077 FRANKLIN COUNTY FREE SCHOOL.....294-8314 291-5515 FREEPRESS.....299-2756/299-0196/294-3336 FREE UNIV.....291-4815/299-7973/299-6949 GAY ACTIVISTS.....323 Ohio Union.422-9212 GAY BAIL FUND.....299-0950 GAY COUNSEL/C 291-4597/299-0950/294-0285 GAY WOMEN'S COUNSELING.....866-5274 HILLET FOUNDATION.46 E. 16th.294-4277 HUCKLEBERRY HOUSE (runaways).....294-5553 INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.299-1233 INDOCHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN.....291-5105 LOCHBOURNE MILITARY PROJECT P.O. Box 3056, Columbus, Ohio 43210 LA LECHE LEAGUE OF COLUMBUS.....444-1473 NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD.....291-5095 NATIONAL ORG'N FOR WOMEN.....846-4592 NORTHEAST WELFARE RIGHTS ORG'N.291-6367 OHIO PRISONERS LABOR UNION.....294-7223 OPEN DOOR CLINIC.237 E. 17th.294-6337 OPLAG.....221-3596 OUR CHOKING TIMES.....422-1681 PLANNED PARENTHOOD ABORTION COUNSELING/BIRTH CONTROL.....224-2235</p>	<p>POISON CONTROL CENTER.....258-9783 ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.....294-3749 STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE.299-8042 STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.252-0902 SWITCHBOARD.....294-6378/294-6379 SWITCHBOARD MAY STATION.....294-6378 TEAMSTERS UNION.....294-3336 TRADE WINDS...1568 N. High.....294-2062 UNITED CHRISTIAN CENTER.....294-5175 UNIVERSAL LIFE CHURCH.....299-8520 VIETNAM VETS AGAINST THE WAR.....291-6636 WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE.....299-2728 WOOL.....221-7817 WOOL-PM.....228-7977 WESLEY FOUNDATION...82 E. 16th.291-0287 WILDFLOWER COLLECTIVE.....294-6378 WSCI.....846-3698 WOMEN'S ACTION COLLECTIVE.....422-0633 WOMEN'S HEALTH ACT'N COLLECTIVE.294-8235 WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM.....885-2756 WOMEN'S LIBERATION.....422-0833 WOSU.....421-2540 YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE.....299-2048 YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY.....291-9676 ZEN BUDDHIST SOCIETY.....253-6636</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OTHER NUMBERS</p> <p>BERNAN, GENE (bail bonds).....464-4794 CLERK OF COURTS (bail info).....461-8786 FINE.....221-2345 LEGAL AID: CRIMINAL CASES.....224-9777 LEGAL AID: CIVIL CASES.....294-3776 MINI-CITY HALL.....294-5444 POLICE.....462-4545 SUICIDE PREVENTION.....221-5445</p>
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Grape Boycott On Struggle In Delano

by Joe Hill
 Driving through the central valleys of California you become acutely aware of the massive amount of farmland there is. From Columbus the reality between wearing a boycott button in favor of the United Farm Workers and the intensity of a people struggling for survival is phenomenal. Arriving in Delano, the home of 40 acres (a main center for U.F.W. organizing in the grape fields and the center of the now-famous grape strike of 1965-1970) a new world opened to us. We spent that evening with a group of high school students from the American Friends Service Committee who were in Delano for the summer helping build Agbiyani Village, a retirement village for Filipino farmworkers.

Pablo Agbiyani was a 70 year old Filipino who died on the pickett lines during the first grape strike. Since their arrival in this country, Filipino farmworkers have been at the forefront of every militant struggle for a decent life for California farmworkers. Addressed by all as the Brothers, these men are incredibly beautiful. It was their group that joined with Chavez's U.F.W. organizing committee in 1965 to carry out the grape strike and boycott. That strike forced the growers to sign with a union that represented the workers. During the time American capitalists were transporting Filipino men to this country for cheap labor, the capitalists refused to allow these men to bring their families. Now these men in their 60's and 70's are a community. They are their family, the brothers. Some still have come family in the Philippines. The village is being built by the union with money negotiated from contracts won in

1970 by the U.F.W. Volunteers from the union, the American Friends, local radicals, and the brothers awake each morning at 4:30 and start working at 6:00 as the sun comes up. Although considerably older than us, the Filipino brothers work hard and even harder than most since this is their home and they are anxious to see it built. I spent the morning putting up tar paper with a brother named Feliciano. As you work, time disappears and an international community of Filipinos, Chicanos, and Whites overwhelms you. A disciplined, loving community.

40 Acres, the center for U.F.W. in Delano, consists of a cooperative garage which was firebombed earlier this summer, a medical clinic, a union hall, Agbiyani Village, and a hiring hall. The hiring hall was one of the things incorporated into the 1970 contracts. The union itself hires workers who then go to the fields. Along with ranch committees, hiring halls have assured workers that the contracts would be honored. Before, the union growers always did as little as possible to secure the health and well-being of workers on their ranches. Now with the union, workers have better wages, better health facilities, etc. This is what the leadership of the Teamsters Union, a once militant, proworking class union, now full of bureaucrats and pro grower creeps, is trying to destroy. The Teamsters have been signing what are called "Sweetheart" contracts, contracts that favor the growers and not the workers, never asking workers about representation. The Teamsters have been following expiring



U.F.W. contracts through California and signing these contracts in backroom deals. Then the Teamsters hire goons at \$67.00 a day to beat up U.F.W. pickets and organizers and to intimidate scabs from leaving the fields to join U.F.W. The blatant racism of the Teamster leadership was shown by Frank Fitzsimmons' comment, "I would never lower myself to sit at a table with Chavez."

In the morning we went out to the pickett lines at the Roberts grape ranch. Surrounding the fields, we found over 100 chicano people, all union members, crying "Huelga" (Strike!), "join us brothers" and waving large red flags with the Aztec eagle of the U.F.W. They spent a long, hot, tiring day waiting, hoping to reach the scabs. The energy level of the pickettes was always high. Less than a week after we left, Chavez at a rally of over 2,000 people at 40 Acres, called for a massive use of civil disobedience to defy a court order limiting the number of pickettes. In less than 3 weeks, over 2-3,000 people were arrested, filling the jails, proving the power and determination of the U.F.W. to win the strike. On July 29th, a week or so before the arrests, talks had broken off with the 29 Delano growers, even as talks between U.F.W., AFL-CIO leaders and Teamsters had gotten under way, to

discuss the Teamster's "union busting". These talks also broke down when Chavez learned that the Teamsters were still trying to sign contracts contrary to an agreement before the opening of the talks. This last week a number of UFW was murdered on the pickett line. With this Chavez, as of Saturday, August 18, called for an end to picketting and for the opening of a full scale boycott of grapes and lettuce.

Here in Columbus, none of the major supermarkets carry U.F.W. produce. All claim that the dispute between Teamsters and the U.F.W. is jurisdictional and therefore they don't want to enter into it. What is happening, in effect, though, is that by not carrying U.F.W. produce, these markets are helping the grower-Teamster racist conspiracy to Destroy U.F.W. The Boycott (not buying grapes or lettuce unless they are picked by the U.F.W.) will force the growers once again to sign with the only union which really represents the best interests of the farmworkers. Demand that these markets carry U.F.W. grapes and lettuce. You can also help by contacting the U.F.W. office here in Columbus at 258-7568. We can make true Cesar Chavez's threat that if the growers won't sign with U.F.W. "We will watch their (the growers') grapes turn to raisins".

SELLIN' USED CARS? ... WAITIN' TABLES? ... PUMPIN' GAS? TRY AN EXCITING CAREER AS A FREEP SALESPERSON! YOU MAKE 10¢ A COPY SELLING ON THE STREETS OF COWTOWN! RETIRE BEFORE 30! PICK UP PAPERS AT TRADEWINDS 156 & N. HIGH

Free Black



DEAR FREEPRESS,

In your August 1-21 issue in your article "Masculine-Feminine," you ask quite sincerely, "How do we call off the game." There is indeed a way to do this for the individual who truly desires to do so.

Let's first look at the attitudes we have adopted and have become very attached to. When we were born, our parents told us either we were a boy or a girl, and also that we belonged to them. Now, truly, I am not a male, nor a female. I am soul, and soul has no gender. There is no such thing as a female soul, or a male soul. I am soul, and presently in a male body. But I, soul, am just as much female as male. And I do not deny either.

If I could remember all my past incarnations, I would realize that I have been in a male body and in a female body thousands of times. Just imagining this helps me realize how silly the game is. Even if you cannot accept reincarnation as a possibility, it can help you see that fighting to show your individuality, your essence (the soul or spirit within that you are), is not necessary. All you have to do is know that you are soul, and that you are expressing yourself through a physical female body or physical male body, and that you can express yourself any way you desire. You do not have to be controlled

by the thoughts and expectations of others. Soul is a very happy being; it does not have to prove to anyone that it is, and it need only know that it is, and it exists solely because of God's love for it. We do not belong to anyone, including our parents; we, soul, belong only to God.

The lies started when you were born. Yet you can't really blame others, for almost all living in this world are still living this lie. Also through your past actions and thoughts, you have created all that has happened to you. Until you take the responsibility for your own actions, you will not be able to "call off the game." Calling off the game doesn't do any good anyway, for one must simply take the attention off the game. It will then drop on its own accord. Upon learning compassion, one sees the poor states of consciousness others are in, and starts to see these souls as soul, and to love them anyway. This will help uplift them, so that they too will be able to drop attitudes, and see everyone as soul. And this game is much more than just a masculine-feminine game.

All attitudes of separateness or superiority or trying to possess, all interferences with soul's following the middle path to self-realization, God-realization, and to the God-consciousness or total awareness state. A beautiful little paperback book by Lancer (\$1.25) goes into greater detail about all these little attitudes and conditions I have just touched upon. It is *In My Soul I Am Free*, by Brad Steiger (about Paul Twitchell). This book and others by Paul Twitchell have helped me experience for myself the subtleties, and subsequent letting go of so many attitudes I didn't even know I had.

PHIL WILSON
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Gutter Uttering Freepress Sports Column Browns vs. Bengals

The Cleveland Browns and Cincinnati Bengals clashed in ritual combat last Sunday on neutral ground in O.S.U.'s stadium. A relatively small crowd (only 7 times the number of demonstrators at the '68 democratic convention) dressed in Sunday finery gleefully attended the battle.

There are uncounted games and sports practiced by the myriad cultures of man but there are only two games that are played by human children of all cultures and societies: — tag and hide-and-seek. The former teaches us to chase and be chased, the latter to hide and seek.

Since there is little necessity to stalk asparagus and other vegetation, which we have learned to subsist on in the last 6,000 years, the detached observer might conclude that violence is indeed a part of human nature. Sex and violence seem, to this writer at least, to be integral components of the human soul. To deny this is to create pornography. Almost everyone reads a fuck book now and then, but you almost never see an eat book or a sleep book. Murder mysteries are quite popular.

Anyhow, societies like individuals are painfully born, grow and prosper, stagnate, degenerate and die. It's a tough life. It's in these days of decadence and drugs that the masses (God bless us) turn to the arena for titillation of jaded hearts.

The Romans, who gave such form to western civilization, had many interesting sports. Racing horses in

circles has always been popular; — it's so easy to see. Individual combat developed into a high art. Sometimes two slaves would have their left hands tied together and beat each other along the side of the head till one was dead. After Rome (a land power) destroyed Carthage (a sea power) it became popular to give one gladiator a sword and shield (land weapons), and the other a trident and a net (sea weapons). Then they let them fight. Obviously the subtleties and range of this sport must have been great, but regrettably there is little remaining literature as no real writer has much to say about sports although many participate. Ivy League — Big Ten — Professional Slave Trade.

Football is currently the favorite game of the masses (see next issue:— Golf — secular religion of the ruling class). Like baseball before it, (I recently heard two friends, Trigger and Mouthpiece, discussing a plan to rip off the baseball hall of fame in Cooperstown, N.Y. and hold the booty for ransom — how much for Babe Ruth's bat? Polaroid pictures of Mouthpiece chewing on Walter Johnson's socks, burning Lou Gehrig's jockstrap) Football is a team game. Gladiators are trained in special schools and bought and sold like cattle. The intricacy of strategy and technique are richly intriguing, the struggles bloody, the results meaningless to the uninitiated. It provides all the excitement of a small battle with relatively little loss of life and limb. Good clean fun.

Grady Who?

The name Grady Marcus just keeps getting in the news. Last April Officer Marcus (Columbus Police Dept.) shot and killed a 22-year-old man named Bill Koolofsky. The eight-year veteran (and narc since 1970) has now found another way to grab headlines. On Aug. 26, he was suspended from the Columbus Police Dept. to face departmental hearings.

Officer Marcus on Aug. 8, 1973 participated in a raid on 3167 E. 13th Ave., triggered by the usual hot (anonymous) phone tip. James Smith and Patricia Scurry and one guy of berion were captured. Marcus dumped the junk out on the way home and substituted salt and Darwin. He was caught, confessed and suspended on Aug. 26.

Marcus claims he believed that the raid was a set-up. He says he dumped the heroin to keep innocent persons from going to jail. Chief Burden says he believes him — but departmental charges have to be faced: (1) interfering with the administration of justice, (2) failing to inform his immediate supervisor of criminal activity, and (3) drinking on duty with no police purpose. (Seems Grady inhaled a couple on Aug. 9, just to steady his nerves, no doubt.)

Now, do you have all that straight?

Then pursue a few questions and implications that arise. Grady Marcus killed a man over \$20 worth of downers — this was ruled justifiable homicide and he never faced criminal or departmental charges.

This time Marcus destroyed evidence worth over \$450 (wholesale price, about \$2000 street value) and forced all charges against the arrestees to be dropped. In this case he faces two departmental charges and possible criminal action.

The implications I get are: (1) It's okay to kill people as long as you have a pretext — but don't ever violate the departmental rules of conduct. (2) Grady Marcus is law unto himself — he decides who does and does not go to trial.

(3) Neither Koolofsky nor Smith nor Scurry will have to bother about court. Smith and Scurry are undoubtedly delighted. Koolofsky is not available for comment.

(4) Grady Marcus is a very strange, and very definite, present danger to the community and another excellent example — along with Ptl. Workman (slayer of Paul Adams), of how urgently this city needs community control of its police department. If we had community control, perhaps Marcus would not still be here. But we don't, and he is.

3 years too late

Justice Department Re-opens Kent Case

A new investigation of the May 4, 1970 killing of four Kent State University students by Ohio National Guardsmen has been ordered by the Justice Department in the wake of "new" evidence regarding an FBI informer who may have fired the opening shot in the massacre.

Pressure from civil suits, congressional inquiries, student petitions and an investigation into the role of FBI informer Terrence Norman were apparently behind the Justice Department's decision to re-open the case. Attorney General Elliott Richardson, however, in announcing the inquiry, said that he has no reason to believe that the new investigation will change the findings of previous investigations.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) has disclosed that he received information about Norman from three Ohio National Guardsmen and from a Little Rock, Ark. news reporter detailing how Norman had been taken into custody on the day of the shootings.

According to these sources, National Guardsmen took a pistol from Norman immediately following the shootings and turned both Norman and the pistol over to KSU police. Bayh said that a letter from a National Guardsman claimed that Norman told them, "The students were trying to kill me. I had to shoot."

The Little Rock reporter has said that he was nearby when Norman was taken into custody. He said that after Norman had been taken away, a KSU police officer opened the chamber of the pistol and said, "Oh, my god, 5 shots have been fired. What do we do now?"

The FBI has admitted that it had paid Norman for information about the National Socialist White People's Party.

J. Stanley Pottinger of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division will head the new investigation. Pottinger indicated that the Justice Department may intervene as a friend of the court in the lawsuits brought against Ohio State officials by parents of the slain students.



Pottinger also said that a grand jury may be convened as part of the new investigation and that the FBI may be called upon for assistance.

Governor John Gilligan has said that he sees no need for a further investigation into the shootings.

Whether a thorough investigation will be conducted under Richardson is uncertain. Previously the FBI, the Justice Department, and the nation's news media have either ignored or suppressed available information about Norman's involvement in the Kent State shootings. FBI "investigations" have failed to note the Norman incident. But the Justice Department will be under considerable pressure as a result of disclosure of involvement of Justice Department officials in the Watergate cover-up.

Two former KSU students have recently said that they believe they can identify, possibly from photographs, the guardsman who fired the initial shot in the fatal volley.

Members of the congressional Black Caucus also may try to re-open an investigation of the shootings at Jackson State College in Mississippi where two black students were murdered by state police shortly after the Kent State killings.

The Vaginal Cough vs. The Clitoral Cough

by Patty Gulp ©

Whenever a lump rises in the throat, it has been preceded by its cause. The cockrocker these of Deep Throat, therefore, is best understood by the series of events which led up to it.

First off is Freud's Prolapsed Brain Theory which explains such terms as "penis envy." Perhaps Freud's mother took a thalidomide-like drug when she was pregnant, which was the cause of Freud's fetal brain prolapsing; to this day, no one knows exactly why his brain prolapsed. Due to the fact that his fetal legs were bent, Freud's brain landed in the pelvis; not wanting people to think that his brain was in his ass, Freud then published his theories on the penis brain. According to the Prolapsed Brain Theory, anyone who doesn't have a penis doesn't have a brain.

This then led to the current middle class male WASP "youth" (the middle class male WASP "youth" is allegedly much less sexist than the males of lower socioeconomic classes who grow up before they're 30) phrase of "castrating bitch." The middle class male WASP "youth" has his own unique brand of everything; when he is castrated, his penis is intact. (Perhaps one of the lessons Uncle Sam learned in Indochina was that any white Yankee soldiers who castrated NLF guerrillas should have been dressed in drag: you can't Americanize the East when the castrating bitch looks like a Western male.) Anyway, back to the castrated dude whose penis is intact.

According to the castrating bitch fetishist, the reason he can be simultaneously castrated and have an intact penis is the Prolapsed Brain Theory: the castrating bitch stole his brain and that left him with an empty skull, a limp dick. Due to the fact that, as women, we don't have our own brains, all of us are always stealing men's brains from their penises and each of us runs away with the brain in a baggie.

The Baggie Conspiracy, as all of us women are well aware of by now, involves 52% of the population, who trade brains at the weekly Baggie Conspiracy meetings: like you mention who your old man is, and if I was his last old lady (who not only left him but left with his brain), I need you the baggie containing his brain. Then, should you ever feel like restoring his masculinity, you put his brain back in and ZAP! his cock pops up.

Both the Prolapsed Brain Theory and the Baggie Conspiracy led to a series of cliches: "Behind every great man, there's a woman" (she put the right brain in), "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned" (she put the wrong brain in), and "Never underestimate the power of a woman" (she may deliberately put his own brain in, or

she may deliberately put some other dude's brain in which causes years of expensive psychiatric treatment for both the dude whose brain was ripped off and the dude whose penis is carrying the other dude's brain). Cliches are, incidentally, old hat.

Somewhere along the way, neurology and skull Kray developed. This caused great consternation among the true believers in the Prolapsed Brain Theory (a true believer will never call a woman a "lobotomizing bitch") as many a brain, male or female, was discovered to be located in [of all places] the skull cavity.

The true believer (he's not worried about me if my intention is that of sawing away at his skull) then had to maintain the Prolapsed Brain Theory by assuming that the skull brain is inferior to the crotch brain: each of us, including him, has one brain, but the assumption was that the brain-behind-the-jockstrap was superior to the brain-behind-the-sunglasses.

Everything went along okay until the existence and function of the clitoris could no longer be ignored. Men discovered the clitoris in a way very similar to Columbus's discovery of America; it's like this dude jumps off a boat and yells to the people who are standing on the shore "Her, look! There's some land here!" The Indians stared at him with what Western historians recorded as a congratulatory facial expression. With all the similarities between the penis and the "discovered" clitoris, the thought occurred to many a true believer in the Prolapsed Brain Theory "Oh, no! That means a woman could have a crotch brain, too!"

The attempt to put the female brain back into the inferior position of a brain encased in the skull cavity was the movie Deep Throat. Due to all of this, it is unlikely that the writers of Deep Throat will give us a sequel about a man whose penis is in his mouth. To the castrating bitch fetishist, it would be an insulting movie about a man who was so inferior that his brain was somewhere in his skull cavity. My own theory is that the largest sex organ any individual has is the brain, and I take this to mean that what is in one's skull affects one's crotch, but I have two legitimate excuses for my dumb-broad assumptions: I haven't studied much psychology, and I don't have a bachelor's degree in anything at all despite years of efforts by the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.

If a man suggested to a castrating bitch fetishist buddy of his, "Why don't we make an exact duplicate about a man?" concerning the these of Deep Throat, he'd be told "You must be out of your cock!" unless the castrating bitch fetishist, the

true believer in both the Prolapsed Brain Theory and the Baggie Conspiracy, isn't careful to maintain consistency in both his theories and his practices. So, Hard Tongue, starring Lance Love Rawhide as the dude who was circumcised by a dental technician and who has a jockstrap connected to his gold fillings, won't be seen: you know how it is when your bush burns as you sing "Go down, Moses" and Moses is having his forty-seventh identity crisis as he refuses to recognize Freud as the only non-migrant dead kraut who had become famous for his accidental comedy routines.



The only reason I didn't see Deep Throat is that there were no scenes in which Linda Lovelace's urine ran out of her mouth, smeared her lipstick, and dribbled off her chin. Now that the throat organs has entered the scene, perhaps Vicki Formula 44 will be sold in a douche container and Hugh Hefner will show his progress by hiring Bunnies with hairy teeth (of course they'd still have an abundance of the glands which led to the word "sassa": Baby "Suck-Suck" Huey and all his unweaned followers live in the nation where socialism is turned into something allegedly erotic as men plunk down money to sit in a fold-up seat as a tit

is flapped onstage, and each man who sits in a fold-up seat refers to what he is doing as "the male is the aggressor of the species"). Linda Lovelace is currently working on a book about masturbation and the book is to include explicit photographs of her, sucking her thumb.

Meanwhile, remember Roberta Dylan's—you remember her, I'm sure: she tried to get her songs going for years until she finally did her Peppermint Titts album which not only put her at the top of the charts but also had her singing commentaries on the male artistic taste and the male intelligence, songs like "It's alright Ma; now that he saw my tits, he'll listen" and "He takes just like a mama's boy (suck he does)!" And then he freaks like he's trying to ball his son"—libertal lyrics:

Once upon a time
You'd pantomime,
Believing the sublime
Was nothing but prime
Meat to me.
Thought your cock
Would always unlock
The desired box
And now in shock
You beat the key.
You'd yell "that fucker!"
Or else "cocksucker!"
At Nixon, Mitchell,
Kissinger too,
And wondered why
I never blew.
How does it feel?
How does it feel?
That seat in your hand,
You thought you'd go grand,
It's got no place to land.

That was originally sung at a concert where an all-male group of psychology activist who called themselves The Superior Male Intelligence picketed with a huge banner which read "All women secretly desire to be raped; that's why the rapist has to use some method of force on his victim."

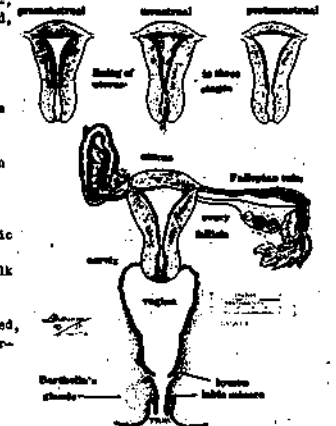
anti abortion forces strike— CLINIC NURSE BUSTED

A nurse at a Columbus abortion clinic has been charged in Franklin County Municipal Court with allegedly practicing medicine without a license. Two affidavits were filed against Jacqueline Witaker, 32, a fulltime employee of Planned Parenthood, Inc., by J. D. McDaniel, an investigator for the Ohio Medical Board. Witaker is accused of performing a post-operative examination, not under a doctor's supervision August 5 on a patient at Founder's Clinic, 340 E. Broad.

Doctors at the clinic contend that Witaker is qualified as a nurse clinician and is trained to perform such exams. Clinic officials charge that this arrest is part of continued harassment by anti-abortion people. Attorneys for the clinic say McDaniel used pressure tactics to force patients and their relatives to talk to him. They claim that persons whose names appeared on the complaints had no knowledge that their names were being used, nor did they consent to it. Clinic attorneys say that the husband of one patient was threatened with being booked on some charge if he didn't talk.

McDaniel denies that pressure was used and said no law requires percaps

named on an affidavit must agree. Witaker, free on \$5000 bond, has requested a record hearing before a judge, but no date had been set as yet.



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GOATS SAY: HANDCRAFTED GLASS PIPES ARE BEST!!

DRAG ON A DRAGON

IT'S A DRAGON!

is an old fashioned happy stone!

This article is about Cambodia.

The Bombings Halt?

by R.H.H.

On August 15, 1973, all bombing over Cambodia ended. Or did it? Wilfred Burchett wrote recently in THE GUARDIAN that Nixon is considering support of his Cambodian puppet dictatorship by persuading his Vietnamese puppet government to continue air strikes over Cambodia while stepping up foreign aid to S. Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand. Nixon also vetoed a plan to pull the U.S. air force out of Thailand any faster than the present imperceptible crawl.

Cambodian Information Minister Sam Chum recently told a news conference: "We would like to have a peace with honor." Catchy phrase, isn't it? How many other people will wind up dead or mutilated?

A rumor has been going around that some members of the Cambodian cabinet have asked Nixon to remove Lon Nol & re-instate Sihanouk as head of government. According to the reports, Nixon was to invite Lon Nol to the U.S. for treatment of the stroke he suffered 6 months ago. Kissinger reported recently that these reports do not "seem to be true."

The U.S. Air Force reports that it is sending "reconnaissance planes" over Cambodia. Some Communists insist that the reconnaissance planes are actually F-111's and B-52's. (It wouldn't be the first time the U.S. government lied.)

Congress found out about the last secret bombings only because the true reports were given to them "by mistake", according to a top military source.



Thieu has said that if Lon Nol's government appears about to fall, he will send in "Cambodian refugees" to bolster the Phnom Penh regime. Thieu said he wouldn't send Vietnamese. Sure.

Thailand has also sent in mercenaries to plug up damage done by the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. This leads to some interesting possibilities. What if the U.S. tripled aid to Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and S. Vietnam—gave them planes, CIA advisors, technology—and said "Try and take it." When a country like the U.S., which controls 70% of the world's natural resources, says to try it, it might take 90% or more of the people there to overthrow the government.

Since Thailand isn't worrying about a revolution, and with 9 huge air bases, it alone could hold Indochina together while the U.S. drains all the natural resources out of the peninsula.

We in the U.S. have taxation to protect us from theft, kidnapping (conscription) to protect us from some nefarious invader, lies about ITT, homes and offices broken into in the name of "national security," Mafia leaders and Teamsters Union officials out on parole while political prisoners stay in, payments from government officials to spies to keep them quiet, and payments from contractors to high government officials for "favors." To keep us from being corrupted, we are also told what we cannot read or see.

A government is nothing more than an organization that has a monopoly on violence and force in a given geographic area. When are we going to decide that governments are morally evil and corrupt?

Governments, no matter how high the ideal, eventually become corrupt because power always corrupts. After the government becomes corrupted, does it purge itself of these manifestations? Of course not! It goes on perpetuating that evil. My solution is to get rid of the whole mess!

Manuel da Conceicao: "My Life Is in the Hands of the People"

by Lis Estrada

Following a successful campaign to secure the release of most Argentine political prisoners, the U. S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (UCLA) has joined in another international campaign, this one in defense of the approximately 12,000 political prisoners in Brazil. UCLA's effort is focusing on Manuel da Conceicao, president of the Union of Rural Workers of the Pindare-Miris Valley in the northern Brazilian state of Maranhao, and 4 other prisoners whose cases are particularly serious. Conceicao was first arrested June 13, 1968 during a struggle by Pindare-Miris peasants to take back land fenced off by local landowners (latifundarios). The story of his arrests, imprisonment and torture is the story of thousands of Brazilian activists who have fallen victims to U.S.-taught Brazilian government repression over the past nine years.

At the time of his first arrest, Conceicao was badly wounded when police invaded the union, shooting Conceicao 5 times in the leg, and shooting and arresting many other peasants. He was denied medical treatment until some of his toes rotted off and public pressure forced authorities to send him to Sao Luis (capital of Maranhao state) where doctors amputated his leg in order to save his life.

In a statement released to the press July 27, 1968 (which was published in only 1 Sao Luis newspaper, although the news reached all of Brazil by word of mouth), Conceicao said,

"While I was in jail, the mayor of Pindare-Miris, Jose Antonio Hayckel, came there to insult me, calling me a thief. I have the right to ask the people of Maranhao, 'Who is the thief? The president of the union, who fights against the fences that have been put up around the planted land of the agricultural workers, the destruction wrought by the cattle sent in to invade that land, and the sale of the peasants' rice for the pitiful price of 1,500 to 2,000 cruzeiros? The president who struggles with the exploited agricultural workers against the powerful latifundarios, the big merchants, and the imperialists? Is he the thief? Or is the thief the one who fences off the peasants' land, the latifundario who charges high rents on the land, the merchant who invades the peasants' hoses to take their rice?"

"We, the agricultural workers of Pindare-Miris, know the answer: the thief is the one who fences off the land. Our comrades, the people of the entire state of Maranhao, also understand this and are spreading the truth. The struggle of the peasants and their union continues

everywhere.

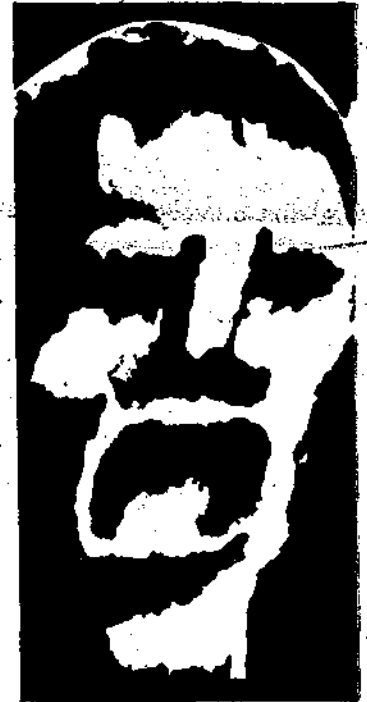
"To those who think that they have cut off my leg, I say, you are mistaken: MY LEG IS MY CLASS."

Conceicao's huge welcome when he was released and his continuing dedication to the peasants' struggle convinced Brazilian authorities to rearrest him in Feb., 1972. In a letter sent from prison the following November, Conceicao described his treatment there:

"They have threatened to kill me if I denounce the crimes they have committed against me.

"For four months I was heavily tortured by the Army in Rio de Janeiro, and then in the Naval Information Center (CENIMAR). Near death, I was taken to the hospital for the sixth time. The beatings had been so severe that my body was one big bruise. The blood clotted under my skin and all the hair on my body fell out. They pulled out all my fingernails. They poked needles through my sexual organs and used a rope to drag me across the floor by my testicles. Right afterwards they hung me upside-down. They hung me handcuffed from a grating, removed my artificial leg and tied my penis in such a way as to prevent me from urinating. They forced me to stand on my one leg for three days without

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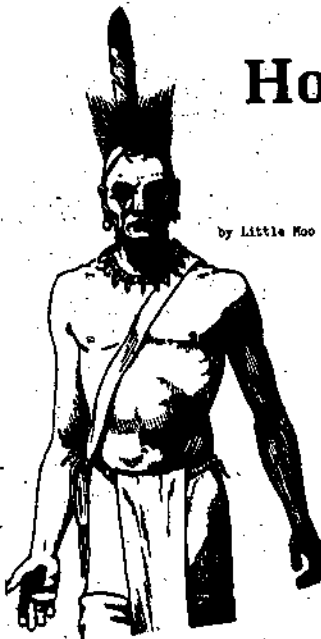
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How Ohio Lost Its Indians



by Little Moo

The Land & The People

Three hundred and fifty years ago, Ohio was an honest-to-gosh WILDERNESS. One third of it was hilly country, one third was flat land rolling down to the Ohio River, and one third of it was a great sticky swamp. All of it was covered with fine, tall trees. All of the rivers in the swampy third emptied into Lake Erie, and their waters eventually flowed into the St. Lawrence and from thence to the Atlantic. The rivers in the other two thirds flowed south to the Ohio, then down the Mississippi and out into the Gulf of Mexico.



WHAT THE "OHIO COUNTRY" WAS LIKE

Not very many people lived there, because in such a wilderness it was difficult to gather enough foodstuffs to support a village. Where there are few meadows, deer don't congregate—and deer was the most important animal that the men hunted, both for meat and for clothing. When meadow trees grow right down to the edge of the river banks, there are no open fields—and those fields were where the women now ed their crops of corn, sunflowers, beans, and squash.

Along the southeastern shore of Lake Erie, lived a tribe called the Erie. They were members of the Iroquoian family of peoples, which also included the Cherokee, Tuscarora, Huron, Susquehanna, and Neutral tribes, as well as the Five Nations of upstate New York (the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk.) Iroquoian is what anthropologists and linguists call a "language family" which means that Indians belonging to different tribes but the same language family could pretty well understand one another when they spoke, because the languages were so similar. Sentence structure, the manner in which words were changed (with prefixes and suffixes and modifiers and so forth and so on) to serve different purposes, and such of their vocabularies were the same. There's a very deservingly popular theory that folks who belong to the same language family have ancestors who maybe a couple hundred or several thousand years ago, belonged to the same tribe. (and it's believed true for African, Asian and European people, too.) That theory is backed up by the fact peoples within a language family usually have very similar customs, beliefs, and lifestyles. The Iroquoian family belongs to an even larger family called the Hokan-Siouan, which also includes all the Dakotas, the Mandan, Crow, Iow, Missouri, Osage and Omaha tribes.

Other than the villages of the Erie, there were no other communities in Ohio three hundred and fifty years ago. The Shawnee, whose villages were in Kentucky and Tennessee, used the southern part as hunting range somewhat, and they and other tribes used the rivers to travel between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi for adventure, trading, and war. So at any given time, there might be many Indians in Ohio, but they were all individual and no communities. It was the women who formed the villages, because they were made sedentary due to their crops, their children, and their possessions (— the house

you build yourself, the pottery you make, the tools for grinding grain and tanning leather, your hoe, your parched corn, your dried beans—all these are portable, but, mercy, what a heavy load!)

The Shawnee, now, belong to another language family called Algonkin, which includes, among others, the Penobscot, the Wampanoag, Narraganset, Mohegan, Delaware, Illinois, Kickapoo, Miami, Chippewa, Ottawa, Arapaho, Cheyenne, and the Teton pole making Indians of the west coast. At one time the Algonkin people probably outnumbered all other language stocks in the continental U.S. Now there are fewer of them than of any other Indian peoples. Much, but not all, of this is because they were on the land that the white colonists wanted first... New England, New York, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and the North West territories.

Here are some examples of cultural similarities within these two language families:

ALL ALGONKINS SEEMED TO HAVE

lived in wigwags (or tepees)—a pole structure covered with bark or hides, inhabited by a woman and her young children, and her husband, when he is at home. believed in their kinship with an individual animal, which was a protective spirit or totem—this seemed to lead them to sense a harmony and brother/sisterhood among all living things. These were the Indians who believed in a Great Spirit. invented a kind of picture writing and the birch bark canoe.

lived in longhouses—which are built with poles and are added onto whenever a daughter takes a husband, so that there are many couples of one mother under one roof.

believed in the sobriety and honor of their own individual clan, such given to displays, festivals, secret societies, and politicking, had an elaborate many-personed mythology, with such cruelty, beauty, and magic about it.

invented a successful confederacy of tribes (Five Nations).

Population Explosion — 1750

About 1750 things began to change drastically for the Indians in the Northwest territories. The Iroquoian in upstate New York (the Five Nations) had been subduing other tribes around them for some 2000 years, raiding, taking prisoners either as adopted children or wives or for torture, and demanding fealty in trade goods, corn, and fighting men from the people they conquered. In 1643 they launched a genocidal war against their fellow Iroquoian, the Huron (then living in the Georgian Bay area of Ontario). They had guns—the Huron had bows and arrows only. By 1656 there were no more Hurons in Ontario, and there were also no more Erie in Ohio. The Five Nations had pursued the Huron wherever they fled. When they took refuge with the Erie, who had opened their villages to them, as the ancient customs of hospitality required, the Five Nations demanded that the Huron be turned over to them. The Erie refused and were totally annihilated with guns. The Five Nations traders had provided the Five Nations

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The Gainesville Conspiracy Trial

The Government's Case: "I remember ever

from Columbus VVAV/NSO

The trial of the 8 members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organisation (VVAV/NSO) known as the Gainesville 8 is taking on the circus-like atmosphere of the major conspiracy trials of the past few years—Chicago, Harrisburg, Seattle, etc.—just as expected. The final flourish by the government during the pre-trial hearings make this trial the best expose yet of the Nixon Administration's political tricks and attempts to suppress opposition to its policy of murder & greed spanning the globe.

Judge Arnow's gag ruling on defendants, defense attorneys, VVAV/NSO members and anyone "in concert" (roughly everyone on the North American continent) with the defendants is a blatant attempt to keep the public from hearing the defendants' side of the story. This ruling out Hoffmann Julius Hoffman in the grand tradition of fascism in the nation's highest courts.

Judge Arnow, expecting to die in his seat at any moment, experienced a mild shock when two FBI agents with electronic surveillance equipment were discovered hiding in a closet adjoining the defense chambers in the federal courthouse. Judge Arnow recovered sufficiently to not only rule that the FBI stumblebumps had nothing to do with the trial but to frequently instruct the agents not to answer questions directed to them by defense attorneys in the separate hearings on the incident.

In the center ring, the main event began with the judge & prosecutor taking the

first day of the trial to go over & over the indictments in an attempt to bore the media, spectators, jurors & federal marshalls to sleep. Suppressed laughter & giggling was severely reprimanded from the bench during the prosecution's opening statements.

The prosecution is attempting to prove that the defendants planned to use slingshots firing fried marbles & ballbearings (and crossbows!) to provoke Miami Beach police into attacking peaceful demonstrators at the Republican Convention. Meanwhile, organized fire teams were to attack the city of Miami with "real" guns & bombs to facilitate lowering of the bridges so the sling shot commandos could escape. The only parts missing in this elaborate plan were the VVAV/NSO membership & the motive for such actions.

The prosecution had paraded a string of 5 FBI, local police (Gainesville, Fla.) & Nixon-type informers & infiltrators as witnesses...

The first, Charles "Tex" Marshall, a local policeman (and by some coincidence defendant Scott Canill's landlord) had all of his testimony impeached because the prosecution "forgot" to tell the defense that Tex had made a statement to an FBI Agent & signed it. As it happened, this statement was later contradicted by Marshall's own testimony in another side hearing.

The next witness, William Lesmer—former VVAV member; FBI informer/provocateur & general schizo; an expected heavy for the prosecution—managed to say that his FBI contact, agent O'Connell, suggested to him how slingshots could

be concealed under bell-bottoms if Lesmer could convince the conspirators to use them. In spite of Judge Arnow's admitted objection to defense questions he didn't understand (following a question by defendant Kniffen to Lesmer about the alleged scenario for the Convention action, Arnow said he didn't know what the word "scenario" meant), defense attorneys & those defendants representing themselves won the right to cross-examine Lesmer on "sensitive" questions about his past in still another side hearing.

Lesmer admitted to provoking pot busts, bombings, bomb threats, taking over public buildings & attacks on military bases all over the U.S. It was interesting to note that Lesmer got off in all these incidents while every one else went to jail. Interesting, but not strange.

Going over Lesmer's medical record, Lesmer himself noted that all the reports were correct on his breakdowns, drug abuse & hospitalization for mental reasons but admitted that he had failed to report his frequent amnesia because he forgot about it. That statement may well characterize the prosecution case.

Two more witnesses for the prosecution, FBI informers Becker & Pos, had both infiltrated VVAV. Becker took upon himself the role of assistant regional co-ordinator of Florida with Scott Canill, who had been his friend & is now a defendant in the case. While Becker's testimony was ragged & not particularly necessary, his presence for the prosecution was a shock tactic aimed at the defense.

Pos, another informer/infiltrator testified that a system of tripwires, at neck



Jail Nib

levels, were to be set up all Miami Beach area. (During examination, Bill Patterson, defendants representing Mike Poe whether these trip wires short people.)

The last witness to take the stand was Mike Carr (an Gurney of Watergate fame) who was viewed as favorable to the defense.

Though the defense has n presenting their case, the Gainesville is optimistic of antics of the Nixon Administration. Judge Arnow has been beet another problem: 5 jurors stating they were convinced

Genius or Madness

by Steve Abbott

"It's all becoming perfectly clear," the voice said. A voice. 2:30 A.M., sitting in the Western Pancake House on Morse Road, swirling the remnants of a helping of apple pancakes and wondering if another cup of coffee will round off the meal or just make me bilious. I looked up and quipped, "The voice is Crystal Ed."

"It's all becoming perfectly clear," he repeated. I waved to the waitress. Crystal Ed doesn't need coffee. I knew I would.

He slid into the seat across the booth from me, brushing his haystack of hair back and already talking. Crystal Ed isn't a speed freak — not any more. He picked up the name along with an incredible volume of weird experiences some time between 1968 and 1970, when he finally kicked speed and started reading newspapers and magazines. Anything. Newsweek, National Review, Scrib, The Washington Post, Readers' Digest, The New York Review of Books, Park Journals, even the Columbus Dispatch — he'll read anything. A side-effect of being strung out for over two years. So he reads and he raps. Somewhere in it all there's usually some real insight. Talking about things helps make things understandable; when Crystal Ed speed-raps the week's/month's/year's supply of printed bias, it's like being saved. Seeing The Light.

"Praise God," I sumbled as the steam from a fresh cup of coffee rolled up my face.

"... ultimate dirty trick, the fullest irony, the last laugh," Crystal Ed was saying.

"Huh?"

"Watergate," he said, realizing I hadn't been listening but never caring. Speed freaks always have something else to say, and Crystal Ed speaks naturally now. "Nixon didn't know. You see it all —"

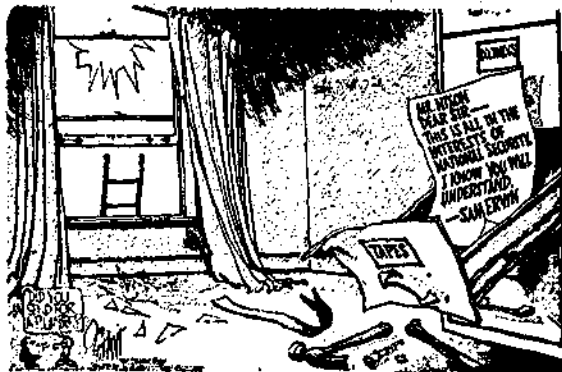
I waved my hands.

"... because perfectly clear to me (ah, The Light. I thought) when Mix was on the tube talking about his library of tapes, and how they belonged to him The President and that Sam Ervin and Archie Cox and everybody else could just take a whistle around the Capitol Building for all he cared but that those are his tapes and no one can hear them on his quadraphonic except his chosen literature critics like Bobby Baldeman, ya see."

I missed something, I thought, but he might repeat it.

An Original Watergate Theory

Oliphant Looks at Watergate



I licked some buttered syrup off my fork and nodded.

"So I saw the headline the next morning," he continued, "Nixon Proclaims His Innocence" and I thought it couldn't have been said better. He is innocent regarding Watergate, he just is because it's so obvious that his karma had to come around that way."

Crystal Ed paused and took a deep breath. Not damn. I thought, here we go.

"Principle!" he exclaimed. "Nixon has no principle" — a big man at the next table glared — "except for what Bozo Robobo figures out for him on loans and money scams. He sat there and read me all this blither about the principle involved with his tapes and how the sanctity of the Presidency has to be protected — along with secret campaign contributors — and even Julie and Tricia say that sanctity has to be preserved so you see they all conspired on this whole innocence trip but the fact is, it's REAL, real innocuous. Anyway, Nixon has thrown all his whatever principles out the window of the Executive Office Building.

"Look at it. Conies, reds, subversives, his whole

damn CREEP staff looking for McGovern's Moscow and the Communist Party while he lit on the Great Wall of China, talking and open markets and janning wage and no profits controls, though, because, affects such a small minority of the peo down our throats." Crystal Ed looked:

"So Nixon," he went on, waving an u "who played every cheap legal acorn po trick in the proverbial book from the trying to steal examinations from a pri when he was at Whittier College, Nixon, and-determined-with-serious-jowls-and-Nixon says there's a principle at stake tapes, and let's go on with business r

I was out of breath just listening t down some coffee — damn! I forgot the said, "So?"

Crystal Ed looked pleased. He tugg earring in his right ear and said, "So! the unlit cigarette orchestrated his re "So he kept his nose clean. Paried." Wait. One, Two, Three, Four. I got it he went on. He's a good story-teller.

"Look," he blurted, and was off and t all the crap he caught over his witch-t Un-American Committee and his bad make-debates with Kennedy and the ass-kickin his until '62 when he promised us — I promised us that we wouldn't have his t more, then cheerleads us into Indochin; President saying Vietnam was someone e with all that, enemies on every corner bed, subversives on every campus, and having their worst reputation ever — fate couldn't hold that his enemies us: "It was his friends."

He looked impish. "Mitchell, Halde Dean, Magruder, Stans, Kalmbach, Chotis buddies, they didn't want Mix's name o was all in his best interests — "Min Job Magruder said — and they did this they figured it was best. And they ju okay, Dick, everything's cool, you just with those reds and we'll take care of

Nothing but the amnesia." William Lemmer

Solidarity and Support

VVAW/WSO Demonstrate



on, Free Gainesville 8

over the... phones are tapped. How much can one judge take? How much shit can one government pass on the people?

phones are tapped. How much can one judge take? How much shit can one government pass on the people?

FREE THE GAINESVILLE 8
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS
Columbus VVAW/WSO

over the... phones are tapped. How much can one judge take? How much shit can one government pass on the people?



from Columbus VVAW/WSO

Members of VVAW/WSO from all over the country collectively worked for over a month on a scenario for a weeklong demonstration in Gainesville, Florida. The demonstration was called to show support for 8 members of VVAW/WSO on trial in Florida for conspiracy to disrupt the National Republican Convention with sling shots, crossbows, and fried marbles. Each night vigils were held in front of the Federal Building growing from 150 people the first night to 3-400 the last night. On Friday of that week a peoples fair was held at Santa Fe Community College composed of a community dinner, booths about different VVAW/WSO projects and local musicians playing. On Saturday a march from the Plaza of Americas to the Federal Building was held with 7-800 people participating. After the march Tom Hayden of the Indochina Peace Campaign and Chicago 8 defendant, Tony Russo of Pentagon Papers-trial, Virginia Collins of the Pan African Federation and Bill Hager, VVAW/WSO California coordinator spoke with

Pete Seeger, movement singer providing us with enough highs to last thru winter.

During the days people stayed at the campsites for the week went into the community leafletting, and joining community people in their boycott and picketing of McDonalds and Gulf Oil. McDonalds was being boycotted because of its poor quality of food, and the slave wages it pays its employees. Gulf Oil was being picketed because of their involvement in supporting the Portuguese Government which is attempting to suppress the independence movement in Angola.

People in the campsites collectively made sure 3 meals were prepared for the camp each day, a day care center run for children present, a medical center operable for medical problems, and security very tight to prevent infiltration into the camp. The demonstration not only showed the country that VVAW/WSO as an organization supported the defendants, but to us within the organization that we are beginning to truly feel solidarity and love for each other.



Prelude to Watergate

The time frame was 1962

by Tom De Vries

SAN FRANCISCO—Julia Nixon Eisenhower said the other day that her father's troubles with Watergate sprang from his misplaced trust, even malice. He didn't run his own campaign, she complained sadly to an AP reporter, and "had complete faith in those around him."

Now Roger Kent is a man who KNOWS that isn't the way it happened. And he proved it in court 10 years ago when nobody was listening. Kent got a court judgment during the 1962 California gubernatorial campaign that Nixon, Haldeman, Kalbach—the whole now-familiar list—committed large-scale campaign fraud, strikingly similar to what seems to have gone on in the last presidential race.

According to the final ruling by Judge Byron Arnold two years afterward in 1964, the fraud was specifically approved by Richard Nixon and his campaign manager, H.R. Haldeman.

The fraud involved a now-familiar device, a rigged poll. A San Francisco printer named Robinson had a \$70,000 contract with the Nixon campaign to prepare a huge mailing to registered Democrats. The message was from a "Committee to Preserve the Democratic Party," and it informed recipients that a crisis was at hand:

"This Committee deeply believes that not only one of our great political parties—but our state government—is seriously threatened with takeover by leftwing forces."

The postcard added that the California Democratic Council, the Stevensonian wing of the party, was in favor of subversives, against loyalty oaths, and in favor of foreign aid to Communist governments. The mailing included a return postcard poll asking a vote on candidates like Gov. Brown who were endorsed by such organizations. The letter asked concerned Democrats for money. And it was a complete fraud.

Roger Kent, then the party chairman for Northern California, read the mailing and sat bolt upright in his chair. He knew the mailing just had to have come from Nixon headquarters.

There was a two-week flurry of legal

filings, depositions, statements, and hearings. There were angry denials of complicity from the Nixon camp. Campaign manager, then chairman of the Republican Party and maybe the smoothest man in the organization, said there was no Party connection with the mailing—literally true, Kent admits with grudging admiration since the postcard and the committee that sent it were creatures of the Campaign, not the Party...more or less the difference in being part of the Committee to Re-elect the President as opposed to being on the White House staff.

Then Roger Kent won the lawsuit. From the long ruling by Superior Court Judge Arnold comes this story:

The postcard, Judge Arnold found—the red-baiting message, the appeal for money supposedly from concerned Democrats, the poll—"was reviewed, amended, and finally approved by Mr. Nixon personally."

The mailing failed to state, as the law requires, that the Committee to Preserve the Democratic Party and the mailing were supported and financed by the Nixon for Governor Finance Committee. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman approved the plan and project as described.

Exhibits attached to the ruling show that the front committee was not, as we say, well insulated from its parent group. In printer Robinson's ledgers the cost of the mailing—\$70,000—was charged to Nixon for Governor Campaign, the bills were sent to H.R. Haldeman, and the bills paid by checks from Nixon accounts.

Then invoices from the printer tipped the fact that the Nixon Committee had requested that the postcard poll be mailed not just to any Democrat but specifically to CONSERVATIVE Democrats, just to make sure the results would come out right.

That case of 10 years ago is full of familiar names. The paid staff of the Nixon for Governor organization included H.R. Haldeman, Herbert Kalbach, and Herb Klein. Dwight Chapin and Ron Ziegler were also on the payroll. And a man named Maurice Stans was Finance Chairman.

"Do you see?" Kent asks. "This whole case makes Nixon's position that he didn't know what his campaign people were doing totally unbelievable."

What's that again, Julie?

connections with... is dancing a... free enterprise... the controls —... for all, profit... ie, right? —... sive... cigarette... ical ethical... he started out... sson's office... the same serious... -eyes-to-match... with his secret... and.rah."... ans. I gulped... dream! — and

on the hoop... Another breath... station... I sat there... seventeen before

ooling, "after... during his... the press gave... ough he did —... kick around any... than gets elected... e's idea — well... eds under every... ed car salesman... ter all that... I got his.

in, Erlichman... or — all his old... egged in, and it... all cost," as... for his, "cause... said, "It's... go off and flirt... things for you



here." And they did. And when things started going sour, they said, "Everything's cool, Dick, just send off another space probe and it'll be all right."

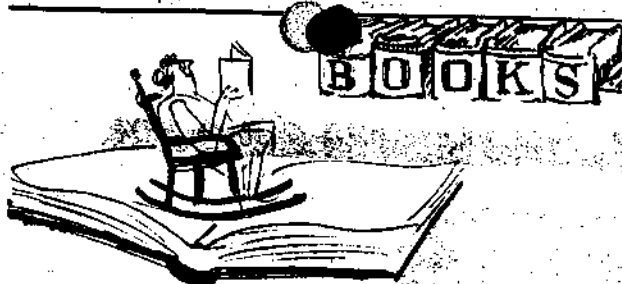
"So that's it," he seemed to conclude. "The ultimate dirty trick, the perfect irony, the last handy-haw — a modern tragedy. His own best friends, his own best interests." He threw back his head and laughed. I laughed, too. The night . . .

Crystal Ed stopped laughing and lit the cigarette, now a bit battered. "It would make a great play, but then it wouldn't. It's not believable."

He pointed the glowing tip of his cigarette at me. "Then again," he said slowly, "as long as Nixon wants us to forget the past and to look forward, there are these eight guys being framed on bogus conspiracy charges in Gainesville, Florida . . .

"He wants us to forget things that happened at the Watergate. I guess it's just as easy to forget things that did happen in Washington as it is to forget things that didn't happen in Gainesville." I'll have to think about that."

"Ruh?"



reviewed by Rufus the Radical Naptile

THE NEW SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

by Michael P. Lerner. Delta paperback 1973 324 pages, \$ 2.95

Is there a possibility that we may have a second American Revolution, a socialist American Revolution, in the next 30 years? Michael Lerner, one of the defendants of the Seattle Conspiracy Trial, and now an assistant professor of philosophy at Trinity College, thinks so, and this book is an exposition of the reason why.

It must be stated at the outset that if the reader wishes for a detailed blueprint of how to bring down the American government in the next five years, he will be sorely disappointed. Indeed, the major weakness of this book is that it has little to say of how the revolution is going to come about. Perhaps the author cannot be faulted for this omission, for no one can be a prophet, and what the conditions in this country will be during the next 30 years, no one can tell. Even Mao, great revolutionary that he is, was able to achieve state power only because of the Japanese war. In 1948, at the midpoint of the Chinese Civil War, even the most optimistic of the communists talked of a 10 year war, and American observers were predicting a 50 year war resulting in a Communist north and a

democratic south. The collapse of the Nationalist cause like a house of cards in 1949 was entirely unpredicted. The near triumph of the French leftists in bringing down the French government in May 1968 was also unforeseen. So one must be chary in predicting the course of the second American revolution.

This book is divided into three unequal parts. The first part, totaling 110 pages, has chapters on Powerlessness, Imperialism, and Racism and Sexism. Most of the material here will not be new to the Movement veteran. However, one does get the impression that the voices are a bit shrill, the condemnation upon condemnation a bit overdone, the evidence a bit false at times. Take powerlessness. Is not

powerlessness relative? Granted that the average American is powerless, but is the situation any better in the Soviet Union and China? I need not dwell upon the former, for the situation there is well known to all. In China, while it is true that factory workers can decide on how to run the factories, most decisions of importance are still made in a top-down fashion, from the Politburo downwards. And the author's contention that professors who do not get tenure are better professors than those who do is simply not supported by the facts.

The chapter on imperialism is one of the central chapters of the book. It is interesting to observe that Carl Oglesby's "Trapped in a System" — certainly one of the classic documents of the Movement — did not mention the word imperialism so much as once. The reader will recall that this was a speech by the SDS president made during the March on Washington in November 1965. The time was not then right. Today, of course, nearly every book written by a New Left theoretician contains a chapter on imperialism. Yet it is important to realize that, while it is certainly true that American corporations remove copper from Chile, oil from the Arab World, and tin from Malaya without adequate compensation; a great part of the American investments overseas are made in the advanced industrial countries of Canada and Western Europe. For it is only these countries that can afford to buy the expensive sophisticated products that American corporations are eager to sell.

The second part of the book, totaling 168 pages, is entitled "The Revolutionary Strategy to Change America," and contains chapters on why a revolution is necessary, who will make the revolution, and revolutionary strategies and tactics, concluding with a chapter on violence. As such, it is the core of the book. Yet, one is left with a feeling of dissatisfaction and

CONT. PAGE 11

Down With The Shah

Today we hear a lot about the gas shortage and the rising price of oil products. But it's good to know that our beloved president is doing something to solve this problem. On July 24th, Nixon began meeting in Washington with the Shah of Iran, an old friend of many years. You see the Shah has great power. The Middle East contains approximately 2/3 of the world's oil resources and most of this oil is located in the Persian Gulf region. The US now imports about three million barrels of oil per day from this region, and in ten years this is expected to reach twelve million barrels per day. This means that Iran and Saudi Arabia will have to more than double their output. But it also means that the US is going to have to strengthen its control over the area, and that is why the Shah has come to Washington.

Although Iran is a very wealthy country, its people are very poor. One-third of Iranian children die before the age of 5, and the average life expectancy is only thirty-eight years. There is only one doctor for every 3,233 people and only 3% of these doctors practice in the villages where 65% of the population live. Most families consist of 5-10 people and 40% of this population lives in a single room. Food is at a premium, during a month an Iranian eats an average of 2.7 pounds of meat. In 1971 starvation was widespread in many of the provinces.

But the Iranians are not sitting idly by. They have begun to fight for improved living conditions. Discontent reached a peak in February, 1973, when 28 students were shot and killed by the Shah's paratroopers. Sixteen of these students were gunned down at the University of Fabriz while participating in a militant strike opposing an arms deal with the US. Strikes then spread throughout the population as the entire commercial district of Fabriz shut down for three days in protest of the murders.



But the US made that arms deal which has come to be known as the largest in the history of the world, \$3 billion worth of arms were sold to the Shah. The arsenal included such sophisticated weapons as laser bombs (the light-directed bombs used against the Vietnamese), helicopter gunships, and F-5E supersonic interceptors. This, however, does not include 300 more military "advisors" added to the thousands already sent there.

So again as in Vietnam we see the US desperately trying to hold on to this very important region. Richard Helms, (you know, the ex-CIA director) is the new ambassador to Iran and his counterpart is not much better. The Iranian ambassador is none other than Zehedi, whose father helped lead the CIA-inspired coup d'etat in Iran in 1953. This coup brought back the dictatorial regime of the Shah. Thousands of people have been arrested and thrown into prisons, workers brutally murdered all in the name of American oil interests. The Iranian governments attacks have been accompanied by a total news blackout and repression outside Iran as well. Five supporters of the Iranian Students Association were arrested in San Francisco and charged with assaulting a foreign diplomat while their only crime was the desire to expose the Shah as the dictator he really is.

"We, the Iranian Students Association in the United States, are determined to unmask the true nature of this visit and to demonstrate our opposition to the US plans for the Middle East and Persian Gulf. We ask all progressive and democratic organizations and individuals to join us and raise their voices against the aggressive policies of the U.S. and the Shah in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. We urge everyone to join us in condemning the repressive dictatorial regime of the Shah."

For more information write:
Iranian Students Association (ISA)
P.O. Box 4000P
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FROM BEHIND BARS...

August 9

TO THE FREEPRESS:

Wayne L. Raney will be charged with murder of at least one Lucasville prison guard and possibly two (in connection with the July 24 shooting incident at Lucasville) and then forgotten forever to die a prolonged, torturous death at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility. This will be comrade Raney's destination unless we, the oppressed class of Amerika, refuse to let brother Wayne die in such a degrading manner.

Wayne was recently cited as the cause of death of at least one prison guard here at S.O.C.F. Perhaps Wayne was the effect, but never can he be the cause of those deaths. Two pigs (guards) were shot and killed here at this camp July 24, 1973. If comrade Raney pulled the trigger, then what motivated him to do so?

Bro. Wayne, a devoted Union member (Ohio Prisoners' Labor Union), had been confined for 2 months to a tiny cell 24 hrs. a day, with absolutely no privileges. He, along with nearly 700 other Union members, had violated no prison regulation. Nevertheless the prison administration caged 700 men in cells under maximum security.

Why? Because 700 men peacefully, without violence, asked to be treated more like human beings. The 700 Union men went on a peaceful work stoppage to protest inhuman treatment and slave labor. In reply to a Union request for recognition

as human beings, the Union members were locked up. Symbolically, the administration was saying: "You are not human beings, and never think of yourself as such, because we will never recognize you as such."

While confined to these cells, we are constantly harassed by guards. We are not permitted to keep personal hygiene up to par. Infrequent showers or baths. We are living on half rations of food and must go hungry. Guards constantly verbally and physically assault inmates. We are constantly being shaken down for no apparent reason and placed in solitary confinement for little or nothing. Personal property is being removed & destroyed by guards.

I happened to have housed right above Wayne, and I know the harassment he was getting from guards because he is outspoken and believes in what is right. After enduring the above treatment over a period of time, one becomes tired and angry, which is only a natural reaction.

So if comrade Wayne pulled that trigger under such conditions, is he guilty of murder? I say no. He is only guilty of trying to survive. Any inmate living under the present conditions here at Lucasville could very easily fall into brother Wayne's shoes. Therefore, I urge all Union members and aware people everywhere to come to comrade Wayne's aid. For by aiding brother Wayne you aid yourself. A defense fund is needed for brother Raney. The best possible defense that we can buy.



GRASS ROOTS

Wayne is already serving a life sentence and many might feel that there is nothing to be done. However, let us remind you that if we can't completely free comrade Raney then perhaps we can make his

burden lighter. Not only this, but if we see to him having the best possible defense, all the evils of Lucasville can be brought out in open court. Any exposure of the system regardless of how small is a tremendous help to all the oppressed people of the world.

All this should come free in a so-called democratic country. Unfortunately we do not live in a democracy, but in a capitalistic society. Therefore, what little justice can be gotten has to be bought.

I propose the Wayne L. Raney defense fund. I feel we owe this much to brother Wayne as much as to ourselves. For you can never tell when you might have to carry Wayne's present load.

Thank you,
WINGELL E. MOON 133508

ED. NOTE: Wayne Raney is being constantly brutalized by Lucasville guards seeking revenge for his alleged shooting of guard Arthur Sprouse, according to inmates and visitors to the Lucasville penitentiary who have seen him. Since the above letter was written, Raney plead guilty in Scioto County Common Pleas Court to the murder of Sprouse and was sentenced to a second life term. Undoubtedly his current treatment was a factor in Raney's decision not to go to trial on the murder charge. According to Ohio Prisoners' Labor Union sources, the warden at present is to get Raney out of Lucasville before he is killed by guards.

Information, Please Women's Yellow Pages

The Women's Yellow Pages, a directory of women and services for women in Columbus, is now on sale at Trade Winds, the Wesley Foundation, and other locations around town. WYP was produced by the Women's Libraries and Publishing Group of Women's Action Collective, with the help of women on the Freepress staff.

Boston, New York, and other major cities have had similar publications issued in the past few years. In Boston, however, the Yellow Pages consists mainly of essays on health care, day care, & other subjects of interest to women, with organizational addresses and information. The New York directory is more like the phone company's yellow pages, with emphasis on the names & addresses of individuals engaged in various fields. The Columbus Directory is intended to be a combination of the two styles, with essays and evaluations of services as well as individual & organizational addresses.

The Women involved in this production hope to make it an annual publication, expanding and revising it constantly. They view the directory not just as a resource for local women, but as a step toward the recognition of a "women's economy". As the introduction to the work says, "If women are to be independent, equal, and/or respected in our society, we must first build an economic base." To put it another way, this is a chance to put your money where your mouth is.

Women who are interested in working on the second WYP are urged to contact the Women's Action Collective through OSU's Women's Liberation office—422-0833.



CONT. FROM PAGE 10

unfulfillment. There are sections on students, youth, workers, blacks and women as potential revolutionaries, but an overall synthesis on how to merge these various groups into a revolutionary army, a dilemma that the Movement is facing at present. Most distressing of all is the fact that a scant 36 pages are devoted to strategies and tactics!

The third part of the book, totaling only 37 pages, is devoted to a discussion of the new society after the revolution. In this, Lerner is perhaps painting too rosy a picture of the new utopia. For while a revolution is a cataclysmic thing, it cannot really change the basic nature of Western man without decades of re-education. The Chinese communist experience has shown how difficult it is to change the ingrained habits of a life-time — the Chinese are even forced to allow the farmers to own their tiny plot of land, a teeny bit of capitalism, say. It is with the future generations of Americans that the hope of a better future lies.

In spite of the above criticisms, however, this is perhaps the best book that deals with such a subversive subject so openly — the others being Tom Stacey "Prospects of a Revolution in the U.S.A." (St. Martin's Press 1972) and Gar Alperovitz "A Long Revolution" (Random House 1974). With the mountains of rhetoric that the various left groups have speared forth in recent years, it is to the author's credit that he can put everything together so nicely. The next book that needs to be written will have to deal, not with "why," but with "how." Such a book will be worth waiting for!



MORNING STAR

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ED. NOTE: Columbus CBS TV Channel 10 refused to show a television version of David Rabe's Broadway play *Sticks & Bones*, aired nationwide by CBS August 17. Channel 10 Program Director John Haldi told the author of the following letter that the play presents a distorted picture of the American family. Approximately 70 other CBS affiliates also blacked the play out. Haldi offered *Sticks & Bones* to WOSU-TV

Channel 34, which declined his offer, because "Columbus isn't ready for it." CBS had originally planned to air the play last March, but backed down under pressure from the Government and from its own affiliates, which thought it would be inappropriate to show it at a time when POWs were returning to the United States. The following letter was written to Pat Cater of the programming department of WOSU-TV.

cowtown TV cops out on Viet-vet play

DEAR PAT:

Imagine my disappointment when I called WOSU-TV this morning and found out that you too had decided to "black out" Dave Rabe's play *Sticks & Bones*. Earlier I had called John Haldi, Program Director for TV 10 and voiced my criticism to him on the censorship of his station; when he said WOSU-TV had declined his offer to air *Sticks & Bones* I did not believe it, and now I can only ask "Why?"

Lord, in this day of "cover-ups" and mounds of mendacity, there is a need for the sweet breath of truth to blow over this land of ours.

I have seen the play, and yes, I will agree it may cause much mental and emotional regret; but a physical and spiritual catharsis is sorely needed by the Mr. and Mrs. Archie Bunkers of our country.

The play shows why we have a dearth of communication between and within certain generations. A blinded Vietnam veteran returns to his home and finds Oesie and Harriet in 1950 limbo; they cannot grasp the facts of the emotional conflicts that face us in 1970. And when the blinded son refuses to play the game of "hiding your head in the sand," hoping all "bad" things

will go away, they kill him, because he does not fit "nicely" into their "brownie-blind" world.

The mother in the play is only happy when she can cook and feed her "nest-mates": honest maturation as opposed to self-introspection.

The father, a good, white, all-American male, who believes in the John Wayne syndrome, says "War is Hell," but you see his organs as he thinks of raping those "yellow broads." (Apropos, Channel 10 is showing a 1940 John Wayne adventure in place of *Sticks & Bones*.) This play depicts the racial and sexual tensions that have inundated the white man's skull; call it semen of the brain if you will, but prognostication of this sickness is terminal.

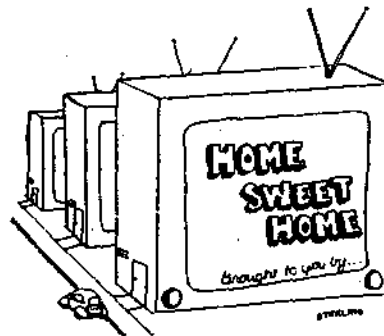
True, this play is not *Hello Dolly* and it may cause many to be ill, but a finger down the throat has saved numerous lives from internal toxins, and I for one feel that this nation today needs a Big finger down its throat to save it from the toxicosis of Watergates, future bombings, and cover-ups.

