

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION-PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

SUBJECT: VVAW

FILE NO: HQ 100-448092

SECTION: 74

PAGES REVIEWED: 355

PAGES RELEASED: 341

REFERRALS: _____

EXEMPTIONS: _____

MESSAGE RELAY

KOK

Date 6/23/75

Transmit in Plaintext
 Code

Via Teletype the Attached Immediate
 Urgent Message
 Nitel

From: Director, FBI

To: SAC REC-85

EX-105
100-448092 - 4310

To: Legats:

JW

To: RUEADWW/ The President The Vice President White House Situation Room
 Attn: Attn:

RUEBWJA/ Attorney General Deputy Attorney General
 Attn: Analysis and Evaluation Unit

RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division

RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
 Attn: Internal Security Section Attn: General Crimes Section

RUEABND/ Drug Enforcement Administration RUEANAT/ National Aeronautics & Space Adm.

RUEBWJA/ Immigration and Naturalization Service RUEOIAA/ National Security Agency
(DIRNSA/NSOC (Attn: SOO))

RUEBWJA/ U. S. Marshal's Service RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigative Service

RUEBDUA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI) RUEAUSA/ U. S. Postal Service (if Classified)
(Use RUEVDFS if Unclassified)

RUEACSI/ Department of the Army RUEHSE/ U. S. Secret Service (PID)

RUEAIIA/ Director, CIA RUEHOC/ Secretary of State

RUEBJGA/ Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard RUEBJGA/ Department of Transportation
Attn: Director of Security

RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

RHEGGTN/ Energy Research and Development Administration
ZEN **VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**

RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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

Classification: Top Secret
 Secret
 Confidential
 Unclassified

Subject (Text begins next page):
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), INTERNAL SECURITY

245 KAF
TELETYPE

Foreign Liaison Unit
 Route through for review
 Cleared telephonically

5-ent

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TS/MLW
cul

Dep. Dir.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Insp.	_____
Intell.	_____
Lab.	_____
Plan.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

6/23/75
 CML:mgf
 VA
 USSS
 USSS
 DAE (AMTN AEGU)
 DAE (AMTN AEGU)

NR005 CODED MI
 8:01PM NITEL 6/20/75 ETC
 TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
 CHICAGO (100-50772)
 FROM: MILWAUKEE (100-15674) (P)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
 (VVAW/WSO), IS - VVAW/WSO, OO: CHICAGO.

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 BY VIETNAM VETERANS. THE NAME
 OF THIS ORGANIZATION WAS CHANGED TO VVAW/WSO IN 1973, TO INCLUDE
 NON-VETERANS. IT HAS SPONSORED NUMEROUS ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMON-
 STRATIONS, SOME RESULTING IN VIOLENCE. RECENTLY, THIS ORGANI-
 ZATION HAS BEEN CLOSELY AFFILIATED WITH THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION
 (RU).

THE RU, FOUNDED IN EARLY 1968, IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY
 AREA, IS A MILITANT SEMI-COVERT MARXIST-LENINIST REVOLUTIONARY
 ORGANIZATION IDEOLOGICALLY ORIENTED TOWARD THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
 OF CHINA (PRC) AND THE TEACHINGS OF CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG.

THE UNEMPLOYED WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (UWOC) HAS
 BEEN IDENTIFIED IN THE MILWAUKEE AREA AS A FRONT GROUP OF THE RU.

SOURCE, WHO HAS SUPPLIED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST,
 END PAGE ONE

REC-85
 EX-105
 100-448092-4310

JUN 24 1975
 296093-001
 61195
 [Handwritten signatures and initials]

PAGE TWO MI 106 15074

FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON JUNE 19, 1975.

THE VVAW/WSO WILL HOLD A RALLY WHICH WILL BE SUPPORTED BY THE RU AND UWOC ON JUNE 25, 1975, AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA) REGIONAL OFFICE, 342 NORTH WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. ESTIMATED ATTENDANCE AT RALLY WILL BE 30 TO 50 INDIVIDUALS AND THEY WILL BE PROTESTING FOR BETTER VETERANS EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS. NO VIOLENCE OR DISTURBANCES ANTICIPATED.

MILWAUKEE POLICE DEPARTMENT, MILWAUKEE SECRET SERVICE, GSA SECURITY, AND VA OFFICIALS NOTIFIED JUNE 20, 1975.

ADMINISTRATIVE. SOURCE IS [REDACTED] MILWAUKEE WILL FOLLOW AND REPORT ANY INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS. *b2 b7D*

END

-LSG FBIHQ CLR FOR THREE AND TKS

~~REDACTED~~
~~REDACTED~~ ETC
~~REDACTED~~
~~REDACTED~~
~~REDACTED~~
~~REDACTED~~
~~REDACTED~~
~~REDACTED~~
~~REDACTED~~

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 BY VIETNAM VETERANS. THE NAME OF THIS ORGANIZATION WAS CHANGED TO VVAW/WSO IN 1973, TO INCLUDE NON-VETERANS. IT HAS SPONSORED NUMEROUS ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS, SOME RESULTING IN VIOLENCE. RECENTLY, THIS ORGANIZATION HAS BEEN CLOSELY AFFILIATED WITH THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU).

THE RU, FOUNDED IN EARLY 1968, IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA, IS A MILITANT SEMI-COVERT MARXIST-LENINIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION IDEOLOGICALLY ORIENTED TOWARD THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PRC) AND THE TEACHINGS OF CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG.

THE UNEMPLOYED WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (UWOC) HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED IN THE MILWAUKEE AREA AS A FRONT GROUP OF THE RU.

SOURCE, WHO HAS SUPPLIED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON ~~REDACTED~~

~~DISSEMINATED INFORMATION~~

JUNE 19, 1975, 1145

THE VVAW/WSO WILL HOLD A RALLY WHICH WILL BE SUPPORTED BY THE RU AND UWOC ON JUNE 25, 1975, AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA) REGIONAL OFFICE, 342 NORTH WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. ESTIMATED ATTENDANCE AT RALLY WILL BE 30 TO 50 INDIVIDUALS AND THEY WILL BE PROTESTING FOR BETTER VETERANS EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS. NO VIOLENCE OR DISTURBANCES ANTICIPATED.

MILWAUKEE POLICE DEPARTMENT, MILWAUKEE SECRET SERVICE, GSA SECURITY, AND VA OFFICIALS NOTIFIED JUNE 20, 1975.

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
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	_____

4/11/95

506/43
b7C

NR012 CODE

1013PM NITEL 7/3/75 RDE

TO: DIRECTOR (100-448092)

LOS ANGELES (100-77703)

ST. LOUIS (100-21603)

MILWAUKEE (100-15674)

SAN FRANCISCO (100-70102)

FROM: [REDACTED]

DECLASSIFIED BY 12/5/91

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CN 1/25/78
JPG/abs

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION,
15TH NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM), MILWAUKEE
WISCONSIN, JULY 3-7, 1975; IS; OO: MILWAUKEE

RE MILWAUKEE TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JUNE 17, 1975; DENVER
TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JUNE 19, 1975, AND MILWAUKEE TDCALL TO
DENVER, JULY 3, 1975.

ON [REDACTED] DEBRIEFED AND PROVIDED THE
FOLLOWING INFORMATION.

REC-117

100-448092-4311

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3 JUL 9 1975

04 AUG 10 1975

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 1/31/78 JPG/abs

5-cml

b7C
b7D

b7D

b7C

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

(b)(7)(A)

(d)(5)

(b)(2)

(b)(7)(B)

(j)(2)

(b)(3)

(b)(7)(C)

(k)(1)

(b)(7)(D)

(k)(2)

(b)(7)(E)

(k)(3)

(b)(7)(F)

(k)(4)

(b)(4)

(b)(8)

(k)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(9)

(k)(6)

(b)(6)

(k)(7)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

100-448092-7311Pg. 2

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

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

all b7C
b1D

PAGE THREE C O N F I D ~~X~~ N T I A L

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE SOUTHERN CHAPTER
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OF VVAW/WSO APPARENTLY EXPELLED,
SUMMARILY, THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER OF VVAW/WSO. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SOURCE STATED HE ALSO LEARNED
THAT OSTENSIBLY THE [REDACTED]

PAGE FOUR C O N F I D E N T I A L

BY THE NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 452, CATEGORY 2, INDEFINITE.~~

E N D

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
CHAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE ON RESEARCH
AND DEVELOPMENT

BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
CHAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE ON
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS
CHAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT REGULATION

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 3, 1975

THOMAS J. MCINTYRE
NEW HAMPSHIRE

OFFICES:
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
202-224-2841
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FEDERAL BUILDING
603-669-1232
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03105
FEDERAL BUILDING
603-436-7720
PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03801

Director Clarence Kelley
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I received the enclosed letter from [REDACTED] who is very much concerned about the FBI harrassing members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

I would appreciate it very much if you will investigate this matter and let me know exactly what is going on.

Your assistance is certainly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. McIntyre
United States Senator

(D. NEW HAMPSHIRE)

NA 100-448092
CALLING 1/14/75

b7c

EXP. PROC.

30 JUN 13 1975

TJM:Fm

REC-21

EX-105

100-448092-4313

JUN 13 1975

CORRESPONDENCE

1- [Handwritten scribble]

3 Edward St.
Portsmouth, N.H. 03801
May 29, 1975

Hon. Thomas J. McIntyre
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Tom,

I am writing to you as a member of the house
Armed Services Committee. I am disturbed to
learn that the F.B.I. is hassling members of
Vietnam Veterans Against the War. This, if
reports are true, was continuing into 1974.

I met some of these boys when they came to
Portsmouth before the war ended. They were
an unhappy bunch, truly boys, and battered from
their services in VietNam.

Surely they have as much reason to exist as the
American Legion. Yet the expressed desire
of the F.B. I. has been to put them "out
of business." The war may be over for some
but I am sure that it is not for these
veterans. And, as long as they are ignored and
mistreated, they will harbor bitterness.

I trust that you will pursue the matter of this
F.F.I. harrassment.

I am glad that N.H. has one Senator who has
consistently represented its people and not
the Xnchester Union-Leader. I have followed
your record with interest and admiration

Sincerely yours,



b7c

6/1/75 - J. K. [unclear]

REC-211

ENCLOSURE

JUL 0 1975

NR001 MI CODE

11:07AM URGENT JULY 3, 1975 GRSTELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM: MILWAUKEE (100-15674) (P)

CLASSIFIED BY 5266/VA
ON 6/1/95

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

RE BUREAU NITEL TO CHICAGO, JUNE 23, 1975.

ON EVENING OF JULY 2, 1975, [REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED MILWAUKEE OFFICE ADVISING SOURCE HAD ON THAT DATE BEEN IN CONFRONTATION WITH VVAW NATIONAL LEADERSHIP.

[REDACTED]

ACTION TO BE TAKEN. [REDACTED] CONTACT AND DEBRIEF [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE: CLASSIFIED BY 456, XGDS2, INDEFINITE

END

DCW

FBIHQ CLR

JUL 9 1975

Records: Pls put copy of tel in Bufile

b2
b7c
b7D

1 - Mr.
(Attent:
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.



b7C

REC-21EX-105

June 19, 1975

100-448092-4313

Honorable Thomas J. Mc Intyre
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

6/1/75

JG 6/5/75

Dear Senator Mc Intyre:

Your letter (with enclosure) of June 3, 1975, regarding alleged harassment of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has been received.

You may be interested to know that the VVAW/WSO is currently under investigation by this Bureau based on information that its activities could involve violations of Federal statutes. This investigation is directed toward the gathering of material pertinent to a determination as to whether or not the VVAW/WSO has violated or is engaged in activities which may result in a violation of Federal statutes, and at no time has the Federal Bureau of Investigation engaged in harassment of this organization.

Inasmuch as this is an ongoing investigation, it would be inappropriate to go into further detail.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

wkw

JG 6/5/75

MAILED 7
JUN 20 1975
FBI

- Assoc. Dir.
- Dep. AD Adm.
- Dep. AD Inv.
- 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

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Boston (100-42739) (Enclosures - 2) (Information)

CNL:bmf
(1P)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

JUL 17 1975

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/9/75

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-59160) (C)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), AND THE REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB), AT WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 28, 1975.
IS-VVAW/WSO
IS-RU

Re WFO letter to the Bureau dated 5/12/75 and Baltimore letter to the Director dated 5/12/75.

Referenced WFO letter advised that details of captioned demonstration had been furnished the Bureau and Baltimore by WFO nitel dated 3/28/75. Referenced WFO letter enclosed for Baltimore photographs taken by [redacted] on 3/28/75.

b2
070

9

Baltimore by referenced letter set forth the identities of the participants following review of the above mentioned photographs.

In view of the fact that all logical investigation has been conducted and reported in this matter, this case is being placed in a closed status at WFO.

REC-75
EX-103
100-448092-4314

JUL 10 1975

2 - Bureau
1 - WFO
WN:ldf
(3)

1-4440 JEA

4/1/75 [signature]



5010-108

68

7 1975

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

Honorable Thomas J. Mc Intyre

NOTE:

By letter of 6/3/75 to the Director, Senator Thomas J. Mc Intyre of New Hampshire enclosed letter dated 5/29/75 from constituent [REDACTED] of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. From text of her letter, which states she has learned that the FBI is hassling members of the VVAW/WSO and requests Senator Mc Intyre to "pursue the matter of the FBI harassment," it appears likely she was the recipient of a recent written request from the VVAW/WSO National Office asking for funds to help protect the VVAW/WSO from the FBI and the IRS, which agencies the VVAW/WSO fund-raising communication accuses of intimidation and harassment. (A constituent of another United States Senator received the same VVAW/WSO fund-raising letter and also complained regarding this alleged FBI harassment.) FBIHQ files contain no information identifiable with [REDACTED] Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 7/14/75

FROM: SAC, ALEXANDRIA (100-670) (RUC)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
HELD AT FT. MEADE, MARYLAND
5/17/75
IS-VVAW/WSO
OO: BALTIMORE

Re RHlet to the Bureau 6/24/75.

b7C [Enclosed for Baltimore is one copy each of Alexandria letter to WFO, 2/24/75, and memo of SA [redacted] dated 4/7/75. Both of these communications pertain to [redacted] the registered owner of a Plymouth bearing Virginia tag DCT-324, observed at captioned demonstration.

Alexandria indices are negative re [redacted]

Referenced letter referred to Baltimore letter to the Bureau, 6/17/75; Alexandria is not in receipt of this letter. Although instant communication furnishes results of indices check at Alexandria, Baltimore is requested to provide a copy of its letter to the Bureau, 6/17/75, for file completion purposes.

REC-18

100-448092-4315

14440 JPK

7 JUL 15 1975

- 2 - Bureau
 - 2 - Baltimore (Enc. 2) (100-33120)
 - 1 - Alexandria
- JEM:smb
(5)

[Handwritten signature]

4/1/95

[Handwritten signature]



5010-110

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 7-8-75

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-34273) (C)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
AKRON, OHIO
IS - VVAW/WSO

-R

*b2
b7D*

Re Cleveland letter to the Bureau, 4-30-75.

On June 27, 1975, [redacted] advised that he had spoken to one of the three former leaders of the now defunct Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO). The group is still defunct, has done nothing whatsoever as a group of any sort, and does not intend to do so in the foreseeable future. This case is therefore being closed in the Cleveland Division. Source intends to maintain contact with persons formerly associated with the group however; and in the event they reform as a group, either VVAW/WSO or another group in the future, appropriate investigation will be immediately afforded.

1-4440 JEL
② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Cleveland
KDB:rep
(3)

D

6/15/75 EIP/VA

REC-36

100-448092-4316

JUL 11 1975

FIVE



5010-110

50 JUL 24 1975

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

TO: SAC (100-22519) *b7C*
FROM: SA [REDACTED]
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

Date prepared
7/7/75

Date received *IS-VVAW/WSO*
Received from (name or symbol number)

Received by
SA [REDACTED] *b7C*

6/23/75
Method of delivery (check one)
 in person by telephone by mail orally *b2/b7D*

recording device written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Date of Report

Dictated _____ to _____

Date(s) of activity

Transcribed _____

Authenticated
by Informant _____

6/8/75

Brief description of activity or material

File where original is located if not attached

174 1255 Sub 1 Serial 61

* 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:

ALL NECESSARY ACTION TAKEN.

- 2-Bureau (100-488092) (RM)
- 2-Buffalo (100-21623) (RM)
- 2-Chicago (100-50772) (RM)
- 2-Newark (100-53565) (RM)
- 2-New York (100-160644) (RM)
- 2-Albany

(1 [REDACTED])
(1-100-22519) *b2*

HJG/dml
(12) *b7D*

4/15/75
sp 6/8/75 JA

Block Stamp

[REDACTED] *MB*

PO Box 502
Ellicott Station
Buffalo, NY 14205

To All Chapters, Contacts, Regions and the National Office of
VVAW/WSO:

Dear Brothers & Sisters,

Effective June 8th, 1975, I have resigned as New York-Northern
New Jersey Regional coordinator and from VVAW/WSO. I feel that
VVAW/WSO has ceased to be an effective mass organization and that
it is no longer capable of making significant contributions to
the political struggles in this country. With the liberations
in Indochina and the acquittal of Gary Lawton, the last major
areas where we had any real working unity have been resolved.
What is predominant now in VVAW/WSO is sectarianism, arrogance
and a growing purge mentality that has no place in a mass
organization.

The current internal situation in VVAW/WSO is not a good one. The
unity of past years has been replaced with distrust, rumor
mongering and contempt for opposing views. In the past month and
a half, the three largest and most active regions have split.
The coordinators of these regions have left VVAW/WSO - Jerry
Kosanovic of KOINKVVAWPA and myself by resignation and Jeanne
Friedman of Cal/Nev who has been purged and subjected to intense
abuse for her efforts towards building VVAW/WSO. Other regions
in the country are either dominated by one chapter or are also
split.

The situation in the NY-NNJ Region is a reflection of the national
situation. Westchester/Putnam chapter has resigned and other
chapters are considering it. Political and material support
for each other's efforts is about nil. Members with honest
questions and differences with the dominant line in most chapters
are no longer welcomed as brothers and sisters. New York City
and Newark/Jersey City chapters have been consistently intolerant
of the problem other chapters face in implementing the national
program, yet at the same time have brought forth little concrete
proof of it's success. Buffalo chapter has outrightly refused
to implment the program as passed by the National Steering
Committee.

With this much disunity in the region and nationally, it has
been impossible to build a political organization. Good people
have been driven off by the sectarianism they've seen. That new
people still join says more about material conditions in this
country than about our organizing efforts. I'm afraid that many

6/15/75

86/5/75

of them will drop out before too long feeling cynical and disillusioned. The Revolutionary Union and the National Office of VVAW/WSO must take the major portion of the blame for this disunity and sectarianism.

When the RU first became involved in VVAW/WSO - in the spring of 1974 and up to the July 4th demos - they brought many new and badly needed ideas to us. These scientific concepts were new to many of us and brought about a major advance in our development as an organization and as individuals. They included the need for a focus and consistent practice around it, the need for a defined basis of unity in a mass organization such as ours, and the need to understand the relationship between antiimperialist forces and a revolutionary party firmly rooted in the people. Building on these concepts, it follows that much of RU's specific proposals appeared to be "objectively" correct. Appearances aside, however, RU's practice in implementing it's proposals and lines, especially in the period since the last NSCM at St. Louis, has negated all of this. They have used the membership and name of VVAW/WSO in their opportunistic drive to establish themselves as the party of the proletariat.

VVAW/WSO at one time was a true spontaneous movement. Thousands of vets, mostly working class, claimed membership because of our political opposition to American imperialism. Many of these vets had little or no contact with the core of VVAW/WSO other than an awareness of the name and of such actions as the Winter Soldier Investigation into War Crimes, Dewey Canyon III and the seizure of the Statue of Liberty. These were the people who gave VVAW/WSO it's mass nature and widespread credibility both in the anti-war and anti-imperialist movements and among the American masses. During 1973, we lost most of these people through a combination of poor leadership - especially on the regional level, a lack of focus and program, and idealism. That we lost these members is hardly RU's fault. In fact, part of RU's initial appeal was that they spoke to these questions. In essence, however, RU's arrogant and left-opportunist practice is a betrayal of the struggles and credibility of these masses of vets.

How has RU's practice done this? It has been divisive - both internally and in terms of driving wedges between VVAW/WSO and other principled anti-imperialist forces, as well as between us and the broad masses of people in this country. It has been arrogant and contemptuous - both of the masses and of democracy within VVAW/WSO. It has been racist and sexist - RU consistently downplays the importance of these struggles. It has been dictated by the logic of expediency - a logic that sacrifices political struggle for pre-determined goals. It has been economist - that is, it has separated economic concerns

from political concern in it's mass work. This is a view of the lowest level of political unity bringing out the greatest number of people. In essence, this is an anti-communist view. Most importantly, their analysis is consistently undialectic and idealistic. It sees the ruling class and it's allies as a consolidated block troubled only by minor splits. This negates the theory of contradiction and robs us of one of our greatest weapons in favor of simplistic solutions.

The minority forces in VVAW/WSO have made many mistake. Most of these mistakes have been the result of idealism and a detachment from the masses; some have been caused by opportunism and obstructionism on the part of individual members or chapters. The minority is not a consolidated force, though. It includes a wide range of people, many of whom agree with the intent of the majority program. Most of the mistakes made by the minority could have been corrected through struggle and practice, had this been done in a principled manner. RU's role in the struggle, on the other hand, is that of a consolidated force working according to a predetermined strategy. The chances of RU and it's supporters - such as the National Office - correcting their errors and rectifying their practice are virtually non-existent.

Although my main reason for leaving VVAW/WSO is because we have ceased to be an effective mass organization, there are a few related reasons. One of them is the purge in California and the support of the NO for it. Only the National Steering Committee has the power to expel chapters or restructure regions - for whatever reasons. This is as true of the newest draft working paper as of the one currently effective. This is not legalism - this is a policy that grew out of past struggles in VVAW/WSO. Southern California's action is clearly a violation of this and the NO's "request" that the NSC ratify it is a backhanded and contemptuous slap at the membership of VVAW/WSO. At the last NY-NNJ Regional meeting, the delegates - from all chapters - were unanimously opposed to the NO usurping the powers and responsibilities of the NSC. This is what the NO is doing. It is especially hypocritical in light of RU's and the NO's insistence on using a clearly unrepresentative voting policy at the St. Louis NSCM - even while a better policy was being worked up - in order to ram through the votes on base and focus and on the national program.

Another reason is the April-May issue of Winter Soldier. A good part of the issue is taken up with articles on UWOC, RSB, Mayday (even using RU's own poster graphic) and Prairie Fire. This is little more than a rehash of RU's mass work and is hardly surprising. What is surprising, however, is that RU is mentioned

only four times in the issue and then only in a peripheral way. If what the RU is doing is a good thing, why isn't there any mention of this at all. This is nothing but contempt for the masses. Does the NO think that readers of WS live in some never-never land removed from real events or that they are incapable of comprehending socialism or communism?

A third reason is the NO's description of the Mary Jo Cook case in WS and the national newsletter. Having an FBI informant in the Buffalo chapter has taught us a lot about who the real enemy is - more than all of the various position papers on the two-line struggle. The FBI always seeks to intensify internal struggles and cause splits in progressive organizations as a routine part of their political work. In VVAW/WSO these days, they don't have to work very hard. The fact that Mary Jo Cook voluntarily came forward to tell of her role as an informer is significant, especially coming a few months after Joe Burton's similar disclosure in Florida. This is part of a rising trend that started in the heyday of the Vietnam war and that is shaking every sector of the state apparatus. As the crisis of imperialism intensifies, so too will this contradiction. This doesn't mean that people such as Mary Jo Cook or Joe Burton can be trusted or that they have good politics. They rarely go beyond reformism. Still, they should be given credit for their act of coming forth to help expose the state. The NO has used this incident not to build the people's movement, but to push their line.

This is not an easy step for me to take. The friendships I've made and the political lessons I've learned are irreplaceable and will always be a part of me. The struggles I've participated in have shown me the true meaning of comradeship. The victories we've shared - Cainesville, Nixon's downfall, Indochina, Lawton's and Hood's acquittal - aren't diminished by any of this. I'd like to hear from people and hope we can build the unity we need for future work.

In Solidarity,

/s/ Steve Hasset

"Ho Chi Minh and Lenin showed us the way.

Imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism. Lenin taught us that imperialism is a system vastly more powerful than any system of the past. Amateurs and ignorant people should not play at the struggle against it. Imperialism, because of its evolutionary process, is fraught with contradictions. Revolutionaries must know how to prepare themselves so that they will be ready when these contradictions burst, to seize upon them, to break the weakest line of the system."

Nguyen Khac Vien
Tradition and Revolution
In Vietnam

DIRECTOR, FBI

6/13/75

LEGAT, TOKYO

PACIFIC COUNSELING SERVICE (PCS)
IS - RA
(Bufile 14-3079)
(TOKfile 100-731)
(OO: SF) (P)

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)
IS - C
(Bufile 100-7321)
(TOKfile 105-5874)
(OO: NY) (P)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS - RA
(Bufile 100-448092)
(TOKfile 100-1005)
(OO: CG) (P)

6/15/75
Spilley

ReTOKlet, 4/3/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of "Semper Fi," published at Semper Fi House, Iwakuni, Japan, and one copy of "Omega Press," published at People's House on Okinawa.

NLG v. AG 77 CIV 99
(USDC) SD NY

Semper Fi is the headquarters for PCS, NLG, and VVAW/WSO at Iwakuni, Japan, and People's House is the headquarters for PCS, [redacted] and VVAW/WSO on Okinawa.

Both "Semper Fi" and "Omega Press" are distributed to U. S. military personnel by PCS, NLG, and VVAW/WSO activists.

Copies of enclosures not being retained by Tokyo.

Enclosures and information concerning was furnished by U. S. Naval Investigative Service.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
(1 - Foreign Liaise Unit)
3 - Tokyo

NOT RECORDED

160 JUL 16 1975

RMB:11

(8) *10/2 58*

8 JUL 21 1975

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/15/75

FROM : ^{WAF} SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-17400) (C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7c
SM - VVAW/WSO

6/15/75 → 526 [unclear]
b2 b7D

- b7c
Based upon information from [REDACTED] on 6/24/74 that subject's name appeared on a chapter list of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) at Mankato, Minnesota, inquiry was initiated for the purpose of determining if [REDACTED] was a leader or activist of the VVAW/WSO, activities of which could involve violations of Title 18, U. S. Code 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of Government), 2387 (Sedition), and 793 (Espionage). H

- b7c
Under SAC authority, [REDACTED] Apartment 2, [REDACTED] Mankato, Minnesota, currently unemployed, was interviewed on 7/1/75. [REDACTED] acknowledged he more or less headed up a small VVAW/WSO chapter which was in existence at Mankato State College during approximately 1971 and 1972. [REDACTED] said there is no VVAW/WSO chapter in Mankato now and there has not been any since 1972. He stated the chapter here had possibly 70 members at the high point and that none of the members, including himself, had any so-called New Left leanings. He stated that the local membership began dropping away rapidly when the National Office of VVAW/WSO adopted the Marxist line. He said he and the local membership disagreed vehemently with the position taken by the National Office and the local group then disassociated themselves from the Chicago group.

- b7c
[REDACTED] who exhibited a completely straight-forward appearance and manner during the interview, indicated he has obtained tentative employment with the City of Rochester, Minnesota, and hopes to obtain his masters degree.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
 (1 - 100-448092) (VVAW)
- 1 - Chicago (RM) (100-50772)
- 2 - Minneapolis
 (1 - 100-15819) (VVAW)

100-448092-4317

5 JUL 19 1975

RWM:11
(6)



5010-110

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

*1cc destroyed
by [unclear]*

MP 100-17400

b7C
[redacted] is a white male born [redacted]
at [redacted], New York, has [redacted] eyes, [redacted] hair, [redacted] tall,
[redacted] pounds, Army Serial Number [redacted] Social Security
Account Number [redacted]

[redacted] enlisted in the U. S. Army October 30,
1967, and was honorably discharged September 11, 1970. His
reserve status was terminated September 1, 1973.

A copy of this letter is being disseminated to
Chicago; OO in VVAW/WSO.

In view of the above information, this case is being
closed.

Dep. Asst. Dir.:	
Dep. Asst. Dir.:	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	<i>W</i>
Lab. & Eval.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

NR 003 ^{bD} CODE

4:27 PM NITEL JULY 16, 1975 VER

TO DIRECTOR (100-448092)

CHICAGO (100-50772)

FROM ^{b7D} (100-9147)

6/15/85

52632 [redacted] *b7C*

VIETNAM VETERAN'S AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) IS - VVAW/WSO, OO CHICAGO.

ON JULY 16, 1975, [redacted]

[redacted]

b2
b7D

115

[redacted] SPLIT OCCURRED WITHIN VVAW AND FLORIDA REGION PRESENTLY GOING UNDER CAPTION, VIETNAM

VETERAN'S AGAINST THE WAR/AMERICAN VETERAN'S MOVEMENT (VVAW/AVM.) [redacted] PRESENTLY HEADING THIS FACTION. SOURCE ADVISED

REC 27 100-448092-4318

[redacted]

b7D

END.

#9)S

HOLD PLEASE

56 JUL 23 1975

5-cul

b7c

JUN 26 1975

June 26, 1975

NAME CHECKED

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

In response to your name check request, the central files of this Bureau reveal the following information concerning Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW).

The VVAW, also known as Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time VVAW leaders have told members the VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans." Also, the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally, it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" considered the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the U.S. In April, 1973, the group changed their name to VVAW/WSO so that non-veterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

(100-468194-14)

115195 26/5/75 UA

12

Original and 1 - NACC-DIS
Request received 6/18/75

REC-1 100-448092-431

- 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 _____

RHP:ysc (4)

22 JUN 27 1975

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. This reply is result of check of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division. Fingerprints are necessary for positive check.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

KUH

NR 001 CODE **b7D**

1151 AM NITEL JULY 21, 1975 DFW

TO DIRECTOR (100-448092)
CHICAGO (100-50772)
MIAMI
PORTLAND
SEATTLE **b7D**

Handwritten initials

Adm. Serv.	.....
Dep. 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	.....

FROM [REDACTED] (P)

VIETNAM VETERAN'S AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
(VVAW/WSO). IS - WAW/WSO. OO: CHICAGO.

RE [REDACTED] NITEL TO BUREAU, JULY 16, 1975. **b7D**

[REDACTED]

b7D

P

[REDACTED] CAMILE PRESENTLY WORKING WITH LAWYER LARRY TURNER, 609 NORTHEAST FIRST, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA. TURNER DEFENDING CAMILE FOR ARREST BY DEA IN WHICH CAMILE REPORTEDLY SHOT.

EX 103 REC-21 100-448092-4320

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] VVAW/WSO PRESENTLY HAS APPROXIMATELY ONLY FOUR REGIONS, AS INACTIVE REGIONS WERE CONSOLIDATED.

END

ST
[REDACTED]

CC [REDACTED]

b7C
5-*am*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-53924) (P)

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

DATE: JUL 18 1975

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[Redacted area with handwritten 'b7c' and initials]

Re Chicago letter to FBIHQ dated 6/26/75.

This communication is classified Confidential to protect the identity of [Redacted] b2, b7D

As previously reported in referenced letter, the Chicago VVAW/WSO chapter membership is comprised of 16 individuals, noting that two chapter members are also Revolutionary Union (RU) members, chapter leader [Redacted] Bureau file number 100-475818, Chicago file number 100-53526, and [Redacted] Bureau file number 100-482073, Chicago file number 100-55276.

b7c

b2, b7D

On 7/14/75, [Redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the RU UWOC-Veterans Collective held a meeting on 7/11/75, at Chicago, Illinois. During the course of this meeting the following members of the Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter were introduced to those in attendance as also being members of RU, Chicago, Illinois:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classified by 6807
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification
Indefinite

REC-42

100-448092-4321

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 5 - Chicago
 - 1 - 100-53545
 - 1 - 100-55591
 - 1 - 100-55593
 - 1 - 100-50772 (VVAW/WSO)

[Redacted area with handwritten 'b7c']

SPW/rdo

(77)
M

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



7-18-75

4-1975

CG 100-53924

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]
Bureau file number 100-477098, Chicago file
number 100-53545

b7c [REDACTED]
Bureau file number 100-482131, Chicago file
number 100-55591

[REDACTED]
Chicago file number 100-55593

Thus, of the 16 Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter members, five chapter members to date have identified themselves as also being RU members.

Chicago continues to closely follow and report the activities of the Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter, as well as, RU influence upon this organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 7/22/75

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-21623) (P)

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

b2
b7C
6/15/95
SP6 BJA

On 7/17/75, [redacted] furnished the Buffalo Office with a copy of the VVAW/WSO newsletter, dated 6/13/75. The following article appeared in this newsletter:

"Dear sisters and brothers:

"In case you have not already heard, we have resigned as a chapter from the national organization - VVAW/WSO. If you have followed our last year of newsletters, you have seen that there has been much internal struggle taking place within the national organization. In the last three months, regional coordinators from New York (Steve Hasset, Buffalo) and Ohio have resigned and the California regional coordinator was expelled from the organization. Many chapters left prior to these resignations or left thereafter. These were the largest regions of VVAW/WSO. The investigatory paper that our chapter put forward at the December, 1974 National Steering Committee on the political outlook of our organization should take is still supported by our chapter. We have fundamental political disagreements with the national program of VVAW/WSO in that it is too narrow in scope and lacks a clear understanding of what veterans and the working class struggle in this

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

18

REC-2/100 448092

4322

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
(2 - 100-474192)
- 3 - Buffalo
(1 - 100-21063) (STEVE HASSETT)

7 JUL 25 1975

FZB:jeh



5010-108-01

1cc - 26 (0-7 Info)
1cc - 4440 jeh
E/S Spring 8/1/75

FIVE

AUG 04 1975
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

BU 100-21623

"country actually is. We did not take up this program. Recently expulsions that took place of ten chapters and regional officers of the California region for the failure to implement this national program was the straw that broke the camel's back for us. We are no longer in VVAW/WSO. Although we have resigned from the national organization, we have not resigned from the struggle of fighting the sexist, racist, exploitative system of U. S. imperialism. We plan to remain an active political organization (as yet without a name) in the city of Buffalo and continue the fight to put an end to the oppression that we face daily on the shop floor, in our communities, in our schools and in our country. Join the fight. Build the struggle. Unity - Struggle - Victory."

The above newsletter is being maintained in the IA section of the file on STEVE HASSETT.

The Buffalo Office will continue to follow the activities of the VVAW/WSO and STEVE HASSETT.

FBI

Date: 7/18/75

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/15/96 BY SP6 bfg/vd

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM: SAC, [REDACTED] (P)

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO)
Anti-Imperialist Caucus
National Meeting
St. Louis, Missouri
June 27-30, 1975
IS

DECLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
ON 12/9/90

[REDACTED] s/dj
[REDACTED] b7C

ReTPnitel to Bureau, 6/24/75.

This communication is classified confidential to
protect a sensitive [REDACTED] source.

b2
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

The following information was furnished by the source
concerning the meeting of the Anti-Imperialist Caucus:

- ② - Bureau - 4440 JEL
- 2 - Chicago
- 2 - St. Louis (100-21603)
- 3 - [REDACTED] b7D

MSE:sf/bg
(9)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ST 106

REC-21

100-448092-4326

17 JUL 21 1975

Classified by 5959
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of declassification Indefinite

FIVE

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

The caucus was attended by approximately 67 individuals representing 25 chapters of the VVAW/WSO. The St. Louis Chapter acted as the host and presided over the agenda and coordination of the different events that took place at the caucus. St. Louis Chapter members, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were the individuals in charge of the caucus. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are associated with the GI Assistance Project, 741 East Gate, Apartment 2S, St. Louis, Missouri, telephone number 725-2418. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are associated with the Military Law Project, 27 Allen Street, St. Louis, Missouri. The meetings of the caucus usually began at 9 a.m. and continued throughout the day with some workshop groups not disbanding until 4:00 or 5:00 the next morning. The caucus ended on the morning of 6/30/75.

The source advised of the 42 chapters of the VVAW/WSO in the U.S., 25 were represented at the caucus as previously stated and letters of support were received at the caucus from 8 other chapters who did not send representatives. These chapters were identified by the source as the Washington, D.C., Chapter; four chapters from the State of Vermont; the Bellingham, Washington, Chapter; the St. Louis, Kentucky, Chapter; and the Salt Lake City, Utah, Chapter. Nine chapters of the VVAW are no longer in existence and were not represented.

Of the VVAW/WSO chapters present, the Chicago Chapter, the Southern California Chapter represented by BARRY ROMEO, and the New York City Chapter represented by JOE URRGO, were the most vocal. The caucus adopted a temporary name of the National Anti-Imperialist Forces to represent the groups present, and all of the chapters present with the exception of the Northern California Chapter, the St. Louis Chapter, and the St. Paul, Minnesota, Chapter adopted this new name for the organization. The three chapters which did not adopt the new name stated that they would agree to continue to call themselves the VVAW/WSO.

The main theme of the caucus was the desire of the members present to form a new national organization whose purpose would be to take up an armed revolution against the U.S. which would be communist supported but not Revolutionary Union controlled. The new organization formed would until a new name was decided upon continue to operate under the title, the National Anti-Imperialist Forces. The group intends to use the radical newspapers "White Lightning" and

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

and "Seize the Time" to help bring about the formation of this new organization. The constitution and a formal name for the new organization will be drawn up by the California Chapter with the assistance of the St. Louis and New York City chapters. The proposed constitution and new name will then be furnished to the members of the chapters that were present at the caucus and also to the chapters that sent their support but were not present.

b7D

[REDACTED] source was of the opinion that as a result of the caucus a new organization would be formed from the VVAW/WSO which would be similar to the formation of the Weatherman at the time the Weatherman split from the Students for a Democratic Society. It was the source's opinion that the caucus was definitely against the Revolutionary Union and the individuals that now represent the national offices of the VVAW/WSO. The source felt that the VVAW/WSO would cease to exist by the end of 1975 as a result of the meeting in St. Louis.

b7C
b7D

The source stated [REDACTED] who represented the Southern Conference Educational Fund at the caucus, spoke to the members present on racism. Source advised [REDACTED] associated with the Leavenworth Brothers Offense Defense Committee of Wichita Falls, Kansas, was also present at the caucus.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FD-306 being prepared [REDACTED] and will be furnished to St. Louis for inclusion in [REDACTED]

b7D

7/21/75

CODED

TELETYPE

NITEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092) (AM)

SAC [REDACTED] (AM) *b7D*

SAC JACKSONVILLE

SAC TAMPA

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-16340) (P)

*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/5/95 BY 5966 JRS/SLA*

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

VVAW/WSO. IS - VVAW/WSO. OO: CHICAGO

b7D RE [REDACTED] NITEL TO BUREAU, JULY 21, 1975.

FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS SENT TO MIAMI, JACKSONVILLE

AND TAMPA NOT INCLUDED.

*b2
b7D*

[REDACTED]

CAMILE PRESENTLY WORKING WITH LAWYER LARRY

1-Bureau (AM)
1-Butte (AM)
1-100-16340 (Miami)

REC-24 100-448092-4324

5 JUL 24 1975

CJL/kr
(1)

FIVE

[REDACTED]

MM 100-16340

PAGE TWO

TURNER, 689 NORTHEAST FIRST, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA. ~~TURNER~~
DEFENDING CAMILE FOR ARREST BY DEA IN WHICH CAMILE REPORTEDLY
SHOT..

~~_____~~ THE
COVERED WAGON (TCW), MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO, CONSIDERED DEFUNCT
AS FAR AS VVAW CONCERNED. NATIONAL OFFICE ADVISED WANT
NOTHING TO DO WITH VVAW/AVM. POSSIBLY OTHER REGIONS SUCH AS
CALIFORNIA MAY GET INVOLVED IN THIS DISPUTE. IDAHO-MONTANA
REGION CONSOLIDATED WITH WASHINGTON - OREGON. VVAW/WSO
PRESENTLY HAS APPROXIMATELY ONLY FOUR REGIONS, AS INACTIVE
REGIONS WERE CONSOLIDATED.