I realize that I have not seen the TV version of *Sticks & Bones*, and it may not be as good as the stage interpretation I saw Off-Broadway, but I am sure the message is just as powerful.

Please reconsider I let Channel 34 follow the drum of honesty & truth, or do you also want to cover up the ills of the 1970's & return to the "good old days" of mendacity, mendacity, and more mendacity.

Emile Zola said: "When truth is buried underground it grows, it chokes, it gathers such an explosive force that on the day it bursts out it blows up everything with it."

In Humanhood, and say your Karma be Blessed,
HELEN M. HOWARD
Columbus



Non-specific Peace

by Ralph Poinsettia

"Peace is Possible" --- is the theme of the Ohioans for Peace second annual peace booth in the Buckeye Building at the Ohio State Fair.

Ohioans for Peace is a coalition of 20 religious and lay peace groups in the Columbus area.

According to OPP member Eric Corson, the booth will stress "peace education" and alternatives to violence. The booth will feature books on peace education, as well as buttons and bumper stickers saying "Teach Peace."

The booth will also have a listing of peace groups all over Ohio so that fairgoers can contact groups near their homes.

WOL Radio will provide music to go with a planned slide show on "Humanity's Striving for Peace" and on the history of the American Peace Movement.

Last year's booth was primarily against the Indochina war and the military industrial complex, but no material about Cambodia has been planned for this year.

Corson said that this year's booth is meant to be a positive approach, and OPP feels that talking about a particular war is not a positive approach.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Eric Corson at 294-5195 or Gene Leiter at 228-5515.



money is their only object Founder's Clinic

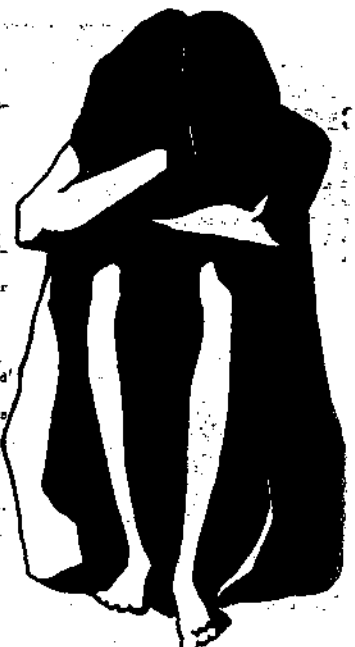
by Mysteria Bloome

Show, not comfort is the theme of Columbus' first out-patient abortion clinic. Founder's Clinic, located at 340 East Broad, has been in operation since this spring servicing up to ten weeks from the last menstrual period using the vacuum aspiration method.

The clinic is owned by two male doctors whose only concern seems to be their profit margin, not the feminist goal of a woman's right to decide the destiny of her own body. For example, according to some abortion counselors, a woman who can afford the \$155 fee will have no trouble scheduling an appointment. However, low-income women and women on welfare who need lowered rate or deferred payments have a longer wait because the clinic only allows one deferred paying or welfare patient (out of 30-50 full paying) a day. Sometimes women in the predicament can't be scheduled until after the ten week limit. Which means no abortion - decision denied.

From relating to women who have had abortions at Founder's, the doctors seem to play god over the patients and the staff (mostly women). Women have reported waiting as long as five hours for the doctors to even show up. The above-average counseling staff seems to be intimidated by the doctors. For example, no counselors are allowed in the post operative room where the patients state they would like to talk to their counselor the most.

The interior decoration is most impressive, indicating the bourgeois attitude of the clinic. "No Smoking" signs dominate the lobby because the clinic is afraid that the visitors will burn holes in the shag carpeting. No privacy is offered to women - they must fill out their medical forms in the lobby without the convenience of desks or tables to write on. Also, visitors who fall asleep while waiting for women having abortions are awakened by the receptionist because "it doesn't look right."



The most upsetting room to the women having abortions is the pre-operative room which looks much like a gym locker room. However, the counseling rooms at post operative room are cheery but not well planned. The nurses and counselors are handicapped in their efficiency because they have no storage cabinet or desk in these rooms.

There is a need for a true women's clinic with policies made by women who are genuinely concerned with the women who are having the abortions, the women working in the clinic, and the relative friends, and lovers waiting in the lobby. A good clinic makes a woman love herself more when she leaves the clinic than when she arrived.

memorial called: FARMWORKER DEATH

from UFW Columbus

Because of the increased violence in California, Cesar Chavez, national director of the United Farm Workers' Union, has called a halt to picketing there. Picketing will not be resumed in California until some action is taken by the Federal government to insure the safety and the civil rights of the picketers for non-violent striking.

In Columbus, action is expected to escalate. Local people have been leafletting Albers and Big Star, asking people not to buy lettuce and grapes, unless they were picked by members of the UFW.

Two UFW activists met violent death recently. Nagi Diafullah, 24, an Arab farm worker, died Aug. 14 in Delano, Calif. at Kern County General Hospital. He had been in a restaurant with other Arab workers, where words were exchanged with Deputy Sheriff Cooper. Allegedly, the Deputy was taunting the workers, and Diafullah was intoxicated. The Deputy then got behind him, slamming a metal flashlight into his head, caving in his skull. The Deputy next took the worker outside where he bused Nagi's head on the cement. The doctor from the UFW clinic, who saw Nagi in the hospital, said he would have been a vegetable from severe brain damage had he survived. The other death: Juan Delacruz, 65,

one of the original grape strikers of 1965, was on a picket line when a truck pulled up, from which a man shot him. He died later.

There have been many other cases of shootings, beatings, etc., with the sheriffs and the courts doing almost nothing about them.

Mark Walton, Director of the Columbus UFW Boycott office (Phone 258-7566) asks people to write or telegraph Atty. General Elliott Richardson, requesting that he send 100 Federal officers to Kern, Lancaster, Arvin and Tulare Counties to protect lives and civil rights of farm workers. Also, Richardson is being asked to initiate an investigation into the county sheriffs and county courts in California.

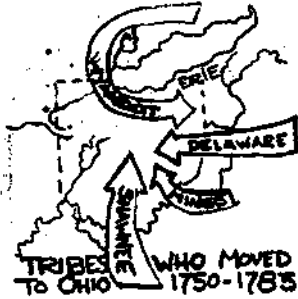
Chavez is asking everyone to join in a 3-day fast beginning Aug. 20, along with strikers, union members and UFW staff nationwide. Purposes of the fast: to commemorate the lives of those killed; to rededicate commitment to non-violence; to pray for Deputy Sheriff Cooper, who killed Diafullah, and the 2 men involved in killing Juan Delacruz.

A memorial service will be held Wednesday, Aug. 22 at 8 P.M. at First Community Church for the two workers killed in California.

HOW OHIO LOST ITS INDIANS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

What Huron had escaped tried to move west, but were stopped by the Sioux, who did not want to share their lands. After nearly a hundred years of wandering, they were allowed to peacefully settle in Ohio—where they became known as the Wyandot.



While all this was going on, the Five Nations were also oppressing the Delaware, an Algonkin tribe. Faced with raids and demands from the Iroquois plus never-remitting pressure from white settlers to give up their lands, these eastern seaboard Indians migrated through Pennsylvania in the 1720s, then camped in western Pa. and southern Ohio, along the Muskingum about 1724. By about 1751 most of them lived in Ohio.

The Mingo were another Iroquoian people. They had lived in western Pa. around the headwaters of the Ohio, but, pressed by the never-retreating white settlement of that state, moved into Ohio too.

Finally, the Shawnee, who had been gradually moving further north in advance of the white settlement in Kentucky, came to settle almost exclusively in Ohio. In 1783, at the close of the American Revolutionary War, Britain had ceded most of its territories south of the Great Lakes and east of the Mississippi River to the United States, whereupon land north of the Ohio River was declared "Indian Territory" & the land south was opened completely to white settlement. Soon land that had been supporting 2000 or 3000 people had 15,000. And it couldn't last with the whites demanding more land all the time.

The Losing Battles

Whites had been using Indians as pawns in their games of conquest over the North American continent for years. The British & Dutch had befriended the 5 Nations, bought their beaver pelts, and supplied them with guns against the French and those Indians who traded with the French.

During the French & Indian wars, the French had trained the Algonkin to make war against the British settlers, promising that the French King would never forsake them and that they would have their lands forever. When the City of Quebec fell to the British in 1763 and the British took over all the Great Lakes forts, the Algonkins were amazed and disgusted—they had won all their battles—and the French gave up so easily (the Algonkins didn't fully realize that they were dealing with paid soldiers who did not have any so powerful emotional tie to the land as they did).

Pontiac, an Ottawa chieftain, and his followers laid siege to Detroit in 1763 in hope of driving the British from Indian lands, but he had no artillery and Detroit was well-stocked and heavily garrisoned. One by one the tribes and individuals who had supported his left, until, finally, he was no longer able to maintain the siege.

Raid on settlers were frequent in Ohio. Between 1783 and 1790, the Indians of the Ohio Country had killed more than 1500 settlers and destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property. They did this largely in protest of the movement of whites into Ohio, clearing land. By law the land was theirs, yet the white government was so appalled by their behavior that George Washington sent 3 war parties to Ohio to quiet the Indians.

1790 - General Harman was defeated at Cincinnati

1791 - General St. Clair was defeated at Ft. Recovery

1794 - General Anthony Wayne set the Indians south of Toledo, and scattered them with a bayonette charge. He then burned all the Miami (Indiana) and Shawnee villages he could find and all their corn stores. Then he left them to starve through the winter. In 1795 he called a treaty-making meeting at Greenville, Ohio. The attending chiefs agreed to turn over 2/3 of Ohio to the Americans and retreat into the swamp lands.



But some of the Shawnees were dissatisfied with this deal. Among them was Tecumseh. He dreamed of an Indian nation surviving within the confines of the United States. He believed it would be possible if all Indians would unite — he spent years travelling about the U.S. gaining the confidence of other tribes, only to have William Henry Harrison taunt his trained men into attacking him at Tippecanoe in 1811 while Tecumseh was down south riling up the Cherokees. The Shawnees' defeat at Tippecanoe caused all the Indians who had been interested in joining a unified effort to draw back into their own tribes.

Following 1795, most of the Indians in the Ohio Country retreated to the swamps and westward. We who have been told time and time again of the merciless raids the Indians made on the whites, — let us remember that they were seeking to discourage white settlement in the only way they knew. And let us remember the Christianized Delaware who were slaughtered at Schoenbrunn for the crimes of other tribes. Let us remember the three villages of Mingo who were wiped out within what are now the city limits of Columbus, leaving no Mingo on the face of the earth. And

let us remember that, following the Indian Removal Act of 1830, all tribes east of the Mississippi were shuttled off to Indian territory. On the east coast there were once 10,000 Delaware — now under 200 live in Oklahoma, where there also live the 824 Wyandot and the 730 Shawnee.

Could they have won? Perhaps, if all the eastern tribes had pursued a unified course of action. But as it was the woman and the old men urged peace and compliance with the treaties — while the young men pursued far as they traditionally had. And perhaps, had they been able to isolate themselves from white disease and alcohol — but it was difficult not to desire iron pots, guns, knives and woven blankets and desire of these items put them in contact with the whites from whose the alcohol, disease proceeded. It is past. There are no Indians here now. But the native peoples of America are still bound up in strife with white culture and injustice. Recognize that and support them with your whole heart.

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come honest to the bone.
peel away the lies
(I'm afraid)
-be yr stone self & i will always like you. -
-you sure? - -i'm sure. -
(I'm afraid)
its not that i lie, its just
sometimes i like to hide a little bit.
that's a lie, i dont like
to have to hide at all.
here, here is my hand. see the
nails aren't pretty. these hands
are strong & can make music
& fix a press.
here, here is my body. its 28 years old &
birthed 2 children. i have "funny titties"
because those children loved my milk. i dont
look like what you've been taught to want.
my body looks like me, like a strong woman
who has survived a lot & come out
dancing.
here i am.
(i'm afraid)
here i am.
here is my face. the nose looked like this
before it was broken. the skin is scarred
(i wish i could say the scars are from sea/sand
blown harshly against my open face)
the high bones indian.
sometimes i'm beautiful. sometimes i'm homely.
sometimes you will reach to touch me in wonder
& sometimes you will shrink away.
(i'm afraid)
it's my face & i stand behind it.
here i am.

by Alta

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BRAZILIAN TORTURE

"Once again my life is in the hands of the Brazilian people. Only they have the right to judge me."
(signed) Manuel da Conceicao,
November, 1972"

International protests prevented Manuel da Conceicao's execution once before. Right now Brazilian authorities are attempting to reclassify Conceicao as a common criminal so that his torture & eventual death would be robbed of its political impact—the same tactic being used on hundreds of political prisoners in South Vietnam as well as Brazil.

USLA & other groups are mobilizing an emergency petition campaign with a turn-in date of Sept. 7, 1973 (the anniversary of Brazilian independence). The petition is directed to General Babilio Garrastazu Medici & demand that he "guarantee the life the decent & humane treatment during imprisonment & the right to present their defense for all political prisoners in Brazil. We also demand the immediate release of Manuel da Conceicao, Joao Francisco de Souza, Cesar Gairesio Benjamin, Paulo Costa Ribeiro Bastos & Sergio Landulfo Furtado."

Letters & petitions to this effect should be sent before the beginning of Sept. to the President of Brazil, Gen. Medici, through the COMMITTEE AGAINST REPRESSION IN BRAZIL, P.O. box 426, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

from page six

food or drink. They gave me so many electric shocks that my eardrums burst and I am impotent. They nailed my penis to a table for 24 hours. They tied me up like a pig and threw me into a pool so that I nearly drowned. They put me in a completely dark cell where I remained for thirty days urinating and defecating in the same place where I had to sleep. They fed me only bread soaked in water. They put me in a rubber box and turned on a siren so that for three days I could neither eat nor sleep, and I nearly went mad. They injected my bloodstream with "truth serum," and I became delirious, knowing nothing about my situation while under interrogation. They threw me down on the floor and threatened to drag a confession out of me by my rectum, using a three-pronged iron bar with three rows of teeth like a saw.

"There are dozens of other things, but for the moment this is enough. After doing all these things, they took advantage of a false ID card (Conceicao was in the underground and under intensive search by the military) and denied that I was Manuel da Conceicao, since I had no document to prove it. They figured that after I had been imprisoned for twelve months and the people had forgotten about me, the government could order me dropped into the ocean from a helicopter. Every day they threatened to do this. Their main objective was to isolate me from the people.

Special Offer

Have we got a deal for you?

The Freepress has a limited number of copies of Douglas Steiner's book **THE ART OF REVOLUTION: Castro's Cuba 1959-1970**—a mindblowing collection of 96 full size (17" x 13"), full color reproductions of revolutionary poster art, with an introductory essay by novelist/critic Susan Sontag. If you can resist the temptation to cut up the book & hang the posters on your walls, you have more self-control than most of the **FP** staff. There's just one hitch:

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(Of course, if you can afford to pledge more than \$5/month, we can certainly use it; if you could afford to pledge a smaller amount regularly we'll be glad to talk about it. And if you'd like to look at the book, stop by **Freepress**, 1568 N. High Street, or give us a call.)

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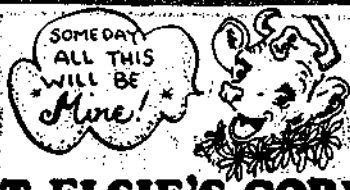
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CONVICT IN NEED OF MONEY to assist with legal fees. Any amount greatly appreciated. Anyone kind enough to donate please send money orders only to: **DANNY BRADSON #119622, Box 787, Lucasville, Ohio 45648.** 4/24 would like to correspond with older women to exchange views, ideas, and opinions. Due to get out April next year.

JOSEPH F. DONISI, P.O. Box 787, Lucasville, Ohio 45648.

MALE INMATE 22, WASP, VIRGO, needs friend to share ideas with. Anyone who needs or cares to have a friend who is open minded and sincere please write. Got the blues trucking this bit alone. Waiting for your reply. **KENNETH C. LONG #135254, P.O. Box 69, London, Ohio 43140.**

NEEDED BADLY—NEW OR USED PORTABLE TYPEWRITER in working condition. I've no other way to get my appeals in court. This would mean my freedom. Ry to c/o S.O.C.F. **D.C. SMITH #134851, P.O. Box 787, Lucasville, Ohio 45648.**

INMATES INTERESTED IN MEETING SERIOUS MINDED PEOPLE; people who know the worth of MAN; people who know the meaning of hope, friendship, and human concern. We are interested in all who are interested in us; we love all people...and like making friends—and want to share/exchange a few thoughts and ideas with the outside world. Write to me or my roommates: **EDWARD GALT #131960, Negro, interested in electronics & business; BOB LATHAN #131080, Negro, interested in philosophy, psychology & karate; CHARLES HENRY #131393, Negro, lab technician, many interests; all at Box 57, Marion, Ohio 43302.**

DEAREST PEOPLE: I salute you. I was your friend and my love for you goes deep. There is nothing I can give you which you have not got; but there is much, very much that, while I cannot give it, you can take. Yes, you could solve this lonely feeling deeply within my soul. Please let us find peace, as a prisoner's life is nothing but a shadow. You can restore joy. Could you but see, and to see, you have only to look, how much just one letter can mean to any human being; please write me. **RAY E. PHILLIPS #134065, Box 787, Lucasville O. 45648.**

I AM 27 YEARS OLD, white, brown hair, green eyes, 5'11", 206 lbs. I have served 7 years on a 1st degree murder sentence for the murder of the Chief of Police in Ironton, Ohio in 1966. I would like to get some mail as I don't get much. **BON BROWN #129538, Box 787 Lucasville O. 45648.**

I'M PRESENTLY CONFINED IN THE LONDON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION and have been for 16 months. I've lost communication with family & friends. Being in prison & without anyone anywhere is actually kind of hard to handle after a period of time. I need someone and I'm not beyond being so proud as not to admit it. I'm Black. My personality is pleasurable to most all people. I'm not biased & have no hangups. I would like to correspond with a sincere, open minded female. I promise to answer all letters I receive. **OTIS FREEMAN #134882, P.O. Box 69, London, Ohio 43140.**

I'M AN ARTIST and need someone who could help me out with money so I can get back into my work here. In return I could do painting. I mostly work with oils, some water colors. **MIKE TROTTER #358394, P.O. Box 777, Monroe, Washington 98272.**

I AM A BLACK MAN, 5'9 1/2", 123 lbs. I was born in Seattle, Wash. Sept. 19, 1948. My sign is Virgo. I'm looking for a nice young lady that I can rap with! Can you dig that? I will tell you more in my next letter. I'm in prison. **MEREDITH ROULETTE #228009, Box 777, Monroe, Wash. 98272.**

I'M 24 YEARS OF AGE and looking for a nice young lady I can rap with! Some of my friends have named me "fat man" because I love to eat, dig it? I'm black but it does not make too much difference what race you are. It's an alright girl nice you get to know me. I would like to travel and see the world one of these days. **ROBERT BENSON P.O. Box 777, Monroe, Wash. 98272.**

I'M A VERY LONELY GUY and would like to correspond with anyone who has the time to correspond with me. 26 years old, 6', brown hair, blue eyes, 170 lbs. **EDWARD HALL #135321, Box 69, London, Ohio 43140.**

LOVELY GUY FROM COLUMBUS IN PRISON would like to correspond with anyone interested. 5'10", 150 lbs., black hair, brown eyes, 21 years old. Very nice and very lonely. **VERNON WATTS #136000, P.O. Box 69, London, Ohio 43140.**

HOW HEAR THIS! NOW HEAR THIS! NOW HEAR THIS!

For the 402nd time:

- (1) We here at the FREEPRESS are not all "aire",
- (2) There are no "chicks," "brouds," or "ladies" on the staff, and
- (3) We assume the case about our readers.

Please remember this when writing to:

wanted

WOMEN wanted to help put out Columbus' only living newspaper. Writers, photographers, graphic artists, ad sellers, editors, proofreaders, layout people, clowns, friends, supporters & lovers. Also auditioning **MEN** for typists, gophers & pets. **82 E. 16th Avenue, Sundays at 1:00 pm.**

WANTED: Used inexpensive electric bass guitar & small inexpensive bass amp for practice. Call Don, 258-4420, evenings.

personals

P. PAULSON: Got your letter. Well, yes. Will write sooner or later. Love Angela. **BILL MURPHY, 1448 Elmwood,** has just moved to the North end & doesn't know anyone. He would like to meet women. Write or call 486-1537.

J.L., 5TH ESTATE et al.: ANTI-DISESTABLISHMENTARIANISM, so there. **CP JEFF CLARK** is a peeping Tom—among other things.

SUPERMAN come home: I found some kryptonite & the rabbit died. lol.

enterprise

YOUNG PROFESSIONAL PAINTERS in need of work. Call Scott, 297-1254.

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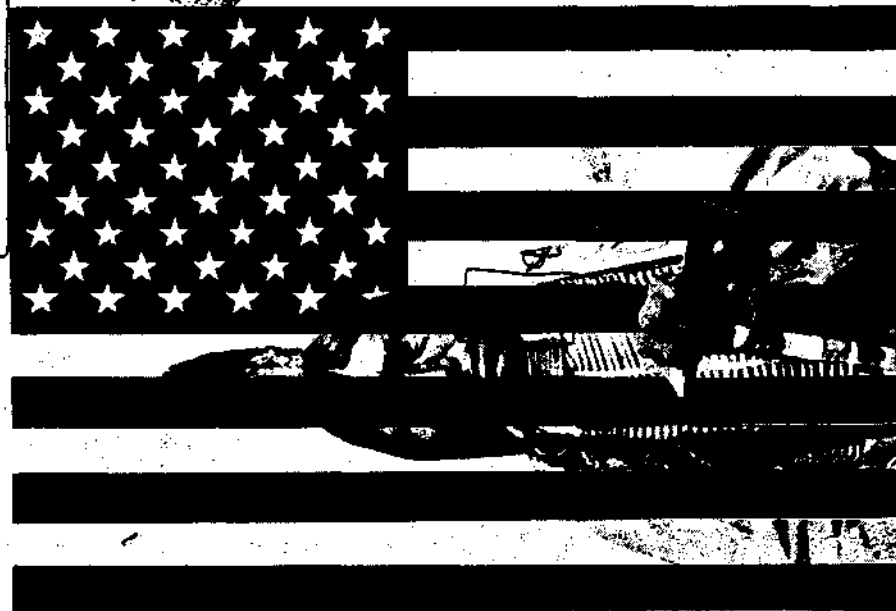
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4 CONTOWNTIMES

COLUMBUS
FREE PRESS

Vol. 3, No. 25 (ISSUE 57) Aug. 22—Sept. 11, 1973



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A M N E S T Y

11/8/94 *SLG/LLV*

**ONE
MILLION
AMERICANS
IN NEED**

The term "Amnesty" means "the abolition of the crime," in other words, there is no penalty because there was no crime. "Amnesty" is a legal term with both historical and legal precedent. It is different from presidential pardon which may be given to persons at the President's discretion. The Amnesty that we speak of would be by full act of Congress to help restore full legal rights to those who refused to support the war. It would enable them to resume, if they so choose, their rightful place in American life with no sacrifice of principle.

A List of Amnesties in American History 1795 to date

The amnesties in American history including date, issued by, persons affected, and nature of actions:

July 10, 1795, Washington. Whiskey insurrectionists (several hundred).

May 21, 1800, Adams. Pennsylvania insurrectionists. Prosecution of participants ended. Pardon not extended to those indicted or convicted.

October 15, 1807, Jefferson. Deserters given full pardon if they surrendered within 4 months.

February 7, 1812, October 8, 1812, July 14, 1814, Madison. Deserters 3 proclamations. Given full pardon if they surrendered within 4 months.

February 6, 1815, Madison. Pirates who fought in war of 1812 pardoned of all previous acts of piracy for which any suits, indictments or prosecutions were initiated.

June 12, 1830, Jackson (War Department). Deserters with provisions: (1) Those in confinement returned to duty; (2) Those at large under sentence of death discharged, never again to be enlisted.

February 14, 1862, Lincoln (War Department). Political prisoners paroled.

July 17, 1862 (Confiscation Act) Congress. President authorized to extend pardon and amnesty to rebels.

March 10, 1863, Lincoln. Deserters restored to regiments without punishment, except forfeiture of pay during absence.

December 3, 1863, Lincoln (War Department). Deserters sentences mitigated, some restored to duty.

March 26, 1865, Congress. Desertion punished by forfeiture of citizenship. President to pardon all who return within 60 days.

March 11, 1865, Lincoln. Deserters who returned to post in 60 days as required by Congress.

May 29, 1865, Johnson. Certain rebels of Confederate States (qualified).

July 3, 1866, Johnson (War Department). Deserters returned to duty without punishment except forfeiture of pay.

January 21, 1867, Congress. Section 13 of Confiscation Act (authority of President to grant pardon and amnesty) repealed.

September 7, 1867, Johnson. Rebels — additional amnesty, including all but certain officers of the

July 4, 1868, Johnson. Full pardon to all participants in "the late rebellion" except those indicted for treason or felony.

December 25, 1868, Johnson. All rebels of Confederate States (universal and unconditional).

May 23, 1872, Congress. General amnesty law re-franchised many thousands of former rebels.

May 24, 1884, Congress. Lifted restrictions on former rebels to allow jury duty and civil office.

January 4, 1893, Harrison. Mormons — liability for polygamy annulled.

September 25, 1894, Cleveland. Mormons — in accord with above.

March, 1896, Congress. Lifted restrictions on former rebels to allow appointment to military commissions.

June 8, 1898, Congress. Universal Amnesty Act removed all disabilities against all former rebels.

July 4, 1902, T. Roosevelt. Philippine insurrectionists. Full pardon and amnesty to all who took an oath recognizing "the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands."

June 14, 1917, Wilson. 5,000 persons under suspended sentence because of change in law (not war related).

August 21, 1917, Wilson. Clarification of June 14, 1917 proclamation.

March 5, 1924, Coolidge. More than 100 deserters-as to loss of citizenship for those deserting since World War I armistice.

December 23, 1933, F. Roosevelt. 1,500 convicted of having violated espionage or draft laws (World War I) who have completed their sentences.

December 24, 1945, Truman. Several thousand ex-convicts who had served in World War II for at least 1 year.

December 23, 1947, Truman. 1,523 individual pardons for draft evasion in World War II, based on recommendation of President's Amnesty Board.

December 24, 1952, Truman. Exconvicts who served in Armed Forces not less than 1 year after June 25, 1950.

December 24, 1952, Truman. All persons convicted for having deserted between Aug. 15, 1945, and June 25, 1950.

In this table "amnesty" is broadly defined to permit inclusion of several actions by the Executive that should properly be considered "pardons" as well as legislative actions by Congress.

Statistics of the Persons Directly Affected by the Granting of Pardon and Unconditional Amnesties

men discharged from the Armed Forces in Fiscal Years 1965 thru 1972 with other than Honorable Discharges; General, Undesireable, Bad Conduct, and Dishonorable. (D.O.D. Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

Court Martials in Fiscal Years 1965 thru 1971. More than half for AWOL or Desertion, and about 10% for various types of disobedience. (Annual Court of Military Appeals)

Deserters in Fiscal Years 1965 thru 1971. (D.O.D. Office of Public Information)

Currently listed as Deserters from the Armed Forces. D.O.D. states 2,525 are known to be in foreign countries. (Defense Department O.A.S.D.)

Unknown number of men currently in briggs and stockades.

Men indicted for violations of the Military Selective Service Act in Fiscal Years 1965 thru 1971. (Department of Justice)

Men convicted of violations of the Military Selective Service Act in Fiscal Years 1965 thru 1971. These men are classified as felons. Of these men 3,666 have been imprisoned. (sentences vary from less than a year to five years). (Administrative Office of the United States Courts)

Outstanding indictments for violations of the Military Selective Service Act. (Department of Justice)

Fugitives from these indictments. (Department of Justice)

?????

Total number of violations of the Military Selective Service Act unknown prior to Calendar Year 1970.

23,476

Violations of the Military Selective Service Act reported to the Department of Justice in Calendar Year 1970. (Department of Justice)

27,000

Number of unprocessed violations of the Military Selective Service Act as of July 1, 1971. (Selective Service System)

16,247

New violations of the Military Selective Service Act reported to the Department of Justice in Calendar Year 1972. (Department of Justice)

1,263

New violations of the Military Selective Service Act in January, 1973. (Selective Service System)

3,959

U.S. males age 15-19 granted Landed Immigrant Status in Canada in Fiscal Years 1965 thru 1971. (Canada Department of Manpower and immigration)

12,077

U.S. males age 20-24 granted Landed Immigrant Status in Canada in Fiscal Years 1965 thru 1971. (Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration)

?????

It is estimated that between 41,000 and 64,000 young U.S. males are in Canada and other countries either illegally or as "visitors."

?????

It is estimated that 200,000 persons are underground in the United States.

?????

Unknown thousands of civilian protesters with arrest records and convictions.

Send please find my donation of \$1,000.00 \$500.00 00 \$100.00 \$50.00 \$25.00 \$10.00 ? for the Amnesty Campaign.

Individual Sponsorship \$12.00 a year, state organizations \$10.00 a year, and National organizations \$50.00 a year.

Enclosed please find my check of \$_____ for sponsorship of the Amnesty Campaign.

I would like to help work on the Amnesty Campaign.

Please send me more information on the issue of Amnesty.

Name _____

Address _____

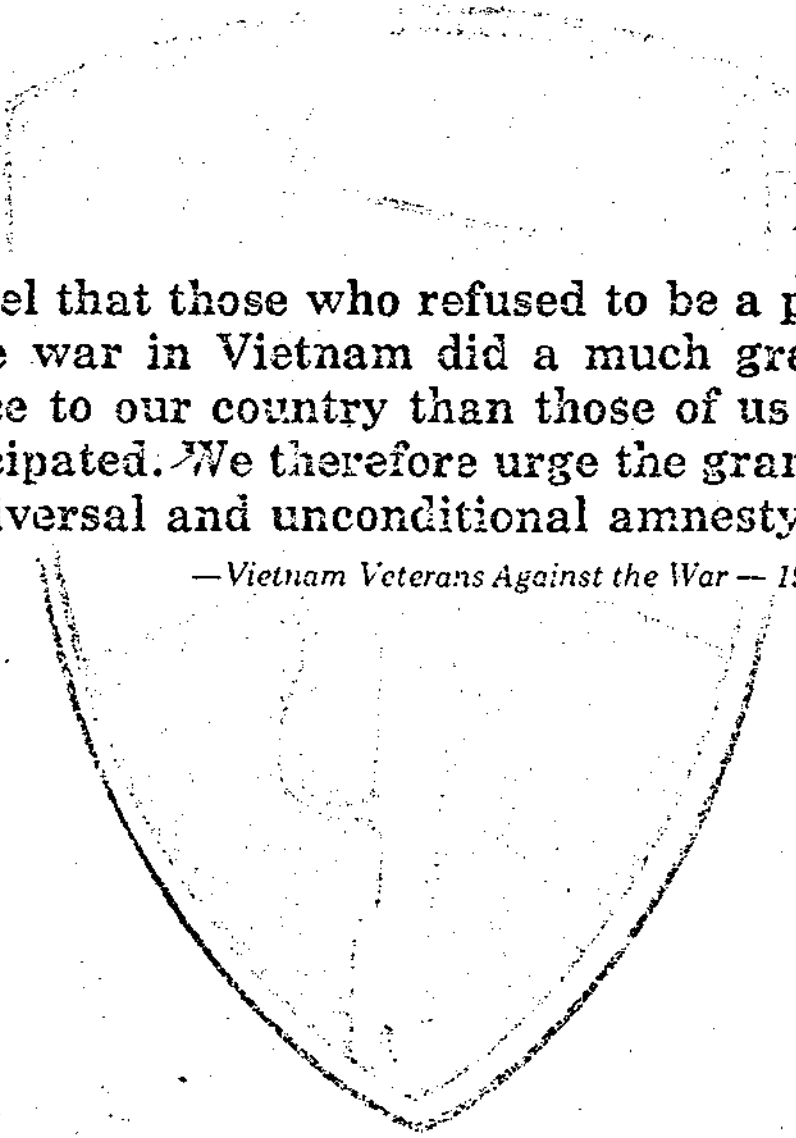
City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Organization _____

Occupation _____



We feel that those who refused to be a party to the war in Vietnam did a much greater service to our country than those of us who participated. We therefore urge the granting of universal and unconditional amnesty.

—*Vietnam Veterans Against the War* — 1973

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST
THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
California Regional Office
3503 W. Pico Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90019
(213) 734-1391



**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, Inc.
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION**

**California Regional Office.
(213) 734-1391**

**3503 W. Pico Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90019**

Dear Friend:

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization is actively concerned with a campaign for total, universal, and unconditional amnesty for war resisters of all types. This group of people include, 1) all military and draft resisters in exile, or underground in the U.S., 2) all people who are, or who have been, in civilian or military prisons, or those who are sought for prosecution because of their opposition to the war---amnesty would include a clearing of their records, and 3) the more than half a million veterans with less than honorable discharges---all discharges would retroactively be changed to a single, universal discharge.

The scope of this program is to build a nationwide, grassroots campaign, which will, primarily, be involved with obtaining signatures on petitions, and presenting them to congressmen to show that there's wide support across the country, for total, universal, and unconditional amnesty. A campaign of this size and nature involves two important factors: 1) manpower, to help distribute petitions and obtain needed signatures, and 2) funding, to pay for printing up petitions, sending out mailers, phone bills, and rent.

We urge everyone to actively support our campaign by working on getting the necessary signatures, and also, by contributing whatever money you can spare. Any donation will be greatly appreciated by, not only ourselves, but also by the over one million Americans who will eventually benefit from the success of our campaign.

Please make checks payable to Vietnam Veterans Against the War at the above address. Checks in the amount of \$100.00 or more may be made payable to Regional Young Adults Project and sent to the address above also, for tax deductible purposes.

Thank You,

**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION**

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TRIAL REPORT #1

for 37,204

Trial reports will be sent to the chapters, either on a weekly or bi-weekly basis, depending on the amount of info. The reports are compiled by the Gainesville 8 News Bureau and published by the National Collective).

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* * * * *

JULY 31, 1973 - FBI DISCOVERED WITH BUGGING TOOLS IN ROOM NEXT TO DEFENSE OFFICE

On July 31st at 6:15 pm, two FBI agents were discovered by members of the defense staff in what was first called a "broom closet" (which contains telephone lines for that part of the building) adjacent to the room the defense was using. At the time, a confidential meeting on jury selection was going on.

The agents were seen through a knee-high grating in the wall between the two rooms. The closet was locked so the matter was brought to the attention of Judge Arnow. Arnow dispatched two marshalls to unlock the closet and called an immediate hearing in his chambers to discuss the incident.

The two agents had a briefcase full of electronic equipment and a head set. Everyone then tramped down to Arnow's chambers where the agents were identified as Carl Ekblad and Robert Romans. Both claimed they were checking for possible bugs on the FBI telephone lines. The briefcase was then examined and contained two amplifiers and transmitters, earphones, soldering equipment, propane gas, jimmy bar, a book entitled "The Electronic Invasion" and various other "plumber" tools.

Both agents were from the Jacksonville FBI office and Romans admitted that he had worked on the Gainesville 8 case. As the defense tried to build the case around the 2 FBI men, Judge Arnow accused them of "making mountains out of mole hills." Prosecutor Robert Schneider (who is the Justice Department's representative on the case) admitted that the two men had been in his office earlier in the day to -- supposedly -- check his phones for bugs. The defense requested that the briefcase be impounded, the closet be sealed off and both agents be searched but Arnow denied all of those motions.

The next day Judge Arnow ordered the room sealed off. However, it was probably too late by then. Members of the defense team said that the lights were left on in the closet that night and the next day they were off.

At a hearing on the incident, Gregory Gresh, a defense electronics expert testified that it was possible to easily wiretap the defense phones as well as to monitor conversations that took place in the office directly through the grate.

Romans was asked by the defense what his duties were and he stated that they were "administrative duties diversified." When asked if his duties were related to the Gainesville 8 case, he said yes. When Ekblad was asked if he had prior to this ever installed bugs he said yes. At several points during the hearings, Judge Arnow told defense lawyers that "this is not a fishing expedition" and refused to allow them to try to explore the extent of governmental misconduct.

On August 9, the last hearing on the broom closet caper was held. Judge Arnow closed the hearings, saying: "I find no basis her for the belief that there has been electronic surveillance by anyone in this case. This is my ruling, holding and decision."

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-10/97 ON 11/17/97

OPENING STATEMENT OF JOHN KNIFFIN

Ladies and Gentlemen of the jury, my name is John Kniffin and I am a defendant in this case. My brothers and I have been charged with conspiring to disrupt the Republican Convention by violent means. I have elected to represent myself in this case because the evidence in this case will clearly indicate that the indictment was motivated by the government's attempt to discredit and destroy the credibility of my brothers in VVAW and I.

You have heard references in the indictment to automatic weapons and explosives but the evidence will show that agents for various law enforcement agencies attempted to persuade my co-defendants and I to obtain weapons and devices.

My co-defendants and I participated in one of the most violent wars in the history of our nation. We are well acquainted with violence and senseless death. In fact, the reason we returned the medals and decorations to the government is that we clearly recognized that these medals, including some of the highest military decorations our country can bestow, were not the awards for heroism and valor, but shabby trinkets given to the loved ones of our deceased brothers in exchange for their lives. They were tinsel to motivate us to take innocent human lives.

Unlike the POWs and the veterans of previous wars, we were not showered with gifts and honors. My brothers here before you and I were not air crewmen remote from the battle and victims. We were the grunts. We had eye contact with our victims and could see the effect of our actions and the mutilated bodies of our victims. We know better than anyone else what we did on behalf of this government and the people of this country. It is for this reason that we are a constant source of embarrassment to the Nixon Administration for my co-defendants and I and my brothers who have survived our nation's greatest disgrace are living testimony to the lies this government has tried to shove down our throats. The evidence will clearly show that this, not activities around the conventions, is the reason we are here and why you are here.

For the 33 months while I was in Vietnam, I was exposed to extreme violence, cruelty and complete lack of concern for human life every day. Indeed, all my co-defendants and I were well acquainted with death and destruction. We were there as were you in the first televised war in history. We know only too well what it means to destroy a human life for no valid reason and this is why we have come to be Vietnam Veterans Against the War. We have asked for an end to war and the government has called us traitor. We have asked for justice for all citizens and received police clubs. We have asked for justice and received an indictment.

The government will try to show that we were attempting to cause violence and chaos at the convention. The facts will clearly indicate that instead of trying to provoke a riot we were attempting to prevent the violence we anticipated would occur in Miami.

I was discharged from the Marine Corps in August of 1968 and after having murdered in Vietnam for what I believed was freedom and democracy. My first experience in this country was watching how the government dealt with freedom of speech and dissent in Chicago.

The evidence will show that on numerous occasions we have been infiltrated by countless representatives of federal, state, and municipal law enforcement agencies. Indeed, Vietnam Veterans Against the War is uniquely susceptible to infiltration. Why? My co-defendants and I returned to this country trying to contain our guilt for having followed this government's orders in Vietnam.

(Kniffin statement con'd)

I know I felt for several years that there was something very wrong with me because I viewed my military service with shame and disgust rather than with pride and honor. I know my co-defendants and I share this view. When I became acquainted with VVAW, I realized that the guilt and frustration I felt was shared and not mine alone. Because of this shared bond, coming out of a horrifying experience, we were completely vulnerable to those who would ape our dress and mannerism and call us brother.

The indictments make repeated reference to violent acts. We readily acknowledge our potential for violence. The very nature of a war where success was gauged by body count made violence an inevitable part of our lives. But facts will show that far from being a violent organization, VVAW is a markedly non-violent organization in spite of our own expertise in extreme violence and cruelty.

The evidence will show that there is another dimension to my brothers and I. The media reports our demonstrations and actions because they are colorful, but the most important work in VVAW is not reported.

We are deeply involved in working out alternatives to the Veterans Administration because this bureaucracy is incapable of dealing with the physical disabilities of the Vietnam-era vet and exhibits a criminal indifference to the emotional and psychological problems of veterans. The VA has categorized the problems of the Vietnam veterans and assigned them a convenient catchall label -- Post-Vietnam Syndrome -- so they might be filed and forgotten.

We are concerned with discharges because we know that a bad discharge negates many of the individual's rights of citizenship and far too often grants discharges under less than honorable conditions when it is clear the brothers and sisters should never have been part of the military.

We are particularly concerned with death drugs like opiates and amphetamines because we thoroughly understand this government's involvement in the heroin trade. After the addiction of our brothers and sisters, this government views prison as the easiest solution.

VVAW is the first organization to take direct measures to help our brothers deal with their emotional problems, grief and anguish through what we call rap groups. These formal and informal groups help us to understand that to relieve the pain bottled inside us, we must blurt, speak, even scream out about what we feel and who we are.

In closing I must say this to you, if justice is to be truly served, this administration, not my brothers should be on trial here.

* * * * *

OPENING STATEMENT OF SCOTT CAMIL

My name is Scott Camil and I am one of the defendants in this case. I am representing myself for many reasons, and one of those reasons is that I want you to know me as a human being, not a silent object of controversy.

Before you here, sit 8 men who have all been charged with very serious violations of the law. During the next few weeks the prosecution will try to make you believe that we are violent criminals, who have broken the law. But we will show

(Camil statement con'd)

that, in fact, none and I emphasize none, of the charges against us are true.

We will show that, not only are the charges not true, but that they are a fabrication. The prosecution will attempt to take a number of unrelated legal acts and a number of completely fabricated tales and try to piece them together for the purpose of silencing Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

Why does the Justice Department want to silence us? The evidence will show that this whole case is nothing more than a concerted effort by the Justice Department and its confederates, to abuse its prosecutorial powers for political purposes. The facts will show that if there ever was a conspiracy, it was a conspiracy on the part of the government to maliciously attack and destroy an organization known as Vietnam Veterans Against the War, of which 7 of the defendants, including myself, are all active members holding leadership positions, and that the other defendant is a supporter of the goals of this organization.

Why would the Justice Department so obviously want to violate our constitutional rights? Why would the Justice Department undertake to destroy Vietnam Veterans Against the War? The facts will show that the reason is quite evident. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War has been one of the most effective anti-war organizations in this country.

The facts will show that the reason we have been so effective is that we have been to Vietnam, so the government could not say that we weren't willing to serve our country. We have first-hand knowledge of what was really being done in Vietnam, in the name of the American people, and the government can't claim that we don't know what we are talking about because we did it. We will show that this is an attempt to discredit VVAW in order to help cover-up the criminal acts committed against the people of Indochina by the United States of America. The evidence will show that the magnitude was such that all over the country the leaders and members of VVAW started getting arrested. The evidence will also show a direct correlation between the escalation of murder in Vietnam, the escalation of our attempts to bring the truth out, and the escalation of attacks by the government against VVAW.

The evidence will show that the 7 of us, who went to Vietnam, spent a total of 111 months over there, received 57 medals, and citations, and were all honorably discharged. The evidence will also show that we threw our medals away, out of shame because we knew that what they stood for was wrong. For myself, the throwing away of the medals I once cherished, was the cutting of the embellical cord between myself and the government lies, such as "we are helping the people of Vietnam," "our purpose is honorable," the covering-up, such as "we are not bombing Cambodia," "we are not murdering unarmed civilians," "we are not bombing hospitals;" the immorality such as "Free Fire Zones" where all life was fair game, to show the American people back home that we were winning the war by giving them a tool of measurement to judge and that tool of measurement was the use of dead human beings; it was called "body count."

The facts will show that I joined the Marine Corps in 1965 and volunteered for two tours in Vietnam and that I was wounded once each tour. I was proud I served my country. I bragged about my body count. I wrote home how I was killing all those "Commite Gooks" -- and my parents wrote back saying, we are proud of you.

The facts will show that I, as my brother defendants, changed from men of war to men of Peace. Why did we change? The facts will show that I knew what

(Camil statement con'd)

was really going on in Vietnam and I knew that was not what our government was telling the people at home. I studied the war after I returned home and discovered how much we had all been lied to, I came to the realization that my life and 3 million other American lives had been made expendible, for profit. I realized that I was a murderer. I murdered Asians under the guise of National Security; while the arms companies made huge monetary profits. My buddies died in the rice paddies while the President watched the All-Star game. Asians were murdered for defending their homes and families while their only crime was their geographical place of birth. It all made me sick. I saw my buddies lying in VA Hospitals without sufficient care because my government thought it was more important to pay for bombs, than to pay for more medical equipment and doctors. I saw the President make a big deal out of the sacrifices of the POW's, who owed their lives to the humanity of the Vietnamese people, while not doing anything about the sacrifices of my brothers with out parts of their bodies, rotting away in VA Hospitals because their sacrifices weren't politically important enough to do anything about their lack of adequate medical care.

We will show that it was for these reasons and many, many reasons that are just as comparable that VVAW was formed.

We tried every method that was constitutionally available to us, to correct this unconceivable situation. We testified at Winter Soldier Investigations all over the country, to try to educate our fellow citizens to the truth. We testified before Congress with hopes of Congressional action. We went to Washington and discarded our medals to show the world that something had to be done to stop the carnage and suffering. We spoke in schools, churches, and synagogs. We voted, we worked on voter registrations, we wrote our Congressmen. We visited our Congressmen, We had protest demonstrations to bring this terrible problem to the attention of the American people.

We will show that all of our efforts were non-violent, because we learned in Vietnam, that you can't use violence to make people believe you. It never has worked and never will work. We will show that right here in Gainesville, Fla. in May of 1972, when Nixon mined Hai Phong Harbor, it was VVAW who tried to stop the violence by pulling the barricades out of the streets so the cars could pass, after the police permit to block the streets expired. It was VVAW that had a candle light march and a slide show in the Plaza, with the support of Mayor Jones and Father Michael Gannon, in order to try to stop the violent confrontations out in the streets. In fact, VVAW has a clear history of non-violence.

The indictment charges that we were going to cause violence in Miami Beach during the Republican National Convention; but the facts will show that VVAW was the major peace keeping force among the non-delegates to choose an honest man for President that would promise to stop the war and reorder the priorities of our country. We had waited for four years since that promise was made and broken in the 1968 election. The facts will also show that we were quite concerned about what happened in the Chicago convention in 1968 and that we did not want a repeat of that violence, so we took every precaution that we could. The facts will show that we had many meetings with the police in Miami and Miami Beach. We had many meetings with the Miami Beach City Commission. We met with: the City Manager, the head of civil defense, the senior citizens, and the Governor's task force. We even played a soft-ball game -- VVAW vs. the Miami Beach motorcycle

(Camil statement con'd)

police. We met with many of the other organizations to try to insure that there was not another Chicago. The facts will show that we even met with the most militant right-wing Cuban organizations in order to be assured of non-violence.

After all of this the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C. sends Guy L. Goodwin, the man who was responsible for the indictments against Leslie Bacon, the Harrisburg 7, the Camden 28, and many other such political cases, to get an indictment against members of VVAW. But we will prove the real purpose of this prosecution is to punish us for effectively exercising our Constitutional rights -- for trying to uncover what the War was really about, for showing the American people that they were being deceived and lied to by the Executive branch of the government. Yes, we will show that VVAW motivated by an extensively strong sense of justice, truth, and patriotic love for the ideals that our country was founded upon; the same motivation that caused us to all volunteer for Vietnam.

Finally, we will show that the conspiracy that exists is a conspiracy on the part of the Nixon administration to silence any person, organization, or political party who's actions do not reinforce the Nixon administration.

In the last few months we have all learned a lot about the political conventions and all the "dirty tricks," but the government prosecution of this case is the dirtiest trick of all.

* * * * *

JURY COMPOSITION

The average age of the jury is 31 years old, with 8 of the jurors being under 30 years. Three of the jurors are black, and one of the blacks is a Vietnam Veteran. Seven are women.

The jury was selected through the work of a team of social scientists who have been working on a survey of potential jurors since January. The survey involved such techniques as demographic mapping of Gainesville and the outlying counties, studies of the backgrounds of potential jurors and their relatives, computerized studies done by student volunteers from the University of Florida.

The "perfect" jury was to compose several young women, some blacks, workers with independent views and a suspicion of authority, people with a professional background and people who they felt would be tolerant of differing life styles.

The jury includes the wife of a college professor, a young elementary teacher, two young black men, a middle-aged black woman who works as a maid, a coed and a young woman seen eating at the lunch break at a counter-culture health food store.

* * * * *

AUGUST 3, 1973

The jury selection is finished and the trial begins. Judge Arnow addresses the courtroom. All witnesses in the case with the exception of FBI agent Claude Meadows, are to remain outside the courtroom until they are called. Witnesses are instructed not to talk to anyone other than attorneys or people designated by

the attorneys. The jury is not to interpret any of the judge's rulings to mean that he has an opinion or prejudice in the case.

Arnow reads the indictment, and the defense objects on the grounds that it is only a formal method of accusing the defendants and not a piece of evidence. The objection is over-ruled.

Opening statements are then read by prosecutor Carrouth, defense attorney Turner, and defendants Camil and Kniffin.

TESTIMONY BY CHARLES MARSHALL

Marshall is first questioned by Carrouth. Marshall was Scott Camil's landlord. In January, 1972, he saw a carton with two M-14s in the bedroom. Marshall testified that on May 23, 72, Camil showed him a wrist rocket, sling shot and ammunition (steel or lead balls and fried marbles). He said that Camil told him it was for ammo for the sling shots and would be used by VVAW marshalls and police at the convention in Miami. Marshall said that Camil said he had cross bows in quantity to protect the campsite, and that VVAWintended to disrupt the Republican Convention by violence and civil disobedience to prevent Nixon's re-election.

Cross-examination by Larry Turner -- Turner established that Marshall had talked with FBI agent Claude Meadows before and signed the statement he had made. Turner objected that the statement was Jenck's Act material and should have been given to the defense.

Marshall is sent out and Meadows put on the stand. He admits that US Attorney Schneider showed Marshall the report before he testified.

Marshall is put back on the stand and admits that he never signed the statement but that he had reviewed it earlier in the day (Aug. 3).

Patterson and Kniffin notice Schneider coaching the witness with head shakes and object. Arnow says that Schneider wouldn't be doing something like that.

Arnow rules that the FBI statement should be handed over to the defense.

* * * * *

AUGUST 4, 1973

Marshall is still on the stand and Turner is cross-examining him. He testifies that Camil came to him to get an identification of cops from pictures of demonstrators. Camil also talked about plans for the convention. When asked about the sling-shots, Marshall couldn't give an accurate description; and in describing the M-14s, Marshall stated that the pistol grip was apparently plastic, but that they didn't look like toy guns. Turner then produced a toy model of an M-16, and Marshall said that wasn't the type of gun he saw (though an M-14 doesn't have a plastic pistol grip). Obviously, he didn't know the difference between the two weapons.

Schneider re-directs examination. Marshall testifies that he waited for three months before telling the FBI because he was afraid for the safety of himself and his family.

Turner then asks for a mistrial, but the motion is denied.

AUGUST 6, 1973

The day begins with Turner making a motion to strike Marshall's testimony on the grounds that the indictment mentioned nothing about non-automatic weapons, and that the identification of the M-14s served only to inflame the jury. The motion is denied.

Kniffin states that Marshall didn't identify an M-14, but a toy M-16 because an M-14 doesn't have a blue plastic grip.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH FENNEL

Under prosecution examination, Fennell states that he talked to Camil who told him about marbles and ball bearings to be used as ammunition at the Convention. Camil said that his security marshalls would take care of any radicals, and could also handle the riot squad.

Cross examination by Cam Cunningham. Cunningham draws out the fact that Fennell was in the Navy for 15 years, and received a general discharge because of indebtedness, even though he worked in base security. Fennell also testified that Camil had discussed VVAW as being a non-violent organization. He also admits that he and Marshall had been briefed on what they were to say by the prosecution.

Re-direct examination by prosecution. Fennell admits that Camil never discusses anything in violent terms after they had talked about VVAW being non-violent.

TESTIMONY OF DON BARRET

Barret is the manager of a store which sells ammo and guns. He testified that Camil had asked him if he handled sling shots, and also asked the price of a 30 caliber carbine, ammo, and the price of balls for muzzle reloading. States that Camil then bought 36 balls.

Cross examination by Turner. Barret makes an identification of an M-14 and an M16.

Bill Patterson then makes a standing objection to any evidence concerning the acts of one defendant until the existence of a conspiracy has been established. This objection is overruled.

TESTIMONY OF BILL LEMMER

Lemmer testified that he had joined VVAW in April of 1971, while he was in the Army at Ft. Benning. He participated in Dewey Canyon III, and was courtmartialed and convicted of 1 day AWOL. He did, however, receive an honorable discharge. Lemmer's first FBI reports about VVAW were made in September, 1971 to agent Dick O'Connell. He wanted FBI help in getting police help for protection on a march that VVAW was having difficulty getting a permit for. He testified that he agreed to work with the FBI at that time.

He testified that at the Kansas City NSCM in November, 1971, Scott Camil told of training political assassination teams on a farm in Florida, but that the specifics weren't reported to the steering committee until Feb. 1972 at the Denver meeting, where Camil revealed that he would trade dope for guns.

At this time, there was an objection and move for a mistrial by defense attorney Coleman who stated that all of this wasn't part of the indictment and irrelevant to the case. There were also objections from Stavis and Turner, on the same grounds.

that the indictment did not concern mortars and assassination squads. The motion was denied.

Lemmer went on to say that he was present at the Houston steering committee meeting in April, 1972. He said there was a discussion on setting up a communications system in the South-Southwest in case the VVAW members there had to go underground. He testified that Camil said he wanted to show the farm where training would take place when they came to Gainesville before the Convention. Lemmer then went to Washing, D. C. on April 16th, and again on May 19th. At this time, he met defendant Pete Mahoney. He was present at the May 21st demonstration at the Capitol and at the Pentagon demo on May 22nd. He then drove to Gainesville with Barbara Stocking.

When he arrived in Gainesville, there were weapons present. At a meeting the next day, Kniffin wanted to know Lemmer's response to charges that he was an agent, but Lemmer said he gave the people a satisfactory answer. Lemmer testified that it was at this same meeting when Scott gave his explanation of how he had his fire teams organized. Camil allegedly explained how the police were equipped and how they practiced crowd control, and warned that VVAW should prepare for the police. Camil also talked about diverting the police, hitting police substations and using automatic weapons and grenades, M-80 firecrackers, cherry bombs with a BB and glue coating and fiberglass outside. Camil also showed a bottle of potassium permanganate which was incendiary when mixed with glycerine. This mixture was to go into police car gas tanks.

Lemmer then testified that the National Office had talked about crowd control by using shields, helmets, chest protectors and 8 foot staffs. These were to act as a buffer between peaceful and violent demonstrators. Lemmer testified that Camil had talked about using a wrist rock sling shot on the beach. Lemmer said that he had purchased a wrist rocket sling shot, and said that fried marbles could get by the shields used by the police. The participants in the meeting then discussed the Miami police force and how they could get in and out of Miami Beach. If the police were to come on horseback, Camil said they would use bolos to trip up the horses. They also talked about using smoke bombs and cutting off power by shooting into the transformers and the power stations. Lemmer suggested that they bring a medical unit to the demonstration.

Lemmer then testified that John Kniffin had demonstrated the effectiveness of a crossbow. Then Camil demonstrated a smoke bomb by shooting it at the Young Americans for Freedom house across the street. They also talked about using a code system on the phone. Camil was holding a 22 caliber derringer in his sock and demonstrated its power on a pile of newspapers. At this point, a phone call came from Don Donner of Arkansas telling that Lemmer was an infiltrator. Lemmer told them that he was just a political monitor and explained himself to the group. He said that Scott had offered to work for the CIA for \$14,000 to pay off his legal debts.

Lemmer then said that Camil had wanted to use the code name of Red Dragon for this operation. Camil had also said that Don Donner and Marty Jordan (both of Arkansas) would decide what would happen to Lemmer.

Lemmer then testified that after the meeting, he had driven Camil to Miami to Alton Foss's home. In Miami they had met other movement people and planned to contact Cuban groups.

AUGUST 7, 1973 -- Lemmer's testimony continues

Lemmer testified that he met with Pablo Manuel of a Cuban Nationalist group who compared U. S. involvement in Vietnam with that of Russia's involvement in Cuba. They then decided that they might be able to work together. Manuel assured them that his group wouldn't interfere with VVAW. Camil then asked Manuel about the weapons he had access to, and Manuel told about M-16s, mortars and Israeli UZI submachineguns, grenades and claymore mines. Later Camil had asked Lemmer to fill a contract that he (Camil) had taken.

An objection to this was made by the defense but was overruled.

Lemmer then testified that Camil had had a conversation with his brother who worked for the Miami Police Department about mace. Both Camil and Lemmer had talked about the type of weapons they would be carrying at the demonstration.

Camil and Lemmer then went back to Gainesville for another meeting in which Pete Mahoney talked about providing a light aircraft for purposes of flying reconnaissance.

Lemmer then went back to Fayetteville and made his 17 hour taped confession with Don Donner and Marty Jordan.

This concludes Lemmer's testimony. This is only testimony and not truth.

AUGUST 9, 1973 -- Lemmer's cross examination

Bill Patterson, one of the 8 who is representing himself in court, started the defense's cross examination by questioning Lemmer's sanity. Patterson asked Lemmer if he had shown up at the home of a friend in Columbus, Georgia at the end of May 1972 wearing a green beret and carrying a bull whip in his hand. His reply was that he (Lemmer) did not recall. He also does not recall telling a friend that "Military Intelligence" had fired into a trailer he occupied at Ft. Benning. Though Lemmer has lied continually on the stand, sometimes when the defense has very clear evidence otherwise, he says that he can't recall.

Nancy Stearnes took over the cross examination asking Lemmer if he had medical or psychiatric problems in college. Jack Carrouth of the prosecution, objected. The matter was taken out of the court room into Judge Arnow's chambers, where a hearing was held on whether the judge would allow testimony on psychiatric problems. The defense wanted the right to ask Lemmer if he suffered from asthma or epilepsy and what type of medication he was on. Cam Cunningham pointed out to Judge Arnow that Lemmer was taking amphetamines to combat his asthma and tranquilizers for his headaches, and that the use of these drugs could definitely affect Lemmer's memory as to what he thought he saw and heard. The defense wanted to prove that Lemmer addressed a House of Representatives committee in April, 1972 and told that committee that he attempted to gain a medical discharge from the Army but was offered a psychiatric discharge or a second tour of duty in Vietnam. Judge Arnow granted the defense the right to put their line of questioning to Lemmer in the courtroom. Lemmer admitted that he was taking amphetamines and tranquilizers almost daily between November of 1967 and January of 1968. He also gave a false account of his so-called military career. The defense next tried to get Lemmer to establish how long he had been working for the FBI but Judge Arnow

denied this line of questioning. The defense then proceeded to ask the FBI informer about money, credit cards and the like, that he had received from the FBI for informing. But Lemmer could not recall what the amount was. Judge Arnow asked him if he could come up with an approximate figure after court recess. At that point, the court was recessed for lunch. After lunch, Lemmer could not again make an estimate of the amount he received by the FBI. The defense lawyers then tried to help him recall by asking if the amount was in the neighborhood of \$12,000. Lemmer replied that he didn't know and couldn't remember.

The line of questioning then turned to his (Lemmer's) activities of August, 1971. At that time, Lemmer was involved in a drug bust with five other people. He was supposed to help harvest and transport the marijuana. The transportation was supposed to be with his car and a rented U-Haul trailer and was to be transported from Kansas to Joplin, Missouri. He was to have received \$5,000 for his part in the deal. Lemmer informed on the people and all five were arrested. Lemmer was set free on his own recognizance 5 days after they were jailed (he was the only person out on his own recognizance). The prosecution (Carrouth) objected to the questions and began to argue the relevancy of this testimony to the case. Finally, after calling both defense and prosecution to the bench, Judge Arnow decided to let the defense write up a memorandum on the types of questions they wanted to ask and why they were relevant to the case. Court was then adjourned so the defense could prepare their memorandum.

AUGUST 10, 1973

The morning began with a hearing in Arnow's chambers on the question of entrapment. The defense will try to prove that Lemmer was a provocateur. Specifically, that he went on an expedition to pick and sell 500 pounds of marijuana resulting in the arrest and conviction of his partners at a time when Lemmer was informing for the FBI. Also, at least seven other instances where he encouraged, urged or helped other people to bomb a building, transport guns, write a bomb threat, close down the Washington monument, trespass on Tinker AFB, telephone bomb threats, take over the LBJ library and/or the Alamo and encourage the blockade of the Pentagon.

Judge Arnow decided that the evidence will be presented without the jury present to see if there is enough evidence to be presented before the jury.

Defense Attorney Stavis objects that this will be a dress rehearsal for Lemmer before he hears the same questions before the jury. This would allow the government time to coach Lemmer and that even if Lemmer denies that he was a provocateur this still could be proven.

The defense calls for a hearing for violation of the gag rule on the part of a federal officer who was quoted in the St. Petersburg Times as saying that VVAW is a murderous group.

Arnow says "no." He has his own FBI agents checking on gag rule violations. These FBI investigations were initiated by Arnow.

The defense stated that the tapes given to them by the government are spliced, that they are not dated and that there is obviously material that the government used prior to making the tapes. The defense asks that the government give the dates and turn over the prior material as required under the Jencks Act. Arnow agrees and so orders the government.

The Aug. 10th morning session in court was conducted with the jury absent and Lemmer on the stand.

The defense questions Lemmer about the marijuana picking and selling expedition. Lemmer testified that he was offered \$5000 to drive four other people from Fayetteville, Ark. to a marijuana field in Kansas where they would pick 500 pounds and take it to Joplin, Missouri. It was to be sold in Joplin. Lemmer tells FBI agent Les Ledbetter and Washington County, Arkansas sheriff Bill Long about the marijuana beforehand. The five are arrested at the marijuana field and all plead guilty. The others are sentenced and Lemmer is let off.

The defense questions Lemmer about the attempted bombing of a building at the University of Arkansas in October, 1971. Lemmer testified that he had no part in the attempt. The person who made the two attempts to bomb and burn the building was Mark Vanceil. Lemmer said he talked to Vanceil between the two attempts, and tried to talk him out of doing the second bombing before calling the FBI. Vanceil was arrested.

At this point, Judge Arnow called a halt and called a meeting in his chambers.

In chambers, the defense says that it will be calling witnesses to refute Lemmer's testimony. Arnow says that he will allow the evidence to go before the jury.

In the afternoon session of court, Lemmer is still on the stand, but the jury is now present.

The defense begins to lay the groundwork by which it later hopes to impeach Lemmer by asking him questions and getting his denials of his part in the aforementioned provocateuring incidents. More questions are asked about the marijuana picking incident and about the Univ. of Arkansas bombing incident. Lemmer's answers are basically the same with one or two minor discrepancies.

During his testimony, Lemmer denies his part in a bomb threat. He does admit going to a NSCM on FBI funds, and admits being in constant contact with FBI agents. He denies that he suggested that VVAW send guns to Cairo, Illinois and that he was involved in a discussion of sending guns. He also denied that he advocated sending guns and grenades on a RAW march, and denied that he suggested taking over a radio station on that march. He denied that he suggested blowing up a Sears & Roebuck building, but did admit to receiving FBI funds for making some trips. He denied suggesting that the Washington monument be closed, and denied proposing the breakin of a ROTC building to steal weapons, and denied proposing that the Washington monument be blown up. He also denied pouring red paint into the reflection pool around the monument or being present when that occurred and denied advocating that people trespass on Tinker AFB.

After this testimony, there is a hearing with jury retired. The defense asked that Lemmer's Winter Soldier Investigation testimony be used as evidence because it is one of the most inflammatory and provoking things which Lemmer had said. This request was denied.

During the day, there were constant interruptions for bench conferences. There were approximately 92 objections by the government, and 61 of those objections were sustained.

AUGUST 11, 1973

Tuesday morning's session began with defendant Bill Patterson cross-examining the government's star witness, Bill Lemmer. The questioning centered around statements Lemmer made to Columbus, Georgia activist, Renne Beiring. Questions like: did you offer to get arms for Beiring by breaking into an arms room at Ft. Benning; did you plan, with Beiring to sabotage all military vehicles on Ft. Benning by putting sugar in the gas tanks; did you tell him you witnessed two fraggings in Vietnam, one of which you participated in; did you tell Beiring that taking amphetamines had seriously damaged your brain; did you talk about fragging the commander of the 197th, Lt. Inf. Bde; did you ever use a crossbow in Vietnam and talk about using it here because of it's silence and accuracy; did you ever talk of getting even with 'lifers'. All of the above were denied by Lemmer. The questioning then switched to concealing slingshots in the ankle and groin areas by wearing bell-bottom pants? The first time this was ever mentioned was in Lemmer's June 12, 1972, interview with FBI agent Dick O'Connell. O'Connell, according to official FBI transcripts, suggested this idea of concealment to Lemmer with Lemmer replying: "You should have been there, Dick. We could have used you."

John Kniffin then took over cross-examination at this point and established that Lemmer had been present in Killeen, Texas in December of 1971 during "Operation Peace on Earth." Lemmer admitted to getting 12 other people to break away from the VVAW camp to take over the LBJ Library in Austin, Texas, and that on reaching the library, first he and one other person made a recon of the grounds, and later he, alone, made another recon inside the library. He maintained, though, that he was not in a leadership position during the take-over. Kniffin then asked Lemmer if he knew what the scenario was for the Killeen action. Judge Arnow ruled out the question as irrelevant and immaterial even though he said he didn't know what "scenario" meant.

The line of questioning then went into the NSCM in Denver of February, 1972, and the meeting in Houston in April, 1972. Lemmer denied making the statement in Denver of: "I'm being hassled by the government and now is the time to pick up the gun." He did testify that in Houston he made a report in a plenary session about a Rand report he had seen that dealt with what public opinion would be if the 1972 elections were cancelled and radical activists were rounded up and incarcerated. After giving the report he said: "Now is the time to break down into affinity groups and fire teams and go underground," which he denied making while in court. Kniffin then asked him if he had made the statement to Kniffin in Killeen: "I had wanted to kill a Vietnamese with a crossbow because I would get off on it." Lemmer denied this. John's last question was: "Isn't it true, that the reason you are testifying here is because your wife left you for a VVAW member?" Lemmer denied this with a big smirk on his face.

Scott Camil then took over the cross-examination. Lemmer denied making the statement that the CIA would finance the 1972 Hanoi trip if Scott would work with them. He also denied telling Scott about "Killing left leaders in Miami during the conventions to destroy and discredit the peace movement."

At this point, the jury was granted a short recess to give the prosecution time to put Lemmer back together, and hot and heavy discussions began at the bench. Bill Patterson repeated Lemmer's testimony that O'Connell was the first person to bring up the idea of concealing the slingshots, but Arnow didn't buy it and came down hard on Patterson. Chief prosecutor, Jack Carrouth, stated that he couldn't find any

notes of interviews Lemmer had with FBI agents in Wyoming and Arkansas, including one in which Guy Goodwin's assistant, Star King, participated in. Carrouth said it would be hard to find King as he was no longer working for the Justice Department. Patterson confirmed this by saying he had asked the Justice Dept. of King's whereabouts and the Justice Department had told him they had never heard of Star King. Arnow's reply to that was: "Well, the Justice Dept. is a pretty big department."

The jury returned and Camil continued. Lemmer said that the FBI had paid for his slingshot. When asked about taking drugs at the "Gainesville meeting," Lemmer replied that he did not take any oral drugs but that he "smoked marijuana with the rest of us." But, he said, smoking had not affected his head at all. He later denied making the statement that "we should break down automatic weapons, strap them to our bodies, enter the convention and wipe them all out."

After noon recess, Cam Cunningham began his cross-examination of Lemmer. Lemmer testified that on the way back from the Denver NSCM with Mike Dameron, they had talked about the up-coming demonstrations in San Diego and the setting up of medic groups. He denied talking about having snipers on the rooftops to protect the medics. He also denied ever lying to any VVAW members about what he was or what he was doing. To the next question of what did you tell people when they were questioning you about being an FBI informer, Lemmer replied: "I told them I was not!"

Cunningham then went into the weapons Lemmer had owned. Lemmer admitted to owning a .22 pistol, .22 rifle, a hunting knife, an M-1 bayonet, two bows and a quiver of arrows. Arnow strongly ruled out of order the next question of: "Did your wife, Mary, turn these weapons over to the local sheriff because she feared for her life?"

The next series of questions dealt with the Pentagon Blockade of May, 1972. Lemmer testified that he was tear-gassed there and saw police beating people with clubs and that this made him very angry. He denied, however, making the statement: "If I had had a weapon, I would have killed some police." In regards to the trip back from Washington, D. C. to New York City, Lemmer denied making statements about teaching people to kill special forces style, and starting a guerilla warfare school in Arkansas. On the trip from NYC to Gainesville for the "meeting," with Barbara Stocking, Lemmer said that he confessed to her that he was an agent and also that she should stay away from the Miami demonstrations because there would be a lot of violence. He denied saying that leaders of VVAW would be kidnapped or that he and others were going to shoot leaders of the New Left. He also denied telling her about his plans for organizing "weathervets" and equipping them with clubs, shields with the VVAW insignia, and uniforms.

Questioning during Lemmer's testimony has been constantly interrupted by the prosecution for a couple of reasons. They don't want him to start talking because they know that he is insane and they might not be able to shut him up; and, they are using the objections to give Lemmer time to pull himself together.

During August 11th examination, the prosecution made 223 objections. 157 of these objections were sustained by Arnow.

PRESS HARRASSED BY THE MAN

Harrassment is not just a tool used against the Gainesville 8 down in Florida. Members of the press have been subjected to a dose of the government's medicine in the last week. The FBI has paid a number of visits on various press people to get information for contempt procedures against defendants, lawyers and anyone the government believes is "in concert" with them, as violators of the gag rule. They have told them to expect subpoenas when the judge holds a hearing on the contempt charges under the gag rule.

Since the beginning of the trial when the press had their phones put in, a number of press people have noticed double dial tones, breaks and clicks on their phones. Once the phone rang and a male voice asked "Is this 373-2219?" During testimony in court, that was revealed as one of the ways to confirm that that is the right line before installing a bug.

With this information on hand, members of the press made a request to the court that the phones in the press room be checked for possible bugs. Judge Arnow ordered two employees for Pa Bell to check out their phones. The telephone employees found a small piece of wire in one of the phones, which is not usually there but they said it wasn't a bug. They said they found no evidence of phone taps in the equipment of the building.

Notes and other interesting tidbits

1. The tapes referred to on the bottom of page 11 are tapes of an interview that Lemmer had with FBI agent O'Connell around July 21st and 22nd of 1972. The tapes that the defense has received suggest that they have been edited and that there may have been more interviews than we know about. Those are the tapes that we don't have access to, so aren't sure exactly what Lemmer told O'Connell.

2. Since the above "Press Harrassed by the Man" article was written on Aug. 9th, Judge Arnow has clarified that person acting "in concert" with are not included in his gag rule. That means that all of you lovely members out there are safe from being picked up on contempt charges.

3. In case you're wondering where Bill Lemmer has been during the past year, it has been revealed that Lemmer was living in Wyoming and working as an orderly or technician at two hospitals. He went to Wyoming shortly after the indictments were handed down last July. He was reported discharged from both jobs for his inability to work with other people.

4. On August 13th, the defense managed to introduce into evidence several drawings that Lemmer had made. One was of a long haired piano player, another of a man being attacked from behind. The third was of a soldier strangling another man from behind with a length of wire; the caption read: "The garotte, properly executed, leaves no clue to identity."

THIS PETITION TO BE SUBMITTED DIRECTLY TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

[4 B] *ed*

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CONCERNED CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, HEREBY DEMAND THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, SPECIFICALLY THE CONGRESS, IMMEDIATELY ENACT LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR UNIVERSAL AND UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY, WITH NO ALTERNATIVE SERVICE, CASE BY CASE JUDGMENT, OR OTHER PUNITIVE MEASURES FOR:

- 1) ALL MILITARY RESISTERS (SO CALLED DESERTERS) AND DRAFT RESISTERS BOTH IN EXILE AND UNDERGROUND IN THE UNITED STATES.
- 2) ALL PEOPLE WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN IN CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PRISONS, OR THOSE WHO ARE SOUGHT FOR PROSECUTION BECAUSE OF THEIR OPPOSITION TO THE WAR. THIS INCLUDES A CLEARING OF THEIR RECORDS.
- 3) THE MORE THAN HALF MILLION VETERANS WHO SINCE 1963 HAVE RECEIVED LESS THAN HONORABLE DISCHARGES FROM THE ARMED FORCES . . . THIS INCLUDES AN UPGRADING OF THOSE DISCHARGES TO HONORABLE AND THE RESTORATION OF ALL APPLICABLE VETERANS' BENEFITS.

WHEREAS: the United States intervention in Southeast Asia has been by presidential decree only, without a declaration of war by Congress, and thereby making the resultant war illegal;

WHEREAS: a declaration of war was never enacted by Congress, thereby making the draft for said war illegal;

WHEREAS: the United States of America has violated the United Nations Charter;

WHEREAS: the United States of America has violated the Hague Tribunals of 1899;

WHEREAS: the United States of America has violated the Geneva Convention of 1864;

WHEREAS: the United States of America has violated the Geneva Accords of 1954 and 1962;

WHEREAS: the United States of America has violated the precedent set at the Nuremberg Trials

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

We the people of the state of California are opposed to the further prosecution of resisters to the Vietnam War; and,

We call for the immediate enactment of legislation by the United States Congress providing for universal and unconditional amnesty for the afore-mentioned categories of resisters.

Signers: Please use black or blue ball-point pen.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

legal signature	date	print last name	print address no. & street	city or town	zip code	cong. district

DECLASSIFIED ON 11/8/91

AMNESTY

AND

KARL
ARMSTRONG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/94 BY SP6/ajr/vk

100 - 448092 - 3274

On August 24, 1970 at 3:42 a.m. , an explosion rocked the Army Mathematics Research Center at the University of Wisconsin Campus in Madison, Wisconsin. The explosion destroyed the center, long a target of anti-war activities, and resulted in the death of one researcher working that night. Shortly afterwards, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover announced that the bombing was the work of the New Year's Gang, and he identified the members of the gang as Leo Burt, David Fine, Dwight and Karl Armstrong.

In February 1972, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police arrested Karl, who was working as a lathe operator in a Toronto machine tool shop. In June of 1972, extradition hearings were held in Canada in order to send Karl back to face charges of first degree murder and four counts of arson. The Canadian Extradition Act states that "No fugitive is liable to surrender... if it appears a) that the offense in respect of which proceedings are taken under this Act is one of a political character, or b) that such proceedings are being taken under with a view to prosecute or punish him for an offense of a political character."

The prosecution called many witnesses who testified that the bombing was not political and that the anti-war movement was nothing but "students letting off steam," and "street dancing and general rejoicing." In spite of strong evidence of systematic anti-AMRC activities and strong political movement, the judge ruled, "It does not seem reasonable... that the bombings would have any political connotations...."

Railroaded through Canadian injustice, Karl was extradited to Wisconsin in chains, on March 8, 1973. He now sits in jail awaiting trial.

The prosecution will try to prove that Karl knowingly killed the researcher, and that the research done by the Math Center was not related to war technology. The truth is that the university police received a phone call prior to the bombing and ignored it. The truth is that the AMRC at Madison helped with developing infra-red sensors and calculated "the probability of survival of a subterranean target under air attack", meaning, to the Indochinese, that services such as schools and hospitals forced to go underground were no longer safe. It cooperated with the Rand Corp. in perfecting long-range bomber programs and with Bell Labs' work on the Spartan Sprint anti-ballistic missile system.

The research done at this Math Center and the bombing of Indochina are not on trial. The systems of death calculated at the Center and the calculated destruction of Indochina are still with us. As Karl is being tried for an accidental death and the destruction of a tool for the war machine, the real criminals are still free: those responsible for the death and destruction of millions of Indochinese. The bombing of the Math Center was a blow to the continued presence of the U.S. government in Southeast Asia and in Latin America. For this we should be thankful. And as Karl sits in jail, Richard Nixon sits in the White House continuing his policies of imperialism abroad and exploitation of Americans at home.

The trial of Karl Armstrong will speak to the question of whether resistance to an illegal war is illegal. The trial will focus on the resistance of all anti-war protesters. If Karl is found guilty, then we are all guilty. For each of us resisted the war in our own way. Some of us signed petitions, marched and rallied or lay down in the streets and were arrested in acts of civil disobedience. Some of us came home from the war and testified to the crimes of the United States military in Vietnam. Some of us went to Canada or Europe, or fled underground to escape the draft or the military, and some of us received less-than-honorable discharges for protesting the war, racism, or oppression while still in the military. Some died at Jackson and Kent States. And yet others resisted by destroying the machines of the United States government: the banks, the ships, the draft files, and the math centers.

Each of us protested the war in our own way -- all of us were correct. The trial of Karl Armstrong will focus on anti-war resistance. Each of us must support Karl Armstrong, for in doing so we will be strengthening the union of war resistance acts, and supporting the right to fight against the crimes of the U.S. government at home and in the Third World.

That unity and support also strengthens the position of universal and unconditional amnesty that is necessary for all our sisters and brothers, in exile, underground, or in prison.

Funds are urgently needed by the defense committee. Contributions can be sent to: Karl Armstrong Defense Committee, P.O. Box 2521, Madison, Wisc. 53701.

For further information on amnesty, contact:

Campaign For Amnesty
2588 Mission St. Rm 216
San Francisco, CA. 94110
(415) 826-5638

(above article reprinted from
Winter Soldier, publication
of VVAW/WSO, August, 1973.)

~~Confidential~~

OPERATION RETURN

912 East 31st Street • Kansas City • Missouri 64109
816-931-2093

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP6/BJW*
ON *11/1/94*

#4 & U

CLASSIFIED BY *SP5/RJG(CA)* 11/26/39
EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION *10/12/93*
for 37,206

July 1973

Dear Friends,

We are writing to you as a small group of people active in the United States Peace Movement who have come together over an idea. The idea, (further explained in the enclosed proposal), is basically to bring home any person who has left this country or gone underground in opposition to our military policies in Indochina, and who now wishes to return home. "OPERATION RETURN" will take great amounts of discipline, organizational skill, money and teamwork but could very well be one of the most effective non-violent campaigns waged in the United States so far. This letter comes as a preliminary step to the action. We want to know how others feel about waging such a campaign and if we can count on your help.

How can you help? Primarily by letting us know your thoughts on "OPERATION RETURN". Given a positive response to our preliminary mailings and petitions, do you think the action can be achieved? Will you be willing to help in any way - perhaps as a coordinator in your area? Will you help us distribute the enclosed petitions?

In the event you do not have the time or resources to distribute the petitions, would you help us contact the estimated 40,000 to 100,000 (or more) resisters by sending us the names and addresses of resisters with whom you are in contact. Could you let us know what type of contact you have with them? The importance of our receiving this information is self-evident.

Lastly, you can help us by sending us the names of other Amnesty groups which might be in contact with resisters whom you have not been able to reach.

If the majority of responses from this mailing received by SEPTEMBER 30th,* 1973, are in favor of the action we will send out the enclosed petition to the resisters - either through cooperating groups or directly to individuals themselves. If we get a positive response from at least 10,000 resisters within a four month period, we will consider the action in operation and begin notifying those who responded and arranging for their return home. As stated in the enclosed proposal the goal of "OPERATION RETURN" is to have at least 10,000 resisters return home en mass - all within the same period of time - all at the same place. The enclosed proposal will also give you more information on the steps we plan to follow. As you can see, this mailing heads the list.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

~~Confidential~~

100-448092-2074

Confidential

All major Amnesty groups of which we are aware have been sent this mailing. Depending on the feed-back we have received by SEPTEMBER FIRST, 1973, the proposed action will either be undertaken or dropped. That means that each groups response is of the utmost importance, not only to us, but to any man or woman who feels they have the right to return home. Please let us hear from you as soon as possible. Please try to answer all the questions we have asked when you send your reply - in that way we can get a good idea of just what your thoughts are about "OPERATION RETURN".

Thank you for helping us.

In peace,

Steve Dobson

Steve Dobson
V.V.A.W.

Bob Calvert

Bob Calvert
W.T.R.

Bob Mayer

Bob Mayer
W.R.L.

Angie O'Gorman

Angie O'Gorman
W.T.R.

Conveners for Operation Return

P.S. For your reference, we are members of the organizations listed (Vietnam Veterans Against The War, War Tax Resistance, and War Resisters League) however our involvement in this action is not as representatives of the organizations but rather as individual people. We have mentioned the above groups as a reference for you and you are welcomed to contact us through our National Offices if desired.

* If meetings are needed to talk over this project and you cannot reach a decision on this project immediately, we would ask you to please write us anyway as soon as possible and let us know your thoughts.

1973 SEP 11 10 10 AM

OPERATION RETURN

912 East 31st Street @ Kansas City @ Missouri 64109

816-931-2093

PROPOSAL -

There are 40,000 to 100,000 or more Americans who have either left the United States to live in exile or who are presently living "underground" within the U.S. because they either refused to join the Armed Forces or after being in the Armed Forces made a decision to leave. They acted in this manner because they were opposed to the United States military involvement in Indochina.

The question of amnesty for these resisters is being discussed by many Americans from government officials and private citizens to the resisters themselves. Many groups are actively working to cause the U.S. government to grant a total unconditional amnesty.

In order to concretely present the issue of amnesty to the American people, to actively appeal for full amnesty for all resisters and to effectively accomplish the return of those Americans who desire to return to their homeland, OPERATION RETURN is being organized.

OPERATION RETURN is a program to organize at least 10,000 American resisters to the war in Indochina to come back to the United States, ultimately at the same place and around the same time. They would nonviolently turn themselves in to the U.S. authorities for the "legal crime" they have committed. It should be understood that the sense in which this is being done is as an avenue for mass non-violent civil disobedience. These men and women will act as their own lobby, with the help of other concerned Americans, to bring about a total unconditional amnesty for all resisters. The following is a general outline of how we see OPERATION RETURN, but is subject to revision as feedback is received.

1. Groups and individuals who are presently working on bringing about total amnesty will be contacted to obtain their ideas, and participation in organizing OPERATION RETURN.
2. A preliminary petition will be circulated among resisters. If they wish to participate in OPERATION RETURN they will sign the statement. (See enclosed copy)
3. After 10,000 resisters have signed the statement, a committee of people working on OPERATION RETURN will finalize the plan to bring the resisters home. The following are some of the steps to be taken:
 - a) The resisters will be encouraged to return to the U.S. within the same time period. All resisters will surrender at a designated location to be determined later.
 - b) Those unable to make the date, or who don't have the financial resources, may surrender to the U.S. Embassy of the country in which they are living.

OPERATION RETURN

PETITION

I am an American citizen who either refused to join the United States Armed Forces or left the United States Armed Forces because I could not in good conscience help the United States government in its military intervention in Southeast Asia. I want to return to the United States and be with my family, friends, and countrymen. Morally, I do not feel that I have done anything wrong, on the contrary, I feel that I made a correct moral and political decision in not participating in the illegal and immoral actions committed by my government.

When 10,000 other resisters sign this petition agreeing to participate in OPERATION RETURN, I will also participate in OPERATION RETURN until a total unconditional amnesty is granted to all resisters. At a designated date, and place, I will join the other 10,000 resisters in presenting myself to the American authorities.

(Please print the following information, all words must be legible or we may not be able to contact you again in the future)

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
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Friends; This petition must be returned to OPERATION RETURN, 912 EAST 31st STREET, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, U.S.A. 64109 no later than APRIL FIRST(1), 1974. If we have not received enough petitions by then we will terminate the action as it is imperative that a large number of resisters participate if the action is to be successful. If you wish to make sure your signature is returned in time, feel free to return this with just your name and address on it. You will be notified as soon as possible as to the replies we are getting. Feel free to write to us at any time.

Proposal: Great Plains Region

VVAW as a national organization has never endorsed, embraced, or expoused any particular political ideology or dogma. The VVAW NSC has neither voted to call themselves capitalists or Marxists. We have in the past sought to remain as non-partisan as possible even to the extent of nationally condemning specific Trotskyite groups and voting to not endorse George McGovern in 1972.

While VVAW has supported varied different organizations and individuals and their struggles, we have never claimed a particular political philosophy and we have refrained from doing this with great thought.

From the beginning VVAW has sought to represent a broad base of persons, both veterans and non-veterans with varied political beliefs and backgrounds. VVAW's great appeal has always been its credibility as a veterans organization and the fact that we do not represent a particular ideology, but are issue orientated.

Lately several of our members have become concerned with what is felt to be an overemphasis on Marxist thought and rhetoric. This has been exhibited somewhat in the Winter Soldier and issues evident in Gainesville.

We do not take specific issue with the Winter Soldier which we feel it is a high quality paper or with particular persons who have represented VVAW as national speakers. We are concerned, however, that the Winter Soldier, national speakers, and VVAW/WSO as a national organization remain as non-partisan in the future as it has in the past.

Therefor we are proposing that the VVAW National Steering Committee reaffirm our non-partisan stance by voting to keep dogmatic political rhetoric and particular political ideologies out of national VVAW publications and out of the vocabulary of speakers representing the national VVAW.

This proposal is not meant as a particular criticism of the national collective and their efforts or of "Winter Soldier", rather we hope simply VVAW/WSO's national objectives.

to reaffirm (handwritten)

Respectfully,

The GREAT PLAINS REGION

DECLASSIFIED BY [signature]
ON 11/11/94

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP5 R26/CA 11/26/79
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10/14/93
for 37-206

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

~~Confidential~~

 UNITARIAN
UNIVERSALIST
ASSOCIATION

~~Confidential~~

25 BEACON STREET
BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS 02108
617 742-2100

[3B] 20

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

TEXT OF A RESOLUTION ON AMNESTY passed at the 12th General Assembly of the
UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION -- held in Toronto, Canada - May 28 - June 3, 1973

WHEREAS, hundreds of thousands of Americans have unjustly suffered a loss of civil rights, liberty and jobs because they have been in opposition to the Indochina War or to the racism and oppression of the American military and draft systems and

WHEREAS, according to Canadian Department of Immigration statistics there are tens of thousands of anti-war exiles in Canada alone while, however, the majority of war resisters are inside the U.S., where an estimated 200,000 live underground, thousands behind bars, many with court records, and over 500,000 veterans suffer from less than honorable discharges issued during the Indochina War era and

WHEREAS, any amnesty that separates for different treatment pre- and post-induction resisters (draft resisters and those who resisted or separated themselves from the military) fails to recognize that class and race factors more than anything else resulted in these distinctions and that such an amnesty would essentially discriminate against working-class and a disproportionate number of non-white resisters, those who have already been forced to bear the heaviest burdens of the war,

BE IT RESOLVED: that the 1973 General Assembly of the Unitarian Universalist Association urges that the Congress of the United States enact a universal and unconditional amnesty (with no alternate service or other punitive measures, and to avoid unworkable, unjust case-by-case judgments) for:

1. All military resisters including so-called "deserters", and draft resisters in exile or underground in the U.S.;
2. All people who, because of their opposition to the Indochina War, have been arrested, have been or are now in civilian and military prisons, or for this reason are now being sought for prosecution -- this includes a clearing of their records;
3. The more than half-million Vietnam era veterans who have been discharged from the military with less than honorable discharges who will suffer from permanent loss of civil rights, and discrimination in employment without an amnesty. The classification of military discharges as honorable or otherwise should be eliminated retroactively into one single category of discharge.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the UUA 1973 General Assembly urges member societies of the Association to give specific attention to the issues involved in, and the means toward achieving a universal, unconditional amnesty by initiating discussion within each society, guided by materials to be developed by the Department of Education and Social Concern, and by members of these societies individually and collectively communicating, educating and organizing on this issue to the limits of their energies, time and commitment until such time as a universal and unconditional amnesty is effected for all of those who have been, are being, or would be punished for their resistance.

By supporting complete amnesty, we do not mean to imply lack of recognition of the hardships, heartaches and sufferings of all other citizens who were affected by U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia.

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY: SP5 RGG/CA 11/26/79
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

St. Louis

August 1973

AGENDA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FRIDAY

8:00 AM Breakfast
 9:00 AM Meeting Begins - Announcements - Additions to Agenda
 Round Robin Reports
 12:00 Lunch
 1:00 PM "On the Battlefield" Film presented by the United Front
 3:00 PM REPORTS
 National Office
 Gainesville
 Boca Chita/County Fair
 NOSCAM
 10th World Youth Festival
 Supper
 Last Patrol (Video Tapes)
 8:45 Adjourn
 9:00 Musical entertainment at Chestnut Tree Coffeehouse

SATURDAY

8:00 AM Breakfast
 9:00 Meeting begins - Discussion of order of the following workshops:
 Amnesty
 Discharge Upgrading
 Women
 WSI on Intelligence Community
 Mass Organizations
 Prisons
 Gainesville Actions - Past and Future

Lunch
 Supper
 8:45 PM Adjourn
 9:00 Musical entertainment at Chestnut Tree

DECLASSIFIED BY Spl. G. 104
ON 11/1/94

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY S.P.S. RJG/CA 11/26/94
 REASON FOR EXTENSION
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10/10/91
 JAL 37, 206

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUNDAY

~~Confidential~~

9:00 AM
12 noon
1:00 PM

Breakfast - Served at Coffeehouse
Lunch - Served at Coffeehouse
Meeting begins
New Business
Elections to National Office
Qualifications for National Office
Length of service at National Office
National Collective decision-making powers
Proposal concerning vetoes
Straw votes
Proxies
PVS (Syndrome vs Struggle)
National Defense Committee
Defunct Regions
Learning Fair
Amendments to Placitas Minutes
Attendance restrictions for NSCMs
Child care at future NSCMs

Supper

10:30 PM

Adjourn

More workshops:
5) H.S. Organizing
6) Winter Soldier Paper
7) Elec. Surveillance
8) The War

Monday

8:00 AM
9:00

Breakfast
Meeting begins
Continuation of New Business

Next NSCM

Lunch
Supper

10:30

Adjourn

~~Confidential~~

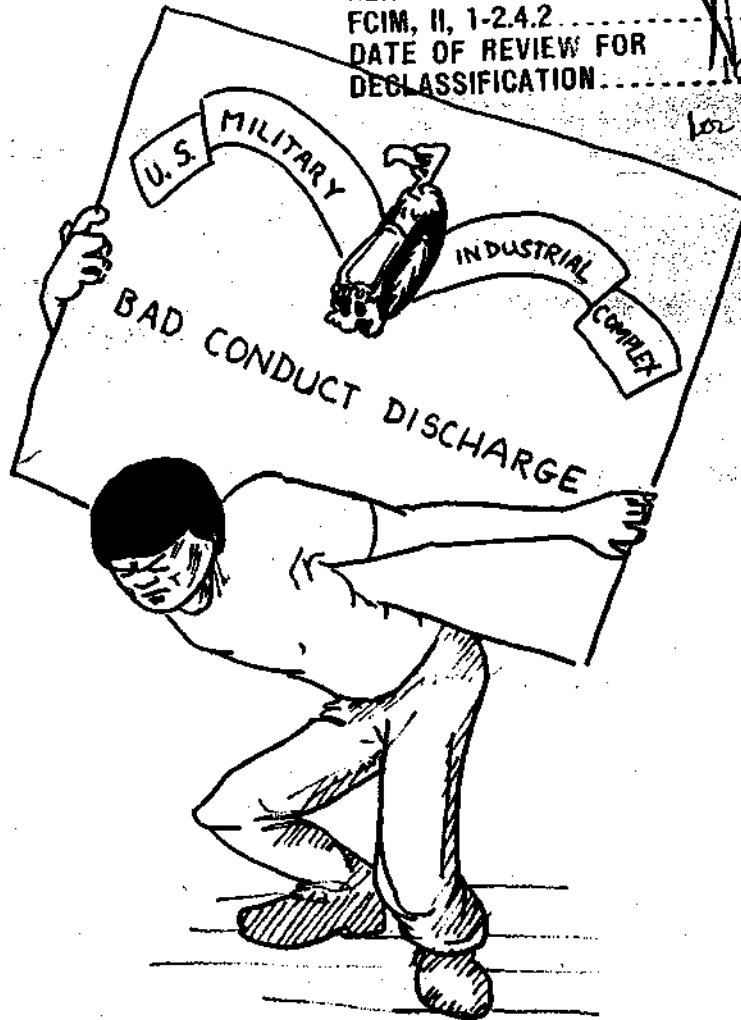
VETERANS

10 26

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY: SP5 RGG/CAJ 11/26/99
REASON FOR EXTENSION: FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION: 10/12/98
10237206

DISCHARGE UPGRADING PROJECT

FIGHT BACK



We get "bad" discharges from the service due to racism; because we spoke out against the war; or because we spoke out against bad living conditions. We might not have gone along with the authoritarianism of the U.S. military; or to escape all these things we might have done a lot of dope or gone AWOL and finally got busted for that. For this we are penalized for the rest of our lives.

Now the Discharge Upgrading Project (D.U.P.) is attempting to fight against these "bad" discharges. We don't promise miracles, because even if your discharge gets changed, which in itself is hell of a fight, you still have to face the problems everyone else has to deal with in the U.S.

Contact D.U.P. at: 3077-24th St. SF 285-3100, United Prisoners Union.
693 Mission St. 7th floor SF 495-5293, Vietnam Vets against the War.
1600 Holloway, SF State, Bungalow 45 586-2444, Demilitarized Zone.
4919 Telegraph Ave. Oakland 658-7806, Vietnam Vets against the War.

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OTHERWISE.

FIGHT UNFAIR DISCHARGES!

~~Confidential~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6/BAJ/WA
ON 11/19/99

RICH MAN'S WAR, POOR MAN'S FIGHT

Vol. I No. 5

Anti-Imperialist Bulletin

June-July 1973

NATIONAL LIBERATION IN AFRICA

One month ago the U.S. officially vetoed the U.N. trade boycott against South Africa and the 3 Portuguese colonies—Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau. It also voted against strengthening the present boycott against Rhodesia. The boycott was agreed to by the majority of nations represented in the United Nations. The U.S. veto was an open declaration of support for the racist regimes in Africa and their policies. Why the U.S. would take this position is not at all surprising when you look at the number of American interests and investments in Africa.

Why were the majority of nations resolved to boycott these African countries? In each of these countries, a small minority of white foreigners hold a dictatorial rule over the African people while they steal their land, force them to work under slave-like conditions, and keep all the riches for themselves and the foreign governments and corporations they represent. The natural resources of Africa provide enormous sums of money—for instance, Africa produces 96% of the world's diamonds, 67% of all gold, 64% of all copper, etc. Yet the people of Africa live in the poorest living conditions in the world.

(Continued on Page 2)



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LABOR DONATE!

11/1/74 SP06/11/74

(Continued from Page 1)

The International Boycott Against Racism & Imperialism

Both South Africa and Rhodesia have established a social system called "apartheid" which was designed to keep black Africans down. Workers must live in the barracks provided by the company they work for—they are not allowed to leave this area to visit their families, go anywhere, or even receive any letters. For 10-12 mandatory hours of work, 6 days a week, the take-home pay averages about \$130 per month! Strikes are illegal. All Black people must live in defined reservation areas and they must carry fingerprinted identity cards with their photographs on them at all times. It is also illegal for anyone, black or white, to object to the system of apartheid, let alone try to change this vicious racism.

Many of these laws have been passed in order to restrict the growing movement for African independence. Through organized protest and revolutionary organization, the African people have the imperialists in South Africa, Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau on the run. Major portions of the territory in the Portuguese colonies is in the control of the revolutionary organizations; widespread protest in South Africa has come close to toppling the rule of the white government—only the direct intervention of U.S. corporations has kept these governments in shaky control.

In support of the people's struggle for independence, the U.N. passed a boycott of all exports from South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies.

The U.S. government's response to the international boycott was to pass a special law in 1972 to allow the importation of Rhodesian chrome. But there was a lot more involved than an interest in chromium.

The Sharpeville Massacre - The U.S. Steps Into Africa

On March 21, 1960 over 250,000 Africans demonstrated in cities throughout South Africa against the Pass Laws. In Sharpeville where 5000 unarmed people gathered, the police opened fire killing 69 people and wounding 200 more. In response to this massacre, African workers walked off the job; students marched in protest; angry crowds gathered. The South African government was in serious trouble.

Fearing the massive protests, foreign corporations and banks began to pull their investments out of South Africa. U.S. corporations saw this turmoil as

Christian Science Monitor



"Watch it... you're not cooperating."

a golden opportunity for unrivaled investments.

To the rescue came Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank and First National Bank (plus a few friends) with \$85 million for the South African government. A few days later, both Ford and General Motors announced that they would open big plants in South Africa. There are now over 4000 U.S. corporations in South Africa, with more than \$1 billion in U.S. investment.

Modern plants have boosted the power of the foreign white rule in South Africa, while Ford, GM and Chrysler related industries produce military equipment for the home army as well as for those of Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique.

Not satisfied with a firm footing in South Africa, the U.S. has also taken moves to help Portugal maintain its 3 African colonies. Since 1961, the U.S. has given Portugal \$400 million directly in military equipment, plus more disguised as "protection" through NATO. In exchange, Portugal has allowed the U.S. to use Portuguese air and naval bases, and U.S. companies like Gulf Oil to make huge investments in the colonies. Nor is U.S. interference limited to arms and investment. The largest office of the U.S. Information Agency, propaganda arm of the government, is in Africa, along with 400 members of the Peace Corps and other "advisors".

International Support for Africa

Africans are moving towards solving their own problems, and they need support in addition to their own strength. Since the U.S. is playing an increasingly major intervening role in Africa, it is particularly important that the American people support the fight for African liberation.

(Continued Next Page)

VVAW and WATERGATE

(written by VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR)

The confessions pouring out of the Watergate investigation are giving the American people a clear picture of how the Nixon Administration works against those groups who dissent. No tactic is too illegal for the government to use to make sure that the people do not hear the truth.

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/winter soldier organization has been struggling against government policies since 1967. The organization has been subject to various types of government attempts at repression, but in June of 1972 the government launched a major attack. Twenty-three VVAW members were called before a federal grand jury in Tallahassee, Florida, and eight were later indicted on charges of "conspiracy to disrupt" the Republican Convention. The trial has since been moved to Gainesville, Florida, and the Gainesville 8 are now set to appear in court on July 31.

Government tactics in setting up this trial are typical of the methods used against dissent all around the country. Infiltration, wire-tapping, agents planted to provoke violence were all used to fabricate and bolster the government prosecution. Star witness for the prosecution in the trial will be F.B.I. informer Bill Lemmer. For two years he worked within VVAW/wso, trying to incite other members of the organization to violent acts on instructions from the FBI. He is the person who told the FBI about plans for the demonstration though in taped interviews afterwards, he admitted that 90% of what he had told them was lies. It is known that other government agents were also involved.

The reason for this sudden concentration on VVAW/wso is coming out in the Watergate testimony. The Watergate conspirators, after their arrest,

decided that they needed a reason for the break-in, one that would somehow excuse their illegal acts. If they could show that VVAW/wso posed a great danger and that their break-in would somehow prevent this potential violence, then their act would be justified. The record shows, however, that VVAW/wso protests in Miami Beach were peaceful and legal.

Still other testimony in the Watergate investigation has brought more things to light. It is now clear that when James McCord talked about "violence-oriented" groups like VVAW, he was at the same time sending in Baldwin to make sure violence would happen. And when Nixon talked about the "threat to national security" he was at the same time planting agents of the FBI to provoke violence. Apparently the administration was protecting itself against the violence it was planning to create.

Why all these charades? The American ruling class, and the government which it controls and runs, is afraid of the people hearing the truth. It fears any organization which may help in the struggle to unite workers and third-world people in this country, and will use any means available to silence their dissent.

Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) is an international organization, founded by Vietnam vets who, through their Vietnam experience, learned that the war was wrong. As the organization grew, we discovered that the war was only a symptom, not the disease—that American imperialism was behind the war, as it is behind oppression here at home and all over the world. As we grew into an anti-imperialist organization, we opened our membership to all who support the objectives of VVAW; to signal this change, we added Winter Soldier Organization to our name. For further information write: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ winter soldier organization, P.O. Box 19302, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219.

(AFRICA-- Continued)

The people who have been leaders in the U.S. in supporting African liberation have been Black workers. Black dockworkers in Louisiana and Baltimore refused to unload Rhodesian chromium. There is an organization of Black workers at the Polaroid-Land Corporation in Massachusetts that is fighting against the use of Polaroid equipment in making the hated identification pass cards. Many other Black and minority people have shown support for African liberation. University students stood picket with the Louisiana dockworkers. In May for the past few years, thousands of people marched and

demonstrated in U.S. cities on African Solidarity Day.

Every working person in the U.S. has it in his or her interest to oppose the low wages and slave-like working conditions imposed on African workers. A strong labor movement in Africa, with international support behind it, means a better chance for American workers to fight runaway shops and continue to improve our living standards. The struggle of the African people against imperialism—for better working conditions, democracy, freedom and national liberation --is a part of the international fight against international monopolies. A victory for them is a victory for us all.

UNIONS VS. THE MULTINATIONALS

Since World War II many thousands of Americans have seen their jobs move abroad as large U.S. corporations expand their operations and increase their investments overseas. The sections of the work force that have been hardest hit by this trend are the "blue collar" and "unskilled" sections. These are the very sections which contain the majority of American workers. It's not only the loss of jobs that has affected these people, but also the deterioration of working conditions which comes out of the so called "competition" with labor in foreign countries. In popular magazines, brochures and company propaganda, corporations have been spreading the idea that it is the competition with cheap foreign labor which is forcing them to take these steps. This ideology is meant to intimidate trade unions into accepting bad contracts.



Fred Wright, U.E. News
"I'm experimenting with a new production method."

and higher productivity (read: speed-up). To make matters worse they would have working people spend their hard earned money on poor quality or overpriced goods just because they have an American label.

At this point most people would be lead to ask: Does American labor have to take it on the chin in order to safe-guard jobs in the U.S.? RMW/PMF doesn't think so. In fact, the unions' defeatist strategy is also a losing one.

Gov't. Protection is No Solution

First of all take a look at the unions' direct action against corporate expansion. This takes the form of government intervention. In reality the Burke-Hart ammendment represents a variation of the "fox guarding the hen house" approach to labor protection. The government has been consistent in ignoring or irregularly enforcing what bills labor has been able to squeek through congress. This has been true in every area from health and safety legislation on down. There is no reason that tariff legislation would be enforced any better. In fact there is every reason to believe it wouldn't. The government has been the most consistent supporter of corporations abroad. It has done everything in its power to support the long-term interests of corporations. Everything from foreign aid to military action has been used to support U.S. (read: corporate) interests overseas. The only consistent protection for labor is going to have to come from labor itself.

The AFL-CIO Program

After a long silence the trade union movement has come up with a strategy to slow international expansion. The plan has three major parts. (1) The Burke-Hart bill in congress (2) The "Buy American" drive and (3) the trend toward "Labor Peace", which has continued among major unions through the year. This plan would have laboring people help the corporations make more profits within this country while it forced the government to close tax loopholes and enforce higher tariffs on corporate holdings overseas.

The union program amounts to accepting the businessman's line on expansion lock, stock and barrel. The Unions understand that protectionism (higher tariffs etc.) alone, even if the government could be forced into legislating it, will not keep investment at home. So they sweeten the deal with "labor peace"--no-strike pledges, cuts in real wages,

Some of the Big Multinationals

COMPANY	FOREIGN PROFITS (millions)	PERCENT OF TOTAL PROFITS
Standard Oil	\$681.2	52%
General Motors	\$115.7	24%
I.T.T.	\$123.6	35%
General Electric	\$ 65.8	20%
Procter&Gamble	\$ 59.5	25%
Monsanto	\$ 20.8	31%

Who Are They Kidding?

In the last issue of RMW/PMF we talked about why companies move abroad. Cheap labor is not the only reason for expansion. Foreign markets and raw materials are also important considerations in a

IN THE NEWS...

company's decision to move abroad. The "Buy American" program can in no way make up for the untapped raw materials and virtually unexploited markets waiting abroad. More important, the move abroad allows companies to divide the world's work force and set the workers of one nation against those of another. These are some of the main features of imperialism. Even if wages were the same everywhere, under present conditions world expansion could be used to lower American wages. Thus, by agreeing to the companies' demands in the name of "competition" unions only leave themselves open to further blackmail in years to follow.

The Solution?--

Build a Strong Anti-Imperialist Workers' Movement

The power of the corporations comes from their ability to use labor to produce goods that they can sell. What they pay for this labor is far less than what these goods are worth: the less they pay in wages, the more profit they make. It is this surplus that the factory owners keep for their own investment and from which they derive their power. Their interest in controlling working people is completely opposed to the needs of working people to survive and their right to control their own lives. This is true in the U.S. and all over the world. All that working people have gotten from the corporation has not been given away but been fought for and won through militant and united struggle.

The runaway shop is just one part of this larger situation. It is a problem of the power of the owning class in opposition to the power of the working class. Through worldwide expansion the companies increase their profits and power. Working people too must add to their power. This is the only competition that makes sense. Instead of Labor Peace, unions should pursue a policy of Labor Power. All those who face the threat of runaway should oppose this threat politically, not through protectionism but through opposition to the government policies which make this possible. This is a tall order for the unions of today. Only the rank-and-file movement will push the program of labor militancy and only a working class that will support the program of anti-imperialism can hope to win.

U.S. Indochina Spending Up

It has recently come to light that military contracts in Southeast Asia have increased by \$3 million the first four months of the Indochina ceasefire. Although the total for Vietnam has decreased spending in the rest of Southeast Asia has more than offset that decline. The biggest contracts have gone to the CIA's Air America which is based mainly in Thailand; to Esso International, and to Lear Siegler for the maintenance and repair of South Vietnamese military aircraft. Upon learning of these contracts Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin stated: "This leads one to believe that Vietnamization was never anything more than a soft-soap job by the Nixon administration."

S. African Strikes Win Gains

Since the beginning of the year, South Africa has been hit by a strike wave involving hundreds of thousands of black workers. The main demands of the strikes are an increase in wages and an end to the repressive apartheid and anti-labor laws of the South African government. So far the strikes have won pay increases of up to 25%. In a move to reduce the disruption and conflict caused by the strikes the all-white South African parliament has introduced legislation that would legalize strikes for African workers for the first time since 1942. This change in government policy has come at a time when the no-strike laws have been continuously defied, but the right to organize trade unions is still denied. It is expected that these laws will be the next to be changed.

Puerto Rico: Workers Movement Shows Militancy

More than 12,000 people rallied May 1 in San Juan, Puerto Rico to celebrate the International Workers' Day. In another development the United Workers' Movement of Puerto Rico has called for an island-wide conference to protest inflation, poor health services, and inadequate housing and public transportation. Plans for a one-day general strike protesting police brutality against workers were discussed. In public announcements, support was extended to workers on strike against the U.S.-owned International Fiber plant, where the rank-and-file have rejected a contract agreed to by the international union.

Back copies of this bulletin are available. Write and ask us for them. We are also interested in hearing any comments or suggestions you have about what you have read.

CINCINNATI WORKERS UNITY LEAGUE P.O. BOX 19252 CINTI., OHIO 45219

RICH MAN'S WAR, POOR MAN'S FIGHT

This newsletter is written and distributed monthly by members and friends of the CINCINNATI WORKERS' UNITY LEAGUE. The newsletter has this basic point of view: the domestic and foreign policies of the U.S. government are policies of U.S. Imperialism. In Vietnam, the Phillipines, Latin America and elsewhere, imperialism means the robbery of another country's resources, slave-labor working conditions, and a vicious fight against a people's right to determine their own lives and government. In this country imperialism means control of working people's lives by the owners of big corporations and creation of the problems we face—racial discrimination, high taxes, shrinking political freedom, economic hardship, and (not the least of these problems) having to fight the wars started by these corporate owners. Who does imperialism benefit? Only the international multi-billionaires who reap their profits and extend their power and profit-making businesses all over the world; this class of people is the common enemy of American working people, the Vietnamese people, and people the world over. American working people have been fighting the effects of imperialism at home every day—in strikes and sit-ins, on the shop floors, in demonstrations and many other ways. When we get organized and join as a united force in the international fight to end U.S. imperialism, we will bring imperialism to its knees.

What is the CINCINNATI WORKERS' UNITY LEAGUE?

CINCINNATI WORKERS' UNITY LEAGUE is an organization of working men and women. We support:

- the right for everyone to have a job—full employment for everyone able to work and adequate income for those unable to work
- an end to all forms of racial discrimination against Black people and other national minorities—full equality for all people
- the right for working people to organize unions, rank & file caucuses, and any other organizations in their own interest without harassment or interference
- full equality for women—equal pay for equal work
- an end to the wars in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and to all U.S. intervention in other countries
- an end to the growing political repression.

None of these demands can be fully realized under our present economic system. As it is now, a handful of monopolists have a dictatorship over us. They control the job supply, wages, prices, the schools, the government and the military—they are very well organized. These monopoly capitalists base their policies and decisions on one thing—PROFIT. This profit is what they have stolen from us—it is the labor of working people that produces their wealth for them. We want to see the creation instead of an economic system geared to producing what we all need, like housing, food and medical services for everyone—not just for a handful. Working people make the country run, so we should run the country instead of the paid-off "representatives" we now have! This kind of economic system is called Socialism. In order to build a socialist society we are going to have to be as well organized and powerful as the monopoly capitalists are, and we are going to have to fight them and beat them to get back what they've taken from us.

Send me RMW/PMF for one year. Enclosed is \$1.00 in cash or stamps.	Other plants where you think RMW/PMF should be distributed:	SUBSCRIBE!
Name.	(1).	
Street.	(2).	
City and State. Zip.		

CINCINNATI WORKERS' UNITY LEAGUE
Box 19252, Cincinnati Ohio 45219

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL PROPOSALS FOR ST. LOUIS NSCM, 23-27 aug 73

1. That the National Office cannot veto any elected or appointed coordinator or staff member to the National office. The national office collective may appoint staff people which subsequently must be confirmed by the national steering committee.
2. That the portion of the proxy proposal from Placitas NSCM that says "on specific issues, unless otherwise specified" was ambiguous and should be changed to read "on specific issues as authorized in the proxy". Also that the statement that "there will be no blanket proxies" be inserted as a sentence just after "authorized in the proxy" and just prior to "these Proxies."
3. Amend the Placitas NSCM minutes concerning officers to read "coordinators." Also that coordinator liason to regions be amended to "with the knowledge of the regional coordinator."
4. Straw votes must be 5 votes per region passed thru regional coordinators or regional officers. A national coordinator must take responsibility for taking the vote and should state simply the source (i.e. the individual and position in the organization of the person making the request) and reason for vote. National officers should not try and influence vote and it should be published and disseminated to all regions upon completion of the tally.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL STEERING
COMMITTEE 23 AUG 73

11/8/94 SP/BJM/VA

100 - 449092 - 3274

DISCHARGE UPGRADING

The United States, in order to maintain its economic and political control over many countries and to maintain control at home, has to maintain large and disciplined armed forces. However, the people who join the Armed Forces are mostly poor and join because they hope that the Military can be the way to skills or employment. When the draft is in operation, it is mostly poor people who are drafted. They have no real reason to be there. This means that the military must have some means of controlling dissent and no deviations can be allowed.

Punishment of dissent and deviation can be done through court-martial or an administrative discharge. Administrative Discharges are easier for the military since there is no need of proving anything. Military regulations provide that a person facing a court-martial can apply for an undesirable discharge instead. Many people have been coerced into this by the threat of a long jail term and a bad conduct or dishonorable discharge.

It's bad enough that 93% of the people who apply for their VA benefits with a bad discharge gets turned down, but employers, to make it worse, view bad discharges in a bad light. This means that these veterans often cannot get a job in their field and many times cannot get a job at all. This discrimination may be almost insurmountable if the person is black or gay.

We feel that there should be one type of discharge for everybody, no matter what they do. If a person commits a crime, they should be punished by a court of law, not by a piece of paper that will

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punish them the rest of their life. Imprisoning someone and also giving them a bad discharge puts them in double jeopardy.

Meanwhile people with bad discharges are in trouble, and we would like to help them get their discharges upgraded. There is a discharge Review Board in Washington D.C. which takes appeals. Although currently only 1 in 7 discharges get upgraded, and most of the people who do are white, straight, married, middle class guys with jobs - it's worth a try. If the appeal gets turned down, then we'll take it to Federal court. It is a long process. Meanwhile, we are working on organizing to get everybody's discharge changed to a single type discharge. Every case along the way helps us towards achieving that end.

Most people get bad discharges, get them for things that only hurts the military. They get them for consciously or unconsciously resisting the Military by going AWOL, taking drugs or disobeying orders. Being gay is also a way of getting a bad discharge as homosexuality represents a threat to the officers and NCOs who often are afraid of their own sexuality. And a very high % of all bad discharges are given to blacks which shows the extent of racism in the military.

If you are interested in getting your discharge upgraded, know someone who has one or would like to work with us, we are located at 4919 Telegraph, Oakland - Phone 558-7806, 3077 24th st. SF - Phone 285-3100, and 2588 Mission st. SF - phone 826-5638.

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CAMPAIGN FOR AMNESTY

The Campaign for Amnesty has opened its offices in San Francisco as part of a nation-wide movement to have America confront what the Vietnam War meant. About one million people were or can be punished for resisting that war.

Campaign for Amnesty is composed of representatives of Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization, the Discharge Upgrading Project, the Pacific Counseling Service, and the Military Law Office of the National Lawyers Guild. The Campaign for Amnesty is formally related to the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty, which includes American exile groups from Canada, grass-roots Amnesty groups across the United States, the National Council of Churches, the American Civil Liberties Union, Clergy and Laity Concerned, and Women Strike for Peace.

Campaign for Amnesty calls for universal and unconditional amnesty for: (1) those who have not registered for the draft or who have refused induction, (2) military resisters who are still under the jurisdiction of the military, (3) veterans with less-than-honorable discharges, and (4) civilian resisters.

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The basic principle of the Campaign is that individuals should not have to pay a price for refusing to participate in a illegal and immoral war, a war which violated both constitutional principles and the moral pronouncements set forth by the United States at the Nuremberg Trials after World War II. The Campaign, therefore, rejects any alternative requirement as a condition of amnesty.

The United States government should grant universal and unconditional amnesty to its own exiles, veterans, fugitives and imprisoned--those whom the government forced to choose between being killed or wounded, killing or wounding others, resisting those alternatives by destroying their own lives, or living in a society which imposes life-long penalties upon them.

Campaign For Amnesty is currently working with three major projects: the Discharge Upgrading Project; the People's Amnesty Campaign; and the High School Anti-Recruitment Program.

DISCHARGE UPGRADING PROJECT

Campaign For Amnesty and the DUP are working on the problems caused by less-than-honorable discharges (LTHD's), and is working to gain support from Bay Area communities for its efforts to change such discharges. 560,000 Vietnam-era veterans received LTHD's from the service, and perhaps as many as 20,000 live in the Bay Area. The effects of these "bad discharges" are loss of V.A. educational and medical benefits and State of California employment benefits, and the loss of many employment opportunities.

LTHD's are given to veterans involved in political activities, homosexual relationships, or for drug use. Political dissent and racial awareness are seen as threats to military order and discipline. Homosexuals are seen as threats to the military's macho conception of male-female roles. Addiction to heroin, and drug use in general, is treated as criminal activity, and users are branded as criminals for life.

Most of these discharges were determined by an administrative discharge board. No court-martial or legal proceeding of any type took place, and no constitutional rights were granted. Because of threats of military prison, veterans frequently waived their right to make a personal statement at the administrative hearing.

The Discharge Upgrading Project has three Bay Area offices where veterans can receive counselling about upgrading: 3077 24th St., S.F. (285-3100);

Demilitarized Zone - 1600 Holloway - S.F. State, Bungalow 45 (586-2444);
Vietnam Veterans Against The War/Winter Soldier Organization - 4919
Telegraph Ave, Oakland (658-7806).

PEOPLE'S AMNESTY CAMPAIGN

The People's Amnesty Campaign is a grass-roots organizing effort to build the public support required to force Congress to act. The campaign will energize discussion about amnesty as well as develop concrete actions that individuals can take to declare their support of amnesty.

Individuals will be able to declare amnesty by signing a People's Amnesty Treaty. Petitions will be circulated on street corners as well as in schools and churches. Initiative movements will bring the issue to local ballots, and signed petitions will be sent to newspapers and elected officials. Finally, each family, individual, or group supporting amnesty will be asked to post a sign stating: "Universal, Unconditional Amnesty Granted Here."

Groups that declare amnesty can begin to implement it on the local level. Employers can stop discriminating against veterans with less-than-honorable discharges. Unions can work to end that discrimination. Church groups can develop educational programs about amnesty. Schools can participate by putting on special classes or lectures on amnesty. Each group will be encouraged to define its own commitment to amnesty.

HIGH SCHOOL ANTI-RECRUITMENT PROGRAM

The Campaign For Amnesty is also working with Ecumenical Peace Institute and the American Friends Service Committee to remove the JR. ROTC from Bay Area high schools and prevent the need for future amnesty programs. The development of a professional military to fight the wars a drafted military would not fight has resulted in increased recruitment of high school students. In fact, high school women are being especially recruited in increased numbers to entice more male recruits and to replace the drafted men leaving the service.

The High School Anti-Recruitment Program plans to set up counter-recruitment projects and classes refuting the military's false representations. Currently, the military is running a slick advertising campaign making illusory promises of training, education, and independence (DON'T JUST SIT THERE, JOIN THE NAVY--I LEARNED MY TRADE IN THE ARMY). Studies show that people with the least training in skills applicable for civilian

employment are those who are most prone to join the service for economic reasons. But, in fact, eighty percent of military jobs are in areas which account for only ten percent of civilian jobs; skills learned in the service may well be useless to the veteran (Harold Wool, former Ass't Secretary of Defense for Manpower, The Military Specialist).

The Campaign For Amnesty in San Francisco has just begun. We need your help to accomplish our goal -- universal and unconditional amnesty for all war resisters. The war did not end with the signing of a paper, and the scars of war will not leave our people with the coming of peace. Our struggle continues until it is no longer possible for the U.S. to wage a war of aggression against another people.

_____ I would like more information on CamAm programs.

_____ I would like more information about amnesty.

_____ I would like to contribute to CamAm (make checks payable to Campaign For Amnesty).

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____

Return Address:
Campaign For Amnesty
2588 Mission Street, Rm. 216
San Francisco, Ca. 94110
(415) 826-5638

THE VETERAN

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Spring 73

On Feb. 23, students at the City College of San Francisco, led by the City College Veterans Organization, ousted the Marine Corps recruiters from campus.

The Vets locked arms around the Marine recruiters and one of them read a prepared statement, saying that their presence was an "insult" to the 4000 veterans on campus and that "this demonstration should serve as a warning to all other military recruiters."

He went on to say that the City College Vets "will not tolerate" any such efforts in the future.

Many members from La Raza Unida, Black Students Union, Filipino Coalition, Arab Students Organization and Chinese Cultural Club participated in the Vets-initiated action.

After 15 minutes of being surrounded, the recruiters were led to a little room by panicky administrators. The crowd then filed into the Student Council chambers and this body passed a resolution to bar all U.S. military recruiters from ever entering the campus for recruitment purposes. The recruiters were then told to leave by the Student Body President. They left without further word.

The College President has since overturned the Student Council decision. He cited free speech and pressure by the Federal Government to cut off federal aid to the college as his reasons. The Student Council, Vets, other student organizations and many students have vowed to stage massive demonstrations against recruiters if they ever appear on campus again.

City College Students Oust Marine Recruiters



VETS AND OTHER STUDENTS SURROUND MARINE RECRUITERS

USMC THEN AND NOW



"There isn't a trick in the racketeering bag that the military gang is blind to. It has its 'finger men' (to point our enemies), its 'muscle men' (to destroy enemies), its 'brain guys' (to plan war preparations), and a 'Big Boss' (supernaturalistic capitalism)."

"It may seem odd for me, a military man, to adopt such a comparison. Truthfulness compels me to do so. I spent 33 years and 4 months in active military service as a member of our country's most agile military force—the Marine Corps. I served in all commissioned ranks from a Second Lieutenant to Major-General. And during that period I spent most of my time being a high-class muscle man for

Big Business, for Wall Street and for the bankers. In short, I was a racketeer, a gangster for capitalism.

"I suspected I was just a part of a racket at the time. Now I am sure of it. Like all members of the military profession I never had an original thought until I left the service. My mental faculties remained in suspended animation while I obeyed the orders of the higher-ups. This is typical with everyone in the military service.

"Thus I helped make Mexico and especially Tampico safe for American oil interests in 1914. I helped make Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the National City Bank boys to collect revenues in. I helped in the raping of half a dozen Central American republics for the benefit of Wall Street. The

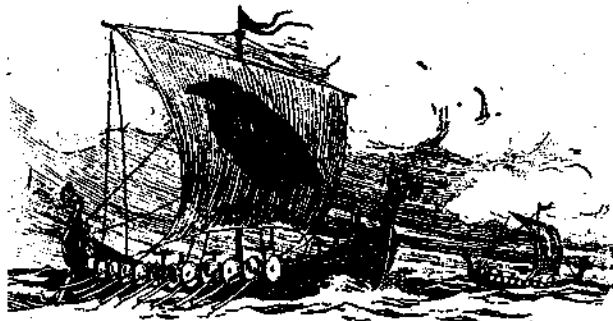
record of racketeering is long. I helped purify Nicaragua for the international banking house of Brown Brothers in 1909-12. I brought light to the Dominican Republic for American sugar interests in 1916. In China in 1927 I helped see to it that Standard Oil went its way unmolested.

"During those years, I had, as the boys in the back room would say, a swell racket. I was rewarded with honors, medals and promotion. Looking back on it, I feel that I might have given Al Capone a few hints. The best he could do was to operate his racket in three city districts. I operated on three continents.

—Major Gen. Smedley D. Butler
USMC Ret.
From an article in

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CCSF Vets benefit



The City College Organization is planning the profits to raise money for the programs they have established for Vets at City College. The benefits are being planned by SHIP PRODUCTION and sound will be provided by ALICE'S RESTAURANT from Santa Cruz. The benefits will take place at the Palace of Fine Arts (Marin and Lyon Sts.) on Fri. May 11, 8 p.m. - 1 a.m.; Sat. May 12, 12 noon - 4:30 p.m., and Sat. 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. The price will be \$2.50 for the evening shows and \$2.00 for the afternoon show.

Groups confirmed for Friday night are:

OSCEOLA
SPARKY
TUMBLING TUNDR

Groups confirmed for Saturday afternoon are:

CHRISS WILLIAMSON
BERKELEY CIRCUS
STATON BROTHERS
PITCHEL PLAYERS (theatre)
Groups confirmed for Saturday night are:

ONE
PAMELA POLAND
FITZ MASON
ROWAN BROTHERS
CAT MOTHER AND PEARL have been approached for Fri. and Sat. night performances. Also attempts are being made at getting a good Latin band, such as MALO.

Please come and support us and enjoy yourselves

Back in December of 1972 the police attacked a dance at Centro Social Obrero in San Francisco's Mission district. The police unannounced barged into the dance and proceeded to club men and women sitting and standing in the dance hall. Out of this police riot, six people were arrested. Three of these people were brutally beaten at the station. Many, many people required medical attention. One young woman required 20 stitches on top of her head.

Three brothers are still facing very serious charges. These range from assaulting a police officer with a deadly weapon to resisting arrest. During the preliminary hearing the police witnesses all lied a different tune in court. The community support has been really good. In the beginning of March a benefit dance netted over a \$1000. A defense committee has been established around the three. This defense committee is part of the Mission Coalition Organization (MCO) Police Committee.

The defense committee is also working on the case of a young Vietnam Veteran who is charged with assaulting a police officer, but is also charged with inciting to riot, as well as resisting arrest. This case stems from a similar incident as the Mission 3. Police attacked young people at a dance at St. Kevin's Church up on Cortland St. in San Francisco's Excelsior District. This brother is also innocent.

The Police Committee is documenting other incidents of police brutality and developing an overall program to deal with the police in our community. The defense understands that the role of the police is to keep poor, working and especially Third World people in line. The police don't attack anyone in Pacific Heights, where the rich live, but they constantly hassle people down on 24th St. in the Mission, where mostly Raza people live and hang out.

The people in the Mission are faced with high unemployment, bad housing conditions, lots of drugs, a bad education system and bad medical care. These conditions also prevail in communities, such as Hunters Point, Chinatown and the Fillmore. There are many such communities in this country. These are conditions which breed resistance, rebellions and eventually revolution. This is why the police (the domestic army) comes down so hard on the members of oppressed communities.

So, the Mission 3 as the brothers are referred to, are fighting back to expose the role of the police, the conditions in oppressed communities and of course to prove their innocence.

FREE THE MISSION THREE

FREE THE MISSION THREE



SUPPORT DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE HALL OF (IN)JUSTICE FOR MISSION THREE

BARRACKS TO BREADLINES

While POW's who are mainly officers get all kinds of contracts for high paying jobs upon their return, the average Vet has real problems even finding a low paying job. Vets face a higher unemployment rate than the rest of the U.S. population and if you happen to be a Third World Vet the situation is even worse. Figures of 15 percent to 25 percent unemployment for Vets have been mentioned. Many of us have to move to welfare rolls, but a lot of us have found out how difficult it is for able-bodied males to qualify for welfare.

Many Vets, due to the fact that they have bad discharges, are further handicapped on the job market. These Vets many times have to falsify information about themselves to get a job. Vets with bad discharges along with other Vets make up as much as 50 percent of the prison population in the

What we need is to develop a rigorous program of fighting for jobs and training programs. We must never take no for an answer from any employer. At the same time we don't want to be used as scabs or generally pit ourselves against other workers fighting for employment.

We need to demand from the government longer and higher unemployment compensation for those Vets that are now without employment. This is a struggle being waged by other unemployed workers as well. We further need to build pressure against large private employers as well as the government to hire us. For this we need to build a movement among unemployed Vets.

We must also remember how our fight for jobs must be directly tied to the fight against runaway shops. One of the biggest reasons for us being

moving their plants to foreign countries, such as South Korea, Philippines, South Vietnam, Taiwan, etc. The main reason for the war in Indochina is to make that area safe for U.S. corporations. These corporations not only want to extract natural resources, find new consumer markets, but also want cheap labor. In these countries people live under virtual dictatorships. Strikes and unions in general are outlawed. The U.S. spends a lot of money to build up the local puppet army and thus keeps the local population in line. South Vietnam's military is now the third largest in the world. Thus workers in South Korea, and India, for example, can be paid 6 cents an hour, instead of the wages that working people have fought and died for on picket lines in this country.

These are some of the things that we must keep in mind as we build the fight

SF STATE VETS AT WOUNDED KNEE

Armored Personnel Carriers blocking the road, men in green fatigues holding M-16's, burned out fields—the place is Wounded Knee, site of the 1890 massacre.

Roadblocks, manned by federal agents, control access into the forty-two acres held by the American Indian Movement. The armed confrontation between AIM members and the Justice Department began last Feb. 27.

The demands were simple:

—First, they wanted Congress to investigate the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

—Second, they wanted BIA officials, who controlled the Pine Ridge reservation, to be removed. Wounded Knee is a part of the Pine Ridge reservation.

—Third, they demanded the removal of tribal president Richard Wilson. Leaders of the takeover claim that Wilson has misused tribal funds and that he has failed to abide by tribal law. He was also appointed by the BIA and is only 1/4 Sioux.

Fourth, they wanted the treaties, especially the treaty of 1868, to be examined by Senate subcommittees for violations.

The plight of Indian people is typical of Third World minorities in America. Indian infant mortality after the first month of life is three times the national average. The average life span of Indian people is 44 years, nearly one-third short of the national average of 64 years. The Indian's yearly income average, \$1500, is half the national poverty level.

At the Pine Ridge reservation federal agents are equipped with M-16's, M-1's, and 50-caliber and M60 machineguns. The AIM members carry 22's, revolvers, and a couple of AK's. A few warriors have high-powered rifles.

During firefights, federal agents have continuously hit buildings which house women and children. Many of the buildings that were hit sit half a mile from the nearest bunker.

Contrary to federal reports, the firing is generally started by federal agents. Nightly, the 'underground railroad' brings supplies through federal lines. If a movement is spotted by federal men, they immediately open up with gunfire.

The Justice Department claims that AIM security guards have fired three or four thousand rounds during certain firefights. Many of the Indian guard only have two or three clips of ammunition per man.

Vietnam veterans, Indian and non-Indian, have assisted in maintaining perimeter lines within Wounded Knee. Demolition teams have constructed gasoline-styrofoam bombs, Molotov cocktails, and hand-made grenades. Veterans have also supervised bunker construction.

One veteran, who lost his legs in Vietnam, stood watch on the perimeter every night. Other veterans who were 'disabled' in Vietnam also took part in patrols.

ARMED INDIANS AT WOUNDED KNEE

Though the outcome of Wounded Knee is still uncertain, the demands of the Indian people have been brought to the attention of (white) America. Their plight can no longer be ignored. When 'Wounded Knee II' is over, and if no changes are made, the Justice Department can anticipate many more confrontations.

On Saturday, March 31, 130 Robeson County Indians were arrested in Smithfield, N.C. Those who were arrested are from the Tuscarora tribe. The BIA has refused to recognize the group as part of the tribe, making them ineligible for federal funds.

The Indian people were charged with protesting without a permit after a nonviolent confrontation with law officers. Those who were arrested asked that their own schools be re-established. The BIA merged the Tuscarora schools with the public system under civil rights court decisions.

At Wounded Knee, the struggle of Indian people continue. Negotiations have reached a stalemate. AIM leaders will not disarm until a successful pact has been signed. Federal officials will not negotiate until the AIM members lay down their arms.

Russell Means, AIM leader in Washington, D.C., said that negotiations could "drag on" until the Indian people receive a signed agreement from the Nixon administration dealing with Indian demands.

The near-siege of Wounded Knee continues. Means said that the government had not met an earlier agreement allowing food and medicine to enter the village.

On the wall of a building at Wounded Knee, a poster reads, "Everyone has to die sometime, let us all die here together at Wounded Knee."

BOYCOTT FARAH SLACKS !

Most Vets live in the cities and every year there are fewer and fewer jobs. Reason: the big corporations have been closing down here and "running away" to the Southwest—and to other countries—where wages and the standard of living are lower. They take their jobs with them when they go and unless this trend is reversed, the situation is bound to worsen.

The Farah strike is part of a national rank-and-file labor effort, to hold the line against the runaway shop. Three thousand Chicano workers are fighting the low wages paid by the Farah Manufacturing Company. Winning their right to unionize is going to force Willie Farah to cough up more wages, better working conditions and a decent pension plan. A better life for the Farah workers means more jobs for everyone, because it helps slow down the runaway trend. Companies won't move if workers everywhere are organized to demand the same human rights.

The double oppression of women and Third World workers has helped focus national attention on conditions in the Southwest. The Boycott against Farah pants is already costing Willie millions and the Farah workers are daily gaining new support. They (and we) are winning. Join the Boycott—Support the just demands of the Chicano people.



For more information about the CCSF Farah Support Committee, contact Dave or Ellen at the Free Critic office in B-5, the Experimental College.

Panama Fights U.S. Domination

Panama has demanded the return of the Canal Zone—an area wrenched out of the heart of that country more than 70 years ago by the U.S. Panama's demand has won the overwhelming support of virtually the entire UN Security Council, which met in Panama March 15-21. The U.S. representative vetoed the resolution in the face of world-wide opposition. The Panama Canal is vital to the U.S. in its world-wide exploitation schemes. However, resistance is growing. The President of Panama recently declared that Panama would never be "another star in the flag of the United States." He was forced to take this position due to the increasing militancy of the Panamanian people.

The action taken by Panama is an indication of what's in store for imperialism on a world-wide scale. All over the world, countries are fighting for their independence from the two superpowers, the U.S. and USSR. In Vietnam the U.S. suffered a major defeat. In Cambodia the people's liberation forces are headed for victory. In Laos the picture is deteriorating daily for the U.S. In the Philippines the forces of liberation are beginning a long struggle aimed at kicking out the U.S. and smashing the Marcos dictatorship. Throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America people are uniting and supporting each other in their struggles against foreign domination.

U.S. VIOLATES PEACE AGREEMENTS

On January 27, the U.S. government was forced to acknowledge its defeat in Vietnam by signing the Paris Agreements. Despite Nixon's attempt to cover the U.S. defeat by saying that he achieved "peace with honor," the victory of the Vietnamese people cannot be denied.

The Peace Agreements are a victory for the Vietnamese because it reaffirms the principle that Vietnam is one country and that it is to be re-united. The U.S. government, from the beginning of its intervention in Vietnam, has attempted to permanently divide Vietnam into North and South with its loyal Saigon puppets sovereign over all of South Vietnam. By signing the Agreements, the U.S. has been forced to acknowledge: 1) that "the military demarcation line between the two zones at the 17th Parallel is only provisional and not a political or territorial boundary," 2) that Thieu's Saigon government is not the sole, legal government in the South but that there are "two South Vietnamese parties" (the Provisional Revolutionary Government and Thieu's), and that a single government for all of South Vietnam will come after general elections.

However, as Veterans of the most barbarous and unpopular war in U.S. history, we would be naive to believe that the U.S. government will necessarily abide by the peace agreements just because it signed them. The history of U.S. aggression in Indochina is a record of lying and deceit by four successive administrations. For example, the Pentagon Papers show that after the Geneva Accords were signed in 1954, ending the First Indochina War, it was the U.S. administration with Richard Nixon as Vice-President that prevented their implementation and sabotaged the elections scheduled for 1956.

Already Nixon has violated the spirit of the Agreements by claiming the Saigon regime is the only legal South Vietnamese government. Thieu also asserted that the Agreements identify his government as the "one legal government" in the South (PRG and Thieu) with two zones of control.