AIR MAIL COPIES TO BUREAU AND BUTTE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/28/75

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: PACIFIC COUNSELING SERVICE (PCS)
IS - RA
(Bufile 14-3079)
(TOKfile 100-731) (P)
(OO: SF)

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)
IS - C
(Bufile 100-7321)
(TOKfile 105-5874) (P)
(OO: NY)

*WITH ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY 5/6/75
7/28/75*

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS - RA
(Bufile 100-448092)
(TOKfile 100-1005) (P)
(OO: CG)

For several years Tokyo has followed the activities of captioned organizations and their respective activists within Tokyo territory through U. S. military liaison sources. The voluminous information received from U. S. Air Force, Army, and Navy investigative and intelligence agencies provided not only background information for the individual militant activists, but also plans and capabilities of the captioned organizations in the Far East.

Recently, the Department of Defense (DOD) modified the regulations concerning investigation of and retention of information concerning non-DOD U. S. citizens, and as a result, U. S. Army and Air Force have discontinued all reporting on PCS, NLG, and VVAW/WSO, as well as all non-DOD U. S. civilian activists.

- 5 - Bureau
 - (1 - Foreign Liaison Unit)
- 3 - Tokyo

RNB:il
(8)



5010-110

926
7/28/75

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOT RECORDED

16 JUL 31 1975

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

ORIGINAL FILED IN

TOK 100-731
TOK 105-5874
TOK 100-1005

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At the present time, U. S. Naval Investigative Service Office, Japan (NISO-J) is reporting on the activities of PCS, NLG, and VVAW/WSO and the activists thereof that affect U. S. Naval installations in Japan and Okinawa.

Tokyo can, of course, continue to receive copies of all of NISO-J's reports on PCS, NLG, and VVAW/WSO and their activists, and will continue to forward this information to the Bureau if so desired.

The Bureau is requested to please advise Tokyo if the Bureau desires to continue to receive information as furnished by NISO-J concerning PCS, NLG, and VVAW /WSO and the civilian activists thereof.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM : *REK/PB/*
SAC, ALBANY (100-22519) (RUC)

DATE: 7/30/75

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

(OO: CHICAGO)

Re Albany nitel to Bureau, 6/18/75, New York
nitel to Bureau, 6/20/75, and Albany FD-306 of
SA [REDACTED] 7/7/75.

On 7/25/75, [REDACTED] (reliable) advised that
the New York and Northern New Jersey VVAW/WSO Chapters are
the only Chapters in the New York/Northern New Jersey Region
which have not resigned from the VVAW/WSO national
organization. This source has further advised that the
Oneonta, New York Chapter of VVAW/WSO has completely
disbanded and its former members are no longer functioning
either as a group or seeking other causes in which to join.

In view of the above and the fact that all
other VVAW/WSO contacts within the Albany Division are acting
strictly in a legitimate protest capacity, Albany is
conducting no further investigation regarding VVAW/WSO
and is placing this matter in an RUC status.

- 2-Bureau (RM)
- 2-Buffalo (100-21623) (RM)
- 2-Chicago (100-50772) (RM)
- 2-Newark (100-53565) (RM)
- 2-New York (100-160644) (RM)
- 2-Albany
(1-100-22519)

JFB/dml
(12)

REC-36

EX-10

6/15/95 SP/BJ/UA
100-448092-4325



AUG 14 1975

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-194369)

DATE: 7/25/75

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-65253) (P)

SUBJECT: REVOLUTIONARY UNION
IS
OO:CG

6/15/75 [Handwritten initials]

Attached for information of the Bureau and Chicago are single copies each of an 18 page document "Sum-Up, 1974" issued by the Joint Committee for Events on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Peoples Republic of China, as furnished by former [redacted] on 6/23/74.

Attached also for information are single copies each of a pamphlet "In A Time Of Struggle" issued by the Northern California VVAN/NSO and furnished on 6/25/75 by [redacted]

b2
b7D

Part II of the first document is deemed extremely interesting in that it documents in detail the manner in which the RU and its local affiliates operate within a united front type organization to push the RU line and the cynical disregard of the RU for principles of unity.

The second document sets out in detail how the RU captured the VVAN/NSO and expelled the Northern California Sub-Region.

EX-105
REC-78
ENCLOSURE

~~7 JUL 28 1975~~

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM) (105-27305)
 - 2 - San Francisco
- BS/ep
(6) 9-4

Rec'd [Handwritten notes]
100-442017-1111
E.S.

Enclosure

NOT RECORDED
160 AUG 15 1975

57 AUG 13 1975

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

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MILWAUKEE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 7/31/75	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/21/75 - 7/25/75
TITLE OF CASE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) FIFTEENTH NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM) MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 7/3-7/75		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	TYPED BY [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - VVAW/WSO	CONFIDENTIAL

REFERENCE

Milwaukee teletype dated 7/3/75; Denver file 7/3/75.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Due to length of this report, it is being submitted in lieu of an LHM as required by SAC memo 72-3.

Portions of this report are being classified "Confidential," designated so by (C), to protect [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] information furnished was so designated.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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

APPROVED *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

COPY COUNT - SEE COVER PAGE B

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1 - 105-184369
1 - LEGAT TOKYO

100-448092-4326

7 AUG 11 1975

ST-103

REC-40

Classified by *[Signature]*
Declassify on: OADR 4/5/84

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	<i>3cc destroyed</i>
Request Recd.	<i>1cc J.S. (100-376)</i>
Date Fwd.	<i>1cc J.S.</i>
How Fwd.	<i>ELS/meg 8/14/75</i>
By	

CONFIDENTIAL

55 DEC 22 1975

MI 100-15674

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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2 - CHICAGO (100-50772) (RM)
1 - CINCINNATI (100-194743) (RM)
1 - DENVER (100-10467) (RM)
1 - DETROIT (100-39271) (RM)
1 - HONOLULU (100-) (RM)
1 - HOUSTON (100-12219) (RM)
1 - KANSAS CITY (100-15886) (RM)
1 - LOS ANGELES (100-77703) (RM)
1 - LOUISVILLE (100-) (RM)
1 - MIAMI (100-16349) (RM)
1 - MINNEAPOLIS (100-15819) (RM)
1 - NEW YORK (100-16064) (RM)
1 - PHILADELPHIA (100-52640) (RM)
1 - PORTLAND (100-12313) (RM)
1 - RICHMOND (100-) (RM)
1 - ST. LOUIS (100-21603) (RM)
1 - SAN DEIGO (100-) (RM)
1 - SAN FRANCISCO (100-71012) (RM)
1 - SEATTLE (100-31285) (RM)
1 - TAMPA (100-2514) (RM)
1 - WFO (100-47162) (RM)
3 - MILWAUKEE
 2 - 100-15674
 1 - 100-16234

Two copies of an FD-376 are stapled to this report. One copy of this report is being furnished to Secret Service locally.

One extra copy is being furnished to the Bureau for Legat Tokyo, if Bureau deems necessary, as the only active chapters abroad are in Okinawa and Japan.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

One copy of this report is being furnished each division covering cities or areas mentioned in this report and copies included to divisions covering areas where Regional VVAW/WSO headquarters offices are located per June/July 1975 issue of "Winter Soldier."

b7C Special Agent who observed license plates on 7/2/75 and 7/4/75 is SA [REDACTED]

As Bureau is aware, Milwaukee was the only office providing coverage at this meeting. As a result of sources various responsibilities in hosting this meeting, they were able to obtain materials and talk with various delegates attending this meeting which information makes up the details of this report.

b2
b7D
b7C For information of San Francisco and Cincinnati (per Cincinnati teletype dated 6/30/75, captioned "Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA), EM-SLA") [REDACTED] furnished information that one [REDACTED] did attend the meeting as a member of the California delegation. Source described [REDACTED] as a male, [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]. Teletype described [REDACTED] as [REDACTED] male, [REDACTED]. In view of discrepancy in race it is unknown to Milwaukee if these two individuals are identical.

All sources in attendance at this meeting advised that the meeting ran very smoothly with little or no bickering. This is due mainly with the ousting of the anti-RU faction within the VVAW/WSO. During the meeting it was open knowledge that VVAW/WSO has become a front group of the RU.

The following is the status of those individuals mentioned in this report from Milwaukee:

b7C

[REDACTED]

<u>MILWAUKEE FILE</u>	<u>BUREAU FILE</u>	<u>COGNIZANT</u>
100-15804	100-452527	Yes
100-20659	100-476518	Yes
100-21523	Unknown	Yes
100-21468	100-479807	Yes
100-22223	Unknown	Yes

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MI 100-15674

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following sources were utilized in this report

<u>Identity</u>	<u>Location</u>
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-15674-1786
[redacted] is [redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted] is [redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted] is [redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted] is [redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-15674-1835

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b7D

(S) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 31, 1975

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. MI 100-15674

RE: VVAW/WSO FIFTEENTH NATIONAL
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

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

6/15/75 SG 6/30 UA

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

Enclosure(s) 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

015/90 *OB/gh/VA*

Copy to: 1 - SECRET SERVICE, MILWAUKEE (RM)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Report of: SA [REDACTED] *b7c*
Date: JULY 31, 1975

Office: MILWAUKEE

Field Office File #: MI 100-15674

Bureau File #: 100-448092

Title: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
(VVAW/WSO) FIFTEENTH NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
JULY 3-7, 1975

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

Synopsis: The Fifteenth Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) National Steering Committee Meeting took place in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from 7/3-7/75. A majority of the meeting consisted of workshops covering the following areas: Student Organizing Workshop; Workshop on Imperialist War; Workshop on the War on Veterans Administration; Postal Workers Struggle; GI Workshop; and Workshop on Organizing in Small Cities. Also, a great deal of discussion centered on the National Office report and National Office draft of VVAW/WSO Fighting Program which is set forth in detail. The following chapters were ousted from VVAW/WSO due to their anti-Revolutionary Union (RU) views: Northern California, Wichita, Buffalo, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Tampa. In this regard, the VVAW/WSO will now openly support the RU in their activities, programs and political lines. Most all of the current VVAW/WSO membership are either RU members or strong supporters of the RU line. All national actions will be coordinated through the National Office and some action will be forthcoming around the Bicentennial activities.

(S)(u)

-P-

Classified by *2269 JHE/WEC/RS*
Declassify on: OADR 4/5/84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SOURCES WHOSE IDENTITIES ARE CONCEALED HEREIN HAVE PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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	<u>Page</u>
PREDICATION	2
SITE OF NSCM	2
REGIONAL REPORTS	2-11
Milwaukee Chapter	3-6
Eugene Chapter	7-8
Tacoma Chapter	9-11
WORKSHOPS	12-26
Student Organizing Workshop	13-14
Workshop on Imperialist War	15-16
War on the VA Workshop	17-18
Postal Workers Struggle	19-22
GI Workshop	23-25
Workshop on Organizing in Small Cities	26
NATIONAL OFFICE DRAFT OF VVAW/WSO FIGHTING PROGRAM ..	27-34
NATIONAL OFFICE REPORT	35-46
CHAPTERS OUSTED FROM VVAW/WSO	47
NATIONAL ACTIONS	47
REVOLUTIONARY UNION AFFILIATION	47-48
ELECTION OF NATIONAL COORDINATORS	48
SITE OF NEXT NSCM	48
ATTENDEES AT NSCM	48-51
ATTACHMENTS	52-53
APPENDIX	54-56

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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PREDICATION

This investigation is based on information which indicates that the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) (See Appendix) is engaged in activities which could involve violations of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 2387 (Sedition), and 793 (Espionage).

SITE OF NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)

b2
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[redacted] advised on May 21, 1975, that a letter was received from Milwaukee advising that the NSCM would be held in Milwaukee from July 3-7, 1975. Each delegate would be assessed \$15.00. (S) u

[redacted] on May 21, 1975, that the NSCM would be held in Milwaukee over the Fourth of July possibly at St. Michael's Community Center.

[redacted] (July 23, 1975), [redacted] (July 23, 1975), [redacted] (July 23, 1975), and [redacted] (July 22, 1975) all confirmed the following (S) u

The Fifteenth VVAW/WSO NSCM was held at St. Michael's Community Center, 1437 North 24th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from July 3-7, 1975. The delegates started arriving in Milwaukee on Wednesday, July 2, 1975, and Thursday, July 3, 1975, with the actual meeting taking place on July 4, 5, and 6, 1975, with delegates departing Milwaukee on July 7, 1975. Approximately 40 to 50 people attended the NSCM representing twelve VVAW/WSO regions (S) u

REGIONAL REPORTS

[redacted] on July 22, 1975, that most of Friday, July 4, 1975, was taken up with discussion and presenting various regional reports of which the following regional reports were obtained:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Milwaukee Chapter~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This summation of the Milwaukee chapter is not to be viewed as the total work done by the chapter. Rather it reflects some of the most important lessons we have learned through our practice with the nation program. As the war on the VA has intensified our understanding has been enriched through our struggle.

Earlier in the year we were involved with organizing at the V.A. and schools. We were faced with deciding to do work against the tuition hikes at the local Tech schools where many Vets went to. Or continue work at the V.A. We made a decision to pull back from the schools. There were reasons for this. We wanted to bring working class vets into the organ. who we felt were more stable than the students. And we thought RSB should be doing work there. More or less a turif mentalit. So at a time when mass struggle was flaring up spontaneously at the school with the largest number of Vets in the state, most of whom came from the working class and will return to it; we missed the boat.

We said we must emphasize work at the VA Hospital. Work at the hospital took a turn towards organizing the most oppressed Vets in the drug, alcoholic and psychological rehabilitation wards. We do want to unite with these Vets but we also know from practice that they are not very stable or are willing to take up the struggle with a firm commitment. Were as members from plants, the Tech schools and out patients from the VA are basically are. This was seen by doing work especially on the drug ward where some Vets in struggle but for the most part were physically unable to take up the work due to their drug habits and P. V. S. Sect.

The April 2 action (see Winter Soldier article) pointed out to us weakness in the use in nation program dates. A few chapter members viewed the action as, "Well we got a nation program with dates and we should do in action." We feel that this is mechanically at how people move forward in struggle. At this regards what the motion and enthusiasm of Vets is at any one particular time. Although the action was a success we realize that demo's have to grow out of Vets seen the need to call for mass action. We feel the N.O. has to exercise its leadership in situation such as the recent late check struggle. They should have been able to sum up that masses of Vets were ready to fight around this and put out a call for nationwide action day or week. This would have concentrated a powerful blow against this systems recent attack on Vets who would have a larger impact. We feel that the formation of the NIG will be a plus in doing this in the future. We do believe

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there is a need to plan for nation demo's around dates to be held on a nation, regional and chapter level. This unites the national organization and the growing fighting Vets movement in this country. We are also able to work in colalitions with organizations such as U.W.O.C., R.S.B. and others around these dates wich builds the local chapter strenght and ties with all people.

This leads us to an important question which we are behining to answer.. What do we do when we are not building for Demo's? Of course anyone will tell you that mass work , and this is were we are making in our application and understdnding. The most important concept to rember to rely on the mass of the Vets. Only the masses of people in this country would be able to make history by ending this system. We must listen to them and see what they feel is the burning point of struggle that they are willing to fight around. A clear example picket line held at the VA Regional Office, that was built around the late checkbook struggle, we took the action up due to the enthusiasm the Vets had. People at the VA and Tech schools brought this up to us while we were building for a June 10 jobs or income action. We had limited time to move on it due to a regional meeting and preparations for the R.S.C.M. But due to the willingness of the masses of Vets we were able to take that anger and desire to struggle and concentrate it into a plan of action. After leaflet for 2 days we were able to lead a picket line of 20 people at the regional VA office. We gained 6 new people off this action four from the local Tech school.

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We now have plans to get a few of these new members to establish a school chapter.

We must all learn how to continue to seize on the issues that affect vets and that they are willing to unite to struggle around. For this gives us the opportunity to build a fighting veterans movement and to unfold the broader issues in a living way. Rather than just preaching or lecturing to them about the cruelties of imperialism. People grow in their understanding of imperialism and their need to fight it in their daily experiences. VVAW/WSO must continue to sum up the experience of vets and consciously help lead and participate in aiming blows against the system. Through these struggles we have seen many people move forward in their understanding of the system and their dedication to fighting it.

Jobs or Income, and the War on the VA are not in a race for first place. Although at this time work around the demand Jobs or Income for ALL is increasingly becoming the key demand for vets at this time. Most vets who went into the military came from the working class or the petite bourgeoisie... Due largely to the lousy recruiters such as the GI Bill, medical care, and job training. The war is now over in Vietnam and very few vets from the military are returning wounded. A minority of the total number of vets end up in VA hospitals today for treatment of wounds, therapy, and rehabilitation of drug and alcoholic habits, with the majority of vets returning to work many others are taking advantage of the GI Bill, hoping to survive the crisis and gain some job skills. Many of these vets will also return to factories, that is if they got the right job skill and the job market does boom temporarily. Due to the discharge system, especially from oppressed nationalities can't collect unemployment or VA benefits. These vets also make up a minority, but their fight for no discrimination in job hiring and for VA and unemployment benefits must be taken up. As unemployment increases vets are faced with loss of medical insurance from their jobs, housing foreclosures, in particular by the VA. These are a few examples of how vets are now forced to go to the VA hospital. And as we all know too well, that when the bosses are faced with an economic crisis, they cut back on social services against us. Like staff cutbacks at the VA, cuts in pensions, wham job training programs out at the Doms, and the recent attacks on the GI Bill, etc etc... This all adds up to the VA being a bureaucratic network of redtape and harassment, and in general an institution that exists in order to control the anger of vets.

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rather than to serve their needs. Our conclusion is that jobs is the dominant aspect of the demand jobs or income for all, and that the war on the VA has a close relationship to this fight. And that it must be unfolded in the proper sense of the way that the crisis is hitting vets. If we are really going to unite with them, we must develop a solid program around these demands.

Now the question of war is also on the lips of the bosses of the system as another way to jolt their system out of its bind. And we see that the demand "We Won't Fight Another Rich Man's War" must be unfolded around the fight Jobs or Income for All and the War on the VA. Our experience has been that if this demand concerning war is raised in isolation it tends to make the imperialist strong and have unlimited options to use war if they want to as a means to end their current crisis.

This we know is pure baloney. The bosses have to enforce more exploitation at home and vets along with the American people in general feel this through cutbacks in the VA, no jobs or income, etc. The imperialists must constantly exploit new markets overseas like they tried to achieve in Indochina. This is a law that the imperialists have no freedom in deciding; it has no choice and it knows it. It is our responsibility as a vets organization to bring forward the lessons of Indochina and point out what the rich have up their sleeve for the future. By doing this we will be able to play an important role in unemployment work. We have already seen this with the use of Reserves Recruiting at unemployment offices and can lead the masses of people in throwing these bums out. And arming the people to resist wars of aggression. An example of how we did this was in the April 2nd action at the VA and the Mar 22 HWOOC march where we did extensive propaganda around this issue and raised it as a particular demand in our contingent.

(See Attachment for characterization of Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee (UWOC))

(See Appendix for characterization of Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB))

January 27th

The Eugene chapter was involved in working in a coalition to build for the January 27th demonstration in our city. We had hoped to work with more liberal groups but were unsuccessful in that. Therefore, most of the members in the January 27th coalition were other anti-imperialist groups.

In Eugene the attendance at our events ranged between 75 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ but we were encouraged to see that many of the people were different and new people came to each event. The rally in Eugene was somewhat small, about 75 people, but quite militant with a spirited march afterward to the downtown mall. Overall, the actions around January 27th were successful. The large posters that were duplicated from the back of WINTER SOLDIER were wheatpasted all over town and will serve as a reminder for months to come.

In addition to the events in Eugene, we were able to send a speaker to both of the main events in Portland sponsored by the RSB. On January 27th there was a panel discussion attended by approximately 50 people and a rally and march on February 1st involving about 100 people.

Statewide Veterans Conference

A statewide vets conference was held on February 8th and 9th in Corvallis. Its main intention was to start a student veterans organization to lobby for more benefits. Two members from the chapter were able to attend on the 8th and handed out our leaflet HOW WE SEE THE FIGHT FOR REFORMS. We were able to link up with six other more progressive vets from Eugene and two from Portland who saw through the nature of the conference and who were ready to fight.

Gary Condon

Gary Condon, an ex-green beret who deserted from the Army and has been living in exile in Canada and Sweden, came through Eugene on February 11. There was some problem with advance work as we actually didn't know they were coming until 20 hours before. But in spite of that, with the help of some of the more liberal groups in town such as the ACLU and CALC we were able to set up a busy schedule for them for the one day they were here. Other liberal groups have shown some interest in working together around UUA.

Work In Portland

The chapter also did some initial work in getting a chapter of the organization started in Portland, although for the time-being this has been dropped. When some vets in Portland area expressed some interest in the organization we decided to investigate the possibilities of getting a chapter started by doing a couple of actions at the big VA hospital there. We went into the hospital passing out copies of WINTER SOLDIER and rapping to people about the organization and got a pretty good response. However, we were unable to systematize this work since the vets in Portland didn't feel that they could handle the organizing effort on their own and since we are too far away from there to be giving them any kind of consistent guidance. So, at this point the organizing effort has been stopped. We definitely feel, however, that a chapter can and should be started in Portland in the future.

Tuition Increase

The chapter has also worked with the RSB in Eugene and Portland in opposing a proposed tuition hike for the state colleges. This work consisted of circulating a petition opposing the hike, holding a couple of rallies on campuses and going to a State Board of Higher Education meeting for a confrontation with these pigs.

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May Day

The chapter was active in the coalition that planned for the local May Day rally and we provided a speaker who talked about the victory of the Indochinese peoples and the increasing danger of war as the two super-powers fight it out for control of different areas of the world.

Problems of Work

While the chapter agrees with the Fighting Program for VVAW/WSO we have found it difficult to establish any systematic work around a particular target. There is no VA in the city nor is there a military installation. We will be very interested to find out how other chapters in small cities have been dealing with this problem.

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SUMMARY OF WORK IN TACOMA IN BUILDING
THE STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR

This report was written to summarize the Tacoma chapter's work over the last several months in building the struggle of GIs against imperialist war. We have concentrated on this because of the ever-growing danger of war and the need to build concrete struggle, especially among GIs, against it right now. We see it as more than just one of the many aspects to building the GI movement. It is of growing importance as the international situation gets more tense. The lessons we've learned don't provide important "theoretical breakthroughs" for the organization, but we do feel they are significant in terms of summarizing the organization's work among GIs nationally.

The International Situation

As the Draft Program Proposal for VVAW/WSO's GI Organizing states, "If we are to be able to develop a correct program and strategy for GI work, we must understand what the current situation in the world is and what important changes are taking place." In other words, in developing our plans for work and the areas of struggle that we are going to concentrate on, a key question is the international situation. Such questions as what the superpowers are up to, what role the national liberation struggles are playing in the world today and at what level the international working class movement is at must be answered in order to correctly approach our work. If we were in the midst of a world war we would obviously have a different approach than if US imperialism were consolidating itself throughout the world.

So, just what are the characteristics of the current situation and what are the important changes that are taking place in the world? First, since WWII we have seen the emergence of the Third World. All over the world the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have been fighting back - and winning - against imperialism.

Due to the internal contradictions of the system the imperialists find themselves in the most serious economic crisis in years and these national liberation struggles have taken their toll by adding to the imperialist's woes. Because they are having increasing difficulty in forcing the people to pay for the crises they cause, the imperialists, and primarily the two superpowers, are turning to a much more bitter fight among themselves.

This competition, or contention, for markets, for sources of raw materials and for areas to invest capital can be seen wherever you look around the world: in the Middle East, in Asia and Latin America and, more and more, in Europe. At present it is basically an economic and political war, but this level of struggle can only go so far before it becomes a military war. Their differences caused by their drive for profit cannot be resolved peacefully - war is the inevitable result. The only thing that can prevent such a war, and any future ones, from happening is the struggle of the people here in the US and around the world against the imperialist system itself and, finally, overthrowing it.

We feel then, that the imperialists are moving in the direction of war, possibly even world war, and that we have to develop the struggle among GIs against these moves. This is the basic understanding that we have taken out to GIs over the last several months.

Work Over the Last Period

Our first effort around imperialist war was an article that was part of a four-page broadsheet we printed in January. This article centered in on the growing danger of war in the Middle East, pointing the finger at the two superpowers as the main enemies. Along with this article was another calling on GIs to come out to the February 1st demonstration (part of the nationwide

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January 27th demonstration in Seattle. The main demand of the demonstration was IMPLEMENT THE PEACE AGREEMENTS . . . , other demands being OPPOSE US INTERVENTION IN THE MIDDLE EAST and UNIVERSAL AND UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY. Because of the importance of the struggle of GIs against imperialist wars it was good that we were trying to get GIs to come to the demo, but we should have shown more clearly how the demand of IMPLEMENT THE PEACE AGREEMENTS . . . was a concrete way of fighting back against a particular imperialist war.

We made good use of this broadsheet, even long after the February 1st demo, because the articles in it were of a general nature. Other articles included a summary of the GI program proposal and a story about the GI strike in Berlin back in November.

The Army's plans to send six battalions from Ft. Lewis down to Ft. Bliss in April for 2 weeks of desert warfare training provided the opportunity for making the struggle against imperialist war much more real to GIs, especially those who had to go. We put out a leaflet entitled US HANDS OFF THE MIDDLE EAST that again explained how the contention between the two superpowers is leading to war, at the same time pointing out why the US ruling class is the main enemy of US GIs. The leaflet also tied in the desert warfare training as a concrete example of how the US is preparing for war.

Based on the enthusiastic response to the leaflet that we received from GIs and dependents we planned for a demonstration on April 19th in conjunction with the actions in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. A small number of new GIs and dependents were active in the discussion, printing and distribution of propaganda and in the planning of the demonstration itself. In building for the demo we hit the off-post housing areas and the post with leaflets and lickem-stickems and passed out leaflets for a week straight at the gate where the demo was to be held, getting the word out to literally thousands of GIs.

The demonstration itself was a real step forward for the chapter with about 40-45 people, including 12 GIs, dependents, vets and students. New people who came out to the action were really jazzed, especially from the great response we were getting from people driving by. We finished the demonstration by marching down the main street of the small GI town outside the gate chanting all the way and held a rally in a bank parking lot. During the rally a member of the chapter gave a rap about the need to continue to build the GI movement against imperialist wars and oppression in the military and a person from the Seattle chapter spoke about May Day and the need to build GI/worker unity.

We continued focusing in on imperialist war in our preparations for the Armed Forces Day demonstrations here. Our main slogan, as was the case nationally, was WE WON'T FIGHT ANY IMPERIALIST WARS, and we also put forward our other national demands. By the time we started building for Armed Forces Day, it was clear that we were making our presence felt at the fort and the brass was getting pretty uptight. Some of the active duty chapter members were getting harassed by the CID and we were getting reports that the Provost Marshall, the head pig on post, was giving classes to the different units about the dangers and so-called illegality of getting involved with "these subversive organizations." The brass was also making moves to see to it that we couldn't distribute leaflets at the gate. Every time we distributed leaflets before the demo, and during it also, the State Patrol came by and either harassed us or threatened us with arrest if we didn't stop. And finally right before the demo, several members were busted for allegedly doing illegal postering (the charges were finally dropped.)

Even though the Armed Forces Day action was somewhat smaller (about 30 people) than the April 19th demo, we felt that it was good for several reasons. First, we held this demo on Friday at closing time, as opposed to Saturday at noon, when the largest number of GIs is coming through the gate. As a result

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a much larger number of and dependents saw the demo got leaflets. And the response at this demo was even better than the previous one! Second, several new people were at this demo, even though some of our other contacts failed to make it. Third, it was important as part of building the nationally-coordinated actions on that date.

Conclusion

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As a result of our work around imperialist war we have seen the chapter grow in size, the number of people who have contact with the chapter has grown even more and, more importantly, the struggle at the fort is growing. By no means has it been a qualitative leap, but the direction of things has been steadily forward.

There are two errors in our work which we think need pointing out. First, a failure to concentrate more on the situation in Europe. In our work around the danger of war in the Middle East we have showed how such a war would have important effects on the struggle for control of Europe, but we have not addressed the danger of war in Europe itself. With the developments in Portugal, Ford's recent trip to Europe to assure NATO allies that the US will not abandon them, and the building up of naval forces in the Mediterranean, it can hardly be denied that the direct contention between the 2 superpowers in Europe is on the rise and we must take this up making GIs conscious of their possible role.

The other error has been the failure to build GI/worker unity in the course of the struggle against imperialist war. The struggle against imperialist war is not something just for the GIs, the people who actually do the fighting. In fact, it is not GIs who have the power to and will bring an end to a future war and imperialist wars in general. Only the workers can do this in alliance with other forces. So, for example, we should not have built Armed Forces Day as a "GI thing", sort of the May Day for the GI movement. We should have built it with the idea of building the ties between GIs and workers in mind.

In summarizing our work around imperialist war we have found that GIs are ready to hear revolutionary ideas about fight back against them. We think this is so because GIs, many of whom were forced into the military because of the worsening economic crisis, can see the connection between the system causing wars and causing their own oppression. This is, of course, not an instant understanding that they have, but something that develops. And it develops primarily through the struggle. Where GIs have come forward to be active has been when the chapter is actually building struggle and they are a part of it. This is most evident to us in the differences between our work in February and March, when we were doing just general propaganda work, and in April and May, when we were building for and held two demonstrations. In February and March people were digging what we were putting out but were not coming forward to be active, while in April and May, people did come forward and some have become active members of the chapter. This we see as the most important lesson from our recent practice.

We are confident that when members of the organization take up the program enthusiastically to build the concrete struggle the organization will be built and, more importantly, the anti-imperialist GI and vets movement will become a reality.

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WORKSHOPS

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~~██████████~~ advised on July 23, 1975, that a majority of the time on Saturday, July 5, 1975, and Sunday, July 6, 1975, were devoted in discussing and preparing the various workshop reports. These workshop reports are being set forth as follows: ~~(S)~~

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Mood on Campus;

There is spontaneously struggle happening nationally, particularly among working class vets, against tuition hikes, red tape, cut-backs, etc. The VA harasses people about strict adherence to programs of study, grades, and not being able to stay in two year colleges after getting 60 credit hours. Working class vets, in particular, are angry, and want to fight back. There are potential sparks of struggle around ROTC, and recruiters on campus. Vets have spontaneously demonstrated their anger by jamming the VA on campus, the school administrators, vet reps, etc. Vets in general seem to have little faith in Congress.

Practice;

In general, people feel that they don't have enough practice to adequately sum up the work on campus, but as there is a concentrated population of vets on most campuses, particularly high in trade schools, work will definitely move forward through constant practice. Successes in the work have come through going where vets congregate on campus like vet rep offices rather than simply selling newspapers in the student union. The key is building contacts and doing consistent follow-up work.

Errors;

Errors have been made in five basic areas: 1) Lack of faith in the masses, shown by a tendency to tail the leadership of vets clubs vets pimps, rather than winning over the masses of vets and uniting to build their struggle. 2) Adhering narrowly to the war on the VA not taking up the particular struggles of vets on campuses. People tended to leave student struggles to the RSB. People also tended to pull vets off the campuses to participate in the war on the VA and ignore their particular struggles. 3) Lack of consistency and follow-up in day to day work around the program. 4) Errors in dealing with petty bourgeois students, in some cases they were excluded and in other cases they were the only vets contacted. 5) Not uniting with the struggles on campus, only selling WINTER SOLDIER, and not leading and promoting struggle around particular issues.

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Decent education is a fight. All the benefits that vets have have been won through a hard struggle. The existing vets program applies to student vets and their struggles on campus around tuition hikes, late checks, harassment by the VA around programs of study, grades, and other issues. We should see these attacks on vets as part of the attacks coming down on all vets and the working class in general. Vets are increasingly forced to use the GI Bill as a way to survive or to improve their job opportunities, but even when they get out of school there are no jobs available. This points up the concrete links between vets on and off campus, particularly through the demands for jobs or income and decent benefits. When we take out the specific demands around vets on campus and the general demands for decent benefits we want to make clear that these are demands of the working class and that victories around these demands are a victory for the whole class.

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[Criticisms of the Program:]

Page 3 of the program fails to emphasize a decent education as a right for vets and for the whole class. We should demand a decent standard of living as opposed to federal minimum standards. We want to add the demand that vets get their checks on time.

[Future:]

In the fall, people should be ready at registration to contact vets and organize around late check and other hassles. The fall is good, because the VA is particularly disorganized at this time and vets need the money right away to pay tuition. People should also prepare for the possibility that the GI Bill will run out early next spring.

[GI Bill:]

People summed up that the proposal to eliminate the GI Bill is an attack on all vets and on the working class as a whole. There is no practice around a campaign to oppose the cut-off, more investigation will have to be done. The GI Bill cut-off can be linked to unemployment and can be raised in the context of particular struggles on campus.

[Rich Man's War:]

Also little work has been done on campus around we won't fight another rich man's war. But its relation to students and their unstable financial situation points towards its being a very important slogan. More work will have to be done in order to make a sum up.

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Workshop on Imperialist War
This workshop was broken down into 3 parts: 1) What is going on in the Middle East, 2) The practice of chapters in implementing the demand on imperialist war, and 3) How does the draft program of VVAW/ASO deal with this question.

The Situation in the Middle East, a brief history.

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The 2 superpowers, the US and the USSR are contending in the Middle East for control of the rich oil deposits that are in the area. Their main purpose for doing this however, lies in the fact that whoever can control the oil of the Middle East can directly control the economies of European countries who are overwhelmingly dependant on foreign oil. And it is in fact Europe that the 2 superpowers are really trying to control.

The Zionist movement has always had direct ties to the imperialism. As far back as 1917, the Zionist leaders began working on a deal with the British imperialists to gain a secular state in Palestine.

The stated goal of this Zionist movement was to forceably remove the Palestinian people and replace their state with a Zionist state.

As things changed in the world, the Zionists saw that the British were going down hill as a world imperialist power and hooked their Zionist bandwagon to the US. In 1948 the Palestinian people were forceably driven out of their homeland thru Zionist terror and the state of Israel was established.

Today the USSR and the US are both colluding and contending in the Middle East. They both find a common interest in suppressing any revolution and in fact from stopping any independant economies from developing.

Israel is not really exploited by US imperialism as are countries of the Third World. There is little foreign investment. Most aid comes in the form of direct cash. Israel is really the well-fed watchdog of US imperialism in the Middle East.

There was some brief background as to the situation in the Arabian Gulf, the role of Iran, and a brief history of the ILC. There was a short run-down of the internal contradictions within the ILC specifically, will they recognize the state of Israel.

Practice of chapters around raising the demand on Imperialist War

Overall, we summed up that there had not been a lot of practice on this question nor had the practice been very consistent. But we have learned some things.

The practice of Tacoma has shown that war is very much on the minds of GI's. Almost all chapters reported that in fact war is on the minds of the masses of veterans and all people.

New York raised the demand "Well no, we won't go" at a jobs rally in Washington DC and the people there took up the chant enthusiastically. St. Louis raised the demand in conjunction with a petition campaign around decent benefits. Cincinnati did basically the same thing only with a Vets Shit List. Milwaukee did a forum on the

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Middle East and the possibility of imperialist war.

In summing up our practice however, we concluded that in almost all cases the demand on Imperialist war had either been raised very mechanically, or had only been tacked on to other demands.

The workshop discussed this error at some length. We united around the fact that we have had a tendency to separate our work, to compartmentalize day to day struggles around jobs or decent benefits; and the struggle against imperialist war somewhere else. We have not clearly seen the relationship of the danger of war to all the other demands which we are putting out. In deepening the discussion two different tendencies arose.

some people were really looking at the danger of war in a narrow way. "Well, there is no war going on now. So there is no day-to-day struggle going on out there for us to unite with. Therefore, we have to raise the demand in an abstract or mechanical way."

The second tendency was to present the question of war in a way that really did unfold out of the day-to-day struggles of vets and GI's by relating all struggles (decent benefits, jobs, etc.) to the system of imperialism, a system which is in deep crisis. This system can't provide us with decent benefits, jobs or anything else and this same system in crisis will inevitably lead to war.

The workshop summed up that the second tendency was correct. We must begin to really link the struggle against imperialist war to the day-to-day struggles and demands of vets and GI's in a living way by unfolding the entire system of imperialism. We also agreed that this did not mean that every leaflet, every demc, every speech had to talk about imperialist war. This approach is just as mechanical as the first. But that politically we must ground this demand in a living way to the struggles that vets and GI's are taking up and unfold the whole system of imperialism.

It would also be incorrect to say that in every case, imperialist war had to flow from day-to-day struggles. War is a very real thing and can be struggled around in its own right. We can build off the experience of vets who fought in Indo-China, and in fact as VVAW we have many lessons to bring forth. But fundamentally we must bring this demand of imperialist war forward in a class perspective. It's their crisis, and we won't pay for it...especially with our blood.

We also summed up that there were 2 main dangers we could make politically in presenting this question. It is correct that the people are strong and imperialism is weak and that people did learn some things from the war in Indo-China. But imperialism is not dead. And the American people, even if they don't want to fight, are more and more being forced economically into the military. The other dangerous mistake would be to see the danger of war, especially nuclear war as so very terrible that we must not struggle or must not rock the boat. Or that we must subordinate everything, all our demands, to this terrible possibility.

The Draft Program of VVAW/ASC

The workshop summed up out of our practice and discussion that the program falls into some of the errors we mentioned. It tends to present the danger of war apart from the rest of the demands of the program. It does not sufficiently point out that it is the system in crisis which leads to no jobs, no benefits, and creates war.

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The war on the workshop started from the position of the issues vets are fighting around. Reports from different areas showed us that this war isn't just a "good idea" from VVAW/WSO but is a real war being waged by veterans around the country. Vets are spontaneously rising up in struggles around late checks, methadone programs, soldiers' and sailors' relief funds, etc, (as well as joining in struggles initiated by our organization) (9) u

These struggles show the diversity of the war on the V (it's not just hospitals for example) and they provide some valuable experience for us. First, whether we're initiating struggles or taking up spontaneous struggles VVAW/WSO members must learn to unite with and rely on rank and file vets. One problem with this has been our "missionary" approach of "enlightening" vets with our anti-imperialist ideas. Milwaukee also summed up that playing missionary by going bed to bed with Winter Soldiers in the VA hospital and promising to guide individuals thru the red tape and short cuts is favor baiting. This doesn't build mass struggle and can only lead us down the road of reforms. We want to build mass struggle involving millions of vets (9) u

Chicago and Milwaukee provide good example of how not and how to unite with and rely on rank and file vets. During a struggle about late checks in Chicago some vets from a methadone program contacted the chapter with demands they wanted to fight around, asking for help. Instead of uniting with that struggle the chapter told these guys to "unite with us to fight against late checks" (9) u

Some vets called the Milwaukee chapter and asked what VVAW/WSO would do about late checks. The chapter got together with these guys and involved them in planning and carrying out an action (some of the best chants came from the vets who had called the chapter). Some time after this there was a meeting with vets pimp speakers and these vets wanted to go to it with Milwaukee chapter members. The chapter told them they thought the meeting would be bullshit, but encouraged them to go; went with them; and within a half hour they had summed up for themselves that the meeting was bullshit and told chapter members, "C'mon, let's get out of here" (9) u

Chicago's mistake is a good example of expecting vets to unite with us on no real basis and Milwaukee's case is a good example of uniting with vets' struggles and relying on vets. To consolidate new members who come forward through struggle we must help them be involved in consistent practice (9) u

Another example of what can happen when we don't unite with and rely on rank and file vets, when we're isolated because we're not building good struggle, is also provided by Chicago. In their Viet vets day action they went into the building and started giving a speech. Because they had not built unity with vets there prior to this action there was no mass response when the guards attacked them (9) u

We are overcoming our old habit of only organizing demos and it's obvious that we're learning the importance of doing consistent daily work and summing up that work to broaden and deepen struggle; develop our program; and help the vets struggle and our whole organization move forward (over) (9) u

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The NO Rpt (page 6) says that because of problems we've encountered with vets: a geriatric (old age) war on methadone programs (senility, being "hustled" and lied to) we shouldn't make building struggles among these vets a focus of our work. NY is in the process of building off a spontaneous struggle of vets in a methadone program and countered the line in the NO rpt, WE reached unity that the NO rpt is wrong and that we shouldn't make these vets a major focus of our work but we shouldn't ignore them either.

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In our draft program (page 2) we speak of the VA and its petty rules, etc. (Example: The VA, like the military, makes its own laws and is answerable to no one but itself.) The workshop struggled about if this made it seem like the VA is somehow independent from the rest of this system; Are the VA's harassment and petty rules just that or are they conscious attacks on vets. We agreed that the VA is a tool of the rich and their government; that these are conscious attacks and not bureaucratic blunders.