The Paris Agreements state: "Foreign countries shall not impose any political tendency or personality on the South Vietnamese people" (Chapter IV, Article 9c). However, Washington has openly served notice that it intends to continue to impose the "political tendency" and "leading personalities" of the Saigon military dictatorship on the people of South Vietnam.

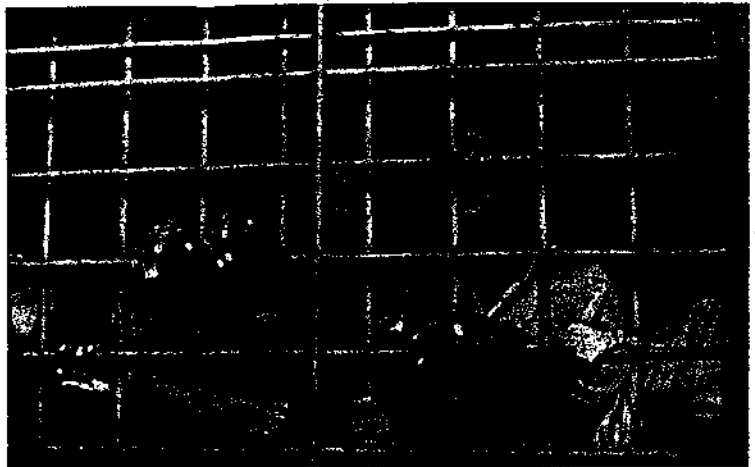
The Saigon regime, a virtual creation of the U.S., has no popular support and can only maintain itself in power through massive U.S. assistance. It seems clear, despite the signing of the Agreements, that the U.S. government has not abandoned the Thieu dictatorship and has not abandoned their designs to maintain South Vietnam as their client state. Consider the following actions by the Nixon administration: 3) U.S. maintains the right to provide "civilian technicians serving in certain of the military branches" (Kissinger press conference, Jan. 24). It's a mistake to think that the U.S. has ended its military role in Vietnam. The jobs previously performed by U.S. military advisors and technicians are being turned over to more than 20,000 "civilians." They are simply changing from military fatigues to sports shirts! Many will remain on the Pentagon payroll but most will be recruited from the armed forces but will be employed by corporations such as I.T.T., Sperry-Rand, Northrup, and Lear-Siegler.

2) The U.S. continues to pour into South Vietnam tens of thousands of tons of weapons and ammunition in order to prop up the Thieu dictatorship. The Saigon Air Force is now the third largest in the world. Thieu's Police Force, created and trained by the U.S., is one of the largest and most repressive anywhere. In direct violation of the Agreements, which guarantee "democratic liberties," this U.S.-supported police force continues to round up tens of thousands of civilians who are thrown into Thieu's notorious prisons. These prisons now hold over 200,000 political prisoners. Most are tortured and many are executed without trial.

3) The U.S. continues to maintain huge air and naval forces offshore. There are presently five carriers off the shores of Vietnam, two more than at the height of the war in 1968. The U.S. 7th Air Force, whose command center covers all of Southeast Asia, has been moved from South Vietnam to Nakhom Phenom in Thailand. There are now close to 50,000 U.S. troops in Thailand stationed primarily at eight air bases. At the height of the air war, over 80 percent of the bombing was conducted from these bases in Thailand. They are still being used to devastate huge areas of Cambodia.

Nixon has recently hinted that he may resume bombing of Vietnam alleging that North Vietnam is "infiltrating" troops and men into South Vietnam. Similar charges in the past, like the Gulf of Tonkin incident, have been used as pretexts for U.S. escalation.

We, as Veterans, should by now be very familiar with such government tactics. Many of us who went to Vietnam believed the U.S. government when it claimed that we were fighting to protect "democracy" in South Vietnam. We found this to be a lie. We fought only to keep in power the U.S. puppet Thieu, a corrupt dictator who is hated by the Vietnamese people. Over 50,000 GI's died for this unjust "cause" and millions of Vietnamese were killed, maimed, or made homeless. Nixon may continue the slaughter and devastation. It all depends on how we, the American people, react to his moves. As Veterans of this war we must continue to educate the American people to Nixon's schemes and continue to pressure him to abide by the Peace Agreements.



THESE ARE JUST A FEW OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE STILL AFFECTED BY THE U.S. AND ITS PUPPETS



SF VVAW

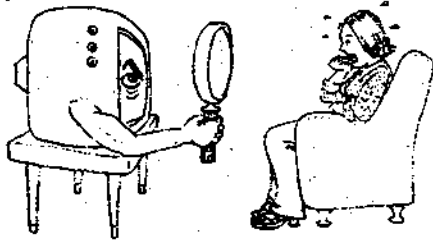
The San Francisco chapter of VVAW is busier than it's ever been. First of all, there is a brand new office at 693 Mission St., 7th floor. The phone there is 957-9039. Many of our projects have their offices up there now. Still in use is the room at 1380 Howard St., in Project One. A new store front is being planned for Military Counseling, Discharge Upgrading counseling and other referral services in the Mission District in cooperation with Vets from the Mission Community.

Twice Born Men, another one of our projects, is seeking funding to help counsel returning Vets suffering from the Post-Vietnam Syndrome. Ourselves, a group of women, are working on providing counseling for women Vets and women dependents of Vets.

Military and VA counseling is being provided. A new program of working for General Amnesty for all those who have refused military duty is making consistent headway. We're also working on a Videotape project. We're starting to relate more to community Vets and their problems. We invite all interested Vets and non-Vets to contact us and get involved.



1974 or 1984 ?



AND NOW, A PREVIEW OF THINGS TO COME!

The fact that we are living in an electronic age should not be news to anyone today, especially those living in cities. But the new ways that electronic technology is being utilized should concern us all.

Electronic eyes open supermarket doors for the consumer while the electronic eye of a camera inside watches him as he moves about. Smile, you're on closed-circuit television. Why? Maybe if food prices weren't skyrocketing as they are, so-called crimes of shoplifting wouldn't be as prevalent and in turn, television cameras unnecessary. How incorrect is it to say that supermarket-monopolies such as Safeway and Mayfair, and their controlling interests, are in fact acting criminally by charging prices which have gotten way out of proportion and are forecasted to rise even higher? When is the government going to set a ceiling on profits as they have done on wages across the country?

In the fall semester of '72 there appeared a new addition to the library at City College of San Francisco. During the summer vacation, an electronic sensing device had been installed complete with metal rails and turnstiles for strict regulation of traffic in and out of the library. Its designated purpose is to detect any student, faculty member, or anyone using the library, who knowingly or otherwise might happen to leave with an unauthorized book. In such a case, a sensor is tripped, a bell sounds and the turnstile locks in position while the unsuspecting "holder" is busted. This creation is known as the "Book Security System."

The city of San Francisco recently installed a closed-circuit television camera high atop of a pole downtown at the intersection of Fifth and Mission Sts. According to city officials, the purpose of this camera is to test its possibilities for controlling traffic during heavy commute hours. If successful, the city is planning on installing them at strategic traffic points around the city. This type of camera is operated by remote control at police headquarters. Some of its

features include a zoom lens for close-up operations and an audio system for listening. What it amounts to is an efficient and co-ordinated system of surveillance of the streets and anyplace the camera may care to look. Is big brother watching?

Incidentally, the same electronics company that installed the equipment at Fifth and Mission, operates and installs Cable-Vision, an increasing phenomena in the Bay Area. By hooking up to a special cable, television viewers at home increase their reception to include two or three times the number of channels normally available. Cable-Vision supporters say that with the use of their unit, subscribers may in the future receive their mail, telegrams, newspapers, etc., thru this service. This could eventually become nationwide. Also you will be able to have a direct link with police and fire stations. What they don't tell you is that they will be able to monitor your home or another place equipped with such a device, whether or not it is turned on.

Most banks and savings & loan companies have used cameras and closed-circuit television for years, and now other business operations are following suit. Even taco stands and ice-cream parlors utilize such devices. Thus we have a continuing trend for more and more cameras. The argument is that these devices are in the public good because they are a deterrent to crime. What they don't tell you is that through the use of these security systems, total social control (control of the masses) will be in the hands of the operators. If this is really the most affluent nation in the world today, why is it necessary to have an ever-increasing amount of security systems? Could it be that unequal wealth distribution is really at fault and some means for controlling the masses is becoming necessary for continuation of the "status quo," which is the rich get richer while the poor get the shaft.

FREE OUR SISTERS

Women make up over half of the world's population, yet they hold very little power anywhere with the exception of the socialist countries. In this country, women, especially Third World women, are the last to be hired and the first to be fired. Their wages are much lower than those of men. This is one way the system is trying to keep the people divided. For example, in 1968 for every \$100 the average white working-man made, the average Black working man made \$68.60, the white working-woman \$58.20, and the black working-woman \$45. In the home women are expected to do all the housework, regardless of whether they have a full-time job or not.

Our task as men is to support the women in their struggles. This of course would also mean certain responsibilities on our part. Such as helping out with stuff around the house. Learning how to cook, washing dishes, changing diapers, etc. Also it means encouraging the women in our lives in educational endeavors, or when they get involved in political activity. In other words, brothers have to begin to carry their full share.

We have to learn to respect women as human beings, who are capable of doing whatever men can do. Exception has to be made at this time to physical strength. This is also another form of oppression for women. Men and women are at a very early age channeled into roles that they keep up for the rest of their lives. Boys climb trees, are outside in the streets running around and in general grow physically strong. In the meantime the young girls play with dolls, help mother in the

kitchen and do not develop much physical strength. These kind of factors lead to independence for men and dependence for women.

Women are not supposed to think. You notice when a bunch of brothers are hanging around and rapping it's very difficult for a sister to get a word in edgewise. If she is able to say something, no one usually takes it very seriously.

Generally we only see sisters as someone to lay. This is reflected when brothers shoot the shit about their latest adventures or fantasies involving women. We talk about how fine she looks, but never about how strong she is for taking care of a baby by herself after one of our brothers just left her with it.

Rarely do we comment on the courage it takes for our sisters to walk in streets, where they are open targets for any men who so desire. How many of our sisters get raped in our streets and what are we doing about it? Our attitude is often one of silent support for the rapist.

So, even though the system we live under is the main culprit for the oppression of women, we also have a responsibility to our sisters. We must try to understand what the sisters are going through. How women also would like to feel independent the way men do, but all the cards are stacked against them. We have to rally to their cause, which is the full emancipation of women. Our personal relationships with women will take a great leap if we start to consider some of these things. The Veteran will carry more on the struggle of women in future issues.



WOMEN WORKERS LED MILITANT PICKET LINES AT THE EMPORIUM STRIKE LAST SUMMER.



Firing of Black Teacher Sparks City College Strike

Students at City College of San Francisco, led by the Black Students Union and Student Council, have been in an uproar over the firing of black psychology teacher Jo Ann Handler.

This firing has evolved into a much larger issue. The question of student control over firing and hiring of all college faculty.

Ms. Handler was fired despite 200 letters praising her as a very qualified and well-like instructor. These letters came mainly from students, but also from other people in the psychology field and teachers at the college. Two hostile letters were used as the basis for firing her. Other reasons given were tardiness, not doing a professional job, failure to relate to her peers (other teachers) and absenteeism. She was also charged with being emotionally unstable.

It seems that the main reason she was fired was her "confrontational" attitude. She spoke out strongly about racism at the college. Also she taught in a rather unorthodox way. She wanted student participation in her classes. She used to ask students point blank how they felt about a certain thing. Then the class as a whole would discuss the response.

After Ms. Handler was presented with the "evidence" against her, she was told that the evaluation committee would listen to both positive and negative comments about her at a special meeting. The 15 or 16 students that were allowed in to this meeting all presented favorable opinions of Ms. Handler's teaching. The committee still decided to fire her. The President of the College, Harry Buttner, immediately approved the firing.

The City College Veterans Organization (SF) was formed in February of 1972. The opening sentence of its constitution states: "We are CCSF Veterans who have decided to unite for our mutual benefit." So the organization was formed to deal mainly with the problems we faced as Vets. We also decided to educate ourselves and other students about domestic and international issues. We further decided to work with Veterans and other progressive organizations in the community.

The first semester, the organization had no funding from the Associated Students and had no space of its own. We borrowed things from other organizations and La Raza Unida let us share their bungalow with them. Many of the Veterans in La Raza Unida joined the Vets organization.

In the spring of '72 we showed movies to educate ourselves and others about domestic and international issues. We also participated in anti-war demonstrations, including one on the steps of the Federal Building during Easter vacation, which we sponsored ourselves. We also got a few Vets part-time jobs through a federally funded program called the Veterans Educational Incentive Program (VEIP). The group met fairly regularly about once a week. This first semester not so many Vets know of our existence, but we made some headway through some articles in a progressive student newspaper, the Free Critique.

Towards the end of the semester we approached the Associated Student Council for funds to set up "Serve the Vets" programs for next semester. After much bickering with a very conservative council, we received about \$2800. With this money we set up a bookloan program, a free hot-



Ms. Handler addresses rally

These dictatorial decisions got students so mad that the Student Council called for a one-day strike, demanding student control for firing and hiring of instructors and for rehiring all instructors fired this semester (other instructors were also fired by the college without student say.)

The strike on March 28 was relatively small, but this just shows that the struggle is only beginning. There has been mass leafleting and this must be kept up as the fight to rehire these teachers and for student control goes on. Among the many other issues facing students at City College are financial cutbacks, control over campus police, control of the campus bookstore, and control over curriculum matter.

The most active students at City are developing unity amongst themselves and are learning to work together. This is the task now, uniting the most progressive elements at the school. We must not be disillusioned with not being able to mobilize the entire campus at this time. This is idealistic, because the long hard work for this has not yet been done.

We must spend a lot of time with the students on campus, explaining and persuading them about the justness of these struggles. Today we are weak and the administration and board of governors are strong, but through patience and consistent hard work, the balance of power will turn and we will be strong, invincible and the enemies of the people will be weak and finally defeated.

HISTORY OF THE CCSF VETS ORGANIZATION

In the beginning of fall '72 we were swamped by Vets who had found out about our programs and the Organization grew. About two months into the semester, we were swamped by Vets who hadn't received their first GI Bill checks yet. They were on the verge of dropping out, getting kicked out of their apartments and going hungry. We decided to march up to the college President's office to get immediate financial assistance for these brothers. The next day we got \$4000, which we distributed in parcels of \$50, \$75 and \$100 to vets that were in a pinch. So a Vets loan program was established.

Also in the beginning of the fall semester the first issue of the *Veteran* appeared. The Veterans Administration got very upset about the paper. They threatened to arrest people that were distributing the paper down at the VA Building, but the distributors stood their ground, knowing they had a right to pass out the paper. The VA backed down.

Now in our third semester we are a definite force on campus. We have aligned ourselves with the Progressive Student Alliance which swept the student elections last semester.

When Vets once again were having problems with their checks, we decided to move on the downtown VA itself. After the VA refused to negotiate with "groups," we planned a demonstration against the VA to focus attention on our problems. The VA eventually agreed to meet with a "group" in order to avoid negative publicity. A negotiation team from the organization went down to let them know our feelings. After a lot of time spent by VA officials trying to pass the buck for their incompetence, they promised to speed up the process of getting checks out to people. This remains to be seen as there are still Vets at time of publication of this paper who haven't received their first checks this semester.

This semester we also elected a

coordinating committee for the first time in the organization's history. This was seen as a necessary step forward. The Coordinating Committee is made up of the different committee chairmen: Fund Raising, Serve the Vets Program, Bad Discharge Upgrading, Office staff, Newspaper and Community Veterans.

Our main problem at this time is a lack of funds, so we're hoping to have a big fundraiser sometime in May. People interested in helping with this should contact us at Bungalow 5, City College. We want to expand and continue fighting for the 4000 or so Vets on campus.



CCSF VETS DELEGATION TO THE VA ALONG WITH DEAN OF VETS AND VEIP DIRECTOR

PARTISAN POW-WOW FOR THE PRESS

The POW release is big news. The government's propaganda machine bills them as heroes, while the press extolls their loyalty, perseverance and "courage." Vets are finding this whole charade pretty sickening; why all the hullabaloo over a handful of lifers and officers? Thousands of ordinary G.I.'s went to their deaths in a war that they hated and Nixon's sympathy for them was expressed by an ever-present willingness to send thousands more to the same fate—to mention the millions of Asians killed.

What makes the POWs so "special"? As officers, these men always followed orders. The widespread Anti-War activism of EM's rarely touched them—their "honor" remains intact and their loyalty to The President is not being questioned. Before being shot down, many of the POWs had cheerfully taken off in their jets to rain death and ruin on the Indochinese people. The systematic destruction of Hanoi's residential districts tells a lot about the character of our new heroes.

Anyway, the point of the whole POW spectacle is to de-emphasize the role that Vets and the American people as a whole played in forcing a stop to this genocidal war. Nixon's "Peace With Honor" slogan is a transparent attempt to make the most of a bad situation—he dare not admit that the American people really won by stopping the imperialist adventure. So while the POW's are being given new homes, cars ("3 Fords) and thousands of dollars in "back pay," Vets are facing unemployment, skyrocketing prices and mounting delays from the V.A. over our inadequate benefits.



Divide and Rule

All this is combined with record defense spending and continued slashes in Day Care Centers, welfare, educational programs, etc.

The promises were for a stronger economy, more jobs and less defense spending after the war. The "Peace-time Economy" has so far brought just the opposite—and for a very simple reason. The liberation of the Indochinese people will mean an end to the U.S. domination of S.E. Asia. Nixon's ruling-class buddies are facing a staggering loss, and the only way they can cover the deficit is to redouble exploitation at home.

The budget cuts, speed-ups and unemployment are all designed to this end, but to make it work Nixon must solidify his political position. A vital first step is to discredit the Peace Movement.

At its height, the Anti-War forces united Millions of Americans in militant struggle against U.S. imperialism. Nixon's fear is that these same forces will this time unite against the deteriorating economic conditions at home—a frighteningly real possibility as things tighten up!

The POW's are being used for the specific purpose of wrecking the progressive movement. But in the face of the Dollar Crisis, and mounting international trade pressures, Nixon's grab for the POW straw is doomed to failure. Only a desperate man could hope that so ill-conceived a maneuver would long forestall the growing unit of Veterans, Third World and working people.

east - bay vvaaw

The East Bay Chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the War is located at 4919 Telegraph Avenue in Oakland. Phone 658-7806 on Thursdays at 7:30 p.m. Chapter meetings also take place every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Everyone in the community is welcome.

The East Bay chapter is into quite a few things now; these included the campaign of Bobby Seale and Elaine Brown for Mayor and Councilwoman respectively, voter registration, door-to-door canvassing to find out what's on the voters' minds, and explaining the goals of the two candidates. The chapter sees that many people in the community are involved in this campaign, and feels that it is important to relate to; we see the election of a black mayor as a necessity for Oakland, which has a black majority.

We are also working with other groups on the Anti-TASK campaign in the East Bay. TASK is a federally controlled and funded methadone maintenance program that the Government is trying to set up nationally; however, we see TASK as another form of control over people. According to reliable people in the field of medicine who have done research on methadone, this drug is much more addictive than heroin. East Bay VVAW feels that we must fight the

chapter is actively involved in the Chino Defense Committee, which is fighting for the freedom of four individuals framed for the escape of a prisoner from Chino State Prison. A guard was killed in that escape.

Another project we are working on with other groups is a free film series about people's struggles domestically and internationally. These films are shown every other Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., at 5320 Telegraph Ave. For more information call Linda at 536-0410.

The chapter also did a benefit for Wounded Knee and VVAW on March 26 at the Long Branch in Berkeley; we were successful in raising badly needed funds as well as consciousness of the struggles of the Native Americans.

Some members are working on a Videotape about Vets. If you have any pictures or film footage of the Vets' struggle, or would like to get involved, call Bob Hodd at 533-8743. We are also involved in discussions concerning a project that will benefit Vets directly: final decisions about this matter are still being made.

The chapter is relatively new, having been put together last October, but already VVAW in the East Bay is definitely on the move.

UNCHAIN CHENOWETH

The military has developed into a breeding ground for resistance. This is mainly due to U.S. aggression in Indochina, but also racism and the U.S. military structure itself, where low-ranking enlisted men (and the bulk of the military) have no voice in what's going on.

In the last couple of years, fraggings, sabotage and refusal to go along with orders have been on a sharp increase. One such incident is being charged to FN Pat Chenoweth, a sailor on board the USS Ranger.

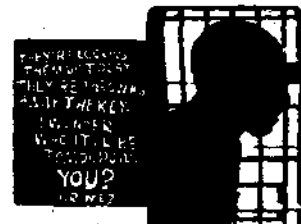
Pat is facing 30 years in military prison for destruction of government property and wartime sabotage. He is accused of dropping a paint scraper and two large bolts into the main reduction gear of the USS Ranger last summer, causing it some \$800,000 damage and delaying its departure to Vietnam for four months. Pat has been made a scapegoat by the Navy, which is trying to crack down on sabotage and dissent in general. The truth is, that as in the case of Pvt. Billy Dean Smith (who was acquitted—Issue No. 1 of the Veteran) there is not enough evidence to warrant a court-martial.

The Navy, which is aware that public support for Pat would hinder their aims of convicting him, has set out to transfer the trial to the Philippines, where martial law is in effect.

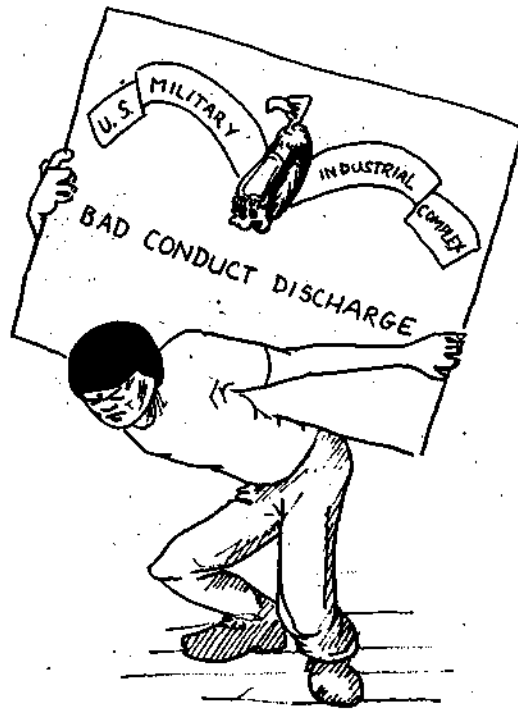
Pat's lawyer is a member of the National Lawyers Guild. He started the National Lawyers Guild Project in the Philippines, to help GI's there. About five months ago Marcos threatened one of the lawyers with the project with a 'military trial' before the dictator actually kicked the whole Guild group off the islands. This makes it almost impossible for Pat's lawyer to represent him. Pat's lawyer, with the support of thousands of people, has been fighting like hell to keep the trial from being transferred.

The Pat Chenoweth Defense Committee (3325 Kempton Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94611) is guiding the fight for Pat's freedom. Recently a benefit at U.C. ley for Pat brought out a thousand people and \$1000 was raised for his defense. The Defense Committee suggests that people: 1) Send a letter or telegram to Admiral Zumwalt or Sec. of the Navy John Warner, 2) Write to members of Congress, 3) Contact the Defense Committee to obtain material for distribution to your friends, 4) Send a letter of support to Pat, Correctional Facility, Treasure Island Naval Station, SF., Calif., 5) Come to the demonstration at SF Federal court at time to be announced, 6) Send \$\$\$\$\$\$

FREE PAT! FREE ALL GI'S!



MISSION D.U.P.



The Discharge Committee in the Mission has been moving in the last three months to establish a program that will aid the many Vets who have received less than honorable discharges. Through its work the committee has found out that there is a lot of interest in this issue by other Vets organizations in the Bay Area. Even non-Veterans organizations have shown interest to work with "badly" discharged Vets. The possibility of a Bay-Area-wide and at some point in the future a nationwide coalition to deal with this incredibly important issue exists.

The Discharge Committee in cooperation with the discharge Committees of Vietnam Veterans Against the War and City College Veterans Organization, has begun to do counseling from 693 Mission St., 7th floor. Any Vets that have discharge problems should contact 665-7990. An office has also been established in the heart of the Mission at 3077-24th St., inside the

United Prisoners Union Headquarters. The office will be staffed Mon., Tues., Thurs. 2-7:30 p.m. and Sat. 11 a.m. - 5 p.m. See us then.

The committee is involved in trying to get some money from foundations so as to be able to carry out its programs. We are involved in raising the issue of "bad" discharges in the media. We will write articles for newspapers, try to rap on radio and TV. We are also in the process of developing an outreach leaflet, plus we are very active in working with the newspaper, "The Veteran." We also have a Vets research group, trying to dig up facts and statistics dealing with "bad" discharges.

We want to emphasize that although we think it is very important to do counseling, we also want to build a mass movement among Veterans to force the government to change many of its policies concerning "bad" discharges, including the reviewing process and the criteria for the issuance of "Bad" discharges.

state college vets fight back

At some point in the long and tiresome process of manufacturing educated, white-collar workers, veterans ultimately subject themselves to the ever-greater elitist principles of higher education. In that trip toward a 4-year degree, many Bay Area veterans proceed through California State University, San Francisco (CSUSF).

Veterans, like all other students at State, are held in contempt by the campus administration, except when money's involved, and then some token veterans' services are offered so the university can get its hands on government funds.

Last fall, Vietnam Veterans Against the War organized a chapter on State's campus and served notice on the administration that vets services had to improve or they would face the consequences of an increasingly alienated veterans community.

At that time, there was one woman handling all the veterans affairs on a part-time basis, with the exception of a Special Admissions Program designed first to soak H.E.W. and second to help previously unqualified veterans to meet the admissions standards. That program originated from State's Frederick Burke Foundation who immediately took 10 percent off the top of the H.E.W. grant. The program's administrators are not Vietnam-era veterans and the top position is held by a man whose primary interest is in the computer he bought with the money that was supposed to go to veterans. Altogether, 100 veterans have been served by the special admissions and the Upward Bound programs at a total cost of more than \$140,000. Veterans themselves in these programs pay a tuition of \$650.

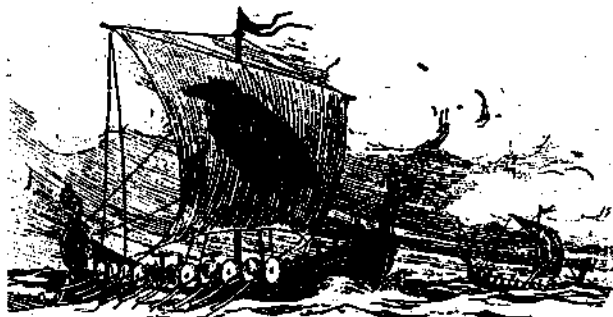
In the meantime, vets who are regular students cannot qualify for financial aid, because they make too much

Veterans at State are subject to Reagan's education master plan which is to create a strongly delineated class education for a few. State's role will be to manufacture the middle-class paper pushers who will work for people who graduate from U.C. and in turn, oversee the skilled workers who graduate from the junior colleges. Given those circumstances and the need for more money to operate the State College and University system, tuition will inevitably increase. Right now, the state legislature is considering tuition hikes. One such proposal would raise tuition to \$2300 a year, an amount that would absorb all the VA educational benefits and a lot more.

So, tuition and a prolonged struggle against an unresponsive campus administration has determined, while restricting, the role of any serious veterans organization. Because the VVAW encountered great resistance by the administration, much of the activity has been reduced to a few people working closely with veterans to solve individual problems. We have set up veterans' information and service project as part of the Associated Students programs and are working on discharge upgrading, medical and legal referral, VA paper work, and as much as possible on housing and job placement. We are also coordinating a veterans tutorial program and representing vets before departmental deans to get college credit for military schools and experience. The project was begun at the beginning of the semester and is still being developed. Hopefully, by the time veterans from other colleges get to State, we will have a complete and effective veterans' service. The success of that will depend largely on what moves the administration makes to stop it. One thing is certain, veterans are coming to the reality void at 19th and Holloway.



CCSF vets benefit



The City College Veterans Organization is planning three benefits to raise money for the programs they have established for at City College. The benefits being planned by SHIP PRO and sound will be provided by ALICE'S RESTAURANT from Santa Cruz. The benefits will take place at the Palace of Fine Arts (Marin and Lyon Sts.) on Fri. May 11, 8 p.m. - 1 a.m.; Sat. May 12, 12 noon - 4:30 p.m., and Sat. 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. The price will be \$2.50 for the evening shows and \$2.00 for the afternoon show. Groups confirmed for Friday night are:

OSCEOLA
SPARKY
TUMBLING TUNDR

Groups confirmed for Saturday afternoon are:

CHRISS WILLIAMSON
BERKELEY CIRCUS
STATON BROTHERS
PITCHEL PLAYERS (theatre)
Groups confirmed for Saturday night are:

ONE
PAMELA POLAND
FITZ MASON
ROWAN BROTHERS
CAT MOTHER AND PEARL have been approached for Fri. and Sat. night performances. Also attempts are being made at getting a good Latin band, such as MALO.

Please come and support us and enjoy yourselves

Back in December of 1972 the police attacked a dance at Centro Social Obrero in San Francisco's Mission district. The police unannounced barged into the dance and proceeded to club men and women sitting and standing in the dance hall. Out of this police riot, six people were arrested. Three of these people were brutally beaten at the station. Many, many people required medical attention. One young woman required 20 stitches on top of her head.

Three brothers are still facing very serious charges. These range from assaulting a police officer with a deadly weapon to resisting arrest. During the preliminary hearing the police witnesses all lied a different tune in court. The community support has been really good. In the beginning of March a benefit dance netted over a \$1000. A defense committee has been established around the three. This defense committee is part of the Mission Coalition Organization (MCO) Police Committee.

The defense committee is also working on the case of a young Vietnam Veteran who is charged with assaulting a police officer, but is also charged with inciting to riot, as well as resisting arrest. This case stems from a similar incident as the Mission 3. Police attacked young people at a dance at St. Kevin's Church up on Cortland St. in San Francisco's Excelsior District. This brother is also innocent.

The Police Committee is documenting other incidents of police brutality and developing an overall program to deal with the police in our community. The defense understands that the role of the police is to keep poor, working and especially Third World people in line. The police don't attack anyone in Pacific Heights, where the rich live, but they constantly hassle people down on 24th St. in the Mission, where mostly Raza people live and hang out.

The people in the Mission are faced with high unemployment, bad housing conditions, lots of drugs, a bad education system and bad medical care. These conditions also prevail in communities, such as Hunters Point, Chinatown and the Fillmore. There are many such communities in this country. These are conditions which breed resistance, rebellions and eventually revolution. This is why the police (the domestic army) comes down so hard on the members of oppressed communities.

So, the Mission 3 as the brothers are referred to, are fighting back to expose the role of the police, the conditions in oppressed communities and of course to prove their innocence.

FREE THE MISSION THREE

P.S. — For more info, and involvement in the defense, call 826-6477, Robert Dwight.

FREE THE MISSION THREE



SUPPORT DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE HALL OF (IN)JUSTICE FOR MISSION THREE

BARRACKS TO BREADLINES

While POW's who are mainly officers get all kinds of contracts for high paying jobs upon their return, the average Vet has real problems even finding a low paying job. Vets face a higher unemployment rate than the rest of the U.S. population and if you happen to be a Third World Vet the situation is even worse. Figures of 15 percent to 25 percent unemployment for Vets have been mentioned. Many of us have to move to welfare rolls, but a lot of us have found out how difficult it is for able-bodied males to qualify for welfare.

Many Vets, due to the fact that they have had discharges, are further handicapped on the job market. These Vets many times have to falsify information about themselves to get a job. Vets with bad discharges along with other Vets make up as much as 50 percent of the prison population in the U.S. This is directly tied to the fact that without a job crime is often the only way a person can survive.

What we need is to develop a rigorous program of fighting for jobs and training programs. We must never take no for an answer from any employer. At the same time we don't want to be used as scabs or generally pit ourselves against other workers fighting for employment.

We need to demand from the government longer and higher unemployment compensation for those Vets that are now without employment. This is a struggle being waged by other unemployed workers as well. We further need to build pressure against large private employers as well as the government to hire us. For this we need to build a movement among unemployed Vets.

We must also remember how our fight for jobs must be directly tied to the fight against runaway shops. One of the biggest reasons for us being unemployed along with many others is because a policy being adopted by more and more U.S. companies of

moving their plants to foreign countries, such as South Korea, Philippines, South Vietnam, Taiwan, etc. The main reason for the war in Indochina is to make that area safe for U.S. corporations. These corporations not only want to extract natural resources, find new consumer markets, but also want cheap labor. In these countries people live under virtual dictatorships. Strikes and unions in general are outlawed. The U.S. spends a lot of money to build up the local puppet army and thus keeps the local population in line. South Vietnam's military is now the third largest in the world. Thus workers in South Korea, and India, for example, can be paid 6 cents an hour, instead of the wages that working people have fought and died for on picket lines in this country.

These are some of the things that we must keep in mind as we build the fight for jobs and proper training programs.

UNITED SOLDIERS

423-210846 - 948042-3274

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INDONESIA	_____	_____	_____
LONDON TRIAL	_____	PARIS TRIAL	P 13
U.S. STRUGGLE	_____	UNITED STATES	P 14

The War continues:

INDOCHINA



On the 15th of August, the Nixon Administration was forced to stop its bombing of Cambodia. With this act, nine years of Indochina bombing came to an end.

During those nine years, 9,768,267 tons of bombs were dropped as opposed to the 2,057,244 tons dropped by the United States in all of the Second World War.

The bombings in Indochina were used in the early part of the war to attack "enemy sanctuaries." In reality, this meant driving civilians from liberated zones to areas controlled by U. S. allies. As the U. S. continued its policy, the bombings took on a more sinister aspect -- one of terrorist revenge. Losing all semblance of military value, the final phase of the Nixon Administration bombings ended in the senseless terror bombings of Hanoi and other civilian areas in

the DRV at Christmas 1973, and the massive reprisal bombings of the Cambodian people for not following the Lon Nol regime.

We are told that the bombings are over, that our role in Indochina is over, and that the United States war of intervention in Indochina is over. But the same criminal elements which ordered the bombings and which lied about them to the American people are still in power.

We will not forget this and we will not be fooled.

The special forces began "reconnaissance raids" as early as November of 1968 in Cambodia. They would scout for "enemy held areas" and then would call in B-52 raids. Reports of American soldiers operating in Cambodia were labeled as vicious lies by the American government.

The United States government ordered secret bombings of Cambodia in 1970, and these continued for over a year. During that time, the administration denied reports of mass bombings in Cambodia, labeling such reports "communist propaganda."

The Senate confirmed testimony that hospitals were targeted for air and ground attacks, and that no restrictions were placed on field commanders as required by the Geneva Convention on Warfare. When Bach Mai (a 900 bed hospital) was bombed during the Christmas of 1972, Jerry Friedheim, Pentagon spokesman, said: "No such facility exists," and called these reports enemy propaganda.

Cambodia is presently fighting to free itself from a fascist

(Continued on Page 4)

VVAW/WSO IS ATTACKED



The trial of the Gainesville 8 has brought to the public attention the attempts by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to infiltrate the organization and out of this infiltration to falsely charge VVAW/WSO with trying to commit acts of violence. The key witnesses in the case are paid agent provocateurs, who by their very nature are shown to be of the scum of the earth. But as the agents uncover and perjure themselves in efforts to conceal their mental inconsistencies, the true nature of the Bureau will also be uncovered.

VVAW/WSO has had a long history of infiltration by the FBI and the FBI is still questioning and trying to harass chapters across the country. Just recently two FBI agents were found in the 'broom closet' of the Gainesville Courthouse, in a room adjacent to the defense lawyers chambers. This room provided for the defense was for the lawyers and defendants to discuss matters that were pertinent to the trial which were to be held in the strictest of confidence. The two agents from the Jacksonville office of the FBI admitted that they had worked on the Gainesville case and that they had prior to this attempt, installed wiretaps on phones.

Judge Winston Arnow discounted the defense objections to this devious plotting by the FBI and stated that the defense was "making a mountain out of a molehill." And even as the agents had in their possession, two amplifiers and transmitters, earphones, soldering equipment, propane gas, jimmy bar

and a book entitled 'The Electronic Invasion', Arnow ruled against the defense stating, "I find no basis here for the belief that there has been electronic surveillance by any one in this case." This ruling by Judge Arnow is not surprising. Paid government officials and agents have free reign in the courts of this country.

The FBI has resorted to other attempts to harass VVAW/WSO members. Dade County Coordinator, Jim Hale has recently been the target of the FBI and the IRS. Last summer, Jim worked on the convention demonstrations by obtaining camping permits. He is also a defense witness at the Gainesville trial. Jim is married to a Vietnamese woman and works for VVAW/WSO at Homestead AFB. On July 6 undercover police came to his house with a search warrant for LSD. They tore the house apart and allegedly found some marijuana. During their search they tore down articles that Jim had on his wall, and insulted his wife by referring to her with the racist slur, Viet Cong.

Jim was arrested and several hours later, at 9PM, was visited by the IRS who charged that he would be jailed for 5 years for every year since his discharge from the military. Jim was discharged 3 years ago, which means he would be jailed for 15 years! Shortly after the IRS left the jail, Jim was visited by the FBI who tried to get him to sign a statement about the Gainesville case. Jim refused. Several hours later, Jim was bonded by his close friend, a retired Lt.

Colonel in the Marine Corps.

The IRS has confiscated Jim's savings of \$800 and his 1964 van. They claim that he owes \$7,000 in back taxes since January 1, 1973. It is important to remember that in one night, Jim was visited by undercover police, the IRS and the FBI. A co-incidence?

Another case of government harassment of VVAW/WSO involves the military and Jim Christopher, a member of the Harrisburg chapter. While in Vietnam, Jim received a letter from his wife, who was in the hospital, stating that she didn't know where their son was. Jim got emergency leave and came home. As the situation grew worse he asked for another 15 day extension and was refused. He went AWOL, and after months of harassment, he was finally given a discharge on January 17, 1971. He joined VVAW/WSO in Elizabeth, NJ. The apartment he was staying in was raided by the police and his suitcase containing his discharge paper was taken.

The military has just notified him that they are going to arrest him and charge him with desertion. Jim tried many channels in an effort to get a copy of his discharge, but even with the aid of a US Senator, the army denies its existence, after having told the Senator's aide that it did exist. In addition, the Elizabeth police no longer has on file the contents of the suitcase, which it did have at one time. Jim is now trying to go through the courts in order to finally stop being intimidated for working with VVAW/WSO. Hopefully, he won't get a judge like Winston Arnow.

The FBI and other government surveillance agencies have approached members in California, Colorado, Kansas, Wisconsin, New York, Washington DC, Florida, Texas, etc. They have consistently been rebuked by an informed membership. They will continue to harass the organization, but they will suffer utter defeat. VVAW/WSO understands now, by the example of the Gainesville case, that the FBI is no longer an agency that attacks crime. It has evolved into an agency that tries to suppress the right of political dissent. From their viewpoint peace and justice is more threatening than organized crime. Demonstrating peacefully is a greater crime than pushing dope. The FBI stands for the Federal Bureau of Intimidation.

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Page 2

INDOCHINA

dictator who was placed in power by a CIA directed coup. Although Nixon can no longer slaughter thousands through senseless bombings, the administration continues to funnel funds to the dictator. American advisors continue to direct the Lon Nol forces in the field and in the capital. The defense department has stated that although they cannot give direct military aid to Pnomh Penh, Saigon could give them American equipment and American aid.



Laos has reached an accord which would set up a coalition government, but there have been coalition governments in Laos before. Each time, once under Eisenhower and once under Kennedy, they were subverted and each time the Pathet Lao had to fight both CIA and Thai

mercenaries. Within the past week another attempt for a coalition government was almost thwarted by an unsuccessful right wing coup, probably CIA inspired as in the past.



Violations by the Thieu puppet regime continue. In the month of July alone, the Saigon army launched 184 large scale operations against the Provisional Revolutionary Government controlled areas. Thieu has continually stated that he will not tolerate the PRG, but this is in direct conflict with the Paris Peace Agreement.

Thieu has also consistently refused to release the 200,000 political prisoners he now holds, saying that they are only criminals. He has jailed opposition politicians,

priests, nuns, students, newspaper editors, monks and teachers. Again such actions have been taken with total disregard for the agreement that both the Saigon and U. S. governments have signed.

The war is not over. The Nixon administration continues to support, both militarily and financially, puppet dictators.

As it stands now, the Laotian Pathet Lao continues to abide by the agreement of February 1973; the Khmer Rouge are close to liberating their country; and the PRG still suffers from the Saigon terrorist violations of the January 1973 agreement. As they continue to struggle against the U. S. led aggression and violations, so too must we continue to struggle in solidarity to end United States intervention in Indochina.

UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY

The following telegram was received by the VVAW/WSO National Office from Thiounn Prasith, member of the Political Bureau of the United Front of Cambodia and a Minister in the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, in exile in Peking, People's Republic of China.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

NIXON HAS DECLARED CESSATION OF U.S. BOMBING OF CAMBODIA FROM AUGUST 15TH, CONFORMING WITH CONGRESSIONAL LAW STOP THIS IS A GREAT COMMON VICTORY, THANKS TO THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE'S AND CONGRESSIONAL STRUGGLE AND ALL WORLD PEACE, JUSTICE, FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLES STOP CAMBODIAN PEOPLE EXPRESS PROFOUND THANKS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE STOP SOLIDARITY BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES IS SEALED IN STUDENT'S BLOOD, KILLED BY THE NIXON POLICE AT KENT AND JACKSON STOP BUT U.S. BOMBING CESSATION DOES NOT MEAN THAT U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST CAMBODIA AND CAMBODIAN PEOPLE SUFFERING IS ENDING STOP NIXON INTENSIVELY CONTINUES AGGRESSION AGAINST CAMBODIA BY ONE POLITICAL KHMERIZATION, WAR INTENSIFICATION, BY GREATLY INCREASING DOLLARS, AMMUNITIONS, 155 MM GUNS, PLANES OF ALL TYPES, ARMORED CARS, ETC AND FORCING THE POPULATION INTO THE PUPPET ARMY TO SERVE AS CANNON FODDER TWO INTERVENTION PREPARATIONS OF THE BANGKOK PUPPET ARMY WHICH WAS WITH DRAWN FROM LAOS AND THE SAIGON PUPPET ARMY THREE CONTINUING ACTIVE DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERS FOR SO CALLED COMPROMISE AND NATIONAL CONCORD BETWEEN FUNK, GRUNC AND THE PNOMH PENH TRAITORS STOP WE URGENTLY APPEAL TO YOU TO INTENSIFY MULTIFORM ACTIONS, MASS MEETINGS, DEMONSTRATIONS, CAMPAIGN DECLARATIONS, MASS MOBILIZATIONS, INFORMATION MEETINGS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES TO ONE DEMAND TOTAL UNCONDITIONAL AND DEFINITE ENDING OF ALL U.S. BANGKOK AND SAIGON VALET'S AGGRESSIVE ACTS TWO TOTAL AND IMMEDIATE ENDING OF ALL SUPPORT AND AID TO THE PNOMH PENH TRAITORS CLIQUE AND ALL U.S. INTERFERENCE IN CAMBODIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS THREE THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLES RIGHT TO SETTLE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS THEMSELVES WITHOUT FOREIGN INTERVENTION ACCORDING TO THE MARCH 23, 1970 DECLARATION OF SAM DECH NORODOM SIHANOUK, HEAD OF STATE AND FUNK CHAIRMAN STOP CAMBODIAN STRUGGLE SITUATION IS VERY FAVORABLE STOP IT IS A VERY AUSPICIOUS MOMENT FOR ALL PEACE, JUSTICE, FREEDOM LOVING FORCES TO BE MOBILIZED WITH THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLES TO STRIKE A DECISIVE BLOW AT U.S. AGGRESSION IN CAMBODIA AND BRING BACK JUST AND EVERLASTING PEACE TO CAMBODIA STOP WARMLY, CORDIAL AND MILITANT RESPECTS STOP



Without the cold and desolation of winter
There could not be the warmth and splendour of spring.
Calamity has tempered and hardened me,
And turned my mind into steel.

Ho Chi Minh

SUBSCRIBE:
WINTER SOLDIER

30/YEARLY
50/FOREIGN
FREE TO PRISON
38/HS
15/INSTITUTION

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, INC.
817 N. NEWPORT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60657

SOLIDARITY in GDR



Võ Thi Liên, the sole survivor of the Song May massacre led by Lt. Calley, with tears streaming down her face, turned to us and said: 'I cannot help but be bitter about the murder of 18 members of my family by US troops, but I know you, the progressive people of America, have struggle valiantly to stop the US government's genocide against my people.' Then the two members of VVAW/WSO present at the meeting were introduced to the 100 Vietnamese delegates, and to our deep humility, the Vietnamese stood and applauded, shouting, 'Bravo! Bravo!'

This was the second day of the 10th World Festival of Youth and Students, an international event to promote Peace, Friendship and Solidarity between the peoples of all countries struggling for peace, justice and against US imperialism. 300 people from all over the United States and many different organizations united together to meet delegates from 118 other countries, some of them socialist, some still colonies, and other. There were delegations from Cuba, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the African National Congress, Zimbabwe (South Africa), Zahre, PAIGC, FRE LIMO, Senegal, France, Chile, Argentina, Palestine, and scores of other nations and Liberation movements. The festival was held for 10 days in the German Democratic Republic's capitol city, Berlin. Over 300,000 people participated in the Festival.

We went to Berlin with some misgivings. After all, we were coming from the country that has and is wreaking unprecedented devastation throughout the world, and here we were going to meet the very people that we had fought against, bombed, and mined. The Vietnamese, the Laotians, the Koreans and many others. However, all was overcome in the great spirit of solidarity

that these people showed to us as we both recognized the common struggles that the peoples of all our countries are facing -- the monster US military and economic domination.

The Festival was packed with political events every day from dawn to midnight. There were seminars for discussion of various problems and struggles being waged throughout the world. There were massive solidarity rallies everyday the first being solidarity with the Indochinese people. VVAW/WSO had the great honor to speak for the US delegation at the solidarity rally for the Vietnamese people. Over 10,000 people were present as we spoke to the world of our deep commitment to the Vietnamese people and all the Indochinese; a commitment to see that any continued US involvement in their affairs is stopped and that the US government implement fully the points of the Jan. 27th Peace Accords. VVAW/WSO then presented the entire Vietnamese delegation with a roll of our "The Vietnamese have been Victorious on the Battlefield" poster.



VVAW/WSO also led the US delegation to the bi-lateral meeting with the Laotian delegation. For the first time, a large group of Americans met with a large group of Laotians to drink, sing and dance. When one considers that US bombers have totally destroyed the people of the Plain de Jars, and when one considers that the Laotian people have faced the largest bomb tonnage per person of all the countries in Indochina, it is not hard to understand our feelings as we hugged and drank with these fine, warm people. The Laotians asked VVAW/WSO to make a tape for their radio broadcast which was gladly consented to. In it, we spoke of our resolve to learn more and teach the American people what has happened in Laos and who the people of Laos are.

It is impossible to recount in words the different feelings that came up in these meetings with the va-

rious delegations. At first, we felt some guilt. After all, we do live in the heart of the beast. But that is exactly what makes the people of the other delegations respect us more than ever. They will tell you in no uncertain terms, as they told us time after time. We have the greatest, hardest, and most respected struggle of all, that of changing a government whose deadly fingers reach around the world, seeking ever greater profits and power. The rest of the world recognizes the great repression we face in our task, and they love us for it.

Again and again, the role of US imperialism was brought home to us. Many of us tend to forget that there are 50,000 troops stationed in South Korea, and that the government of South Korea is as repressive and dictatorial as the Thieu government in South Vietnam. The US delegation met with the delegates from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for over three hours. The Koreans laid out the 5 point plan for peaceful reunification that their leader, Kim Il Sung, made public along with a similar commitment from the South Korean authorities. They stressed that again and again, the US troops in South Korea are used as a provocative force, to keep the two Korean societies apart.

If space permitted, any of our meetings with delegations of other countries could be used to show the depth of solidarity between struggling nations and the progressive people here in the States. We had a brief glimpse of the extent to which the US military is used to force profits and resources from other poor people in every continent of the world. The African people, the Latin people, the Asian people, the Arab people and European people all have something to teach us about our country. The 10th World Festival of Youth and Students went a long way towards cementing a deep friendship between the American people and the peoples of the world.



Racist Frame-up

LAWTON TRIAL



Gary Lawton's second trial is well under way at this time, but the prosecution has managed to offer little in the way of credible evidence. Lawton and Larrie Gardiner are being tried for the murder of two police officers which occurred in Riverside, Calif. over two years ago. Since their arrests, the government has done everything imaginable to frame these two brothers with the shootings for the simple reason that Gary Lawton was a much too effective community organizer.

This trial of Gary (the first trial in Indio ended with a hung jury of 9-3 for acquittal) is proceeding rapidly. A few of the prosecution's gallery of unending witnesses are worth noting as examples of the racism, and blatant repression which is going on in the Riverside courtroom. The prosecution has put a long line of police officers on the stand to testify against Gary, and one of the most important is Ronald Lund who was the first officer at the scene of the murder. Lund testified in Indio that he had stopped Gary in a park near the scene of the shootings and told him to go home because he thought that Gary was a white man and he wanted to insure Gary's safety by getting him off the streets. Lund didn't file a written report about seeing Gary until the day after Lawton's arrest. In the Indio trial, Lund stated that he really couldn't be sure if he had seen Lawton in the park and wasn't positive that he was telling the truth. He also testified to having been on the look-out for "niggers" on the night of the murder, and stated that "what I want to kill is a nigger right now." In the Riverside trial, Lund has continually impeached his testimony. Now he claims that he had

been in the park prior to the shootings and had stopped Gary and told him that the park wasn't a safe place for a white man. Under cross-examination, however, Lund again admitted that he wasn't sure if he actually remembered seeing Gary in the park at all, or if he had just imagined that he had seen him when Lawton was arrested for the crime.

Following Lund's testimony, the prosecution put a series of witnesses on the stand to try to substantiate the testimony given by Lund. One afternoon in the hall outside the courtroom, a spectator at the trial heard the District Attorney tell a witness what to say on the stand relating to Lund's testimony. The spectator reported this to the judge, and for some strange reason that we have yet to figure out, the District Attorney himself called this spectator to the stand and asked him to testify that he had overheard the D. A. coaching a witness. If that is an indication of the D. A.'s level of mentality, then Gary should have nothing to worry about.

But stranger things have occurred since this specific incident. On Aug. 14th, Jonathan Clark Cameron was called to the stand. Cameron had been in a segregation cell at one time with Gary and he testified that Lawton had at one time confessed to him about the murders and running away from the scene of the shooting. During his testimony Cameron became very emotional and began crying. Gary took the liberty to stand up and shout: "You'd better cry, you lying son of a bitch," and the judge let the remark pass with only a mild reprimand. Upon cross-examination, it was determined that Cameron

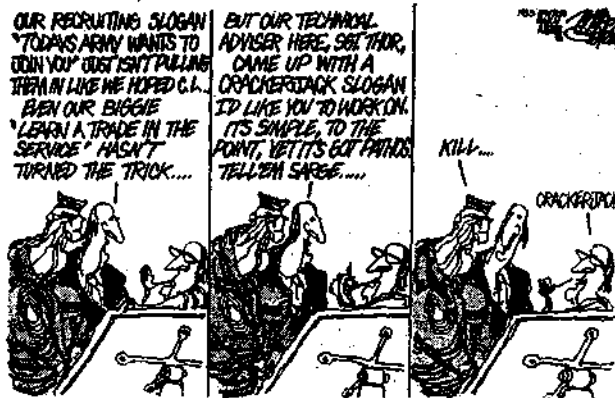
had been convicted of five felonies. He stated that he had turned to a life of crime because his wife had hypnotized him at one time and he couldn't stop himself. Cameron also admitted to having been in several mental institutions after attempting to kill himself 3 or 4 times. So much for that witness's credibility.

The witness who followed Cameron succeeded in providing even more entertainment for the jury and spectators. Next on the stand was a person once known as Bobby Ramirez, who was also in jail with Gary shortly after the arrest. This witness testified that Gary told him that they couldn't prove anything against him because he had run away from the shootings too fast. Ramirez also testified that Gary had told him the entire case was a frame-up and that the D. A.'s office would resort to buying off witnesses if that became necessary to convict him. The problem with Ramirez's credibility is that he has been arrested three times since he was in jail with Gary, with the most recent charge being prostitution. It seems that with the help of modern science, Bobby Ramirez has been transformed into Mrs. Joanie Marie, and in the future will be residing in women's prisons.

The prosecution has 30 more witnesses to call before resting their case. However, if the remainder of the witnesses include people with a history of mental illness, liars, and transvestites, then the defense should have little to worry about. In fact, one member of the defense committee expressed the feeling that the prosecution has done more to free Gary than they could ever have imagined. It seems that the District Attorney has been dragging people from the depths of the earth in his attempts to silence the community work of Gary Lawton. The fact that their credibility is zero seems to be of little importance to the D. A., but it should be clear by now that no sane jury in the world could convict Gary and Larrie of this crime with the sort of evidence that they have been offered.

The trial is expected to last until the first part of October. Though the end is in sight, the defense is still in desperate need of funds. Send your contributions or information requests to: Riverside Defense Committee, P. O. Box 5154, San Bernardino, California 92412.

GIs In The Struggle



Since its inception as an organization, VVAW/WSO (then VVAW) has had as a major focus the GI movement. Countless GI's fighting in the jungles of Indochina related to this group, not because they had been organized, but because they WERE Vietnam Veterans Against the War. Whether they had ever heard of the group in the United States was irrelevant.

It was from these beginnings that VVAW/WSO became involved in the GI movement. VVAW/WSO grew wherever there were military people. From 1970 through the present, it has spread from one base to another. There are three points which are directly related to this.

One is why this happened, what is happening at present, and importantly, what will be happening in the future.

VVAW/WSO has long recognized who the majority of enlisted people in the military are -- namely, the sons and daughters of working class, poor and third world people. By taking the position that these people are essential to the struggle against imperialism, VVAW/WSO has been able to build close alliances and working relationships with GI projects, military counseling centers, and most importantly, with active duty GI's all over the world. VVAW/WSO is, without question, integrally involved with the GI movement.

The following are excerpts from letters which VVAW/WSO and its NOSCAM office have received from active-duty GIs around the world.

From Germany: "Why do they want to take us away from our families, and treat us like animals, also American GIs NCOs treat the Americans as if they are dirt, and if the army has so much money why do we live in what they call barracks, looks like a stable, we are not horses.... The officers don't want to help us, but want us to help them, and we refuse until we get attention, because the Army needs us, we don't need it."

From Homestead AFB: "Wow! I just got your packet and flipped out! I really liked several of the pamphlets, especially Capitalism

plus Dope equals Genocide and Stop the Railroad (fighting Article 15s). We need more of this information."

From a brother on the USS JF Kennedy: "If I only had a passport I would definitely be on my way home today. I just don't feel that any of this shit is worth it."

From another brother on the same ship: "What I am really writing to you about is some legal advice on how I can get a decent and honorable discharge before I go crazy or AWOL because I am deathly afraid of prison. And this ship is a form of prison. Please send literature and anything else possible to allow other people on the ship to find out about your organization. There are as many as 5,000 men on this ship so we need

NOSCAM (an acronym for National Office for Servicepeoples Counseling and Materials) was created by the National Steering Committee of VVAW/WSO at its Milwaukee meeting in July of 1972. As outlined by the steering committee (made up of representatives from VVAW/WSO regions all over the country), NOSCAM's job was and is, to help VVAW/WSO build a strong, viable and ongoing GI movement.

Through its Dayton, Ohio office, NOSCAM has sought to provide both literature and legal counseling through the mail for active duty GIs. With on-going correspondence an integral part of its work, NOSCAM has helped to build concrete relationships with both individual GI's and with organizing projects in the U.S. and overseas. In March of this year, Gary Staiger, a staff member, traveled to Japan to meet with the four active duty chapters there. Plans to visit other projects coordinated for VVAW/WSO by NOSCAM are also being made.

Historically, the U.S. Military has been used against poor, working and third world people. Helping to build a strong, unified GI movement that can resist these abuses is, and will continue to be, a major goal of VVAW/WSO. As people all over the world, both within the military and without, unite in the struggle against imperialism, we will have victory!

all the stuff you can send. We are getting desperate. The people need your organization.

From Ft. Leavenworth Military Prison: "I was just reading a copy of Winter Soldier and I really dig it. If it is at all possible I would like to receive the paper. I knew we were getting the shaft, but I am just now realizing how bad!"



FREE THE GI

the TRIAL

The Gainesville 2 trial is progressing at a faster rate than was expected. The jury selection took less than 3 days, but though the selection process is over, the defense is very active in the courtroom.

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request that the charges be examined so the jury should now have an understanding of the workings of Army now's concern for detainees in this trial.

Opening remarks began on the 3rd and covered almost the political rationale behind this trial of the defendants (Bill Parker, John Kniffin, Cecil Campbell, and Scott Halliday) opening remarks. As John Kniffin told the jury, "We have asked for justice for all citizens and members of clubs. We have asked for justice and received an indictment. Our opening remarks were moving, they succeeded in explaining the political repression which is spearheading the Gainesville trial."

The first of the prosecution's witnesses was Charles Marshall. Marshall testified that Campbell told him about some of the plans to disrupt the Republican Convention. He also testified to being a former police officer, but that he is now a private detective. The defense has since discovered that Marshall was never a member of any police department and that his detective's license was revoked for non-payment of fees. The second witness Joseph Pennell testified that he told him about the plans to disrupt the Republican Convention. He also testified to being a former police officer, but that he is now a private detective. The defense has since discovered that Marshall was never a member of any police department and that his detective's license was revoked for non-payment of fees.



exp witnesses will assuredly go to the drain, leaving all credibility behind.

Following these witnesses came the prosecution's star witness, Bill Lemmer. The important revelation in his testimony was that one of the defendants had been hospitalized during the trial.

Lemmer admitted to all of the charges, but couldn't recall the names. He also admitted that he had contacted the Gainesville Police Department. Lemmer's testimony was a major blow to the defense. However, the defense has since discovered that Marshall was never a member of any police department and that his detective's license was revoked for non-payment of fees.

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Tom Hayden
Indochina Peace Campaign



Virginia Collins
Republic of New Africa

GAINESVILLE 8 DEMONSTRATIONS



During the week of July 31st to August 4th, over 200 VVAW/WSO members from around the country traveled to Gainesville, Florida to participate in the five days of demonstrations which coincided with the beginning of the Gainesville 8 trials. The purpose of the week of demonstrations was to lend support to the eight defendants and to build support for these brothers both within the Gainesville community and among the American people. With the five days of well-organized and disciplined actions, both of these objectives were accomplished.

The demonstrators spent their week in Gainesville educating the people of the community as to the true nature of conspiracy trials and the reasons behind the trumped-up charges which have been brought against the defendants and VVAW/WSO. VVAW/WSO members also leafleted and talked with the community people about the bombings of Cambodia and the fact that the U. S. is still heavily and aggressively involved in the war in Indochina. Other

leaflets centered around building support for the boycotts of Gulf Oil, lettuce and grapes, as well as the political necessity of universal and unconditional amnesty for all Vietnam Veterans.

Besides the daily leafleting, the demonstrators also went back to the community to picket the homes of the military and they came out with a picket line in front of the main entrance to the Federal Courthouse. VVAW/WSO members also picketed stores in solidarity with the United Farm Workers. There were light marches every day in front of the Federal Building and at night pickets were held in front of the lack of justice in the courts.

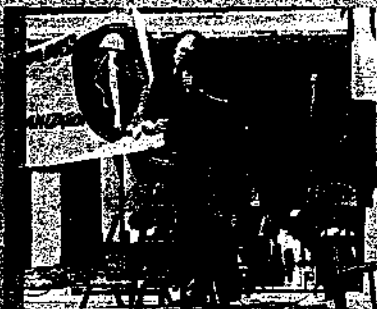
By the end of the week, the pickets were in full swing in Gainesville. Friday, August 3rd, was the day of the People's Fair held at the Santa Fe Community College. The purpose of this fair was to invite the Gainesville community to come and meet with VVAW/WSO members and discuss the programs and projects of the or-

ganizations. Approximately 400 people attended this Fair in order to view the booths which were set up explaining the political facts that the Vietnam Veterans organizations are fighting for.

The Gainesville 8 trials began on the 4th day of the week, August 4th, by 10:00 AM. The trial was held in the courtroom of the Federal Courthouse in Gainesville, Florida. The trial was held in a courtroom which was packed with people who came to support the defendants and to watch the trial.

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Support was not only exhibited in Gainesville but all over the state. VVAW/WSO members from all over the country traveled to Gainesville to demonstrate.



Anthony Russo
President VVAW/WSO



People's Fair

The Gainesville 8 trials will continue until the Gainesville 8 are finally freed.

EDITORIAL

Political repression within this country has become so widespread that it may now be considered the norm in our society. The jailing of innocent people, and the persecution of those in our prisons has become standard operating procedure; as has the harassment and attempts to silence the so-called 'dissenters' who are simply making demands for a more responsive government.

In the wake of Watergate, it is not difficult to see who the real criminals of this country are. It is those who have abused their power to enhance the profits of the big businesses and at the expense of the average citizen. The power structure couldn't afford to end the war in Indochina, and it took the people of this country, working together, to say that they had had enough and to demand the war's end. Similarly, the power structure cannot survive without its profits, so the price of meat, bread, and a decent life will continue to rise until the profits are sacrificed and the needs of the people are finally met.

The political repression we are now witnessing will not soon end. In fact, this may be only the horrible beginning. As those controlling the government try to retain their power at a point where a lack of faith in that power is glaringly evident, the thumb of repression will come down even harder on the persons asking for a decent existence.

Perhaps one day the Atticas, the Starkes, the Gainesvilles and the Gary Lawtons will cease. But that day will only come if the people of this country unite, stand together and say, "no more." The day will come when the jailers will destroy themselves. And when that day comes, it will be the people of this country who will remain standing. We must always remember that the persecuted and imprisoned of our government will one day be finally freed, and they will be freed by the people - because they are the people.

UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY

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WINTER SOLDIER

TWO CONVICTED

Chino Escape Case



Andrea Burt

Doug and Andrea Burt, the first two defendants in the Chino Escape Case, have been declared guilty by a San Bernardino jury. In the face of overwhelming evidence which would clear the Burts, District Attorney Canty still succeeded in using racist appeals, destruction of evidence and unrelated 'facts' to obtain a guilty verdict on charges of murder, assault and rescue.

The Chino Escape Case began when a Chino inmate, Ronald Beaty, escaped from a state car in an ambush on Oct. 6, 1972. While Beaty escaped, one guard was killed and another wounded. Though before the escape he had been serving a life sentence with no chance of parole, after he was recaptured Beaty was offered parole in 7 years if he would testify against Andrea Burt (a member of the Venceremos organization), Doug Burt, Jean Hobson, and Bob Seabock; all are active in the prison movement.

The trial itself was conducted in an atmosphere of repression. The average age of jury members was 58 and the jury was all-white. All poor, young, working class and Third World people were dismissed immediately by the D. A. The trial was held in an intimidating glass-encased courtroom, filled with metal detectors and security officers.

The evidence presented in the case was totally ignored by the jury and judge. There were four eyewitnesses to the escape. The first was Ron Beaty himself, and he testified that Doug, Andrea, Jean and Bob were all involved with him. However, he also testified that he lied to the grand jury and the FBI about crucial events in the case and his testimony was continually impeached. Beaty had escaped from Chino once before, and his former escape partner testified that Beaty would do anything to save his own skin and that nothing he said should be believed.



Doug Burt

The second eyewitness, Mrs. Veldhuis, said that she had an obstructed view from about 200 ft. and she thought she saw a profile resembling Doug's, but that she wasn't sure because it happened so fast. The surviving guard, who had known Doug Burt when he was in Chino, testified that he did not recognize any of the four defendants as having participated in the incident. Attempts at hypnotic recall by the prosecution failed to change this guard's mind.

The best eyewitness, Mr. Hallgarten, who watched the whole event from about 150 ft. with an unobstructed view, testified that he had never before in his life seen Doug and Andrea Burt. The prosecution had intended to use Hallgarten as a prosecution witness because he was so close to the scene, but failed to call him when his real story was revealed.

Added to this eyewitness testimony, the jury was told that none of the finger prints found in the escape cars belong to any of the defendants, and none of the hairs found in the cars belong to them. The previous owners of the escape cars established no link to the defendants. Also, three witnesses testified that Doug and Andrea were in Hayward, Cal. on the day of the escape, yet this prejudiced jury found the defendants guilty in the face of such blatant evidence proving their innocence.

Defense attorney Charles Garry has termed the trial a 'railroad' and announced his intentions to appeal the conviction. In the meantime, Jean Hobson and Bob Seabock face trial on the same charges. Their trial is scheduled to begin on Sept. 17th in San Bernardino. If you wish to contribute money or want more information, contact: Chino Defense Committee, 366 9th St., San Bernardino, California.



Vietnam Veterans Against the War



Winter Soldier Organization

Objectives

1. To demand an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops, planes, and military and economic aid from Southeast Asia. We cannot allow one more human being to be killed in Southeast Asia. We support as a basis for the cessation of these hostilities the various peace proposals of the People of Southeast Asia or such future plans as they develop based upon their right of self-determination and actual control of their own destinies.

2. 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 Indo-Chinese for all of the damage done by the United States.

3. 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 GIs 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.

4. To support all military personnel refusing to serve against their consciences in wars at home and abroad. We demand that Congress enact legislation for the immediate repatriation of those brothers and sisters who are in prison or in self-exile by reason of their refusal to serve in the military. It must also involve an end to all repression and a freeing of all political prisoners.

5. To demand there be no distinctions as to types of discharges and that a single type of discharge be issued, and that this be retroactive. We also demand all veterans receive all rights and benefits under the VA; and that compensation for disabilities be based solely upon the degree of disability for veterans and their families, without regard to sex, race, rank or length of service.

6. To make clear that the United States has never undertaken an extensive, open investigation of American war crimes in Indochina. In its war in Indochina, the principles of Nuremberg have been violated. As active-duty and former GIs, we recognize

the responsibility and guilt of the individual soldier to refrain from committing war crimes. We also recognize that the responsibility and guilt of war crimes committed in the name of America lies with our policy makers at all levels.

7. Resolved to fight racism, to show Americans that our society is permeated by racism, which manipulates whites into viewing non-whites as inferior or less than human. This racism pushes Third World People through inferior schools to inferior jobs and into combat arms. Thus Third World People are sent off to die in disproportionately high numbers as we kill Asians indiscriminately. We also demand the US military recognize its complicity in America's domestic and international racism.

8. Resolved to fight sexism, to show that sexism plays a major part in promoting war. We must show Americans our society is permeated by sexism, which forces an inferior status upon women, reducing them to subservient sexual objects, and which robs both men and women of their natural growth. This institutionalized sexism channels women into unfulfilling, lower paying jobs which are servile in nature and purpose; it exploits their bodies for sex and profit; and it degrades and dehumanizes them by a double standard of morality wholly dependent on the myth of male supremacy. This sexism is exploited by the military, officially defining servicewomen as subordinate and thoroughly subjugating them to servile work and the role of a sexual object. We resolve to fight sexism within our society, within our own organization and within ourselves.