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We spent a lot of time discussing whether "jobs or income" or "war on the VA" should be our major focus. We agreed that these focuses have many ties and are not isolated from one another but that because of the small amount of actual mass struggle we've been involved in around these focuses, we can't sum up which is primary right now.

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We discussed whether the demand for a Single-type Discharge should be replaced by a demand something like "No Discrimination Because of Type of Discharge". It's true that this fight often comes down in the form of fighting discrimination but it's also true that the threat of a bad discharge is a tool of the rulers to enforce discipline in their military so it can function in their interests. The demand for a single-type discharge is a fight against an important part of our oppression (being forced to serve imperialism's need for war) but it shouldn't be raised in the abstract, we should point out particular ways the discharge system oppresses us.

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The workshop on the struggle of the Postal workers began with a discussion of why it is important for VVAW/WSO to play an active role in the current contract fight. We summed up the importance of this area of work for VVAW/WSO on the basis of the large numbers of vets working in the Post Office; the importance of the contract struggle to the whole working class (the ruling class is trying to make the PO workers contract the "pacesetter" for 1975); our responsibility in working among the National Guard and Reserves and winning them to an understanding of not breaking the strike; as well as the fact that this struggle is primarily being led by the rank-and-file PO workers. We also have to investigate the possibilities that the United States Postal Service will try to divide vets from the other PO workers as they did in the 1970 contract fight. This may not happen in the upcoming fight, but we will have an important role to play if these divide and rule tactics are used.

After deciding that it is important for VVAW/WSO to play an active role in the struggle of the Postal workers, we discussed how we do this. We have to act immediately, since the contract comes up on July 20th; there is no time to sit in chapters and discuss the struggle of the PO workers without getting out and doing something immediately. At the same time, VVAW/WSO cannot lead the fight for a good contract, but neither can we sit on the sidelines and support the PO workers from afar. We have to unite with Postal workers and build their struggle for a good contract, with a special emphasis on the vets who work in the PO.

The leading force in the fight for a good contract is the rank and file Postal workers and we should help build rank-and-file organization by supporting and helping to build the Good Contract Committees (which are being built in many major cities.) We should link PO workers with the Good Contract Committees in our cities, play an open role in the Committees, provide material support for the Committees, etc. If there is no Good Contract Committee in the area of a given chapter, we should work to put PO workers who come forward around this struggle in contact with the National Committee. It may also be that there is no other organization capable of building Good Contract Committees in a given area and if that situation arises, it may be necessary for VVAW/WSO to initiate such committees -- with the understanding that these committees must be rank-and-file organizations and not "movement" groups (i.e. Postal workers must play the leading roles).

As VVAW/WSO, chapters should be out on a regular basis, building the struggle through such things as selling WINTER SOLDIER, distributing the "Fight for a Good Contract" leaflet put out by the National Committee for a Good Contract, popularizing the struggle among other veterans and the masses as a whole in the day-to-day work of the chapter, and helping to build support for the strike if it does occur.

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Another important task the organization has is working among Reserves and the National Guard, who may be called out to break a strike. We understand that there isn't a great deal of time to do

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this kind of work, but we should get leaflets out to the Guard and Reserves, even if it is only for its propaganda value. (S) u

The workshop discussed a draft of a leaflet which will be put out by the NO and is directed toward the Guard and Reserves. Chapters should be distributing this leaflet by the thousands to different units in the community, though we should be systematic about this work as much as possible -- i.e. chapters should sum-up which units are most likely to be called out for strike-breaking. If the Guard or Reserves is called out to bust the strike, we must continue to concentrate on these people, prepare local agitational leaflets, and work to unite with the Guard and Reserves to show them how it is not in their interests to break the strike of the Postal workers. (S) u

In discussing the draft of the leaflet, there were several important points raised. First, we do not have a good grasp of the class nature of the National Guard and Reserves and this should be investigated. We know that the majority of GIs come from the working class and are driven into the military by economic necessity. However, we don't know that much about the Guard and Reserves, and this made a difference in how we discussed directing a leaflet towards these people. If chapters do draw up local leaflets, they should always put forward the idea of how it isn't in the interests of the Guard and Reserves to break strikes and point out whose interests the Guard and Reservists should unite with. At the same time, we should avoid ~~explicitly~~ explicitly calling for resistance on the part of the Guard and Reservists and work under the general demand of "Don't Break the Strike." We must also bring out the demands of the Postal workers in our local work so that Guardsmen and Reservists can more clearly see how demands such as Defend Every Job and More Money are in their interests and something they should unite with. (S) u

[WORK PLACE ORGANIZING] (S) u

The workshop briefly discussed work-place organizing in general and VVAW/WSO's relationship to this kind of work. The major thing we learned is that we don't know much of anything about this ~~question~~ question and probably shouldn't have had it on the agenda for discussion. The point we did reach unity around is that VVAW/WSO's task is to build the struggles of vets and unite with their struggles wherever they are. At times, this may take the form of ~~helping~~ helping to build the struggles of workers and support for strikes, such as we are now doing with the Postal workers fight for a good contract. (S) u

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This speed-up would increase the already oppressive conditions for postal workers, thus gradually forcing workers off their jobs, while others retire, thereby effecting a reduction in the work force which is what the postal workers are fighting in the first place. As the work load increases and decreases, the bosses plan to use subs (part-timers) where they are needed. Subs right now have no guarantee of a full week or even a full day's work. Nor will the bosses be able to trade off better benefits demands which are: a full paid health and dental plan for a shorter work week and a shorter time to retirement against other demands.

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Right now postal workers are fighting for a BIG WAGE INCREASE so they can live decently. The bosses want to hold down any increase. A 5% increase in pay is pure bunk in light of the reality that inflation has been 2 to 3 times that amount.

Local committees for a Good Contract have been formed in all major cities across the country. They are mobilizing the rank and file postal workers to fight for these just demands. At the same time they are building unity with organizations, like VVAW/WSO, and individuals who see the postal workers struggle as a key battle in the fight against the ruling class. One of the key things the Committee for a Good Contract sees is building unity between the post office workers and you. -- after all, we're all working people and we should stick together.

[THE RIGHT TO STRIKE]

The strike is a powerful weapon. Everything working people have, like social security has come through militant struggle. The bosses fear the strike more than anything because that means that workers are united against them which means that they lose some of the profits that they squeeze out of our labor. The Postal strike is such a threat. This strike is aimed at raising their living standard, and fighting to keep every job. Massive layoffs, and big cuts in necessary social services, like sanitation, is a good example of what this crisis is doing to the working class.

[DON'T BREAK THE STRIKE]

All through history of this country, soldiers, reservists and guard men have been used as scabs, strike breakers, and riot cops. They used you against the postal workers in 1970 and they will try to use you again to break up the current postal struggle. Most of you didn't go in to the Guard and reserves to be used in this way. It's not in your interests to break up the postal strike, but that's exactly what you will be forced to do if you are called up.

The generals and the board of directors of the Postal Corporation don't care what happens to you or to the postal workers. Most people who go into the NG or the AR are workers themselves, and as working people you also have to fight back against the bosses, suffer from similar insane working conditions as the Postal workers, and feel the weight of the economic crisis on your shoulders. In fact the Guardsmen and Reservists are filled with working people, including postal workers, who need the monthly check to make ends meet. Don't break the strike!

People in the military have a long history of fighting against being used as enforcement arms of big business. Throughout the war in Vietnam, GIs refused to fight. In 1970, some guardsmen and reservists refused to scab on the postal workers. It can be done again.

[SUPPORT THE POSTAL WORKERS FIGHT FOR A GOOD CONTRACT!]

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There is a good chance that you and your unit are going to be called out to crush the upcoming strike of the Post Office workers. Historically, the bosses have used National Guardsmen, Reservists and the military to crush workers struggles, and to put down acts of rebellion. Kent State, the riots in Watts, Harlem, Detroit and at the Chicago Convention in 1968, are but a few examples of this.

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Postal workers went out on strike in 1970; the first PO strike in US history. The military was called out to break it. In New York City the National Guard, the Army Reserve, and regular units from Ft. Dix and McGuire Air Force Base were trucked into the city. The Pentagon called it "Operation Graphic Hand" but many of the GIs called it strike-breaking. There were reports of sabotage, AWOL, and just good old fashion screwing around by the GIs. And there was good reason for this. Reservists, National Guardsmen and the postal workers have more in common with each other as working people than they do with the generals and bosses. Those GIs that did cross the picket lines found out what a zoo working in the Post Office really is -- loading and unloading trucks, sorting the tons of mail and listening to the lifers bark orders like the PO supervisors.

And that's why the postal workers walked out in the first place. They were demanding higher pay and better working conditions.

The strike wasn't an easy one. The strikers not only had to wage a fight against the US Post Office but they also had to deal with their sellout union "officials". The government and the union hacks had been "bargaining" since September of '69, but nothing came of it. The National union leadership was opposed to a strike but the rank and file were fighting mad and it was clear the strike was going to be a big one. On March 17, the PO workers walked out.

The President went on national TV and called out the guards and reserves. Of course he never brought out the just demands of the Post Office workers. He and the class he served aren't interested in that. All they're interested in is making profits for themselves.

The strike ended on March 25th with the PO workers winning the biggest pay raise in PO history. Though the bosses used the presence of the GIs as a demoralizing force to end the strike, the workers put the blame where it really belonged -- on the corporation heads and their puppets, the sell-out union hacks.

[1975 - THE FIGHT FOR A GOOD CONTRACT]

With the economy falling apart the struggle of working people to keep their jobs and improve their standard of living is getting fiercer everyday. This PO contract struggle is the major contract fight in 1975. It's an important battle between the working class and the bosses. President Ford has called this contract a "pacesetter". It's a test case -- if they can hold the PO workers down to a 5% pay increase and rip-off the no layoff clause, they will be in a stronger position to do the same to other workers in the next year. Winning a good postal contract will not only help the PO workers but it will weaken the position of all the bosses and push forward the struggle of the entire working class.

The PO workers, learning from the 1970 strike that they can't rely on the union hacks in their fight against the Postal Corporation have formed a Postal Workers National Committee for a Good Contract. The key demands we are raising are as follows:

The Postal workers are going to DEFEND EVERY JOB. The No-Lay Off is-Not Up for Sale or Trade. Neither will the postal workers be divided by any tactics used by the Postal Corporation. The bosses are going to

Agenda Items:

1. Armed Forces Day demo summation
 2. GI Work in General
 3. GI NEWS
 4. Reserve and National Guard work
 5. Program (GI)
- Pacific Counseling Service and Asian Projects

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ARMED FORCES DAY DEMOS

Overall the Armed Forces Day Demos were to have been successful in moving the GI work of VVAW/WSO forward. Due to other work priorities of the organization the level of participation in the demos was, for the most part, low. The following are short reports on the three main demos that took place on AFD.

Ft. Meade - While the demo at Ft. Meade was considered tactically bad and not well coordinated, the demo was considered strategically successful. Most GIs knew the demo was happening and supported the demo and the demands put forward. The work building the demo at Ft. Meade was helped tremendously by the use of a special 4 pg. edition of the local GI paper Highway 13. The special edition successfully tied the demands of the demo into the day to day struggles of GIs.

Ft. Lewis - The basic demand of the demo at Ft. Lewis was "We won't Fight Any Imperialist war" which was not put forward in a concrete way. The demo wasn't an advance over the April 19th demo because the people who had been brought out for that action consolidated or involved in particular struggles between the two demos.

GI strongly united with the demands around the refusal to fight imperialist wars. The response to the demo's picket line and leafletting was very good. The chapter sees the need to get down to the specific demands on a day to day basis and bring more GIs into the chapter.

San Deigo - The demo in San Deigo was built sub-regionally. Massive leafletting took place in L.A. and San Deigo. The propaganda for the demo was considered to abstract particularly around the demand around Imperialist war. San Deigo felt that because the chapter is new it hadn't done sufficient investigation around the day to day struggles of GIs in the San Deigo area and subsequently could not develop good local demands. GIs united well with the speeches and demands with many joining the march and rally. The demonstration was considered a success in spite of the two other demos called on the same day by Center for Servicemens' Rights and the Indochina Peace Campaign. The San Deigo chapter summed up the demonstration did not advance the work of the chapter significantly but brought some new members into the chapter.

Other AFD activities - - The Syracuse chapter held a support demonstration on AFD that was considered well coordinated and successful in getting out the message of "We won't fight your Imperialist war." VVAW/WSO members at Homestead AFB in Florida went on the based distributing GI NEWS and leaflets about AFD. They

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considered the activities to be a major step forward in their GI work.

Following the discussion of the AFD activities there was a discussion of the slogans put forward on a national level at the Armed Forces Day demos, the most important of which is, "We won't fight any Imperialist War." The workshop put forward the idea that this demand in the future must be taken up in the context of the day to day demands. It was felt that there is definitely a real basis for building around the demand, "We Won't Fight Another Rich Man's War."

In the discussion there was also the feeling that demands must be put forward in a bold way with the demands firmly rooted in practice and the basic contradictions that GI face. Along with this Political demands must be raised along with economic demands because if we raise economic demands in and of themselves we would be putting them forward in an reformist way paying down the need for revolution.

GI Work In General

One major characteristic of GI work around the country was the shared opinion of that the work of VVAW/WSO with GIs hasn't developed to any large degree or enough to bring about an accurate summation overall. Nor has there been enough practice around the GI Program that the organization adopted at the last steering committee to accurately sum it up or make any changes at this time. If anything the work around the GI program has been successful and certainly not hindered the general GI work.

In the course of the discussion some important points were made around GI work. They are as follows:

- (1) That GIs are constantly in struggle and initiating struggle daily regardless of the presence of conscientious leadership.
- (2) That living and working conditions are important struggles to GIs but the exact nature of the struggles and their characteristics change from base to base and service to service.
- (3) That errors have been made at some locations with GIs in trying to involve them in political activities off base rather than going to the GIs and joining with them in their day to day struggles against the military on base.

GI NEWS

One of the most important aspects of the GI workshop was the discussion around the GI paper GI News. The major points were:

- (1) That most people doing GI work feel that GI NEWS is an important tool for doing GI organizing.
- (2) There was some criticism of the name of the paper and the N.O. will be investigating the possibility of changing the name to a more struggle oriented type. All members of the organization are requested to submit ideas for a name change the best name will be awarded with a free subscription for to the GI paper.
- (3) a long discussion took place on the form that the paper should take. When and where possible local chapters should publish papers or at least newsletters and frequent leaflets.

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The workshop focused on a couple of specific instances of building or trying to build a V/AV/WSO chapter in a small city. Where there is no VA facility (hospital, office, whatever) to serve as a visible target for work, there usually is some kind of unemployment office. Or, in most small towns where we've been active, there is a campus with a vet rep and with a

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Since the national program grows out of the concrete needs and demands of vets, it is applicable in small towns as well as large. Few places will find every demand in the program fits with the conditions in their town; every town will find some parts of the program do meet their needs. The program should point out the interconnections between various demands--and the people in small towns should make the investigation of the needs and demands of local vets. As anywhere, there are no gimmicks; concocting get-rich-quick schemes cannot replace solid investigation.

Isolation from a governing revolutionary workers movement and from other chapters of V/AV/WSO causes special problems for any small town chapter. The ideal solution is to be able to send people from the regional office or nearest chapter to the small town on a regular basis. At the same time, forces are limited and work in the large urban centers is primary, and in many cases, regular travelling, particularly to areas a long ways away, isn't possible. One suggestion is a tour, with speakers about our program as well as topics such as healthcare or jobs and income. With a contact who can help build for such a tour, there is a real potential for bringing people into struggle. Again, the program is the key, and investigation of the particular demands of the vets in the community in order to find the best local program and form for struggle.

Individuals from small towns are consistently contacting the organization, not in large numbers, but regularly. WS gets out to a number of unexpected places, and angry vets contact the organization. One specific suggestion was the use of a clip and mail coupon on every chapter leaflet. Contact with these people, either by the NO or regional offices or chapters should ask specific questions about the investigation of conditions, and make positive suggestions for work. Once again, the national program is key.

There are vets almost everywhere, and they have common problems. V/AV/WSO, through our program, can play an important role in small towns because we are a mass organization with a program. There is a real value to a national organization which can show that vets are fighting back around the country, which is one of the best ways to build in small towns, and break down the small town sense of isolation.

Finally, there are places where there will not be a fighting vets movement. It's necessary to see those situations and to understand we can't afford to try to build where there's no base. V/AV/WSO is not sacred, and it may be that other organizations can better serve the needs of a small community.

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NATIONAL OFFICE DRAFT OF VVAW/WSO FIGHTING PROGRAM

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[REDACTED] on July 22, 1975, that this fighting program formulated by the National Office was the topic of discussion throughout the NSCM. This program appears to deal mainly with the fight against the Veterans Administration (VA). A copy of this program is as follows:

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NATIONAL OFFICE DRAFT OF VVAW/WSO's FIGHTING PROGRAM

The following is the National Office's draft of VVAW/WSO's fighting program for building the veterans movement. This program is to be printed as a pamphlet, along with photos and graphics, and used as a mass tool at government offices, campuses and wherever else chapters are working to organize and build their struggles. This is designed to be a mass, agitational pamphlet, laying out our program in such a way that the masses of vets can understand and unite with it. This draft is not yet complete and is being brought to this National Steering Committee Meeting so that we can get the in-put and ideas of the chapters and regions. Also, this draft program should serve as the basis of discussion in some of the workshops held at this meeting and these workshops should sum-up the demands and ideas put forward in this draft, i. e. are the demands correct? what's missing from the pamphlet and what needs to be expanded? what is superfluous and needs to be cut? etc. When you get right down to it, our program is what VVAW/WSO is; thus, we need to collectively make this pamphlet as good as can be.

DRAFT PROGRAM

They say cut back, but we are fighting back! That's what the over 50 chapters of Vietnam Veterans Against the War Winter Soldier Organization are doing around the country. We are out to carry the fight to every community, workplace, school, unemployment office and VA facility in the country around our national program.

Our program is being built around the day-to-day needs and problems of veterans. We are about the business of building a fighting veterans movement, a movement to wage battle on the VA and for jobs and against the war-makers. The government and big business are coming down heavy on all working and poor people with cutbacks, layoffs, speedups on the job and increased police repression in our communities. Along with these, vets face more attacks which come down mainly through the Veterans Administration.

Our campaign is not calling for some spare pocket change like the American Legion or VFW; nor are we asking for benefits as a reward for fighting a rich man's war in Indochina. We're fighting to get the benefits which were promised us and to raise all vets' benefits to a level where veterans and their families can live decently. We are fighting for Jobs or Income because they are the right of all people. And we are fighting against future rich man's wars because we have seen who is used as cannon fodder for those wars.

OUR DEMANDS

*NO MORE RED TAPE. END MILITARY TYPE CONTROL OVER BENEFITS!

We know that the red tape and bureaucracy is deliberately used by the VA to discourage and prevent us from receiving our benefits. One Vietnam widow in New York City trying to get survivor benefits for her critically ill daughter was shuffled from office to office, chasing lost paperwork, being promised that someone would look into it; this went on for months. And there are hundreds of thousands of

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similar cases. WE DEMAND IMMEDIATE PROCESSING OF ALL CLAIMS AND APPEALS.

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The VA, like the military, makes its own laws and is answerable to no one but itself. They rule on veterans' disability payments in secret -- not letting the vet present his case before them. One vet in Chicago has been trying for months to get his inadequate disability payments raised. He wants to present his evidence showing that he can't get by on his small payment because of his disability, and he wants to know how the VA made its decision on his case. WE DEMAND OPEN HEARINGS. WE ALSO DEMAND AN END TO VA SECRECY. WE DEMAND THE RIGHT TO OUR OWN PHYSICIANS AT ALL DISABILITY EXAMS AND HEARINGS, AND THE RIGHT TO APPEAL THROUGH THE COURTS.

*SINGLE-TYPE DISCHARGE AND FULL VA BENEFITS FOR ALL VETS!

600,000 Vietnam-era vets have less-than-honorable discharges and because of this, are denied full VA benefits. The regional VA offices have the authority to give these vets full benefits, but seldom do. WE DEMAND THE VA GIVE FULL BENEFITS TO ALL VETS REGARDLESS OF DISCHARGE.

The military uses bad discharges to threaten and punish GIs who refuse to take the harassment that the military hands out, and who fight back against racism, lousy conditions, and wars like Indochina. Some 35% of vets with bad discharges are Black and Latino. Bad discharges mean that a vet is not only screwed over by the VA, but it's hard as hell to find any kind of decent job -- mainly because employers treat badly discharged vets like they have leprosy. WE DEMAND A SINGLE-TYPE DISCHARGE, RETROACTIVELY FOR ALL VETS!

*DECENT CARE AND FULL STAFF AT VA HOSPITALS. WE DEMAND THE RIGHT TO OUR CHOICE OF DOCTORS AND MEDICAL SERVICES AT GOV'T EXPENSE!

We've seen the rotten conditions that exist in VA hospitals around the country. One vet, paralyzed and unable to speak, was left in his wheelchair in a VA hospital elevator for 27 hours before anyone even noticed -- and his isn't an isolated case. Many vets don't even use their benefits because conditions are so bad. Many more don't even know they're eligible for treatment at all. Only about 15% of vets now use the VA. WE DEMAND FULL AND DECENT MEDICAL CARE FOR ALL VETS AND DEPENDENTS.

VA hospitals, like prisons and other institutions, use vets as guinea pigs for new drugs and surgical procedures without even letting the patients know what is happening to them. WE DEMAND THE VA IMMEDIATELY STOP USING VETS AS GUINEA PIGS!

Many VA hospitals are used primarily as warehouses to store away older vets until they die. Many who are either patients or live in VA housing are forced to work for the VA at menial jobs and slave wages. WE DEMAND THAT ALL OLDER VETS BE TREATED WITH RESPECT AND DIGNITY. MINIMUM WAGES FOR ALL WORKING PATIENTS.

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***DECENT WAGES FOR VA WORKERS. STOP HARASSMENT OF PATIENTS AND WORKERS!**

Cutbacks in VA staff and workers has seriously hurt any ability to give vets the care needed. Even before the recent round of cutbacks, the VA was ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ too cheap to hire enough people or pay them decent wages. Now they are trying to speed-up the workers who remain. WE SUPPORT THE STRUGGLES OF VA WORKERS FOR BETTER PAY AND WORKING CONDITIONS. NO MORE CUTBACKS!

Harassment of both workers and patients goes on all the time. The VA has all kinds of petty rules designed to make life tougher for workers and patients alike. **DE-MILITARIZE THE VA.**

***EDUCATION AND JOB-TRAINING FOR ALL VETS. EXTEND THE GI BILL!**

The present GI Bill makes it nearly impossible for working class and poor vets to go to school. There are all kinds of restrictions on how the Bill can be used. And the payments are well below federal poverty levels. WE DEMAND PAYMENT OF TUITION AND ALL SCHOOL-RELATED EXPENSES AND A LIVING ALLOWANCE AT FEDERAL MINIMUM STANDARDS.

One-third of the prisoners in state and federal prisons are Vietnam-era veterans. These vets face both the red tape of the VA and the bureaucracy and repression of the prison system, making it almost impossible to get the benefits which they are entitled to. WE DEMAND FREE ACCESS TO THE VA FOR ALL VETS IN PRISON!

The Ford administration has now asked that GI Bill benefits be cut off for anyone entering the military after June 30, 1975. WE DEMAND THERE BE NO CUT-OFF IN THE GI BILL.

WE DEMAND AN END TO TIME LIMITS ON ELIGIBILITY AND TO ALL RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF THE GI BILL.

***NO MORE DISCRIMINATION!**

Just like the military, the VA facilities and programs discriminate against Black, Latino and other minority vets. The lack of forms for Spanish-speaking vets is just one example of this. We will fight every instance of discrimination and the denial of rights against these minority people.

***NO MILITARY RECRUITERS AT THE VA. THROW OUT MISLEADERS OF VETS!**

By having recruiters in the VA buildings, and because jobs are hard to get, the VA is working hand-in-hand with the Pentagon to funnel vets back into the military. They do this by giving vets the option of remaining unemployed or re-uping.

Veterans organizations such as the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars are given free space in the VA. We know that these types of organizations don't really work in the interests of vets. They have historically supported and pushed for wars of aggression, like the Indochina war. And when the American Legion supported the budget cuts for the VA, we could see that they work more in the VA's interests than they do for vets. WE DEMAND THEY BE THROWN OUT OF THE VA. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*JOBS OR INCOME NOW!

As unemployment gets worse, vets are especially hard hit. It's the cause of the economic crisis and we won't suffer for it. It's the crisis of this rotten system -- the rich man's system. But they don't want to pay for it; instead, they try to push their crisis on to working people -- using layoffs and speedups and cutbacks. They lie about the economy, but we're not buying those lies. When we want work and there are no jobs to be found, we know that their system is rotten. **WE DEMAND JOBS FOR ALL!**

But this system can't provide all the jobs which people need. So, for all those people who can't get jobs, we demand a liveable income. That income should not stop just because some set number of weeks is over -- people have to eat every day even if they can't find jobs. **WE DEMAND A LIVEABLE INCOME FOR PEOPLE WHO CAN'T FIND WORK. NO TIME LIMIT ON UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.**

Just like the VA, the unemployment offices around the country are tangled up in a huge ball of red tape. This means late checks, and sometimes no checks for people who have no other way to live. **WE DEMAND AN END TO UNEMPLOYMENT RED TAPE AND WE ALSO DEMAND THAT OUR CHECKS BE ON TIME.**

Also, just as at the VA, military recruiters are becoming more prevalent in unemployment offices around the country. Hundreds of thousands of us went straight from the chow lines of the military to unemployment lines, and we won't end up in their chow lines again. The military is at unemployment offices because cannon-fodder is needed to fight in wars and unemployed workers are a good target for their lies about learning a skill and getting a steady job. But we were the cannon-fodder in the last rich man's war and we're demanding -- **THROW MILITARY RECRUITERS OUT OF UNEMPLOYMENT OFFICES.**

Because vets are uniting and fighting, many cities have come up with "Jobs for Vets" programs. They hire vets who need work under these special programs, pay less than for usual city workers, and then don't hire other people who need jobs. We say that the interests of all workers are our interests. **WE WON'T SCAB AND WE WON'T STARVE -- WE'LL FIGHT!**

*WE WON'T FIGHT ANOTHER RICH MAN'S WAR!

Because we are a vets organization, we've seen what war is about. And we've seen whose interests a war like Vietnam serves. That war sure as hell didn't do anything for us or the Indochinese people; what it did was make a whole pile of profits for the rich. Because of the long and fierce fight of the people of Indochina, and because of the millions of people in the US and around the world who demanded that the war cease, the US government lost. But hundreds and thousands of US troops are still stationed all around the world, particularly in Europe and Korea. **WE DEMAND THE WITHDRAWAL OF US MILITARY FORCES FROM FOREIGN SOIL.**

Around the world, US military forces are used to prop up petty dictators just like the government propped up Thieu in Vietnam and Lon Nol in Cambodia. The US government does this simply to protect US interests -- which are the int,

terests of the rich. When the military isn't used, then the government sends in the CIA to do its dirty-work. WE DEMAND AN END TO INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

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Above all, wars are used to try to get the US economic system out of its crisis. That happened with World War II, which got the country out of the Great Depression, and it has happened since. The government is clearly planning to use the same method again -- in the Middle East, Korea or somewhere else -- because it has to make war in order to try to escape from economic collapse. We were the cannon fodder for the last war and we learned that we won't do it again. We're telling all the other working class and poor people to join us in saying "WE WON'T FIGHT ANOTHER RICH MAN'S WAR."

TO FIGHT EFFECTIVELY AND WIN VICTORIES AGAINST THE VA AND THE BOSSES, WE MUST ORGANIZE AND RELY ON THE MASSES OF VETS!

From history, we know that the only way people have won victories over the government and the big business it represents was to rely on themselves and build a mass movement to fight for their demands. Look at the BONUS MARCH. In 1932, during the height of the depression, over 25,000 vets and their families went to Washington, DC to demand their bonus pay from World War I. Despite attempts by veterans groups such as the American Legion leadership, and various slick politicians to sidetrack their struggle, the vets finally relied on themselves and fought. Eventually, they forced the government to give them their money.

The same lesson comes out of the struggles of people for unemployment compensation. During the Depression, millions of people lost their jobs and had nothing to exist on. They organized into a National Unemployed Council with chapters in every major town and city. They fought the police and landlords, keeping hundreds of thousands of people from being evicted. They organized mass meetings and demonstrations with millions of people attending to demand unemployment insurance and federal relief payments. They finally forced the government to grant relief and unemployment insurance which we still have today. We must fight to keep and extend it.

Countless other struggles united people to win. Like the CIO fight to organize industrial unions and the struggles of Black people for civil rights and the struggle of millions of Americans against the war in Indochina. The main lessons of all these fights is that in order to win any real victories, we have to organize and rely on the masses of people, and unite to fight for our demands. That's just what the vets are doing today.

THE VA CAN'T MEET THE REAL NEEDS OF VETS

Some people have said, "If we have Vietnam vets as VA administrators, then we'll get good treatment," or "The real problem with the VA is that it's mis-managed." In fact, VA administrators, no matter who they are, and the VA apparatus as a whole is not answerable to the people they are supposed to serve. The VA is part of the federal government which works wholly in the interests of a small

wealthy class, and is answerable only to them.

Just for one example, the government presently spends \$5 billion a year to retired military officers. At the same time (in 1972), total VA benefits to Vietnam-era vets was \$2.4 billion (the VA now receives a budget of \$15 billion -- and still ran out of money before the end of the fiscal year 1975). The VA has actively promoted attacks on vets. In 1973, it proposed a 65% cut in disability ratings for Vietnam-era vets. The plan was shelved, temporarily, due to public pressure. More recently, it has gone through a series of cutbacks in personnel and services; fewer and fewer vets can get any kind of care, and almost none can get good care. The VA keeps a few model hospitals to show off when the pressure builds; the rest suffer just as their patients do.

World War II vets got much better benefits than Vietnam vets. And there's a clear reason. Immediately following the War, the US government tried to keep GIs in Europe as an occupation force, and to send GIs to China to put down the revolution going on there. GIs responded by organizing a mass "Back Home Movement" in which hundreds of thousands of GIs marched in the streets of France, Germany, the Philippines and Okinawa demanding that they be brought home immediately.

Not only was the US government faced with the militance of their own soldiers; the country's rulers had made piles of money off the war and gained influence over large areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America where they could make even larger profits from the sweat and blood of the native peoples. Scared of a strong vets movement among returning GIs, and with money to spare, the ruling class was forced to give some of their war profits to the vets to keep them quiet.

Today, the situation is far different. Liberation movements around the world have cut off a large source of profit; rising struggles of workers are hurting profits at home. Still, the ruling class tries to squeeze every last penny out of the workers and the poor.

Vets are hard hit because the whole system is in deep trouble. Cutbacks, layoffs, dollar devaluations, inflation -- they're all part of the crisis. It hits vets hard because vets' benefits aren't a profit-making business. When we were GIs fighting in Indochina, then we were needed and they'd promise us anything; now, it's a case of use once and throw away. Benefits don't make money, so to hell with it -- who cares about people.

VETERANS' PIMPS AND POLITICIANS

The history of the vets movement is filled with the pimps and politicians who leech off the vets struggle to build themselves a name and a safe little career. It happened during the Bonus March and is happening today. These self-proclaimed "gurus" are simply used as mouthpieces of the government and the ruling class. They may appear, at first, as sympathizers wanting to help vets. Their answers are always, "through proper channels," or "I'll take care of your problems."

They try to hold back the real struggle by saying "Don't rock the boat." That's because they're sitting in that boat and are scared to death of being sunk. When vets see that the "proper channels" lead nowhere, the pimps are there to say "Rely on your Congressman -- write him a letter." Or they'll make the excuse that "Congress just won't give us the money."

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These jerks need to be exposed at every turn. Because their solutions will never work, they will always be exposed in the long run, but they can slow down the struggle by sidetracking vets into the dead end road of begging and pleading for a few crumbs.

These same people sometimes say that "Vets are a special interest group" and that we should restrict our struggles to getting more bennies. According to them, we shouldn't have fought to end the war in Indochina, and shouldn't demand amnesty, or an end to police repression, or shout that "We Won't fight Another Rich Man's War." "Just stick to vets' issues and you'll be better off," they say. But we say that the VA isn't sitting there all by itself -- it's just one part of a much larger system. And vets have all the same problems as the rest of the working class -- we need jobs and healthcare and education, just like everyone else.

OUR REAL FRIENDS ARE THE MASSES OF VETS

Relying on the rank-and-file vets is the only way we are going to win our struggle against the VA and all it stands for. Relying on masses of vets and uniting with other workers, employed and unemployed, is the only way we are going to win the struggle against unemployment. We can't rely on the pimps no matter how sweet they talk. And we can't rely on the politicians and their empty promises.

We're out to build a vets movement that fights for the needs and rights of vets. We're out to build a vets movement that unites with other people who have the same needs. And we're out to win that fight. If you see that your fight is the same as ours, we want to join with you. The address of your local chapter of VVAW/WSO is stamped on this pamphlet; if there's no chapter near you, contact the National Office and we'll put you in touch with the nearest regional office or chapter. Together, united, we're going to win!

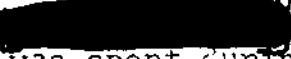
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NATIONAL OFFICE REPORT

 on July 22, 1975, that a great deal of time was spent during the NSCM in discussing the National Office report which is as follows:

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NATIONAL OFFICE REPORT

This is the 15th National Steering Committee Meeting of VVAW/WSO. There are many important tasks to be accomplished here in order for us to move forward in building a fighting veterans movement. Primarily, we must consolidate and deepen our national program, while at the same time, rid ourselves of our baggage. To sum-up where we are, the following report contains a brief historical sketch -- putting the current struggle in its proper perspective; a sum-up of trends in our work around the national program and methods for moving that program forward; a report on our GI work; and a brief statement on some of the things which must be accomplished at this NSCM.

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Historical Review of the Two-Line Struggle

VVAW/WSO has a long history of struggle, both internal in developing our understanding, and external in putting that understanding into practice. As the movement against the war in Indochina reached broader sections of the American people, veterans returning from the war were inevitably involved in the mass struggle to end that war -- that is where the old "VVAW" was formed. However, "VVAW" was not a consciously anti-imperialist organization; it did not identify the enemy as the system. It had an undeveloped line on the war, but even more fundamentally, opposition to the war was the basis of unity for the organization - period.

Masses of vets and GIs began to IDENTIFY with "VVAW" and literally thousands sent in membership applications. At its height, "VVAW" received over 15,000 membership forms. This was a reflection of vets' mass outrage at the war. It did not reflect a common understanding of the causes of the war and did not reflect an understanding of the NEED for organization. As masses of vets united with "VVAW" and the overall anti-war movement, struggle within the organization also deepened. Although these thousands of vets and GIs identified with the overall purpose of the organization, they did not actually take conscious leadership from it.

People learn from struggle and this was true for the membership of "VVAW." As members consistently engaged in struggle against the war, their understanding of the true nature of that war grew. Internally, this meant a long struggle between the line that the war was a "bad mistake" and the understanding that the war was an outgrowth of the system of imperialism. Throughout the years of this intense struggle, many vets and GIs joined the organization and many more dropped away.

After the signing of the Paris Peace Agreement, the addition of "Winter Soldier Organization" to our name and the change in the conscious nature of the organization, many chapters and members left. But because the organization changed with the changing conditions in the world, because the nature of the war was exposed more and more, and because members began to understand the enemy we were fighting, VVAW/WSO continued to grow and involve new people in the struggle.

We are again facing a great period of change. As in 1973, when the organization changed to meet new conditions in the real world, so today we are changing to meet new conditions. The war in Indochina is over. The people of Indochina have

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been victorious on the battlefield and US imperialism has been dealt its greatest blow in many years. We are proud to have been part of the struggle and we have learned many lessons from that struggle. Now we must move ahead under new conditions. The war in Indochina is no longer the main battle line. Now, because of the increasing crisis of the system, the ruling class is moving towards a new war and at the same time, heightening attacks on working class people in the US; thus, the new battle line is arising -- the struggle of American working and poor people against a new war and against the attacks brought down on them by the ruling class.

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What does this mean for VVAW/WSO? It means that we must take up the day-to-day struggles of the masses of veterans and GIs. We must bring out the understanding that vets have about the nature of fighting a rich man's war, and bring that understanding to the masses of people. And we have begun to do that through our fighting national program. Although there are weaknesses in that program (as discussed later in this report) overall it rightly reflects the needs and desires of veterans and GIs. The program has laid the basis for this organization to move ahead, to lead new struggles again involving thousands of people.

And as was true in previous years, there has developed an intense struggle in VVAW/WSO. This struggle is not something imposed on us from without as certain people would have us believe. This struggle arose precisely because the real world was changing and this organization had to change with it if it was to stay a fighting organization. That is and has been the basic contradiction between the faction and the majority of the organization -- those people who saw the changing conditions and knew that VVAW/WSO had to change with them, and those that wanted to hold onto the past, to relive again and again the anti-war movement.

At the last national meeting, a group arose to represent those that wished to hold onto the past. At first there were some honest people in that group, not agreeing with the position of the "vets and GI focus" but not clear on where we should be moving. However, as the struggle deepened and intensified, this group's real character emerged. It is clearly a faction, opposed to implementing the national program of the organization that was passed unanimously at the St. Louis NSCM, and has actively organized to split and wreck VVAW/WSO. As we pointed out in our paper on the faction, we no longer consider these forces as part of VVAW/WSO. That they have organized their own national meeting, that they have had their own national leadership for some time and that they have publically attacked VVAW/WSO and vets and GIs in general, lays out most precisely that they must go.

The organization is moving ahead. Breakthroughs in our work have begun and our understanding of the fighting program has deepened considerably. Yes, it is true that the organization is smaller than a year ago, and yes it is frustrating to have waged such fierce internal battle for so long -- a struggle which interfered with our mass work. But it is because of that struggle and the changes we have made in our understanding of what VVAW/WSO is that the solid foundation for involving masses of veterans in struggle has been laid. Each day brings new vets into the streets and into struggle. As we consolidate and deepen our program, the mass movement of veterans grows larger.

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It is this that the faction does not and cannot see. They have their roots in the old movement. That is who they turn to in the struggle. While VVAW/WSO is reaching out to the masses of vets, the faction reaches out to the "movement," its cronies of many years.

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This is clearly evidenced in the pamphlet published by the faction, "In a Time of Struggle" -- a pamphlet distributed in bookstores and to movement organizations. The net result of this type of mentality is that "movement" organizations will rally around the paper, as many of them have the same thing in common -- holding back the revolutionary struggle of the masses of people in the US. This pamphlet means absolutely nothing to the great majority of veterans. At most, it can be used by opportunists to confuse vets. But while this movement-oriented pamphlet flows from a basic fear of joining in mass struggle, looking on from the sidelines, the majority of chapters in VVAW/WSO have been actively going out among veterans and uniting with them around their day-to-day needs.

Many of us have been in the movement for a long time and can easily fall prey to weighing heavily what other movement organizations are saying about us, reasoning that, "If all these people are saying these nasty things about us, then it must be true." Well, we reject this and we can see concretely that relying on the "movement" cannot build the fighting veterans movement. We must rely on veterans and our unity with their struggles to build the veterans movement. It is what the masses of veterans think about us that is important and not what a bunch of "movement" organizations may be saying.

This does not mean that we will not work with other organizations. We can and should continue to work with a wide variety of groups, but we must remember that our responsibility is to unite with veterans.

A good example of how we can make the error of relying on the movement organizations rather than on the people is to look at our work within the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA). For two years, we assumed that by working on the NCUUA Steering Committee (representing a really diverse assortment of organizations), we could win people over to understanding that amnesty can be an anti-imperialist issue. But time and again, the NCUUA National Office subverted the good political line of NCUUA by constantly tailing behind Congress and lobbying efforts. This error could have been avoided had we a better understanding that we had to put forward our political views on amnesty, out to the masses of people in this country rather than to assorted movement organizations and their leadership.

As long as chapters continue going out to veterans, engaging in their day-to-day struggles and learning from them, then we will not fall into comparing ourselves to the movement organizations. Instead, we will unite with the masses of vets and they will help us decide what's best for building a fighting vets movement.

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Where We Go From Here -- Broaden and Deepen the Program

With all the internal and external struggle that VVAW/WSO has been through in the past six months, most chapters have still devoted their energies primarily to working among vets and implementing the national program. There have been some real successes in that work and we have begun to acquire a body of experience which can provide guidelines for future work. We see the primary task of this NSCM as broadening and deepening that program, using the experience that we have collectively gained.

There haven't been any "miracles" in our vets work over the last six months. And there won't be any in the future, either. There were places where, when a fighting vets movement did not fall from the skies in a couple of weeks, the members of a chapter were demoralized and quit. The organized fighting vets movement will never be built unless we get out and build it; and in most places, that's just what's happening. Chapters are growing, and the new members are exactly the people needed to build the vets' struggle further -- they are people coming into the organization because they understand their oppression as veterans and understand that the only way to deal with that oppression is to fight back against it.

Key to our work has been uniting with vets struggles and, in some cases, giving leadership to these struggles. Recent campaigns such as around the cases of Joe Blanco in Chicago and Jose/Rosario in New York City have demonstrated that vets will follow the lead of an organization which is visibly and consistently taking up their struggles and showing how to fight back. Not all vets who have related to these specific actions have joined VVAW/WSO, nor should we expect that they will in the future. But they will relate to the organization and look to us for carrying our common struggle forward. Actions such as these and similar campaigns have been more successful than the pre-set demonstrations around a series of dates, because the actions grow directly from the anger and militance of vets involved in daily struggles -- it is not necessary to drum up enthusiasm. These campaigns did not fall from the skies but are the concrete results of a period of consistent work. Only through getting out where vets can be reached could the New York City chapter understand the rising anger around late checks, or can any chapter learn about growing struggles. The use of WINTER SOLDIER and leaflets on a consistent basis has provided a tool for many chapters, but it must be seen as a tool, not as an end in itself.

As more and more chapters take up the national program consistently, a couple of major errors have appeared in our work. Often the problem is raising the level of unity of a chapter too high; when chapter meetings only discuss theoretical matters up in the clouds, and not the practice of the chapter, vets who are interested in fighting the VA or unemployment stay away from these meetings. In fact, we often see meetings as the primary place where work is done, and that is a real mistake. One chapter found itself involved in a spontaneous struggle where vets were fighting the VA; instead of uniting with that struggle, the chapter tried to persuade the vets to come to a meeting to build struggle, not seeing clearly enough that the struggle was right there and already in progress.

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Practice has certainly proved that bold, direct action is needed in dealing with administrators. Vets understand our militant resistance to various VA attempts at repression. But we have to avoid the mistake of seeing the VA workers as the enemy; instead, we should be trying to unite with them as much as possible. And we have to understand that going into the VA or unemployment offices with the sole intention of bouncing a guard off the nearest wall misdirects our work -- the guards are the instrument of the VA and unemployment offices (and, in a larger sense, of the system), not the enemy itself.

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The more important danger in our work, however, is seeing the struggle in the VA or wherever in isolation from the larger struggle. Some vets at the VA have already begun to see VVAW/WSO as a kind of "service" organization (the demos or takeovers or jamming the bosses have won gains, and they want us to do the same thing for them around their specific case). While it's certainly a good thing that vets see that we can help them win victories, that's only part of our work. We have to unfold the nature of the VA -- and the system which stands behind it -- from the specific struggles we're involved in. To fight for one's own interests is a beginning; through that struggle and with a growing understanding of whose interests the VA serves (and how we were used as cannon fodder in the past), the individual joins in other struggles -- around the VA or elsewhere. That's the process through which we are building the fighting vets movement. Gains can and must be won from the VA, but in the long run, the VA cannot serve the needs of vets; when we leave the impression that we're into reforming the VA, we're misleading the masses of vets.

A key to avoiding this error is to bring out the danger of war as part of any campaign around the VA or unemployment. We know, from experience, what the war in Vietnam was all about -- and it wasn't about anything in the interests of the masses of vets or GIs. The same system which uses cutbacks to attack vets through the VA, and attack all working people through unemployment, speed-ups, layoffs, etc needs another war in order to try to pull itself out of crisis. Unemployed workers are prime candidates for the military which will be forced to fight the next war. Vets will certainly be under all kinds of pressure to get back into the military. The danger of war, unfolded around our understanding of the war in Indochina, should be tied into the day-to-day work, and will help us avoid the narrow struggle just directed around the specific problem with the VA or the unemployment office.

The major work of this NSCM must be the further development of the national program, as a result of summing up the demands we are now using. We need to develop specific demands which can be used around the country. We need to deepen our understanding of the relationship between unemployment work and VA work. And we need to understand how the program should be implemented. In the past, some chapters have seen the program -- and particularly the five demands which made up the program around the July 4th demo last year -- as god-given commandments to be followed to the letter, leading to a rigid approach to working in a spontaneous vets struggle. Instead, the program and its implementation must be geared to the concrete conditions in a particular community. There must be flexibility in the program and investigation of local conditions. The demand "Decent Benefits for All" which has served as the general demand in our War on the VA,

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needs to be sharpened; more specific demands -- No More Late Checks, Open Disability Hearings, for instance, which grow from the developing areas of struggle need to be included in a national program.

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There are three major areas of work for VVAW/WSO in the coming months. First, the War on the VA must be intensified. We are getting a variety of practice around this campaign, which must be summed up.

Work on specific cases has proved successful and chapters should be looking for other cases which expose the VA for what it is. The individual case does put a face on the enemy -- rather than the vague concept of the "VA" in general, it provides the specifics for people to see vividly and concretely. There has been a tendency in some chapters to try and go for the whole VA. Working on these individual cases can, in addition to putting a face on the War on the VA, also show the masses of veterans that in unity there can be victory.

Our collective practice around the VA also points to areas of work which should not be primary -- methadone clinics (as bad as they are, work around them does not often help build the vets movement) or geriatric VA care. This is not to say that work can't or shouldn't be done around these areas, especially when there is a spontaneous struggle growing there; but they should not be the focus of chapter work.

The War on the VA is primarily our responsibility. We should call for support from and go out and unite with vets organizations, as well as asking for support from other progressive organizations, but it is our task to move that fight forward. Another major area of work is unemployment and, in most places where that work is successful, it is done in conjunction with the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee (UWOC). With the crisis of jobs, and the high percentage of vets hit by that crisis, VVAW/WSO has a vital role in bringing unemployed vets into the struggle for Jobs or Income. And, as the economic "experts" tell us that the economy is bottoming out at the same time as unemployment increases, it clearly shows who is bearing the brunt of the depression -- the whole working class. That's why we say Fight! Don't Starve! Working with UWOC avoids the problems which some chapters have faced -- only relating to unemployed vets and having no way to deal with non-vets. The exact relationship of the two organizations in a given community still needs to be summarized. Practice up to this point, however, shows there is a place for both working in unity.

At this time, we see that chapters should be doing both VA and unemployment work as much as possible. To completely drop one or the other would be a mistake. Which area of work is primary depends on local conditions. The ideal situation combines both areas -- for instance, vets in a GED program going to school on the GI Bill (and getting inadequate benefits) because they can't find work.

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The final major area of work is around wars of aggression -- We Won't Fight Another Rich Man's War. This should not be seen as a separate area of work -- it's not like we do VA work one day, unemployment work the next, and danger of

war work the third. Instead, the danger of another war should be part of both the other campaigns, and our work and proaganda around these campaigns should reflect our awareness of that danger. Most of the membership of VVAW/WSO has the understanding of how war is a necessity in order to try to pull the system out of its crisis. In general, vets have a special credibility when we talk about the danger of war and the way we, and the rest of the working class, were used in the last rich man's war. We have to use that credibility to maximum advantage. The issue of amnesty and the right to resist wars of aggression should be part of our propaganda effort around this larger issue. From the "anti-war movement" we have learned the futility of a moralistic approach to the danger of war; our approach must be class-oriented -- that is, whose interests does war serve, and who ends up as the cannon fodder for the rich man's war.

While these are the three main areas of work for the next period of time, we have an immediate task in working with the Good Contract Committees in the Post Office, supporting their work and helping to organize such committees where they don't exist already. The primary thrust of this work is not to "recruit" vets working in the Post Office into VVAW/WSO, but to help build their struggle. Because of the large percentage of vets hired by the Post Office, however, we should be informing them about local and national activities of the organization with the aim of involving as many of them as possible. Work which has been going on with anti-police repression coalitions should also go forward. We have had some success in bringing vets from the VA to work in these coalitions, if not necessarily into VVAW/WSO.

The national program is closely tied to the methods of work we use in order to implement it. Even the best program, put forward in a bad way, is not going to win victories. At this time, work with specific cases, agitating around them and winning gains through that work provides the best method of work. While one such struggle is being waged, chapters should involve vets who have united around the specific case in other struggles -- this is the key to turning the fighter for one individual case into a fighter for other cases -- that is, a fighter for all.

Getting out to vets is essential. Public meetings where vets discuss their problems (often sponsored by the VA or various community groups) serve as one good place to present alternatives to the reformist bullshit from the VA and their frontmen.

Just talking to vets, whether through regular paper sales or tables outside the VA or unemployment offices has provided a clear idea of what specific demands vets are ready to move around. In St. Louis, there has been some success in talking to vets, finding out what issues are primary, and drawing up a petition which is taken back to the VA (a good program in places where there are not yet enough forces to confront the VA).

Jamming VA administrators and the lackeys who run the unemployment offices, particularly when they are forced out into the open where people can hear them, is another method which has been used successfully both in VA and unemployment work. Basically, these administrators are scared of the anger of the people (and with good reason!) so they always try to slink away into offices where they are not

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exposed to the public. Drafting them out where the people immediately see through the drivel they are putting out serves as a real way to unite masses of people and point to the nature of the real enemy -- that is, the system which these blithering idiots serve.

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Regular picket lines, while they have not been entirely successful in terms of bringing more vets into the organization, have provided a visible and consistent presence -- they demonstrate that we are not just a one-shot deal, and that we will be around when the fight starts.

Alone, WINTER SOLDIER will not organize vets, though there have been cases where individuals have come around to chapters off reading the paper. Primarily, it must be seen as a tool, a vehicle for getting out our position around a number of issues and showing how those issues are tied in with the struggles of vets. Over the past months, the paper has built a regular readership, especially where the paper is sold regularly. But it can't be the primary tactic for organizing, and should not be used that way.

In order for WS to reflect the work of the organization, it must have input from chapters. That includes writing the stories of a particular action or campaign, as well as sending pictures, etc. This must be done as soon as possible after an event. A story in July about an action in April means much less than if it was printed close to the event.

Some chapters have been good about sending action reports, general work reports, sum-ups of activities (to say nothing about dues and paper sales). On the basis of these reports, we wrote up the summary of VA work for the May Newsletter which many chapters told us was helpful. Also useful was the analysis of the Joe Blanco campaign in Chicago in the June Newsletter. An outline of the campaign, analysis of strengths and weaknesses, a copy of the leaflet all combined to give other chapters a real sense of what should -- and should not -- be done. This is a primary purpose the newsletter can serve if we get the necessary material.

As our work around the national program grows, we see an even greater need for coordination -- of chapters letting us know what is happening so that we can pass the word along to other chapters. Our work is moving forward; we have the nucleus of a vets movement and we're growing. The program needs to be improved, but in its essentials, it has proved out to be correct. It's now our task to push the work ahead.

G.I. Work

VVAW/WSO's GI work has made significant progress during the past 6 months. Since the St. Louis NSCM, we have been implementing the Draft Program for GI Organizing. This is the first time that our GI work has been carried out within the framework of a single, general plan and it has already allowed the organization to achieve some real gains. While we feel that we still have a long way to go and much to learn about the nature of GI work -- for truthfully, our work is still at a very primitive stage -- the Draft Program for GI organizing proposed at the St.

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Louis NSCM does provide a solid basis for conducting our GI work and learning how to best improve it.

From practice based upon the analysis of the Draft Program, VVAW/WSO's GI organizers have learned a lot about how to build the GI movement around the day-to-day struggles facing GIs. In Hawaii, the chapter has begun making some really important breakthroughs working with GIs in a campaign for payment of a promised re-enlistment bonus (VRB). Similar progress has been made at Ft. Lewis, WA and Ft. Meade, MD, in work around the working and living conditions of GIs, democratic rights and the need to oppose the use of the military in further wars of aggression.

Perhaps the most visible evidence of the progress VVAW/WSO has made with its GI organizing was the Armed Forces Day actions organized around the country. It has been over 3 years since the old GI movement made any effort to spark struggle around Armed Forces Day demonstrations. Our actions this past May 17th proved that the GI struggle is far from dead and that GIs are more than willing to unite and fight around the demand for an end to all wars of imperialist aggression. The Armed Forces Day actions on May 17th marked a real leap forward for GI struggles and pointed to the great potential that exists for building a fighting GI movement.

However, in terms of making any major revisions of the program or more specifically, focusing our work around one of the various categories of GI organizing, we feel it is still too early to fully sum-up the Draft Program. So far, our practice has demonstrated that the Draft Program is, in essence, correct. But we still do not have enough experience to make any major determination of how to further proceed with improving our GI work. Rather, we feel that we should continue to work under the basic guidelines laid down in the original Draft Program, allowing individual projects to concentrate on that particular area of work that seems best suited for building the struggle of GIs under the particular conditions of each military installation.

Given this general understanding, there is a primary area of work on which we should all be focusing our GI organizing. That is developing the struggle around resistance to wars of aggression. Given the great danger of a major war erupting and the fact that preparation for a new war is perhaps the primary feature of military life today, it is critically important that work around resistance to wars of aggression be at the very heart of our GI organizing -- while at the same time, continuing our work of organizing around the day-to-day struggles of GIs, such as UCMJ struggles, living and working conditions, etc.

Along with work among active duty GIs, VVAW/WSO's work among Reserve and National Guard units will become increasingly important. The most important aspect of Guard and Reserve work is organizing among those units which would primarily be used for strikebreaking and as riot cops. A current example of this is the possibility of Guard and Reserve Units (as well as active duty GIs) being used as strikebreakers in the US Postal Workers struggle.

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Reserve and Guard work is far less developed than organizing among active duty GIs. A programmatic approach to Reserve and Guard work, as well as an expansion of existing practice, is needed to improve our work in this area for the future.

A question the NSCM must take up is that of VVAW/WSO's relationship with a number of other groups doing GI work. With some of these groups we have had strained relations ever since the October, 1974 National GI Conference which VVAW/WSO sponsored. A few of them have repeatedly attacked our organization, red-baited our members and done all they could do to discredit us and prevent us from working with GIs. In one city, a GI organizing project went so far as to organize a "movement" boycott of VVAW/WSO, declaring that VVAW/WSO "could not organize GIs" in that city! Given the fact that some of these groups have consistently demonstrated that they seek absolutely no unity with VVAW/WSO, but rather only seek to discredit us, we feel that there is no reason whatsoever to continue relating organizationally to them.

In addition to dealing with this situation and our relationship to other GI organizations, this NSCM must begin to deal with a number of questions regarding our chapters in Japan and Okinawa. Given the extreme isolation of these chapters, there have naturally been numerous problems in trying to fully integrate them into VVAW/WSO's organizational life. Moreover, it has been very hard for these overseas chapters to grasp the ins and outs of the internal struggle that has been raging in the organization for over the past year. It is important that the NSC address these questions and try to figure out ways of dealing with them. A final question regarding the Asian chapters of VVAW/WSO that this meeting must deal with is their relationship to the Pacific Counseling Service (PCS) -- a GI organization that sponsors and funds the projects in Asia. In the past, this relationship has been very unclear and nebulous. We feel that it is important to clarify the situation for the future.

Tasks for this NSCM

The National Collective puts forward the following positions or issues which we believe must be dealt with at this NSCM. For the most part, the reasons are contained in the earlier section of our National Office Report.

1. The National Program must be broadened and deepened. This will come through the summing-up which must be the priority of this meeting. Various workshops and discussions on the floor should all be directed toward this goal. In a real sense, the program is what we are.

We have prepared a pamphlet -- which is intended for mass distribution -- around the National Program, and hope that it can be used as a basis for discussion. This is a draft pamphlet and needs input and criticism from all.

2. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ are fighting the National Program and holding back our important work. They must be expelled. People in those chapters, interested in doing

work around the struggles of veterans and GIs should be allowed to return to the organization under the leadership of the regions involved, but the so-called "leadership" of the "anti-imperialist caucus" has proved itself dangerous to the struggle and should not be re-admitted to the organization under any circumstances.

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3. We believe that the Principles of Unity and Statement on Imperialism should be dropped; our task is to unite around the program and to make sure that the organization is open to the masses of vets who want to fight back. While drawing up the definition of imperialism was a good thing, and discussing it in chapters was worthwhile, we do not believe that the organization should adopt the definition as an organizational definition.

4. We recommend that we withdraw from the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty. The New York NCUUA National Office has perverted and misdirected the decisions of the NCUUA steering committee and has done its utmost to lead the amnesty struggle into the halls of Congress and up a blind alley. After two years of participation within NCUUA, we can see that it has become a dinosaur on the road to extinction. Our time would be better spent working locally to win universal and unconditional amnesty.

(See Attachment for characterization of National Council
for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA))

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CHAPTERS OUSTED FROM VVAW/WSO

b2
b7D

According to [redacted] (July 23, 1975) and [redacted] (July 22, 1975) the following chapters were ousted from the VVAW/WSO because of their anti-Revolutionary Union (RU) (See Appendix) views:

- Northern California Region
- Wichita Chapter
- Buffalo Chapter
- St. Louis Chapter
- Minneapolis Chapter
- Tampa Chapter

NATIONAL ACTIONS

b2
b7D

According to [redacted] and [redacted] the following was decided upon during the NSCM:

All national actions will be coordinated through the National Office so that they will all be held on the same date and at approximately the same time throughout the nation. In this regard, discussion took place that some sort of national action will be held around the Bicentennial activities during the summer of 1976. However, nothing definite was decided, but this discussion was chaired until the next NSCM.

RU AFFILIATION

b2
b7D

According to [redacted] (July 23, 1975) and [redacted] (July 23, 1975), the following came to light during this NSCM:

It has been decided that the VVAW/WSO will now openly support the RU in its activities and programs, as well as the RU's political line. This is being enhanced by the VVAW/WSO openly joining the RU in the upcoming postal workers strike. It was openly admitted during the NSCM that the VVAW/WSO is nothing more than a front group of the RU in view of the fact that all of the anti-RU chapters have dropped out of the VVAW/WSO. It seems that the RU

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has broadened its scope to include the VVAU/WSO and its backing of the veterans in view of the formation of the new Revolutionary Communist Party which is being formed by the RU in order to obtain a mass-type membership. Almost all of the current VVAU/WSO membership are either RU members or strong RU supporters.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

b2/b7D

ELECTION OF NATIONAL COORDINATORS

On July 11, 1975, [redacted] advised that the following discussion took place at a New York Chapter VVAU/WSO meeting (S) u

During a report on the Fifteenth NSCM, it was mentioned that PETER KYTRON, BARRY ROMO, and SAM SCHORR were elected as national coordinators. However, SCHORR would be leaving in a few weeks. (S) u

SITE OF NEXT NSCM

[redacted] advised that the next NSCM will be held in six months, however, no definite date or location has been set. It was rumored during this NSCM that the next meeting may possibly be held in Chicago, Illinois (S) u

ATTENDEES AT NSCM

[redacted] advised on July 22, 1975, that the following delegates attended the NSCM from Milwaukee: (S) u

[redacted]

[redacted] further advised on July 25, 1975, that GARY (ROMO (phonetic) who was elected as a national coordinator, and [redacted] described as a Negro, male, 6'5" to 6'6", high forehead, were part of the California delegation which consisted of eight people. (S) u

On July 23, 1975 [redacted] obtained the following out-of-state license plate numbers at St. Michael's during the NSCM: (S) u

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MI 100-15674

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Missouri - B98-431; Ohio - 438029; California - 96225J;
Kentucky - AYS-056; Washington - BJK 313; California
256-DOE; Maryland - DDD 580; Michigan KMC 492; Illinois
VE or VG 3933; and Ohio - 79LR.

Motor vehicle registration inquiries on these license
plates reflect the following:

Missouri - B98-431

Invalid plate number for Missouri.

Ohio - 438029

Not on file.

California - 96225J

Owner:

[REDACTED]
Arcadia, California

Vehicle: 1971 Ford, VIN F25YBK24189

Legal: Los Angeles Water/Power ECU

[REDACTED] Street
Los Angeles, California

b7c

Kentucky - AYS-056

Owner: PETER N. ZASTROW

[REDACTED] Grand Avenue
Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Vehicle: 1973 Toyota SW, VIN RT89014043

Washington - BJK 313

Owner:

[REDACTED]
Fort Lewis, Washington

Vehicle: 1964 Chrysler New Yorker Station Wagon

Legal: Pacific Industrial Loans

[REDACTED] Tacoma Way
Tacoma, Washington

Notation: License cancelled, vehicle destroyed.

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MI 100-15674

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California - 25E DOB

Owner: [REDACTED]

Apartment 3

San Jose, California

Vehicle: 1971 Mazda Sedan, VIN S122A62118

Legal: Bank America
Post Office Box 910
San Jose, California

b7c

Maryland - DDD 580

Not on file.

Michigan - KZC 492

Owner: [REDACTED]

Detroit, Michigan

Vehicle: 1974 Dodge Station Wagon, VIN GH45K45100132

Illinois - VF 3933

Owner: [REDACTED]

Chicago, Illinois

Vehicle: 1967 Ford Fairlane, VIN 7H35C144221

Ohio - 79LR

Owner: [REDACTED]

Hamilton, Ohio

Vehicle: 1971 Volvo Sedan, VIN 2312099648

The following out-of-state license plates were observed in the vicinity of Milwaukee VVAV/WSC headquarters located at 2532 North Holton Avenue, Milwaukee, on July 2 and 4, 1975, by a Special Agent of the FBI:

Virginia - FAE 837; Illinois - 751592; and Illinois PC 5786.

Motor vehicle registration inquiries on these license plate numbers reflect the following:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MI 100-15674

Virginia - FAE 837

Owner:

[REDACTED]

Drive

Richmond, Virginia

Vehicle: 1970 Oldsmobile, two door hardtop
VIN 338870G105040

Illinois - 751592

Owner:

Lynch Rental Company
5330 Irving Park Road
Chicago, Illinois

Vehicle: 1974 Cadillac Coupe, VIN 6D47R4Q192792

Illinois - FC 5786

Owner:

[REDACTED]

San Francisco

Chicago, Illinois

Vehicle: 1972 Matador, four door sedan
VIN A2S157E264009

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b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

An internal document prepared by the Revolutionary Union (RU), and obtained during 1973, pointed out the RU's interests and desire to build UWOC "from the bottom up" as "an organizing committee made up of ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ other anti-imperialist elements united around the United Front Program." The document further stated, "The whole purpose of UWOC is to expose the nature of the monopoly capitalist (imperialist) system in the cause of developing struggles around unemployed people's material needs...The purpose then is not only to fight for reformation, but through such struggles, to develop the political consciousness and unity of the working class." The central slogans for UWOC are "Employed/Unemployed - Same Crisis, Same Fight;" and, "Jobs or Income." UWOC is headquartered nationally in San Francisco, California.

ATTACHMENT

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ATTACHMENT

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NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR UNIVERSAL
AND UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY

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 south-east 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. 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 United States, 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.

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ATTACHMENT

APPENDIX

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

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The VVAW, formed in 1967 by Vietnam veterans to protest U.S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia (changed name to VVAW/WSO in 1973 to include non-veterans as members), has sponsored numerous anti-government demonstrations, some resulting in violence. The VVAW/WSO National Office (NO) and some key chapters are infiltrated and influenced by the militant Revolutionary Union (RU) organization, and VVAW/WSO leaders have told members that VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization, not "just another group of war veterans." The current Marxist-Leninist-Maoist oriented NO, which promotes education of the membership in Marxist-Leninist-Maoist doctrine and directs the organization into political growth along the same lines, has at VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meetings (NSCM), in 1974, portrayed VVAW/WSO as a mass anti-imperialist organization and a vanguard of the revolution eventually created by the masses.

VVAW/WSO leaders voted at the 12/74 NSCM to align VVAW/WSO with the RU, which organization follows a strict Maoist line designed to bring about violent revolution in the U.S.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

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REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE

The Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), formerly known as the Attica Brigade, is a student-based organization founded in New York City in the Fall of 1971. The RSB considers itself to be an anti-imperialist organization which views United States imperialism as the main enemy of the people of the world and one of its stated objectives is to help build a revolutionary student movement and be a part of the overall revolutionary movement that will ultimately defeat U. S. imperialism. The RSB favors violent actions to further its cause and is moving closer in ideology to the Revolutionary Union (RU), which has significantly infiltrated the RSB and plays a major role in the RSB policies, decisions, and activities. As of September, 1974, the RSB is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois. The RU is a basic Marxist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionary organization.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY UNION

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The Revolutionary Union (RU), founded in early 1968 in the San Francisco Bay area, is a militant semi-covert Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung. Its objectives as set forth in its theoretical publication, "The Red Papers", and in its monthly newspaper, "Revolution", are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Members of the RU have been identified as collecting weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. As of July, 1974, RU national headquarters was located in Maywood, Illinois.

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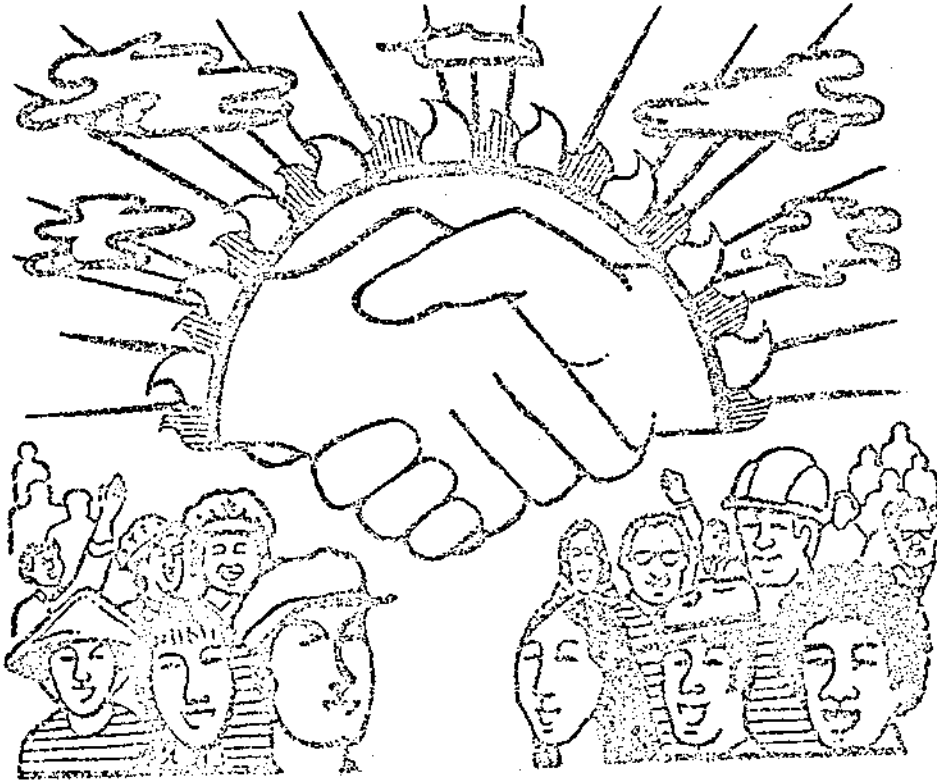
APPENDIX

*The Joint Committee for Events on the Occasion
of the
25th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China*

SUM-UP 1974

PART I: Lessons from the 1974 Experience of the Joint Committee

PART II: Criticisms of the Revolutionary Union, Wei Min She, Bay Area
Worker, Hai Min Bao



Enclosure

INTRODUCTION

This paper is being written by the Joint Committee for Events on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China for the purpose of sharing with the friendship and general progressive movements some of the lessons we have learned from our experience in working on the 1974 Joint Committee.

We have divided this report into basically two sections. In Section I we have attempted to explain the nature and basis of unity of our Committee and the events we have put on this year. In Section II we bring out some criticisms which we have of the methods of work of the Revolutionary Union, Wei Min She, Wei Min Bao, and the Bay Area Worker in this year's committee. We make these criticisms reluctantly but feel that the practice of these organizations in the Joint Committee has been objectively divisive and destructive, and that they should be made public so that others in the friendship and general progressive movements can learn from them.

PART I

WHAT IS THE JOINT COMMITTEE FOR EVENTS ON THE OCCASION OF THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Joint Committee for 1974, like its predecessor coalitions and committees in previous years in the Bay Area, is an integral part of the friendship and progressive movements in the Bay Area!

1971 was the first year that China's National Day was celebrated in Bay Area wide activities. That year many organizations and individuals, including most of the progressive organizations in the Bay Area and members of the Bay Area U.S. -China Friendship Association, joined together and formed the Joint Committee to Celebrate October 1st, which put on a successful event that drew more than 800 persons to the Veteran's Auditorium.

In 1972 another Joint Committee to Celebrate October 1st was formed which also included many progressive organizations and individuals, including the San Francisco-U.S.-China Friendship Association. This time more than 2,000 persons joined with the Committee to celebrate China's National Day at Masonic Auditorium.

In 1973 two coalitions formed. One was the Friendship Week Coalition which united around one principle-Friendship Through Mutual Understanding. The other was the Joint Committee to Celebrate October 1st, united around three principles-Friendship between the Chinese and American people, the normalization of relations between the Chinese and American people, and Education about Socialist China. The two coalitions together were responsible for week long events which drew thousands of people together to learn about China and to celebrate China's 24th Anniversary.

At the end of 1973 the two coalitions met and agreed on the need for greater coordination and communications between the coalitions and the possibility of merging the two coalitions in 1974. It was agreed at that time a small coordinating committee, selected of representatives of both coalitions would be responsible for calling together a meeting in 1974 to discuss the events for the coming year.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE 1974

The San Francisco U.S.-China Friendship Association took the initiative in 1974 and called together a meeting of individuals and organizations involved in both 1973 coalitions as well as new people and groups. These meetings were designed through open and democratic discussion to plan for the events of 1974.

Many different ideas and proposals came forward and after prolonged and often heated debate, the General Body voted to constitute itself a coalition united around the following operational principles:

"The name of this group shall be called: Joint Committee for Events on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China. Principles of Unity. The following principles of unity were adopted by the general body and are the basis of membership in the committee:

- 1) Promote friendship between the peoples of China and the U.S.
- 2) Support the normalization of relations between China and the U.S. based on China's 5 principles and the Shanghai Communique.

* The complete text of the Revolutionary Union, Wei-Min, She, Bay Area Worker, Min Bao Sum-Up is attached at the end of this report. Their early union paper is quoted in full in Part II of the Joint Committee Sum-Up.

- 3) Encourage people to be informed about the People's Republic of China.
- 4) Build both the Friendship Fair and the Evening Celebration at the Masonic Auditorium on the same level and appealing to as broad an audience as possible.
- 5) Membership in the Joint Committee is based on agreement with the spirit and content of the principles of unity.

Relationship With Local Events: The General Body also agreed that affiliation with the Joint Committee by local groups should be based on agreement with the above listed 5 points of unity. It was further agreed that local groups should have flexibility and autonomy in the planning of programs but that they should not violate the principles of unity. Concretely, it was agreed by the general body that local groups should try to send representatives to the Publicity/Finance Committee so as to facilitate coordination of publicity and finance.

Active participation on the coalition required acceptance of the five principles. A simple endorsement required only agreement with the first three.

The Joint Committee, in uniting around these principles, hoped to be able to build a broad and unified friendship movement, including both progressive and revolutionary organizations and individuals as well as any new persons and organizations interested in building friendship with China. We hoped to be able to educate ourselves and the people in the Bay Area about China, the truth about China and the socialist society she is building. We hoped to support the normalization of relations between the United States and China. And we wanted to promote friendship between the peoples of China and the U.S.

We also agreed that all events, both centralized ones as well as local ones, should be united on the same principles and appeal to as broad an audience as possible. We did not preclude any organization or individual within the Joint Committee from putting on events around China independent of the Joint Committee. In fact, we encouraged it.

For our internal functioning the Joint Committee wanted to function in a democratic fashion and therefore the Joint Committee included within its principles of unity that "membership of the Joint Committee is based on agreement with the spirit and content of the principles of unity." Organizations who had opposed the Joint Committee 1974 principles of unity during the debate and discussions were asked explicitly if they could work with the principles as they existed and help build the events. All the organizations and individuals agreed.

Also this year the Joint Committee wanted especially to draw in more working and Third World people. Towards this the Joint Committee encouraged the formation of local committees, in particular ones which would be directly focused on local events in specific communities.

THE EVENTS

This year the Joint Committee put on two centralized events and many local events. The local events included one in San Francisco Chinatown which drew more than 1,000 persons to a four hour program featuring talks about China as well as cultural presentations in a park. There was a day-long event in San Jose which included a day-time fair which featured colorful booths about many aspects of China as well as an evening program which included many speakers just returned from China and an educational and inspiring color slide presentation. A successful Fair drawing hundreds of people was held in Oakland. There were events put on at numerous college campuses including Berkeley, Laney College, and San Francisco State. There were also special exhibits in all the branches of the San Francisco Public Libraries and Schools. There was a talk presented jointly with the Bay Area Humanist Society.

In reviewing the local events the Joint Committee felt that they were a positive step to increasing decentralized events around China so that broader sections of the population can be drawn into the Friendship Movement at their places of work, school and in their communities. Although this year was a positive step in this direction the Joint Committee feels that its work in this respect is still deserving of criticism. We did not pay as much attention to the local events as we should have. Consequently activities originally planned for the Black and Japanese communities in the Bay Area were cancelled because of the inability of the local groups, on their

own , to put on local celebrations as well as fulfill their commitments to the centralized events. We feel that the form of the local events--decentralized events focused on particular communities, schools, or places of work--is an important one which should be utilized more frequently and in a better way to broaden and deepen the Friendship Movement.

The two Centralized Events of the Joint Committee were the Friendship Fair held at Galileo High School and an Evening Event held at Masonic Auditorium.

The Friendship Fair at Galileo was not well attended. This was due to basically two factors. The first factor was late publicity. Publicity in the East Bay area did not go out until a few days prior to the event.

This was due to errors made by the East Bay Publicity Committee. The second factor was poor location. In previous years much of the attendance for the fair was accounted for by people passing by the area who were attracted by the displays. The Joint Committee as a whole accepts the responsibility for this and we feel that this was caused by the lack of experience of the individuals involved in publicity as well as lack of foresight in seeking a location. This year the San Francisco Park and Recreation Department, instigated by the local Kuomintang, undertook to block the ability of the Joint Committee and any of its local committees to use public parks. The Chinatown Committee was able to obtain Portsmouth Square Park. The Park and Recreation Department turned down that request on the pretext that we would hurt the grass. (Howeve-r the Columbus Day Fair was held in the park with ferris wheels and merry-go-rounds firmly planted on the grass.) The Joint Committee, because we had not planned prior to that time on this possibility, left the obtaining of a site until too late to fight it. In other words, we fell into the trap of the delaying tactics of the City Park and Rec. Dep't. And our own lack of experience of knowing how to secure a good sight site quickly was no small part of the problem.

Although the Fair was not well attended, the Joint Committee felt that the program put on that day, as well as many booths, were definitely educational, informative and interesting. The Fair carried out well the intentions of the Joint Committee--to put on events which combined a lively and interesting style with educational materials about China. For example, a positive feature was the providing of a planned childcare. Although the program was very good and the booths on the whole positive, there were shortcomings to the content of the Fair as well. An example would be the small number of women in the programs.

Hashish pipes were displayed in one booth. In another presentation Confucian sayings were used in a demonstration of Chinese calligraphy. These serious errors showed that the Joint Committee should have worked more closely with its invited guests and member organizations so that errors such as this would not have occurred. However, the Joint Committee did feel that the overwhelming content of the Fair was positive and reflected the essence of Chinese life and society today.

The evening celebration at Masonic was well attended. In fact we reached more people this year than in past years. This was in marked contrast to other parts of the country where celebration events were noticeably smaller. Masonic was packed to overflowing. Around 3,000 persons attended the celebration. The enthusiastic audience was composed of many progressive individuals as well as many new people attending China friendship events for the first time.

The Joint Committee speaker was well received as she gave a statement which had been discussed previously and approved by the entire committee. Everyone felt that she presented the aims and purposes of the Joint Comm. well. The Joint Committee chorus which sang "The Masses" in three languages-English, Chinese and Tagalog-the Bay Area Progressive Musicians Association who presented an original piece based on poems by Kuo Mo-jo and Mao-Tse-tung, and the Chinese Progressive Association's presentation of the four minute exercise were all enthusiastically received.

Ben Seaver, from the American Friends Service Committee, Carmelita Hinton from the U.S.-China Friendship Association, and especially Owusu Sadaukai from the African Liberation Support Committee were also enthusiastically welcomed by the audience. Ben Seaver brought to the evening a sense of continuity with the past friendship with China work done before many members of the audience were even born. He made clear that what we were doing this year was a continuation and extension of the work he and many others have done for over a half a century-building

friendship between the Chinese and American people.

Carmelita Hinton brought greetings from the national U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association and represented well an organization whose existence had been worked on for so long by many in the audience and whose founding was applauded by everyone. Owusu Sadaukai explained to all of us what China means to African and other Third World peoples around the world and here in the United States. China, according to Sadaukai, represents the deepest aspirations of the oppressed peoples every where for justice and equality. He began and ended his speech on the theme of China's great slogan: "Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and people want revolution."

Felix Greene was the key-note speaker and although everyone in the audience had immense respect for his work on China in numerous books and films, many were disappointed by what he said. His speech did not focus primarily on China but instead veered towards the topic of the progressive movement in the United States. In his statements about his trip to Africa he made unfortunate statements interpreted by many as racist about the African people.

In summarizing the evening event the Joint Committee felt that on the whole it was tremendously positive, both in the number and broadness of the audience as well as the program itself.

The activities of the 1974 Joint Committee represented on the whole, a step forward. We reached large numbers of people with what was for the most part an accurate picture of China today. Outreach to numerous classrooms, communities and workplaces furthered the cause of friendship with China. Within the coalition itself organizations with widely different outlooks and perspectives worked together, engaging in principled struggle which brought productive results. These positive achievements were remarkable in the light of serious provocations which came from within the Joint Committee itself. We are firmly convinced that these problems could have been avoided, and the discussion which follows is offered in the spirit of learning from our experience and taking steps to prevent similar problems from arising in the future.

PART II

CRITICISM OF THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), WEI MIN SHE (WMS), BAY AREA WORKER (BAW), AND WEI MIN DAO (WMD)

In the beginning of the year's work, there was a series of general meetings during which all the participating organizations and individuals were encouraged to present their ideas and proposed plans for the coming year. At the second general meeting, the Ru, WMS, BAW and WMD presented the following proposal. The proposal called for two levels of outreach and for division of responsibilities:

"Today the importance and possibilities of building U.S.-China Friendship on a people to people basis are great. The present world situation is marked by great turmoil, intensifying contention between imperialist powers and increasing struggles of colonized and semi-colonized peoples of the world. As Mao-Tse-tung said in his 1970 statement, the danger of world war is very great in the period ahead. All this re-emphasizes the tremendous importance of building U.S.-China Friendship. War is not in the interest of the masses of people in the world.

At the present time the U.S. has taken a more "positive" posture towards China as part of their current international strategy. But, of course this posture could change very quickly because it depends not on any real desire for peace and friendship but on the interest of the U.S. government. This emphasizes the importance of building U.S.-China Friendship on a people to people basis.

This is the context in which we see building U.S.-China Friendship events this year. We feel that the work around this year's events should be carried out on two levels.

THE FRIENDSHIP FAIR. The first level being the Friendship Fair, taking advantage of the current "positive" posture of the U.S. towards China and going all out to build broad based understanding and Friendship between the American and Chinese peoples, based on the principles of unity of: 1) Friendship through mutual understanding; 2) Normalization of state relations between the U.S. and China.

The Fair would provide an excellent opportunity to unite people from

various backgrounds who wish to promote people to people friendship. This can range from workers, students, professionals, and businessmen, and people from political organizations.

The Fair will encompass three main aspects: 1) booths, exhibits, and displays on various aspects of Chinese society today, Chinese arts and crafts, dry goods, etc. 2) lectures and slide presentations on Chinese life, i.e. workers, industry, health, acupuncture, comparisons between "old and new" China or "what the American and Chinese people have in common" 3) cultural programs, such as music, folk dances, contemporary Chinese songs, and maybe scenes from modern Chinese dramas.