9. To support the democratic right of Americans to unionize and strike to protect their income and safeguard their employment. We consider all legislation designed to suppress these rights, including mandatory arbitration, to be illegal and not in the interests of the American working people. We also demand full employment for all Americans, including free educational and vocational training for all who need or want it. We refuse to participate in the efforts being made to separate us from other working people, making veterans enemies by giving us the charade of employment priority. We condemn this as a method of encouraging enlistment by the false promise of employment after service. We also condemn the use of active-duty GIs, Reservists and National Guardsmen as strikebreakers.

10. To dedicate ourselves to these principles and objectives which directly relate to the imperialist suppression of the People of the World by the United States government. We understand this war is imperialist in origin and affirm that the membership of VVAW/WSO is not only concerned with ending this war, but with changing the domestic, social, political and economic institutions that have caused and perpetuated its continuance.

Vietnam Veterans Against The War/ Winter Soldier Organization
827 W Newport, Chicago, Illinois 60657, tel.(312)935-2129

I would like to Join VVAW/WSO

I am an active-duty GI

I am currently in prison

I am enclosing \$_____ to support your group

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City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____

ATTICA MEANS FIGHT BACK

Two years ago, from Sept. 9-13th, Attica State Prison exploded when men long treated as animals rose up to demand their freedom. The prisoners held control for three days as negotiations with the State were held. On the fourth day, Nelson Rockefeller ordered an all out assault beginning with a gas attack and ending with an armed assault.

In the wake of police violence, forty-three lay dead. Thirty-three prisoners and ten guards were all killed by the rampaging police.

The following excerpts are taken from an interview we had with Rahaam Karanja, a national coordinator of the Attica Defense, and a prisoner during the revolt. Rahaam is presently under indictment for the Attica rebellion.

"When you first get to Attica you're given an orientation program where they say, 'If you're black, stay with blacks. If you're white stay with whites, if you want to leave here alive.' They make it plain they want it segregated.

"Then when you're out in the yard, you get ice to put in your thermoses. First you hear 'white ice' and all the white prisoners line up and get their ice. Then you hear 'black ice' and all the black prisoners get their ice. And don't you be changing lines because if you're black, that white ice won't cool your water.

"There was no educational program if you had above a fifth grade education. If you're not in school, then you work either raking the yard, kitchen duty, or in the metal shop. The metal shop makes 1.8 million dollars a year profit, but prisoners only get paid 25¢ a day. It used to be only 5¢ a day, but

there was a sit down strike that forced the man to increase it a little.

"Visitors procedure was really hard. There was no personal contact allowed. You couldn't kiss your wife or hold your baby because there was a chicken wire fence between you and your family.

"The rebellion wasn't really planned. Everyone saw the need to bring this racist and repressive system to the public's attention. Everyone just knew what they had to do and we didn't need guards to protect us, or society. After the rebellion, there was an elected governing body which represented all of us and voiced our demands to the authorities.

"On the fourth day, state police and prison guards (who had orders not to come into the prison) attacked.

"Even after they'd subdued the prison, the police assassinated 3 prisoners who had been seen up to two hours after the police regained control. They were: Elliott 'L. D.' Barkley, a leading spokesman during the uprising; Sam Melville, 'the mad bomber,' known for his bombings against the state in protest against the war; and Tom Hicks. All were assassinated.

"They stripped everyone else and made them lay down nude in the mud. Then they painted an 'X' on the alleged leaders backs and chests. They ran the alleged leaders out through a gate to other holding cells known as the block. A priest was on the outside of the gates with the wives and children of the guards. When they ran you through the gate, he would lead the kids in applause, saying 'there goes another nigger;' or to a white, 'there goes

another nigger lover.' You had to run through a gauntlet of police who hit you with whatever they had -- clubs, pipes or pistols. They especially aimed for the eyes and groin."

Attica was retaken by the state but the fight continues. Fifty-nine of the brothers that survived are on trial for the rebellion. These brothers are still confronting the system and they have made the following three demands on the state: 1. that the indictments on the prisoners be dropped, 2. that the indictments be brought against the police responsible for the killings, and 3. that the original 28 Just Demands of the Attica rebellion be instituted.

The trial must be one of the major focuses of the movement. Just as the Attica Brothers have not stopped, so must the movement support their struggle. The rebellion itself spoke of the needs long exploited. During the insurrection the prisoners -- black, white, and Latin -- united. They had no problem living together, struggling together and electing a government. They took the prison -- not for ransom -- but for the right to live as men, free from the racism and oppression of the prison and the government outside which had put them there and from which they will one day again be freed.

The Attica Brothers are in great need of financial assistance. If you wish to contribute or would like more information on this trial, contact: The Attica Defense Committee, 1370 Main Street, Buffalo, New York 14209. The phone is: 716-884-4423.

Attica coverage will continue next issue.



STARKE



During the past several weeks there have been a couple of prison rebellions that have taken place. One at the Oklahoma State Prison in McAlester and one at Ft. Leavenworth in Kansas. In both cases the rebellions were sparked by the prison officials refusal to grant the reasonable demands of the prisoners for things like improved medical facilities. In each case the prison guards put down the inmates with armed force. At the McAlester Prison where the prisoners held hostages, one of the hostages reported after being freed that they would have been let go earlier except that the prisoners were frightened by the gunfire from law officers outside. Just as with the Attica rebellion two years ago, the prisoners of this country are demanding improved facilities and better treatment.

There is another prison that is in the throes of rebellion. The Florida State Prison in Starke, Florida is experiencing the same thing that happened in the other two prisons. Prisoners are being beaten and charged with various crimes in connection with an incident that took place on April 30th, 1973.

It is significant to note that the Prison at Starke contains 1013 inmates; 627 of whom are black. These prisoners are assigned to various jobs, the worst being working in the garment factory. In this factory there are 150 inmates working, 139 of whom are black. With the majority of the inmates being black they are in the minority of prison personnel and there are no blacks in the Division of Correction's Administration Department. The conditions in the prison are in favor of the whites, with the blacks getting the worst jobs and the most harassment.

On April 30th, in the garment
WINTER SOLDIER

factory, four prison officials attacked one of the inmates. When it was believed that the prison guards were coming into the factory, those who came to the defense of the inmate fled, along with others from the building. Of the 95 inmates in the factory at the time, 41 remained in compliance with a prison rule that states that 'no inmate shall depart... the place where he is working except with the authorization of the Superintendent...'

The 41 remaining inmates were put in administrative segregation, (maximum security); all of them being black. The prison officials then conducted an investigation, interrogating the 41 and threatening them with felony charges. But when the inmates asked for legal counsel they were told that they were being questioned and not charged and therefore didn't need lawyers.

As a result of this investigation, 14 of them were charged with arson, assault, and riot. They will go on trial during the first week of October. The other inmates remain in confinement and are not given the full 'privileges' that are due them, such as visitation rights and mail rights. None are guilty.

On Sunday August 5th, the prison experienced a rebellion by about 550 inmates. Prison officials maintain that the cause of this action by the inmates is racial although one official stated that there was no evidence of racial conflict within the prison. In a letter received from one of the inmates, he states, "The papers have carried and continue to carry the bigoted reports of the Prison Director, Louie L. Wainwright, who absurdly claims that black inmates are terrorizing white inmates." The prison officials are not admitting that the cause of the disturbances are not because of racial differ-

ces between the inmates, but are directed towards the racist conditions fostered by the inmates by a racist prison system.

Another inmate has written to us to explain what the conditions are there. "Black inmates are subjected to the tyrannical rule of the prison administrators, plus the constant harassment of the prison guards and is defenseless against the prejudice shown toward them in job assignment, disciplinary actions, religious and political beliefs.

"We, the 14 black inmates are subjected to the injustice of being tried in Bradford County, whose total economy resources are interwoven with the prison system. Being that this legal lynching is being spearheaded by the racist prison system there is no possible way for justice to be done in our behalf.

"On behalf of the struggling brothers let it be sufficient to say that it is never entirely possible to eliminate the possibility of error in life's struggle. The chances and risks to be taken are no greater in proportion than those taken when we continue to live under the devastating disadvantages of tyranny and fascism. Liberation acts are always waged upon precarious grounds... the life of man is uncertain. He travels a road of scalding grief... he is found in the heat of battle... where the water is deepest and the load is heaviest. We, the fourteen, have only one life and we mean to live it as men."

Those who protest at injustice are people of true merit.
When the prison-doors are opened,
the real dragon will fly out.

Ho Chi Minh

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"One cannot read this book without a feeling of outrage... a passionate, meticulous analysis of the killing of George Jackson, and the current upsurge of revolt in the prisons."
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Comrade George is free to prisoners

WATERGATE



"We were only obeying orders . . ."

The first phase of the Watergate hearings by the Senate Select Committee has come to an end. During the past several weeks we have seen the closest advisors to the President testify about their involvement in the Watergate break in. They have contradicted each other and have given us insight into the mentality of those who run the government. The single clearest thread to the testimony of the witnesses points out the amount of surveillance the administration engaged in to link demonstrations and demonstrators to violence and unlawfulness in an effort to help Nixon win re-election.

The most indicative testimony came from H. R. Haldeman, Nixon's most confident advisor. There was a demonstration in Charlotte, North Carolina at a rally honoring Billy Graham at which Nixon would speak. A memo was sent to Haldeman explaining that the planned demonstration was to be 'violent' and 'obscene'. Next to these words he penned in 'good' and when there was mention made that some of the protest would be directed at Graham, he penned 'great' in the margin of the memo. Haldeman defended this by saying that it would show the true intent of the demonstrators and that it would make the President look good.

In another memo written by Haldeman and sent to John Dean, he wrote, "We need to get our people to put out the story on the foreign or Communist money that was used in support of demonstrations against the President in 1972.", and "We should tie all 1972 demonstrations to McGovern and thus to the Democrats as part of the peace movement."

As Nixon's closest advisor, we can see that the administration encouraged surveillance and infiltration of protest organizations in an attempt to discredit both the organizations and the political opponent of Nixon.

The most obvious of these plans shows up in the infiltration of VVAW/WSO in the Gainesville trial. As in the case of the demonstration at Charlotte, the administration felt that to discredit VVAW/WSO would be to make Nixon look better. They attempted to provoke us into committing acts of violence, but their agent provocateurs failed in each attempt.

We are asked to believe that the White House had no hand in the covert operations of the 'plumbers'. The testimony of Haldeman doesn't substantiate this claim. Knowing that Haldeman was the closest advisor to Nixon, we cannot believe that Nixon did not have a hand in this strategy. According to a Quale Poll taken, 63% of the American people believe that Nixon should bear the blame for Watergate and a Gallop Poll shows that only 31% believe that Nixon is a good President.

On August 14th, Nixon again stated in a televised address that he accepts the responsibility. In doing so, he takes the blame for the infiltration of political organizations and the break-in of Watergate. He is a criminal and should be treated as such. It would be in the best interests of 'national security' to have him face the American people and admit to his criminality, rather than skirt the issue as he did in his August 14th speech

Milwaukee

LABOR DAY PARADE PLANNED

On September 3rd at 2:00 pm, the Third Annual Peace and Solidarity Labor Day Parade will take place in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The purpose of this parade is to express the culture of the various participants, as well as to emphasize issues of extreme political importance. The paraders will make the following four demands on the city of Milwaukee and the U. S. Government: 1. that there be an immediate end to all U. S. aggression in Indochina, 2. that all attacks against workers be ended, 3. that national and racial oppression be ended, and 4. that total, universal and unconditional amnesty be given all war resisters.

The Milwaukee chapter of VVAW/WSO has participated in this parade for the past two years, but this is the first year that VVAW/WSO has rounded-up the co-sponsors for this annual event. Besides VVAW/WSO, the co-sponsors and parade committee include Revolutionary Union, the Milwaukee Worker, Milwaukee Rank and File, the East Side Job Co-op, and the Survival Center.

These groups are working together to organize this parade and over 900 people are expected to participate; most of them will be labor people. The parade committee also expects that there will be approximately 18 vehicles and/or floats present in the event, and these will also be a means of showing solidarity. For example, the VVAW/WSO vehicle will be known as the Waupun Prison special, and will travel in the parade as a visual means of support for the brothers in Waupun.

Following the Peace and Solidarity Parade, there will be music theater, food and fun at the Alternate Site, a Milwaukee park. VVAW/WSO plans for this follow-up event include guerilla theater, and skits on amnesty and the true nature of conspiracy trials.

The co-sponsors of the Parade are looking for and welcoming any organizations or groups of people who wish to participate and who support the demands that the parade will focus on. For more information about this Labor Day event, people should contact the VVAW/WSO office in Milwaukee at 2439 N. Fratney, or call (414) 562-9371.

**VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR
WINTER SOLDIER
ORGANIZATION**







VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/winter soldier organization



1. What is VVAW/wso?

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) began in 1967 in New York City when six anti-war veterans marched in a demonstration under the banner Vietnam Veterans Against the War. This first public action was followed by many more in the years to come.

Operation Rapid American Withdrawal (RAW) was a forced march by 150 vets from Trenton, N.J. to Valley Forge. This march, in the fall of 1970, was one of the earliest national VVAW actions. Along the march route vets conducted mock "search and destroy" missions, interrogation of prisoners, and other lessons well learned in Vietnam. During Operation RAW the original objectives of VVAW were formulated.

The trial of Lt William Calley was a major force behind convening of the Winter Soldier Investigation into American War Crimes committed in Southeast Asia. This investigation, held in Detroit in January 1971, saw over 150 veterans testifying about war crimes they had committed. The message to the American people was clear: My Lai was not an aberration but the calculated result of American imperialistic policy in Vietnam. Several congressional inquiries, a book, and three documentary movies came out of the WSI.

With the spring of 1971 came Dewey Canyon III, a limited incursion into the halls of Congress. Dewey Canyon I and II had taken place in Southeast Asia without the knowledge or consent of the U.S. people: VVAW was determined to be heard. For a week members of VVAW lobbied with Congressmen, testified in hearings, performed guerilla theatre, and engaged the people of Washington D.C. in a continuing dialogue. On Friday, 1100 vets returned the medals they had been awarded by the government for military service. This was the final break, and the return of the medals signified the ultimate act of revulsion for what these medals stood for.

The summer of 1971 saw a general lull in anti-war activity the country over. VVAW began to move in a new direction—into the communities. We began the process of learning that the war was only a symptom, that as long as American capitalism could profit from the exploitation of working and third world people at home and around the world, wars like Vietnam would continue. During all of this, however, we did not forget about the war. Christmas, 1971, found 16 members of VVAW holding the Statue of Liberty captive. The war was again front page news.

As VVAW's community ties grew stronger, VVAW grew in size, first into a truly national organization, then into an international one. With this increase in size came certain problems—we became too much of a threat for the government to ignore. In July 1972 as VVAW was preparing to go to the Democratic Convention, six members were indicted by a grand jury in Tallahassee, Florida, for alleged "conspiracy to disrupt" the Republican Convention. Since the original indictments, two more people have been added to the "conspiracy," the trial judge has disqualified himself, and the government case has gotten shakier and shakier. Testimony in the Watergate investigation has shown that the government used various agents to try to provoke VVAW to violence in order to excuse the Watergate break-in.

VVAW took part in actions at both the Democratic and Republican conventions. Unlike the government charges, the demonstrations were peaceful and legal. We went to Miami Beach with the people's most dangerous weapon, the truth—and to prevent the people from hearing that truth the government had to use spies, infiltrators, and agents to provoke violence.

When Coronation (Inauguration) Day 1973 arrived, VVAW again returned to Washington. Thousands strong we marched, signed the 9-point peace agreement with the Vietnamese People, and returned to our communities.

The signing of the peace treaty by our government has left us with no illusions about the future. We were the sailors in the Gulf of Tonkin in 1964, and there are brothers in the military today who may well be participants in a future Gulf of Tonkin incident. We have learned that only a radical change in the system in this country can possibly prevent the wars of the future.

As we learned what was behind the Vietnam War, and as we went into our communities to work, we found people who agreed with our objectives but who were not veterans (though all Americans are in fact Vietnam veterans). To broaden our base of membership we added "winter soldier organization" to our name to become the present VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/winter soldier organization.

2. What does the organization stand for?

VVAW/wso has 10 objectives which form the political basis and rationale for the activities of the organization.



VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/winter soldier organization



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With the spring of 1971 came Dewey Canyon III, a limited incursion into the halls of Congress. Dewey Canyon I and II had taken place in Southeast Asia without the knowledge or consent of the U.S. people: VVAW was determined to be heard. For a week members of VVAW lobbied with Congressmen, testified in hearings, performed guerilla theatre, and engaged the people of Washington D.C. in a continuing dialogue. On Friday, 1100 vets returned the medals they had been awarded by the government for military service. This was the final break, and the return of the medals signified the ultimate act of revulsion for what these medals stood for.

The summer of 1971 saw a general lull in anti-war activity the country over. VVAW began to move in a new direction--into the communities. We began the process of learning that the war was only a symptom, that as long as American capitalism could profit from the exploitation of working and third world people at home and around the world, wars like Vietnam would continue. During all of this, however, we did not forget about the war. Christmas, 1971, found 16 members of VVAW holding the Statue of Liberty captive. The war was again front page news.

As VVAW's community ties grew stronger, VVAW grew in size, first into a truly national organization, then into an international one. With this increase in size came certain problems--we became too much of a threat for the government to ignore. In July 1972 as VVAW was preparing to go to the Democratic Convention, six members were indicted by a grand jury in Tallahassee, Florida, for alleged "conspiracy to disrupt" the Republican Convention. Since the original indictments, two more people have been added to the "conspiracy," the trial judge has disqualified himself, and the government case has gotten shakier and shakier. Testimony in the Watergate investigation has shown that the government used various agents to try to provoke VVAW to violence in order to excuse the Watergate break-in.

VVAW took part in actions at both the Democratic and Republican conventions. Unlike the government charges, the demonstrations were peaceful and legal. We went to Miami Beach with the people's most dangerous weapon, the truth--and to prevent the people from hearing that truth the government had to use spies, infiltrators, and agents to provoke violence.

When Coronation (Inauguration) Day 1973 arrived, VVAW again returned to Washington. Thousands strong we marched, signed the 9-point peace agreement with the Vietnamese People, and returned to our communities.

The signing of the peace treaty by our government has left us with no illusions about the future. We were the sailors in the Gulf of Tonkin in 1964, and there are brothers in the military today who may well be participants in a future Gulf of Tonkin incident. We have learned that only a radical change in the system in this country can possibly prevent the wars of the future.

As we learned what was behind the Vietnam War, and as we went into our communities to work, we found people who agreed with our objectives but who were not veterans (though all Americans are in fact Vietnam veterans). To broaden our base of membership we added "winter soldier organization" to our name to become the present VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/winter soldier organization.

2. What does the organization stand for?

VVAW/wso has 10 objectives which form the political basis and rationale for the activities of the organization.

3. What is VVAW/wso doing today?

National projects of VVAW/wso include work in military counselling, volunteer work in VA hospitals, securing unconditional amnesty for the American victims of the Vietnam War (exiles, draft resisters, people with less-than-honorable discharges), building and staffing a medical clinic in Alabama. Local chapters work on various community projects; almost every chapter is involved in work around political prisoners and repression in the community.

4. What does VVAW/wso have to offer me?

Being a member of VVAW/wso means being part of an international organization seeking to fulfill its objectives for each and every person. As our collective efforts make these objectives a reality, everyone benefits.

5. How is VVAW/wso operated?

The most basic and important participant in the operation of VVAW/wso is the individual member. The members elect chapter coordinators or representatives who are responsible for local operation. Each chapter is represented at Regional meetings which are held at least four times a year. Each region is the responsibility of a regional coordinator or regional collective. The coordinator is elected for a one-year term by the regional meeting (any elected official of VVAW/wso may be removed by a majority vote at a local, regional, or national meeting). Each regional coordinator is a member of the National Steering Committee. This group meets three times a year to formulate policy for the organization, and elects the national collective. This group of six members operates the VVAW/wso national office and serves as functional head of the organization between national steering committee meetings.

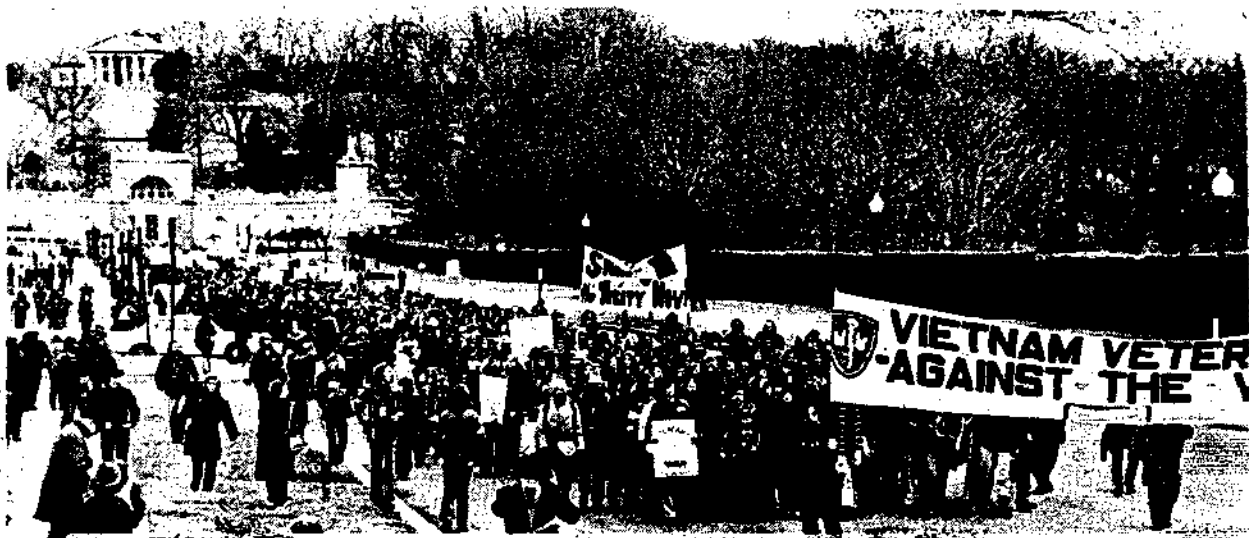
6. What are the membership requirements?

Agreement with the 10 objectives of VVAW/wso and willingness to work toward their accomplishment.

7. How do I join?

Contact any of the offices listed at the end of this sheet.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/winter soldier organization



VVAW/wso National Office
827 West Newport
Chicago, Illinois, 60657
312-935-2129

Ohio-Indiana-Kentucky
Regional Office
P.O. Box 19302
Cincinnati, Ohio 45219
606-441-3811

Printed by True American Press

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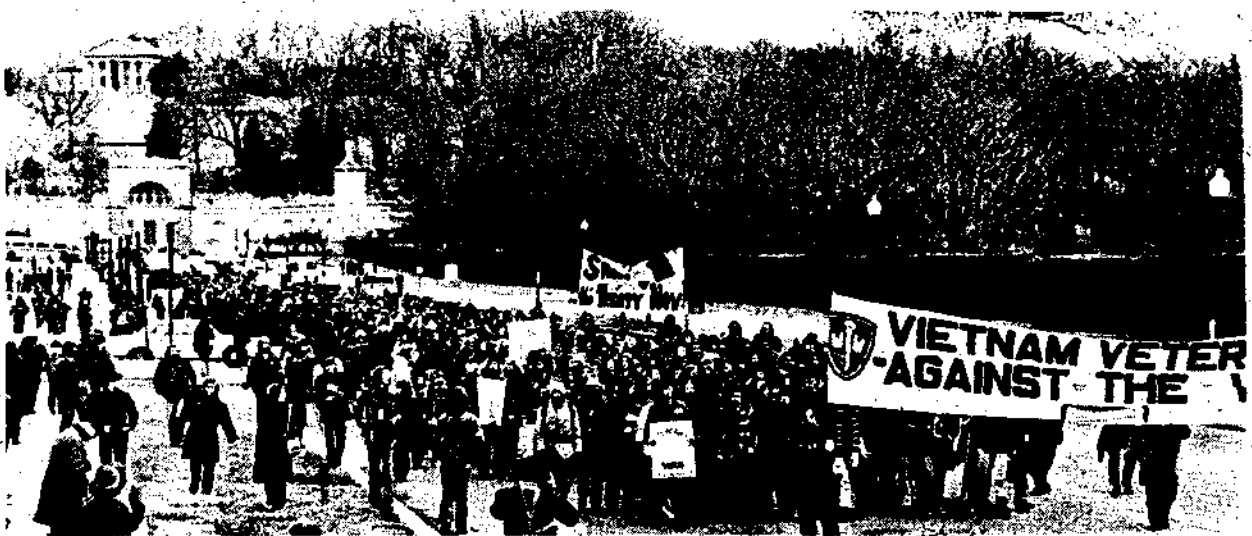
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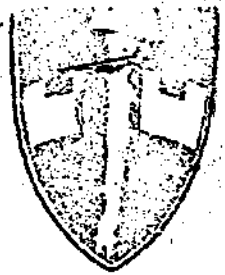


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V.A.W./W.C.O.

Surrender Statement of Edward R. Sowders
to the Abzug Ad Hoc Congressional Hearings
for Unconditional Amnesty, May 24, 1973,
Washington D. C. (summarized)

11/8/94
S. D. S. J. W.

I, like many GI's, at one time supported the war in Vietnam and regarded resistance to the war as criminal. I believed the President and the military leaders when they said our mission in Indochina was to protect the Vietnamese from aggression. I believed them so much, that in 1966, I volunteered for Vietnam duty.

In Vietnam, I was assigned to an evacuation hospital where we received "fresh" casualties direct from combat areas. Many of these victims were Vietnamese civilians, mostly women and children hit by U. S. artillery and bombing. Many had been severely burned by napalm and white phosphorous; weapons used only by the U. S.. These casualties would come in "waves", sometimes hundreds at a time, when U. S. forces attacked their hamlets or villes. What affected me most, I guess, were the children. I watched many of them die from their terrible wounds; we "saved" others only to be crippled or maimed for the rest of their lives.

There are days I'll never forget. Who could forget a U. S. soldier who was brought in with both arms and a leg blown off, asking me how he could play ball with his sons, again? Or the Vietnamese baby who died in my arms after an hour's effort to save her? Or the weak smile on the face of the Vietnamese girl as she died of shrapnel wounds?

Some of the GI's I worked with reacted to the carnage by intensifying their hatred for the "gooks". Many of us, however, began to understand, through our personal experience of Vietnam, the depth of the lies and deceptions practiced on us, and the American people, by our country's leaders. It was they who trained us to kill without question and to hate our "enemy", the Vietnamese. They concocted such phrases as; "kill-ratios", "secure-areas", "search and destroy", "free fire zones" and the like, to mask the reality of their combat policy in Indochina.

Yet, it is these same policy makers (and their successors) who today brand me, and hundreds of thousands like me, as "criminals" who must be punished. The Pentagon dismisses us resisters as "under-achievers", "immature", and "poor material". How true! For the majority of resisters to this war, especially "deserters" these insults are nothing new. Poor white people, Blacks, Puerto Ricans, and Chicanos have always been called "underachievers" and worse. When my parents were forced onto welfare due to unemployment and illness, the same things were said.

We are wanted, of course, when there are wars to be fought. Then, we're drafted or driven into the military, shipped off to fight and die in the name of a society that has only exploited and oppressed us. When we come home (if we come home) we're hit with unemployment and cut backs in the disability and training programs we were promised.

Like hundreds of thousands of other vets, I learned the truth about Vietnam, first hand... a truth which no amount of training, indoctrination, or propaganda could ever erase. In April, 1970, I made my decision. I refused further participation in a military system which had forced me to carry out it's policies in Vietnam and I went on "strike" against the war. For the past three years, except for a period in Canada, I've lived underground in America, cut-off from my family and friends. It has meant drifting from one low paying job to another and sometimes going without food.

I make no apology for my act of resistance. I could do nothing else at the time. But, underground life has become intolerable to me. So, I'm here today, to draw attention to the true facts concerning my case and the cases of tens of thousands just like me. We are not criminals to be hunted and imprisoned. Over half a million of us have "deserted" from the military since 1965. Most of us have already returned to the military, to be punished with jail and bad discharges. What supreme irony to be prosecuted by the same men who planned and executed a genocidal war in Indochina! As thousands of AWOL's before me, I'll be court-martialed by a jury composed of career officers, sentenced to a military prison and finally, will be returned to civilian life with a bad discharge to insure that their punishment extends into the rest of my life as much as possible.

The families who have testified here today, including mine, represent the other tens of thousands who one day, must face the decision I've made by surrendering here today. Only by winning a universal, unconditional amnesty for all categories of war resisters can we begin the long process of changing our country and learning from the decade of blood and bitterness in Indochina.

Eddie Borders
5/24/73

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, Inc.
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

California Regional Office
(213) 734-1391

3503 W. Pico Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90019

n/1/94 SP/6/100

I believe in amnesty for those who resisted, opposed, and organized against the Vietnam War.

Some of us signed petitions, marched and rallied or lay down in the streets and were arrested for acts of civil disobedience. Some of us went abroad or fled underground to escape the draft or the military. Some are still refusing to carry out the government's missions in Indochina. Some of us resisted by destroying the machines of war-- the ships, the draft files, the banks, and the military research centers. Some spoke out against the war from the Prisoner of War camps. Many of us are branded for life with criminal records or bad discharges.

Each of us protested the Indochina War in our own way -- all of us were correct. Amnesty is ours to grant. I hereby declare universal and unconditional amnesty for those in exile and for those at home who are still subject to prosecution and intimidation for anti-war activities of any kind.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
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please return to: Campaign For Amnesty, 2588 Mission Street Rm 216, San Francisco, Ca. 94110 (826-5638)

AMNESTY FOR ALL WAR RESISTERS!

CAMPAIGN FOR AMNESTY
POSITION PAPER

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. These principles 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 Young Lords Party, Rising Up Angry, etc. Public silence around these trials will result in that division of visibly politically conscious people from others, and we should not allow that division

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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 a 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, black soldiers received 20.7% of all Bad Conduct Discharges and 32.6% of all Dishonorable Discharges.

The attempts of the military to stem this wave 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.

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 brigades 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.

ANTI-AMNESTY SENTIMENT

A Gallup Poll taken in February 1973 on the subject of attitudes toward draft avoiders (no figures are available about attitudes toward amnesty for military resisters) shows that 29% 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. 18% more feel that military service must be required. Thus, 75% of those surveyed are sympathetic to some form of amnesty, conditional or unconditional, for draft avoiders. We feel that these people are educable to a position of complete and unconditional amnesty for all war resisters and protesters. Particularly when all forms of resistance are taken together, we feel that people can come to support the upgrading of discharges as well.

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 Gallup 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,

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. Once the method by which these men are labelled and dismissed as being unemployable is removed, 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.

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

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 appearing 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 protests at Jackson and Kent States over the invasion of

and the protests at Jackson and Kent states over the invasion of 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.

9
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.

CAMPAIGN FOR AMNESTY
2588 Mission Street Rm. 216
San Francisco, California
94110

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2

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

FROM ASSAULT UNDER JOHNSON TO MURDER UNDER NIXON

Here is a man who is guilty, directly or indirectly, of eight murders without reason; Allison Krause, Jeffery Miller, Sandra Scheuer, William Schroeder, William Lockhart, Chuyen Thai Khac, Charles Burbank, and infant Kim-phuc! He brought them to-gether! Will you and I be brought to-gether next?

November 20, 1963



Richard Nixon,
Washington, D.C.

C.H.B Charles H. Byford "THE PEOPLES CANDIDATE DISTRICT 3 MISSOURI" 13 Oct. '72
Cyrus:

Silence Charles H. Byford, President,
AVSCOM AFGE Lodge 2301, by any means with-
in your discretion.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY S.P.S.R.G.(CA) 11/26/94
REASON FOR EXTENSION (S)
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DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10/12/94

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Lyndon

President Richard M. Nixon, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
Mr. President; On 1 May 1972, LAW DAY USA Vs MAY DAY USA, I return this original LBJ order to its desk/house of origin. This LBJ order and FBI cover-up document has been the DEATH CERTIFICATE for hundreds of American GIs killed in crashing Army helicopters and cost us the majority of VIET-NAM helicopter losses resulting in the Army documenting: "From Army aviation stand-point we have killed more of our own men than the VIET-CONG has ever managed to do", thru documented and known use of improper helicopter repair parts. Additionally, there was drug running and warehouse operations here and there involving both civilian and military personnel. Government documents and tape recordings are in my possession. Does this again place me in the EXTREME PREJUDICE category? Ironically, we can send men to the moon and bring them back alive, but not so in Army helicopters in VIET-NAM! Momentarily, this LBJ order precluded exposure of the Army-Hughes helicopter fiasco, and laid criminal ground techniques for the currently exposed Army-Lockheed helicopter shake-down fiasco! I/we forced LBJ and henchmen to defend his criminal order for three years and your right to same criminality thru your attorneys in the U. S. Department of Injustice. Greatest of all decision being: "A civil servant has no court/legal redress against a U. S. Government directed beating". On this LAW DAY USA I request you rescind all criminal acts consummated by this LBJ order and prosecute the few surviving implementors for criminality up to and including homicide against our men in VIET-NAM! Do WE THE PEOPLE have an U. S. Department of Justice or an U. S. Department of Injustice under YOU?

Charles H. Byford, 4521 Belle-Wood, St. Louis County, Missouri Charles H. Byford
The Peoples Candidate, District-3-Missouri, U. S. Representative 1 May 1972

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Counter Intelligence Corps. INTC Group,
St. Louis, Missouri

Report of: SA ROBERT S. STEWART Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: February 5, 1964

Field Office File No. 70-1131 Bureau File No.

Title: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
CHARLES HENRY BYFORD - VICTIM

Character: CRIME ON GOVERNMENT RESERVATION - ASSAULT

CHARLES H. BYFORD
SECURITY/ELECTRONICS/CONSULTANT
ANY
WHERE 24 TIME
HOURS SERVICE

4821 BELLE-WOOD DRIVE
ST. LOUIS CO., MO. 63125
AUTO-BUSINESS-REPLY-PHONE

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 585/1286 (ca) 11/26/99
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DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION: 10/12/93
For 35, 206

WINTER SOLDIER

A Publication of
VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

Special Edition
Gainesville, Fla.
Aug. 1, 1973

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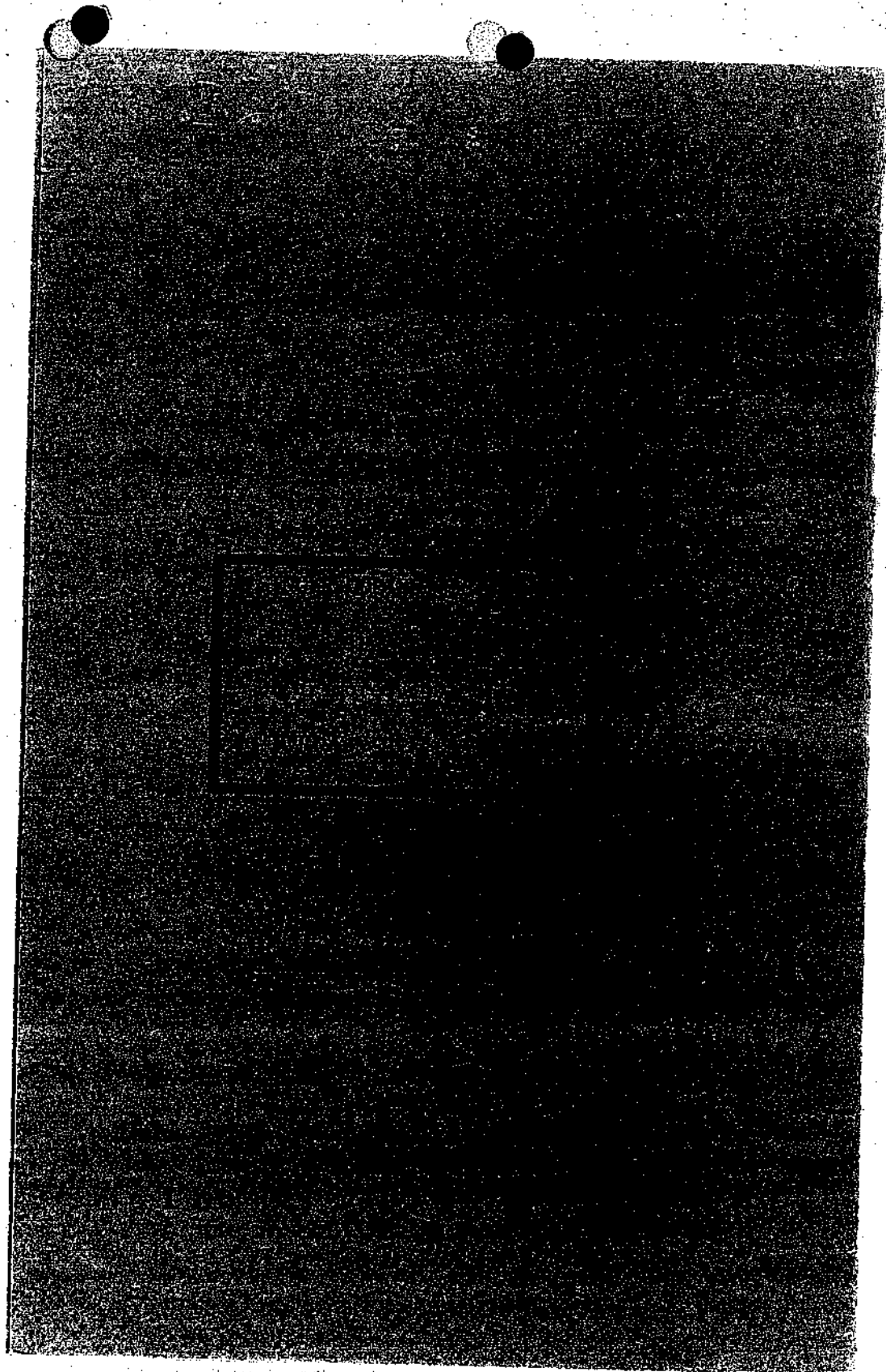
Second Watergate at G-ville Courthouse.



GAINESVILLE, July 31 -- In an episode reminiscent of last year's Watergate burglary, two FBI agents were caught tampering with the telephone system at the courthouse here today. The bizarre incident occurred at the end of the first day of the trial of 8 members and supporters of Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization on federal conspiracy charges.

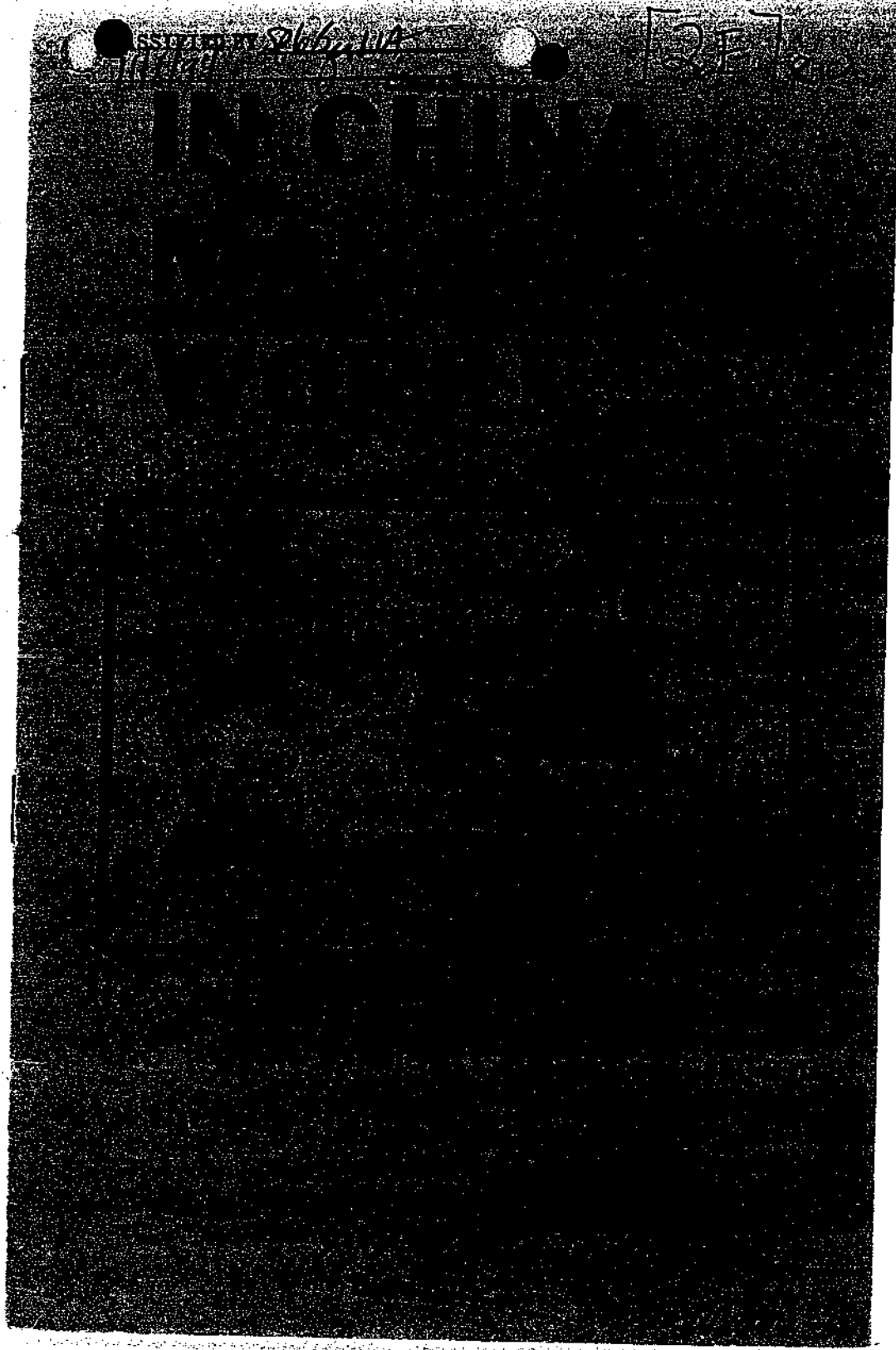
According to reliable press reports, the defendants were consulting with their attorneys and government counsel at the courthouse when Art Rosendorff, of New York VVAW, noticed something moving behind a vent, which led to a broom closet that also contained major telephone connections for the building. When lawyers tried to open the door to the closet from an adjoining room, however, they found it locked. Judge "Bo" Arnow, presiding in the case, sent marshals to open the door. This revealed two embarrassed FBI agents, Carl Ekblad and Robert Romans, and a suitcase full of electronic equipment that could have been used for tapping phones. The rather suspicious circumstances of the incident caused some speculation that they had been involved in wiretapping.

Judge Arnow's reaction was even stranger than the incident itself. He declined to arrest the culprits, or even to hold an evidentiary hearing, accepting the agents' rather weak story that they had been checking their own lines for possible taps (doubtless placed there by sinister VVAW operatives). When defense attorneys tried to establish the relationship between this new caper and the Gainesville 8 case, he accused them of "making mountains out of molehills," and proceeded to systematically shield the agents from the lawyers' questions. At least once, he went so far as to "sustain" an objection that had not even been made. Reporters and defendants were treated to the perverse spectacle of a government prosecutor acting as legal defender for two men caught in the act of burglary, while defense attorneys trying to keep eight innocent men out of jail were placed in the role of prosecutors. Despite Arnow's protection, Romans was forced to admit that he had been assigned to surveillance of the defendants for some time, and assistant prosecutor Robert Schriber admitted to consulting with the two worthies in his office prior to the incident. He summed up his situation fairly well with the words: "I admit it doesn't look good."



ASSISTANT SECRETARY

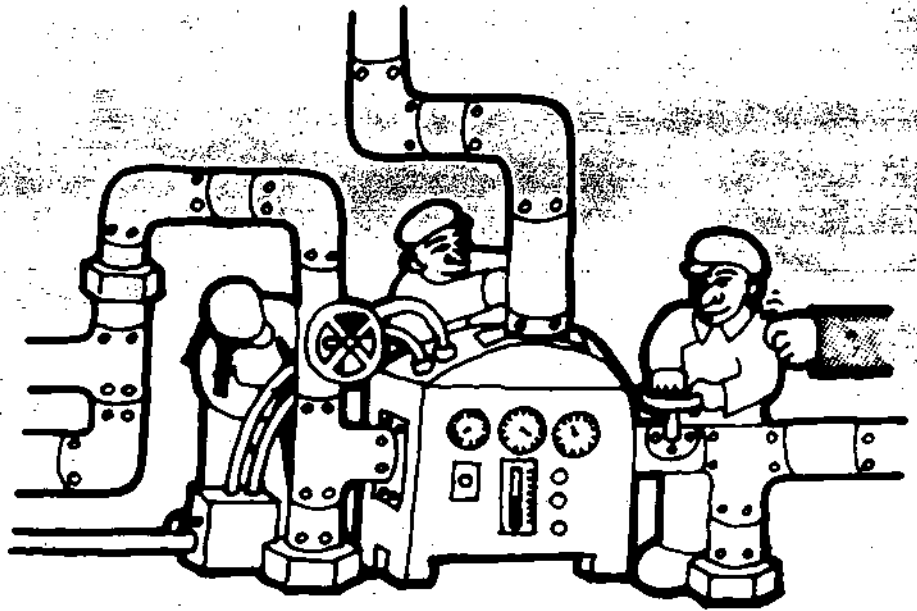
REF



How can the Chinese afford to have their experts do manual labor? What is the "secret" of the discipline and dedication of workers in the New China? These are some of the questions answered by this pamphlet.

The text originally appeared in the October 1971 U.S.-China Friendship Newsletter. It is based on discussions with recent visitors to China, and on material which has appeared in the New York Times (June 27, 1971) and in Chinese publications such as China Reconstructs and China Pictorial.

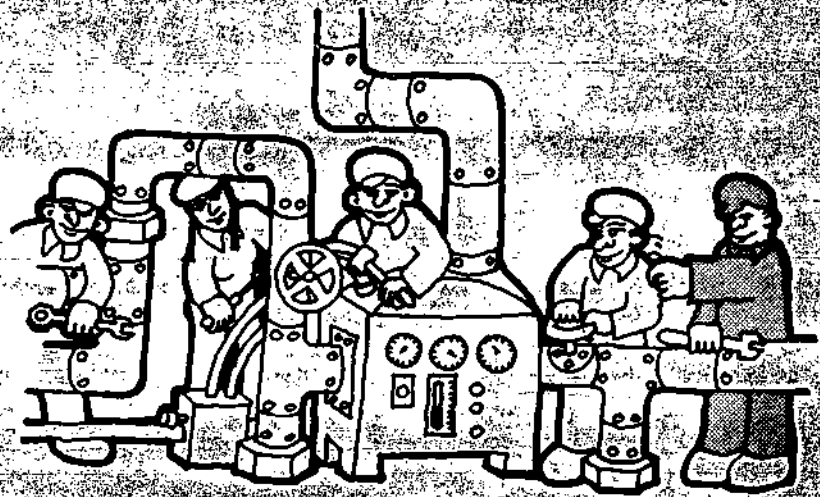
To subscribe to the Friendship Newsletter, send \$3.00 to: U.S.-China Friendship Association of the San Francisco Bay Area, P. O. Box 40486, San Francisco, California 94140.



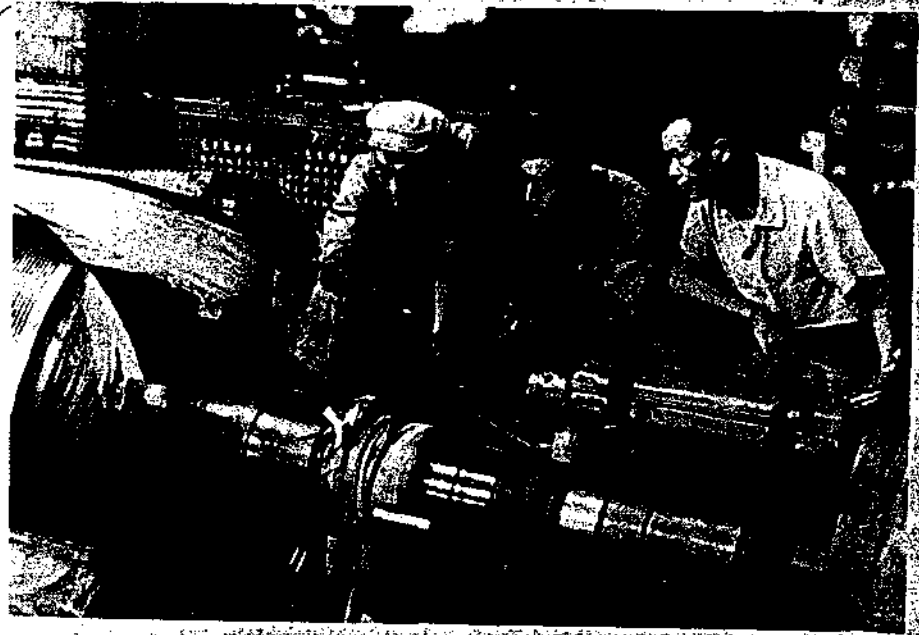
Some mornings when Chou Chieh-hsu gets to the Peking chemical factory where he works, he finds the manager of the plant standing right alongside him.



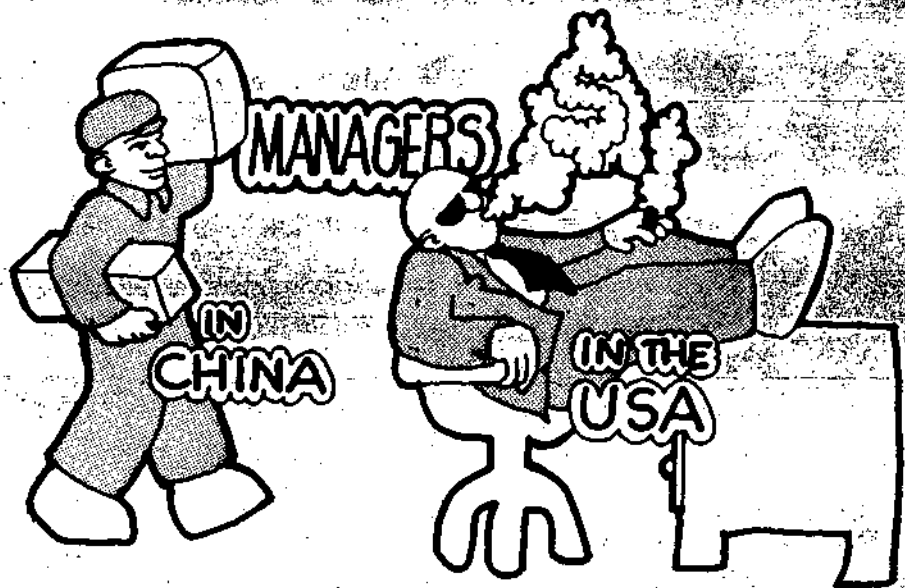
Is the manager there to chew out Chou Chieh-hsu about something Chou has done wrong? Is he checking up to make sure that worker Chou is doing his job properly? Did the manager come by, all spic-and-span in a suit and tie, to find out "what it's like" in the factory by looking around?



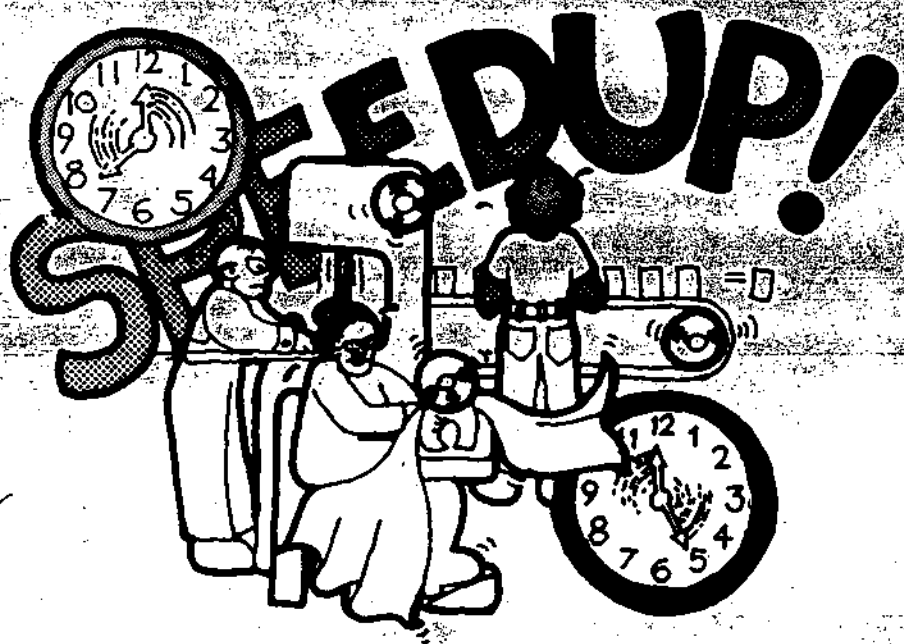
No. In fact, the manager of the plant is dressed in the same heavy work clothes as the other workers, and he is standing around waiting for Chou -- foreman of a crew of ten men who repair and install machines -- to tell the manager what work to do for the rest of the day.



He will work with his hands, and by the end of the day he will be as tired and as dirty as the other men and women of the plant -- and as proud of his contribution to the well-being of the Chinese people.

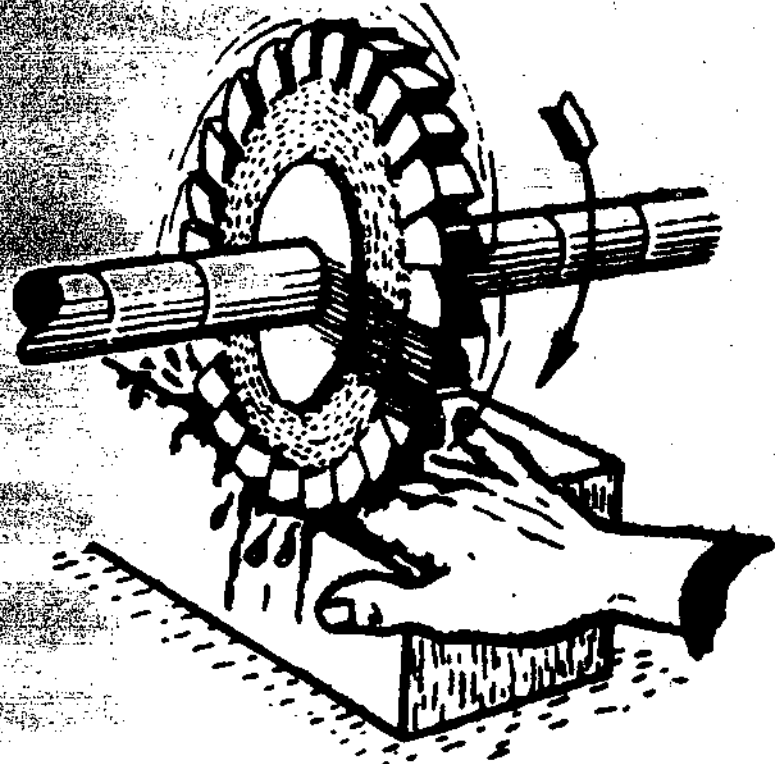


In China these days, it is standard operating procedure for managers, technicians and top officials of all sorts to spend a big part of their time doing manual labor in a field or factory. It is also one of the big differences between the way production is organized in China and the way it is done in all capitalist nations, including the United States.



Anyone who has ever worked in a plant in America knows how it is done here. You get to work a little-bit early, so you can be sure to punch in on time, because a couple of latenesses (whatever the reason) usually means you get canned. When the bell rings you step up to your machine and begin work. For most people there are two main things to be said about what they do for the rest of the day: It is dull, and you are pushed to do it faster all the time.

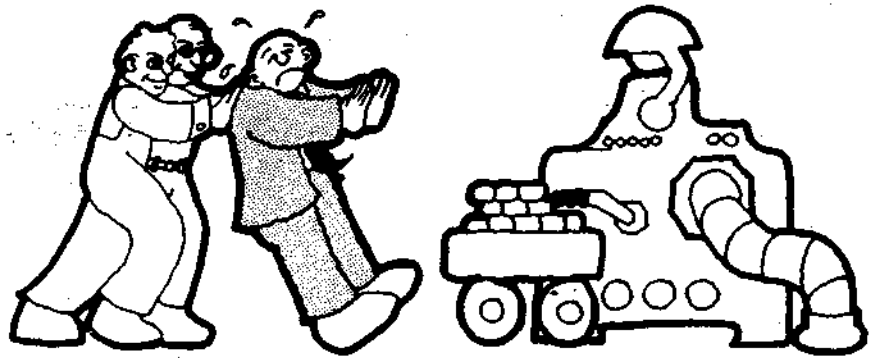
And because of these two facts, even a simple task becomes dangerous. On an average working day in the U.S., 55 people are killed in industry and 27,000 are injured.



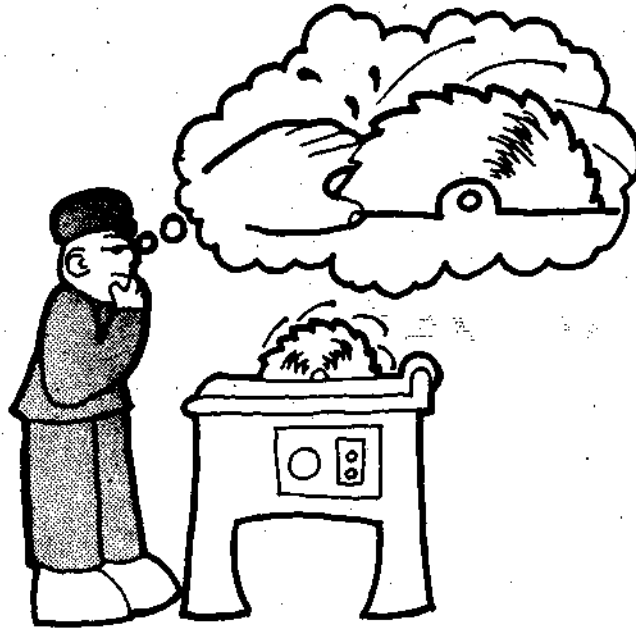
When you work in a factory in the U.S., no one ever asks your opinion about how the job could be done safer, or how the product could be improved. Usually, factory workers do know what becomes of the part they are making, and how it fits into the total product -- but it is not because the management tells them. Employers believe that the opinion of their employees are, ultimately, irrelevant.

To understand how different work is in China, let's go back to Chou Chieh-hsu's manager, the man who was going to do manual labor for the rest of the day.

If you told a "highly trained" technician or manager in the U.S. that he should spend a quarter or a third of his time doing ordinary physical labor, he would regard this as an insult or a punishment.



But in China, hard work is not considered beneath anybody's dignity. And "managing" is not considered so hard that everyone can't learn how. By having the responsible officials do ordinary work, as well as "manage", the Chinese make sure that their officials understand what really goes on in the plant, and that these leaders don't think of themselves as bosses.

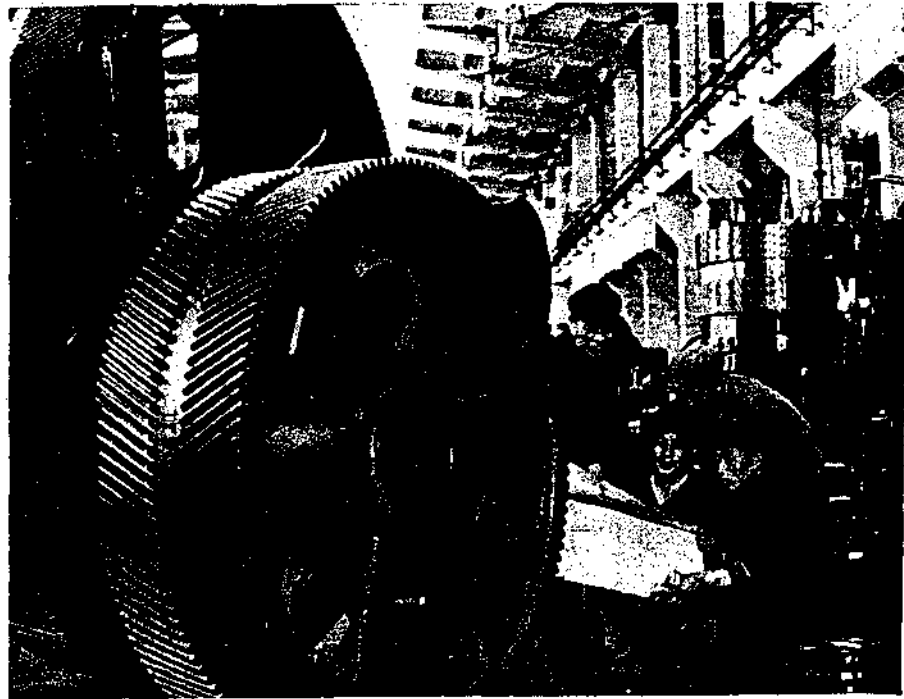


No manager can afford to ignore safety problems, for example, when he is right out there on the assembly line himself.

If you are a "regular" worker, by the same token, you are not likely to be overawed by someone you see regularly doing the same kind of work you do yourself.

But isn't this "inefficient"? Isn't it a waste of the individual's valuable skills? How can a poor country like China afford to "waste" the precious time of her scarce experts?

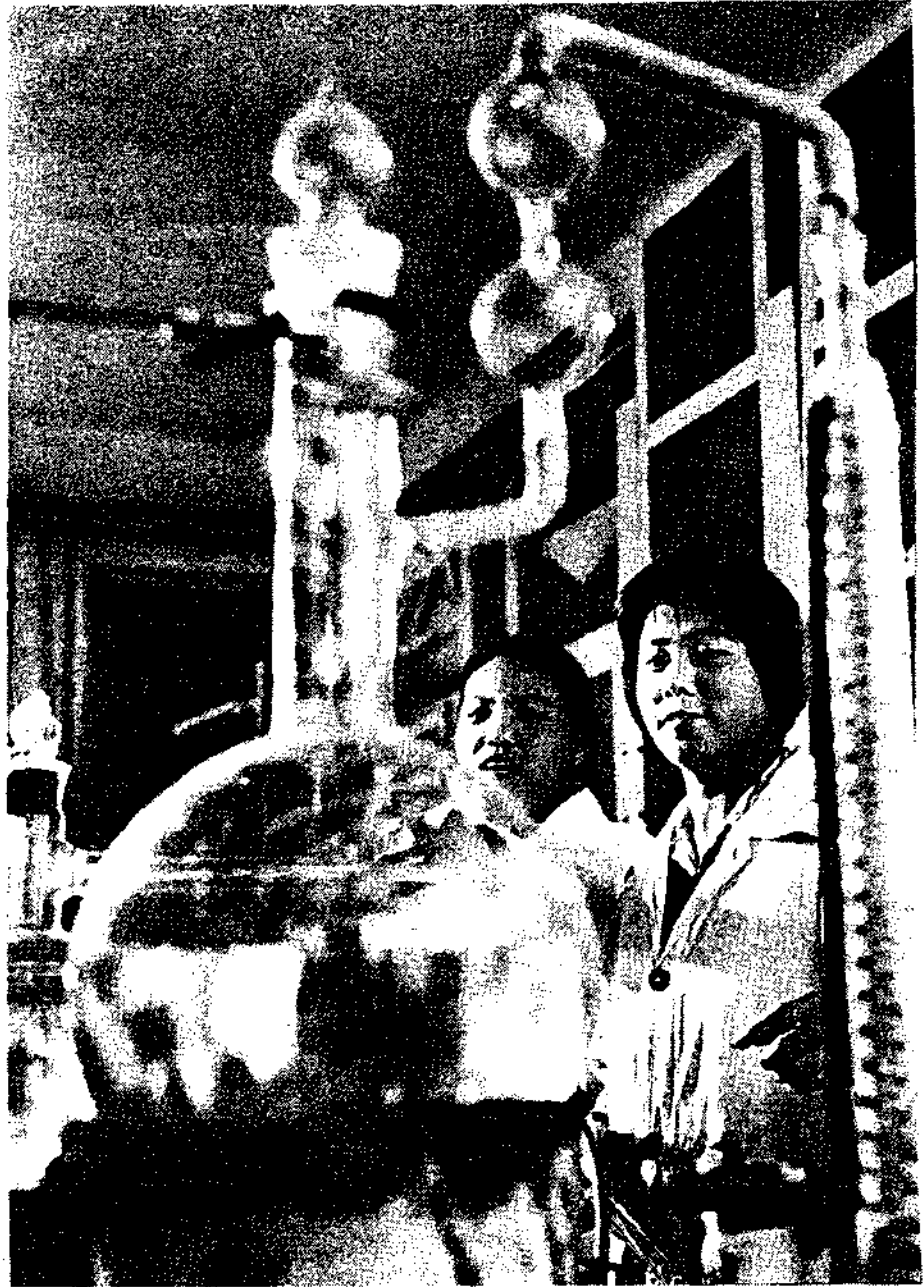
The answer is that China denies that it is really efficient to run industry the "American Way", by having a few experts tell a lot of other people what to do. Real efficiency, the Chinese have learned, comes from unlocking the imagination and the inventiveness of all workers. Efficiency comes from unleashing the sense of responsibility and the creative power of a people who rely on their collective ability to solve problems.



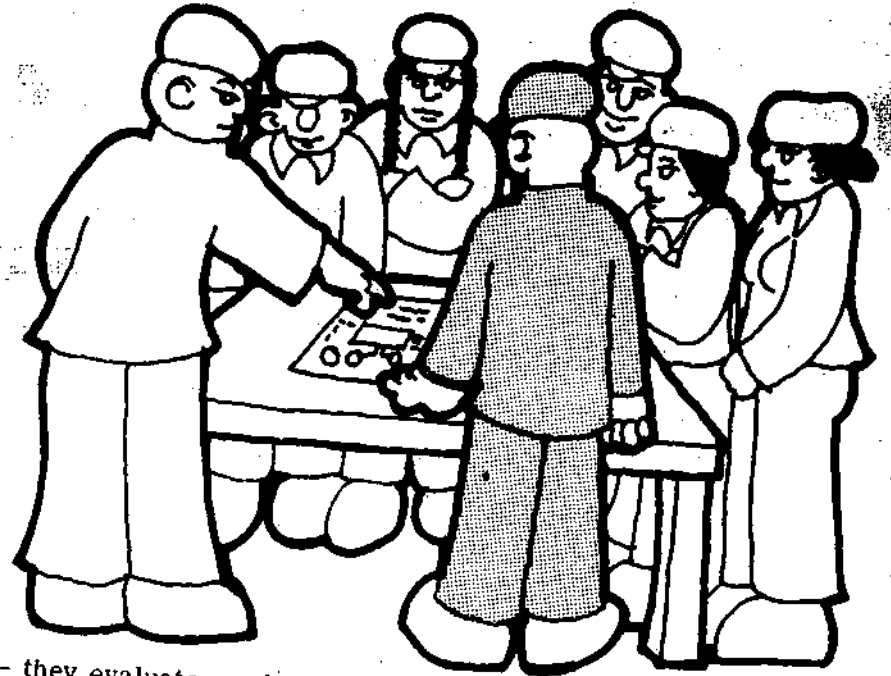
What does this mean in practice?
In a factory like the one Chou Chieh-hsu work in,
-- the workers themselves meet regularly to discuss the organization of work in the plant.