Hopefully, this Fair will be a weekend affair and should be held in a centralized in-door location, most likely a large auditorium with access to booths-small rooms. An in-door situation will eliminate weather considerations and booths need not be dismantled at the conclusion of the opening day-a necessity if held outdoors.

THE OCTOBER 1st CELEBRATION The second level program being the Oct. 1st Celebration, based on the objective nature of the event, being the 25th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, it would be on a higher basis of unity.

As the American economic crisis deepens, the American people will be looking for positive alternatives, which China is an example of. This year's October 1st celebration would provide the medium to explore pertinent questions such as: 1) China's role in the Third World/UN Special Sessions, 2) History of U.S.-China relations and why it is necessary to build U.S.-China Friendship according to the world situation, 3) The Question of war and peace and China's view on the question, 4) Socialist construction, China's non-exploitative policy of self reliance and how China, through this social system, is aiding other under-developed countries develop on their own efforts independent of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

THE DECENTRALIZED PROGRAMS AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MAIN PROGRAMS.
During the last year's Friendship Week Activities, many "decentralized" events were conducted by many groups in the community and schools. This year we feel decentralized local events should be encouraged and left to those planning them. They need not be required to be part of the overall coordinating committee, but the event should be coordinated through publicity as far as times and places are concerned. Help from the overall body should be extended to anyone interested.

We feel that the relationship between the two events should be defined, both organizationally and politically, so as to avoid problems that existed last year. Last year there were a number of problems, one being some people viewing the Friendship events and the October 1st Celebration as being in competition with each other, another being the feeling of the Swim Coach that he had been gotten to participate in the October 1st event on a pretext, because he did not have prior knowledge of the nature and context of the event. We feel that these weaknesses can and must be overcome. First, we feel that there should be two separate committees for the two events, because of the objective difference in the nature of the two events some groups may only want to participate in one and not both events. There should be overall coordination between the two events as far as joint publicity and seeing the two events as complementary and not in competition. Secondly, we feel the literature put out should accurately reflect the content of the programs."

This proposal of RU-MMS-BAW-MMB was rejected by a large margin. Those who voted for it were:

two independent individuals
RU-MMS-BAW-MMB
Taishu Newspaper
Asian Community Center

Those who voted against the RU-MMS-BAW-MMB proposal were:

Eight independent individuals
Black Workers Organizing Committee
American Friends Service Committee
Getting-Together Newspaper
Chinatown Committee to Celebrate October 1st

I Wor Kuen
 Medical Committee for Human Rights
 New Dawn Newspaper
 Liberation School
 San Francisco State Asian Student Union
 October League
 In Struggle
 Asian Student Union U-C Berkeley
 J-Town Collective
 U.S.-China People's Friendship Association

There was one abstention.

While this proposal was rejected by the Joint Committee by an overwhelming majority, RU, WMS, BAW, WMB continuously tried to reintroduce the essence of their position, in one form or another, during the course of the Joint Committee's work. In support of their proposal, the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB made several arguments which have great significance for the future of the friendship movement. A summary of these arguments follows.

RU-WMS-BAW-WMB Arguments

To begin with, RU-WMS-BAW-WMB argued that there are different levels of consciousness and different people have to be approached on different levels. The October 1st Celebration, they claimed, "presupposed a pro-socialist view"; it would very likely alienate or turn off masses of people who could not relate to the idea of another country's national day or appreciate its political significance. At the same time, RU-WMS-BAW-WMB said, October 1st provided an opportunity for leftists to "take responsibility to answer certain questions facing the anti-imperialist movement in the U.S." For this reason the celebration and the friendship fair should be pitched at different levels and directed at different audiences. The Fair should focus solely on the theme of friendship and gear itself to mass audience, while the October 1st celebration, aimed at a left audience, would pitch itself at a "higher level" and address various political questions. Separate principles of unity and separate committees could be required for each event. Specifically, the Friendship Fair would omit the Joint Committee's third principle of unity (education about China), the assumption being that this principle would alienate the masses and its omission would draw more people into the friendship movement. The RU-WMS-BAW-WMB maintained in essence that the least political event draws the most people. In a similar vein the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB argued that a separate committee would be needed to put on the Friendship Fair. It would, they maintained, be difficult for a coalition composed of so many communist and anti-imperialist organizations to reach out to middle forces in the friendship movement.

Those who disagreed with the RU-MMS-BAM-WMB proposal made a number of arguments in opposition to these. In summarizing them, we should point out that these were not the arguments of a homogeneous group. The constituted majority on the Joint Committee included both Christians and Marxist-Leninists, progressives with many different outlooks. Some of the points raised in rebuttal to the RU-MMS-BAM-WMB proposal were made by different organizations and individuals and did not reflect the opinions of every person on every point of the majority. However, we have tried to use as much as possible only those points which reflected a general consensus among the majority of organizations and individuals.

In arguing against the "two-level" proposal, the majority of groups and individuals maintained that because October 1st was historically and politically significant to the broad masses of people it should be celebrated in a mass way. Organizing both events on the same level, the Joint Committee could unite the left, win over the middle and advance the friendship movement as a whole under the principle of "uniting all who could be united." It was pointed out that the October 1st event last year had been endorsed by many organizations which were neither pro-socialist nor anti-imperialist, despite the RU-MMS-BAM-WMB had misconstrued the third principle of unity as making a pro-socialist viewpoint a condition of participation in the Joint Committee, when in fact nothing more was involved than the recognition that China is a socialist country. As for answering special questions facing the anti-imperialist movement, it was pointed out that participating groups and organizations had been encouraged to put on programs of their own design consistent with the

principles of unity, but reflecting the special needs and outlook of community or organization in question.

The logic of the two-level proposal drew criticism from a number of people who felt, that in essence, it denied anti-imperialists an open role in the friendship movement. Many anti-imperialists in the Joint Committee did not like the idea of keeping their politics a secret. They rejected the assumption that middle forces were inherently anti-communist and turned off by leftists, and they resented the implication that left forces were inherently doctrinaire, sectarian, and incapable of working with middle forces. The majority of groups and organizations felt that the coalition had a responsibility to reach large numbers of people but to do it in a political, principled and honest way.

The majority of organizations and individuals expressed confidence that the three principles of unity-friendship, normalization of relations, and education about China (including China's status as a socialist country)-formed a sound basis for political unity which could reach out to broad numbers of people. Many groups expressed enthusiasm at the idea of holding friendship events in Third World communities and on campuses based on these principles. It was felt that the RU-MMS-BAW-MMB proposal to remove the third principle from the friendship events was keeping political ideas from the masses.

The RU-MMS-BAW-MMB had maintained that education about China need not be explicitly carried out at the Friendship Fair, since culture presentation and the theme of friendship would convey the same thing implicitly. While it was generally agreed that friendship and culture were "political" by implication, the majority of groups and individuals could see no point in excluding verbal presentations about China. It was felt that a combination of verbal and cultural presentations would present most clearly the revolutionary content of China's history and her achievements as a socialist country.

Theoretically, the matter should have been resolved when the Joint Committee voted to reject the RU-MMS-BAW-MMB proposal. Unfortunately, the argument did not end with the vote, but continued for the life of the coalition. The implications for the Joint Committee, in terms of its ability to carry out its work, proved to be quite serious. If the Joint Committee was to function smoothly, the principles of unity, once adopted, obviously had to be binding on everyone who chose to participate in the coalition. This was not to say that different organizations or individuals could not hold on to their own ideas, but only that they should not continually reintroduce their own ideas in such a way as to disregard the majority decision and disrupt its effective implementation. Every group in a coalition whose line does not exactly coincide with its own faces the same choice: whether to stay in the coalition, leave it, or ask the coalition to make some kind of compromise. The choice depends on whether the principles of unity are acceptable.

Every group and individual participating in the Joint Committee was given the opportunity to express any misgivings about working in a coalition based on the five operational principles listed above. RU-WIS-BAW-WMB were asked explicitly whether they accepted the five principles and whether they could in good faith work with them. At the time they responded that they would give them their "whole-hearted support."

The operational principles of the Joint Committee were established only after the principles of unity were adopted by everyone. The publicity committee, the fair committee, the programs committee -- all the committees were set up by the general body. Meetings were always open. The Joint Committee encouraged all of its members to join the sub committees and volunteer for positions of leadership and take on responsibility. The committees were given the authority to make important decisions regarding the content of leaflets, who would speak at the programs, the time and place of events. Although final authority rested with the general body, the Joint Committee did not want the mass assemblies to become bogged down in long debates over every issue or problem that arose in the practical work of organizing the events. The trust placed in the work committees flowed directly from the principles of unity and the fact that everyone appeared to agree with them.

Throughout the actual work of the Joint Committee, however, the RU-WIS-BAW-WMB consistently disrupted the work by trying to reintroduce their defeated proposal in various disguised, sometimes technical forms. At the actual events they went ahead and implemented their own plans and programs, sometimes in direct contradiction to the programs planned by the Joint Committee work committees in which they themselves had parti-

icipated. It culminated in a final summation meeting where the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB justified their behavior in the coalition and labelled the Joint Committee's principles of unity as the "bourgeois line" of a few organizations and their own actions in opposition as righteous rebellion. They invoked slogans like the "right to rebel" and "going against the tide" to justify their actions.

The best way to weigh the implications of this behavior is to examine concretely how the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB functioned in the Joint Committee--in the different work committees, at the events themselves, at the sum-up meetings which followed.

The Fair Committee

In their proposal the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB had suggested that the Fair be carried out on a "lower level" than the evening program. With Friendship and normalization of relations as the basis of unity, they saw the fair as the "broadest" event--one that would attract primarily people who could be united around the principle of friendship but not around "bringing out the significance of the Chinese revolution from an anti-imperialist standpoint." Thus the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB wanted only cultural programs and comparisons of life in old China with life in new China, and no explicit political points at the fair.

Having failed to win the rest of the Joint Committee over to this position, the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB tried to implement their defeated proposal in another way. They suggested splitting the Friendship Fair itself into two levels, with the speakers indoors and cultural programs outdoors. In arguing for this suggestion within the fair committee, they claimed it would "let the masses choose what they want to see." In fact it would have simply reimposed upon the fair a distinction between cultural and political programs which the rest of the Joint Committee had already rejected as inappropriate. The job of coordinating indoor and outdoor programs for the convenience of the people attending the fair, giving the best possible exposure to all the different presentations, thus became the focus of a renewed political debate. Under the pretext of giving them "free choice", the people attending the fair were to be encouraged to see only those aspects of the fair which the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB wanted them to see.

The Joint Committee had hoped to broaden the outreach potential of the China celebrations through local events, organized around the three principles of unity, in the various Third World, working class and other communities. The RU-WMS-BAW-WMB hoped to broaden it by keeping the politics of the Friendship Fair "implicit." Inside the Fair Committee they called for a two-day Fair in order to allow as many people as possible to come. Since a two-day program would have reduced the time available for local events in the crucial week prior to October 1st, the idea was rejected. Not satisfied with this decision, the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB challenged the decision-making authority of the fair committee in a general meeting. The general body was obliged to go through the entire discussion process which had already taken place inside the fair committee, with identical results.

Technically, of course, the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB were within their rights re-raising the issue at a general meeting. However, they exercised their right in this regard so continuously and so systematically that it was difficult for the various committees to take the initiative they should have in making and carrying out decisions. Moreover, each time it happened a general meeting would be bobbed down in time-consuming and needless debate. A challenge to committee decisions naturally carried with it the implication that the committee was violating the operating principles of the coalition in some way. All that ever came of such challenges, however, was a rehash of issues which the body had long since decided.

After not helping with contact work or cooperating in terms of contact lists during the first few months of the fair committee's work, the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB called for postponement of the fair under the pretext that a location had not yet been found. The practical effect of such a decision would have been to sever the fair from the October 1st program, which, conveniently, happened to coincide with the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB original proposal. The decision of the Joint Committee at the very outset had been that all events should be related to October 1st. Once again, the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB had found a way to reintroduce an essentially political question on what appeared to be purely technical grounds. Once again, there was a long and frustrating debate which did not alter the original decision of the Joint Committee.

When it became obvious that the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB position could not carry

through the general meetings of the Joint Committee, the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB resorted to packing the Fair Committee meetings. In certain key committee meetings, the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB brought a number of people, most of whom had never actively helped plan the Fair but who voted on issues that affected the success of the Fair.

The actions of the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB within the Fair Committee were representative of their overall attitude towards the Joint Committee and their attempt, after failing in the reintroduction of their original proposal to prevent the Joint Committee from carrying out its tasks and fulfill its goals.

The Program Committee

The obstructive work of RU-WMS-BAW-WMB followed the same pattern in the program and publicity committees as it did in the Fair committee.

The struggle over an Afro-American speaker was a case in point in the program committee. The program committee suggested an Afro-American speaker for two reasons: to speak on Chinese foreign policy especially in regard to liberation movements in Africa, and to involve more Afro-Americans in the friendship movement. Owusu Sadaukai, former chairperson of the African Liberation Support Committee, was suggested. However, RU-WMS-BAW-WMB said it would be better to have "a worker" speak. They posed the idea of a "worker" against a very specific suggestion for a Black speaker who was well known in the Black community so as to draw more Black people to the events. This idea of "a worker" was never introduced over and against any other speakers such as Felix Greene, Ben Seaver, Carmelita Hinton. The "worker" was only posed in opposition to Sadaukai, an Afro-American (himself a worker and leader of labor struggles in Monroe, North Carolina.)

While the debate around an Afro-American speaker was not a particularly long or decisive struggle, it reflected on RU-WMS-BAW-WMB hostility to the policy of broadening the friendship movement: especially where Third World people were concerned.

Publicity Committee

RU-WMS-BAW-WMB tried to reintroduce its rejected position within the publicity committee as well. At the outset, a member of the Bay Area Worker volunteered to work on the invitation letter. The first draft was criticized by the publicity committee because the letter failed to mention that there were many local events taking place under the Joint Committee. The letter also failed to give enough information about the evening event at the Masonic Auditorium. By ignoring the existence of the local events RU-WMS-BAW-WMB neglected the importance of reaching out to Third World and working class areas, as some of the local events were trying to do. The publicity committee stated many times the importance of local events, that they would greatly broaden the pro-China movement by reaching new people.

After criticism of the initial draft, another draft was written. However, the two errors had not been corrected, and worse, there was an addition to the first principle of unity written in. The principle "friendship between the people of the U.S. and China" continued to read through friendship there will be world peace. The member of RU put in this idea of her own, reflecting RU's particular position on the meaning of friendship. Finally, someone else took over the responsibility of writing the invitation letter, which was approved and sent out. But rewrites delayed the mailing for two weeks.

When initial attempts to reintroduce the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB position in new forms failed, RU-WMS-BAW-WMB continued to delay the technical work of the publicity committee. They did little postering and leafletting, held back contact lists, volunteered for none of the preparation and pasteup of the leaflets, calendars, posters, and educational brochures, and took no more than 500 leaflets to the East Bay. In San Francisco they volunteered for several leafletting and postering assignments and then failed to carry them out. At the same time they subjected the educational brochure, which explained the principles of unity, to constant criticism. After the brochure had been drawn up and accepted, the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB raised doubts about it at the general meeting, toughing off another long, wrangling argument. The general body placed the responsibility back on the publicity committee. But as a result of the delay, the brochure came out late and lost much of its mobilizing effect.

The delegation of responsibility to work committees to make decisions and implement policy flowed from the unanimous acceptance of the principles of unity. And those who honestly agreed with the principles of unity generally found the Joint Committee structure fair and democratic.

In the later period of publicity work, RU-WMS-BAW-WMB packed a publicity meeting, attempting to divide the Fair and Evening event, breaking the unity

of the Joint Committee, RU-WMS-BAW-WMB argued that, as events were drawing to a close, the only way for people to participate in the Joint Committee now was through booths at the Fair. Therefore, they said, their outreach should merge with the Fair program committee, which was doing outreach for the Fair.

Most people saw this approach as a break in the unity of events. The Fair and Evening event-as a matter of principle-were under the same principles of unity on the same political level. To say that the only way people could participate was through the Fair was, in effect, pushing the defeated line in the publicity committee. The publicity committee had made a decision to inform organizations and individuals of all possible ways they could participate in Joint Committee events-building the program, selling tickets, putting up posters, inviting speakers or performers to their own communities, through booths at the Fair, joining committees and planning events, through local events. There was still plenty of work to be done, especially in the publicity committee. RU-WMS-BAW-WMB argued, however, that church groups, and other such organizations would probably participate in the booths, but would not want to participate in any type of planning or decision making. Again, this argument implied that the masses could not participate in any political way, but only through culture-a particular argument that was overwhelmingly rejected at the beginning of the year.

In all the work committees, the methods of work and behavior of the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB were distressingly consistent. They would first try to introduce their ideas through some disguised form. For example: to sever the Fair from a link to October 1st under the guise of not enough time. Or to fight for the predominance of the Fair over the local events under the guise of the technicality that more people will know about the Fair after the 1st day and therefore there should be a two-day fair.

After that was defeated they would then resort to bringing it up to the general body for tedious and prolonged debate. After the general body reaffirmed the original decision of the work committees and refused to allow itself to be drawn into prolonged and unnecessary debate which turned off new people and held up the work of the Joint Committee, the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB resorted to packing selected committee meetings.

When all these various revisions were defeated, the disruptive and unprincipled tactics of the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB culminated in their attempts to put on their own events in contradiction to the events planned beforehand by the Joint committee as a whole.

In the Fair it self, the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB planned a complete program for a classroom at Galileo High School and posted the program at Galileo the day of the fair itself, without consulting beforehand with the Fair Committee as a whole. Furthermore, these programs were planned at the exact same time as the planned activity of the Fair Committee. This action was condemned by the majority of the organizations and individuals within the Joint Committee as an outright attempt to disrupt the existing program of the Fair Committee, a program which RU-WMS-BAW-WMB had every opportunity to have input into.

On the evening of the Masonic Celebration the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB unilaterally took it upon itself to change the content of the song to be sung by Prairie Fire (an RU affiliate) from a "friendship" song which was defined by the RU to be at a "lower" level to a song about "workers in China", which was defined by the RU to be at a "higher level". The RU-WMS-BAW-WMB took this step because they claimed that the whole content of the evening celebration was "anti-imperialist" and therefore this new song about workers was more appropriate to the occasion. The program manager, previously designated by the Program committee to represent the Joint Committee on the night of the event itself, explained patiently to the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB that the original song should be sung because the Program Committee, which had gone over the lyrics that night before hand, would not have the time to listen to a new song one hour before the program was to begin. She stated that the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB should respect the collective decision of the Program Committee, which included the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB and go ahead with the planned song. The Prairie Fire singers shouted profanities at her and other program committee members and threatened to do whatever they wanted. When the time came to do the song the Prairie Fire singers went ahead and substituted the new song.

As the Prairie Fire singers came on the stage, RU-WMS-BAW-WMB members on security deserted their security posts in various parts of the auditorium and crowded into the downstairs aisles, apparently for the purpose of preventing anyone from stopping this blatant act of contempt.

At the conclusion of the song the Prairie Fire singers upon leaving the stage told the program committee members outside that they were exercising their "independence and initiative" and along with a few profanities told them that they (Prairie Fire) would deal with them later.

These actions were disruptive and destructive and they were all undertaken in the most arrogant and contemptuous manner.

Sum-Up 1974

Everything culminated in the Summation Meeting.

At this summation meeting, held October 27, 1974, RU-WMS-BAW-WMB reasserted its original two-level line, criticized the Joint Committee and defended its own practice within the coalition.

In their sum-up, RU-WMS-BAW-WMB did not mention the local events, except one-the October 1st celebration at Portsmouth Square. RU-WMS-BAW-WMB took a position against celebrating October 1st in a mass way in Chinatown, even though more than 1,000 joined the event this year. RU-WMS-BAW-WMB claimed that the Chinatown celebration of China's National Day could give the FBI the impression that Chinese people are a "fifth column" in the U.S.

RU-WMS-BAW-WMB took a pessimistic attitude to the work of the Joint Committee as a whole. They argued that the friendship movement was set back this year because of an incorrect line as expressed in the principles of unity. They claimed that attendance at the Fair was low because the politics were sectarian. It was the presence of the third principle, RU-WMS-BAW-WMB argued, which drove the masses away from the fair.

At the same time, RU-WMS-BAW-WMB argued that the evening celebration, where the turnout was admittedly very large, tricked people into coming. The large turnout was no credit to the political line of the Joint Committee. The publicity, RU-WMS-BAW-WMB claimed, was misleading and "sucker-baiting." It did not prepare people for "anti-imperialist" presentations.

The majority of those present at the sum-up meeting took issue with almost every point of the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB evaluation of the Joint Committee work.

First, it was noted that RU-WMS-BAW-WMB hardly referred to the local events at all and made no mention of any local events in their written evaluation. This suggested that RU-WMS-BAW-WMB not only underestimated the importance of the local events, many of which were held in Third World and working class communities for the first time, but deleted positive aspects of Joint Committee work in order to foster a pessimistic atmosphere in the Joint Committee as a whole. The RU-WMS-BAW-WMB position on the Chinatown celebration seemed absurd to most organizations and individuals, who rejected the "fifth-column" argument about Chinese people. Many people felt that the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB approach to the Chinatown celebration-especially the "fifth-column" argument-reflected on the outlook of the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB as a whole and went beyond Portsmouth Square. The question was not whether the FBI views Chinese people as aliens in the U.S., but whether RU-WMS-BAW-WMB views third World communities as alien to the Friendship movement as a whole. It seemed that in every instance RU-WMS-BAW-WMB denied or neglected the importance of reaching out to the Third World Communities, and their approach to the local events such as Portsmouth Square was a derivative of their general attitude toward Third World people. Most groups felt that it was entirely appropriate for Chinese-Americans to commemorate October 1st. Nor was there anything wrong with Asian-American expressions of solidarity with socialist China. In fact the celebration at Portsmouth Square tended to confirm the Joint Committee position that October 1st could indeed be celebrated in a mass way-a position which RU-WMS-BAW-WMB refused to accept.

Second, there was no evidence that the third principle drove anyone away from the Fair. It was doubtful that people saw the principle in the leaflets and posters and said: "This is too red for me." It was noted that the political line in the publicity was the same for the Fair, the Program and local events, where turnouts were broad. So as far as turnout goes, the Fair seemed to be an exception.

Third, the Joint Committee rejected the "sucker-baiting" charge regarding the evening program. It seemed that the Joint Committee could do nothing right in the eyes of the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB. If the turnout was low, the line was wrong. If the turnout was large, the people were tricked. Actually, the large audience at the Masonic like the large turnout at Portsmouth Square, confirmed again the October 1st could be celebrated in a mass way.

Many suspected that a difference over the correctness of the principles of unity lay in the back of those arguments. In the final committee meetings which proceeded the general sum-up, RU-WMS-BAW-WMB had denied any intention of violating those principles. They had made similar denials during the frequent arguments which arose in the course of the Joint Committee's work. They complained that charges of obstructionism were unfair. They argued that the problems at the Friendship Fair, in particular, were the result of poor coordination and bureaucratic problems. Other fair committee members, noting that the classroom presentations set up by RU-WMS-BAW-WMB had been scheduled to conflict with speakers whose appearance RU-WMS-BAW-WMB had opposed, were skeptical.

By the end of the general sum-up meeting, however, the cat was out of the bag. Where they had originally claimed innocence of any violation of the principles and policy of the Joint Committee, the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB now openly admitted and strongly defended their behavior. Their speakers openly declared that the "dominant line" (as they called it) was wrong and "to rebel is justified." On the subject of the Masonic Auditorium program their written statement to the meeting stated, "Owusu and Prarie Fire were high points of the evening and they should be commended for going with the masses and 'against the dominant line.'" RU-WMS-BAW-WMB also argued that the committee structure was bourgeois and bureaucratic and as a result RU-WMS-BAW-WMB had a right to go over the heads of the existing committees and do as they pleased at public events put on by the Joint Committee.

Many people were surprised to hear this we-are-rebels line stated openly at the sum-up. They were surprised because, for the most of the year, RU-WMS-BAW-WMB had claimed that they accepted the principles of unity and heatedly denied any charge that they were obstructing the policies of the Joint Committee. The RU-WMS-BAW-WMB introduced their "right to rebel" idea only after their "rebellions" had occurred. To the majority of the organizations and individuals in the Joint Committee, this only tended to confirm the view that the RU-WMS-BAW-WMB presence in the coalition had been unprincipled all along. The RU-WMS-BAW-WMB had secured a place for themselves in the Joint Committee and even for themselves in the programs, by concealing their full position until it was too late to do anything about it.

At the end of the general sum-up, the general body voted to continue the discussion and resolution of many points in the Co-ordinating Committee. Subsequently a Coordinating Committee meeting was held which included most of the organizations and individuals that had participated in the Joint Committee throughout the year.

Most of the groups present stated that the views of RU-WMS-BAW-WMB made principled struggle impossible. In fact, the RU representative stated openly at the meeting that it was impossible to work together and that we should all go our separate ways. However, most of the organizations and individuals present pointed out that that meant there would be two friendship with China movements in the Bay Area.

*Owusu Sadaukai did not disagree with the policy or line of the Joint Committee nor did he view his own speech as an act of "rebellion" in any way against the Joint Committee. In fact, the Joint Committee placed Sadaukai on the program against the wishes of RU-IMS-BAW-WMB.

They argued that we had a duty to the masses of people in this country and to the friendship with China movement to try to find common principles that we can work on and common principles of what constitutes principled struggle and debate. Further, most present felt that RU-IMS-BAW-WMB should examine in a serious way their statements and actions as presented both at that meeting and throughout the year's work. The majority of groups and individuals felt that RU-IMS-BAW-WMB should accept the criticism levelled by the Joint Committee and attempt to change for the good of the movement.

The meeting culminated in a long debate about whether or not a summation for the year should be written. Again, RU-IMS-BAW-WMB stood alone against everyone else. Everyone else agreed that a summation should be written detailing our work this year, the lessons gained and the errors committed so that others may learn from our advances and from our errors.

CONCLUSION

While everyone agreed that the work of the Joint Committee was on the whole positive and a step forward for the friendship movement, a new set of questions emerged by the end of the year; questions whose resolution will have profound implications for the direction of Friendship work in the coming year. What constitutes principled and unprincipled behavior in a coalition? How far should organizations go in pushing their own line when principles of unity have been established? Should principles of unity be binding on every group within a coalition? Should any groups go beyond the method of persuasion when it does not get its way?

What are the implications of the line of RU-IMS-BAW-IMB regarding the "right to revel" against principles of unity? Is this a proper line within the friendship movement? Is it likely to unite the friendship movement or to factionalize it? Will new organizations want to work in a coalition where the principles of unity, where the plans and preparations for given events can be reversed by unilateral decisions of a small group? Will this line invite principled groups to join the friendship movement or will it draw only those faction-lovers who try to destroy coalitions they cannot control?

The Joint Committee tried to answer some of these questions this year. We feel that what constitutes principled behavior in a coalition is -- while retaining your right to your own viewpoints -- to respect and abide by a given set of guiding principles after principled struggle and debate have taken place. We see no other way that groups of individuals and organizations can come together in this period of many divergent lines and viewpoints to work on an-thing if this simple principle is discarded.

We believe that organizations and individuals have the right to present their own lines. In fact, they have a duty to do so. But at the same time, we feel that once principles of unity and a certain path have been decided upon for a given period of time for a given project, no organization or individual has the right to push its own lines and plans in surreptitious or even open ways which would undermine the purpose of the coalition itself.

We believe that coalitions exist for specific purposes, based on specific principles and that organizations and individuals that feel these principles are so incorrect that they cannot work within them should not join these coalitions.

The Joint Committee for Events on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China has written this report to contribute in whatever way we can to the friendship and progressive movements in this country. We are open to any comments or criticisms you may have. We are especially interested in hearing the viewpoints of the organizations and individuals which are working in the US-China Friendship movement today.

APPENDIX

TEXT OF THE SUM-UP BY THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION, BAY AREA WORKER, WEI MIN SHE AND WEI MIN BAO

INTRODUCTION

This paper is an attempt to sum up the 1974 Joint Committee activities by a number of groups and people who worked on the Friendship Fair and the Oct. 1 Celebration this year, including -- Bay Area Worker, Revolutionary Union, Taishu Newspaper, Wei Min Bao, and Wei Min She.

While a lot of hard work went into building the events this year, an incorrect political line led to serious mistakes, especially in building the Friendship Fair. The Friendship Fair did not advance the friendship movement in the Bay Area; in fact, it was a set-back compared to the broad-based 1973 Friendship Week, which drew 4,000-5,000 people and had 200-300 people actively planning and working on it. We hope to clarify the political line underlying these mistakes so they won't be repeated next year in the Bay Area. We also want to criticize our original proposal for the 1974 events as being unclear in a number of respects. While we feel the proposal was basically a correct one, we did not sufficiently clarify our ideas about the present world situation and the resulting importance of the people-to-people friendship movement, and the particular historical reasons behind our proposals for the 1974 Friendship Fair and Oct. 1 celebrations in San Francisco. It is in this spirit that we are writing this paper.

THE WORLD SITUATION AND THE IMPORTANCE OF BUILDING U.S.-CHINA PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE FRIENDSHIP

The present world situation is marked by great turmoil. The Chinese say that this is a good thing and that conditions are favorable for the peoples of the world. The two imperialist superpowers are faced with ever-deepening economic and political crisis. The struggles of the peoples of the world are on the rise: Just revolutionary wars of national liberation are being waged in many countries. The strength and unity of the Third World has been steadily growing. In recent years the struggles of the oppressed and exploited peoples within the capitalist and imperialist countries have also been increasing. And we have witnessed the resistance on the part of the capitalist and imperialist countries of the second world against the two superpowers.

Increased contention between the two superpowers is the basis for the Chinese saying that, "the danger of a new world war still exists, people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today."

At the present time the U.S. has been forced to adopt a more positive posture towards the People's Republic of China. But, this posture is not based on any real desire for peace and friendship; rather, it is a tactic of U.S. imperialism's strategy for gaining world hegemony.

We cannot rely on state-to-state relations but must base the friendship movement on the masses of American people and their desire for peace and progress in the world.

Conditions in the world today have never been more favorable for promoting friendship among the peoples of the world. As Soong Ching Ling states in New China "...this sentiment of friendship is neither abstract nor incorporeal. It is built on the bedrock of an unalterable basic fact, that the interests of the people, the creators and movers of history, are everywhere in common."

The Bay Area has a unique history in that many groups and individuals ranging from religious to revolutionary organizations have been active in China friendship activities for a number of years.

Appendix 2

This is definitely a strength of the Bay Area--that there is a wide spectrum of people who already see the importance of building U.S.-China Peoples' Friendship. The 1972 Friendship Fair and the 1973 Friendship Week are examples of how broad-based friendship events can be built. Similarly, Oct. 1 celebrations in San Francisco have united many people around programs which have traditionally been anti-imperialist in nature.

OUR PROPOSAL

An analysis of the history of the friendship movement in the Bay Area and the world situation in general was the basic thinking behind our original proposal. There should be two events in S.F. which should have different foci, flowing from the basic work of the friendship movement to both "broaden" and "deepen" people's understanding of China. We proposed a 2-day Friendship Fair, based on the principles of friendship through mutual understanding and normalization of relations. Our view was that the Fair, like Friendship Week last year, would provide an excellent opportunity to unite people from various backgrounds who wish to promote people-to-people friendship.

Secondly, we proposed that, given the specific history of revolutionary celebrations on Oct. 1 in S.F., the Oct. 1 celebration have a clearly defined anti-imperialist thrust, and that it be aimed primarily at deepening people's understanding of socialism in China and China's revolutionary role in the world today.

The Friendship Fair and an anti-imperialist Oct. 1 event required different levels of political unity in order to carry out the primary purpose of each. Many people and groups can be united around the work of a friendship fair who can't immediately be united around bringing out the significance of the Chinese revolution from an anti-imperialist standpoint.

This isn't an abstract debating point; it is based on the great success of the Friendship Week last year, which drew a number of new people into friendship work, many of whom were drawn to the Oct. 1 program. The fact that the two events last year objectively complemented each other (though there were many problems) and overall moved the friendship movement forward led us to propose separate committees for the two events with different principles of unity for each.

The main weakness of our original proposal was that it explained that the two events "should be carried out on two levels." This was interpreted by some to mean that the Fair would not bring out China's revolutionary role in the world today at all. Instead, the correct way to look at it is that there is room both in the Fair and Oct. 1 to bring out a revolutionary understanding of New China. This is especially true of the Oct. 1 celebration, which has a tradition in the Bay Area of being an anti-imperialist event.

The criticism made of our proposal by the dominant line in the Joint Committee this year is that two programs organized on different levels of unity would separate the anti-imperialists from the masses. However, we only ask people to look at last year's events, in which anti-imperialist forces united with a wide range of groups and individuals around the Friendship Week. The success of the Friendship Week, in turn, brought out many more people to the Oct. 1 program.

However, our proposal was defeated. Instead, one committee was established to organize both events under the same principles of unity: 1) friendship with China, 2) normalized relations, 3) learn about China.

Because an incorrect political line spearheaded by I Wor Kuen (IWK) and October League (OL) representatives prevailed by way of majority vote, serious errors were made in building this year's events, especially the Friendship Fair. The prevailing

Appendix 3

political line set back the friendship movement because it was sectarian, rightist, and opportunist. On one hand the line was sectarian because it did not unite all who could be united. Specifically, it downplayed the importance of building people-to-people friendship on a broad level as was done last year. An example of their sectarianism is their refusal to consider holding the Fair at a later date (a week or two after Oct. 1st had been suggested). A date change was suggested because a place had not been found 2 weeks before the September 21st Fair date, 2) work on booths was just getting started, 3) there were interested people who felt that they needed more time to work on a booth, 4) no publicity had been done. Opposition to a date change was stated because publicity was already being done, and 2) the groups who had agreed to do booths already had "political clarity" about China and did not need extra time to work on them. In fact, publicity was not even printed until 10 days before the fair. Furthermore, we should have been trying to involve people who do not necessarily have "political clarity" about China and to broaden the participation in the Fair, since the majority of the groups which had committed themselves were mainly left groups.

In addition, there was not whole-hearted agreement around the idea of organizing the Fair around theme areas, so several groups and individuals were not encouraged to work around a theme booth on such topics as education, medicine, women, etc., although there was interest in doing so. This contributed to the limited participation by new people in the Fair.

On the other hand, the dominant line was rightist--opposing attempts to bring out China's anti-imperialist role, especially in the Oct. 1st program by limiting the interpretation of the third principle of unity - "learn about China" - to not making "value judgements" about the U.S., the Soviet Union, and imperialism in general. This rightism was reflected in the publicity (the ad brochure) which put forward that China's many advancements had been made possible because of "extensive reforms" and not through revolution.

What underlies sectarianism and rightism is not relying on the masses of the people; in this case, to build the friendship movement, not believing that the people can grasp revolutionary ideas and make them their own.

Some groups holding the dominant line made rightist and sectarian errors because these groups became preoccupied with building themselves. This opportunism was reflected in all aspects of their Joint Committee work, but was most blatantly evident in their use of the Fair to promote their own organizations and not to build friendship. For example: 1) The Guardian booth gave away a stack of newspapers which was the main thrust of the booth, 2) the OL's "pyramid" on the CCP did not reflect the dynamic link between the Communist Party and the masses of Chinese people--it was a mechanical and nondialectical presentation, 3) Getting Together used half of their booth to display banners promoting their paper, 4) the IWK booth had very little explanation about the People's Liberation Army--the main written information was about their organization.

The bureaucratic structure of the committee did not allow for full participation. The bureaucracy was opportunistically used as a way of stifling political discussion, i.e., whenever differences arose, decision-making was often shifted back and forth between committees, thereby preventing political struggle. This resulted in decisions being made by majority vote and not through discussion.

Opportunism and rightism was reflected in the publicity. The thrust of the publicity for the evening program was to strip it of political content so that it would be "palatable." The publicity was misleading and sucker-baiting. People who came to

the celebration to "learn about China" or "learn about the methods the Chinese have used" would never have been prepared for the strong anti-imperialist statements made by Owusu Sadaukai and Prairie Fire.

However, the masses are not as backward as IWK and OL think they are. The tremendously positive response to Owusu and Prairie Fire confirmed that there is an interest in and importance to have programs emphasizing the revolutionary significance of the Chinese experience. It has been true from past years that a program to celebrate Oct. 1 with a clearly anti-imperialist thrust is an event that has a mass base. For example, the Internationale was sung with great enthusiasm last year. Owusu and Prairie Fire were high points of the evening and they should be commended for going with the masses and "against the tide" of the dominant line, as well as for violating the principle of "not making value judgments."

In this area, Oct. 1 programs have traditionally been not simply friendship events, but anti-imperialist celebrations of the achievements of China. There is a role for such events. If they are to be put on, they should be built and advertised openly and honestly. We should avoid trying to sucker-bait people into coming.

In summary, while serious political errors were made this year by the groups holding the dominant line, we hope that by honestly summing up this year's experience we will move forward. We know that there is a basis for building a broad people-to-people friendship movement. Many people who were contacted to participate in the Friendship Fair on booths and the program expressed a desire to do so. And the response to the evening program shows that there is room for all levels of activities. We have last year's example of the Friendship Week and the positive aspects of the evening program to build on.

We wholeheartedly agree with the principles of the U.S.-China Friendship Association and that the implementation of these principles has successfully built friendship events. These should be the principles guiding friendship work.

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vietnam veterans against the war
winter soldier organization

VVAW
FOR AN

in a time of struggle

AN OPEN LETTER TO
ANTI-IMPERIALIST FORCES

AGAINST
the
WAR

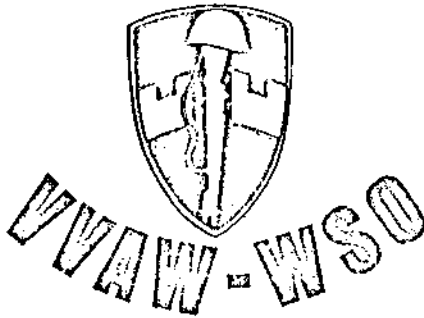


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6/15/95

plaza

Enclosure



In a time of struggle

AN OPEN LETTER TO ANTI-IMPERIALIST FORCES

TO OUR SISTERS AND BROTHERS IN STRUGGLE,

An unusual course of events concerning political struggle is taking place within Viet-Nam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO). On April 12, 1975, at the Southern California Sub-Regional conference, five chapters voted to expel the rest of the California Region (9 chapters, including the elected Regional Coordinator). The serious nature of this attack requires us to make public our position on both this action and the events that led to it. Our position concerns some of the most basic issues within the anti-imperialist movement; the role of white people in fighting racism and in building a multi-national movement; the responsibility of men to combat sexism; the nature and abuse of democracy in a mass organization; the role of members of cadre organizations with mass organizations, as well as the relationship of cadre organizations to mass organizations. Our present struggle directly involves the Revolutionary Union (RU).

The recent struggle in VVAW/WSO has underlined the necessity for a clear analysis and full presentation of our political situation. This letter is written in the hope that our friends will come to understand our current situation and learn from our experience. This statement is the first step of an ongoing political analysis of our work. It covers the historical relationship between VVAW/WSO and the RU, our primary political differences with the politics of the RU as they affect VVAW/WSO internally, and the democratic process of VVAW/WSO.

In the anti-war movement VVAW focused the anger of vets returning from an imperialist war. The form of the organization was spontaneous and undefined. Our actions were dramatic and significant--from soldiers of the empire throwing back their medals in Washington, D.C. to forums exposing the role of the military in VietNam. We spoke with credibility; our anti-war views were believable--the vets were the children of the American working class and knew what the war was about. Masses of American people responded to VVAW. We helped the anti-war movement take a major leap forward. Never before had the veterans of a war openly supported the other side.

The addition of Winter Soldier Organization* to our name in April 1973, showed our dedication to the struggle against imperialism in all forms--from ending all imperialist wars,

*The idea from which the name, Winter Soldier Organization, comes, is a quote from Thomas Paine --"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands now deserves the thanks of man and woman."

to smashing racism and sexism, to fighting for the rights of active duty service people and all working people. Winter Soldier was equally important in that it recognized the participation and leadership of non-veterans, especially women. Membership was opened equally to all who agreed with the objectives of the organization. Structurally we kept redefining and tightening up the organization. Our present objectives and working papers, while not perfect, do represent many years of struggle to develop a higher level of political unity and create a structure which would function on a mass democratic basis.

The Practice of the RU in VVAW-WSO

Almost two years ago, members of the RU began to join chapters of VVAW/WSO, mostly in the midwest, and members of the National Office of VVAW/WSO (N.O.) began to develop close ties with the RU. VVAW/WSO was preparing for a major national demonstration in Washington, D.C. in the spring of 1974. This demonstration was to culminate eight months of work around our organization's demands.

- ★ UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY
- ★ IMPLEMENT THE AGREEMENTS-
- ★ END ALL AID TO THIEU & LONNOL
- ★ SINGLE TYPE DISCHARGE FOR ALL VETS
- ★ DECENT BENEFITS FOR ALL VETS
- ★ KICK NIXON OUT

THE ABOVE WERE THE NATIONAL DEMANDS OF VVAW/WSO FOR THE 4TH OF JULY DEMONSTRATION

We began to hear of chapters in the East that were being formed by the RU to build for our demonstration. We were pleased to have the help, but were distressed by a booklet passed out by the RU at the demonstration titled, "Build the Anti-Imperialist Veterans Movement" which contained recent articles from various RU newspapers. These articles defined a political program for VVAW/WSO that was foreign to our membership and that had never been discussed within our organization nationally. We were also distressed that the keynote speech, by a member of the N.O., was not addressed to our primary demands of ending the war and universal unconditional amnesty, but instead was limited to the economic problems of veterans.

Just prior to our national meeting in August, 1974, we received a document from the N.O. It outlined the future of the organization as being the veterans and GI wing of a "United Front Against Imperialism". The document stated that GI's and veterans should be the primary mass base of VVAW/WSO, and that we should focus our work on their specific struggles. Very few of us had any problem in the literal meaning of this concept, as it was widely true in practice. However, in the context of the politics of the N.O. position (which virtually ignored work on Indochina and amnesty and reduced the role of women to what it was before the Winter Soldier days) we found the document intolerable. This document from the N.O. led to the present national program of the organization.

At the August, 1974, meeting a "sense of the meeting" vote of agreement was taken in support of the N.O. paper. This vote was not binding and was to go back to regions for approval. Nevertheless, the N.O. and our national newspaper "Winter Soldier", as well as RU publications including "Revolution", put forward an image of the whole organization as having freely adopted the N.O.-RU position. (It should be pointed out that this document of some 25 pages was voted on by individuals who had it in their possession for only 43 hours and had received little or no input from their chapters of regions on its content).

During the period between the August and December national meetings, new chapters and regions of VVAW/WSO began to crop up in areas where VVAW/WSO had not been active recently, but the RU had been. In the same period RU supporters and members joined existing chapters throughout the country. These new members generally did not help in the existing work of the chapters, but spent their time arguing the politics of the N.O. document. The monthly internal newsletter put out by the N.O. began to glorify the work of the RU dominated chapters around purely veteran's issues while underplaying or ignoring the anti-imperialist work of other chapters.

The National Program - A Step Backward

This leads us to the last national meeting in December, 1974, where, because of the RU's expansion within VVAW/WSO, the N.O. paper was approved by a majority of those present as a new national program. This came at a time when the heroic battles of the Indochinese peoples were coming to a peak--at a time when they more than ever needed the full support of the peoples of the world to crush US imperialism at its weakest link. The new program gave work around Indochina bare lip service, claiming that issues like support for Vietnam and Universal Unconditional Amnesty would "unfold" from a "war on the Veterans Administration" through the demand "Decent Benefits for all Veterans." The RU calls this "unfolding" --we call it economism. Given the history and practice of our organization we found their concept a step backward in our development.

We firmly uphold the ninth objective of VVAW/WSO--to smash racism in our society and ourselves and fully support building international unity. We see the need to build daily working relations with Third World peoples and organizations around issues of self-determination and issues which effect the entire working class. We feel our primary emphasis should be organizing white working class people around the importance of supporting struggles of Third world peoples for self-determination while pointing out the fact that maintaining racism is not in their class interest. We do not see the role of VVAW/WSO moving forward by trying to recruit Third World people under a political program defined by a predominantly white organization; instead, we must build ties with Third World struggles through our support and practice.

We feel that the program put forward by the N.O. calls for us to actually put aside struggles against racism in the US, which they call "the stirring up of racial division, a plot by the state to divide the working class." We find the RU position on the Boston busing situation outrageous. We believe that racism is the issue in Boston, not busing.

The place where our differences come clearest concern the question of building VVAW/WSO as a multi-national organization. In December 1974, under the guidance of the RU, it was decided by a vote that VVAW/WSO would "become" a multi-national organization. The way to do this, according to the program, is by educating black vets to understand that they should fight back as veterans and not as black people. We were to put forward truly multi-national demands such as "Decent Benefits for all Vets" and to educate Third World vets that these demands were correct, ignoring any issues of self-determination. A report from one RU-dominated chapter went so far as to say that a weakness in their work at the VA was the failure to educate black vets to the fact that they had a role to play in fighting imperialism. It seems to us that a small group of predominantly white men (the N.O. of VVAW/WSO and the RU) has managed to define political struggle so that the major issue of racism is shoved aside under the illusion that racism is well taken care of by stressing "multi-national" organizing. This is grossly inadequate to deal with the material basis of racism toward all non-white peoples in the US. Never has the RU been able to explain why blacks organizing around their special oppression divides the working class, but organizing veterans around theirs does not.

We see combating sexism in all-forms as an important aspect of the anti-imperialist movement. Women's groups exist within chapters in Northern California. Here sisters come together to find strength in each other and begin to bring the issue of sexism to the organization in a way that it can be dealt with both politically and in practice. Women make up a large number of the membership of VVAW/WSO. They are in positions of leadership within the organization in Northern California because of their practice. The number of sisters joining VVAW/WSO here is on the rise. This can be attributed to the strong anti-imperialist practice of the organization, as well as the unity of our women and the willingness of our men to struggle against sexism.

The national program outlines that women relating to vets should be organized around the oppression that their men feel as veterans. This view continues to propagate the idea that a woman is defined in terms of her relationship to a man, and also continues to welcome women to work on somebody else's struggle, and not those struggles which concern women, or women and men equally. RU cadre working in VVAW/WSO have continually attacked feminism as bourgeois and call for women to drop the issue of their liberation in favor of uniting with men to overthrow the state. The N.O. and RU have opposed the rights of women and Third World GI's to organize caucuses or organizations around their special oppression. We totally reject this position, and fully support these caucuses. We feel the RU cadre in VVAW/WSO have shown through their practice that they are unwilling to deal with their own racism or sexism and use their politics to avoid the difficult task of remoulding themselves. Northern California VVAW/WSO does not agree that a revolution will magically remove racism and sexism and we are dedicated to making these two issues part of our daily struggle.

Northern California VVAW/WSO finds the RU's position on gay people politically depraved. We wholeheartedly reject that gayness comes from bourgeois decadence, and is a disease that socialism will cure. We welcome all sisters and brothers into our organization and the overall anti-imperialist struggle regardless of their sexual preferences. We feel that our present organizational objectives should be expanded to defending the rights of gays in society and in the military.

The national program puts forward the position that vets must initially be organized around their immediate economic needs, and that "Decent Benefits For All Veterans" is the primary slogan of our work at this time. The program states that organizing vets around better home loans is a politically correct way to "unfold" anti-imperialist consciousness from immediate economic needs. We see this as a major step backward from an 8 year history that organized thousands of working class people into anti-war and anti-imperialist consciousness. We believe that vets are rising up, as part of the American working class, around the conditions of all employed and unemployed workers. We think vets are rising up because of the continuing wars of aggression by the U.S. around the world. We do see the importance of organizing veterans, and all VVAW/WSO chapters in Northern California have ongoing programs around veterans needs and issues. The difference is that we emphasize organizing vets around their particular knowledge of the workings of imperialism, not just around their own special economic needs.

Democracy in VVAW-WSO

Here we must point out some things about the structure of VVAW/WSO:

- A region is defined as an area where there is one or more chapters;
- Nationally, a chapter must consist of at least five people;
- And, regions have 5 votes each at a national meeting.

This leads us to a situation where a large region like California with over 200 active members can be continually outvoted by small, one or two chapter regions with one tenth or less of the membership of California.

The California region is divided into two sub-regions. According to our structure a chapter may expel a member and a sub-region may expel a chapter. But a sub-region may certainly not expel a chapter of another sub-region or another entire sub-region. "All proposals that change regional policy or deal with matters of similar magnitude (will) be returned to chapters to weigh their impact and be voted upon at the following regional conference." (California Working Paper)

At the April 12th Southern California Sub-regional Conference, contrary to both the regional and national working papers, a proposal was approved to expel all VVAW/WSO members in California who supported the Anti-Imperialist Caucus (AIC).^{*} They interpreted this to mean all chapters in Northern California and two chapters in the South. The National Office has supported this illegal expulsion of 200 people by 40 people. Similar acts of expulsion are beginning in other parts of the country -- Ohio, New York, and Missouri. These actions have been justified by claiming they put "politics in command" -- the politics in command belonging to the RU.

We have found unity with the program passed in December, 1974, in so far as recognizing the need for systematizing our work and outreach. We are implementing the program where chapters are able, while continuing to develop our politics from practice and study. Between December and May, we have focused our primary work around Indochina, while continuing our work around veteran and community issues. We think our decision is politically correct.

Membership in the AIC is varied. In some parts of the country, entire chapters belong, in others only some members participate. The AIC is dedicated to rebuilding the mass character of our organization, as well as reaffirming our support and work for national liberation struggles both inside and outside the U.S. We want it clearly understood that we do not object to working with cadre organizations, nor do we quarrel with their right to have secret members. It is the practice of the RU cadre and the RU as an organization with which we have conflict and must criticize.

It is easier to take over an existing organization than to build a new one. VVAW/WSO has a rich and varied history; we have mass support and participation in our organization, and we are credible when we speak to the issues around which we organize. The form of VVAW/WSO, the name, the reputation, structure, and national newspaper are the important things to the RU. The content of the organization, its membership and varied political beliefs and work are relatively unimportant. Many dedicated and hard working people have left the organization because of the tactics used by the RU and N.O. in this struggle. The RU forces do not seem to give a damn how many people quit or are thrown out because of their need to control the form of VVAW/WSO and to use its credibility. We estimate that over 500 people have left or been kicked out since last January. In many areas where membership was in the hundreds, only 5 to 10 people, mostly RU supporters, are left in the organization. The National Office has said that this is a "good thing as it removes dead wood and moves the struggle forward." We find it inconceivable that any responsible leadership could find losing half or more of its organization a step forward.

Our struggle is directly tied to the RU calling for a founding Party Congress this summer. Their concept of a "United Front Against Imperialism" is a key element of their theory. From their point of view, little special interest groups fighting for their own needs are seen as the mass support for their party's line and revolutionary strategy. It

^{*}The Anti-Imperialist Caucus is the name taken by those members of VVAW/WSO opposed to the politics of the national program.

is important to them to have a vets and GI organization in their United Front. The RU would like to announce that VVAW/WSO supports their party. The only way this can be done is if all opposition to their line is either driven or kicked out prior to or during our next national meeting in July. Such further expulsions like the one in California would destroy what currently remains of the mass character of VVAW/WSO. What is already true in many parts of the country would become true of the organization as a whole. All the members of VVAW/WSO would have the politics of the RU, and hold dual membership with it or its affiliate groups (Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), Unemployed Workers' Organizing Committee (UWOC), or numerous "Workers" newspapers). This dual membership is already common in chapters across the country where other forces have been driven out.

Where We Are Now

Because we do not support the RU, because we find organizing veterans primarily around decent benefits to be economist, because we are dedicated to struggling against racism and sexism, and put forward our support for Indochina in our daily practice, we have been expelled from VVAW/WSO. We do not recognize this act. We are members of VVAW/WSO who uphold its objectives and democratic process. Although there are clearly two political factions, there is only one VVAW/WSO, and we believe that both sides are members of the same organization. However, at the Southern California Sub-regional Conference which expelled us, five members of VVAW/WSO (some were also members of the RU or RSE) were declared to be the real VVAW/WSO in Northern California and have been attempting to organize in our name and use the VVAW/WSO endorsement for actions and demonstrations. This is in violation of our organization's working paper which sees no need for individuals forming new chapters in areas where chapters already exist.

We will continue our work, organizing and working with vets and GI's and all poor and working people to build an anti-imperialist progressive mass organization. We intend to help rebuild VVAW/WSO in areas where it has been destroyed. We will unite with our sisters and brothers all across the country who have left in frustration because of the tactics of the present struggle. To do this, we fully understand that our unity must be built around concrete political programs, and not just opposition to the RU. These programs are being built slowly as we claim no easy answers to the question of how to organize people in this country.

We do not ask others to take sides in our internal struggle. We ask that you investigate the politics and practice of those who come forward to you as VVAW/WSO before uniting with them. We, in Northern California, are resolved to prevent this internal struggle from obstructing our primary task of combatting racism, sexism, and imperialism.

We would like to hear from you about this letter (preferably in writing), and will provide more information if it is requested.

a luta continua • venceremos



NORTHERN CALIFORNIA VVAW-WSO

East Bay (415) 658-7806
San Francisco (415) 922-5940
San Jose (408) 988-4210
Santa Cruz (408) 426-8200
Marin County (415) 454-6761
Mid-Peninsula (415) 322-3182
Fresno (209) 485-9091

the objectives of vva-wso

1. To demand an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops, planes, and military and economic aid from Southeast Asia.
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 Indochinese 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.
4. To support all military personnel refusing to serve against their conscience 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 discharge and that a single type 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.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 8/6/75

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-15886) RUC

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) 15TH NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM), COLUMBUS, OHIO (TENTATIVE); JULY, 1975 (TENTATIVE)
IS

Re Kansas City letter to Bureau, 6/25/75

On 7/28/75, [redacted] advised he has received no word from [redacted] Great Plains VVAW/WSO Regional Coordinator, that anyone from the Great Plains Region attended captioned activity or activity in St. Louis, Mo., which was scheduled 6/27/75 through 6/30/75.

Due to the above, this case is being RUC'd by Kansas City Division.

b2
b7D
b7C

- 1-Bureau (RM)
 - 2-Chicago (100-50772)(RM)
 - 2-Cincinnati (100-19743)(RM)
 - 2-Milwaukee (100-15674)(RM)
 - 2-St. Louis (100-21603)(RM)
 - 1-Kansas City
- VDC:aa
(11)

1-4440 Jek

4/16/95
B. B. [signature]

EX 112

REC-39/100-448092-432





54 AUG 19 1975

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

[Handwritten initials]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MILWAUKEE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MILWAUKEE	DATE 7/31/75	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/8/75 - 7/21/75
TITLE OF CASE 		REPORT MADE BY SA 	TYPED BY nma
		CHARACTER OF CASE b7c CGR - ASSAULT	

b7D

REFERENCE

Milwaukee Report of SA  2/5/75.

- C -

b7c

6/15/95 *[Signature]*

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		100-448092	
3 - BUREAU		NOT RECORDED 145 AUG 15 1975	
2 - (70-64197)			
1 - (100-448092)			
1 - USA, MILWAUKEE			
12 - MILWAUKEE (Cont'd Cover Page B)			

Dissemination Record of Attached Report					Notations
Agency					
Request Recd.					
Date Fwd.					
How Fwd.					
By					

MI 70-1353

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- 1 - (70-1353)
- 1 - (100-22297)
- 1 - (100-20659)
- 1 - (100-16543)
- 1 - (100-20061)
- 1 - (100-15714)
- 1 - (100-20020)
- 1 - (100-15804)
- 1 - (100-21649)
- 1 - (100-21487)
- 1 - (100-21523)
- 1 - (100-21761)



b7c

ADMINISTRATIVE

For information of Bureau, the letter sent by Assistant United States Attorney RANDALL J. SANDFORT was addressed to the Veterans Administration with a copy to our office.

As Bureau is aware, this case has been followed on a monthly basis with USA in Milwaukee.

In view of declination of AUSA, this matter is being closed.

COVER PAGE B*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, MILWAUKEE (ATTN: AUSA RANDALL J. SANDFORT)

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: JULY 31, 1975

Office: MILWAUKEE

Field Office File #: MI 70-1353

Bureau File #:

Title: [REDACTED]
Character: [REDACTED]
Synopsis: [REDACTED]

b7c

6/15/85 *J. G. [unclear]*

Character: CRIME ON A GOVERNMENT RESERVATION - ASSAULT

Synopsis : AUSA, RANDALL J. SANDFORT, EDW, Milwaukee declined prosecution in this matter.

- C -

Details: On July 21, 1975, a letter dated July 10, 1975 was received from Assistant United States Attorney RANDALL J. SANDFORT, Eastern District of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin stating that after reviewing all of the investigative material relative to the demonstration sponsored by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) on December 18, 1974 at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Woods, Wisconsin, I am hereby declining prosecution of any individuals who participated in this demonstration.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

na
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-

DATE: 8/7/75

[Signature]
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-181546) (C)

SUBJECT: *[Redacted]* nee
[Redacted] aka

b7c

SM *[Redacted]*/WSO
(OO: NY)

6/15/75 *[Signature]*

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of an Investigative Summary with two copies of an FD 376 attached.

One copy of the Investigative Summary is being disseminated locally to Secret Service.

Subject does not meet ADEX criteria.

Interview is not being recommended since there is no indication that the subject would be cooperative and the fact that her husband, *[Redacted]* is employed by *[Redacted]* in New York.

EX-105

(REC-52)
1 cc of let. destroyed
1 cc by enc. ss (L.S. 376)
2 cc by enc. ACC & ss
CUL/me y 8/18/75

100 - 448092 - 4328

AUG 11 1975

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 4) (RM)
- 1 - New York

[Signature]

PMP: las
(3)



5010-110

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

AUG 8 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-181546

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

RE:



SM - VVAM/HSO

b7c

Dear Sir:

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

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

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

6/15/95
B. W. [unclear]

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

Enclosure(s)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

August 7, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY



b7c

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

This investigation is based on information which indicates that Isabel Azerrad, in view of her affiliation with Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) (see appendix attached), is engaged in activities which could involve a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2383 (Rebellion of Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 2387 (Sedition).

[Redacted] white, female, was born on [Redacted] in [Redacted] and is self-described as [Redacted] in height, with [Redacted] hair and [Redacted] eyes. She has married to [Redacted] on July 16, 1974, and resides at [Redacted] Road, Briarcliff Manor, New York. She is employed at [Redacted] Peekskill, New York.

In March, 1975, subject was one of the representatives of the VVAW/WSO who engaged in a debate with members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Brewster, New York. [Redacted] was described as a social worker who was the most "radical" of the speakers. [Redacted] was also one of a group of representatives of the VVAW/WSO who handed out leaflets during an open house at the National Guard Armory in Ossining, New York, in March, 1975.

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.

44-1985- [Handwritten initials]



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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

APPENDIX


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

br

The VVAW, formed in 1967 by Vietnam veterans to protest U.S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia (changed name to VVAW/WSO in 1973 to include non-veterans as members), has sponsored numerous anti-government demonstrations, some resulting in violence. The VVAW/WSO National Office (NO) and some key chapters are infiltrated and influenced by the militant Revolutionary Union (RU) organization, and VVAW/WSO leaders have told members that VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization, not "just another group of war veterans." The current Marxist-Leninist-Maoist oriented NO, which promotes education of the membership in Marxist-Leninist-Maoist doctrine and directs the organization into political growth along the same lines, has at VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meetings (NSCM), in 1974, portrayed VVAW/WSO as a mass anti-imperialist organization and a vanguard of the revolution eventually created by the masses.

VVAW/WSO leaders voted at the 12/74 NSCM to align VVAW/WSO with the RU, which organization follows a strict Maoist line designed to bring about violent revolution in the U.S.

APPENDIX

FBI

Date: 8/5/75

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-21603) (P)
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
(VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL MEETING OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST
CAUCUS
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
JUNE 27-30, 1975
IS

b7c

b7D Re airtel to Bureau,

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies and for other offices two copies of an LHM re captioned conference.

ENCLOSURE

- ② - Bureau (100-448092) (Enc. 4) (RM)
- 2 - Albany (100-22519) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (100-50772) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Kansas City (100-15886) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (100-77703) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Louisville (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Minneapolis (100-15819) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-160644) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Sacramento (100-3447) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Salt Lake City (100-11144) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (100-70102) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Seattle (100-31285) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Tampa (100-2514) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - WFO (100-47162) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 6 - St. Louis (2 - 100-21603) (VVAW/WSO)
 - (1 - 25-22033)
 - (1 - 100-21370)
 - (1 - 100-22384)
 - (1 - 100-23321)

W
8/15/75
J. G. J.

EX 104
REC 17 100-448092-4329

14 AUG 8 1975

RJN:jet
(34)

icc 4440 get
icc. J.S.B. ELS/meg
icc. J.S.B. 8/13/75

b7c

Approved: HE [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SL 100-21603

Only one of three Bureau approved sources accepted and covered captioned conference.

Delay in preparation of enclosed LHM due to case Agent's previous assignment on "RESMURS" Special in South Dakota.

*b2
b7D* Confidential source is [REDACTED] located in [REDACTED]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

St. Louis, Missouri

August 5, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST
THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER
ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL MEETING OF ANTI-
IMPERIALIST CAUCUS
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
JUNE 27-30, 1975
INTERNAL SECURITY

6/15/75 [Signature]

This investigation is predicated on receipt of information from a confidential source that an Anti-Imperialist Caucus of Vietnam Veterans Against The War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) (See Appendix) would be holding a national meeting in St. Louis, Missouri June 27-30, 1975. All chapters who were opposed to the political line of the national program of VVAW/WSO and the destructive effect of the Revolutionary Union (RU) (See Appendix) on the mass democratic character of VVAW/WSO were invited.

The VVAW/WSO is engaged in activities which could involve violations of Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 2387 (Sedition), and 793 (Espionage).

The same confidential source furnished the following:

An Anti-Imperialist Caucus of the VVAW/WSO was held at St. Johns Lutheran Church, St. Louis, Missouri, during the period June 27-30, 1975. The Caucus was attended by approximately 67 individuals representing 25 chapters of the VVAW/WSO. The St. Louis Chapter acted as the host and presided over the agenda and coordination of the different events that took place at the Caucus.

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.

4-11-4329

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Meeting of Anti-Imperialist
Caucus of Vietnam Veterans Against
the War/Winter Soldier Organization,
St. Louis, Missouri, June 27-30, 1975

The document announced that the St. Louis chapter would handle the logistics of the meeting, that the number of delegates from each chapter be limited to three, that other organizations have been invited to attend and that all requests of this type could be handled by the Northern California Sub-Regional Office, 910 Steiner Street, San Francisco, California.

The document listed the following proposed agenda:

"1. Local and national sum-ups--These should be in the form of written round robin reports (daily work and internal struggle).

"2. National sum-up, of the practice of the RU in VVAW/WSO. The areas of discussion will be: a) loss of membership (individual chapters, regions); b) the effect on relations with other organizations.

"3. What we do now--Areas of discussion: a) what is the basis of our political unity; b) what organizational form should unity take and c) our current relationship to VVAW/WSO.

"4. Discussion of strategy and tactics for the national development and consolidation of our politics. Some ideas: regional conferences, national travelers, national mass meetings.

"5. Discussion of an outline for a new organizational program."

On July 30, 1975, a second confidential source advised that a meeting of former members of the New York City (NYC) Chapter, VVAW/WSO was held at 3117 Broadway, apartment 64, NYC, on July 10, 1975. The meeting was attended by

[REDACTED]

b7c/D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Meeting of Anti-Imperialist
Caucus of Vietnam Veterans Against
the War/Winter Soldier Organization,
St. Louis, Missouri, June 27-30, 1975

During May-June, 1975, a third confidential source advised that ██████████ attended meetings of the Prairie Fire Organizing Committee (PFCC), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, on May 15, 1975, and June 14, 1975, in NYC.

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On May 8, 1974, a fourth confidential source advised that ██████████ was at that time a member of the staff of the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO.

During September, 1974, the second confidential source advised that ██████████ was at that time a member of the steering committee of the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO.

On December 12, 1974, the second source advised that during November, 1974, ██████████ resigned her position of Bronx County Coordinator, VVAW/WSO and was no longer active in the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO.

The July 10, 1975, meeting was devoted almost entirely to the National meeting in St. Louis as reported by the four who had attended that meeting.

The chapters represented at the St. Louis meeting presented the following "round robin" reports at the meeting:

NYC: This group reported that it was at the beginning and no further, used the term "revolutionary socialists" to describe its political stance and indicated that this was not in contradiction with the term "anti-imperialist".

Buffalo, New York: This group has four committees, two Marxist-Leninist study groups and is expanding its base through community work around its storefront.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Meeting of Anti-Imperialist
Caucus of Vietnam Veterans Against
the War/Winter Soldier Organization,
St. Louis, Missouri, June 27-30, 1975

Salt Lake City, Utah: This group sent a report with the Northern California delegation in support of the St. Louis meeting. It has been working on community projects, Veterans Administration (VA), work on methadone maintenance, amnesty and some work with the National Guard. It does not consider itself Marxist-Leninist oriented.

Santa Cruz, California: This group is divided into two counties, a northern county and a southern county. The southern county started in October, 1974. It has worked with the Cabrillo College, VVAW/WSO organizing committee, where they participated in occupying a building, have worked with a junior high school in a strike, are on the Board of Directors of an Anti-Poverty program, and have participated in the Indian occupation in Watsonville, California.

The northern county was started in January, 1974, and is composed of twenty-eight persons including women and veterans. Most of them have been involved with the VVAW/WSO. This group have worked with a Rainbow Coalition of 37 group.

San Francisco, California: This group has 23 active people and most of its work has centered on demonstrations and work on a radio show owned and controlled by Third World people. The chapter believes that police repression is changing from harassment to assassinations. The chapter has been developing a program of self-defense and community defense which has received good community support. The chapter has worked with anti-imperialist and socialist groups, has a women's caucus, Marxist-Leninist study groups and regular political education at each chapter meeting. This chapter criticized itself in recruitments, lack of communication, lack of clarity in political work, failure to build better relations in their communities and a lack of programmatic work.

South Bay, California: This group has good relations with people in Venice and Long Beach, California, good relations with Third World anti-imperialist organizations and has a fine Marxist-Leninist study group.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Meeting of Anti-Imperialist
Caucus of Vietnam Veterans Against
the War/Winter Soldier Organization,
St. Louis, Missouri, June 27-30, 1975

San Jose, California: This group is doing
community work in a neighborhood that is 30% Third World,
has done some fund-raising for reconstruction of Vietnam
and has supported a municipal workers strike.

Fresno, California: This group has good relations
with high school students and Third World political people,
has done a lot of amnesty work and has good media outreach.

East Bay, California: This group has been active
for a long time and has worked on Indochina, amnesty and
GI organizing. It has had film showings on legal defense
work and has had three political education groups.

Santa Barbara, California: This chapter has most
of its members in prison. The chapter was organized by Al
Jakowski who was one of the individuals who brought an
ammunition ship to Cambodia instead of South Vietnam and
was arrested as a result.

Ohio: The only VVAW/WSO activity is in Cincinnati.
In Dayton there is a Draft and Military Counseling Center
where work is done with GIs at Wright-Patterson Air Force
Base. Also at Dayton is a Winter Soldier Radio Show which
has been ongoing for about three years and some amnesty
work.

Wichita, Kansas: This group has been working for
the most part with the Leavenworth Brothers Defense
Committee and have began working with a group called
Wichita Workers and Oppressed Peoples United.

St. Louis, Missouri: This group has stopped
community work and focused its attention on National Guard
organizing and working in Coalitions around anti-imperialist
issues.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Meeting of Anti-Imperialist
Caucus of Vietnam Veterans Against
the War/Winter Soldier Organization,
St. Louis, Missouri, June 27-30, 1975

Minnesota: The Twin Cities have been doing ongoing work with the American Indian Movement (AIM), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, and is working with women, GIs and veterans in an anti-imperialist manner.

In a California Regional report it was indicated that the California group sees itself as the leader of the Anti-Imperialist Caucus movement and that the movement has grown during the past six months particularly in northern California.

Among organizations present at the St. Louis meeting were PFOC, Southern Conference Educational Fund, a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, and White Lightning.

White Lightning is an organization located at 109 East 184th Street, Bronx, New York, which is self-described in its publication, "White Lightning" as a drug rehabilitation program and "community organization dedicated to serving people". It described its members as a revolutionary group of oppressed white people calling for freedom for all brothers and sisters in federal, state and city prisons.

Jill Palmer related that a women's caucus was held at the St. Louis meeting at which it was decided to deal with an objective on sexism and to draft an outline on the objective.

At the St. Louis meeting S'rul Been Lieb presented a motion that the group acknowledge we are a mass democratic anti-imperialist organization. Before this could be dealt with the delegates had to deal with their relationship with the VVAW/WSO. Most of delegates indicated they would not attend the National Steering Committee meeting of the VVAW/WSO in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in July, 1975. Some of the attendees wanted to take control of the national office of the VVAW/WSO in Chicago, Illinois, but it was voted down as too much of a diversion from work that needed to be done.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Meeting of Anti-Imperialist
Caucus of Vietnam Veterans Against
the War/Winter Soldier Organization,
St. Louis, Missouri, June 27-30, 1975

The group voted to leave the VVAW/WSO and to write a detailed report on who we are and where we are going which will be distributed to the rest of the "Movement". This will be done by the Northern California Region. It was also voted to establish a national communications network. Following this the motion of S'rul Ben Lieb concerning the nature of the organization was passed overwhelmingly.

A report was given about the discussion on objectives that was held at the St. Louis meeting. At that meeting there was a misunderstanding about the differences between objectives and a program. There was a feeling among some that some issues such as the drug issue should be an objective.

Artie Fishman spoke on some of the tentative objectives that had been brought up at the St. Louis meeting. These were as follows:

1. To struggle for the rights of all people to freedom and independence and to oppose all policies of the United States Government and United States corporations which interferes with these rights. We commit ourselves to solidarity with Third World people in their struggle for self-determination.
2. To struggle against racism which historically has resulted in the brutal exploitation, wanton destruction and subjugation of black, Puerto Rican, Chicano, native American, Asian and other non-white people and which has destroyed and prevented unity within the working class and among the people in general.
3. To struggle for the liberation of women and an end to the ideology of male supremacy which exploits women's labor, deprives them of their culture, and generally denies them any power to control their lives.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Meeting of Anti-Imperialist
Caucus of Vietnam Veterans Against
the War/Winter Soldier Organization,
St. Louis, Missouri, June 27-30, 1975

At the St. Louis meeting it was voted that a new organization be formed and that it be named temporarily the National Anti-Imperialist Caucus (NAIC). It was also voted that a National Clearinghouse be established in the Northern California Region, and that dues be assessed.

The next national meeting of NAIC will take place in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in six months time.

Those in attendance at the NYC meeting on July 10, 1975, voted by acclamation to join NAIC and to work for it on the local, regional and national levels.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT

The American Indian Movement (AIM) was formed in 1968 at Minneapolis, Minnesota, by Clyde Bellecourt, Dennis Banks and George Mitchell, Chippewa Indians, as a civil rights organization. Its stated goals are to secure Indian self-determination and the right to be and think Indian; to eliminate the destructive tendencies of Christianity, white-oriented education and the Federal Government from Indian life, along with the yoke of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

All AIM chapters, leaders and members are not considered to be violence-prone. Members of AIM, however, led by violence-prone leaders, participated in the takeover of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Building, Washington, D. C., during November, 1972, and participated in confrontations with local authorities, resulting in violence at Scottsbluff, Nebraska, and the Rapid City-Custer area of South Dakota. From 2/27/73, through 5/8/73, these leaders with AIM members and supporters occupied Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by force of arms. Since that time AIM leaders, members and supporters have been involved in numerous confrontations with local and Federal authorities, including the shooting and killing of a deputy sheriff in Arizona, and the severe beating of two police officers in South Dakota. A county court house, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was extensively damaged during a disturbance at the Wounded Knee nonleadership trials.

From 1/1/75 through 2/3/75, a group of Indians led by a Wisconsin AIM leader took over the Alexian Brothers Novitiate, Gresham, Wisconsin. Subsequent court appearances by those involved in the takeover have resulted in disturbances and violence with minor injuries to numerous individuals, including police officers.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

"PRAIRIE FIRE" DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE (PFDC)

In the late summer of 1974, the Weather Underground issued a 185-page book entitled "Prairie Fire." The introduction to this book, dated May 9, 1974, is signed by Weathermen fugitives Bernardine Dohrn and Jeff Jones, as well as Weather Underground leader Bill Ayers. This book, among other things, gives credit to the Weather Underground for 19 bombings, calls for the violent overthrow of the United States Government and the establishment of a unified anti-government desiring a change in government by other than lawful means. In connection with the publishing and distribution of this book, as well as establishing "Prairie Fire" Study Groups, a "Prairie Fire" Distribution Committee (PFDC) was set up in three major cities, Boston, New York and San Francisco. Members of PFDC in these cities have traveled throughout the United States in an effort to establish "Prairie Fire" Study Groups which appear to have two main purposes: one, to serve to gain above-ground support individuals for the Weather Underground, and two, to call for unification of all subversive individuals in this country into one broad-based subversive organization designed for the ultimate overthrow of the United States Government.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL
FUND, INCORPORATED

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF), is the successor to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW), which was founded in 1938. SCHW is cited in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., as a communist front organization "which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South" although its "professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States." The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), is a subversive organization that serves as an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. A source advised in October, 1973, that non-CPUSA members on the SCEF staff forced out all pro-CPUSA staff members. SCEF headquarters are in Louisville, Kentucky.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY UNION

The Revolutionary Union (RU), founded in early 1968 in the San Francisco Bay area, is a militant semi-covert Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung. Its objectives as set forth in its theoretical publication, "The Red Papers," and in its monthly newspaper, "Revolution," are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxist-Leninist-MAO Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Members of the RU have been identified as collecting weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. As of July, 1974, RU national headquarters was located in Maywood, Illinois.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

The VVAW, formed in 1967 by Vietnam veterans to protest U.S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia (changed name to VVAW/WSO in 1973 to include non-veterans as members), has sponsored numerous anti-government demonstrations, some resulting in violence. The VVAW/WSO National Office (NO) and some key chapters are infiltrated and influenced by the militant Revolutionary Union (RU) organization, and VVAW/WSO leaders have told members that VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization, not "just another group of war veterans." The current Marxist-Leninist-Maoist oriented NO, which promotes education of the membership in Marxist-Leninist-Maoist doctrine and directs the organization into political growth along the same lines, has at VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meetings (NSCM), in 1974, portrayed VVAW/WSO as a mass anti-imperialist organization and a vanguard of the revolution eventually created by the masses.

VVAW/WSO leaders voted at the 12/74 NSCM to align VVAW/WSO with the RU, which organization follows a strict Maoist line designed to bring about violent revolution in the U.S.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-

DATE: 8/6/75

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-181623) (C)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SUBJECT: **[REDACTED]**
SM - VVAW/WSO
(OO: NY)

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of an Investigative Summary, with two copies of an FD-376 attached.

One copy of Investigative Summary is being disseminated locally to Secret Service.

Subject does not meet ADEX criteria.

Interview with subject is not being recommended at this time due to his employment with CBS in New York, which interview could possibly result in adverse publicity to the Bureau.

b7c

w

6/15/75 *26 Aug 75*

REC-43

100-448092-4330

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
- I - New York

AUG 11 1975

PMB:mk
(3)

1 cc. P.P. (20-376)
2 cc. SCD P.P.
only me g.
8/21/75

[Signature]





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

August 6, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

NY 100-181623

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INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

[REDACTED]

SECURITY MATTER
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

This investigation is based on information which indicates that [REDACTED] in view of his affiliation with Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) (see appendix attached), is engaged in activities which could involve a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 2387 (Sedition).

[REDACTED] white, male, was born on [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and is self-described as being [REDACTED] in height with [REDACTED] hair and [REDACTED] eyes. He was married to [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] and resides at [REDACTED] Briarcliff Manor, New York. He is employed as an [REDACTED] 52nd Street, New York, New York.

In March, 1975, [REDACTED] contacted the National Guard Armory, Route 9A, Ossining, New York, for permission for representatives of the VVAW/WSO to hand out leaflets during an open house sponsored by the National Guard on March 24, 1975. He was one of seven persons who handed out the leaflets on that date. The leaflets announced a VVAW/WSO Rally to be held in White Plains, New York, on March 29, 1975. [REDACTED] took part in the rally on March 29, 1975.

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



ENCLOSURE

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APPENDIX

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

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The VVAW, formed in 1967 by Vietnam veterans to protest U.S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia (changed name to VVAW/WSO in 1973 to include non-veterans as members), has sponsored numerous anti-government demonstrations, some resulting in violence. The VVAW/WSO National Office (NO) and some key chapters are infiltrated and influenced by the militant Revolutionary Union (RU) organization, and VVAW/WSO leaders have told members that VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization, not "just another group of war veterans." The current Marxist-Leninist-Maoist oriented NO, which promotes education of the membership in Marxist-Leninist-Maoist doctrine and directs the organization into political growth along the same lines, has at VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meetings (NSCM), in 1974, portrayed VVAW/WSO as a mass anti-imperialist organization and a vanguard of the revolution eventually created by the masses.

VVAW/WSO leaders voted at the 12/74 NSCM to align VVAW/WSO with the RU, which organization follows a strict Maoist line designed to bring about violent revolution in the U.S.

APPENDIX

VVAW/WSO
NATIONAL MEETING OF
ANTI-IMPERIALIST CAUCUS
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
JUNE 27-30, 1975

St. Louis Chapter members [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were the individuals in charge of the Caucus. The meetings of the Caucus usually began at 9:00 a.m., and continued throughout each day with some workshop groups not disbanding until 4:00 or 5:00 a.m. the next morning.

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Of the 42 chapters in the VVAW/WSO in the United States, 25 were represented at the Caucus, and letters of support were received at the Caucus from eight other VVAW/WSO chapters who did not send representatives. These chapters were the Washington, D.C. Chapter; four chapters from the State of Vermont; the Bellingham, Washington Chapter; the Louisville, Kentucky Chapter and the Salt Lake City Chapter. Nine chapters of the VVAW/WSO are no longer in existence and were not present.

The Chicago Chapter, the Southern California Chapter represented by Barry Romeo, and the New York City Chapter, represented by Joe Urrgo, were the most vocal chapters at the Caucus. The Caucus adopted a temporary name of the National Anti-Imperialist Forces to use to represent the groups present. The Northern California Chapter, the St. Louis Chapter and the St. Paul, Minnesota Chapter did not adopt the new name and stated they would continue to call themselves the VVAW/WSO.

The main theme developed at the Caucus was the desire of the members present to form a new national organization whose purpose would be to take up an armed revolution against the United States, which would be communist supported but not controlled by the Revolutionary Union. The new organization formed as a result of the Caucus would continue to operate under the temporary title of the National Anti-Imperialistic Forces (NAIF) until a new name could be decided upon. The Caucus decided to use the radical newspapers "White Lightning" and "Seize The Time" to help bring about the formation of this new organization.

The constitution and a formal name for the new organization will be drawn up by the California Chapter with the assistance of the St. Louis and New York Chapters. The proposed constitution and the new name for the organization will then be furnished to the members of the chapters that were present at the Caucus and also to the chapters that sent their support but were

VVAW/WSO
NATIONAL MEETING OF
ANTI-IMPERIALIST CAUCUS
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
JUNE 27-30, 1975

not present. Once the new constitution and the new name of the new organization were adopted, a new meeting place will be decided upon, at which time another Caucus would take place to adopt the constitution and the name.

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Present at the Caucus was [REDACTED] a black male, who represented the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) (See Appendix) of Louisville, Kentucky. [REDACTED] spoke to the members of the Caucus present on racism. Also present was [REDACTED] who was associated with the Leavenworth Offense-Defense Committee of Wichita Falls, Kansas, (not further identified).

The representatives at the Caucus distributed various pieces of literature explaining the reasons that the VVAW/WSO chapters in the United States are no longer functioning in view of the takeover of the national offices of the VVAW/WSO by members of the RU. The representatives present spoke out strongly against the RU and indicated that the VVAW/WSO would cease to exist as an organization by the end of 1975.

The Caucus ended on the morning of June 30, 1975.

A P P E N D I X

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
(ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI BRANCH)

A source advised that the captioned organization was formed in June, 1969, and was known then as the St. Louis Veterans for Peace in Vietnam (SLVPV). From June, 1969, to January, 1970, this organization was under partial control and influence of members of the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party. The organization was dissolved in January, 1970, due to inability to recruit members. In October, 1970, the group reorganized and since that time has not been visibly controlled or influenced by the aforementioned groups.