-- they appoint and criticize managers.



-- they select their fellow workers to be trained as technicians or experts.



-- they evaluate production targets and plans for new products.



Chenoweth Rayford Daly Young Branch Kavanaugh Riate Elbert

BRASS DROPS CHARGES AGAINST 8 POWS

Scapegoat tactic fails in aftermath of suicide

In separate but concurring decisions, the Secretaries of the Army and the Navy on July 3 dropped charges of collaboration and aiding the enemy that had been laid against eight former POWs by Air Force Col. Theodore Guy. The decisions followed shortly after Marine Sgt. Abel L. Kavanaugh, one of the eight accused, fatally shot himself.

Earlier the Marine Corps had said that the matter of proceeding with courts-martial would be left to the commanding officers where its three accused POWs were stationed. The Secretary of the Army had not decided whether to do likewise or to handle the cases of the remaining five himself.

The charges were laid under military regulations despite a previous Pentagon statement that no POW would be prosecuted for making antiwar statements while in prison. The situation was further confused by questions arising from the fact that an officer had brought charges against eight enlisted men from other branches of the military.

The Secretary of the Army, Howard H. Callaway, implied that any antiwar actions of the five accused in his branch of the service should be viewed in light of the suffering of the men involved: "We must not overlook the good behavior of these men during

the two to three years each spent under brutal prison conditions in South Vietnam before they were moved to the North," he said. At the same time, Callaway said that the men would not be permitted to reenlist because they did not meet "the current qualitative standards for the volunteer Army."

The Secretary of the Navy likewise accounted for the actions of the accused Marines, although any reenlistment application will be considered on "a case-by-case basis." These attempts to undermine the significance of the POWs antiwar activities, however, does not accord with reports that Defense Dept. officials had listed all eight as "troublemakers" before their release.

Kavanaugh's funeral included as pallbearers six of the accused. Kavanaugh shot himself shortly following a physical examination. Dr. John Bolin described him as "in excellent health but extremely worried and anxious" about his approaching return to Camp Pendleton for a discharge physical. Dr. Bolin said Kavanaugh had told him he feared that the Marines would not discharge him until his case was resolved.

Kavanaugh's widow announced plans to bring legal action against the military for the death of her husband. "He went to Vietnam and the North Vietnamese kept him alive for five years," she said. "Then he came back to America and his own people killed him." After the dropping of the charges, she said that two questions remained in her mind: "Had they already decided to drop the charges before my husband's death? Or is it a direct result of my husband's death that the decision was made?"

The initial laying of the charges may be seen as an attempt by the Nixon administration to divert attention from Watergate to "disloyal" POWs as an image of threatened national security. One difficulty, the damage done to the myth of the patriotic pro-war POWs, would have been sidestepped by isolating eight men as scapegoats. This stratagem would have served the additional purpose of rationalizing and discrediting the antiwar activities of POWs and other veterans.

Charges against two of the highest-ranking American POWs released by North Vietnam, Marine Lt. Col. E. W. Miller and Navy Capt. W. E. Wilber, have not yet been withdrawn. They were charged with mutiny and aiding the enemy close behind criticism within the military that only enlisted men -- most of whom were draftees -- were being accused of misconduct. ■



FORMER U.S. PRISONERS OF WAR, Army Sgts. John Young (left) and King Rayford, hold a news conference in Denver. They say charges against seven prisoners of collaborating with the enemy caused an apparent suicide.

THE U.S.

PAT CHENOWETH IS FREE! - FRAME UP FAILS

After ten months of torment in the brig at Treasure Island naval base, Pat Chenoweth, accused of sabotaging the aircraft carrier USS Ranger, has been acquitted of all charges and honorably discharged from the Navy.

Pat was charged with having inserted a paint scraper and two twelve-inch bolts into the Ranger's reduction gears in summer 1972 in Alameda, an act which paralyzed the giant war machine for three months and cost the Navy almost a million dollars to repair. It was one of approximately 30 acts of sabotage which crippled the Ranger all through last summer and fall when American carriers were steadily bombing the country of Vietnam on a 24-hour basis.

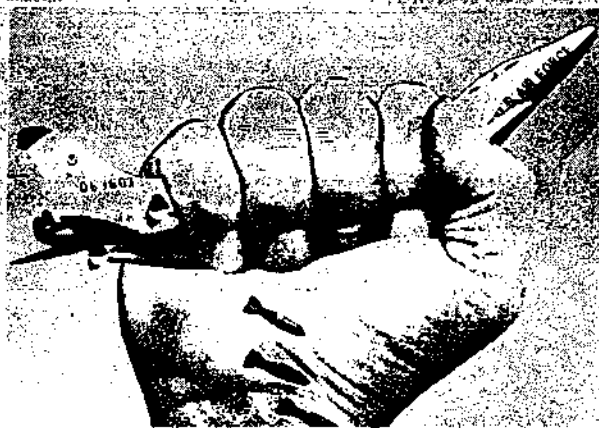
NO EVIDENCE

From the time he was jailed last August 2, the Navy seemed almost desperate in its desire to convict Chenoweth. Attorneys and others who had spent time observing the system of military so-called justice, said that they had never seen the military so eager to put someone away.

First, from the start they had no evidence; only two witnesses reported hearing Pat claim credit for the sabotage. No witnesses claimed to have seen Pat throwing bolts into the gears. The prosecution was unable to establish when, within a 10-day period, the bolts were thrown. There was no physical evidence, such as fingerprints, which linked Pat with the act. The defense established that over 600 other sailors had access to the area of the ship where the gears are located. Even the Navy's star witness said that he thought Pat was "joking" when he made his comment about the sabotage. That star witness also stated in court that he did not believe that Pat had done it. Finally, the defense showed that many others on the ship had made similar boasts about having sabotaged the ship, including the carrier's Executive Officer.

Then, they charged him with sabotage in time of war--a charge used only once before, since World War II, and which would have added a possible 30 years to his sentence if he had been convicted.

Third, after the court-martial started getting a lot of publicity in newspapers across the country, the Navy decided to move the trial to the Philippines. It was the first time in anyone's memory that the prosecution in a criminal case had requested a change of venue. Had it succeeded, it would have established a very dangerous precedent of the military sending any controversial trial to one of its strongholds in another area of the world. This victory was won by a very narrow margin; for the military and federal courts agreed with the Navy that the trial could be moved. Luckily, however, all the appeals and motions took up several months and the military judge Capt. James Keys, was hospitalized for chronic alcoholism, and forced into an early retirement. By the time a new judge was selected the Ranger was already on its way



CHRISTER THEMPTANDER

back home from the line and the Navy's official reason for transferring the trial (to be closer to witnesses aboard the Ranger) was no longer valid.

Fourth, both the Navy and the federal courts denied Pat his constitutional right to release from pre-trial confinement. Because of this, an innocent man spent 10 months behind bars. Chenoweth's suit for bail, however, is now before the Supreme Court and it should be known in September whether or not the Court will decide to hear the case.

Why was the Navy so anxious to make an example of Pat Chenoweth? It should be remembered that on the first of July 1972 the U.S. was engaged in an all-out attempt to save Thieu's regime from the NLF's offensive. With most U.S. ground troops out of Vietnam and Thieu's own army proving to be unreliable at best, the Nixon administration escalated its savage bombing of Indochina to unprecedented levels. And the Navy was anxious to send the Ranger--another floating airfield--to intensify the attack. When the ship was put out of action--to the delight of practically every sailor aboard--the Navy had to find someone to take the rap.

LOW MORALE ON THE RANGER

Also at that time morale on the Ranger was low. The carrier had only recently returned from its previous tour off Vietnam. During combat duty, conditions on the ship were atrocious for enlisted men like Pat. As he recalls:

"Our average work day was 16 hours, four in the morning till eight at night... We just made a constant circle about 50 miles off the coast, flying planes off 24 hours a day.

"We were totally exhausted. We were given little time to ourselves... It was crowded. There was little or no privacy at all.

"Most of the time (we were) homesick... just wishing the war was over so we could stop the endless bombing. 'Cause that was our only purpose--to fly our planes 24 hours a day and drop bombs. While there were dozens of law students, lawyers, and others who worked hard to free Pat, the people

most directly responsible for the victory were the GIs who withstood the brass's attempts to force them to fabricate evidence against Pat. Testimony in court from people on the Ranger and at the Treasure Island brig documented that NIS and brig personnel had threatened and bribed over a dozen people to turn against Pat. Five people in the brig told Pat that they had been offered reductions in sentence (one was told he'd even get a medal) if they would elicit a confession from Pat.

In his victory statement Pat himself said, "First, I would like to thank the people aboard the Ranger and in the brig who did not knuckle under to the Navy's attempts at intimidation. I know that the pressures they faced were tremendous and that it took great courage to overcome them."

"SOON WE SHALL ALL BE FREE"

His statement concluded with the following:

"Today I feel we have won a great victory against the most dehumanizing machine in the world. At a time in history when the U.S. military is the major genocidal force around the globe, it is particularly gratifying not only to be free, but to have beaten the Navy in its attempt to frame me.

"Unfortunately military prisons are still brimming with people imprisoned unjustly, with flimsy evidence against them and little access to lawyers and others to work in their behalf. And their numbers will probably grow--because armies involved in fighting racist and imperialist wars will, by their nature, have to continue repressing their members.

"To my brothers and sisters in America's jails around the world, I say--keep struggling, soon we shall all be free. Power to the people!"

CAMDEN 28 WIN FREEDOM

Seventeen antiwar activists charged with destroying draft files during an August 1971 raid on the Camden, N.J. draft board were acquitted on May 20. It is expected that charges against the remaining members of the Camden 28 will be dropped.

All 17 defendants acted as co-counsel in facing charges of breaking and entering, stealing files, destroying files, damaging other Government property, interfering with the administration of the Selective Service Act, possessing burglary tools and conspiring to commit the crimes.

During the trial, attention was focused on the illegality of the war and the role of an FBI informer as agent provocateur, with complicated legal maneuvers held at a minimum. Federal District Judge Clarkson S. Fisher set precedent by instructing the jury that it could acquit the defendants even though they had admitted plans to destroy the files before the involvement of Robert W. Hardy, the FBI informer.

During a period of two months Hardy provided the FBI with daily reports on plans for the raid. The indictment against the 28 was drawn up a day before the "crime" took place, and some 80 FBI agents were on hand to make arrests on the night of the raid. The defense contended that they could not have broken into the building without the help of Hardy, who provided 90 per cent of the burglary tools and much of the necessary expertise.

Amnesty work at "the grass roots" level...

MONTCLAIR, N.J.

Now "Amnesty for..." bracelets

John Penkalski of New Jersey SANE wishes to advise that the amnesty bracelets mentioned in our issue of March-April this year are now available through them, rather than the "Make Up Your Mind" bookstore. They are made of solid copper, coated so that your wrist does not turn green, and bear the slogan "Amnesty for ..." Along with the bracelet is a small booklet with some questions and answers on amnesty. The bracelets are being sold for \$3.25 to individuals, and \$2.25 to peace groups. They are asking that those groups which sell the bracelets use the money obtained from their sale to support amnesty programs.

John also asks for the names of resisters who would be willing to have their names on the bracelets, along with information about home states, where they are now, whether or not they are self-discharged or draft resister. Their address is: SANE, 324 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J. 07042.

DAYTON, OHIO

Using phone-in shows wisely

Gary Stalger of the Ohio-Indiana-Kentucky regional office of Vietnam Veterans Against the War in Dayton reports that a local radio station, WAVI, has a token 'liberal' do an evening phone-in show in its basically right-wing broadcast format. The topic of amnesty came up on the evening of June 12 and the number of pro-amnesty calls came to about 40% of the total.

Gary called up and talked about what universal and unconditional amnesty really means and what AMEX-CANADA magazine is about. The moderator even repeated our Toronto address over the air after our comrade in Dayton had hung up.

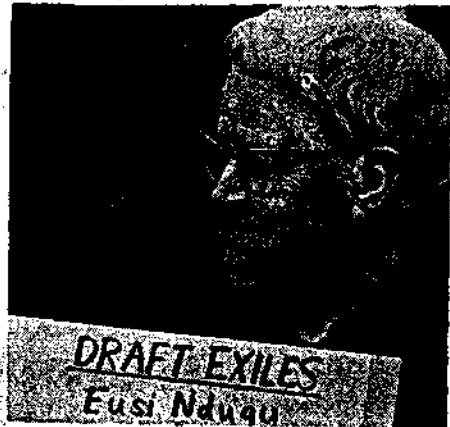
This experience of turning what would generally be regarded as a hostile situation--radio phone-in shows--to the advantage of the fight for amnesty is worth noting, even for readers in conservative locales.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Women meet secretly to plan

Even in the most conservative areas of the U.S. work towards amnesty is progressing, but often very quietly. In the Wilmington area a 'Pacem in Terris' group (affiliated with the Friends) is developing work with all the denominations in the area. Two local Presbyterian churches had programs on amnesty in May. A suburban Catholic church has a women's group which is meeting secretly to prepare a second program on amnesty. The last program "caused serious division and confrontation in the parish," our reporter says. And, while not in a priority position, amnesty is on the agenda of action for the local Mothers for Peace movement.

THE U.S.



HARTFORD, CONN.

Mothers' Day Witness

Mothers' Day saw two peace groups gathered outside the federal building in Hartford to urge "that amnesty be granted to persons who refused to serve in the Vietnam War." Left, the Rev. Davida Foy Crabtree, interim campus minister at Central Connecticut State College, New Britain, addresses the crowd. Upper right, Mrs. Florence Carpenter of Hartford, a grandmother and great-grandmother, marches with poster listing the names of war exiles (Eusi Ndugu is a Toronto-area black exile) while on the bottom, the gathering sings. Sponsored by the Greater Hartford Committee of Conscience and Another Mother for Peace, the "Mothers' Day Witness for Amnesty" was attended by about 60 persons. A friend of AMEX in the demonstration, Janet Holmes, advises that the group was well received in the morning before the main witness when they leafleted several suburban churches, distributing over 1,000 amnesty pamphlets. More activities are planned emphasizing women in the Hartford area.

...amnesty work at "the grass roots" level

Buttons...

saying 'Total Amnesty Now!'
buttons... bumperstrips...
2/\$1, 5/\$2 | 3/\$1, 7/\$2.
postpaid from
HOT RAIN PRESS,
Box 441-R
Carrboro, N. C. 27510

KENT STATE

Campus survey

As part of the aftermath of the student government and VVAW sponsored debate on amnesty there on April 2nd, Kent State University Draft & Military Counseling Project undertook a 2,000-person random sample opinion project on the campus to evaluate the KSU view on amnesty. The first results to be sent in to AMEX showed... 47 favouring unconditional or blanket amnesty; 51 favouring no amnesty; 97 favouring conditional amnesty, similar to 2 years noncombatant duty given to conscientious objectors. The April debate was between Tod Ensign of New York's Safe Return and Gerald Ozan, a lawyer practising in Cleveland.

Vietnam veterans, the very people that the administration claims took the draft resister's and deserter's places on the battlefield, are involved in the campaign to raise the issue of amnesty. The Great Plains Regional Group of VVAW (306 W. 39th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64111) has chosen the tactic, due to limited resources, of bumper stickers to mould public opinion. Four variations are available at 15¢ each, minimum order of 25. (Cheques payable to VVAW-Kansas City)

- ...AMNESTY
- 1. SUPPORT...
- 2. I SUPPORT...
- 3. VETERAN FOR...
- 4. VIETNAM VETERAN FOR...

- AMNESTY IS JUSTICE... bumper stickers
- 4"x15", black on 1/\$1-3/\$2.25-10/\$6
- dayglow yellow ... buttons
- 1/\$.50-3/\$1.25-10/\$3
- AMNESTY FOR NIXON? ... bumper stickers
- 4"x15" black on 1/\$1-3/\$2.25-10/\$6
- dayglow yellow ... buttons
- not in stock

available from Freedom Center, Arlington Street Church, 355 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 02116. They say all their profits "work for peace, amnesty and the empowerment of oppressed people." Amen.

Bumper stickers and more buttons

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Town Meeting on amnesty

It was an unusual meeting, not only because American Legionnaires and Socialists both attended, but because they said some semi-conciliatory things to each other.

The occasion was a "town meeting" discussion on amnesty at the University of Louisville June 21.

Anne Braden, representing the Women's Socialist Caucus, said, "I really appreciated the fact that they (the Legionnaires) came. You know the people sponsoring this thing were obviously for amnesty."

Mrs. Braden had earlier delivered a critique of the Vietnamese War in which she charged that it was started because American corporations were interested in business possibilities there.

"To me the issue was the same in the Korean War, but then I don't think a meeting like this could have happened. Then we were not able to talk together and in that sense we are so much better off now."

George Ellerkamp, a past commander of Zachery Taylor American Legion Post said, "I felt like an alien here but we're glad for the opportunity to be here."

John P. Ryan, judge advocate of the state Legion, said, "This is the first time I have ever done anything like this, but I'll do it again if I get the chance."

But if there was calm discussion, there was little ideological agreement at the "town meeting" sponsored by a group called People for Amnesty.

Ellerkamp said, "My opinions haven't changed. I'm still a hardnosed capitalist who feels that just because a man feels he is following his conscience that doesn't allow him to violate the rights of his fellow citizens."

There was general agreement among the four panelists that the war was a "messy thing" that the country should have never gotten involved in.

But Ellerkamp said, "We feel that those that left the country are criminals and should be treated as such. The fact that you or I don't particularly approve of the actions of our leaders in Washington gives us no right to break the law. Those that did should receive their just desserts and they should be held especially accountable to those who gave their lives in defense of the country."

Sister Sarah Concannon, another panelist, responded,

"Are you saying that men who followed their conscience should be punished? The men who fought and died in Vietnam because they followed their conscience aren't going to be helped one iota if you punish those who followed their conscience in a different direction."

"You are not doing anything for the dead by making the living suffer more than they already have."

Ryan said he was in favor of conditional amnesty. "I hate the war as much as anyone and I'm very sympathetic to these young men who are out of the country. But you can't lump everyone together because you'd be putting together criminals... and men who sincerely believed the war was immoral."

"The only fair way to get at the matter is to look at each case on its merits. Under our system of government you can get acquittal if the evidence justifies it. Miss (Angela) Davis and Mr. (Daniel) Ellsberg got off, so it goes to show that you are not automatically convicted."

One questioner from the audience asked Ryan what he would do if in a time of war he were ordered to kill "innocent old women."

"I wouldn't do it because irrespective of what's on the book I would consider it an illegal order," Ryan said.

"Then you'd set your conscience above that order." "Yes."

"What's the difference then with the young men who objected to the war on moral grounds?"

"You asked me about a specific instance first and now you're asking me about a general issue. There's a difference," Ryan replied.

Later he said "Anne (Braden) is trying to make heroes out of these guys and they aren't. Let them come back and do a little something for the country. We're not going to pin any medals on them but they will probably be taken back in as fellow Americans who went down the wrong path for a short period of time."

Father C. P. Mudd, in the audience, said, "Why not forgive them. It's the only healer. Love is beyond the law. If President Nixon wants honor then let's forgive and in time we will have honor."

But Mrs. Braden said, "They don't need to be forgiven and come home and do something for their country. They have already done something for their country."



ANPO-LNS

OSWEGO, N.Y.

Tree planting honours war exiles

A group of veterans, faculty, students and townspeople presented a commemorative tree to the State University College at Oswego, recently. This statement was made by the group at the formal dedication:

This tree is being planted to salute those men and women who have recognized the Indochina war as immoral and courageously acted according to their consciences.

Some resisted the draft; some resisted from within the military; some engaged in public civil disobedience to awaken their fellow citizens to the crimes being committed. Many have suffered for their actions. Some have gone to prisons and stockades; some have gone underground; some have exiled themselves. All have suffered mental or physical abuse for their early recognition of America's wrongdoing.

Had these people been listened to, terrible suffering and loss of life would have been avoided. This tree honours those who resisted the war, and symbolizes our regret both for the suffering caused by the war and the suffering endured by the opponents of the war."

THE U.S.

ARMY DISCHARGING DESERTERS IN ABSENTIA

One third of the 677 Army deserters listed by the military as living in exile overseas are being given Undesirable (administrative) Discharges in absentia. At the moment it is unclear how many deserters in Canada can expect to be included in this 230 figure. Two Army deserters in Toronto, one of whom came to Canada in 1967 and the other in 1969, have contacted us so far about having received letters from the military. The Toronto Anti-Draft Programme reports another case of a Navy deserter in Toronto whose discharge in absentia was speeded up through counseling and pressure on the military from draft counseling groups in Toronto and the U.S.

The military is sending letters in care of the families of deserters in the States declaring, "You are hereby advised that you are about to be discharged from the United States Army by reason of misconduct (desertion). It is anticipated that your discharge will be under conditions other than honorable and that you will be issued an Undesirable Discharge Certificate. The receipt of such a discharge may deprive you of many or all benefits administered by the Veterans' Administration and of your rights and benefits as a veteran under both Federal and State law. Prior to the issuance of this discharge certificate, you are being offered the opportunity to submit a statement in your own behalf. Your statement may include any extenuating, mitigating, or aggravating circumstances you feel should have a bearing on the type of discharge issued. In the event that no reply is received to this letter within 30 days from the date of delivery, action will be taken to complete your discharge."

Recipients of such letters should contact their nearest counseling center to determine whether it is advisable to submit a statement contesting the undesirable discharge. According to John Landau, a military lawyer at CCCO in Philadelphia, contesting the undesirable administrative discharge may delay and complicate receiving the discharge. It all depends on whether a person has grounds for appeal such as having been drafted illegally, having a C.O. application illegally denied, violation of enlistment contract, etc. Deserters wishing to check out their status can contact one of the counseling organizations, either in Canada or the United States, listed in the "Contacts" section of this magazine.

Discharges in absentia have been rare occurrences over the past seven years with less than ten a year being given out. One can only conclude that the Pentagon is attempting to reduce the number of deserters in exile who until now have frequently been the focus of amnesty coverage and whom the military can't apprehend and court-martial anyway. The interesting question at this time is whether the thousands of deserters in Canada will also soon be offered discharges to further undercut the amnesty movement.

The Pentagon doesn't seem to realize that the major push for universal unconditional amnesty is now coming from war resisters within the States and that no de facto or pre-emptive conditional amnesty will stop this movement. On the contrary, the discharged deserters who can now appeal their undesirable discharges will only swell the ranks of the hundreds of thousands of veterans with less than honorable discharges who are in the forefront of the amnesty struggle. ■

NOTICES

OBITUARY

STEVE & LOUISE COOK VANCOUVER AREA EXILES

Steve Cook, a key figure in the Vancouver Committee to Aid American War Objectors for the last two years of its operations, and his wife Louise died tragically since the last issue of this publication. Steve and Louise had taken teaching jobs at Cultus Lake, some 50 miles from Vancouver, a rather small community which caters mainly to tourists and such in the summer. They had moved into a small house near the lake itself about six months before the Committee was officially disbanded this year.



626 E. GEORGIA STEVE COOK AT THE OLD CHINATOWN OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE

On May 28th, they were driving on the Columbia Highway near Cultus Lake when their car crashed into a tree and caught fire. Louise was killed immediately. Steve died some time later in the Chilliwack, B.C. hospital. A third passenger escaped death.

They have since been described by friends in Vancouver as both being "very self-sacrificing people."

They were both in the Peace Corps together in Senegal a long time back. Then he worked with the Committee in Vancouver for a long period while Louise worked for a civil liberties group there. Both were well-educated, capable people who could have been involved in more lucrative affairs, teaching principally, but decided to spend their lives helping other human beings.

Ed Starkins, of the Vancouver American Exiles Union, reports that he and other exiles in the Vancouver area who knew Steve and Louise have been shaken deeply by their tragic deaths. Many other Canadian friends feel the same loss. ■

MISSING PERSONS

Missing persons notices are published free but must be able to be authenticated.

Mrs. T. W. Marshall, 4662 Don Jose Dr., Tucson, Ariz

85718 hopes to locate her son, Walter Scott Browning, Jr., formerly of Louisville, Ky. Write or call collect. Her letter to Amex expresses love and need.

Dean Nance, 24 W. Hinckley Ave. Apt. 5, Ridley Pk. Pa. 19078 hopes to find his friend Roy Trickey, a draft resister in Canada.

Phil Polloch M. D., Dept. of Pathology, Univ. of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. wants to locate Ron Martin, last known to be in Calgary.

Mrs. Beatrice Brunn, 16 W. Wilmont Ave., Somers Pt., N. J. 08244 hopes to establish communication with her son Kenneth Allen Brunn, 25, from whom she has had no word since 1968. "Tell him that we are all well and confident that somehow, some way, amnesty will be granted in the not-too-distant future."

Dawn Clover, 1712 Galveston Drive, Fayetteville, N. C. 28304 says that she saw a picture of her husband Russell (Sp/4) in the Fayetteville Observer greeting the Queen at Toronto International Airport. "I'm positive it was he," she says. He deserted the Army February 24, 1973 and no one has seen or heard from him since. Mrs. Clover wants either to have her husband come home or she will go to him.



THE QUEEN IS GREETED BY 16,000 AT THE TORONTO AIRPORT IS SGT. CLOVER ANYWHERE IN SIGHT?

Carl Kelley, 1457 Grandview Ave., Arnold, Md. 21012 (301) 974-4189, and Louise Kelley, 1300 Lombard St. Apt. 806, Phila., Pa. 19147 (215) 735-7772 hope to contact their son and grandson Robert James Kelley, 24. His last known address (3 years ago) was on Colbeck Street in Toronto's west end. He had worked as a lab technician at the University of Toronto pathology dept. ■

BORDER MEDIA NOTES

Families of Resisters for Amnesty (FORA) of New York City is planning to purchase over 600 one-minute radio spots on local radio stations around the U.S.A. for a public service-type message on the need for unconditional amnesty.

Watergate continues to interest Toronto viewers so much that they have become the bulk of contributors to the Buffalo, N.Y. non-commercial station, channel 17, which carries replays of the hearings in

prime time (8 PM). In the week that John Dean testified, Canadians contributed 52% of the pledges and 65% of the money raised by the station.

Bishop (Skip) MacDonald, an independent film producer from Wisconsin, had many participants at the Toronto Amnesty Action Conference on edge while he and his assistant were shooting transition shots in front of the hall where the parley was being held. The film, which includes footage of commentary by many conference participants, is being sold to NET stations in the U.S. on an individual basis. Skip advises that if he is unable to pull off a sale to the Buffalo station (WNED) he will make it available to them free so that Toronto exiles will get a chance to see it.

The David Susskind Show on amnesty was finally aired across Canada by the CTV network (the privately owned Canadian one) in prime time Sunday 8 July 1973. The show had been taped at CFTO, the CTV flagship station in Toronto, March, 1972 because our people obviously couldn't travel to New York. Susskind's wife, Joyce Davidson, was a media heavy in Toronto during the '50s. She left Canada, for David apparently, shortly after insulting the Queen while reporting a royal tour.

CTV had Harvey Kirck, anchorman from its national news show, give a brief intro to the videotape. Kirck said amnesty is one of the main controversies embroiling the U.S. and that the issue involves 100,000 people, most of whom are in Canada. Hmmm. ■

NCUUA STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of the National Council for Universal Unconditional Amnesty is to mobilize the American people to work for a universal and unconditional amnesty and to educate them concerning the structures and institutions that created the war in Southeast Asia. The Council is committed to working for universal and unconditional amnesty for all persons suffering disabilities because of opposition to United States involvement in the war in Southeast Asia, to the draft, and to the military.

Our demand is an immediate amnesty without conditions (such as alternate service) and without case-by-case review for:

- all military resisters (including "deserters") and draft resisters, whether in exile or underground in the U.S.;
- all persons who, because of their opposition to the war and the military, have been administratively punished, convicted by civilian or military courts, or are subject to prosecution; and
- all veterans with less-than-honorable discharges.

The war in Southeast Asia is not over. The movement to achieve a universal and unconditional amnesty for American war resisters demands that the U.S. government fully implement the Ceasefire Agreements and thereby immediately cease all military operations in Southeast Asia, end support of its client governments in Indochina, and insist upon the release of all political prisoners in South Vietnam.

Contact NCUUA at: 339 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y. 10014.

RELIGION

MEN'S RELIGIOUS ORDERS

CONFERENCE OF MAJOR SUPERIORS URGE AMNESTY

Over the years individual clerics and members of religious orders in the Catholic Church have been active in assisting American war refugees in various locations around the world. One of the most interesting examples which can be cited is the instance of nuns in full habit smuggling deserters past U.S. authorities at the Windsor-Detroit international border during 1970.

But neither the Church as a whole nor any major body within it has ever taken an official affirmative position regarding the plight of war resisters, or more recently, the issue of amnesty. The last meeting of the U.S. National (Catholic) Conference of Bishops was only able to go so far as urging alternative service for returning war exiles and those in prison.

Now the group which represents 40,000 Roman Catholic priests and brothers in religious orders has called on the U.S. Government to grant universal and unconditional amnesty to violators of military conscription laws. They are requesting a proclamation which provides for the return home of all those in prison, exile or underground and that these same people should be exempt "from all legal prosecution for whatever actions they may have felt obliged to take regarding participation in the Vietnam war."

The call came from the national executive board of the Conference of Major Superiors of Men (CMSM), speaking for the religious orders. There has been no move yet on amnesty from the national executive of the superiors of the women's religious orders.

The solid amnesty position on the part of the men's religious orders is important because the orders and individual monks, brothers and priests wield great



Draft dodger
Glenn Brook

FINAL FIGURES

67% OF 'DUTY BOUND' VIEWERS SUPPORT AMNESTY FOR GLENN

NEW YORK—Over two-thirds of the viewers responding to an NBC television drama voted in favour of amnesty for a young man who returned from Canada to face a mock trial for draft evasion.

The results of the self-motivated poll, which update the preliminary returns reported in the last issue of AMEX-CANADA, were announced on June 3 on a special NBC follow-up to "Duty Bound", aired in March. The network said that 157 stations carried the program which won a 1973 Emmy award from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences in the religion category.

Tabulations of the responses was handled by the Broadcasting and Film Commission of the National Council of Churches (NCC), which co-operated in presenting the play. Of 11,978 persons who sent in verdicts of "guilty" or "not guilty", 67.1 per cent favoured amnesty, or "not guilty", according to the Rev. David Pomeroy of the NCC unit, and 32.9 per cent voted "guilty."

Pomeroy said 74.4 per cent of the viewers in the Northeast U.S. voted for amnesty, 71.7 per cent in the Middle Atlantic states; 47.3 per cent in the South; 68.3 per cent in the Midwest and 69.8 per cent in the Far West. Of 55 votes from Canada, 96.4 per cent favoured amnesty.

(Religious News Service)

influence within the Catholic Church's 45 million membership in the U.S., far disproportionate to that of the average parish priest.

Father Paul Boyle of Chicago, CMSM board head, said that they are fully aware of the political difficulties involved such an action, but that they consider an amnesty the surest path to the promotion of reconciliation in the nation. ■

C.A.L.C. PROJECT EVERY CLERGYMAN IN U.S. TO GET AMNESTY MAILING

In an effort to build an identifiable constituency that wants to work on the amnesty issue, Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC), through their national office in New York, mailed a special 12-page supplement on amnesty to every clergyman in the United States.

The June mailing to the total denominational body of 236,000 clerics was of a special insert on amnesty included in a spring issue of American Report, CALC's bi-weekly newspaper.

In addition, CALC is increasing their amnesty petition campaign by placing ads in more than a score of national journals. ■

UNITARIAN CONVENTION

AMNESTY RESOLUTION ACKNOWLEDGES CLASS AND RACE AS CAUSING DISTINCTIONS

The Unitarian Universalist Association held its annual General Assembly in Toronto from May 19 to June 3. More than one thousand delegates, both clergy and laity, representing Unitarian and Universalist congregations throughout the U.S. and Canada, met at the Royal York Hotel to develop the positions of the Association on a number of contemporary issues, among them amnesty. As a result of the willingness of individual delegates to struggle with themselves, with other delegates and with a number of anti-war exiles on the scene over the meanings and implications of amnesty, the Assembly finally adopted a resolution that is in many ways a model for progressive organizations seeking a considered and just stance on this issue.

The amnesty resolution was adopted almost unanimously by the body of delegates and included a listing of the situations of those in need of amnesty:

... tens of thousands of anti-war exiles in Canada alone while, however the majority of war resisters are inside the U.S., where an estimated 200,000 live underground, thousands behind bars, many with court records, and over 500,000 veterans suffer from less-than-honorable discharges issued during the Indochina War era ...

The resolution acknowledged that "class and race factors more than anything else resulted in these distinctions ...", and went on to urge the Congress to "enact a universal and unconditional amnesty (with no alternate service or other punitive measures, and to avert unworkable, unjust case-by-case judgments) for

1. All military resisters including so-called 'deserters' and draft resisters in exile or underground in the U.S.;
2. All people who, because of their opposition to the Indochina War, have been arrested, have been or are now in civilian and military prisons, or for this reason are now being sought for prosecution -- this includes a clearing of their records;
3. The more than half-million Vietnam era veterans who have been discharged from the military with less-than-honorable discharges who will suffer from permanent loss of civil rights, and discrimination in employment without an amnesty. The classification of military discharges as honorable or otherwise should be eliminated retroactively into one single category of discharge."

The resolution concluded by urging member societies of the Association to take concrete action on the issue by initiating discussions within each society to educate their congregations and communities until a universal, unconditional amnesty is effected.

The text of the resolution was developed through a series of workshops open to all delegates and including members of the exile community. Each session sought consensus, and incorporated into the resolution amendments with significant support. The area

of discussion that showed the widest diversity of initial opinion was the inclusion of less-than-honorably discharged vets in the group of those in need of amnesty. A common response to this inclusion was the demand to separate out "dangerous criminals" who "deserve" their less-than-honorable discharges from those who resisted the military out of "moral conviction". These queries were answered by other delegates who pointed out the impossibility of judging the action of "conscience", the fact that the vast majority of these discharges are given for desertion, disobedience, or other "offenses" that relate only to the military environment, the aspect of "double jeopardy" in that anyone in the military convicted of a crime is punished for that crime -- amnesty requires only the removal of the additional stigma of a bad discharge, a punishment inflicted after the person has "paid for his crime" -- and, most importantly, that there is no "crime" in resisting the military when the military is waging genocidal war. In the course of these sessions the injustices of the discharge system became increasingly apparent, and the final resolution which was overwhelmingly endorsed called for the retroactive elimination of the "classification of military discharges as honorable or otherwise ... into one single category of discharge."



UNITARIANS HEAR EXILES and friends at a "Breakfast of Conscience" Sunday morning June 3. Above, Jim Gall of the Social Action Committee of the Toronto Unitarian Congregation addresses delegates as (from left) Stan Pietlock (Amex), Steve Grossman (partly hidden, Amex), Dan Zimmerman (Toronto Anti-Draft Programme), Bob Gardner (former chaplain to draft-age immigrants to Canada for the Canadian Council of Churches), and Tony Wagner (Amex), look on. Below, panelists and delegates discuss things informally.



INDOCHINA

THE U.S. WAR CONTINUES. WHY?

Not a 'mistake' or an irrational fluke of U.S. foreign policy, the War is fought for real and rational reasons

Liberal commentators would have us believe that the Indochina War is an irrational aberration of American foreign policy, that there is no rationality for these policies, and that the war has been a tragic mistake. In the following essay I will argue that the opposite is the case -- that US military policies in Vietnam are the result of a series of consistent and rational economic decisions since "military policies are never formulated in the absence of political and economic considerations."¹

Instead of approaching the subject chronologically and analyzing why and how events unfolded in Vietnam, I will consider the following reasons for US policy decisions: (1) American dependency on Third World raw materials; (2) the geopolitical importance of Vietnam; (3) the seriousness with which US planners took the domino theory; (4) how these planners believed the "loss" of Vietnam would jeopardize Japan -- the keystone of an American-oriented Pacific capitalist economy; (5) Vietnam as the overhead cost necessary for the maintenance of US domination of the Third World; and (6) the phenomenon of defense industry organization and its search for profits.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RAW MATERIALS

The term Third World is usually considered to apply to countries whose economy is underdeveloped and whose population is non-white. These are countries which until recently have been colonized by the advanced industrial nations of the West, and as colonies their economies have been developed unequally. That is, the mother country has seen to it that the colony will remain a producer primarily of raw materials which are essential to the resource needs of the industrial country. The colony, then, is an exporter of raw materials and an importer of industrial products from the industrial nation and on the terms of the latter. In other words, the colony's economy develops in a manner that makes it totally dependent upon the industrial nation to the benefit of the latter. While the colony remains in poverty and dependence, the industrial nation reaps the profits. Although many of these colonies have won their "independence" from their mother countries, the industrial nations have fought to maintain the same economic relationships.

Although the Third World nations are the losers in this relationship, it is not they, but rather the industrial nations' dependence on these resources which is the strongest. The role of raw materials is not quantitative since neither volume nor price prove to be very consequential. Rather it is the qualitative nature of raw materials that is their ultimate significance. The intricacy of the modern technologies and economies of advanced industrial nations, such as the United States, are such that the lack of a minute but strategic

element of the entire process can spell disaster. For example, the production of one ton of steel requires only about thirteen pounds of manganese. Furthermore the value of the manganese is only a fraction of the value of the ton of steel. However, without the manganese the production of steel is not possible.²

That the Third World is the primary source of these strategic raw materials is uncontested.

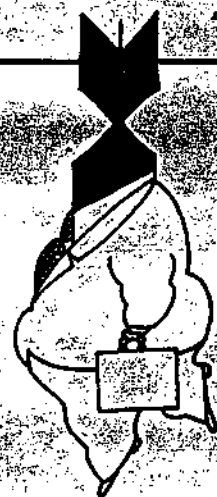
Over half of United States iron ore imports in 1960 came from Venezuela and three equally precarious Latin American countries. Over half the known world reserves of manganese are in Russia and China, and most of the remainder in Brazil, India, Gabon, and South Africa. South Africa and Rhodesia account for nearly all the world's chromium reserves, Cuba and New Caledonia for half the nickel, China for over two-thirds the tungsten, and Chile, Northern Rhodesia, Congo, and Peru for well over two-thirds of the foreign copper reserves. Guyana has about six times the American reserves of bauxite, and China has three times, while Malaya, Indonesia, and Thailand alone have two-thirds the world tin reserves, with Bolivia and the Congo possessing most of the balance. Only zinc and lead, among the major metals, are in politically stable regions, from the American viewpoint.³

Around the First World War the United States came into its own in the world economic system and began exporting more industrial goods than agricultural pro-

¹Michael Klare, War Without End: American Planning for the Next Vietnam, Vintage (NY, 1970), p. 315. See also Gabriel Kolko, The Roots of American Foreign Policy, Beacon Press (Boston, 1969), chapter 2 for the relationship between American civil and military authority.

²Kolko, Roots, p. 50. a further discussion of the critical role of raw materials in the U.S. economy. Also see Richard B. Du Boff and Edward S. Herman, "Corporate Dollars and Foreign Policy" in 21 April 1972 Commonweal.

³Ibid., p. 53. For the best survey of world distribution of raw materials see Hans H. Landsbery et al, Resources in America's Future, published for Resources For the Future, Inc. by the Johns Hopkins Press (Baltimore, 1963) Another important reference is Percy W. Bidwell, Raw Materials: A Study of American Policy, published for the Council on Foreign Relations by Harper and Brother (NY, 1958).



ducts, which had been its major previous export. At the same time as the US economy matured it has become more and more dependent upon foreign natural resources, as the economy developed needs for resources not found within its national boundaries.

As an agricultural nation, American affluence depended on what seemed to be limitless frontier to be converted into fertile farm land, but as the country industrialized this affluence became more tied to foreign resources. Nonetheless, the profits reaped by American enterprises allowed the highest wages among industrial nations, and as long as the economic system was healthy, the carrots of high wages played an important role in reducing conflict between the class of owners and the class of workers.

This continuous supply of (raw) materials, at minimum costs, is an essential condition for the peacetime expansion of manufacturing industries and for the continued growth of the American economy. Failure to obtain supplies would threaten the maintenance of our standard of living. Our democratic social and political institutions, which have developed in an expanding economy, might also be endangered.⁴ Consequently, according to the President's Materials Policy Commission (1952), the objective of U.S. raw materials policy is to guarantee a steady and dependable flow of materials at the lowest possible cost.

LOSING THE ASIAN EMPIRE

Until the Second World War, Third World countries were either colonies of the advanced industrial nations or were in some sort of dependence upon them. The war, however, tore apart the tenuous fabric which had constituted the Asian empires of the Western Allies.

India obtained its independence in 1947, and Indonesia in 1949-1950. By that time French control in Indochina had practically disappeared. Altogether in the decade 1946-1956 some 20 countries which supply raw materials to the United States acquired political independence.⁵

The disintegration of the Asian empires created very severe problems for the industrialized nations. Although the European nations had great need for Asian raw materials, they were laid economically prostrate by the war and were too busy trying to contain the forces of social revolution let loose by the war on the continent to go about rebuilding their Asian empires. Into this vacuum created by the disintegration of the Western empires stepped indigenous movements of national liberation.

Seen properly, the present war in Indochina is just a part of the Great South Asian war that commenced soon after the end of World War II. The Great South Asian War includes, the first Indochina War of Independence (1945-1954); the guerrilla fighting in Malaya (1948-1960); the continuing civil wars in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand; and other insurrectionary struggles in Burma, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia.

"These episodes constitute a common war not only because they occupy overlapping zones in a single theatre of war but also because they spring from a common cause: the determination of the advanced industrial nations of the West -- led by the United States -- to intensify their control over the destinies of the underdeveloped lands of Asia."⁶

The Pentagon Papers make this concern with the disintegration of the Western Asian empires clear. Several

major concepts dominated U.S. policy making for Indochina during the years from 1950 to 1954.

"The first was the growing importance of Asia in world politics. The process of devolution from colonial empires to independent states, it was thought, would create power vacuums and conditions of instability which would make Asia susceptible to becoming a battleground in the growing East-West cold war conflict."⁷

The Pentagon Papers indicate that the policy makers were unable to differentiate between indigenous movements, such as the one led by Ho Chi Minh and Vietminh in Vietnam and ones led from Moscow. "... There was an undeniable tendency to view the worldwide 'communist threat' in monolithic terms... the attempt of the patently Communist Ho Chi Minh regime to evict the French from Indochina was seen as part of the Southeast Asian manifestation of the communist world-wide aggressive attempt."⁸ Consequently, all Asian nationalist movements were seen through the same anti-Soviet lens and were deemed alike. Any Asian movement of national liberation, therefore, had to be opposed. As long as American policies in Asia were justified on the familiar post World War II argument for resisting monolithic communist aggression directed from Moscow, U.S. leaders could mystify their true motives. "The fact is that anti-communism provides a convenient mythology to justify colonial wars, and to gain the popular support that is often hard to rally, given the grisly nature and substantial costs of such endeavors."⁹

Such neo-colonial policies were necessitated by the problem of raw materials. If Third World countries were not controlled by Western capitalist countries, even if they did not fall into the socialist camp, they would be controlled by the indigenous population. They would be free to regulate and control production and foreign trade according to their own national interests and not the national interests of the advanced industrial nations, and especially for the U.S. which had emerged from the Second World War as the mightiest of the capitalist world.

The future of American economic power is too deeply involved with the continuous availability of these strategic raw materials to allow these Third World countries to take their own political course.¹⁰

⁴Bidwell, Raw Materials, pp. 13-14.

⁵Ibid., p. 16.

⁶Klare, War Without End, pp. 311-312.

⁷The Senator Gravel Edition, The Pentagon Papers, Vol. I, Beacon Press (Boston, 1971), p. 81.

⁸Ibid., p. 81.

⁹Noam Chomsky, "The Pentagon Papers and U.S. Imperialism in South East Asia" in The Spokesman, nos. 24-25, Winter 1972-73 (Nottingham, UK), p. 34. For an analysis of how anti-communism was employed to justify spending for economic and military diplomacy vis-a-vis Europe, see Joyce and Gabriel Kolko, The Limits of Power: The World and United States Foreign Policy, 1945-1954, Harper and Row (NY, 1972). In the case of policies for both Europe and Asia the end goal was to create an integrated global economy dominated by the U.S.

¹⁰Kolko, Roots, pp. 53-55.



... The ultimate significance of the importation of certain critical raw materials is not their cost to American business but rather the end value of the industries that must employ these materials, even in small quantities, or pass out of existence. And in the larger sense, confident access to raw materials is a necessary precondition for industrial expansion into new or existing fields of technology, without the fear of limiting shortages which the United States' sole reliance on its national resource would entail. Intangibly, it is really the political and psychological assurance of total freedom of development of national economic power that is vital to American economic growth... America's ability to procure at will such materials as it needs, and at a price it can afford, is one of the keystones of its economic power in this century.

This being the case, the U.S. has taken a course in the Third World that is opposed to any change in the condition of the Third World vis-a-vis the advanced industrial nations, especially the United States.

VIETNAM'S GEOPOLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

References to South East Asia's tin, rubber, rice, copper, iron ore, tungsten, and oil abound in the Pentagon Papers and concern over raw materials forms an integral part of foreign policy deliberations. However, the raw material riches of Vietnam itself are not as crucial as are the resources of Vietnam's neighbors. The formulation of U.S. Vietnam policies, in this sense, rests more upon a consideration of geopolitics than upon the classic definition of imperialism. It is not the riches of Vietnam itself but its crucial geographical location and the political importance of its geography that makes Vietnam important. According to the American College Dictionary geopolitics is "the application of political and economic geography to the external political problems of states, notably problems of national power, frontiers, and possibilities for expansion."

Another concept closely related to geopolitics is the domino theory. According to the domino theory, if one country in a geographical region is "lost" to socialism or takes a course with respect to its economy independent of U.S. wishes, its neighbors will fall like a row of dominoes. Individual decision-makers had referred to what was to become known as the domino theory as early as 1947, but it became an "official"



theory after the victory of Mao Tse-tung's forces in 1949 on mainland China.

Always implicit in the doctrine was that it was the economic riches of the neighbors of the first domino, whether Greece or Indochina, that were essential, and when the United States first intervened into those hapless and relatively poor nations it was with the surrounding region foremost in its calculations. It was this willingness to accept the immense preliminary overhead charges of regional domination that should be as clear in our minds as it was in those of the men who made the decisions to intervene.

Indochina is situated very strategically in South East Asia. It is at a crossroads, close to China, India, and Indonesia, as well as the extremely strategic straits which connect the South China Sea on the east to the Indian Ocean on the west. The control of these sea lanes and routes of communication are of crucial importance to American interests. This consideration, and the fact of South East Asia's "population... and resources give it a weight approximating that of Latin America or Africa," according to two very revealing

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articles by Walt Whitman Rostow, a major war planner of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.¹³

VIETNAM AND JAPAN

Another important element in Vietnam policies is centered around the role that Japan has played for U.S. interests since World War II -- that of the keystone of an integrated Asian capitalism under the general auspices of the United States. The Pacific Basin is "a trade and investment complex that already rivals the Atlantic economy and is expected to surpass it in the decades ahead."¹⁴

However, if U.S. objectives of keeping Vietnam in line were to fail, U.S. decision-makers felt that it would put serious pressures on Japan, and consequently U.S. plans for the economic development of the Pacific Basin. Richard Nixon, then Vice-President, said publicly in 1953 that,

If Indochina falls, Thailand is put in an almost impossible position. The same is true of Malaya with

its rubber and tin. The same is true of Indonesia. If this whole part of Southeast Asia goes under Communist domination or Communist influence, Japan, who trades and must trade with this area in order to exist, must inevitably be oriented towards the Communist regime.¹⁵

¹¹See Richard B. DuBoff, "Business Ideology and Foreign Policy: The National Security Council and Vietnam" in the Senator Gravel edition, *The Pentagon Papers*, Vol. 5: *Critical Essays*, edited by Noam Chomsky and Howard Zinn, Beacon Press (Boston, 1971).

¹²Kolko, "American Goals in Vietnam" in Chomsky & Zinn, p. 5. On the domino theory see also Chomsky, "The Pentagon Papers and U.S. Imperialism in South East Asia."

¹³Walt Whitman Rostow articles in the *New York Times*, 23 April 1972 and *Le Monde Weekly*, 13 May 1972.

Both articles appeared during the 1972 Spring Offensive while Thieu's troops were retreating and looting the countryside. They argued the strategic and economic importance of holding on in Vietnam despite the current military situation. See also Gravel, *Pentagon Papers*, Vol. I, p. 364.

¹⁴Klare, *War Without End*, P. 315. See also Donald R. Sherk, "The United States and the Pacific Trade Basin", pamphlet published by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, 1970. The integration of geographic regions into the world capitalist market is explored by Martin Murray, "The United States' Continuing Economic Interests in Vietnam," *Socialist Revolution*, Jan.-Apr. 1973, Nos. 13 & 14. Murray discusses the changes in U.S. strategy for Vietnam since 1969 which have combined military tactics such as saturation bombing with "economic planning aimed at the permanent elimination of existing production relations by destroying the basis for small-scale farming and by promoting large-scale migration to the coastal cities." This process of "nation building" is designed "to develop a favorable environment for profitable trade and investment beneficial to multinational investors."

¹⁵Quoted in Kolko, "American Goals in Vietnam" in Chomsky & Zinn, p. 5.



INDOCHINA

The Joint Chiefs of Staff concurred with the Vice-President, and went on to greater apocalyptic heights by speculating that,

The rice, tin, rubber and oil of Southeast Asia and the industrial capacity of Japan are the essential elements which Red China needs to build a monolithic military structure far more formidable than that of Japan prior to World War II. If this complex of military power is permitted to develop to its full potential, it would ultimately control the entire Western and Southwestern Pacific region and would threaten South Asia and the Middle East. 16

Such appraisals dominate the Pentagon Papers and were shared by the highest levels of civilian and military policy-makers. "Japan's estrangement from the United States would cause the collapse of the entire U.S. military and economic strategy in the Pacific, South Asia, and the Middle East--until eventually a threat to the very security and stability of Europe could be expected to ensue." 17

STRUGGLE IN CAMBODIA

The strategic importance of Cambodia is much like that of Vietnam. It is not so much the riches of the ancient land of the Khmers, but the wealth of its neighbors' resources that makes this tiny nation crucial. As with Vietnam, it would make little difference to the vitality of the American empire if Cambodia itself were "lost" to the insurgent National United Front. In Cambodia, however, as in many of the other small nations that have experienced U.S. intervention in the post-World War II period, is a manifestation of the growing phenomenon of national liberation movements. This larger historical trend does, indeed, pose a threat not only to American capitalism but also to world capitalism. In order for capitalism to exist it must grow. If Third World countries one-by-one opt out of colonial or neo-colonial bonds and assume control over their own economies, capital will be denied their valuable soils for further growth. Liberation movements, therefore, must be suppressed wherever they arise.

Ironically, it was Mr. Nixon's 1970 invasion of Cambodia which nurtured the growth of the Khmer resistance. Then as now, Cambodia's importance was tactical with respect to U.S. ambitions in Vietnam. A recent Staff Report by James Lowenstein and Richard Moose for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee makes this clear. A NUF victory "would undermine the entire fabric of the hoped-for overall Indochina settlement." Not only would it be a psychological shock for the Thieu regime, it would reopen the Cambodian port of Sihanoukville for logistical support of the liberation forces in South Vietnam. With more than 85% of Cambodia controlled by the NUF and the liberation forces playing a strong role in the coalition government resulting from the Laotian ceasefire, Thieu is feeling pressure on all sides.

The Pentagon Papers speak not only of the keystone role of Japan but also reveal that the intention of creating "triangular, mutually reinforcing relations between the United States, Japan, and South East Asia" has been integral to American objectives since the late 1940s. 18 The U.S. Government edition of the Pentagon Papers further reveals Japan's role in contributing to non-socialist economic development in Asia.

Our interest in a viable economy in the non-communist countries of Asia would be advanced by increased trade among such countries. Japanese and Indian industrial revival and development can contribute to enlarged intra-regional trade relations which suffered a set-back because of the economic vacuum resulting from the defeat of Japan, the devastation caused by the war in some other areas and the interference and restrictions arising from extensive governmental controls. 19

It was in these ways that the U.S. intended to fill the economic and power vacuums in Asia created by the Second World War: anti-nationalist regimes, such as that of Ngo Dinh Diem were to be maintained with outside force if necessary, and they would orient their economies to the outside interests of a capitalist Japan acting as proxy for the United States in Asia. Complications would arise in this equation from both sides -- both from movements of national liberation and Japan's increasing unwillingness to play a subservient role to the U.S. -- but these are the foundations American architects developed on their Washington drawing boards.

VIETNAM AND THE THIRD WORLD

As mentioned earlier, Vietnam itself is not as important as its neighbors. In another sense this also holds true: that is, in terms of the overhead cost of maintaining America's free access to Third World raw materials. American intervention in Vietnam is a rational overhead charge when seen in the light of preserving the present economic policies in the Third World. Although the cost of this intervention may seem very high today, the costs of intervention in American history often have been high to secure the freedom of U.S. oil, banana, cotton, etc. interests in developing nations. Such costs in terms of American casualties and military expenditures are not borne by the specific economic interests advocating intervention, but by society in general.

The costs of empire to the imperial society as a whole may be considerable. These costs, however, are social costs, whereas, say, the profits from overseas investment guaranteed by military success are ... highly concentrated in certain special seg-

16 Gravel, Pentagon Papers, Vol. I, p. 450. Quoted in John W. Dower, "The Superdomino in Postwar Asia: Japan In and Out of the Pentagon Papers" in Chomsky & Zinn, p. 103.

17 Dower, "The Superdomino" in Chomsky & Zinn, p. 103 (Gravel ed. Vol I, p. 452; cf. Vol. I, pp. 375, 386, 463).

18 Ibid., p. 105.

19 U.S. Government Edition, Pentagon Papers, p. 258 quoted in Dower.

ments of the society that are generally well-represented in the formation of state policy. The costs of empire are in general distributed over the society as a whole, while its profits revert to a few within. 20

As mentioned earlier, the U.S. did not at any time regard Vietnam as the major issue but saw it as the symbol of modern revolution in the Third World. Intervention in Vietnam, it was hoped, would be a test case lesson to other Third World nations considering to control their own development. Vietnam became the stage on which this larger drama came to be acted out. 21

It became the main intersection of the frustrations and limits of the futile American effort to once and for all translate its seemingly overwhelming technological and economic might into a successful inhibition of local revolutionary forces, thereby aborting the larger pattern of world revolution and advancing America's own economic and strategic interests at one and the same time. 21

PROFITS OF WAR PRODUCTION

The question of defense contract profits is the final major element explaining the rationality of U.S. policies in Vietnam. The failure of U.S. military strategies to produce victory in Vietnam has not meant failure to all parties in America, especially the powerful defense contracting industry.

But what is failure to some is gain to others, because to the defense procurement establishment the name of the game is not necessarily success but the continuous effort to attain it. Instead, never-ending search itself can be more profitable than the acquisition of the ultimate successful weapons, which might perhaps inflict greater harm on military contractors than would total American hegemony and tranquility in the world. 22

After World War II American decision-makers decided that it was necessary to maintain the technological base for military purposes that had been developed during the war. Consequently, in peacetime there came the need to let out contracts to companies which belonged to this technological base solely in order to keep this sector of the economy mobilized for future war needs. 23 This led to a form of state capitalism as corporations received direct government subsidies at high profit levels to keep them going even if contracted weapons systems were not fully functional or strategically sensible. Along with this came a line-up of specific defense contractors to service the needs solely of the Air Force, for example, or only those of the Navy or the Army. Naturally a corporation supplying the Air Force with sophisticated planes and high price tags would have a lot at stake if the basic U.S. military strategy were based upon the foot soldier as opposed to a strategy primarily reliant upon air power.

Defense contractors engage in lobbying efforts in Washington to see that "their" service gets the largest share of the Defense budget and that they get fat contracts in return from the service that they went to bat for in Washington. Since the defense industry is geographically rather diffuse, its representatives have developed a widespread influence over politicians in Washington, who have learned to equate "service strategies and budgets with contracts for their districts" 24 The Defense industry has, further-

more, found it profitable to employ retired military officers, who instead of settling down in retirement communities, make sales calls on their former military colleagues pushing their company's latest weapons concept.

It is not at all surprising to see weapons concepts and contractors selected for reasons that frequently have little to do with efficiency and economy. The choice of weapons that, stated candidly and accurately, are pure boondoggles is a legacy of the immediate postwar expansion of the military and the initial selection of the hardly functional B-36 bomber in 1948. While the TFX and the C 5A aircraft are more recent examples of the same principle, in effect, purely political and economic criteria have had an enormous influence on the choice of weaponry since 1946. 25

Often strategic theories are developed to rationalize weapons that a service wants or because a company with powerful political friends has the ability to build a particular weapon. It is no wonder that in Vietnam "essentially, every weapons system the Americans applied failed to attain the purpose for which it was intended." 26 In a word, the ways in which the U.S. has organized its capacity to make war has provided a very powerful momentum to insure that there will be continued markets for its military hardware. Vietnam has become this--a testing ground for the latest weapons systems designed to stem the tide of movements of national liberation.

In summation, instead of the Indochina War being an irrational aberration of U.S. foreign policy, I believe that those phenomena explain the basic rationality of ostensible irrationality. That is: American dependency on Third World raw materials; the geopolitical importance of Vietnam; the seriousness with which U.S. planners took the domino theory; how these planners felt that the "loss" of Vietnam would jeopardize Japan--the keystone of an American-oriented Pacific capitalist economy; Vietnam as the overhead cost necessary for the maintenance of U.S. domination of the Third World; and the phenomenon of defense industry organization and search for profits.

--Jack Colhoun

20 Chomsky, "The Pentagon Papers and U.S. Imperialism in South East Asia," p. 18; for an analysis of the economic interests which dominate the ranks of American foreign policy makers, see Kolko, Roots, chapter 1.

21 Kolko, "American Goals in Vietnam," Chomsky & Zinn, p. 14.

22 Kolko, Foreword to Klare, War Without End, p. XVIII.

23 Martin J. Peck & Frederic M. Scherer, The Weapons Acquisition Process: An Economic Analysis, Division of Research; Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University (Boston, 1962), pp. 375-6.

24 Joyce and Gabriel Kolko, The Limits of Power, p. 96.

25 Kolko, Foreword to Klare, War Without End, pp. XVIII-XIX.

26 Kolko, "American Goals in Vietnam" in Chomsky & Zinn, pp. 11-12.

CANADA

NEW IMMIGRATION LAW OPENS DOOR FOR 60 DAYS

by Dick Brown, Toronto Anti-Draft Programme

For a large number of underground American war resisters in Canada, this could well be the last chance to get landed immigrant status.

At press time, the Canadian government had just given third and final reading to amendments to the Immigration Appeal Board Act which will allow underground war resisters in Canada to apply for landed immigrant status within Canada during a 60-day period of grace.

The amendments come into effect and the 60-day grace period begins when the government proclaims the amendments to be law, which may have happened by the time you read this.

The amendments themselves mean that the government will be overlooking a lot of things, like entering or working in Canada illegally, but still there is a hush-hush cloak of silence around the regulations which will tell immigration officers things like how many points are needed to get landed.

LAST OPPORTUNITY TO APPLY

War resisters living in Canada without immigration status must consider this 60-day period of grace to be the last opportunity to seek landed immigrant status from within Canada, because for a number of political reasons, the government has every reason never to do this "grace period" again.

In addition to overlooking entering and working illegally, the government policy on draft dodging or desertion is still the same: it simply doesn't count one way or the other in applying for immigrant status.

The amendments also provide that no longer will non-immigrant visitors have the right to appeal a deportation order. This means for war resisters that if you don't get moving on getting immigrant status now, you could be rapidly shipped across the border to the waiting arms of the FBI after the 60-day period if the Canadian government wants to do it.

Immigration Minister Robert Andras left that possibility open when he said: "Those who do not come forward to regularize their status during this adjustment program will have forgone this last opportunity to apply for permanent residence in Canada, will lose future appeal rights and will be subject to deportation." Even though Andras was not speaking of war resisters specifically, he was speaking about non-immigrant underground persons from any country.

Andras and the government have made it pretty clear that for any non-immigrant person who misses applying during the 60 days, it will be just plain old tough shit, so any non-immigrant war resister should

first see a counselling centre and then get it together to apply.

SEE A COUNSELLOR FIRST

Seeing a counselling centre first is important as there are quite a few things that either the government has kept secret, are unclear, or unsuitable to put in print.

For instance, the amendments state the 60-day period of grace is extended only for those who were in Canada (legally or otherwise) on or before Nov. 30, 1972, and have remained in Canada non-stop since then. Just how the Immigration Dept. is going to handle that clause in terms of those who entered Canada after Nov. 30 or slipped out of the country briefly is an open point. Such persons should see an aid centre first before applying for immigration or they could get badly screwed.

Likewise, the secrecy the Immigration Dept. is using to surround the point system will probably be the most significant factor for the applicant. Prior to the immigration crackdown and even at overseas Canadian consulates today, an applicant is required to come up with 50 points out of 100 to gain immigrant status.

Yet these new amendments will allow the Immigration Dept. to do whatever it wants to with the point system. The usual sources in Ottawa who leak this sort of information have come up with nothing, so obviously the promised regulations for these amendments will have some changes.

The only indication is Andras' comment that "length of residence, family relationships, financial stability, employment record, and the existence of compelling compassionate circumstances" will be criteria immigration officials can take into account. The issue of whether draft dodging or desertion will be considered "compelling compassionate circumstances" is one which as of this writing, nobody in Ottawa is talking about; even the local pundits arrive at no consensus.

Just over a year ago the government gave a brief "grace" period of one day where the point system was reduced to 30 points for new applicants as well as a large number of outstanding applicants.

Because of the Immigration Dept.'s secrecy, it is not known now nor will it be known until the 60-day period starts whether the department will slacken the points. If the required points are reduced, a large majority of non-immigrant war resisters ought to find getting landed far less difficult.

One of the few points which seem without dispute is that this the last hurrah for easy immigration in Canada. For most unlanded war resisters, it will be either this or nothing.

Recognizing that, the Canadian aid centres have geared up to meet what they hope will be the crush of underground people surfacing to get landed. In addition to the four largers centres in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, other smaller centres, such

as Ottawa and Calgary, which have been inactive of late, are reopening. A list of the major centres is printed below. Check with them for counsellors closer to you.

Politically, the new amendments are one of the last steps the Canadian government needs to take to close off immigration after the 60-day period to all but the highly-skilled and/or well-educated applicants who can afford to apply or are able to apply from their own country.

The immigration crackdown of last November was clearly designed to cut off large numbers of non-white immigrants entering Canada from both southern Asia and the Caribbean by eliminating their most common avenue of entry, application from within Canada.

The new amendments institutionalize the racist crackdown as well as close permanently the Canada-U.S. border for immigration application.

So the amendments are welcomed by those who can benefit from the 60-day period of grace, but afterward the doors to Canadian immigration look to be very closed.

COUNSELLING CENTRES ACROSS CANADA

American Refugee Service
P.O. Box 5, Westmount Station
(office at Yellow Door Coffee House, 3625 Aylmer)
Montreal, Quebec; phone 514-843-3132.

Toronto Anti-Draft Programme
11-1/2 Spadina Road, Toronto; ph. 416-920-0241.

Winnipeg Committee to Assist War Objectors
175 Colony St., Winnipeg, Manitoba;
phone 204-774-9323.

Vancouver Committee to Aid American War Objectors
Suite 204, 144 Hastings, Vancouver 9, B.C.;
phone 604-688-4056.■

TORONTO

VIETNAM CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FUND BENEFIT HELD

The Vietnam Children's Hospital Fund in conjunction with the University of Toronto Faculty Committee Against the War sponsored an evening of entertainment provided by the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada on June 23. The Toronto Committee to Free Political Prisoners in South Vietnam from Detention, Torture and Death also participated in the program.

The Toronto Association of Vietnamese Patriots with the assistance of their compatriots from Montreal read poetry, sang, danced, and performed skits depicting the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence. Three Laotian Patriots also joined the celebration with songs from the Laotian liberation movement.

About 75 to 100 Canadians and war resisters came to enjoy the evening and pick up literature from the various organizations.■

SOUTH VIETNAMESE POLITICAL PRISONERS SUPPORTED

The Committee to Free Political Prisoners in South Vietnam from Detention, Torture and Death held a meeting June 27 at the Friends House during which the British TV documentary film, "A Question of Torture", was screened. Sam Noumoff, an American professor of Political Science at McGill University, spoke of his recent experiences in South Vietnam on a fact-finding mission with respect to Thieu's political prisoners.

The film was anti-communist to the core but its impact lay in its visual images. It opens with a scene of recently released prisoners from Con Son Island doing the "spider walk". After three months in leg chains, one's leg muscles atrophy completely. The released prisoners "walk" with the help of a disc of wood they sit on while they move their legs out in front of them with their hands.

Noumoff argued that Canada should stay on the ICCS and apply pressure on Thieu to release the prisoners. Otherwise, he said, it would be impossible to create a political environment in South Vietnam conducive to holding the free elections called for by the January 27 Ceasefire Agreement. If Canada limps off the ICCS before the prisoners are freed, the PRG cadres will go back into the jungles, he said, and prepare for further fighting. He reiterated Le Duc Tho's stated concept of the Ceasefire Agreement: a battlefield ceasefire, followed by the release of all political prisoners, and the creation of an environment of political freedom. Only then would free elections be possible.

The concept of Canada remaining on the ICCS drew a predominantly negative reaction from the crowd of about 60 Canadians and war resisters. Some speakers argued, contrary to Noumoff's position that Canada could play a useful and independent role on the ICCS, that the only role Canada could play independent of the U.S. was to get off the ICCS.

In spite of the controversy over Canada's role and the generally depressing nature of any discussion of South Vietnamese political prisoners, one couldn't help but draw inspiration from the model of the Vietnamese. According to Noumoff, those released prisoners he met with spoke in spite of the risk of being thrown back in jail for speaking to foreigners about the prison conditions. But their spirit is indomitable. "One leaves Saigon, not with the sense of pessimism, but with optimism," Noumoff concluded.

We MUST help free them

SEND LETTERS OF PROTEST demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners in South Vietnam--as stipulated in the January 27 Ceasefire Agreement--to:

- * your member of Parliament
 - * Mitchell Sharp, Minister of External Affairs
 - * Robert Stanfield, opposition leader
 - * David Lewis, New Democratic Party leader
- All at the House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario;
Also to:
* Ambassador of Vietnam, 2251 R Street N.W.,
Washington, D.C.;
- And to your Senator and Congressperson.■

CANADA

AMNESTY → ACTION → CONFERENCE

TORONTO, MAY 26, 27, 28, 1973

a report

A new level in the U.S. movement for universal unconditional amnesty was marked in Toronto at the Amnesty Action Conference held May 26, 27 and 28, hosted by Amex. The conference followed the National Amnesty Conference in Washington, DC, held May 4 and 5, which was sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union Project on Amnesty, the National Council of Churches, the National Conference of Black Lawyers, the National Students Association and Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization.