A second source advised that during 1971, the SLVPV affiliated with and adopted the name of the national organization known as Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW). St. Louis members have attended National VVAW meetings and have participated in local and national demonstrations. The purpose of the St. Louis organization according to source is to work for peace and for rights of minority groups, through peaceful means. Members have participated, however, in guerrilla-type training and reportedly have maintained a cache of arms to be used in the streets if needed. "Winter Soldier Organization" was added to the name of the organization in 1973 upon instructions of the National Office.

The VVAW, formed in 1967 by Vietnam veterans to protest U.S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia (changed name to VVAW/WSO in 1973 to include non-veterans as members), has sponsored numerous anti-government demonstrations, some resulting in violence. The VVAW/WSO National Office (NO) and some key chapters are infiltrated and influenced by the militant Revolutionary Union (RU) organization, and VVAW/WSO leaders have told members that VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization, not "just another group of war veterans." The current Marxist-Leninist-Maoist oriented NO, which promotes education of the membership in Marxist-Leninist-Maoist doctrine and directs the organization into political growth along the same lines, has at VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meetings (NSCM), in 1974, portrayed VVAW/WSO as a mass anti-imperialist organization and vanguard of the revolution eventually created by the masses.

VVAW/WSO leaders voted at the 12/74 NSCM to align VVAW/WSO with the RU, which organization follows a strict Maoist line designed to bring about violent revolution in the U.S.

A P P E N D I X
REVOLUTIONARY UNION

The Revolutionary Union (RU), founded in early 1968 in the San Francisco Bay area, is a militant semi-covert Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Its objectives as set forth in its theoretical publication, "The Red Papers", and in its monthly newspaper, "Revolution", are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Members of the RU have been identified as collecting weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. As of July, 1974, RU national headquarters was located in Maywood, Illinois.

VVAW/WSO
NATIONAL MEETING OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST CAUCUS
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
JUNE 27-30, 1975

A P P E N D I X

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL
FUND, INCORPORATED

The Southern Conference Education Fund, Incorporated (SCEF), is the successor to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW), which was founded in 1938. SCHW is cited in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., as a communist front organization "which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South" although its "professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States." The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) (See Appendix) is a subversive organization that serves as an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. A source advised in October, 1973 that non-CPUSA members on the SCEF staff forced out all pro-CPUSA staff members. SCEF headquarters are in Louisville, Kentucky.

A P P E N D I X

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA)

Title 50, USC, Section 781 (Internal Security Act of 1950) stated that, as a result of evidence adduced before various committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, Congress found the existence of a world communist revolutionary movement, whose purpose is to establish a communist totalitarian dictatorship in the world's countries through the medium of a world-wide communist organization. Communist action organizations in various countries endeavor to carry out the objectives of the world communist movement by bringing about the overthrow of existing governments by any means. The communist organization in the United States -- the CPUSA -- pursuing its stated objectives, presents "a clear and present danger to the security of the United States." The Subversive Activities Control Board, established by Section 791 of the above Act, found the CPUSA to be a communist action organization. This finding was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in June, 1961. The CPUSA has continued to be an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. The CPUSA, in its dependence on the Soviet Union, has never knowingly adopted a position contrary to Soviet policy. Its leaders frequently confer with Soviet leaders to receive guidance and direction on the policies the CPUSA is to follow. There has been no evidence that the primary aims of the CPUSA, as they conform to Soviet objectives, have changed over the years.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
August 6, 1975

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

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. **NY 100-181623**

RE: 
SM - VVAW/WSO

b7c

Dear Sir:

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

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

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,


Clarence M. Kelley
Director

4/15/95 gubava

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

Enclosure(s)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 8/15/75

[Handwritten initials]

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-33120) C

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
HELD AT FORT MEADE, MARYLAND
5/7/75
IS-VVAW/WSO
OO: BALTIMORE

Re Alexandria letter to Baltimore, 7/14/75.

Enclosed for the Alexandria Office is one copy of Baltimore letter to the Bureau, dated 6/17/75, as requested in reference Alexandria letter for completion of their files.

All outstanding investigation has been conducted concerning the captioned case by the Baltimore Division. This case is being placed in a closed status.

6/15/75 [Handwritten signature]

REC-48 100-448092-4331

15 AUG 19 1975

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - Alexandria (Encl 1) RM (100-670)
 - 1 - Baltimore
- PMG:evl
(4)



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN DIEGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 8/14/75	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/5/75 - 7/31/75
TITLE OF CASE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) SAN DIEGO CHAPTER		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] b7C	TYPED BY lpo
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - VVAW/WSO	

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel, 7/15/74, captioned "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), IS".
San Diego letter and LHM, 1/18/74, captioned as above.

-P-

The cover pages of this report are being classified "Confidential" to protect the identities of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b2 b7D

The details of this report are being classified "Confidential" to protect the identity of [REDACTED] b2 b7D

Classified by 3892
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of declassification Indefinite

6/15/95 SB [REDACTED] WJ

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

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW REC-7R	
COPIES MADE: 5 - Bureau (100-448092) (RM) 1 - U. S. Secret Service, San Diego (RM) 1 - NISO, San Diego (RM) 2 - Los Angeles (RM) 2 - Chicago (RM) 2 - San Diego (100-16820)		100-448092-4332	
		14 AUG 20 1975	

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	(ISS)	SS	NIS	
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	8/20/75	8/20/75	8/20/75	
How Fwd.	0-6	0-14		
By	ENL/ML			

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DO NOT CLASSIFY

SEP 09 1975

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SD 100-16820

LEADS

SAN DIEGO

Will follow and report activities of San Diego chapter of VVAW/WSO within six months of instant report.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Two copies of an FD 376 are attached to the Bureau copies of this report.

Copies of this report are being disseminated locally to United States Secret Service and Naval Investigative Service Office (NISO), in view of their investigative interest.

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[REDACTED] former ADEX subject, Bufile 100-465423, San Diego file 100-16065, is the subject of a pending San Diego investigation.

[REDACTED] Bufile 100-470203, San Diego file 100-16271, is the subject of a pending San Diego investigation.

[REDACTED] Bufile 100-470257, San Diego file 100-16334, is the subject of a pending San Diego investigation.

[REDACTED] Bufile 100-479913, San Diego file 100-18698, is the subject of a closed San Diego investigation.

[REDACTED] is the subject of a San Diego file, 100-19161 (DEAD).

[REDACTED] San Diego file 100-19448, is the subject of a pending San Diego investigation.

[REDACTED] San Diego file 100-19449, is the subject of a pending San Diego investigation.

Liaison has been established with the local office of the Veterans Administration (VA) to coordinate and exchange any pertinent information relating to the actions by the San Diego chapter against local VA offices or facilities.

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SD 100-16820

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Where Located

[REDACTED] is identified
on Non-Symbol Source,
Administrative Page

SD 100-16820-185 and 207

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is identified
on Non-Symbol Source,
Administrative Page

SD 100-16820-196, 201 and 209

[REDACTED] is identified
on Non-Symbol Source,
Administrative Page

SD 100-16820-210

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SD 100-16820

NON-SYMBOL SOURCE, ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[redacted] is Special Agent [redacted] Naval Investigative Service Office, San Diego, California (protect by request).

[redacted] is Naval Investigative Service Office, San Diego, California (protect by request).

[redacted] is [redacted] Corporation, [redacted] Street, Chula Vista, California (protect by request).

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
August 14, 1975

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

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SD 100-16820

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

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

6/15/95 [Signature]

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

Enclosure(s)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - United States Secret Service, San Diego (RM)
1 - U. S. Naval Investigative Service Office, San Diego (RM)

Report of: SA [REDACTED] Office: SAN DIEGO
Date: August 14, 1975

b7c

Field Office File #: SD 100-16820 Bureau File #: 100-448092

Title: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

Synopsis: Background, origin and formation of San Diego chapter and its ideological conflict with other organizations described. Communications with National Office (NO) of VVAW/WSO detailed. Purposes of organization set forth. Leaders and members identified. Connections with Revolutionary Union (RU) outlined and local activities set forth.

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Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past, except where otherwise noted.

Classified by 3892
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of declassification Indefinite

6/15/75
SO [Signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PREDICATION

This investigation is based on information which indicates that captioned organization is engaged in activities which could involve violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 2387 (Sedition), and 793 (Espionage).

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 (CPUSA) (see appendix) and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), (see appendix). 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. 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 United States 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 August, 1973, at a National Steering Committee meeting, some members of the national leadership promoted education of the entire VVAW/WSO membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine directing the organization into political growth along Marxist-Leninist lines. The VVAW/WSO currently has a factional dispute between Maoist and Stalinist groups. The Stalinist group is supported by the National Office of VVAW/WSO. Additionally, the National Office contributed financial support to a program of recruitment of military personnel designed to promote political indoctrination with the objective of creating disruption and disorientation within the military at such time as there is a revolution within the United States. VVAW/WSO is currently headquartered in Chicago, Illinois.

SD 100-16820

The San Diego chapter of the VVAW/WSO was re-organized and established during January, 1975, by individuals formerly associated with the Revolutionary Union (RU) (see appendix) and is affiliated with the National Organization of VVAW/WSO, headquartered in Chicago, Illinois. The stated objective of the San Diego VVAW/WSO chapter is to build the anti-imperialist vets and GI movement.

DETAILS:

I. ORIGIN AND SCOPE

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On February 26, 1975, [REDACTED] representative of another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, furnished documents authored by the Center for Servicemen's Rights (CSR) (see description below) and the San Diego chapter of the VVAW/WSO. These documents outline and describe the formation and purposes of the San Diego VVAW/WSO chapter and also reflect the basic struggle between CSR and VVAW/WSO in San Diego. A portion of one of these documents discusses the ideological debate taking place within the GI movement. This document states that the RU, which suffered a defeat in a national GI conference in Chicago, is apparently attempting to win leadership on a local level, by moving into San Diego and attempting to defeat, in practice, the opposing line represented by the CSR. The document further describes the San Diego chapter of VVAW/WSO as being "RU-led" and as being established against the objections of the local GI movement in San Diego. Summaries of these documents follow. //

SD 100-16820

Document #1, entitled "VVAW/WSO GI Work in San Diego -- Our Position and Reponse", by CSR, dated December 4, 1974.

Document describes CSR's position on the formation of a VVAW/WSO chapter in San Diego and outlines the history and formation. The document indicates San Francisco VVAW/WSO representatives contacted CSR in San Diego and that a conference was held between a VVAW/WSO representative from Los Angeles and the CSR in San Diego. At this conference, CSR was told that the 'ru' membership in the VVAW/WSO was "quite small" both nationally and regionally. The document indicated that a member of CSR aligned himself with VVAW/WSO sub-region which was led by an "RU cadre" member. CSR's position was that two groups doing GI work in San Diego would be divisive and stated a position against the formation of San Diego VVAW/WSO chapter. CSR stated that local support came primarily from a person who was "very close to the RU". The document indicated that a second meeting was held between CSR, and local and regional VVAW/WSO representatives. A portion of this document reads "In the context of the GI movement nationally, we see that a sub-region led by RU cadre, together with a local person close to the RU, are trying to establish a VVAW/WSO chapter reflecting the line of the national office in an area where GI work is already being done by a group that is involved in a national struggle against the RU/National Office line."

Document #2, entitled "Response to CSR's Paper" by the Organizing Committee of the VVAW/WSO.

Document presents arguments which counter the CSR's reasons for opposing formation of a VVAW/WSO chapter in San Diego and states that the individual responsible for forming the VVAW/WSO chapter in San Diego was a member of VVAW prior to joining CSR. The document indicates that the VVAW/WSO chapter believes that CSR should take up criticisms of the RU with the RU and not VVAW/WSO. The document states "In addition, we as a local organizing committee would like to go on record as defending

the right of members of communist organizations to participate in mass organizations. Whether RU, or any other organization, the question must not be "Does he or she belong to a communist organization?", but rather "Does that person's practice and politics further the cause of defeating imperialism or does it hold back that struggle? This is the only important question." The document further states the political position of the VVAW/WSO and sets forth ten objectives of the VVAW/WSO relating to the GI movement.

Document #3, entitled "A Response to Center for Servicemen's Rights" by the VVAW/WSO National Office Collective.

Document states the position of the National Office Collective with regard to the formation of the VVAW/WSO chapter in San Diego and makes the following statement; "It is not necessary for even a majority of the people in this country to accept socialist ideas before a communist party is formed. A communist party will represent the most advanced elements of the working class and through its contact and work among the working class formulate programmes that synthesize the genuinely progressive aspirations of the working class. If the party is successful in its work it will eventually win the support of the whole of the working class." -- "The purpose of the party is to provide a scientific analysis of our problems and offer solutions that the working class will accept. That, of course, means taking up the day-to-day fight at the work place." The document further states "We believe it is time to start building a party and are very interested in participating in the struggle to form a real working class party. With an understanding of the leadership role that such a communist party would provide for the united front, we are also beginning to discuss what the relationship of VVAW/WSO would be to a communist party.

SD 100-16820

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On June 2, 1975, [REDACTED] a representative of another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, furnished an internal document of the CSR relating to the formation of a VVAW/WSO chapter in San Diego. A summary of this document follows:

Document reponds to criticism by the National Office of the VVAW/WSO of the paper written by the CSR which stated CSR's opposition to the formation of a VVAW/WSO chapter in San Diego. Response by CSR to National Office criticism included the following statement: "Its clear to everyone close enough to see it, that the main inititive for forming the San Diego chapter came from one civilian who was supported by the Sub-Regional Office, and later by a few other civilians here in San Diego." The document further described and set forth other arguments supporting opposition to formation of a VVAW/WSO chapter in San Diego.

II. AIMS AND PURPOSES

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On June 11, 1975, [REDACTED] furnished copies of internal documents of the VVAW/WSO San Diego chapter which reflect the basic goal of the San Diego chapter is to build the anti-imperialist vets and GI movement. These documents further reflected "our purpose as an organization is to build a fighting, anti-imperialist veterans and GI movement and to link this movement up with other forces fighting against imperialism." These documents further indicate that specific objectives for the San Diego chapter are to conduct demonstrations and protests in order to mobilize the GI movement in San Diego and to conduct a "war on the VA", including picketing and demonstrating at local VA offices.

III. OFFICERS AND LEADERS

[REDACTED] are the leaders of the San Diego chapter of the VVAW/WSO and are responsible for the reorganizing of the San Diego chapter during January and February, 1975, and have affiliated the chapter with the National VVAW/WSO, headquartered in Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED] (June 4, 1975)

The following is a summary of subversive activities and background information of [REDACTED] obtained through review of files of the San Diego Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

[REDACTED] is a white male, born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] received a BA degree in history from the University of Arizona on [REDACTED] was inducted into the United States Army on [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and was subsequently honorably discharged on [REDACTED] as a conscientious objector.

Since his discharge on [REDACTED] has been active with the Pacific Counseling Service (PCS) (see description below) during 1970 and 1971. [REDACTED] (see appendix) during April and May, [REDACTED] During August, 1971, information was received indicating [REDACTED] was affiliated with the RU. During January through June, [REDACTED] was active in the San Diego

Convention Coalition (SDCC) (see description below). [redacted] continues to be involved with GI-oriented organizations in San Diego, California, and has been reported involved in the publishing and distributing of a labor-oriented, anti-establishment newspaper at San Diego. During early, 1974, subject was reported to be active in the San Diego County Workers Committee (SDCWC), now known as the [redacted] (appendix). [redacted] is currently employed by the [redacted] street, San Diego, California, 92112, and resides at [redacted] Street, San Diego, California, 92102.

[redacted] is a white female born [redacted] and was married to [redacted] at San Diego, California, on April 7, 1973. She currently resides with her husband, [redacted] at [redacted] Street, San Diego, California. [redacted] has been involved in activities of the SDCWC at San Diego and in the publication of the [redacted]. During March, [redacted], or her husband, [redacted] were reported to be in contact with the RU National Office.

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IV. MEMBERSHIP

On June 8, 1975, the San Diego chapter of the VVAW/WSO held a meeting at 2639 A Street, San Diego, California, the home of [redacted]. Members of the San Diego chapter in attendance at this meeting were [redacted].

[redacted] June 9, 1975)

During May, 1975, [redacted] reported that the San Diego chapter of the VVAW/WSO consisted of [redacted].

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V. PUBLICATIONS

There are no known publications of the San Diego chapter of the VVAW/WSO.

VI. FINANCES

On June 14, 1975, the San Diego chapter is going to have a yard sale at the [REDACTED] residence in Cardiff to raise money. They are also planning to raffle a bicycle to raise money.

[REDACTED] June 12, 1975)

At a meeting of the Regional Conference of the VVAW/WSO on June 7, 1975, held at Long Beach, California, a financial report was given and it was decided that every chapter member should give at least one dollar dues to the National Office and \$2 dues to the Regional Office once a month and that internal funding should still be practiced along with these dues.

[REDACTED] June 24, 1975)

VII. CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER GROUPS

A. Connection with RU

On February 26, 1975, [REDACTED] a representative of another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, furnished copies of various documents relating to the GI movement in southern California. One of these documents, which is a response by the San Diego Organizing Committee of the VVAW/WSO to the paper published by the CSR contains the following statement:

"Firstly, no one would deny that there are RU members in VVAW/WSO. But neither would anyone seriously suggest that they were anything but a very small minority of the overall membership. The RU does not control VVAW/WSO. To suggest so, we feel, shows incredible contempt for the overwhelming majority of VVAW/WSO members, some of whom are openly anti-RU. It shows the most arrogance and contempt for the membership of VVAW/WSO and we resent it. Those of us not affiliated with the RU are neither pawns nor puppets, but free-thinking, intelligent individuals. It sounds like Senator JOE MC CARTHY saying the ACLU was communist because there were Communist Party members in it. Secondly, if the CSR has criticisms of the RU they should spell them out and take them up with the RU-not VVAW/WSO".

The following information was contained in a document

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provided by [REDACTED] on February 26, 1975, the document being a position paper authored by the CSR in San Diego which presented the views of the CSR concerning formation of a VVAW/WSO chapter in San Diego:

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"We concluded - unanimously - that the formation of such a chapter (VVAW/WSO) would be a setback for GI work in San Diego. We felt that having two groups doing GI work in the same place with two different lines (referring to ideological differences) would be confusing and divisive for active-duty people and their families who wanted to get involved in the movement, and that the dynamics of the situation would lead to competition between the groups that nobody wanted or needed - competition for cadre, for funding, for support in the civilian community, competition over which study group a GI should belong to, which newspaper he or she should take, which meeting he or she should attend. CSR works on the principal that civilian involvement in the GI movement needs to be strongly controlled and carefully selective - both to avoid civilian domination of GI struggles and to provide a clear and united political base for the support of those struggles. This is a principal based on the practice of the local and national GI movement. VVAW/WSO's move for a chapter in San Diego negates that principal.

"We also saw that, given strong leadership by RU cadre at the sub-regional level, dependence on the VVAW/WSO National Office for literature for outreach work, and the fact that local support for the chapter came primarily from a person who was very close to the RU, the likelihood of harmonious and cooperative relations between us and the San Diego chapter was pretty remote. After all, we did help lead a fight to defeat their strategy on GI work, the national question, the woman question, the gay question and the United Front Against Imperialism strategy at a national conference. We recognize that not all the people in VVAW/WSO nationally hold that position; and not everyone locally holds that position. But

its clear that the San Diego chapter would have that character."

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On February 26, 1975, [REDACTED] furnished a document published by the GI movement in southern California which contained the following statement:

"Having lost their bid for the ideological leadership of the GI movement in a political conference, the RU is apparently trying to win that leadership on a local level, by moving into San Diego and attempting to defeat in practice the opposite line, represented by the CSR. From the CSR position paper on this move, it seemed clear to us that the RU and VVAW/WSO people involved in this maneuver acted in a less-than-principaled way, and we criticize them for that. But we don't criticize them for making the actual decision to set up an RU-led VVAW/WSO chapter in San Diego against the objections of the local GI movement there. The RU obviously considers the CSR to be an obstacle to building the GI movement, so it makes perfect sense to us that they would attempt to 'defeat' CSR by setting up an alternate project in the same city, to present a different line to the masses of enlisted people there."

VIII. ACTIVITIES

A. Location of Activities

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Meetings of the San Diego chapter of the VVAW/WSO are regularly held every Sunday night at 7:30 p.m. at Christ the King Church at the corner of 32nd and Imperial Avenue, San Diego, California, and also at 2639 A Street, San Diego, California, the home of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] June 9, 1975)

B. Connections with National VVAW Activities

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On April 27, 1975, nine individuals in three vehicles from the San Diego area traveled to Los Angeles to participate in International Workers Day activities thought to be sponsored by the RU and the VVAW/WSO at Los Angeles.

[REDACTED] May 1, 1975)

On June 7, 1975, the Regional Conference of the VVAW/WSO was held at Long Beach, California. Approximately 35 persons were in attendance at this conference and chapters represented at this conference included the San Diego chapter of the VVAW/WSO. During this conference, election of National Coordinators was conducted and delegates to the National Conference to be held in Milwaukee in July were elected.

[REDACTED] June 24, 1975)

C. Routine Activities

On January 31, 1975, [REDACTED] indicated that they wanted to start a VVAW/WSO chapter but the CSR doesn't want them to.

[REDACTED] February 3, 1975)

On March 2, 1975, a benefit for the Gary Lawton Defense Committee (see description below) was held at Christ the King Church, 32nd and Imperial, San Diego, California, and was sponsored by the VVAW/WSO. Numerous members of the San Diego VVAW/WSO chapter were in attendance including [REDACTED]. During the meeting, a film called the "The Murder of Fred Hampton" was shown. Also during the meeting GARY LAWTON spoke about his problems with the law regarding the slaying of Riverside, California, police officers. After the Meeting, GARY LAWTON went to [REDACTED] residence at [REDACTED] Street, San Diego.

[REDACTED] March 3, 1975)

On April 15, 1975, a meeting of the VVAW/WSO was held at the residence of [REDACTED] Street, San Diego, California. Approximately 20 people attended the meeting including [REDACTED] from Los Angeles. During the meeting slides were shown on past "May Day" marches and demonstrations and police activities. Also during the meeting it was announced that a film, "Salt of the Earth" will be shown by United Auto Workers, Local 808, 3544 East Salvson, Maywood, California, on

April 18, 1975. Also during the meeting it was announced that a car caravan is being organized to go to Los Angeles on April 27, 1975, to participate in "International Workers Day" activities. [REDACTED] announced during the meeting that he was organizing a VVAW/WSO sponsored march for San Diego on Armistice Day, May 17, 1975. It was also announced that VVAW/WSO planned to leaflet San Diego area hospitals, for an unknown purpose.

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[REDACTED] April 16, 1975)

On April 28, 1975, [REDACTED] furnished information indicating that a leaflet was being distributed in the Los Angeles area announcing a demonstration to be held in San Diego on May 17, 1975. The leaflet indicated the VVAW/WSO would hold a rally and march at Newton Park, F Street and Columbia Street, at 12 noon in San Diego on May 17, 1975. The march would lead to Balboa Park for a rally at 1:30 p.m. Music and entertainment would be included for further information the leaflet indicated anyone interested should contact the Los Angeles VVAW/WSO chapter.

Several individuals from the San Diego VVAW/WSO chapter traveled to Los Angeles on April 27, 1975, to participate in International Workers Day activities in Los Angeles. Included in the individuals traveling to Los Angeles were [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] May 1, 1975)

VVAW/WSO leaflets were distributed outside the gate at the Naval Regional Medical Center at San Diego, California, on May 6, 1975. A portion of these leaflets read as follows:

"VVAW/WSO is back in San Diego. We are back with a fighting program and we are here to stay. VVAW/WSO focuses its work on the struggles of vets and GI's. We are fighting against the system run by the wealthy class in this country - the system of imperialism. This system is in a crisis because profit rules instead of people.

"VVAW/WSO is building a fighting GI movement.

We demand the abolition of the UCMJ, single type discharge for all GI's and vets, universal and unconditional amnesty for all war resisters, decent working and living conditions for all GI's and an end to racial and women's oppression in the military."

The leaflet further indicated anyone wanting to join a fighting organization should write VVAW/WSO, Post Office Box 8036, San Diego, California, 92102.

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[REDACTED] another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, (May 14, 1975)

[REDACTED] are planning activities with the VVAW/WSO at Newton Park in San Diego on Saturday, May 17, 1975. [REDACTED] passed out leaflets announcing the event in various places throughout San Diego.

[REDACTED] (May 15, 1975)

On May 17, 1975, the VVAW/WSO staged a march and rally to protest United States imperialism and capitalism; United States involvement in Indochina, the Middle East and Africa; and to vent various grievances against the United States military. Those participating in the rally and march assembled beginning at 12 noon at Newton Park, Columbia and F Streets, downtown San Diego. At about 1:15 p.m., after approximately 50 individuals had assembled, those participating began marching through downtown San Diego chanting slogans and carrying signs expressing the above themes. The march progressed to Balboa Park where at about 2:00 p.m., those participating listened to speeches until about 3:00 p.m. Most of the individuals participating in the march were from the Riverside VVAW/WSO chapter.

[REDACTED] (May 17, 1975)

On May 17, 1975, a victory celebration and dance for GARY LAWTON was held at a Unitarian Church, 7th and Lemon Streets, Riverside, California. Most of those attending were members of the San Diego and Riverside chapters of the VVAW/WSO.

[REDACTED] (May 20, 1975)

On June 8, 1975, the San Diego chapter of the VVAW/WSO

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held a meeting at the residence of [REDACTED] Street, San Diego, California. The meeting was not held at Christ the King Church, 32nd and Imperial, as it was locked up. [REDACTED] announced they had attended a VVAW/WSO regional meeting on June 7, 1975.

It was announced that VVAW/WSO members from Los Angeles are to come to a San Diego chapter meeting on June 15, 1975. On June 16, 1975, the San Diego chapter is to picket some sort of military or veterans affairs office on F Street across from Newton Park in San Diego.

[REDACTED] June 9, 1975)

On June 19, 1975, [REDACTED] were present at the Ratner Clothes Corporation plant in Chula Vista, California, handing out copies of the June, 1975, issue of the "Southern California Worker". The "Southern California Worker" is self-described as a paper published in order to provide a means of communication and organization for the working people of the Los Angeles and Orange County areas and being composed of individuals who live in Los Angeles and neighboring cities who are workers, employed and unemployed, professionals and students, some belonging to the RU, a national communist organization.

[REDACTED] June 19, 1975)

The Center for Servicemen's Rights (CSR) is an office furnishing headquarters space for the Pacific Counseling Service at 820 Fifth Avenue, San Diego, California.

The Gary Lawton Defense Committee is a Riverside, California, based group, which is seeking to raise funds to be used in the legal defense of GARY LAWTON, one of three individuals charged in the 1972 ambushed shooting deaths of two police officers in Riverside, California.

Pacific Counseling Service (PCS) is a group of men and women, including ex-GI's, draft resisters, and clergy, who concentrate on building maximum

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support for the maximum number of anti-war GI's. The first office opened in Monterey, California, and the need for counseling has forced an expansion into six strategic locations which have helped secure conscientious objector and other kinds of discharges for over 500 GI's and have furnished educational materials, on-base work, and leafleting for thousands more. An office of PCS has been established in Japan.

The San Diego Convention Coalition (SDCC) was a group comprised of representatives of various radical groups in San Diego, California, which was formed for active opposition to the United States Government through "serious, determined, and long-term social upheaval".

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Title 50, U. S. Code, Section 781 (Internal Security Act of 1950) stated that, as a result of evidence adduced before various committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, Congress found the existence of a world communist revolutionary movement, whose purpose is to establish a communist totalitarian dictatorship in the world's countries through the medium of a world-wide communist organization. Communist action organizations in various countries endeavor to carry out the objectives of the world communist movement by bringing about the overthrow of existing governments by any means. The communist organization in the United States - the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) - pursuing its stated objectives, presents "a clear and present danger to the security of the United States." The Subversive Activities Control Board, established by Section 791 of the above Act, found the CPUSA to be a communist action organization. This finding was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in June, 1961. The CPUSA has continued to be an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. The CPUSA, in its dependence on the Soviet Union, has never knowingly adopted a position contrary to Soviet policy. Its leaders frequently confer with Soviet leaders to receive guidance and direction on the policies the CPUSA is to follow. There has been no evidence that the primary aims of the CPUSA, as they conform to Soviet objectives, have changed over the years.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY UNION

The Revolutionary Union (RU), founded in early 1968 in the San Francisco Bay area, is a militant semi-covert Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung. Its objectives as set forth in its theoretical publication, "The Red papers," and in its monthly newspaper, "Revolution", are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Members of the RU have been identified as collecting weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. As of July, 1974, RU national headquarters was located in Maywood, Illinois.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) is a revolutionary, Trotskyist-communist organization, which is headquartered in New York City. Its purpose, as stated in its Declaration of Principles, is the overthrow of the U. S. Government and the institution of a dictatorship of the working class and the eventual achievement of a communist society. It was founded in 1938 and maintains close association with international Trotskyist organizations as a "sympathizing" group, but it denies formal membership in any foreign group to escape application of the Voorhis Act, which regulates certain types of organizations subject to foreign control. While the SWP does not openly advocate the use of violence at the present time to overthrow the U. S. Government, it believes that eventual violent revolution in the U. S. is inevitable. Its objection to the current use of violence is based on the ground that it believes violence is premature at this time. The SWP seeks to precipitate a revolution when conditions are ripe and to seize control of the revolution and to direct it when it occurs.

APPENDIX

VENCEREMOS BRIGADE

The Venceremos Brigade (VB) was formed in June, 1969, in cooperation with the Cuban Government to show support for a successful communist revolutionary government and to encourage American youth to travel to Cuba in defiance of a ban on travel to Cuba by the United States Department of State. The VB seeks participation of subversive people in the United States, based on their support for the communist regime and desire to aid in harvesting agricultural products and construction of housing in Cuba. The VB has stated it will seek to educate people about imperialism and foster a revolution against it. Individual members of the VB have made statements to the effect that the most significant effect of the Brigade would be to build a revolutionary movement in the United States around those who go to Cuba. The VB utilizes a questionnaire to screen applicants and recruitment for membership in recent Brigades has favored individuals with subversive backgrounds. It is known that officials of the Cuban Government have played a dominant and decisive role in the formulation of VB policy and in selection of VB leaders and members for recent VB contingents. VB members are known to have been contacted by various hostile intelligence services while in Cuba and it is known that the VB is being used by these intelligence services for spotting purposes as well as recruiting intelligence agents and support personnel. The VB is currently headquartered in New York City.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

WILDCAT

The Wildcat, was organized in early 1972 at San Diego, California, by individuals previously affiliated with other subversive organizations. The Wildcat follows a Marxist-Leninist line as developed through MAO Tse-tung. The Wildcat, the official publication of this organization of the same name, in its March, 1974, issue, states that some of its members are communist, and that the only solution to workers' problems in the United States will be through socialism. The Wildcat has made successful efforts in the organization of dissident groups within various San Diego area labor unions and companies. Its goal seems to be the precipitation of revolutionary change within the industrial segment and the nation.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MILWAUKEE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 8/19/75	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/7/75 - 8/12/75
TITLE OF CASE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) MILWAUKEE DIVISION		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>	TYPED BY lav
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - VVAW/WSO	

REFERENCE

b7c
Milwaukee report of SA [REDACTED] dated 2/13/75;
Milwaukee report of SA [REDACTED] dated 7/31/75,
captioned "Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier
Organization (VVAW/WSO), Fifteenth National Steering
Committee Meeting (NSCM), Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 7/3-7/75."
b7c [REDACTED]

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE

Two copies of an FD-376 are stapled to this report.

One additional copy of this report is being furnished
to the Bureau for dissemination to Secret Service at
headquarters and one copy is being furnished Secret
Service, Milwaukee.

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

APPROVED <i>11/80</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 6 - BUREAU (100-448092) (RM) 1 - SECRET SERVICE, MILWAUKEE (RM) 2 - CHICAGO (100-50772) (INFO) (RM) 4 - MILWAUKEE 2 - 100-15674 1 - 100-16234 (RU) 1 - 100-21607 (UWOC)	<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">100-448092-4333</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">REC-24</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">EX-106</div> <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">21 AUG 23 1975</div>

Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency	<i>1cc destroyed</i>
Request Recd.	<i>1cc 100-376</i>
Date Fwd.	<i>1 cc 9/1/75</i>
How Fwd.	<i>1 cc VA</i>
By	<i>1 cc 4440 CUL/meg</i>

Notations

W

MI 100-15674

Two information copies of this report being furnished to Chicago as they are Office of Origin at national level.

The following is the status of individuals mentioned in this report:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Bureau File</u>	<u>Bureau Cognizance</u>
[REDACTED]	Closed	100-476518	Yes
[REDACTED]	Closed	100-471690*	Yes
[REDACTED]	Closed	---	No
[REDACTED]	Closed	100-452527	Yes
[REDACTED]	Closed	100-479807	Yes

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INFORMANT COVERAGE

The following member informants provide direct coverage on a regular basis on Milwaukee VVAW/WSO:

[REDACTED]

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The following member informants were opened in the last six months for development, but were subsequently closed:

[REDACTED]

The following informants provide indirect coverage on VVAW/WSO through their involvement with other organizations in the Milwaukee area:

[REDACTED]

COVER PAGE

B

SOURCES

The following sources were utilized in the preparation of this report:

<u>Identity</u>	<u>Location</u>
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is a well placed source	100-15674-1844
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] (Former)	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]	100-15674-1636, 1640
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]	100-15674-1679, 1782 [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] (Former)	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is a well placed source	100-15674-1685
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]	100-15674-1636

COMMENTS

During the past six months, it is apparent that VVAW/WSO has come under the complete dominance of the RU. This is based on the fact that the main leaders within the group

MI 100-15674

are self-admitted RU members; that information indicates that VVAW/WSO receives an undetermined amount of money from the RU on a monthly basis; VVAW/WSO delegates attending the Fifteenth National Steering Committee Meeting openly discussed the fact that VVAW/WSO is now a front group for the RU; and this group continues to support the RU in a majority of their functions within the Milwaukee area.

In view of the above, Milwaukee will continue to follow captioned organization's activities in view of the RU's militaristic attitude toward the overthrow or change of the government through revolution whether it be through peaceful or violent means.

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NON-SYMBOL SOURCES

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|

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] (protect requested).

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] Special Assignment Squad, Milwaukee Police Department (protect requested).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - SECRET SERVICE, MILWAUKEE (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted]
Date: AUGUST 19, 1975

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Office: MILWAUKEE

Field Office File #: MI 100-15674

Bureau File #: 100-448092

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

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

Synopsis: The Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) regional and chapter headquarters for the Milwaukee area are located at 2532 North Holton Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They hold weekly meetings at headquarters, usually on Sundays. The leaders of this group are [redacted] and [redacted] all self-admitted RU members. The membership consists of anyone showing an interest in the group. The group adheres to the aims and objectives as set forth by the National Office located in Chicago, Illinois. Their finances are derived by assessing membership dues and through various fund raising activities. It was also indicated by one of the leaders that VVAW/WSO receives a monthly allotment from the Revolutionary Union (RU). Their activities during the past six months seemed to be directed towards the Veterans Administration (VA) facilities and also supporting the RU in their functions. The Milwaukee VVAW/WSO was host chapter for the Fifteenth National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM) which was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from 7/3-7/75. It was common talk among the delegates at this NSCM that the VVAW has become a front group for the RU.

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Source of the report whose name and address are [redacted] [redacted] furnished [redacted] information in the past.

6/15/92 *BBB/jwa*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 19, 1975

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

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. MI 100-15674

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

Dear Sir:

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

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

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,


Clarence M. Kelley
Director

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

Enclosure(s) 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
ORGANIZATIONAL DATA	
Leadership	2
Membership	2
Headquarters	2
Aims and Purposes	3
Finances	3
Publications	4
Affiliations with Revolutionary Union (RU)	4
ACTIVITIES	
Functions held in conjunction with Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), RU, and Its Front Groups	9
A. At Veterans Administration Facilities	9
B. At University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	11
Attendance at National Steering Committee	
Meetings	12
Miscellaneous	12

ORGANIZATIONAL DATA

Leadership

The following individuals are considered the leaders within the Milwaukee Chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) (See Appendix):

b7C [REDACTED] - self-admitted Revolutionary Union (RU) (See Appendix) member.

[REDACTED] - self-admitted RU member.

[REDACTED] - self-admitted RU member.

The meetings are chaired by either [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] people have the responsibility of making decisions and policies regarding the VVAW/WSO and also have the responsibility of implementing any directives received from the National Office.

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b7D [REDACTED] July 23, 1975; [REDACTED] July 23, 1975)

Membership

General membership consists of anyone who is willing to work and support the various VVAW/WSO aims, objectives, and activities.

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b7D [REDACTED] July 23, 1975)

Headquarters

The VVAW/WSO chapter remains headquartered at 2532 North Holton Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They continue to hold their general membership meetings at the headquarters at 6:30 p.m. on Sundays.

The Vet Study Group meetings, which are directed by the RU and consist of VVAW/WSO members, are held on Sundays at

MI 100-15674

10:00 a.m. at the office. However, they have been temporarily discontinued due to the National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM) which was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from July 3-7, 1975.

The Collective or workers' meetings are held whenever deemed necessary.

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[REDACTED] July 23, 1975)

Aims and Objectives

The local chapter adheres to the aims and objectives as published by the National Office (NO). They will openly and totally support the RU in its various programs including its political line. Also, emphasis will be put into the following areas:

- 1) Total support of the RU's programs and activities.
- 2) Continuation of the fight against the Veterans Administration (VA).
- 3) Continued help in the formation of a new Revolutionary Communist Party being formed by the RU.
- 4) Help fight unemployment in conjunction with the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee (UWOC) (See Appendix).

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] July 23, 1975; [REDACTED] July 23, 1975)

Finances

The local VVAW/WSO is almost always in financial difficulty, and it is believed they still maintain accounts with the University National Bank located on Downer Avenue. Most of the funds are derived from the sale of the "Winter Soldier," the official publication of the VVAW/WSO; membership dues of \$3.00 per month, however, very few members pay these dues; and also through benefits and fund raising activities.

b7C

[REDACTED] has made statements indicating that the VVAW/WSO is receiving a monthly allotment from the RU.

b2
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[REDACTED] July 23, 1975; [REDACTED] July 23, 1975)

MI 100-15674

The VVAW/WSO chapter closed out both of its savings accounts on April 17, 1975. These accounts were maintained at the University National Bank, 2567 North Downer, Milwaukee.

b2, b7D

[REDACTED] July 31, 1975)

Publications

The VVAW/WSO official newspaper is the "Winter Soldier," which is published in Chicago, Illinois, and also a local newsletter is published when funds permit.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] July 23, 1975)

Affiliations with the RU

It appears that the RU became interested in the VVAW/WSO about the time of a VVAW/WSO sponsored demonstration in Washington, D.C., during July, 1974. It is believed that the tactical leadership quartered in Washington, D.C., for the July actions were mostly RU members and/or supporters. Since those actions, the RU has concentrated their efforts on the VVAW/WSO in Milwaukee, and as a result has gained control of that organization. As it stands now, about three-fourths of the total membership of the Milwaukee Chapter of VVAW/WSO are RU supporters and all of the leadership support the RU. Most of the old VVAW/WSO membership has dropped out of the organization due to the RU penetration.

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[REDACTED] March 14, 1975)

During a discussion regarding VVAW/WSO affiliation with the RU at the Fourteenth NSCM, [REDACTED] a VVAW/WSO leader, advocated this affiliation with the RU, giving a short speech in which he stated that there would be a revolution in the United States regardless of how many years it takes. A vote of delegates was taken on VVAW/WSO affiliating with the RU, with a majority favoring this affiliation (45.455 for, 19.645 against, 3.9 abstention). The Wisconsin/Minniesta region cast all their votes for this affiliation. Source stated this reflects that VVAW/WSO will be nothing more than a front group of the RU.

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[REDACTED] January 7, 1975)

MI 100-15674

The RU has been circulating throughout the Milwaukee area a pamphlet captioned "Seven Questions on the New Communist Party." This pamphlet has been a topic of discussion at various RU party building meetings in hopes of gathering as many people as possible in order to begin open discussion regarding the forming of a new revolutionary communist party.