NCUUA...an umbrella coalition of all committed groups

The earlier conference, and the recent formation of the National Council for Universal Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA), provided a context for the growing activity among many different tendencies and organizations on the amnesty issue. NCUUA is an umbrella type coalition of all groups committed to concerted action for universal, unconditional amnesty. Virtually all groups participating in the Toronto conference were members of NCUUA or were planning to join.

The special purpose of the Toronto conference was to bring together the "amnesty constituency"--groups of those directly affected by amnesty--to discuss our participation in the broader amnesty movement, among ourselves as well as together with other members of NCUUA. There were present about 125 delegates representing 50 national, regional and local organizations. The largest delegation participating was VVAW/Winter Soldier Organization, with 30 delegates from 15 regions, stretching from New England to California.

Also present from the U.S. were the Chicago Area Military Project and other GI resistance groups, newly formed amnesty groups from Wisconsin and California, Walter Collins of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (Walter was jailed for draft refusal and recently won parole; he, his mother and SCEF have been working for amnesty since 1970), and representatives of CCCO, the ACLU Amnesty Project, the National Council of Churches, War Resisters League, American Friends Service Committee, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Clergy and Laity Concerned, the newly formed national Americans for Amnesty organization, and other local anti-war organizations.

From Canada, in addition to Amex people and indiv-

idual exiles from Toronto and Montreal, there were representatives of the Vancouver American Exiles Union, the Winnipeg Committee to Aid American War Objectors, the Toronto Anti-Draft Programme and the American Refugee Service in Montreal. From Europe, there were representatives of Up from Exile in Sweden and the Union of American Exiles in Britain.

Since the conference was held in exile, it was ironic that one main point repeated again and again was that the majority of people in need of amnesty are in the United States, and are Vietnam era veterans. These are the 560,000 vets with other than honorable discharges from the military, as well as the 13,000 deserters and AWOLs still at large, most of them underground in the States. (The Pentagon admits to only about 32,000 deserters at large, but CCCO military counselor Bob Musil discovered that the Pentagon's figures were "hiding" 100,000 deserters (see "The Facts About Deserters," The Nation, 16 April, 1973 or "Pentagon Hides Over 100,000 Deserters," Amex Vol. 4 No. 2, May-June 1973). These figures compare with an estimated 30,000 to 50,000 war resisters in exile.

Our strategy:

focus on race and class

These numbers, and the social facts behind them--that most of these people are from the working class and a large percentage of Third World origin--formed the background for a discussion of strategy and tactics for mobilizing amnesty support at the base of American society. Third World members of VVAW/Winter Soldier Organization, stressed the importance of amnesty to their community from the outset of the conference. They pointed out that there were no legal options of resistance open to Blacks and other Third World people, and consequently many have great need for amnesty--especially in the category of bad discharges from the military. But, they said, Third World people have no interest in an amnesty movement which does not recognize the existence and special oppression of Third World people. They said amnesty should be to fight against racism and unemployment. These are the two factors that accompany the bad discharge for the Third World vet.

GI organizers at the conference pointed out the relationship of the amnesty movement to the continued "mass strike of GIs which has been developing since the Tet offensive of 1968." The Chicago Area Military Project (CAMP) presented a paper on strategy perspectives for the amnesty movement which would connect it to the continued effort to build an anti-imperialist movement in the U.S. based in the white and Third World working class, civilian and military, female and male. (This paper is available from CAMP, 2801 N. Sheffield, Chicago, Ill. 60657)

It was also pointed out that an historical analysis of amnesty in the U.S. shows that the quality and extent of amnesty depends on the amount of social cohesion in society, and the extent of unity and organization of the people who need amnesty. Thus in the 18th and 19th centuries, when American society was highly factionalized and the central government comparatively weak, early U.S. governments from Washington to Andrew Johnson (after Lincoln), extended broad amnesties numerous times, even to citizens who rose in armed rebellion, as in the Fries and Whiskey rebellions and the Civil War. But when the central government became stronger and popular organization relatively weak, as in the 20th century, repression was used instead of amnesty to achieve social cohesion. This analysis indicated the need for an amnesty movement prepared to avoid splitting along class and racial lines, and to focus on mass organizing.

Organizing from the bottom up

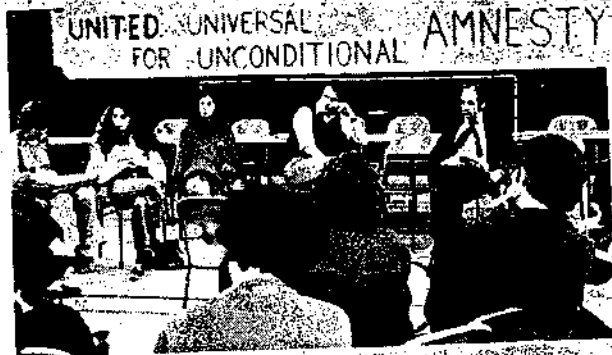
A concrete "guideline paper" for local organizing was presented by the New York City chapter of VVAW/Winter Soldier Organization. The paper called for combining legal aid services for people in need of amnesty with a political campaign. The main emphasis of the legal aid work would be on "upgrading" less than honorable discharges. The purpose of this would be to put pressure on the Government for a collective solution to the hundreds of thousands of bad discharges, by encouraging individual vets to work together to change their discharge classifications.

The paper suggested that there must be organizing people in every city who devote all their political time to the amnesty campaign, connecting political education, publicity and organizing with the use of legal aid resources. These people should include vets, especially Third World vets, draft and military counselors, lawyers, etc. These people should make it their business to learn all the legal, political and historical aspects of amnesty, so that they can coordinate organizing, provide public speakers, raise funds for local activities, and serve as contacts between local/national amnesty work.

The paper said the main job for local organizers would be to help the people directly in need of amnesty and their families to get organized. These people can be found in unemployment lines and at temporary employment agencies, in anti-poverty programs, Veterans Administration centers, vets groups on campus, etc., and through mailing lists. They would be encouraged to learn what they could do with help from the amnesty campaign to change their immediate situation, and work together with others directly affected to mobilize support at the community level for amnesty. Opportunities to speak would be sought in community centers, schools, colleges, churches, unions, etc. This paper, which includes a political analysis of the above strategy, is available from New York City VVAW/WSO, 857 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; phone 212/255-7017.

In a joint caucus of organizations made up of, or directly working with those in need of amnesty (VVAW/WSO, GI Projects, organizations of war resisters), votes were taken on some key matters in the building of the amnesty movement. First, all participants

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS WERE AT GRADUATE STUDENTS UNION ON U. OF T. CAMPUS



Under the conference banner, following a plenary session, a workshop discussion was held. Recognizable participants are Evangeline Mix and Louise Bard of Amex, Chick Judd of the National Council of Churches Emergency Ministry Concerning the War, and Henry Schwartzschild, director of the Project on Amnesty of the American Civil Liberties Union.



Main debate and decision making took place in joint caucus of the "amnesty constituency"—vets, GIs and civilian resisters. Here Lisa Valanti of New York City VVAW/WSO chapter speaks up.



Jeanne Friedman of Campaign for Amnesty of San Francisco makes a point.

CANADA

agreed to state at the outset our solidarity with the continued resistance of the Indochinese peoples to U.S. imperialism, and especially to press for the strict implementation of the January 27 Ceasefire Agreement. The following resolution was passed:

WE ARE IN FULL SUPPORT OF AND DEMAND THAT THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION LIVE UP TO AND IMPLEMENT THE JANUARY 27 CEASEFIRE ACCORDS AND SPECIFICALLY ITS RESPONSIBILITY TO GUARANTEE THE CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL VIETNAMESE PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY THE 200,000 SOUTH VIETNAMESE POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THIEU'S JAILS.

This resolution was unanimously passed

This resolution was passed unanimously for addition to the NCUUA statement of purpose, and was urged for adoption by all groups working for amnesty.

Secondly, the caucus agreed to constitute itself to represent the "Amnesty Constituency"--those directly in need of amnesty. Here is the exact text of that resolution:

WE, THE GI MOVEMENT, VETERANS MOVEMENT, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WAR RESISTERS (CIVILIAN AND MILITARY) COMMUNITY BOTH IN EXILE AND AT HOME, CONSTITUTE THE AMNESTY CONSTITUENCY.

- (1) WE WILL MEET AGAIN WITHIN ONE YEAR;
- (2) WE WILL SELECT CATEGORIES AND ELECT REPRESENTATIVES OF THEM TO THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY FOR ONE YEAR;
- (3) THOSE REPRESENTATIVES WILL CONSTITUTE:
 - (a) A COMMUNICATION NETWORK WITHIN OURSELVES;
 - (b) AN AMNESTY CONSTITUENCY CAUCUS WITHIN NCUUA.
- (4) WE WILL REVIEW THIS POLICY AT OUR NEXT MEETING.
- (5) WITHIN THE YEAR, THE ORGANIZATIONS FROM WHICH OUR DELEGATES COME ARE AUTHORIZED TO MAKE ANY PERSONNEL OR POLICY CHANGES.

These 6 are on steering committee

The following people were nominated by the joint caucus to serve on the NCUUA Steering Committee for one year, representing the categories indicated:

- (1) Vets with less than honorable discharges-- Ed Damate, VVAW/WSO, 827 Newport, Chicago, Ill. 60657; 312/935-2129.
- (2) Draft resisters (ex-prisoners)-- Walter Collins, SCEF, 9130 Fig St., New Orleans, La 70118; 504/482-7476.

Minority statement was presented

The following statement was presented to the final plenary of the conference by twelve people, two from exile and the others from stateside organizations:

"This statement is being presented by a number of groups and individuals representing a large segment of the exile, anti-war and GI communities.

"Many of us involved feel that we have been presented with the idea that a large part of this conference has centered around a 'United Front' with a 'United Front' ideology. This, to us involved, is not the correct way to deal with the issue of amnesty and its ramifications.

"To be more specific, the 'representation' on the NCUUA council is not representative--a broader representation of those immediately affected, regardless of whether or not their representatives follow the prevailing ideological line--is necessary. Numerical superiority at this conference and on the steering council is not necessarily indicative of a proportionate constituency within the anti-war, GI, or exile movement. We feel that a way must be found to voice the opinions of the groups in this caucus and their constituencies.

"We look to the steering committee of NCUUA to find a way to effectively deal with this problem and implement a solution satisfactorily to all parties and constituencies concerned."

In response to the problem posed by the above statement, the following procedure was resolved upon:

"That internal contradictions within a member constituency of the amnesty movement be dealt with within that constituency with the help of mutually agreed upon other members of the larger amnesty constituency, at least one of whom will be a person elected to the steering committee of NCUUA."

Tactics

The final session of the conference was a discussion of tactics. Brian Adams of VVAW/Winter Soldier Organization announced that organization's plans to build a national protest to the trial of the "Gainesville 8", to include a large-scale, week-long demonstration and camp-in in Gainesville at the beginning of the trial, July 17. He called on the amnesty movement to help build support for the Gainesville 8 at the local level

- (3) GIs-- Jeff Hayes, "Highway 13"/Fort Meade Project, 1590 Annapolis Rd., Odenton, Maryland 21113.
- (4) Civilian War Resisters-- Jeanne Friedman, Campaign for Amnesty, 2588 Mission St., Room 216, San Francisco, Calif. 94110; 415/647-3036.
- (5) Families of people in need of amnesty-- Sandy Rutherford, Vancouver American Exiles Union, 618 Salisbury Drv., Vancouver 6, B.C.; 604/255-6648.
- (6) Exiles-- Dee Knight, Amex, P.O. Box 187 Station D, Toronto, Ontario M6P 3J8 Canada; 416/924-6012.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY

HERE ARE PLANS FOR NATIONAL AMNESTY CAMPAIGN

The National Council for Universal Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA), which came together formally at the National Amnesty Conference May 4 and 5, is still in the formative stages. A 12-person steering committee has met twice (May 17 in Chicago and June 26 in New York), and after one effort at building membership about 25 groups and organizations have joined the Council. However, only four organizations had paid the full membership fee of \$300 as of June 26--the ACLU Project on Amnesty, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Lutheran Council-USA, and the Emergency Ministries Concerning the War of the National Council of Churches. The War Resisters League paid half.

The steering committee is made up of six representatives of those in need of amnesty (vets with less than honorable discharges, GIs, civilian resisters, exiles, draft resisters in prison, and families of all these), and six representatives of organizations supporting amnesty. At its second meeting it agreed upon the following functions for NCUUA:

1. Establish a national office-clearing house with staff;
2. Establish a national network of information sharing about activities at local levels and of various national groups;
3. Develop amnesty literature--leaflets and a newsletter--available either free or at cost to local amnesty groups;
4. Help coordinate working areas of member groups --for instance, discharge upgrading, "peoples amnes-

through demonstrations and setting up local "Gainesville Freedom Committees", and encouraged us to educate people about the repressive nature of the Gainesville frame-up, and its relation to the amnesty movement. For more information, contact the Gainesville Defense Fund, Box 13179, Gainesville, Florida 32601; 904/378-0774; or VVAW/WSO national office, Chicago.

There was a discussion of ways to begin discharge-upgrading work with vets with less than honorable discharges. The following contacts were given:

- * Lawyers Military Defense Committee, 401 First St., S. E., Washington, DC 20001;
- * Discharge Upgrading Project, c/o VVAW/WSO national office, 827 W. Newport, Chicago, Ill. 60657;
- * Campaign for Amnesty, 2588 Mission St., Room 216, San Francisco, Cal. 94110;
- * NYC-VVAW/WSO, 857 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Tactics were discussed for focusing attention on draft resisters in the courts, as well as helping draft resisters and deserters with their legal status before going to court. It was commented that the counseling process should be politicized and connected with public education and organizing for amnesty support. It was suggested that in small towns where the whole town could be leafletted before a case was tried before a jury, it would make it impossible to find a jury that

didn't know about the case, and it would be dismissed.

5. Develop and publicize a speakers bureau;
6. Participate in, or organize, regional conferences on amnesty;
7. Build a nation-wide mobilization October 14 to 22 (Veterans Week);
8. Prepare a media campaign;
9. Be a funding clearing house for amnesty projects.

Immediate priorities were to be setting up an office and hiring staff, developing leaflets and a newsletter and getting them distributed, funding local amnesty work, and hiring fieldworkers. There was \$2500 on hand after paying for the founding meeting and the two steering committee meetings, and a budget for a year's operation of \$37,700 was discussed. A number of New York-based foundations were thought to be approachable for raising the budget, and other money could be raised through building membership, as well as advertising and direct mailing.

Henry Schwarzschild said at the second steering committee meeting that NCUUA would have to compete with the separate organizations working on amnesty for the finite amount of money available, but after considerable discussion it was agreed that NCUUA would try to minimize this kind of competition by helping local amnesty projects and others without access otherwise to foundations, to prepare and submit fund proposals that could get money, if it was agreed that they should get money.

It was also suggested that amnesty campaigners could find out who is coming to trial for draft law violation in a particular district, and when, and these people could be contacted and involved in politicizing their defense, through publicity, consciousness raising and organizing. A model for this has already been set up in Buffalo, called Citizens Against the War Indictments, in defense of the 153 draft law violators recently indicted in that city. CAWI can be contacted at 103 Whitney Pl., Buffalo, N. Y. 14201.

Finally, during this session a "perspective rap" was delivered which summed up the mood of the entire conference: The amnesty movement should stress politics, not morality; amnesty is not pardon, and it must be emphasized that no crime was committed in resisting U. S. aggression in Indochina; violent actions as well as non-violent actions must be talked about; Third World and working class people must be at the center of the struggle; amnesty is to come from the people, not the government, and the struggle should be focused in the U. S., and not abroad. And finally, it was emphasized that we cannot depend on the media to present our political point of view, even though it can be useful in making known that organizing is going on.

Conference participants departed with an exchange of solidarity and thanks from conference organizers for the seriousness and interest of all who attended. ■

CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man.

COMMITTEE TO ASSIST WAR OBJECTORS EXPANDS SERVICE

The Winnipeg Committee to Assist War Objectors has embarked upon a new "outreach program" to provide services to war resisters; it was not able to help in its earlier immigration counseling program. In addition to immigration and "repatriation" counseling the program includes providing housing, food, clothing and professional services to war resisters in need in the Winnipeg area. Professional services will include legal, medical, dental and psychiatric referrals.

The new services will be available to the approximately 600 war resisters in Winnipeg, especially the 200 or so who are living "underground" in Winnipeg. Help will also be offered to the thirty or so war resisters who have come to the Winnipeg area since the change in immigration rules in November 1972.

With the new immigration law presently being instituted, it is expected that a major effort will be made to help these people apply and get immigrant status, and then to assist them in finding jobs and getting settled more satisfactorily than before.

To put the program into action, the Committee will have three paid staff--Scott H. Smith, a draft and military counselor; Ron Isaac, an "outreach worker" to mainly be in contact with people in need of help; and Gail Thomson, a community liaison worker to help provide the services required by being in contact with Canadian supporters and encouraging them to help with housing, fund raising, professional services and the like.

In addition to the above services, the program will include holding meetings in the community and putting posters in and visiting places frequented by American exiles and transients.

The Committee expects that it may end up helping



Canadian Churchman

A CHURCH FEED-IN FOR WAR EXILES A FEW YEARS BACK

more than the 230 without immigrant status or others of the estimated 600 war resisters in Winnipeg, because other counseling and aid centres across Canada have been closing down or reducing the amount of services they provide. (There is a two-month revitalization period for the other centres expected, to help with immigration counseling--see story elsewhere in this section.) Also, since the Canadian Council of Churches is no longer acting as a channel for funding of war resister aid services, the Committee has had to approach other sources. The budget for a year's operation of the program is projected at \$42,000. The Emergency Ministries Concerning the War of the National Council of Churches (USA) have agreed to raise half of this. The Committee hopes to raise the rest through Canadian churches, individual contributions, grants and services in kind.

The program is planned to last for one year only. The Committee is located at 175 Colony St., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 1W2. Phone 204-774-9323.■

WHITE ROCK, B.C.

U.S. WAR RESISTERS MARK JULY 4th WITH PICNIC AND PIE THROWING AT NIXON EFFIGY

About 20 American draft dodgers and deserters, including their wives and a few supporters from Canada and the United States, celebrated the traditional American fourth of July holiday in White Rock, about 30 miles south of Vancouver at the Canada-U.S. border.

Under the peace arch that marks the international boundary between the two countries, the celebrants, most of whom are members of the Vancouver American Exiles Union, spread blankets and dined on fried chicken, hot dogs, salad, beer and apple pie.

They played catch with a softball and there was country music from a tape deck.

The climax of the event was when they pelted a larger-than-life-sized paper maché head of Richard Nixon (worn by a friend) with small apple pies (real and simulated). This took place in view of cars approaching Canadian customs with some great reactions resulting.

Middle-aged, middle-class people driving across the border with Washington license plates were laughing hysterically.

A few others thought it less humorous, however.

Homemade signs denouncing Nixon and demanding universal, unconditional amnesty for war resisters were placed along the roadway. Some young Americans managed to tear up one of the posters.

"It's just a good old-fashioned Fourth of July picnic, apple pie and all," said Michael Leavy, a 27-year-old draft resister from Seattle. He then picked up one of the pies and hurled it at the effigy of Nixon.

A spokesperson for the Exiles Union, Gerry Condon, said that because the picnic was such a good collective experience and also due to the resulting good publicity, the Union is planning to do it again before the summer is out--on a much larger scale.■



O, CANADA; WE STAND ON GUARD FOR THEE

CALGARY

CBC radio reports that "some" Americans in Calgary have started a campaign to rid Canada of its last vestiges of Britain. One might wonder just who these Americans think they are worrying about British influence until coming to realize most Americans living in Calgary are part of the Alberta community of Texas oil magnates. To these expatriates, the picture of an American-owned oil refinery on the obverse side of the new Canadian ten dollar bill is a step in the right direction in the development of new national symbols.

WASHINGTON

Despite Richard Nixon's insistence that a 1970 plan for widespread domestic spying never went into effect, the New York DAILY NEWS reported May 29 that a long with a break-in at the Chilean Embassy, allegedly carried out by Administration operatives, plans were laid to break into the Canadian Embassy to determine what aid, if any, the Canadian government was providing to American draft resisters.

OTTAWA

A bill to lower the residency requirement for Canadian citizenship to three years from five was given first reading in the House of Commons before the summer recess. Present law requires immigrants to have lived in the country at least five years before they can apply for citizenship. The private-member's bill was moved by Marcel Prud'homme (L-Montreal-St. Denis) and placed on the Commons order paper for later discussion. However, its chances of enactment without government support are slim.

THE BORDER

If you're in the U.S. and thinking of heading for the border and chance to breathe easier on the other side for a while, read this and think twice before acting. Since early 1970, every automobile crossing the U.S.-Mexico border has had its license plate numbers recorded by customs agents and punched on a keyboard that transmits the information to a central computer. The keyboard on a little black box has, since early March of this year, now been put into use at the Blaine, Washington border crossing into Canada. Within minutes the border inspector receives a positive or negative response concerning past criminal offenses of any car owner thought to be suspicious-looking enough to warrant a check.

In Canada, the Ontario Provincial Police are the first police force to begin using a continent-wide computer network which can print out information on any license plate from Canada or the U.S. in minutes. Police forces from all over Canada are feeding information into the computer at the Police Information Centre in Ottawa. If a police search reaches a dead end at the computer in Ottawa, the license plate number is then rerouted automatically into another system which searches a computer in Washington, D.C.

MONTREAL

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF PRG IS CELEBRATED

On June eighth through tenth, some 300 people gathered in Montreal to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of the Republic of South Vietnam.

The conference, which was organized by the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, was conducted in both English and French to accommodate all the participants, most of whom came from the United States or Quebec. Others who came were originally from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indochina, Iran, Italy, Pakistan, Palestine, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Sweden, Tanzania and Zambia.

At the end of the conference, a general assembly passed a resolution in support of the Indochinese people and their rights to independence, democracy, and territorial integrity.

Among its many demands, the resolution called for: an end to U.S. economic aid to the Thieu regime in Saigon; the implementation of the Paris Accords, including cessation of bombing over Laos and Cambodia and the release of the over 200,000 political prisoners still held in the jails of South Vietnam.

"We call upon all governments," it read, "to immediately recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the Lao Patriotic Front, the Royal Government of the National Union in Cambodia and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as the sole and legitimate representatives of the Indochinese people."

The resolution included demands for a complete withdrawal of U.S. personnel from South Vietnam and the dismantling of U.S. bases in Southeast Asia. It also demanded that the U.S. government "grant universal and unconditional amnesty to all Americans who have refused to participate in the war and that no reprisals be taken against those American prisoners of war who have denounced this war."

The document condemned the Canadian government "for their abuse of the International Commission for Control and Supervision to aid the U.S. aggression in Indochina," and voiced support for national liberation struggles throughout the world.

(Liberation News Service)

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THE WORLD

ULSTER

'BRING THE TOMMIES HOME'



British army post in Belfast, Northern Ireland

LONDON (AP)--Some British citizens have launched a campaign to bring the boys home from Northern Ireland.

The first protest--a feeble effort as demonstrations go--involved a cluster of people who gathered over the weekend at the House of Commons and turned in a petition with 120 signatures.

But it was only the beginning, they said.

The petitioners, who call themselves "The British Withdrawal from Northern Ireland Group," plan a series of demonstrations outside recruiting centers urging young men not to join Britain's all-volunteer army. Leaflets will be distributed urging soldiers not to accept assignments in Northern Ireland.

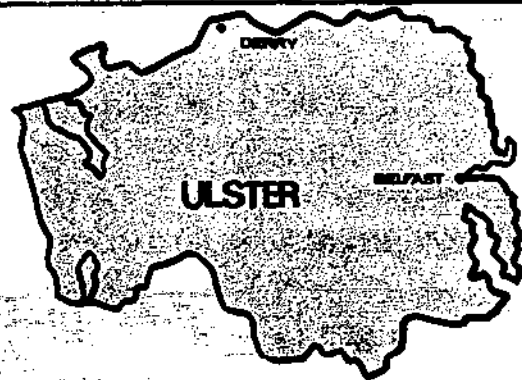
A separate but similar campaign has been mounted by Peggy Chaston, the mother of a young British soldier in Northern Ireland.

Though so far unable to rouse much support, the drives potentially could affect the outcome in Northern Ireland much as anti-war groups in the United States eventually played a role in the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam.

The British army now has about 17,500 men in Northern Ireland, far below the some half-million Americans in Vietnam at the peak of U.S. involvement.

But some politicians in Britain's ruling Conservative Party and the Labor opposition have long worried about the possibility of widespread discontent over the British role in the Northern Ireland violence. ■

Note--In Canada, contact the Irish Republican Clubs at 491 Balliol Street, Toronto, Ont; phone 416/488-0330.



'TURN THE GUNS AROUND'

BELFAST--U.S. GIs and British Tommies who have taken refuge in Sweden have launched a joint campaign in Britain and Northern Ireland to encourage British troops to desert.

Since 1970 there has been a steady stream of British Army deserters, making their way to both Sweden and the Irish Republic. Now some of these deserters hope to convince their former Army buddies to join them.

Within the next few weeks, thousands of leaflets calling on troops to "turn their guns on their officers" will be distributed to British troops in Northern Ireland. Copies of the leaflet have already been circulated in Belfast. "Don't be used by the rich or powerful or brass," it says. "See who the real enemy is and turn the guns around."

The campaign is run by the "Veterans from Sweden" and is organized by a British soldier who deserted last year. He is being helped by U.S. Vietnam Vets and draft resisters.

Directly comparing the situation in Northern Ireland to the Vietnam War, the leaflet says that most soldiers come from working class backgrounds and joined the Army because they wanted travel, adventure and security. Once on active duty, however, they found themselves fighting people who wanted the very same things that they wanted.

This is the fourth campaign of its type in Northern Ireland. In 1970, the Official IRA called on troops to refuse to fight their "working class Irish comrades" in Belfast and Derry. And, in 1972, Welsh Nationalists called on Welsh troops not to fight "their Celtic brothers in Ireland."

Last week, two leading members of the Swedish group made a secret visit to Belfast and met with sympathizers from inside the Army's ranks. Two months earlier, a well-known Black militant from the U.S. managed to enter a British Army post and called Black soldiers to desert. (These soldiers come out of the non-white communities in Britain made up of emigrants from Britain's former colonies in Africa and the West Indies, as well as India.)

The current campaign coincides with a nation-wide petition campaign in Britain, calling for the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland. The petition is being organized by the wives and mothers of British troops serving there. One organizer, Mrs. Margaret Chaston, mother of a soldier serving in Derry said, "The reception has been fantastic. Letters keep pouring in and the telephone never stops ringing."

-- Richard Trench, Liberation News Service



INTERVIEW WITH A BRITISH DESERTER

We publish below an interview with a British soldier who deserted rather than be part of British imperialism's war of occupation against the Irish people. For security reasons, his name has had to remain anonymous.

At what stage did you first become disillusioned with army life?

Well, it started off last summer when we began what was known as internal security exercises which were designed especially for service in Ireland. I just didn't think it was right the way that these were being carried out.

What sort of things were being done that revolted you?

The things that we were taught to do and say whilst 'interrogating' prisoners - like telling them that their father was a bastard and their mother was a prostitute, and some of the less subtle things like standing them up against a wall upon toes and finger-tips with a sack over their heads, while throwing buckets of water over them, punching them in the ribs and going over them with a scrubbing brush. This was in addition to all the muggings and beating up and general intimidation of the population.

How do you view the objective role of the army in the north of Ireland?

I just don't think that what the army is doing is right. It's not going to help anybody at all. I certainly support the right of the Irish people to sort out their own affairs without any interference from anybody, and to resist any such interference by any means necessary. At present this means supporting the I.R.A.

Can you see any clear signs of general demoralisation within the army?

Yes, certainly. This is illustrated in the amount of mindless discipline being inflicted upon troops during the past year or so, even during training. Stupid, pointless things like being put on a charge and fined if so much as a speck of dust is found near your bed during inspection, getting prison sentences for all sorts of silly things, not being able to speak or think for yourself. You were a number more than a person. It's a form of brainwashing.

Two men from my unit deserted at the same time as me. They were fed up with this sort of treatment. Also there have been several cases of attempted suicide in my unit.

Do you foresee the possibility of the army being used against workers in struggle in this country?

Yes I do. I'm sure that if a revolutionary situation were to come about, they would try to use troops against British workers.

Have you come into contact with anybody who is thinking about deserting from the army sooner than serve in Ireland?

Quite a few people have said they would. I think at the moment most of them are scared of being caught or scared of what would happen to them if they go back. I hope in the near future quite a lot of them will take their fate into their own hands and follow my example.

FROM RED WEEKLY, A BRITISH LEFT NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD

ENGLAND

BRITISH STUDENTS PROTEST U.S. PROF'S VIETNAM ROLE

BRIGHTON, England--About 700 students at the University of Sussex took part in a demonstration June 5, which prevented Professor Samuel Huntington of Harvard University from delivering a lecture on "The Role of the Military in U.S. Foreign Policy."

The Sussex Indochina Solidarity Committee, which organized the demonstration, had been campaigning against Huntington's visit because he has actively aided U.S. military planning in Vietnam as a consultant to the Secretary of Defense. In particular, Huntington was a major proponent of the pacification program which aimed to force Vietnamese villagers into camps and urban slums by bombing and destroying the countryside.

The demonstration included a street theater group performing scenes representing Huntington's academic and military activities.

One demonstrator said that it "raised consciousness on Indochina among the students", many of whom had not previously joined in the committee's activities.

Since the demonstration the University has stated that every effort would be made to "identify those members of the University responsible for the disruption", and "consider what action to take against them."

--Liberation News Service

AUSTRALIA

A LETTER TO AMEX FROM DOWN UNDER

I recently received a copy of AMEX (Vol. 4, No. 1 WN 33) -- not the first one by a long run, and hopefully not the last one either. My sweet grandmother in Toronto sends 'em down to us when she's finished with them and they always seem to provide a touch of "homeliness"; we used to have them laying around the house in TO. all the time. Anyway, I write you not as a "knowledgeable source", which you have asked for concerning experiences here in this country of beer-cans and sun-tans, (Ed. Note: See "Thinking of Going Down Under? Here's What You'll Find" -- in the Amex referred to above) but rather as a Canadian who may have a bit of info. on the surrounds of Sydney and other (ir)relevant fields.

When I put down this AMEX, I immediately wrote to Al Grassby, the man in the Ministry for Immigration. A delightful character to watch on the "telly" with a mouth that spews words out faster than the speed of light. However, the questions that I put to him in my letter (eligibility of resisters to come here, qualifications required etc.) weren't answered and instead a terse reply came which told me nothing other than I would hear from him in the future when more concrete information had been collected. I

presume then that there is some form of headway being made on the plight of resisters (etc.) from the U.S. or from wherever they may presently be in their bids to escape the Uncle. Therefore, I can't really tell you much about immigration prospects, although I assume that the High Commissions in foreign countries can, or will be able to fill in prospective immigrants to Australia.

The picture that Gary Fontane gave of Australia is certainly one which I doubt few Australians would admit to. The thing about Australians, and I have found this in Sydney and Melbourne, concerning North Americans, is that there appears to be a phobia of some sort which doesn't favour them (us!). There is an inner fear that Australia will follow the paths of (American) fortune, but will eventually finish up in a fate that they would never have experienced if they'd been left alone. But there is some incongruity in that attitude, for not only is Australia grateful for American (and overseas) innovation; they cherish it, but have not got the pride to say STOP. The average Aussie will welcome the latest in fashion, music or technology, but at the same time he will condemn the outcomes of these advancements. Sounds a bit like Canada more and more!

The minimum wage in Australia is set down by the Government at \$60.80 per week. In Canadian terms, that is about 78 bucks a week. I guess that doesn't sound too impressive, and it sounds even less impressive when the theory that the cost of living here is half as much as in North America, is dispelled. Gary Fontane does say that the cost of living is lower "especially if you're willing to sacrifice some of your consumer habits"; however, it isn't that much lower. Fresh fruits and vegetables are considerably, although not necessarily consistently, lower in price, as is meat. There have been reports that the Australian housewife has of late been paying more for her meat than what the American housewife is! Countering that claim is the Government which points out that you'd have to be buying on the black-market to get rump steak at \$1.18 a pound, or roast beef at 75¢ a pound in North America. Would you?

To fill you in on the more cultural side of things, a bookseller in Brisbane (Queensland, the home of Premier Bjelke-Petersen who has threatened to secede from Australia if his pro-right wing demands aren't met) was fined \$20 for selling a copy of Portnoy's Complaint. He was charged under the "obscene publications" Act. Sounds a bit like the "burning of un-German books by Hitler in his rise to totalitarianism! If one comes to Australia, one should be prepared to sit through re-runs at the movies. The Godfather and A Clockwork Orange are still being billed as the "films of the year." Which year?

Maybe I haven't given as thorough a running through of the Australian elements, but my real aim was not so much to influence you negatively about Australia, but more not to influence you positively. I guess you can be the judge, or if "judge" is such a dirty word to so many of us nowadays, you can decide for yourself whether you deserve Australia.

Cautiously,
(Mr.) Sandi Logan (16)
33 Mount St.
Wentworthville, NSW
2145, Australia

VIETNAM

U.S. DESERTERS HANDLED WITH CARE

The following article appeared in the New York Post on May 22, 1973:

SAIGON--Since the U.S. troop withdrawal from South Vietnam ended seven weeks ago eight American deserters have been swept up by Vietnamese authorities.

The U.S. consulate has asked them a legally intriguing question: "Do you want to go home?"

So far, all have replied: "Yes."

It is generally believed that about 70 American deserters remained in South Vietnam after the pullout. Some officials now think there could be as many as 200. American authorities in Saigon have no official list or even an official estimate.

In the confused final phase of troop withdrawal little consideration was given to men left behind. Since then legal experts at the U.S. Embassy and the residual Defense Attache's Office have weighed the problem. The initial findings put the deserters--"absentees" they are now called--into a sort of legal limbo.

For one thing, the legal experts have concluded that the 50 American military officers now with the DAO have no right to arrest any deserters. This led to a Keystone Kops episode recently when a deserter was found at the small post exchange in the DAO building. Military officers, American civilians and civilian Vietnamese guards were involved before Vietnamese military policemen were found to cart the bemused deserter off.

LEGALISTIC CARE

After that, the word was put out that "absentees" would be treated with legalistic care.

If they surrendered voluntarily to U.S. Embassy Officials they were to be required to sign a statement saying they wished to return to U.S. military control.

If they were apprehended by the South Vietnamese authorities, the U.S. consul was to "request" the South Vietnamese to issue an expulsion order and then "arrange transportation" for the "absentees." In practice, the consul has also asked them if they wished to return to U.S. Army control.

In every case so far there has been no difficulty and the men have been flown to military jails in Thailand. The Pentagon is presumably now deciding whether they should face trial.

This procedure raises some points about the unusual treaty which has provided the legal basis for the U.S. troop presence in South Vietnam since 1950. The U.S. Embassy and the Saigon foreign ministry both say the treaty continues in force, though it is a vaguely worded anachronism originally intended to cover U.S. military aid during the French colonial days. It is known as the Pentilateral agreement and was signed by the U.S. and France and the then puppet French states of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

1000 CIVILIANS

Technically, that protection would cover the deserters still in Vietnam since they continue to be official members of the Army until discharged after a court-martial. In effect, however, the U.S. has now recognized the right of the Saigon government to hold and

try the men if it sees fit. This defacto admission could affect the 50 officers and about 1000 Pentagon civilians now working at DAO headquarters.

In practice, however, such problems are unlikely. In the case of offending Americans the Saigon government has mainly indicated a strong desire to simply get them out of the country as soon as possible. This has even been true of occasional civilians such as merchant seamen or fast-buck black marketeers who ran afoul of the law.

Over the years several hundred Americans have been involved in various crimes but none has ever drawn a stiff sentence or served more than a few years in prison. ■

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HERE & THERE AROUND THE WORLD

AUSTRALIA

An Australian Amex friend, Sandi Logan, received the following in a letter from the office of the Australian Minister of Immigration: "American draft resisters, whether applying for migration in the United States or elsewhere, are subject to the conditions which all applicants for migration to Australia must satisfy."

The ruling Labor Party is pledged to an "immigration policy administered with sympathy, understanding and tolerance" (official policy paper), seeking both "the avoidance of discrimination on any grounds of race or colour of skin or nationality" and "the avoidance of the difficult social and economic problems which may follow from an influx of people having different standards of living, traditions and cultures." Catch 22?

It seems that U.S. draft resisters who "will be economically viable in Australia, have the personal qualities that will enable them to fit into the Australian community, are medically fit, have a satisfactory character record, and have a sincere intention of making a permanent home in Australia and joining the Australian family through citizenship" will qualify for immigration.

But what about deserters?

WASHINGTON

About 50 German conscientious objectors performing alternate service in the United States and Canada met in Washington, D. C. in May. The C.O.s are sponsored by Aktion Suhrzeichen (Operation Reconciliation), a service organization. In order to become C.O.s the Germans must present their claim to a jury and emphasize the religious nature of the beliefs. Unlike the United States, conscientious objection in Germany is a constitutional right, and was written into the Constitution before Germany was allowed to re-create its army following the Second World War.

LONDON

British Army deserter Leonard Winn, reported to have sought asylum in Sweden because he was fed up with killing in Northern Ireland, vanished two days after his arrival in Malmo, according to the U.S. deserter community there. Deserters said they are trying to establish whether the soldier, who crossed from Denmark in full uniform, had been sent back by the police, and if so on what pretext, or if he has gone underground, and if so for what reason. They need to know whether he was turned out as they are compiling a casebook on the border police's attempts to obstruct the inflow of deserters, whether they be British or Portuguese or any others, a spokesman said.

Sweden is no longer open to American war resisters because they are not considered liable for combat.

A deserter support group in Stockholm has put together an information sheet for British deserters wanting asylum in Sweden. Full details taken from the sheet were also published in early June in the British underground paper called 'it'. British authorities face the difficult situation of having their forces planted just across the Irish Sea from home where the English language is in use and mass circulation papers like 'it' have ready access.

STOCKHOLM

The Center for American Exiles has obtained, rent-free, quarters for the "American Exile Newsletter" at Luntmarkargatan 68. The Center is a pan-exile group, coordinating the efforts of the various American exile groups in Stockholm. All groups and individuals may contribute to the newsletter.

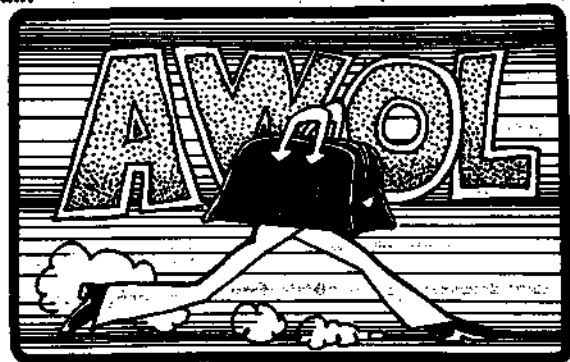
The steering committee of the Center will be holding their regular first-Wednesday-of-the-month meetings at the Bok-cafe on Drottninggatan, as soon as work is finished there. The bok-cafe is a non-profit, community-minded organization which is fixing up these large facilities in the centre of the city.

The Wenner-Gren Center in Stockholm houses a large number of visiting American academics and professionals. A panel discussion on amnesty intended as an informational meeting for Wenner-Gren residents was originally scheduled there by members of Up From Exile and other groups of Stockholm exiles but had to be cancelled because the Wenner-Gren Board of Directors considered the subject of amnesty "too sensitive". The symposium was scheduled to be held at another location, drawing Americans from all over the Stockholm area.

TOKYO

A disgruntled reader of the JAPAN TIMES in Kanagawa Prefecture objected to certain inaccuracies in a report on a tv program called "NHK Overseas Report" which focused on feelings towards amnesty and patriotism (important to Japanese) within the Toronto Amexile community. The Japanese public weren't made fully aware of the distinction between a draft dodger and a deserter. Nor did the NHK (sort of a Japanese CBC) network point out that deserters are on the lam also from the Navy and Marine Corps, not only the army. A further impression was given of most desertions being from the front lines, not from within the U.S. The reader, in his letter to the paper, objected that too much attention was paid to those in Toronto, "a very minor number," he said, and not enough to the "much larger number of draft dodgers who have returned home to face the punishment as prescribed by law."

The JAPAN TIMES is the major news source for English-speaking residents of that country. The writer of the letter in question was obviously an American.



PRESS RELEASES

This interesting graphic actually accompanied a U.S. government press release attempting to lightly explain away the causes of desertion and AWOLs as non-political.

HOLLAND

LITTLE KNOWN COMMUNITY OF 200 U.S. DESERTERS LIVES QUIETLY UNDERGROUND

Despite the fact of a U.S. base located near Utrecht, the American deserter community in Holland has grown to 200 since the first two arrived in 1966.

Many deserters have gone through Holland on their way to Canada, Sweden and France, where a more certain legal status would await them, but an amazingly large number have stayed in this NATO-signatory country. Holland has strong ties to the U.S. and Canada; the millions of tulips blooming in Ottawa every May is evidence of the thanks for the shelter given the Dutch royal family during World War II.

U.S. armed forces radio is very big in Holland. The broadcasts are strong on how to get along within Dutch culture. And the Dutch are willing to cooperate with U.S. authorities in order to keep the GIs in the Netherlands in line. If a deserter is noticed, American authorities cannot take immediate action. The Dutch military police must first be notified. They then try to locate the deserter and then arrest him and turn him over to the Americans, who then airlift the man to Germany.

The legal situation for deserters is similar to that in France (see AMEX-CANADA Mar-Apr '73), but even tighter since the French will at least grant renewable working permits, as long as the individual does not engage in political activity. In Holland, any small incident with the police, even going through a red light, leads to deportation.

Last October (1972) Ralph Waver was the first deserter who was openly allowed by the Dutch government to stay in that country. He had deserted his ship, the "Marias", on the 26th of June, 1970, while it was docked in Rotterdam. Though he went briefly to Sweden (two of his friends were arrested and deported from Holland before they even had a chance to apply for permission to stay in the country), he was afraid the Swedish authorities were going to do the same to him, so he returned to Holland. Even with people demonstrating in the streets in his favour, it took two years to get a decision worked out which by no means gives him anything near secure status. With public pressure on one hand and pressure from the U.S. government on the other, pointing to the Dutch Minister of Justice's own opinion that the NATO Treaty applied in Waver's situation, a deal was apparently made so that he would not be considered a political refugee and he was allowed to stay as an alien only so that no precedent would be set.

Patrick Walden is the latest deserter to try for such status.

For the average deserter living in Holland the tension is almost too much. One, a deserter named Terry, is married to a Dutch woman who says that every time she hears a police siren it makes her think, "will he be home when I get there?" She is working to support them both because a "license" is needed to hold down a permanent job.

But Terry would consider some place like Canada or Australia only as a last resort. He wants to stay for he is beginning to set down roots. The 198 other deserters in Holland might have Canada on their minds, but they are probably not aware of Canada's changes in immigration law. ■

FRANCE

EXILES BEGIN NEWSLETTER

Exiles in France have announced publication of a newsletter, ZERO, which contains information about and of interest to military deserters and other U.S. war resisters living in Paris and the rest of France. In addition to legal and "survival" information for the exiles, the new magazine will provide news and discussion of political issues such as amnesty, the U.S. foreign policy and military, etc. Its main purposes will be to help unify exiles in France around their common needs and goals, and to be a communication link with exiles in other countries, and our supporters at home.

ZERO is at present an "underground" publication in France--pending efforts at legal registration which, because of incredible repression and bureaucratic complications in France, may be difficult. Therefore, distribution in North America for ZERO is being coordinated by AMEX. We have received 350 copies from our friends in France, and will happily send samples to individuals and groups in return for a donation to help the exiles in France. (They are in dire need of financial help, so people are encouraged to be generous--make checks payable to AMEX, but mark them "for ZERO".) ■

FRANCE ONLY EUROPEAN COUNTRY OPEN TO DESERTERS

France is the only country in Europe still officially "open" to deserters from the U.S. military. Sweden stopped granting humanitarian asylum to deserters following the January 27 Ceasefire Agreement. There are deserters living in other European countries, but without the official recognition of government.

ZERO reports that three deserters have come from Germany seeking aid and asylum since the Ceasefire Agreement was signed, and the French Ministry of the Interior granted them permission to stay in France.

Though there has never been a question of the right of U.S. deserters to stay in France in recent years, the Ministry of Labor has not "recognized" this policy by granting them permission to seek employment freely. The exile must therefore find work for which no French citizen or citizen of a Common Market country living in France is available. This has caused great hardships for exiles in France, and ZERO is now trying to solve this problem through legal channels. ■

PEACE PRIZE FOR RESISTERS?

A group of about 100 (so far) Americans are in the process of gathering support to nominate for the 1974 Nobel Peace Prize those who refused complicity with their government's war in Vietnam--through draft refusal, desertion, or opposition within the military.

People who qualify to offer nominations are past recipients of the Prize, national legislators, and professors of law, political science, history and philosophy. Persons in any of these categories who wish to join the effort can contact Martin Duberman, c/o History Dept., Lehman College, CUNY, Bedford Park Blvd West, Bronx, N. Y. ■

REVIEWS BOOKS

Reading up on the Third World

People of our generation were politicized essentially by the Vietnam war. Although this politicization may have been in the offing anyway (witness the effects of the Ban the Bomb and Civil Rights campaign), from the point of view of the individual, its content was formed by an interaction with the questions raised by the Vietnam war. For those for whom the war came to mean more than simple moral revulsion, Vietnam brought a forced re-ordering of perceptions and attitudes towards national and international realities and towards the social processes at work at home and abroad.

Vietnam had this effect because it directly raised seemingly all the fundamental issues of our time so that we had to sort them out for ourselves. Without a ready means of understanding, we were forced at first to read between the lines of the New York Times and the Seattle Post Intelligencer, etc. (We also drew our own conclusions from Catcher in the Rye.)

Fundamentally, at first comprehending, Vietnam posed the Right to Revolution of the Vietnamese people, a right Americans once honored as part of the Declaration of Independence. Behind this question were larger and more potent ones; of imperialism and the role of capitalism in the twentieth century; and beyond that (a turning which opponents of the war who have remained liberals in the narrow sense have not yet made), the question of alternatives--of some form of socialism, a question long obliterated by the ideological censorship of Cold War America.

A continued study of underdeveloped neo-colonial societies such as Vietnam remains fruitful; particularly for those of us who have become sensitive to Canadian reality. Now that people in Canada are realizing that their country is an American colony, a colonial society with a dependent bourgeoisie that has the most highly under-developed economy in the world, the relevance of such study takes on a new and different dimension. In the United States one studies the Third World to discover America by refraction: to find out what the metropolis is doing and what that says about the imperial power itself. In Canada, on the other hand, one studies the Third World to understand Canadian society directly.

For this task let me pass on some recent books on the Third World. (Asterisks* indicate hardbounds; prices are considerably lower in the U.S.)

India had been the darling of Kennedy's New Frontier; it was to be outfitted for a development race with the yellow Communist ogre, China, and to show how sham, formalistic "democracy" (the masked rider of free enterprise) was to prove itself superior to JFK's nemesis--the Communist Challenge. Despite the Rockefeller Foundation's Green Revolution, India



GLASSFORD-LEE

is still going nowhere, although the lack of direction and sloth of Indian politics is leading to a political polarization which in itself promises nothing. This is chronicled in Lasse and Lisa Berg's book, Face to Face: Fascism and Revolution in India (Ramparts Press, \$7.25*). It is good journalism with interesting interviews of business men, politicians, "fascists", and revolutionaries.

Lizelle Reymond's My Life With a Brahman Family (Penguin Books, \$2.25) is an account of the religious family life of a Brahman family in North India. The author's interest is Hindu mysticism, but the sub-society she describes, the dominant caste, provides the leadership cadre and "Hindu" ideology of the "fascists" described by the Bergs. V.S. Naipaul, a West Indian novelist of East Indian parentage, writes about a year of disillusionment in India in An Area of Darkness (Penguin Books, \$1.25), a depressing chronicle of a society effectively immobilized by the colonial experience and its history. The book reads like a novel.

It is important to understand Third World countries ruled by effective dictatorships oriented to serving corporate imperialism and thereby creating a neo-colonial society which, while obliterating effective national independence and creating an economy run by multi-national corporations, does produce some ill-directed economic growth and considerable wealth and Western goodies for the ruling elites. Peter Polmka's, Indonesia Since Sukarno (Penguin, \$1.65) rather apologetically reports developments in that nation of 100 million. No silver lining is seen in the tragedy of Africa's military regimes in South African exile Ruth First's The Barrel of a Gun (Penguin, \$3.25).

Latin America, which has been more studied than Africa or Asia, presents to the reader theoretically more sophisticated grounds over which to develop his or her sensitivity to political processes. James D. Cockcroft, Andre Gunder Frank, and Dale L. Johnson's collection, Dependence and Underdevelopment: Latin America's Political Economy (Doubleday Anchor, \$2.75) is essential reading for the more serious student and for anyone interested in Canadian or development problems per se. Pablo Casanova's Democracy

in Mexico (Oxford, \$2.15) is a study of a nominally democratic political system, indeed one which allows certain forms of opposition, but which is essentially a one-party dictatorship. Such a political culture is not unlike that prevailing in North America and Western Europe where the formal right to opposition exists but where power and opinion formation are essentially monopolies of the ruling classes.

Some books provide a more heady theoretical contribution for people who are ready for heavy thinking on political and social subjects. The volume edited by Cockcroft et al includes essential theoretical articles including crucially important pieces by Andre Gunder Frank such as his "The Development of Underdevelopment". Frank has just published in English his Lumpenbourgeoisie and Lumpendevlopment (Monthly Review Press, \$2.75) which concerns itself with bourgeois strata that serve not so much to develop a country but rather as agents of foreign capitalism, the relevance of which should be evident to people in Canada and Quebec. Darcy Ribeiro's The Americas and Civilization (Dutton, \$4.75) attempts to survey Latin America from the standpoint of culture. (Ribeiro is a Marxian anthropologist and exile from Brazil.) He contrasts the dominant imperial cultures with those which these cultures "incorporated" through conquest, colonization, enslavement, subjugation or superior technology in an effort to see the effects of such in-

corporation and the resultant transformed society. See also his earlier and more general The Civilizational Process (Harper, \$2.75). It is a magnificent contribution to the study of colonial and imperial societies. For example Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and Quebec (to give examples he does not deal with) are all societies severely impacted by what Ribeiro calls the "trauma" of conquest. His theory has startling and wide-reaching implications.

Many who are interested in Africa will be familiar with the essays of Giovanni Arrighi and John S. Saul, a collection of which has been published as Essays in the Political Economy of Africa (Monthly Review Press, \$5.50). These socialist scholars attempt to grapple with the development of class stratification in Africa.

Lastly, the only work which has made an empirical study of political generations (age groups whose politics were shaped by political socialization through similar experiences, e.g. the Silent Generation and the 1950's); William B. Quandt's Revolution and Political Leadership: Algeria, 1954-1968 (M.I.T. Press, \$10.75*). Quandt's political views and methodology are quite straight but his study, while pedestrian, adequately covers the generation question and does so with an empirical basis that makes his contribution significant.

--Gordon Peterson



FRONTS LATIN-UNS

REVIEWS

Under the bombs struggle continues

Cambodia in the South East Asian War by Malcolm Caldwell and Lek Tan, Monthly Review Press, New York, \$15.00

My War with the C.I.A. by Norodom Sihanouk and Wilfred Burchett, Penguin Books Ltd. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England, \$2.15

The need for relevant information on Cambodia which is at the forefront in the struggle of the Indo-Chinese people at this stage is somewhat met by these two recently published books. They both tend to stress the personal role of Sihanouk in maintaining Cambodia as a neutral and independent state, and down play the revolutionary development of the masses of the Cambodian people. History is more than the personal relations of Mao Tse Tung, Leonid Brezhnev, Richard Nixon, and Norodom Sihanouk. It is involved with the economic and political positions of the peoples of the world and their need to resolve the basic economic and political contradictions between them.

Malcolm Caldwell and Lek Tan's book begins to give the necessary background to an understanding of the Cambodian peoples' desire for neutrality and independence. It centers mainly on the development of Norodom Sihanouk and the manners in which he tried to maintain Cambodian independence from 1946 through his deposition in 1970 and the organizing of the National United Front of Cambodia in Peking and Cambodia. Its political position is in support of the Cambodian people's just war for independence and neutrality and



Princess Monique Sihanouk, Mr. Khieu Samphan, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mr. Hu Nim stand (left to right, front row) next to the Stun Trc Phnom Penh State Highway during Sihanouk's April visit to the liberated territories of Cambodia. The bullet marked stone tablet bears the inscription, "Phnom Penh, 525 kilometers (approximately 328 miles) "

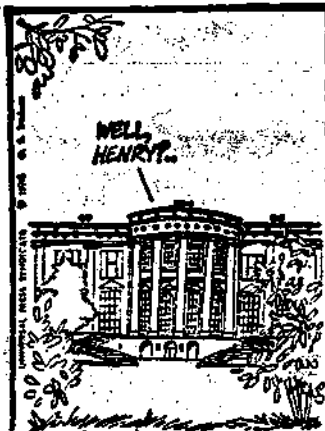
one which supports the position of the People's Republic of China against the Soviet Union. In this respect it has some very serious failures in that there is no attempt to provide relevant documents from the Soviet Union¹ on their position towards the National United Front of Cambodia or on the level of military aid provided to the NUFK through the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Caldwell and Lek Tan's book does give an historical background to the struggle against imperialist domination by the ruling class of Cambodia and the methods in which the peasants have fought to maintain national independence. Lek Tan and Caldwell's book does not, however, give an insightful picture of the struggle within Cambodia, the development of the Khmer Rouge or the manner in which the independence war is carried out on a day by day level. It also does not provide a picture of the political and military development within the liberated areas of Cambodia², or in their connection within the struggle as it is carried out in the areas yet to be liberated such as Phnom Penh.

Sihanouk's book gives a very personal account of his struggle to maintain independence and neutrality against the encroachment of U.S. Imperialism and the manner in which the U.S. has tried to subvert Cambodian neutrality through the C.I.A., the State Department under Dulles, and various Aid programs. It becomes evident that Sihanouk personally struggled to maintain the national independence of Cambodia, but it was only after his deposition that the revolutionary forces which lay dormant could come to the forefront in the struggle against U.S. Imperialism. Sihanouk's role as the head of State from March 1970 has been progressive in that he called for armed struggle and played basically a diplomatic role in giving legitimacy to the just struggle of the Cambodian people. The dual nature of the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia being centered both in Peking and Cambodia becomes apparent within the course of Sihanouk's book. In the liberated areas of Cambodia, which comprise 90% of the land areas and 5 of 7 million people, there has been set up a whole new system of government which incorporates the masses of the people in the decision-making process which directly affects their lives from the village through provincial levels of the N.U.F.K. Committees. Sihanouk gives a good description of Khieu Samphan as the chief organizer within Cambodia and the manner in which the liberation war is organized to include the whole people in the revolutionary struggle, and the manner in which that struggle is tied into the struggle of the Indo-Chinese people as a whole.

Both books give a picture of the development of the Cambodian revolution from a removed perspective. Caldwell's and Lek Tan's book in an academic sense having been written in London, obviously can not give the depth of the internal situation like Wilfred Burchett did in *Viet Nam: Inside Story of the Guerilla War*. It has value in that it places the struggle in Cambodia in an historical perspective, and partially explains the

¹ See pp. 41-45, *USSR-Viet Nam a lasting solidarity* for Soviet Government's statements on NUFK and US invasion of Cambodia (Novosti Press Agency Pub. House, Moscow, 1972)

² *Cambodia 1972* by Ieny Sary, National United Front of Cambodia, gives a glimpse into the revolutionary development within Cambodia.



relationship of Cambodia to the conflict between the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China. Sihanouk's book is written from the perspective of an exile and the Head of State of the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia, and it shows his key position in trying to maintain Cambodian independence and neutrality. His relationship to the revolution in Cambodia is therefore limited and does not take on the scope that either Ho Chi Minh or Prince Souphanouvong of Laos did in the political development of the other two Indo Chinese countries.

Halting U.S. bombing of Cambodia is critical, at this stage, to resolve the internal contradictions of Cambodia. The National United Front of Cambodia is capable of seizing Phnom Penh, because of opposition to U.S. bombing and the Lon Nol regime within the city. It chooses not to do so because of the need to disperse American bombing in to the countryside rather than at the densely populated centre of Phnom Penh. Peace will come to Cambodia only when the

Lon Nol regime is ousted; which will follow closely upon the heels of the U.S. bombing halt. It is therefore imperative for those who support the peoples of Indo China to resolutely struggle to implement the finale of U.S. involvement in Cambodia.

This will tie into the struggle to effect Accords of January 27th and the release of the political prisoners of South Viet Nam and force the Right Wing neutralists to fully implement the Vientiane agreements in Laos. U.S. involvement will continue in Indo China centered mainly in Thailand and will be concentrated upon the liberated zone of the Thai people.

Those who struggle against imperialism are obviously in for a long term battle ranging both in the Third World Colonies and in the factories, barrios, and ghettos. The inspiration of the Indo Chinese people and the uniqueness of their revolutionary war has greatly affected all peoples of the world and will continue to do so throughout our political and economic development.

-- Charles Stimac.

HOSTAGES OF 'PEACE'

HOSTAGES OF WAR, SAIGON'S POLITICAL PRISONERS

by Holmes Brown and Don Luce
Indochina Mobile Education Project
1322 18th St. N.W., Washington, DC 20036
109 pages, \$1.50

AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE PARIS AGREEMENTS: DOCUMENTS ON SOUTH VIETNAM'S POLITICAL PRISONERS

NARMIC (N. American Research on the Military-Industrial Complex)
112 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102
50 pages, \$1.70

SOUTH VIETNAM: A QUESTION OF TORTURE (Film)

30-minute color film
produced by the BBC
available at nominal rent from the International Committee to Free South Vietnam Political Prisoners from Detention, Torture and Death,
52 Elgin Ave., Toronto M5R 1G4.

Despite killing 2 million Indochinese, half of them civilians, a war expenditure of 200 billion dollars, and despite the loss of 55,000 GIs killed and over

300,000 wounded, U.S. war aims in Vietnam and Laos have been decisively defeated. Similarly, Nixon's present desperate attempts to save the Lon Nol regime in Cambodia through secret negotiations must eventually yield to the realities of the battlefield. In all three countries National Liberation Forces control the greater part of the land area and in Cambodia and Laos enjoy the support of a majority of the people. In South Vietnam, only the abrogation of all non-government-controlled political activity, a vast political police force and huge standing army plus the forced relocation of millions of peasants into government-controlled refugee camps prevents the expression of the true political aspirations of the majority of the people.

One of the most sinister and diabolical methods of the Thieu regime to terrorize and silence the Vietnamese people is the detention and torture of over 200,000 political prisoners in Thieu's national and provincial jails. Virtually every South Vietnamese family has a relative in prison. Prisoners are spending years in jail under the most abject and cruel conditions, frequently without ever being brought to trial or even informed of charges against them. While many of those imprisoned are well known Buddhist monks and nuns, high school and university students and professors,

REVIEWS

Catholic priests and intellectuals--those who would constitute a neutralist force for peace and reconciliation in the upcoming political struggle--the majority of the people in prison are actually small farmers, old people, women and children.

Thieu's refusal to release these prisoners held on political charges is a clear violation of the January 27 Ceasefire Agreement (Section 8C), which binds the signing parties to release political detainees within 90 days. Saigon's reclassification of political prisoners into the category of common criminals indicates Saigon has no intention of adhering to the Paris accords and of ever releasing this political opposition. There is considerable fear in Saigon political circles and in the Vietnamese exile community in Paris that a large number of the 200,000 political prisoners held by the Thieu regime are about to be liquidated. Many prisoners, particularly those in the notorious "Tiger Cages", have already died in jail from beatings, malnutrition and disease or have been blinded by lime thrown on them by their guards. Many of those released are permanently crippled from having their legs shackled for years or from internal hemorrhages as a result of beatings and from electrical torture.

PUBLIC OUTCRY NEEDED

Only a massive outcry and protest can save the lives of these political prisoners and win their release. Committees in a dozen countries are working for this goal. It is really impossible to talk about this complex issue in a few paragraphs and convey the suffering these hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese are undergoing for their opposition to the dictatorial Thieu regime. Several excellent research materials are available which fully describe the history of political repression in South Vietnam, American financing and participation in the prison system, documentation of prison conditions and biographies of those imprisoned and tortured. Particularly extensive is the book by Brown and Luce. The NARMIC documents are less complete but also representative. The film, "South Vietnam: A Question of Torture", available here in Toronto, is excellent and very useful for beginning understanding and discussion. The Toronto branch of the International Committee, which has been doing extensive educational work here, can provide people with addresses of similar committees in nine other Canadian cities and in the States.

War resisters in Canada have an especially great responsibility to involve themselves actively in the fight to free the Vietnamese political prisoners. For too long many of us have ignored the plight of war resisters in U.S. civilian and military jails and the struggle of political prisoners like Karl Armstrong. The condition of the Vietnamese prisoners is even more serious. They have no legal rights whatever and face constant torture, malnutrition, disease and death. Ironically, many Vietnamese first joined the NLF in the late fifties and early sixties because of the dictatorial policies of the Diem regime. Today, Thieu is again turning the people against him through his repression of political dissent and imprisonment and torture of political opponents. Peace will not come to



U. S. Government caption: "Youthful hard-core Viet Cong, heavily guarded, awaits interrogation..."

South Vietnam until all political parties can struggle openly and freely for the allegiance of the Vietnamese people.

The International Committee to Free South Vietnamese Political Prisoners urges people to send letters of protest demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners as stipulated by the Paris Accords to: your member of Parliament, Mitchell Sharp; David Lewis and Robert Stanfield, House of Commons, Ottawa; the Ambassador of Vietnam, 2251 R Street N.W., Washington, DC 20008; and to your Senator and Congressperson.

The important thing is not only to educate oneself on this issue but to act. Contact the International Committee, the Indochina Education Project, NARMIC or the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, 156 Fifth Ave., Room 527, New York, N.Y. 10010, or the Coalition to Free South Vietnamese Political Prisoners, 2302 Ellsworth, Berkeley, CA, and 28 Inman St., Cambridge, Mass., for other possible areas of involvement.

-- Tony Wagner

TELEVISION DRAMA

Civil War setting, contemporary issue

I had an opportunity to view an excellent dramatization titled "The Andersonville Trial." It was presented in the "Humanities Film Forum" series telecasted by our local P. B. S. station. This fine courtroom drama, directed by George C. Scott and written by Saul Levine, won an Emmy in 1970. The distinguished cast included, William Shatner as the prosecuting advocate general, Colonel Chipman, Jack Cassidy as the defense counsel, Otis Baker, and Richard Basehart as the defendant, Captain Henry Wirz.

The melancholy production was based upon the 1865 trial of Confederate captain, Henry Wirz, a Swiss immigrant who was indicted by the U.S. government for alleged war crimes and conspiracy. The basis of these charges resulted from the fact that Cpt. Wirz was commandant of a dilapidated P. C. W. camp in Andersonville, Georgia. It is alleged that over 14,000 Union prisoners died due to negligence, overcrowding, and starvation. Despite insufficient evidence, the prejudicial military tribunal subjected the debilitated Mr. Wirz to long hours of ignominious grilling.

When defense counsel, Mr. Baker, brilliantly discredited the delusive case of advocate general Col. Chipman, a young lawyer whose aspirations to the Republican party could be secured through success in this trial, a new case strategy was necessary. The plan was to introduce the issue of morality and link this to the charge of conspiracy by encroaching the boundaries of law and duty. An incredulous and flabbergasted Mr. Baker assiduously objected, but in vain.

In defiance of the thrust of the advocate general, the outraged Mr. Baker protested that it was impracticable to bridge the question of duty and morality. He was overruled which obliterated the slim chance of acquittal that Mr. Wirz possessed. The prosecutor then proceeded to answer the question that has not been suitably resolved in time immemorial.

Col. Chipman asserted that Mr. Wirz was not accountable to his military superiors, but liable to a higher morality. Mr. Wirz, who obviously never breached a law in his life, submitted an impassioned query to the Colonel and the tribunal. If they were in his place would they defy their superiors, override their orders, and submit to prosecution, possibly death? They gave him no pertinent answer, but maintained that he should have done so.

It was decided that it was wrong for Mr. Wirz to confine his sense of religious or moral responsibility because of his dedication to duty. However, Col. Chipman and the others did not stop to introspect and apply this high moral accountability to themselves in regards to the case they were prosecuting. Ostensibly, this was the reason for the conviction and execution of Henry Wirz. In reality, despite the unsubstantiated evidence and mitigating circumstances presented in his defense, Wirz was all too aware of the fact that he was condemned to die at the outset. In a conversation with his counsel, the distressful Mr. Wirz said, "... I just joined the wrong side."

The parallels between this incident and the issues surrounding Vietnam are obvious--for instance My Lai bombing raids; desertion, amnesty, and the morality of the war itself. When this case transpired, the country was in turmoil because of the Civil War and the assassination of President Lincoln. If Henry Wirz was not the scapegoat, it would have been someone else. Amnesty had been granted to the Confederates in order to heal the wounds of war. Perhaps this show of magnanimity produced apprehension in the U.S. government. It is conceivable that it did not want to be depicted as a soft and forgiving benefactor.

The disposition and ulterior motivation of this period is difficult to ascertain. However, I think it is safe to say that man has made no significant change to date. The pathos of this production stimulates reflection. One paradox was more conspicuous in my mind. In the summer of 1865 a man was executed because he placed devotion to duty above his conscience. Over 100 years later, thousands of men are being persecuted because of their adherence to scruples and defiance of fallible, man made laws. This disheartening knowledge only adds to the credence that you can't fight the U.S. government and win. Hopefully, this will be changed.

--John D'Ambrosio, Jr.

AMNESTY AND WATERGATE

Dear Mr. President:

2 May 1973

In a speech after the election you gave your thoughts on amnesty. At that time you said, "amnesty means forgiveness." Several sources pointed out that amnesty comes from the same word source as amnesia. It is an act of forgetting past acts.

On Monday night, May 2, you talked to the American people on Watergate. Your speech seemed to forget that republicans and democrats have commented that you are either a president who has lost command and control of his personal staff or a president who knowingly allowed political espionage of an illegal nature and tolerated a coverup.

You seemed to want America to forget that although you were "appalled" about Watergate in June of 1972, you allowed Ronald Ziegler, your personal representative to label it a "third-rate burglary". You wanted us to forget your attempted use of executive privilege to limit access to people with information on the Watergate.

You came to us "accepting responsibility" yet rejecting blame. You talked of those whose zeal exceeded their judgment, and of a president who was too busy to know what his staff was doing. You then switched topics covering the "Year of Europe" and hinted at a new attitude towards social programs. Was this an attempt to help us forget?

If it is, then you are asking us to forget, not forgive. Indeed at times, it seemed you were trying to prevent the American people from learning if there was anything to forgive, accidentally or intentionally.

I am compelled to ask you--if you want us to forget--if you are asking for amnesty for you and your administration, can you give amnesty as well?

Sincerely,

Charles S. L'Hommeleu
Capt. USAF



FIGHT NIXON'S CONSPIRACY!

DEMONSTRATE JULY 31 - AUG. 4

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA



A TYPICAL CASE OF AMERICAN BLIND JUSTICE.

JULY 31 - AUG. 3

MARCHES-LEAFLETING-GUERRILLA THEATER-COURTHOUSE WATCH-PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY/CAMPsites. PARADE PERMITS, MEDICAL & LEGAL SUPPORT PROVIDED!

MASS RALLY AUG. 4

MARCH-RALLY-SPEAKERS-MUSIC
THIS WILL BE A LEGAL ACTION!

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:

VVAW-WSO GAINESVILLE 8 NEWS BUREAU
307 S.E. 2nd St.
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32501
(904) 372-3175

FREE THE GAINESVILLE 8

AND ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS!

Second Class Mail Registration Number 2364
Return Postage Guaranteed

Second Class postage paid at Toronto Terminal A

AMEX-CANADA
P.O. Box 187, Station 'D'
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M6P 3J6



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

St. Louis, Missouri
October 12, 1973

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI AUGUST 23-27, 1973
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - VVAW/WSO
Reference	St. Louis report of SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED], October 12, 1973.

b7c

(4)
All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/5/73

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: SECURITY OF SPECIAL AGENT PERSONNEL
Milwaukee File 66-2107

**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)**
IS - VVAW
OO: CHICAGO
(Bufile 100-448092)
(Chicago File 100-50772)
(Milwaukee File 100-15674)

Re Bureau airtel dated 9/17/73 entitled,
"Security of Special Agent Personnel."

For information of the Bureau, [redacted] was a member of the Army from 1965 to 1967, at which time he was discharged on 3/12/67. Upon his return to the United States from Vietnam, [redacted] complained of flashbacks and had nightmares of the Vietnam war. He claimed that treatment by the Veterans Administration (VA) did him no good.

[redacted] was received at the Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun, Wisconsin, on [redacted]

[redacted] is described as follows: 100-448092

Race
Sex
Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair

White
Male

NOT RECORDED
7 NOV 15 1973

Wisconsin

NOT RECORDED
7 NOV 9 1973

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - 100-448092
- 1 - Chicago (100-50772) (Info)

- 3 - Milwaukee
- 1 - 66-2107
- 1 - 100-15674
- 1 - 100-21004

AJE:lrh
(8)

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



ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-448092-4
ORIGINAL FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/88 BY SP6/ajk

MI 66-2107
MI 100-100-15674

Investigation at Milwaukee determined that [redacted] was periodically contacted by Milwaukee VVAW representative [redacted] (MI 100-18373) (Bufile 100-471690), who also is a Veterans Counselor for the City of Milwaukee and [redacted]

Following his incarceration, [redacted] sent two letters, dated 3/1/73 and 3/5/73, requesting an interview with FBI Agents. [redacted] was interviewed at Waupun on 3/12/73 and furnished no pertinent information. Another letter dated 8/17/73 was received requesting another interview. On 9/7/73, Agents traveled from Milwaukee to Waupun to interview [redacted] and he refused to be interviewed, stating he did not want to speak to any Agents at any time.

b7c
On 9/14/73, [redacted] b2, b7D advised the following was discussed at a Milwaukee VVAW nucleus meeting which was held on 9/13/73:

[redacted] had contacted VVAW and claimed that FBI Agents have been harassing him in prison. He has prepared signed affidavits to the fact that FBI Agents extracted information from him during their interviews under undue pressure and by use of threats. He allegedly turned these affidavits over to an attorney, who is one of the attorneys for [redacted]

The above follows the Milwaukee VVAW policy regarding interviews by law enforcement agencies. VVAW has instructed their members to obtain names and badge or credential numbers from the interviewers and then attempt to obtain their license plate numbers. This information is to be furnished to attorneys. Milwaukee VVAW hopes that when enough such incidents are on record, they will be made public through the news media, and hopefully create enough public pressure to curtail interviews by law enforcement agencies.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 11/8/73

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (100-22722) (C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7c
SM - VVAW/WSO

Re Buffalo teletype to the Bureau, dated 7/30/73 captioned "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION, IS - RA."

Referenced Buffalo teletype indicates that [REDACTED], a white male, was believed to have travelled to demonstrations in Gainesville, Florida, 7/31-8/4/73 in support of defendants at "Gainesville 8" trials.

On 7/2/73, [REDACTED] advised that an individual believed to be named [REDACTED] was a member of the Buffalo Chapter, VVAW/WSO. Source advised that this individual is involved in [REDACTED] that the Buffalo VVAW/WSO Chapter is [REDACTED] and to be [REDACTED] of the VVAW.

Subsequently, [REDACTED] advised that the individual identified as [REDACTED] who went to Gainesville, Florida for the "Gainesville 8" demonstrations, who works on the VVAW [REDACTED] in Buffalo, and who is on [REDACTED] of the VVAW has been [REDACTED] subject of Bureau file 100-458170, Buffalo file 100-20579 entitled [REDACTED] SM - (EXTREME)." **REC-64** 100-448092-3275

Source advised that the original misidentification had been made when [REDACTED] a VVAW [REDACTED] at a meeting, and when source checked [REDACTED] for the name and position where [REDACTED] would have [REDACTED] it was [REDACTED]. Source advised that [REDACTED] VVAW functions [REDACTED] on 7/2/73.

- ① destroyed
 - ② Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - Buffalo
- GGL:sjp
(3)

16 NOV 12 1973

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/4/95 BY SP6BJA/LS



NOV 20 1973

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

b2
b7c
b7D

BU 100-22722

For the information of the Bureau, [redacted] is described as follows:

Race White
 Sex Male
 SSAN [redacted]
 Employment [redacted]
 Job Title [redacted]
 Address [redacted]
 Telephone Number [redacted]
 Former Address [redacted]
 Telephone Number FIA [redacted]
 Previous Employment [redacted]
 Education [redacted]
 Marital Status [redacted]
 DOB [redacted]

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

b7C

In view of the above, Buffalo is conducting no further investigation regarding [redacted] inasmuch as he does not appear to be an activist in the local VVAW/WSO.

DIRECTOR, FBI

11/9/73

SAC, DETROIT (100-41088) (C)

SM - VVAW

Re Bureau letter to Detroit, dated 10/16/73, captioned "VVAW/WSO - IS; VVAW/WSO DETROIT DIVISION".

Referenced Bureau letter instructed Detroit to identify above captioned subject. A nonprosecutive summary report was previously submitted to the Bureau regarding captioned subject, a former member of the VVAW.

On 10/31/73, [redacted] and [redacted] sources familiar with subversive activities at [redacted] and personally familiar with subject, advised subject no longer is involved in the VVAW or any other subversive activity. Sources stated that apparently [redacted] all subversive-type activity. Sources advised subject continues to reside at [redacted] Michigan, but is no longer employed. Sources stated subject is very [redacted] and is now involved in [redacted]. Sources stated that subject is no longer a concern to the FBI.

For the information of the Bureau, there is no VVAW activity in [redacted] at this time. Subject was [redacted]

b6 Detroit feels that subject has no informant potential as he is a [redacted] and it is the opinion of Detroit that he would never be a reliable source of information.

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
- ① - 100-448092
- 2 - Detroit
- 1 - 100-39271

EWK/dmw

(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN

5/4/95

NOT RECORDED

87 NOV 25 1973

OV 20 1973

b7c
b7D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092) DATE: 11/12/73

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (100-39271) (RUC)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERAN'S AGAINST THE WAR
(VVAW)/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (WSO)
IS - VVAW/WSO

Re Bureau letters to Detroit, 10/16/73 and 10/4/73,
and Detroit report of SA [redacted] 7/12/73.

b2, b7D

On 10/30/73 [redacted] advised there is no chapter
of captioned group at Michigan State University (MSU), East
Lansing, Michigan.

b7C

On 10/31/73 [redacted] Public Safety Depart-
ment, MSU, East Lansing, advised the past leaders of VVAW at
MSU have not returned to school and there has been no attempt
to give rebirth to captioned group.

b1

[Large redacted block]

Investigation concerning [redacted] and [redacted]
will be reported under individual captions as app-
ropriate.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (100-50772) (RM)
- 1 - Detroit
- BGK/rlg
- (4)

REC-57, 100-448092-3276

6 NOV 14 1973

EX-109

5/4/95-8065 ja/va

7
EIVE
16



56 NOV 24 1973 Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/8/73

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-22682) (C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7c
SM - VVAW/WSO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/19/95 BY SP106 JPA

Re Buffalo teletype to the Bureau, dated 7/30/73 and Buffalo nitel to Jacksonville, dated 7/31/73 captioned "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION, IS - RA."

Referenced Buffalo teletype to the Bureau, dated 7/30/73 indicated subject believed to have departed Buffalo for demonstrations in Gainesville, Florida in support of the "Gainesville 8", 7/31-8/4/73.

Referenced Buffalo nitel to Jacksonville, dated 7/31/73 advised [REDACTED] did not go to Gainesville, Florida to participate in demonstrations.

On 9/22/73, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both advised that [REDACTED] is a regularly attending member of the Buffalo Chapter, VVAW/WSO. They indicated, however, that he has no influence on the chapter and actually seems rather confused about the whole thing. They indicated that he appears to be afraid to do anything publicly or become heavily involved.

A review of the Student Listing of State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNYAB) reveals the following descriptive data regarding subject:

REC-57 100-448092-3027

Name	[REDACTED]
DOB	[REDACTED]
SSAN	[REDACTED]
Status	[REDACTED] was a FIA.
Current and Permanent Address	[REDACTED] New York

In view of the above, it appears that [REDACTED] member of Buffalo Chapter, VVAW/WSO and as per Bureau instructions does not qualify for continued investigation.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - Buffalo
- GGL
(3)
NOV 27 1973

16 NOV 12 1973



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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/12/73

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (100-12219) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS - VVAW/WSO

[Redacted] b7c
[Redacted] info

ReBulet, 10/16/73.

The Houston VVAW/WSO organization has been inactive until recent months. Previous investigation by Houston identified [Redacted] and [Redacted] as being associated with VVAW activities and the Bureau is aware of investigative activity in this regard.

In approximately mid-summer, 1973, informant coverage reflected that [Redacted] was attempting to organize "parties" sponsored by the VVAW at the Prairie Fire Bookstore (PFB), Houston.

The Houston Division currently has a member [Redacted] and two other [Redacted] who are in a position to furnish information concerning VVAW/WSO activities due to their affiliation with other organizations. In addition, the Houston Police Department, Criminal Intelligence Division, has a member of the Intelligence Division as a member of the VVAW, having been recruited by [Redacted]

Since approximately mid-September, 1973, VVAW periodic meetings and social activities sponsored by the VVAW have been held at the PFB, 2912 Wentworth, Houston. These meetings are generally attended by [Redacted]

[Redacted] reportedly the [Redacted] who is associated with PFB; and occasionally other individuals who do not attend regularly. At a recent meeting, [Redacted] was described as the "coordinator", and she has chaired the last two or three of these meetings. [Redacted] is leading a political education study group and at a recent meeting, he suggested that the

NOV 15 1973

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (100-50772) (RM)
- 1 - Houston

RWS: jam

NOV 27 1973



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

5/4/95

[Handwritten signature]

b7c

b2
b7D

b7c

b7c

HO 100-12219

b7c
group study a booklet written by MAO Tse-tung. [REDACTED] objected to compulsory attendance at these study groups, stating that, in his opinion, the only requirement of the members should be that they agree to abide by the VVAW/WSO objectives as set forth in the October, 1973 issue of the "Winter Soldier." Those in attendance agreed with [REDACTED] and, although attendance is not compulsory, most of those identified above have been attending these study groups.

The VVAW/WSO group was among participants sponsoring the recent visit of JANE FONDA at the University of Houston on 10/16/73.

As the Bureau is aware, the PFB appears to be under the [REDACTED] PFB is a gathering place of people and groups which appear to have Marxist-Maoist leanings.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-15819)(P)
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS

DATE: 11/12/73

b7C [Redacted]

has

Re Bureau letter to Minneapolis dated October 16, 1973.

Referenced letter requested Minneapolis to advise the Bureau of the results of a review of the current status of VVAW/WSO within the Division; the status of Minneapolis investigations concerning [Redacted] and [Redacted] and the potential for source penetration of VVAW/WSO in the Division area.

Separate letters have been sent to the Bureau under the individual case captions concerning [Redacted] and [Redacted]

b7C

Concerning the current status of VVAW/WSO within this Division, the following is provided for information of the Bureau.

Continuous checks with established sources and informants throughout the Division area have provided no indication that there is an active VVAW/WSO chapter, group, or faction currently functioning. It is noted that former [Redacted] who previously provided reliable information concerning VVAW activities in the Minneapolis area, [Redacted] and is anxious to reestablish his association with the Bureau. This former source has been attempting to locate any group of individuals claiming to represent the VVAW in the area since source feels he is more qualified to furnish information concerning VVAW than any other organization of current interest to the FBI. Source has been unable to locate such a group

b2
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b7D

EX-104 REG-28 100-448092-3279

[Redacted]

b1

2 - Bureau (RM) 1-906 9th
5 - Minneapolis
1 - 100-16434 1 - 100-17091 1 - [Redacted] 1 - [Redacted]

NOV 14 1973

PBC/mjb
(7)

5/1/95 [Signature]

b2, b7D

b2, b7D



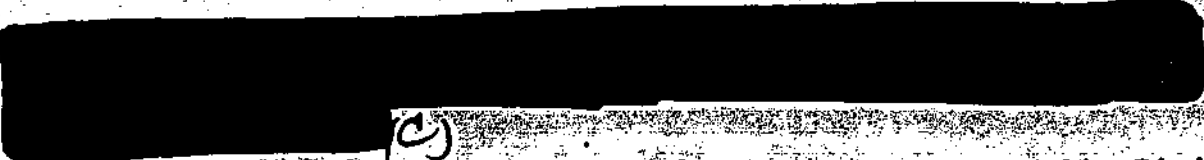
NOV 27 1973

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

b7C

MP 100-15819

b1

 (c)
All sources and informats within the Minneapolis Division have been alerted to FBI interest in VVAW activities and members and none has provided any indication this organization is in existence within this Division.

It is also noted that on two occasions there evidently have been individuals who have traveled to Miami and Milwaukee claiming to be the VVAW "Minnesota Contingent;" however, these individuals evidently took such an insignificant part in VVAW activities that their names did not come to the attention of the Bureau sources traveling with these groups. In addition, their names have never appeared on any lists of members of the various chapters of VVAW within the Minneapolis Division area, and they evidently have made no attempts to organize VVAW/WSO within this Division if in fact they were from Minnesota and did return.

In view of the above, Minneapolis is of the opinion that our current source coverage of VVAW is more than adequate and our potential for intensified source coverage, should VVAW become active in our area, is excellent.

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
ATT: DR. HENRY A. KISSINGER

11/13/73

SECRETARY OF STATE

DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (100-361031)

5/1/95
CLASSIFIED
DECLASSIFY ON: 28664-11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC); INTERNAL SECURITY

[REDACTED]

b1

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED] XGDS-2, DATE OF DECLASSIFI-

CATION INDEFINITE.

b7c

100-448092

END

1 - 100-448092 (VVAW/WSO)

1 - [REDACTED]

NOV 17 1973
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SFE: lps

(6)

b2, b7D

NOTE:

Above extracted from [REDACTED] captioned "VVAW/WSO; IS-VVAW/WSO." Source utilized is [REDACTED] Teletype classified "Confidential" to protect source.

b7c

b2, b7D

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

50 NOV 18 1973

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/13/73

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-3808) P

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS - VVAW/WSO
(Albuquerque Division)

ReBulet, 10/12/73.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/95 BY SP6 [signature]

Previous investigation has determined P. O.
Box 461, Placitas, NM, is registered to [redacted] b7c
who was the subject of Bufile 100-477194. Albuquerque
LHMs dated 4/30/73 and 7/24/73 have been submitted regarding
WYMAN.

Previous investigation has also determined that
[redacted] is an alias of [redacted],
who was the subject of Bufile 100-476805. She is the subject
of Albuquerque LHMs dated 4/30/73 and 6/27/73. The current
University of New Mexico (UNM) Student Directory lists her
present address as [redacted] NM.

The 1973-1974 issue of "Campus Key," a listing of
organizations chartered on the UNM campus for the current
academic year lists the VVAW/WSO as one of these organizations.
The stated purpose of VVAW/WSO is "to educate the public on the
social ills of racism and sexism which create the basis for a
divided society and lay open the doors for future wars. Peace
at all costs!"

EX-111

REC-56

100-448092-328

The following are listed as "organizers":

[redacted] b7c

16 NOV 1973
[redacted] b7c

The faculty advisor is listed as [redacted] and
the mailing address as the Student Union Building on the UNM
campus.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 5 - Albuquerque (1-906 94 D)
 - (1 - 100-3808) (1 - 100-4393, [redacted])
 - (2 - 100-4296, [redacted]) (1 - 100-2591, [redacted])
 - (1 - 100-New, [redacted]) (1 - 100-New, [redacted])

NOV 28 1973
JFC:mcc



5010-108

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

AQ 100-3808

A separate case has been opened on [REDACTED] since he was previously identified as the UNM VVAW/WSO "Coordinator" in an article which appeared in the 8/30/73 issue of the "New Mexico Daily Lobo," student newspaper published at UNM.

[REDACTED] is the subject of a closed 100 case in the Albuquerque Office based on his anti-Vietnam War activities.

Separate cases are being opened on [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] to develop information regarding their backgrounds and the extent of their overall VVAW/WSO activity.

As set forth above, [REDACTED] is identical with [REDACTED] - current 1

With reference to informant coverage of VVAW/WSO, former [REDACTED] who recently [REDACTED] area and who is a [REDACTED] is being reactivated. In addition, a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is under consideration for development as a PSI and will be targeted at the VVAW/WSO. Both of these individuals have been advised of the current stringent security measures in effect in the VVAW/WSO and appropriate cover stories have been arranged for them to explain their interest in the organization.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/12/73

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-6011)(P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
VVAW/WSO (LOUISVILLE DIVISION)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/95 BY [signature]

Re Bureau letter to Louisville dated 10/16/73,
Cincinnati letter to Bureau dated 10/24/73, and Bureau letter
to Albany dated 8/2/73.

The Louisville files with regard to the VVAW/WSO
within the Louisville Division have been reviewed.

This review reflects that Louisville is office of
origin in a case captioned [redacted] SM-VVAW (Bufile:
100-477572; CI File: 100-20886; LS File 100-6194).

b7C

[redacted] is identical with the [redacted]
mentioned in Bureau letter to Louisville dated 10/16/73. A
report was submitted on this case on 10/18/73. Coverage of
[redacted] is effected through [redacted] and [redacted]

b2
b7C
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Louisville is also office of origin in a case
captioned [redacted] aka., SM-VVAW (Bufile: 100-473617;
CI File: 100-20695; LS File: 100-6078). [redacted]
is identical with the [redacted] mentioned in referenced
Cincinnati letter to Bureau, dated 10/24/73. A report was
submitted in this matter on 8/21/73 and coverage is effected
on [redacted] through [redacted] and [redacted]

b2
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b7D

Louisville files reflect [redacted] in referenced
Bureau letter of 10/16/73, is identical to [redacted]
(LS 100-6192). [redacted] is aware of the actions of [redacted]
and his activity at Eastern Kentucky University (EKU) as
followed through [redacted] and nonsymbol sources at EKU. A
review of this file on [redacted] reflects that [redacted] does not
meet investigative guidelines as set out in Bureau letter to
Albany dated 8/2/73.

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b7D

REC-15

100-448092-328

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Cincinnati (100-19743)(INFO)(RM)
- 1 - Chicago (100-50772)(INFO)(RM)
- 5 - Louisville (2 - 100-6011)
 - (1 - 100-6122)
 - (1 - 100-6192)
 - (1 - 100-6194)
 - (1 - 100-6078)

15 NOV 15 1973



JRS/ek
(9)

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

LS 100-6011

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b7D

On 10/22/73, [REDACTED] reported that an attempt was made on 10/21/73, to organize the VVAW/WSO Chapter at University of Kentucky. [REDACTED] and another Cincinnati subject of the VVAW were present, which meeting was attended by only seven individuals including [REDACTED] from ECU. Nothing was accomplished at this meeting and source reports that there is no VVAW/WSO organization at either UK or ECU. Source reported that [REDACTED] is the only person who would be considered a VVAW member at ECU and [REDACTED]

Although names have been reported on national lists which indicate VVAW in this Division, sources, in a position to know, report that there have been no organized VVAW chapters in Kentucky during the past two years and that there are none at the present time.

b2
b7D
b7C

[REDACTED]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/13/73

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15674) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS - VVAW/WSO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY
REASON
FOUNDER
DATE OF
DECLASSIFICATION

12-28-73
SP-5 REP/100
11-13-95

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF THIS
DATE 5-17-87

ReBulet, 10/17/73.

Review of Milwaukee indices regarding individuals
and organizations as set forth on reBulet reflects the
following information:

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 MAC
ON 9/10/84

1. [REDACTED] b7C
Bufile 100-471690
Mifile 100-18373
Status - pending; not on ADEX, last report
1/18/73, current report being prepared

2. [REDACTED] b7C
Bufile 100-477862
Mifile 100-20606
Status - closed; not on ADEX, LHM submitted
10/18/73

3. [REDACTED] b7C
Mifile 100-20605
Status - closed; not on ADEX, no communication
submitted to Bureau

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF THIS
DATE 5-17-87

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/88 BY [REDACTED]

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Milwaukee
- 2 - 100-15674 (VVAW/WSO)
- 2 - 100-18373 ([REDACTED])
- 2 - 100-20606 ([REDACTED])
- 2 - 100-20605 ([REDACTED])
- 2 - 100-20941 ([REDACTED])
- 2 - 100-20598 ([REDACTED])
- 2 - 100-20658 ([REDACTED])
- 2 - 100-21616 (VVAW/WSO - Waukesha)
- 2 - 100-21502 (VVAW/WSO - Green Bay)

X-104

REC-8
100-448092-328

NOV 15 1973

AJE/kdb
(20)
NOV 20 1973

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



MI 100-15674

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4. [REDACTED] b7C
Bufile 100-476527
Mifile 100-20941
Status - closed; not on ADEX, summary report submitted on 8/13/73
5. [REDACTED] b7C
Mifile 100-20598
Status - closed; not on ADEX, summary report submitted on 7/12/73 entitled, [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] SM - VVAW (Stevens Point Veterans for Peace)"
6. [REDACTED] b7C
Mifile 100-20598
Status - closed; not on ADEX, no communication submitted to Bureau
7. Waukesha VVAW/WSO
Mifile 100-21616
Status - pending; investigation continuing to identify members and extent of activity, no communication submitted to Bureau
8. VVAW/WSO - Green Bay
Mifile 100-21502
Status - pending; investigation continuing to identify members and extent of activity, no communication submitted to Bureau

Milwaukee will reopen those cases which are in a closed status and proceed with investigation as set forth in re Bureau letter. In those cases where no previous report or LHM has been submitted, appropriate communication will be submitted. In those cases where reports or LHM have been submitted, a letter will be submitted with ADEX recommendation and current status of investigation.

The Milwaukee Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) Chapter currently remains active in the Milwaukee area. In the past, this organization has attempted to act as organizer for various other anti-war groups; however, it has been unable to do so. VVAW participates

-2-
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

in most of the rallies and demonstrations held in the Milwaukee area which follow the anti-war - anti-imperialist theme. VVAW likes to take credit and to publicize more activities than those in which they actually participate. VVAW participates in activities which seem to attract media whenever attempting to organize an activity, inasmuch as the organization has contacts with the news media.

VVAW currently claims to have a membership numbering in the thousands in the State of Wisconsin; however, sources report that at open meetings, approximately 10-15 individuals attend, and at closed meetings, approximately the same number are in attendance, usually these being the same individuals.

Pertaining to the above, VVAW in Milwaukee currently claims a functional Chapter of VVAW within the Wisconsin State Prison (WSP) located at Waupun, Wisconsin. Investigation in this regard reflects that various VVAW representatives have traveled to the Prison from the Milwaukee area; however, their purpose has been to visit one [redacted] Milwaukee file 100-21004, who was a former part-time member of the Milwaukee VVAW Chapter [redacted]. Contacts with [redacted] WSP, as recent as 9/7/73, have been made. [redacted] has been apprised of these travels. [redacted] indicated he was aware of various individuals representing VVAW visiting [redacted] on a regular basis; however, there has been no indication of any type of VVAW activities being organized within the Prison walls.

W/bc

b7c

As the Bureau is aware, Milwaukee also is currently conducting investigation regarding one [redacted] Bufile 65-74971, Mifile 100-20309. Although [redacted] currently resides within the Milwaukee Division, he has not been known to be associated with any VVAW Chapter within the Milwaukee Division, although it is known he has been closely associated with the National VVAW Office in the past.

|

Regarding the informant coverage, Milwaukee currently has [redacted]

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b7D

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CONFIDENTIAL

MI 100-15674

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED], Regional Coordinator for Wisconsin/Minnesota, is a member. This Collective formulates and dictates policies for Wisconsin/Minnesota region. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This source has been reporting on open functions of the Milwaukee Chapter. The following Milwaukee sources report on the Milwaukee Chapter of VVAW/WSO indirectly through other organizations which they have penetrated:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Milwaukee, on a continuing basis, remains alert during investigations of individuals affiliated with VVAW who indicate a willingness to cooperate with the FBI, and evaluation is made as to possible informant potential.

Milwaukee will continue its efforts to increase informant coverage as set forth in re Bulet in an effort to keep apprised on a timely basis of pertinent activity by captioned organization.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/13/73

SAC, NEW YORK (100-160644) (P)

SUBJECT:

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
(VVAW/WSO)
IS-VVAW/WSO
(NEW YORK DIVISION)

ReBulet to New York, 10/15/73.

CURRENT STATUS OF VVAW/WSO, NEW YORK DIVISION

Following the removal of the National Office of the VVAW/WSO from New York City (NYC) to Chicago, Illinois, in September, 1972, the activity of the organization in the NYC area has substantially lessened. The New York Regional Office of the VVAW/WSO was moved from NYC to Buffalo, New York, during February, 1973, due to the lack of activity in the NYC Chapter.

The NYC Chapter of the VVAW/WSO was formed in October, 1972, to include the five boroughs of NYC. The membership of the NYC Chapter during October, 1972, was listed as 49. A source has advised that the membership at this time is about 50 although only about 25 persons attend meetings of the Chapter and are active. The Chapter is in extremely poor financial straits.

[REDACTED]

- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (100-50772) (RM)
 - 1 - New York
- JFM:trr
(4)

REC-69 100-448092-3283

EX-104
CLASSIFIED BY: [signature]
DECLASSIFY ON: [signature]

NOV 15 1973

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

55 NOV 27 1973

TO: [signature]
FROM: [signature]

[REDACTED] b7D

b7D

100-160644 .

During 1973, the activities of the NYC Chapter centered in the main in fund-raising activities on behalf of the "Gainesville 8" and in veterans counseling services. A source has advised that at the present time the Chapter is beginning to be involved in the amnesty issue and the impeachment issue and continues to work at veterans counseling and to raise funds to defray the costs of the defense of the "Gainesville 8".

b7c
The leadership of the NYC Chapter is exerted by its coordinators, [redacted] and [redacted], both of whom have [redacted] and [redacted]

The NYC Chapter continues to have close ties with the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) in that it supports PCPJ policies and its leaders attend national meetings of the PCPJ.

A source has advised that a VVAW/WSO group exists in the [redacted] area headed by [redacted] who is referred to in relet. This group which reportedly consists of about [redacted] has been inactive. b7c

b7D
During the Spring of 1973, a Chapter of the VVAW/WSO existed at Columbia University, NYC. The Chapter reportedly consisted [redacted] Its activities to a large extent melded into the activities of the NYC Chapter. There is no indication that this Chapter continues to exist at this time.

Inquiries made of sources in [redacted] during November, 1973, disclosed no VVAW/WSO activities in those counties. It is noted that relet listed persons in those counties as connected with the VVAW/WSO. Cases on those individuals have been opened or reopened to conduct preliminary inquiries to determine the extent of their VVAW/WSO activity.

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-160644

INFORMANT COVERAGE, VVAW/WSO, NEW YORK DIVISION

The following informants are members of the [redacted] Chapter, VVAW/WSO:

[redacted] b2 b7D

b2 b7D

It is noted that [redacted] organization and is in a position to obtain information at the [redacted]

The following informants because of their positions in the subversive movement have furnished information on the activities of the VVAW/WSO in NYC and are in a position to continue to do so: [redacted] b2, b7D

b1 [redacted] (C)

b2, b7D [redacted] (UD), [redacted] VVAW/WSO, is in a position to furnish information on VVAW/WSO activities [redacted] New York area.

In order that the Bureau be apprised on a timely basis of pertinent activity of the VVAW/WSO, [redacted] has been encouraged to [redacted] activity in the NYC Chapter with the aim of [redacted]

b2 b7C b7D

[redacted] and [redacted] have been encouraged to increase their activity in the NYC Chapter. On a selective basis interviews will be conducted of VVAW/WSO members in an effort to increase the number of member informants.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/13/73

FROM : SAC, [REDACTED] (P)

b2, b7D

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS - VVAW/WSO
(OO:CG)

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P

b2, b7D

Enclosed for the Bureau and other receiving offices is one copy of a letter received on 11/12/73 by [REDACTED] from the [REDACTED] VVAW.

The letter advises that next National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM) of the VVAW/WSO will be held at Antioch College on 12/27-30/73. This is the first information received concerning the meeting by the Florida Regional VVAW.

The Bureau and interested offices will be advised of further information concerning the NSCM when this information is received.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EX-109 DATE 4/95 BY [REDACTED]

REC-56 100-448092-3284

1 Destroyed
2-Bureau (Enc. 1)
2-Chicago (100-50772) (Enc. 1)
2-Cincinnati (100-194743) (Enc. 1)
2-[REDACTED] b2, b7D
TVH:hlf
(8)

B
ENCLOSURE

NOV 16 1973

FIVE



5010-108

NOV 21 1973

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

VICTIM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR
INTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
PO BOX 19302
Cincinnati, Ohio 45219

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

The meeting of the VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee will be held at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio (15 miles east of Dayton) on December 27-31. This is a preliminary letter to ask you for information and to give the information which comes from our most recent regional meeting which worked on plans for the NSCM.

The meeting will begin at 9 AM on Friday, December 28; we will be prepared for people to come to Antioch on Thursday. For the first day's meeting, please remember the decision made at St Louis (and at various earlier NSCMs) that round robin reports will be printed and available for the delegates; if they are ready for Thursday night, people could read them before the first meeting.

Each member of a delegation will be charged \$10 for food, room (and, believe it or not, bed), registration, etc. We believe that the time has come when the organization must pay its own way at these meetings--it is the responsibility of each region to come up with the necessary funds if an individual cannot do so. If the individual, his or her chapter, or his or her region does not have the necessary interest or sense of responsibility to the organization to get together the money, then we would suggest that they don't belong at the NSCM.

We don't yet know the results of the vote on our regional proposal (carried in the last National Newsletter) to allow unlimited numbers of observers from each region. If that passed (and we hope it did), regions are obligated to send us the number of people attending in advance. But even if the proposal didn't pass, we hope that regions will let us know how many people are coming and, if possible, send their names and registration fee ahead of time.

A tentative agenda and list of workshops will be sent out in the near future; please let us know what items you want to see on the agenda, and what workshops--in addition to the numerous ones left-over from the St Louis meeting--you want.

The Palo Alto NSCM passed a resolution banning beasts (dogs, cats, etc); the uncomfortable experiences in St Louis underlined the need for that resolution.

Possession or use of illegal drugs will be prohibited in the convention facilities.

Details of such items as agenda, childcare, maps, etc will be covered in the next letter. We are looking forward to the opportunity to see all of you at Antioch--and to provide the facilities needed to make the meeting as efficient and comfortable as possible.

In the Struggle,

Pete Zastrow, for the VVAW/WSO
Regional Office

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/88 BY SP/BJM

100-442072-3284

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/14/73

*All
b7c*

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-30733) (RUC)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS - VVAW/WSO
(Seattle Division)
OO: CHICAGO

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/95 BY SP6/SLV/14

Re Bureau letter to Seattle, 10/16/73.

VVAW activity in the State of Washington since the inception of that organization has been very limited. With regard to the persons mentioned in referenced Bureau letter, the following is set forth:

Washington

[REDACTED], SEfile 100-31748, was reported on to the Bureau by letter October 6, 1972.

[REDACTED], SEfile 100-32248, was reported on to the Bureau by letter dated September 13, 1973.

[REDACTED], SEfile 100-32240, is the [REDACTED], and is not known to be a VVAW member.

[REDACTED], SEfile 100-32250, was the subject of a preliminary inquiry which developed no violent tendencies and the case is closed at Seattle.

W

[REDACTED], SEfile 100-31753, was reported on to the Bureau by letter October 5, 1972.

[REDACTED], SEfile 100-31980, was the subject of a letter to the Bureau May 10, 1973. He continues to be an [REDACTED] under the jurisdiction of Military Intelligence.

[REDACTED] is an enlisted man at Fort Lewis under the jurisdiction of Military Intelligence.

EX-111

REC-19

100-448092-3285

- ② - Bureau
- 1 - Chicago (100-50772) (Info)
- 1 - Seattle

REC-86
cds

16 NOV 16 1973

RBC
54 DEC 3 1973

FIVE
[REDACTED]



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

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b2
b7c
b7d
|
[redacted] recently to the [redacted] area from [redacted] and has taken over [redacted] of the VVAW. On November 12, 1973, he stated the organization exists on paper only, and its activities are very limited. The source is [redacted] in the near future to observe VVAW activity there. He has been cautioned not to build up VVAW as an organization or to recruit others into it.

If and when VVAW increases in the Seattle area, the case will be reopened. [redacted] will continue to follow pertinent developments.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/14/73

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-12685) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS - VVAW/WSO

Re Bureau letters to Springfield dated 9/21/73 and 10/15/73.

Referenced communications set forth entries on the VVAW/WSO mailing list dated 4/5/73:

b7c [REDACTED]
Champaign, Illinois 61820
Telephone number 217-[REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Illinois 60901

b7c [REDACTED]
Normal, Illinois 61761,
Telephone number 309-[REDACTED]

VVAW/WSO,
373 North Belaire,
Bourbannais, Illinois 60914.

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

Springfield has conducted preliminary inquiries to identify these individuals and to determine the extent, if any, of their activity in VVAW/WSO.

[REDACTED] (Bufile 100-477294) was the subject of active investigation in the Springfield Division and the results of that investigation were furnished to the Bureau via summary report of SA [REDACTED] dated 6/8/73 entitled [REDACTED]. No evidence was established to indicate [REDACTED] was involved with any basic revolutionary organization nor is [REDACTED] known to be prone to violence or an advocate of the violent overthrow of the government.

REC-69 100-448092-3286

- ② - Bureau (100-448092) (RM)
- ① - Chicago (100-50772) (info) (RM)
- 2 - Springfield (100-12685)

22 NOV 19 1973



NOV 21 1973
(5)

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

FIVE [REDACTED]

SI 100-12685.

The results of investigation concerning [redacted] Springfield file 100-13968, were submitted to the Bureau in a summary report of SA [redacted], dated 11/2/73 entitled "[redacted]". No evidence has been found that [redacted] is involved in any VVAW/WSO activity or any other revolutionary type activity.

b7c
Investigation of [redacted] determined that he resides at [redacted] the address of an alleged VVAW/WSO Chapter. The summary report of SA [redacted] dated 11/8/73 entitled "[redacted]" was submitted to the Bureau on 11/8/73. [redacted] was interviewed by Bureau Agents regarding his activity in VVAW/WSO. [redacted] stated he had attended one VVAW meeting in DeKalb, Illinois in the early spring of 1973; however, he does not subscribe to the objectives of the VVAW/WSO and has made no efforts in their behalf. He has never attended subsequent meetings but continues to receive mail from VVAW National Headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, indicating that a VVAW/WSO chapter exists at his present home address. [redacted] denied that such a chapter exists. Investigation substantiated [redacted] statements regarding his disassociation with VVAW/WSO.

[redacted] is considered to have poor source potential as he is not acquainted with other VVAW/WSO members nor does he have any current interest in VVAW/WSO activities.

Information received from informants familiar with revolutionary type activities continues to indicate that VVAW/WSO activity is defunct in Southern Illinois. It is noted that information supplied by [redacted] on 9/12/73 indicates that the Southern Illinois and Eastern Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma region is inactive. b7c b7D

A report of SA [redacted] dated 10/12/73 at St. Louis entitled "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM), ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, AUGUST 23-27, 1973" sets forth minutes of captioned meeting. The above report shows regional activities indicating attempts were made to reactivate a VVAW/WSO Chapter in Alton, Illinois. No other activity in Southern Illinois was indicated. There is no evidence of any VVAW/WSO activity in the Alton area.

SI 100-12685

Investigation will continue in VVAW/WSO matters within the Springfield Division in keeping with the guidelines set forth in Bureau letter dated 8/2/73.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/14/73

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-17114) (C)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS-VVAW/WSO
(Pittsburgh Division)

6/12/84
Classified by 9269uel/rpaw
Declassify on: OADR
246401

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/73 BY SP-5
[Redacted]

ReBulet dated 10/15/73, captioned as above.

Pursuant to relet a Pittsburgh review of captioned case resulted in the following observations:

On 3/7/73, [Redacted] in Pittsburgh, advised that as of that date he was the only active member and there were no future plans for future activity on behalf of the organization. On 3/8/73, Former [Redacted] reported the organization was defunct.

On 8/29/73, [Redacted] and [Redacted] reported the Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia regions were inactive and inoperative. Reasons cited were lack of money and harassment from the FBI and local police.

By report dated 10/12/73, captioned, "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM), ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, 8/23-27/73; IS-VVAW/WSO," the St. Louis Office reported the Western Pennsylvania - Western Maryland - West Virginia region is not currently functioning due to the resignation of the coordinator who has not been replaced.

It is further noted that for the first time in several years the VVAW did not have a unit in the Veterans Day Parade held in Pittsburgh.

The name of [Redacted] or [Redacted] has been carried on various VVAW/WSO mailing lists since December, 1972, as the

- 2 - Bureau
 - 1 - Chicago (100-50772) (Info)
 - 1 - Pittsburgh
- WFM/jkc
(4)

REC-69 100-448092-3287

16 NOV 19 1973



NOV 26 1973

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

RECEIVED BY 34115-8050-000

b7C

[REDACTED]

regional coordinator for Western Pennsylvania - West Virginia.

This is actually [REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Pa. According to [REDACTED],

supra, who resides with [REDACTED] has given up on the VVAW and is no longer willing to work for the organization.

ADDED

Informant coverage in the past has been afforded by former [REDACTED] former [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Of these, former [REDACTED] a member of the VVAW. Inasmuch as the Pittsburgh VVAW/WSO is defunct, it would appear that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] afford sufficient coverage at the present time. Should the Pittsburgh chapter be reactivated, it will be necessary to re-evaluate informant coverage. [Signature]

b7C

b2
b7D

[Handwritten wavy line]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/13/73

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-2514) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS - VVAW/WSO
(OO:CG)

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7c

b2
b7D

Enclosed for the Bureau is a twenty-page list of movement organizations located within the U. S. as of October 1973. This list was furnished by [REDACTED] on 11/12/73. This is being furnished to the Bureau for information only in the event the Bureau is not in receipt of same.

It is noted from the list that the organizations under the heading for Florida include numerous organizations that have been defunct in the Tampa area for a year or more. It appears from this that the list is probably not an up-to-date picture of the organizations within the country even though it shows a date of October 1973.

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

REC-1 100-448092-3288

(10)

2-Bureau (Enc. 1)
2-[REDACTED]
TVH:hlf b2, b7D
(4)

ENCLOSURE EX-112
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
ENC. BEHIND FILE

22 NOV 16 1973

[Signature]

[Signature]

57 DEC 11 1973



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFIED BY *366j/vr*
ON *3/4/95*

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/16/73

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-21058) (RUC)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS-VVAW/WSO
NEW HAVEN DIVISION

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON -
DATE OF REVIEW
11/16/93
11/15/80
comp 755704

RE: Bulet 10/4/73, captioned as above;
Bulet 10/16/73.

New Haven has thoroughly reviewed its files concerning captioned group and has determined that the informant coverage concerning the VVAW is adequate.

For the information of the Bureau, [redacted] was contacted concerning captioned group and provided the following information.

It is noted that [redacted] in the Conn. Chapter of the VVAW and still maintains contact with former members.

The VVAW/WFO office at 53 Wall St., New Haven, no longer exists. The last meeting held in that office was in June of 1973, and [redacted]

[redacted] who was [redacted] of the VVAW in Conn., is no longer living in Conn., but is living and working in [redacted] further [redacted] advised that there has been no further organized activities by the VVAW in Connecticut for over a year.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New Haven
RJV/jhk
(3)

REC-26

NOV 19 1973

Classification
11/16/80
EX-109

NOV 28 1973
277

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[redacted] b7

[redacted] b2 b7C b7D

b2
b7C
b7D

[redacted] b7C

NH 100-21058

With regard to informant coverage and development, New Haven feels that [REDACTED] we are in a position to furnish [REDACTED] information to the Bureau concerning VVAW/WSO matters in the Connecticut area. It is felt that [REDACTED]

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] the VVAW/WSO may join into with other subversive groups. (A) u

b2, b7D

(A) New Haven also feels that they can use [REDACTED] to infiltrate this organization if necessary. At the present time, it is obvious that no activities are being organized by this group [REDACTED] Should any changes occur, the Bureau will be immediately advised and New Haven will take appropriate steps in order to monitor the activities of this organization.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/15/73

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-71012)

SUBJECT: VVAW/WSO
IS

[REDACTED] b7c

ReBullets to San Francisco, 10/4 and 10/15/73 in captioned matter.

The San Francisco VVAW/WSO, Post Office Box 151, San Francisco, Calif., was opened in 12/71 and as of 10/19/73 was still being used by the VVAW/WSO, SF.

b2, b7D

It is to be noted that [REDACTED] on 4/27/73 advised that San Francisco does not have an actual chapter of the VVAW and that various ex-members are still active in certain parts of the "movement".

b2, b7D

[REDACTED] advised on 11/14/73 that there has been no activity of the VVAW/WSO in the Bay Area in the past six months. However, the VVAW still has a telephone line at 4919 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Calif., but no VVAW/WSO activity has been noted at this address, which is a store located in a business district.

The Oakland Police Department, Intelligence Unit, advised that the VVAW/WSO had offices at 4919 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, but no noted activity has existed at this address in the past six to nine months.

current +

VVAW/WSO, [REDACTED] Calif., [REDACTED], reported by [REDACTED] on 5/29/73 as the local coordinator for the VVAW/WSO. A report on [REDACTED] is being prepared by the San Francisco Division.

b7c

Mr. [REDACTED] Organized Crime Unit, San Mateo County Sheriff's Office, advised on 10/23/73 that [REDACTED] is still the local head of the VVAW/WSO, however, he knows of no activity on the part of this organization since approximately 6/73.

b7c

- 2-Bureau (RM)
- 2-Chicago (100-50772) (RM)
- 2-San Francisco
- LFT:kah S-2
- (6)

REC-28 100-448092-3298

16 NOV 19 1973

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

[REDACTED] b7c

55 NOV 27 1973

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



SF 100-71012

LFT:kah

b7C
Mr. [REDACTED] Canada College, Redwood City, advised on 11/5/73 that the VVAW/WSO is not registered on campus this semester and there has been no activity on the part of the VVAW/WSO during this school year.

b7C
On 11/6/73, [REDACTED] College of San Mateo, San Mateo, Calif., advised that the VVAW/WSO has not been heard from on the campus of this school during this school year. No literature or posters have been circulated on the campus for this organization this semester.

b7C [REDACTED] Campus Police, San Francisco State College, advised on 10/24/73 that the VVAW/WSO has not signed as a legal, recognized organization on the campus this semester. He stated there have been no VVAW/WSO activities on the San Francisco State College campus this semester.

b2, b7D [REDACTED] advised on 11/4/73 that the VVAW/WSO chapters no longer exist in Santa Cruz or Monterey, California.

b2, b7D [REDACTED] advised he has heard of no activities of the VVAW/WSO in the San Jose area. The source further advised that if a chapter does exist in San Francisco, there have been no major group activities on the part of the VVAW/WSO, although recently some individuals from the Bay Area VVAW/WSO attended a regional conference in Los Angeles, Calif. It is to be noted that the San Francisco Division has opened files on individuals known to have attended the above-mentioned conference and as soon as background information is obtained, reports will be submitted to the Bureau regarding these individuals.

b7C
Mrs. [REDACTED] Monterey, California Post Office, advised on 11/8/73 that Post Office Box 1501, Monterey, Calif., was closed 7/7/72. This Post Office Box was listed in the name of [REDACTED], with an office at 469 Alvarado Street, Room 29, Monterey, Calif.

b7C
On 11/8/73, Mrs. [REDACTED] advised that the office previously located in [REDACTED] at 467 Alvarado St., Monterey, was closed in 7/73 for non-payment of rent. She stated the office was rented by one [REDACTED] and that she had no forwarding address for this individual. The Bureau has previously been advised of [REDACTED] activities.

SF 100-71012
LFT:kah

b7c
Records of the Pacific Telephone Regional Office, San Jose, Calif., reviewed 11/8/73, indicated that the telephone for Room 19 at 467 Alvarado Street was discontinued in 7/73. Other chapter locations noted as of 4/73 were in San Jose, Fremont and Santa Rosa, California.

b2, b7D

On 10/5/73, [REDACTED] advised the VVAW/WSO in San Jose, which had an office at 96 S. 17th St., is no longer in existence. The source added that at the end of the Vietnam conflict, all members of the group lost interest and formal meetings were no longer held.

b7c

On 11/1/73, [REDACTED] Santa Rosa Junior College, advised that the VVAW/WSO existed on the campus in the past and always conducted activities in a peaceful manner. He stated that the VVAW/WSO is not active on the campus of the Santa Rosa Junior College this semester.

On 11/2/73, [REDACTED] Police Science Department, Santa Rosa Junior College (SRJC), advised that the VVAW/WSO was a recognized campus organization during the previous school year, but with the end of U. S. involvement in Vietnam, the group ceased activity and no longer exists at SRJC. [REDACTED] added that while the organization did exist on campus, it was a peaceful organization which cooperated fully with the SRJC administration. He stated that the leader of the VVAW/WSO in the past school year was always very cooperative and peaceful and merely a student who was sincerely opposed to the U. S. policy in Vietnam.

b7c
One [REDACTED] resided at [REDACTED] Calif., and was considered the head of the Fremont VVAW/WSO. Officer [REDACTED] Intelligence Detail, Fremont Police Department, advised on 11/9/73 that he is acquainted with [REDACTED] and his alleged efforts to organize the VVAW/WSO at Ohlone College in Fremont, Calif. He stated that the VVAW/WSO had failed to organize on the campus of Ohlone College and there have been no VVAW/WSO activities in the Fremont area.

b7E

Under the pretext of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was interviewed on 11/12/73 and he volunteered that in his opinion the VVAW/WSO has dissolved since he has received no literature or other information from the national organization during the past nine months. He further advised there was no organization at Ohlone College and that he had dropped all

SF 100-71012
LFT:kah

affiliation with this organization because it no longer supports a worthy purpose. He added that, in his opinion, after following the Gainesville 8 trial of VVAW members, it was his opinion that FBI Agents in this organization also helped to destroy the overall objectives of the organization. [REDACTED] is presently employed [REDACTED] b7c

The San Francisco Division will continue through its sources as noted above to determine the activities of the VVAW/WSO in the San Francisco Division and the Bureau will be kept advised.

~~Confidential~~
(Copies to Offices Checked)

To: Director, Att.: _____
 SAC, _____

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Albany | <input type="checkbox"/> Houston | <input type="checkbox"/> Oklahoma City |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Albuquerque | <input type="checkbox"/> Indianapolis | <input type="checkbox"/> Omaha |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alexandria | <input type="checkbox"/> Jackson | <input type="checkbox"/> Philadelphia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anchorage | <input type="checkbox"/> Jacksonville | <input type="checkbox"/> Phoenix |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Atlanta | <input type="checkbox"/> Kansas City | <input type="checkbox"/> Pittsburgh |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore | <input type="checkbox"/> Knoxville | <input type="checkbox"/> Portland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Birmingham | <input type="checkbox"/> Las Vegas | <input type="checkbox"/> Richmond |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Buffalo | <input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles | <input type="checkbox"/> St. Louis |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte | <input type="checkbox"/> Memphis | <input type="checkbox"/> San Antonio |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Denver | <input type="checkbox"/> New Haven | <input type="checkbox"/> Springfield |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Detroit | <input type="checkbox"/> New Orleans | <input type="checkbox"/> Tampa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> El Paso | <input type="checkbox"/> New York City | <input type="checkbox"/> Washington Field |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Honolulu | <input type="checkbox"/> Norfolk | |

All b7c

Date 9/25/73

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
VVAW/WSO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
REMARKS

[REDACTED] 10 pgs 2+6

DECLASSIFIED BY 8639/MLK
ON 4/15/91

Enclosed herewith is FD-306, with
attachment.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SA JAW/DA 6/22/79
CLASSIFICATION 2
9/25/93
#37,206
ENCLOSURE

[REDACTED] FBI

[REDACTED] info

FILE #: [REDACTED] b7D
Bufile #100-448092

SAC ROBERT W. EVANS
OFFICE [REDACTED] b7D

Confidential

REC-100

100-448092-3291

NOT RECORDED

NOV 16 1973

58 NOV 28 1973

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
VVAW/WSO

Date prepared

9/25/73

~~Confidential~~

Date received

Received from (name or symbol number)

Received by

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] b7c

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person by telephone by mail orally recording device written by Informant

Orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

b7c

Date of Report

Dictated

to

Mrs. [redacted]

Date(s) of activity

Described

Identified Informant

Description of activity or material

Memo of SA [redacted] b7c

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4/BJP/VAE
ON 4/5/93

File where original is located if not attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

Debriefing of Informant after return from The Steering Committee Meeting at St. Louis, Missouri, on August 23, 1973 - August 25, 1973.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP3 TEL/CA... 6/22/79
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FOIA
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION 9/25/93
#37,206

- ① - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - St. Louis (Enc. 1)
- [redacted] b7D
HVR/hgb
(3)

Block Stamp

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF DATE 7-5-79 AH

ENCLOSURE
~~Confidential~~

100-448072-3311

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC [REDACTED] ^{07D} ~~U~~ ~~Confidential~~

FROM : SA [REDACTED] ^{b7c} ~~U~~

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
VVAW/WSO
IS - NEW LEFT

DATE: 9/15/73

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6/SL/VA
ON 4/5/95

b2, b7D

On 9/10/73, [REDACTED] advised SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] as follows:

The Steering Committee of VVAW/WSO met at St. Louis, Missouri, on 8/23/73. ~~U~~

The meeting was generally presided over by SAM SHORE, Internal Affairs Officer, VVAW/WSO, Chicago, Illinois. The meeting was also shared during the absence of SAM SHORE with [REDACTED] a member of the Executive Committee, VVAW/WSO, Chicago. The meeting was attended by [REDACTED], who is also a member of the Headquarters, VVAW/WSO, Chicago. ~~U~~

MEMORANDUM FOR SUBJECT ORGANIZATION
b7c

- 1 - [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] ^{b2, b7D} ~~U~~
- 1 - 100-9354 - [REDACTED] ^{b2, b7D} ~~U~~
- 1 - 100-9364 - [REDACTED] ~~U~~
- 1 - 105-1043 - [REDACTED] ~~U~~
- 1 - 100-9200 - [REDACTED] ~~U~~
- 1 - 100-9353 - [REDACTED] ~~U~~
- 1 - 100-9224 - TCF ~~U~~
- 1 - 100-9458 - [REDACTED] ~~U~~
- 1 - 100-9252 - [REDACTED] ~~U~~
- 1 - 100-9387 - [REDACTED] ~~U~~
- 1 - 100-9432 - [REDACTED] ~~U~~
- 1 - 100-9431 - [REDACTED] ~~U~~
- 1 - 100-9356 - VVAW/WSO, Boise - Mountain Home, Idaho Branch ~~U~~
- 1 - 100-9434 - [REDACTED] ~~U~~
- 1 - 157-385 - [REDACTED] ~~U~~
- 1 - 105-1189 - [REDACTED] ~~U~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP 3 JER/CAJ 6/22/88

2

9/15/93

#37,206

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF DATE 7-5-19AH

18



ENCLOSURE

100-448072-324

b7D

[REDACTED] 44

The purpose of the meeting was generally to hold workshops in discussing the affairs of VVAW/WSA and obtain information as to what methods could be utilized in upgrading the operation. The following are topics of discussions held:

1. Discharge upgrade discussions were held regarding the methods of upgrading discharges from the armed forces, persons having received discharges due to their being conscientious objectors relating to wars in Southeast Asia. It was generally agreed that the best method of operation was for persons to act as counselors to military personnel seeking discharges. In addition, it was generally agreed that each method should be used to see that justice prevails for those persons discharged due to their failure to fight in the Vietnam War. 4
2. Women's workshop - [REDACTED] con- b7C
ducted women's workshops with the theme that women must become more involved in furthering the goals and aims of VVAW/WSO. 4
3. Mass organization discussions were held that VVAW/WSO is failing to get attention inasmuch as they are unable to utilize a mass news media process due to lack of funds. A discussion was held as to whether or not the VVAW/WSO should affiliate itself with the National Committee for universal and unconditional amnesty. No decision was made as to whether or not the UCUUA should be utilized in the mass organization operation. 4

(b7D) [redacted] a u

~~Confidential~~

- 4. Prisons - VVAW/WSO discussed in detail workshops regarding prison reforms in the US. It was generally agreed that the prisons was a good place to begin in calling attention to the hardships created on prison inmates' family due to their being confined behind prison walls. It was discussed in detail about more VVAW/WSO members should go out and speak at speaking engagements and participate in prison reform. It was hoped that each prison in the US would be contacted and a memorial week established in such a manner that Atica, New York would be remembered and talked about. *Q u*
- 5. Gainesville Past and Present - A discussion was held regarding the fact that the Gainesville Eight should not be forgotten and that this should be always present in the members' minds in order that this illegal arrest would not occur in the future or the present. *Q u*
- 6. GI Organization - A discussion was held showing that members being discharged from the US military branches should be better organized and efforts to get them to join the VVAW/WSO organization. The Steering Committee had a listing of names of prisoners recently discharged from the armed services. *Q u*
- 7. Electronic surveillances - A discussion was held regarding the fact that electronic surveillances was possible and was utilized by law enforcement. The workshop agreed that better methods should be made and developed to combat electronic surveillances against VVAW/WSO members. *Q u*

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~~Confidential~~

8. Amnesty - It was discussed that amnesty should be granted to all prisoners that have fled the US or had received prison sentences for their objection to serve in the Vietnam War. It was discussed that funds should be raised and continuous efforts made to see that amnesty is granted to these individuals. The committee arrived at no conclusions as to how this could best be handled and the matter was held for future discussions. & u
9. Marches - It was recommended that members attend the Labor Day demonstrations at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 9/3/73. Each person present was encouraged to attend these meetings and support their causes. & u
10. Delegates - The Steering Committee had delegates from Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana Regions; California and Nevada Region; Colorado, Utah, Wyoming Region; District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia Region; Florida Region, North Illinois and Iowa Region; South Illinois, and eastern Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky Region; Great Plains Region; New York, New Jersey Region; Oregon Region and Texas Region. & u

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

It was discussed that the Colorado, Utah, Wyoming Region became completely ineffective and it was suggested that [REDACTED] Regional Coordinator for the Montana - Idaho Area, commonly known as the Great Plains, be considered to take over the Colorado, Utah and Wyoming area. & u

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11. Dissentions - The VVAW/WSO experienced difficulty with the ex-military members who opposed to having VVAW/WSO involved & u

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in matters other than that relating to the Vietnam War or the armed services. There was speculation that the VVAW/WSO might become split because of these frictions between the ex-military members. ~~u~~

12. Whereabouts of Members - Informant advised that [REDACTED] has been confined in a jail at Denver, Colorado, and is extremely bad inasmuch as he has been confined in the City Hospital at Denver under the care of a psychiatrist. ~~u~~

Informant advised that [REDACTED] has been spending her time at Rapid City, South Dakota for the past month and a half. [REDACTED] departed Rapid City on 8/31/73, for her home in Boston, Massachusetts. [REDACTED] spent the Labor Day holidays in the Boston, Massachusetts, area. The exact date she is to return to Rapid City, South Dakota, is unknown. ~~u~~

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Informant advised that [REDACTED] is currently residing at Rapid City, South Dakota with [REDACTED]. She is currently financing [REDACTED] activities at Rapid City, South Dakota, in connection with his serving as legal counselor to individuals arrested in the AIM Movement. ~~u~~

Informant said that [REDACTED] has departed from the Covered Wagon (TCW), Mountain Home, Idaho, for the past month and is in a constant travel status working closely with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Rapid City. In addition, [REDACTED] has traveled to the home of his parents in Humberg, New York. The informant said that [REDACTED] is currently ~~u~~

[b7D] & u

residing at Rapid City, South Dakota, or Humberg, New York. The exact place is unknown to him. & u

Informant advised that [redacted] might possibly return to the TCW, Mountain Home, Idaho, at some later date. [redacted] has continued to travel throughout the U. S. in a constant itinerate travel status for the headquarters, VVAW/WSO, on his own without any financial support from the headquarters, VVAW/WSO. & u

The Informant advised that the TCW is experiencing extreme financial difficulty since [redacted] has become extremely interested in AIM activities at Rapid City, South Dakota. TCW only has from two to eight persons hanging around it during the absence of [redacted], and [redacted].

The TCW continues to act as a GI Coffee House but on some occasions they do not have anything to serve or anyone to lead any type of discussions that are knowledgeable in the field. [redacted] is the only permanent person hanging around the TCW and he is lacking in sufficient knowledge to become a leader or effective speaker. & u

Informant advised that [redacted] has completely disassociated himself with the VVAW/WSO or TCW activities. [redacted] has supposedly been drafted and has indicated that he might possibly travel to the San Francisco, California, area. The exact place is unknown. [redacted] makes no effort to correspond with TCW, VVAW/WSO members. & u

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NOTICE OF SUBCOMMITTEE

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[REDACTED]

QU

NUMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Informant advised that [REDACTED] is currently residing at the residence of his father, [REDACTED] Colorado, where he is active in VVAW/WSO activities. QU

Informant advised that [REDACTED] has been working on a ranch at Bruneau, Idaho, during the summer of 1973. He has just recently moved back to Boise, Idaho, where he is residing across the street from Boise State College. QU

Informant advised that [REDACTED] has failed to contact the regional coordinator, VVAW/WSO, for Idaho - Montana area and may not be considered as a member in view of his lack of interest in the VVAW/WSO. QU

Informant advised that the VVAW/WSO, Boise - Mountain Home, Idaho, Chapter is now not too active due to the apparent lack of interest shown by the members. Efforts to develop members have been slow but should be increased during the fall of 1973 and the first six months of 1974. The Boise - Mountain Home Chapter are planning to concentrate on obtaining members for VVAW/WSO through contact with Boise State College students and military personnel assigned at Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho. Most military have shown a complete lack of interest in view of the stopping of hostilities in Southeast Asia in 1973. QU

Informant advised that [REDACTED] has failed to contact the regional coordinator VVAW/WSO, Idaho - Montana Region. Due to his lack of contact, no action has been taken against [REDACTED] application. QU

Informant advised that [REDACTED] is currently serving in the U. S. Marine Corps stationed in Thailand. He

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[REDACTED] U
shows absolutely no interest in TCW or VVAW/WSO activities. U

[REDACTED] continues to reside at Wilder, Idaho. [REDACTED] shows no interest in VVAW/WSO activities, and has done little if anything to assist the American Indian Movement. U

Activities of Regional Coordinator, Idaho - Montana VVAW/WSO - The Regional Coordinator [REDACTED] traveled to Milwaukee, Wisconsin where he observed the Labor Day demonstration from a background area. [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] National Coordinator, VVAW/WSO, Chicago, Illinois, that due to possible school commitments he would be unable to personally participate in any manner in which he might become involved in some type of arrest. [REDACTED] declined to move to VVAW/WSO headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. U

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A conference was held with SAM SHORE, International Coordinator, and [REDACTED], women's coordinator publisher, and [REDACTED], National Coordinator, VVAW/WSO, Chicago, Illinois. It was decided that no action would be taken against [REDACTED] Seattle, Washington, Chapter, VVAW/WSO, until additional information of value was developed positively identifying [REDACTED] for the Seattle, Washington, PD and also an [REDACTED] [REDACTED] pointed out that [REDACTED] was doing a good job and that [REDACTED] should continue to search for information indicating that [REDACTED] was disloyal to the VVAW/WSO organization. U

Informant advised that [REDACTED] traveled to New York City, New York, where he contacted [REDACTED] (phonetic), New York Regional Coordinator, VVAW/WSO. [REDACTED] claims that he is concentrating the VVAW/WSO movement by contacting inmates at Atica State Prison, Atica, New York, and the Rahway State Prison, Rahway, New Jersey, but has been unsuccessful in getting many prisoners interested in the VVAW/WSO movement. U

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/13/73

[Redacted] b7c
[Redacted] b7c
(Info)

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-10467) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS - VVAW/WSO

Re Bureau letter to Denver, 11/6/73, indicating that according to St. Louis report of 10/12/73, the following individuals were possibly present at a VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meeting, St. Louis, Missouri, 8/23-27/73:

[Redacted] or [Redacted]
[Redacted] b7c

A file was opened on [Redacted] 10/24/73, based on this same information and Denver intends to conduct preliminary inquiry concerning [Redacted] and [Redacted] in this file. References already in file indicate [Redacted] and [Redacted] AKA [Redacted], are possibly husband and wife. If possible, [Redacted] will also be identified.

By copies of instant communication, Denver is opening a case on [Redacted]. It is noted that as of 5/11/73, [Redacted] was still on active duty with the Air Force stationed at Lowry AFB. On 11/12/73, SA [Redacted] OSI, Lowry AFB, advised that subsequent to May, 1973, [Redacted] was released from the Air Force and is now a civilian.

100-448092-3292

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/5/90 BY SP6 BJA/MLB

- 1 - 908 910
- Bureau (RM)
- Denver
- (2 - 100-10467)
- (1 - 100-11051)
- (1 - 100-10843)
- (1 - 100-10996)
- (1 - 100-11685)
- (1 - 100-)

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

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A preliminary inquiry concerning [REDACTED] was completed in May, 1973, and by LHM, dated 5/2/73, information concerning her background and activities was furnished the Bureau and Secret Service.

Concerning [REDACTED], Bureau is referred to LHM dated 8/30/73 captioned "[REDACTED], SUBVERSIVE MATTER - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES (VVAW)" which was forwarded by airtel of same date captioned "SCOTT CAMIL, ET AL; ARL - CONSPIRACY; EID" Bureau file 176-2255.

Similarly, an LHM dated 8/29/73 was submitted to the Bureau concerning DAVID LEE ROSEN by airtel of same date in the SCOTT CAMIL case. Also in Bureau file 100-469540 there will be found a letter concerning ROSEN from Denver, dated 4/18/73, wherein Denver stated that information to date did not indicate ROSE meets the criteria of the current ADEX.

These LHMs set forth results of background and activities investigation concerning this common-law husband and wife team. It is noted that they currently have a young child which undoubtedly is part of the reason for their reduced activities.

VVAW/WSO activities in the Denver area have been severely curtailed since the end of the war in Vietnam. Other than their attendance at the National Steering Committee meeting in St. Louis, their activities have consisted of having a party with friends in the Rocky Mountain Military Project, whose offices VVAW recently shared at 1460 Pennsylvania Avenue; meeting with several antiwar, anti-draft, and anti-military groups in Denver such as Clergy and Laity Concerned; Rock Mountain Military Project (anti-draft, anti-military); American Friends Service Committee (Quaker pacifist organization); Institute Mountain West (a communal group self-proclaimed as a group living together to bring about change through a non-violent revolution); and possibly one or two other ad hoc committees, for the purpose of all joining together to plan future activities; and participate with the Clergy and Laity Concerned (a group of ministers and lay people opposed to war) in handing out flyers requesting

DN 100-10467

amnesty for military personnel released from service with less than an honorable discharge during the Veterans Day Parade, 10/20/73.

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The cases on [REDACTED], and ROSEN are being reopened in order to currently investigate their activities since they were apparently present at the National Steering Committee meeting.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092) DATE: 11/15/73

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-12313) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
IS - VVAW/WSO
(OO: CHICAGO)

Re Bureau letter to Portland dated 10/15/73,
and Bureau airtel to Portland dated 10/19/73.

There is no organized chapter of the VVAW
in Portland as reported by Portland sources
and [redacted] b2, b7D

On 9/20/73, a confidential source who is in
a position to provide information of this type advised
there is no active chapter of the VVAW in Portland at
the present. The last known activity of any of the
former members was approximately six months ago. There
has been little or no activity on the part of the Lane
County VVAW located in Eugene, Oregon.

On 10/29/73, [redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] had been recently contacted and stated that the
VVAW in Oregon is just about dead. [redacted] stated that
there has been no interest shown in VVAW activities except for
about three persons in Eugene, Oregon. The Lane County vets
are still headed by [redacted]

The Lane County Chapter continues to be the only
organized chapter in the State of Oregon. [redacted] and
[redacted] informants, provide coverage. In
Portland, there is no organized chapter. [redacted]
[redacted] Socialist Workers Party/Young Socialist
Alliance, who is associated with past members of the VVAW,
continues to provide coverage along with [redacted]
[redacted] the Radical Education Project (REP).

2 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
2 - Portland

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/95 BY SP 6/20/98

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PD 100-12313

Portland Division is continuing efforts to develop additional sources and will remain alert for VVAW activities.

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In response to Bureau airtel to Portland dated 10/19/73, where it is noted that in a recent interview of ██████████ a direct participant in "ARMBOM" activities, ██████████ stated that ██████████ and ██████████ had participated in a discussion group at the Oregon State Correctional Institution during the early part of 1972, and that at that time both indicated they were representing the REP and the VVAW. No Portland sources have indicated that ██████████ or ██████████ were ever involved with VVAW organization. It is the opinion of the Portland Division that the only association these individuals had with VVAW was through ██████████ who is a member of the REP and whose name continues to appear on the national mailing list of the VVAW.

In regards to "ARMBOM" subjects, during course of investigation there has been nothing to indicate any of them were ever associated in any way with the VVAW.

Portland will continue investigation on individuals listed in referenced communication and will submit appropriate communications to Bureau.

PD 100-12313

NON-SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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Source is [REDACTED] Intelligence
Division, Portland Police Department,
Portland, Oregon. (By Request)