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[REDACTED], March 20, 1975)

The pamphlet captioned "Seven Questions on the New Communist Party" was passed out at a VVAW/WSO meeting on March 15, 1975, by [REDACTED], a self-admitted RU member, with discussion following regarding the building of this party.

[REDACTED], March 18, 1975) b2, b7D

The Milwaukee Division has obtained a leaflet entitled, "Build a New Communist Party," prepared by the RU, which reads in part as follows:

"...It is one thing to see the need for revolution, and another to have a real strategy for revolution--to know how to get there. In a few weeks, the RU will publish our proposal for the Draft Programme of the new Party. It will state the final aims of the Part boldly to the working class, and analyze the situation in the U.S. today--who are our friends? Who are our enemies? And it will point to the key struggle of the workers and oppressed peoples at this time, the battles we have to take up on the way to revolution: the fight for better wages and conditions and against discrimination in the shops, the fight against police repression, against social welfare cutbacks, the fight for Jobs or Income, etc. The Programme will be developed by applying Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung thought, the signs of revolution, to the experience of the class struggle and conditions in the U.S. It will point the way forward, and it will be the basis for uniting to form the Party."

A party building meeting was held at [REDACTED] house on April 13, 1975. This meeting consisted of VVAW/WSO members. During this meeting, a fifty-one page booklet was passed out captioned "Draft Programme for the Party

MI 100-15674

of the U.S. Working Class." This booklet was published by the RU and concerns the forming and building of the New Revolutionary Communist Party.

b2
b7D
[REDACTED] April 18, 1975)

The UWOC was instituted by the RU in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in approximately January, 1975, and is a front group of the RU.

[REDACTED] May 2, 1975)

The "Milwaukee Courier," a weekly newspaper published and distributed in the black neighborhoods of Milwaukee, on February 22, 1975, described UWOC as being a "confederation of individual workers and Left groups including Revolutionary Union and Vietnam Veterans Against the War."

The following questions were passed out at a Vets Study Circle meeting, which is directed by the RU and consists of VVAW/WSO members. This meeting was held on March 16, 1975, at Milwaukee. The questions covered readings from the Red Papers 5, pages 15-21 and 30-37, Red Papers 6, pages 11-22, and "Revolution," January issue, the article on Free Ray Mendoza campaign.

The questions are as follows:

- 1) What was the contradiction in the productive forces that gave rise to the revolutionary Civil War. Who were the different forces and why was it an advance for the black people in particular and the whole society in general?
- 2) Why is it wrong to say reconstruction failed? (the bourgeoisie-democratic revolution).
- 3) How was the Black nation forged in the South out of the betrayal of reconstruction?
- 4) After WWI more Black people were being driven of the land and into industrial cities. These continuing small changes gave rise to the qualitative development of a new proletarian Black nation. How has the Black nation

changed from the time of reconstruction and what are its various characteristics today?

5) What is the thrust of Black people's struggle today? Why do we uphold the right to self-determination, but say that it is not at the heart of the Black liberation struggle. How does upholding the right of self-determination strengthen our case against separation?

6) Why is it so important to understand the dual oppression of Black people? What significance does this have for our practice like the building of the campaign against the Third Street killer cops? Who does it mean that we can unite with in the Black community?

7) What is the material basis for white chauvinism, bourgeoisie nationalism, and the unity of all workers?

8) Why do we have to be dialectical (divide one into two) on the question of white workers? Give some practical example of negative and positive experiences. In view of the bussing controversy in Boston, what does this formulation mean in terms of the stance we take toward the white workers?

9) What is revolutionary nationalism and why is it different than proletarian internationalism? Is what the RU says "all nationalism is in the final analysis bourgeoisie ideology" the same thing as saying all nationalism is revolutionary?

10) Why can communists unite programatically in struggle with revolutionary nationalism while at the same time struggling with them ideologically?

11) How do we build the struggle against national oppression as part of an overall class struggle? How does the campaign to free Ray Mendoz reflect this approach?

12) What is wrong with the formulation that white workers are only concerned with nickel or dime reforms and black workers are only interested with issues that affect them as Black? Why is this linked to the struggle against economism and right errors in the communist movement?

MI 100-15674

13) What is wrong with the slogan Black workers take the load?

14) Why do we say that on one hand we must win the whole working class to make up the struggle against national oppression while on the other hand we must unite the oppressed nationalities to fight national oppression?

15) Raising the national question over the class question is a bundist error. Watering down Marxism to aquate it with nationalism is bundism when the RU failed to take up the Bend Sanders defense because it was a Black thing, this was bundism. How have we moved to correct this error through the Mendoza campaign or the Third Street campaign?

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[REDACTED], March 26, 1975)

The following questions were passed out at a Vets Study Circle which was held on April 27, 1975. These questions captioned "Discussion of the Draft Programme for the Party of the U.S. Working Class Proposed for the Founding Party Congress by the RU" are being set forth:

1) Why is the section on the Revolutionary Workers Movement important to understand?

2) Why is the programme writing from the party to the working class rather than to all people? Is it right for it to be writing from the outlook of the working class?

3) What importance is it to understand that the working class learns through its day to day struggles?

4) Is it right for the working class and its party to lead the work and direct the struggle in the union? Why is this only one area of work and not the total battle facing the working class?

5) How does Social Democracy cut the revolution? How has this tendency of Social Democracy surface in the vet's movement?

6) How does the working class fight the two-headed monster the capitalist and the union leaders that are all outs?

7) What is the Single Spark Method taught by Mao? How has the working class used this method in the working class struggle? And how have we tried to implement it also in the vets movement?

8) What will be the new Party's central task? What are its main objectives? What is an intermediate Workers Organization? Is Jobs or Income for All a correct slogan for us to organize the unemployed?

Durin the Fifteenth NSCM, which was held in Milwaukee from July 3-7, 1975, it was open knowledge among the delegates that the VVAW/WSO has become a front group of the RU.

b2
b7D [redacted] July 23, 1975; [redacted] July 23, 1975; [redacted] July 22, 1975; [redacted] July 23, 1975)

ACTIVITIES

In addition to the meetings referred to under Headquarters caption, the Milwaukee VVAW/WSO chapter participated in the following activities:

Functions Held in Conjunction with Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB) (See Appendix), RU, and Front Groups

At Veterans Administration (VA) Facilities

While representatives of the VVAW/WSO were at the VA Hospital, Wood, Wisconsin, conducting an approved program on February 20, 1975, a disturbance broke out when the hospital police tried to confiscate a video-tape being shown to the patients. This video tape was of a demonstration which occurred at the hospital on December 18, 1974. Unknown to the hospital administrators, the policemen involved filed charges against [redacted] and [redacted] both VVAW/WSO members.

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b7D [redacted] March 17, 1975)

MI 100-15674

b7C
On March 31, 1975, [REDACTED], Calendar of Courts, Safety Building, Milwaukee, advised that both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were charged with resisting an officer (party to a crime) and [REDACTED] issued an additional charge of criminal damage to property due to above described incident. On March 19, 1975, the charges of resisting an arrest were dropped against [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] with the charge of criminal damage against property still outstanding for [REDACTED]

On August 12, 1975, [REDACTED], supra, advised [REDACTED] case has been continued until August 19, 1975.

Discussion took place at a VVAW/WSO meeting on March 15, 1975, in which teams were organized to go out to the VA Hospital and rap with the patients regarding conditions, etc. Results of these conversations will probably be used in ongoing Winter Soldier investigation at VA facilities by VVAW/WSO. These teams will visit the hospitals on Tuesday evenings.

b2
b7D [REDACTED], March 23, 1975)

On April 2, 1975, a group of about fifty demonstrators representing VVAW/WSO and RU arrived by car caravan at the VA Hospital. They marched, picketed, chanted for a period of time on the conditions in the hospital. This group tried to enter the hospital under the pretense of getting coffee. They reached the outer lobby and tried to force their way into the inner part of the hospital. At this time, mace was used to repel the demonstrators. The demonstrators regrouped outside the hospital and continued picketing for a short period of time and then disbanded.

b2
b7D [REDACTED] April 3, 1975)

b7C
On April 18, 1975, [REDACTED] Hospital Police, VA Hospital, advised that six members of VVAW/WSO arrived on VA grounds and held a short meeting with no disturbances taking place.

MI 100-15674

At University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM)

VVAW/WSO joined the RSB in a protest rally at UWM on February 25, 1975. About thirty-five students participated with eight people being from VVAW/WSO and/or RSB. This rally was in protest of Governor LUCEY raising the tuitions at state supported schools.

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b7D

[REDACTED] February 27, 1975; MI T-1; February 25, 1975)

The VVAW/WSO along with the RSB held some anti-recruitment activities against the ROTC program at UWM on March 19, 1975. Seven people participated with no confrontations taking place.

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[REDACTED] March 23, 1975)

The RSB, who was supported by VVAW/WSO, held a rally at UWM on April 16, 1975. This rally consisted of five people and a speech was given by one of the VVAW people stressing the following points:

- 1) Super-powers out of Middle East.
- 2) Victory to the Palestinian people.
- 3) End all aid to THIEU and LON NOL.
- 4) Victory to the Indochinese people.
- 5) Implement the Paris Peace Treaty.

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[REDACTED] April 18, 1975)

Others

The "Milwaukee Journal," a Milwaukee evening newspaper, dated February 18, 1975, in an article captioned "Protesters Demand Answers" reflects approximately forty protesters, including VVAW/WSO members, supported the UWOC in their protest on February 17, 1975, at the State Office Building, Milwaukee. This protest was a demand for better treatment of victims of the jobs crisis.

MI 100-15674

In addition to the above, sources collectly advised that twenty-five demonstrations, marches, rallies, benefits, and other fund raising activities were sponsored by VVAW/WSO or held in conjunction with the RU and its front groups during the period covering February, 1975, through June, 1975, in the Milwaukee metropolitan area.

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[redacted], March 11 to June 3, 1975; [redacted], February 2, 1975 to June 30, 1975; [redacted], March 15, 1975 to April 10, 1974; [redacted], March 1, 1975; [redacted], March 27, 1975 to June 6, 1975; [redacted], June 4, 1975 to June 19, 1975; [redacted], April 19, 1975; [redacted], March 14, 1975)

Attendance at NSCM

The Milwaukee chapter was represented at the Fourteenth NSCM which was held in St. Louis, Missouri, from December 27-31, 1974.

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[redacted] January 7, 1975; [redacted] January 29, 1975)

The Milwaukee chapter hosted the Fifteenth NSCM in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from July 3-7, 1975. Representatives attended from all regions throughout the United States. Approximately forty to fifty delegates were present at this meeting.

[redacted] July 23, 1975; [redacted] July 23, 1975; [redacted] July 22, 1975; [redacted] July 23, 1975)

Miscellaneous

A forum was held at St. Michael's Community School, Milwaukee, on February 2, 1975. This forum was held to show VVAW/WSO's solidarity with the Indochinese and Palestinian liberation movement and consisted of showing two movies.

[redacted], February 3, 1975)

APPENDIX

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER

The VVAW, formed in 1967 by Vietnam veterans to protest U.S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia (changed name to VVAW/WSO in 1973 to include non-veterans as members), has sponsored numerous anti-government demonstrations, some resulting in violence. The VVAW/WSO National Office (NO) and some key chapters are infiltrated and influenced by the militant Revolutionary Union (RU) organization, and VVAW/WSO leaders have told members that VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization, not "just another group of war veterans." The current Marxist-Leninist-Maoist oriented NO, which promotes education of the membership in Marxist-Leninist-Maoist doctrine and directs the organization into political growth along the same lines, has at VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meetings (NSCM), in 1974, portrayed VVAW/WSO as a mass anti-imperialist organization and a vanguard of the revolution eventually created by the masses.

VVAW/WSO leaders voted at the 12/74 NSCM to align VVAW/WSO with the RU, which organization follows a strict Maoist line designed to bring about violent revolution in the U.S.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY UNION

The Revolutionary Union (RU), founded in early 1968 in the San Francisco Bay area, is a militant semi-covert Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung. Its objectives as set forth in its theoretical publication, "The Red Papers", and in its monthly newspaper, "Revolution", are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Members of the RU have been identified as collecting weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. As of July, 1974, RU national headquarters was located in Maywood, Illinois.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (UWOC)

The UWOC is a front organization of the RU used primarily among unemployed persons for the purpose of raising the level of awareness and struggle by moving the unemployed toward a better understanding of the Marxist-Leninist-Maoist ideology. It is found primarily in the San Francisco Bay area.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE

The Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), formerly known as the Attica Brigade, is a student-based organization founded in New York City in the Fall of 1971. The RSB considers itself to be an anti-imperialist organization which views United States imperialism as the main enemy of the people of the world and one of its stated objectives is to help build a revolutionary student movement and be a part of the overall revolutionary movement that will ultimately defeat U. S. imperialism. The RSB favors violent actions to further its cause and is moving closer in ideology to the Revolutionary Union (RU), which has significantly infiltrated the RSB and plays a major role in the RSB policies, decisions, and activities. As of September, 1974, the RSB is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois. The RU is a basic Marxist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionary organization.

APPENDIX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE SEP 1975	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/9/74-8/27/75
TITLE OF CASE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c	TYPED BY [REDACTED] b7c
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA **[REDACTED] b7c** at NY, 3/7/74 **[REDACTED]**

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

No dissemination of this report is made locally, by the New York Office.

Organizations referred to in this report have been characterized in the Appendix Pages where Bureau approved characterizations were available or in the body of the report where suitable information was available to do so.

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

APPROVED: **[Signature]** SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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- 1 - Albany (100-22519) (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - Buffalo (100-21623) (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (100-50772) (RM)
- 1 - Newark (100-53565) (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-160644)

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100-448092-4334

3 SEP 17 1975

REC-88

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Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By

Notations

[Signature]

56 JAN 13 1978

-A- COVER PAGE

NY 100-160644

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTINUED

The report is classified "Confidential" in order to protect the identities of [redacted] and [redacted]

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SAS [redacted] and [redacted] observed demonstration in NYC, on 6/27/74.

SAS [redacted] and [redacted] observed arrests at Permanent Mission of the Khmer Republic to the United Nations, NYC, on 10/29/74.

b7C

SAS [redacted] and [redacted] made observations at Fort Meade, Maryland, 5/17/75.

[redacted] Chief Attorney, Veterans Administration (VA), 252 Seventh Avenue, NYC, furnished information on 6/27/74 to SA [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] Assistant Legal Officer, VA, NYC, furnished information on 6/19/75, to SA [redacted]

The status of the investigations of individuals mentioned in the report as having been in a leadership capacity or having engaged in outstanding activities are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>NY File #</u>	<u>Status</u>
[redacted]	100-181811	P
[redacted]	100-175682	C
[redacted]	100-173187	C
[redacted]	100-171898	C
[redacted]	100-172452	C
[redacted]	100-177421	C
[redacted]	100-179855	C
[redacted]	100-179613	C
[redacted]	100-176013	C
[redacted]	100-180712	C
[redacted]	100-181133	C
[redacted]	100-1815951	P
[redacted]	100-179828	C
[redacted]	100-177868	C
[redacted]	100-180126	C

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REMOVED BY THE FBI FOR DECLASSIFICATION
A-4

NY 100-100644

b7c

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

<u>Name</u>	<u>NY File #</u>	<u>Status</u>
[REDACTED]	100-180117	C
[REDACTED]	100-180383	C
[REDACTED]	105-46848	C
[REDACTED]	100-180793	C
[REDACTED]	100-176989	C
[REDACTED]	100-175234	C
[REDACTED]	100-172302	C
[REDACTED]	100-176560	RUC
[REDACTED]	100-180911	C
[REDACTED]	100-180122	RUC
[REDACTED]	100-180910	C
[REDACTED]	100-171435	C
[REDACTED]	100-181766	C
[REDACTED]	100-180792	P
[REDACTED]	100-174209	C
[REDACTED]	100-181048	C

None of the aforementioned individuals are on ADEX, with exception of MICHAEL GREW.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

b2
b7D

[REDACTED]

NY 100-160644-3392,

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

NY 100-160644-3318

Used to characteri

[REDACTED]

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NY 100-160644-3520

[REDACTED]

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INFORMANTS CONTINUED

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

NY 100-160644-

[REDACTED]

NY 100-160644-

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(Former)

NY 100-160644-3083

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Used to characterize
BART LUBOW

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY 100-160644-3100, 3302

[REDACTED]

NY 100-160644-3537

[REDACTED]

(Former)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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INFORMANTS CONTINUED

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED]

(Former)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

[REDACTED]

Used to characterize UWOC.
NY 100-160644-2515.

[REDACTED] (c) b1

NY 100-160644-3211

[REDACTED]

MI 100-15674-1117

SL 100-21663-1052 (C)

NY 100-160644-3570

LEADS:

AT ALBANY, BUFFALO and NEWARK. Information copies of attached report are designated for these offices inasmuch as chapters of the New York-Northern New Jersey Region, VVAW/WSO are or have been located within their territories.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report on the activities of the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO.

NY 100-160644

NON-SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] b7C
Detective
NYCPD, Intelligence
Division
(Requested)

NY 100-160644-3246A

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[REDACTED] b7C
Detective
NYCPD, Intelligence Division
(Requested)

NY 100-160644-3318, 3321

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b7D


[REDACTED] b7C
Investigator
NY State Police
(Requested)

NY 100-160644-2927

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

Report of:  *b7c*
Date:

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 100-160644

Bureau File #: 100-448902

Title: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY

7/15/95 *SP6 B. J. [Signature]*

Synopsis: Southern Sub-Region, New York-Northern New Jersey Region, VVAW/WSO and NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, are located at 41 Union Square, NYC, Room 311. Mid-Hudson, Orange County and Suffolk County Chapters, VVAW/WSO, disbanded. Steering Committee, NYC Chapter, operates chapter on day-to-day basis. Identities of Steering Committee members, NYC Chapter and leadership of other chapters set out. Information concerning finances, NYC Chapter reported. Membership of NYC Chapter reduced to about ten in 1975 due to influence of Revolutionary (RU) in organization. Activities of NYC and other area chapters, January, 1974-July, 1975 set out. Information of affiliation between VVAW/WSO and RU in NYC including organization by former members of NYC Chapter of a unit of the National Anti-Imperial Caucus, a new organization, set out.

-P-

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2 /
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

SOURCES WHOSE IDENTITIES ARE CONCEALED HEREIN HAVE FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST AND WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED

NY 100-160644

DETAILS CONTINUED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>I. ORGANIZATION</u>	4
A. LOCATIONS	4
1. Southern Sub-Region, New York- Northern New Jersey Region	4
2. New York City Chapter	5
3. Westchester-Putnam Chapter	5
4. Mid-Hudson Chapter	5
5. Old Westbury Chapter	5
6. Orange County Chapter	6
7. Suffolk County Chapter	6
8. Organizing Contact	6
B. STRUCTURE NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER	6
C. LEADERSHIP	8
1. Southern Sub-Region, New York-Northern New Jersey Region	8
2. New York City Chapter	8
3. Westchester-Putnam Chapter	11
4. Mid-Hudson Chapter	11
5. Old Westbury Chapter	11
6. Orange County Chapter	11
7. Suffolk County Chapter	12

DETAILS CONTINUED

D. <u>FINANCES</u>	12
1. New York City Chapter	12
2. Mid-Hudson Chapter	13
3. Old Westbury Chapter	13
E. MEMBERSHIP	13
1. New York City Chapter	13
2. Westchester-Putnam Chapter	14
3. Mid-Hudson Chapter	14
4. Old Westbury Chapter	14
F. PUBLICATION, NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER	15
<u>II. ACTIVITIES</u>	15
A. NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER	15
B. WESTCHESTER-PUTNAM CHAPTER	29
C. MID-HUDSON CHAPTER	30
D. OLD WESTBURY CHAPTER	31
E. ORANGE COUNTY CHAPTER	32
F. SUFFOLK COUNTY CHAPTER	33
<u>III. AFFILIATION WITH REVOLUTIONARY UNION</u>	33
<u>IV. APPENDIX</u>	37

This report contains information on the organization and activities of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), a characterization of which contained in the Appendix hereto, in the New York City (NYC) area.


The information in this report is classified "Confidential" excepting those paragraphs followed by "(U)" which are unclassified.

I. ORGANIZATION


A. Locations

1. Southern Sub-Region, New York-Northern New Jersey (NY-NNJ) Region


Southern Sub-Region, NY-NNJ Region is made up of chapters in New York City (NYC), NNJ, lower Hudson Valley and Long Island, New York (NY).

 b2, b7D
December 13, 1974


As of June, 1974, the address of the Southern Sub-Region, NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO, was 135 West 4th Street, NYC. (U)

 b2, b7D
June 24, 1974

As of April, 1975, the address of the Southern Sub-Region, NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO, was 135 West 4th Street, NYC. (U)

 b2, b7D
April 17, 1975


The Southern Sub-Region, NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO is located at 41 Union Square, NYC, Room 311.

 b2, b7D
August 20, 1975


NY 100-160644

2. NYC Chapter

As of June, 1974, the address of the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, was 135 West 4th Street, NYC. (U)


 b2, b7D
June 24, 1974

On June 1, 1975, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, moved its headquarters from 135 West 4th Street, NYC, to 41 Union Square, NYC, Room 311.

 b2, b7D
June 2, 1975

3. Westchester-Putnam Chapter

As of June, 1974, the address of the Westchester-Putnam Chapter, VVAW/WSO, was care of People's Center, 169 Main Street, Ossining, NY. (U)


 b2, b7D
June 24, 1974

As of April, 1975, the address of the Westchester-Putnam Chapter, VVAW/WSO, was Post Office Box 813, Manhopac, NY. (U)

 b2, b7D
April 17, 1975


4. Mid-Hudson Chapter

As of September, 1974, the address of the Mid-Hudson Chapter, VVAW/WSO was Post Office Box 89, Stone Ridge, NY. (U)

 b2, b7D
November 1, 1974

5. Old Westbury Chapter

As of June, 1974, the address of the Old Westbury Chapter, VVAW/WSO was State University of New York (SUNY) at Old Westbury, Box 210, Old Westbury, NY. (U)

 b2, b7D
June 24, 1974

NY 100-160644

As of April, 1975, the address of the Old Westbury Chapter, VVAW/WSO, was SUNY at Old Westbury, Box 210, Old Westbury, NY. (U)

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
April 17, 1975

6. Orange County Chapter

As of September, 1974, the address of the Orange County Chapter, VVAW/WSO, was Fletcher Heights, Apartment 302, Fletcher Street, Goshen, NY. (U)

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
November 1, 1974

7. Suffolk County

As of June, 1974, the address of the Suffolk County Chapter, VVAW/WSO, was 53 South Evergreen Drive, Selden, NY. (U)

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
June 24, 1974

8. Organizing Contact

As of April, 1975, the Organizing Contact of the VVAW/WSO in Saugerties, NY, was [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] Road, Saugerties, NY. (U) b2, b7D

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION


[REDACTED] April 17, 1975

B. STRUCTURE NYC CHAPTER

At a meeting of the Strategy and Tactics Committee, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, held at its headquarters on July 30, 1974, the basic structure of the chapter emerged. The main body would be the Steering Committee which would operate the

NY 100-160644


chapter on a day-to-day basis. Under the Steering Committee would be Internal Groups and an Action Committee. The Internal Groups would consist of committees on Fundraising, Discharge Upgrading, Staff and Publicity. Under the Action Committee, would be an Action Coordinator and Borough Coordinators. It was agreed that when special circumstances arose, the coordinators of various committees would be asked to attend Steering Committee meetings. In the case of special events, special groups will be formed to deal with them. The purpose of this organization was to form an Action Committee and specialized committees in order to remove the main burden of work from the Steering Committee, but to leave the Steering Committee in control to advise and agree upon any plans formulated by these groups.

 b2, b7D
September 9, 1974

At the General Monthly Membership meeting of the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, held at its headquarters, on October 14, 1974, it was voted to have two kinds of members in the chapter, voice members and voting members. A voice member is one who agreed with the objectives, has attended a new members' meeting and supports the organization. A voting member is one who meets the qualifications of a voice member and in addition is paid up in his dues, has been active in chapter during the previous month and has participated in an ongoing committee or project.

 b2, b7D
October 25, 1974

At the General Monthly Membership meeting of the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO held at its headquarters in NYC on May 5, 1975, which was attended by ten persons, it was voted to discontinue the General Monthly Membership meetings because of poor attendance but to continue Steering Committee meetings and Action Committee meetings. It was learned there is a new Security Committee.

 b2, b7D
May 22, 1975

C. LEADERSHIP

1. Southern Sub-Region, NY-NNJ Region

At the Regional Conference of the NY-NNJ Region VVAW/WSO, held in Buffalo, NY, on May 4-5, 1974, the position of Sub-Regional Coordinator was officially created whose duty was to maintain contact for his part of the region (southern) with the other areas of the region. (U)

[redacted] b2 b7D
May 13, 1974

At the General Monthly Membership meeting, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, held at its headquarters April 1, 1974, [redacted] announced he was the new Sub-Regional Coordinator of the NY-NNJ Sub-Region.

b7c
b7D
|

[redacted]
June 10, 1974

Source furnished information that [redacted] was not as of June, 1975, a member of VVAW/WSO.

[redacted] was b7c

[redacted] b2, b7c
July 11, 1975

As of April, 1975, [redacted] was Southern Sub-Regional Coordinator, NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO. (U)

[redacted] b7c

[redacted] b2, b7c
April 17, 1975

2. NYC Chapter

At the General Monthly Membership meeting, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO held at its headquarters on March 4, 1974, the following persons were elected to the Steering Committee of the Chapter:

b7c
b7D

JOSEPH URGO

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

March 27, 1974

Liberation News Service (LNS), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, Packet Number 378, dated September 25, 1971, reported that JOSEPH URGO and two others made a trip to Hanoi, North Vietnam, during August 13-21, 1971. During their stay, they requested to meet with prisoners of war but the request was denied. They were given a tape recording made by United States prisoners of war held by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. (U)

[REDACTED]

attended a meeting of the Prairie Fire Distribution Committee (PFDC), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, in NYC on March 29, 1975.

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

April, 1975

At the General Monthly Membership meeting, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, held at its headquarters on September 9, 1974, the following persons were elected to the Steering Committee of the Chapter:

[REDACTED]

JOSEPH URGO

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

October 7, 1974

NY 100-160644

b7C
b7D

[redacted] attended meetings of the
Prairie Fire Organization Committee (PFOC)
formerly known as the PRDC in NYC on May
15, 1975, and June 14, 1975.

b2, b7D

[redacted]
May-June, 1975

b7C
b7D

It was learned during July, 1975, that [redacted]
[redacted] is no longer a member of the VVAW/WSO. Also
[redacted] is no longer a member of the VVAW/WSO.

b2, b7D

[redacted]
July 30, 1975

At the General Monthly Membership meeting, NYC Chapter
VVAW/WSO, held at its headquarters, November 4, 1974, the following
were elected to the Steering Committee of the Chapter:

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

b2, b7D

[redacted]
November 8, 1974

At the General Monthly Membership meeting, NYC
Chapter, VVAW/WSO, held at its headquarters on May 5,
1975, the following persons were elected to the Steering
Committee of the Chapter:

[redacted] b7C
JOSEPH URGO b7D

b2, b7D

[redacted]
May 22, 1975

3. Westchester-Putnam Chapter

The following persons represented the Westchester-Putnam Chapter, VVAW/WSO, at the Regional Conference of the NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO, Old Westbury, NY, during November 2-3, 1974:

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

b2, b7D

December 13, 1974

4. Mid-Hudson Chapter

[REDACTED] was made Coordinator, Mid-Hudson Chapter, VVAW/WSO, on June 18, 1974.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

b2, b7D

July 23, 1974

It was learned in January, 1975, that [REDACTED] former organizer and Coordinator, Mid-Hudson Chapter, VVAW/WSO, had resigned from the VVAW/WSO.

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

b2, b7D

February 11, 1975

5. Old Westbury Chapter

The Old Westbury Chapter, VVAW/WSO was represented at the Regional Conference of the NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO, held at Old Westbury, NY, by [REDACTED] Coordinator, and [REDACTED] a leader of the Old Westbury Chapter.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

December 13, 1974

6. Orange County Chapter

The following persons represented the Orange County Chapter, VVAW/WSO, at the Regional Conference, of the NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO, at Monroe, NY, February 16-17, 1974:

[REDACTED] b7C
(U) b7D

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
February 26, 1974

7. Suffolk County

As of June, 1974, the Coordinator of the Suffolk County Chapter, VVAW/WSO, was [REDACTED] NY. (U)

b7C, b7D
b2, b7D

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[REDACTED] June 24, 1974

D. FINANCES

1. NYC Chapter

The NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO held a fund-raising affair at the Bleecker Theatre, NYC, on April 19, 1974. The film, "Last Patrol", a documentary of the car caravans of the VVAW/WSO that traveled to the Republican National Convention, Miami Beach, Florida, in August, 1972, was shown. Also, the program consisted of speeches and a panel discussion on amnesty. Admission was \$5.00. About \$150 net was raised.

[REDACTED] b2
May 16, 1974 b7D

At the General Monthly Membership meeting, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, held at its headquarters on October 14, 1974, it was agreed by those in attendance that monthly dues would be \$6.00 in addition to monthly pledges.

[REDACTED] December 13, 1974

At a General Monthly Membership meeting of the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, held at its headquarters on November 4, 1974, a Finance Report was given which reported that the chapter owed \$361.70 in current bills but was not in debt.

[REDACTED] December 13, 1974

NY 100-160644

b7C
b7D
At a General Monthly Membership meeting, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, held at its headquarters on December 2, 1974, [REDACTED] during November, 1974, the Chapter took in \$734 of which \$430 was attributed to dues. \$595 was expended leaving a balance of \$139.

[REDACTED] b2 b7D
December 5, 1974

Rent on the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, premises at 41 Union Square, NYC, Room 311, is \$155 per month. (U)

[REDACTED]
May 5, 1975

2. Mid-Hudson Chapter

b7C
b7D
As of April, 1974, [REDACTED]

of [REDACTED] NY.

[REDACTED] b2 b7D
April 25, 1974

3. Old Westbury Chapter

At the Regional Conference of the NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO held at Buffalo, NY, May 4-5, 1974, it was announced that the Old Westubry Chapter had a bank account with a balance of \$3200.

[REDACTED]
May 6, 1974

E. MEMBERSHIP

1. NYC Chapter

Due to the influence of the Revolutionary Union (RU), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, the membership of the NYC Chapter, as determined from attendance at General Monthly Membership meetings, had dropped from about forty maximum in 1974 to about ten in May, 1975.

[REDACTED]
July 3, 1975

NY 100-160644

2. Westchester-Putnam Chapter

At the Regional Conference of the NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO, held in Buffalo, NY, May 4-5, 1974, it was announced that the Westchester-Putnam Chapter [REDACTED] (U)

[REDACTED]
May 13, 1974

The membership of the Westchester-Putnam Chapter has [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] This is due to the influence of the [REDACTED] in the VVAW/WSO.

[REDACTED]
July 3, 1975

3. Mid-Hudson Chapter

As of June, 1974, the Mid-Hudson Chapter, VVAW/WSO was composed of three members.

[REDACTED]
June 14, 1974

4. Old Westbury Chapter

It was reported during November, 1974, that the Old Westbury Chapter, VVAW/WSO, consisted of fifteen members.

[REDACTED]
December 13, 1974

Due to the influence of the RU in the VVAW/WSO, the membership of the Old Westbury Chapter, which had been composed of 12-15 persons in 1974, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
July 3, 1975

b2
b7D

NY 100-160644

F. PUBLICATION, NYC CHAPTER

NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, publishes on irregular basis, a publication entitled, "Newsletter".

[REDACTED]
July 24, 1975

b2
b7D

II. ACTIVITIES

A. NYC CHAPTER

A meeting of the Discharge Upgrading and Amnesty Committee, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, was held at its headquarters on January 29, 1974. It was finalized that the committee would begin its program on February 5, 1974, of counseling veterans referral from other organizations on means of getting their discharges upgraded and on means of fighting for amnesty.

[REDACTED]
February 8, 1974

b2
b7D

The VVAW/WSO in NYC participated in an anti-Nixon Rally in the vicinity of the Richmond Hill Republican Club, 86-15 Lefferts Boulevard, Queens, NY, on February 23, 1974. About 200-300 persons participated. Purpose of demonstration was to counter pro-Nixon rally. (U)

[REDACTED]
March 1, 1974

[REDACTED]
February 28, 1974

[REDACTED]
March 8, 1974

At meeting of Speakers Bureau, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, at its headquarters on March 11, 1974, plans were made for certain members to give speeches on the amnesty issue before various groups in NYC area during March-April, 1974.

[REDACTED]
March 27, 1974

NY 100-160644

NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, conducted a march and demonstration at the Regional Office of the Veterans Administration (VA), 252 Seventh Avenue, NYC, on March 29, 1974. Purpose of the action was to call for increased VA aid to Vietnam War era veterans. About 40 persons took part. The demonstrators gathered at the VA building at 12:00 noon, marched to a New York State Employment Office, West 20th Street and Sixth Avenue, and returned to the VA building. About 30 demonstrators infiltrated the VA building and met with the VA Regional Director. The demonstration ended at 3:00 PM without incident.

[REDACTED]
April 12, 1974

NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO participated with the City University of New York Veterans Action Committee (CUNYVAC) in a march and rally in NYC on April 26, 1974. The march began at the Mayor's Office of Veterans Affairs (MOVA), West 24th Street and Seventh Avenue and proceeded to the Regional VA building, 252 Seventh Avenue, NYC. The purpose of the demonstration was to publicize the amnesty issue and to build for the national demonstration in Washington, DC (WDC), July 1-4, 1974. About 150 persons participated.

[REDACTED]
May 16, 1974

CUNYVAC is an organization composed of representatives of veterans organizations in the colleges of the City University of New York (CUNY).

[REDACTED]
June 10, 1974

NY 100-160644

VVAW/WSO of NYC participated as part of an "Indochina Brigade" in a demonstration held in WDC, on April 27, 1974, sponsored by the National Campaign to Impeach Nixon.


May 6, 1974

b2
b7D

Two members of the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO attended a conference called by the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada (AVPC) in Montreal, Canada, June 7-9, 1974. The purpose of the conference was to celebrate the Fifth Anniversary of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (PRG) and to discuss alleged violations of the United States and the government of South Vietnam of the peace agreements signed in January, 1973, ending the United States participation in the war in Vietnam. The VVAW/WSO had been requested by the AVPC to send representatives.


June, 1974

b2
b7D

AVPC was self-described in 1971 as an organization that supports the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam against the United States and South Vietnamese government. AVPC consisted of sixty active members and some supporters, mostly in Montreal, Canada, all being students or ex-students from South Vietnam. (U)

NY

100-160644

NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO and White Lightning sponsored a march and rally in the Bronx, NY on June 22, 1974. Purpose of demonstration was to protest drug treatment of drug addicted veterans at VA Hospitals. About 100 persons marched from a school yard on Jerome Avenue near Kingsbridge Road to the Kingsbridge VA Hospital where rally was held. Two of the speakers were [redacted] and [redacted] of the VVAW/WSO.

b7c

b2, b7D

[redacted]
August 1, 1974

White Lightning is an organization located at 109 East 184th Street, Bronx, NY, which is self-described in its publication, "White Lightning" as a drug rehabilitation program and "community organization dedicated to serving people". It described its members as a revolutionary group of oppressed white people calling for freedom for all brothers and sisters in federal, state and city prisons. (U)

The NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, planned a demonstration at the VA Hospital, First Avenue and East 23rd Street, NYC, on June 27, 1974, starting at 11:00 AM. Purposes of the demonstration were to demand that the VA publicize the VVAW/WSO demonstration in WDC, July 1-4, 1974, that the VA provide free transportation to all veterans who wish to go to WDC, and that the VA provide full benefits for all veterans regardless of discharge and urge the Department of Defense to issue a single type discharge retroactive for all veterans. The demonstration was scheduled to consist of a picket line and speeches.

b2, b7D

[redacted]
June 25, 1974

The VVAW/WSO was planning a "militant" action against a VA facility in the NYC area on June 27, 1974. The exact location and time of the action was not known. The RU and Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, would support the action. (U)

b2, b7D

[redacted]
June 26, 1974

About 60 demonstrators were observed to gather in front of the VA Hospital, First Avenue and East 23rd Street, NYC, at 11:00 AM, on June 27, 1974. Banners displayed by demonstrators indicated the sponsors to be the VVAW/WSO. The demonstration continued until about 11:45 AM, when many of the demonstrators proceeded to the VA Regional Office, 252 Seventh Avenue, NYC. At the VA Regional Office, a picket line demonstration was resumed. A VVAW/WSO banner was unfurled from a 16th floor window at the VA Regional Office building. Communication between the demonstrators on the 16th floor of the building and those on the street was maintained through the public pay telephone at West 25th Street and Seventh Avenue, NYC. The demonstrators outside the building numbered about 60. (U)

Special Agents (SAS)
of Federal Bureau of
Investigation (FBI)
June 27, 1974

b7c
On June 27, 1974, [REDACTED] Chief Attorney, VA, NYC, advised that an undetermined number of demonstrators entered the office of the VA Regional Director, 16th Floor, 252 Seventh Avenue, NYC, and expelled the Director and his staff from the office at about 11:50 AM, on June 27, 1974. The demonstrators locked the doors to the office from the inside and barricaded the doors with furniture and file cabinets. The demonstrators demanded that the VA publicize the VVAW/WSO demonstration in WDC, July 1-4, 1974, and pay the transportation costs for all veterans who wished to attend the WDC demonstrations. Negotiations between the occupants of the seized office and VA officials continued until 7:00 PM. The occupants refused to depart the office. At 7:00 PM, they peaceably submitted to arrest by the NYC Police Department. Notes left by demonstrators in the seized office indicated that the VVAW/WSO, RU and RSB participated in the activity. The seized offices did not appear to be damaged. (U)

Twelve persons were arrested in connection with the demonstration at the VA Regional Office, NYC, on June 27, 1974, on charge of Criminal Trespass and two persons were arrested on charge of Obstructing Government Administration. Among those arrested were [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (U)

b2
b7D [REDACTED]
July 1, 1974

NY 100-160644

On June 25, 1974, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Action Committee, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO in NYC.

b7C

[redacted] b2, b7D
August 1, 1974

The VVAW/WSO sponsored would "national action" type demonstration in WDC, to be held during July 1-4, 1974, to demand universal and unconditional amnesty for all draft dodgers and deserters, an end of United States support to President THIEU of South Vietnam and President ION NOL of Cambodia, decent benefits for all veterans, full employment and education for all veterans and that President RICHARD NIXON be removed from office. Other organizations, including the RU and RSB, planned to participate. (U)

b2, b7D

[redacted]
June 6, 1974

b7C
b7D

Source furnished a copy of a letter, dated June 12, 1974, from [redacted] Sub-Regional Coordinator, Southern NY-NNJ VVAW/WSO Sub-Region directed to "Dear Brothers and Sisters" which announced that information concerning transportation to WDC for the July 1-4, 1974, VVAW/WSO demonstrations could be had by contacting him at the office of the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO.

[redacted] b2, b7D
July, 1974

Members of the NYC, Old Westbury, Westchester Putnam and Suffolk County Chapters, VVAW/WSO participated in the VVAW/WSO demonstrations in WDC, July 1-4, 1974. From the NYC Chapter, [redacted] headed up security, [redacted] was on the logistical Committee and [redacted] worked on press coverage. (U)

b7C
b7D

[redacted] b2, b7D
July 17, 1974

NY 100-160644

During July, 1974, copies of the publication, "Prairie Fire" were distributed to members of the Staff of the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO. "Prairie Fire" was reported to have been published by the Weatherman Underground. A characterization of Weatherman is contained in the Appendix hereto.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
August 13, 1974

Source furnished the "August Calender of Events" issued by the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, which disclosed that the VVAW/WSO would participate in an "Honor Vietnam Vets Day" at Shea Stadium, Queens, NY, on August 19, 1974, at 6:00 PM. The calender stated as follows with respect to this activity:

"On March 29th, NIXON decided to 'honor' Vietnam vets by naming a day for them. We told him we weren't going to be fooled by that kind of publicity stunt. Now there is going to be a day for 'honoring' vets at Shea Stadium, when vets and their guests get in for a dollar. Lets go and take the banners that talk about how people could really honor vets like a single-type discharge, amnesty, decent benefits, etc."

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
August 13, 1974

Six persons were arrested at Shea Stadium, Queens, NY, on evening of August 19, 1974 at "Honor Vietnam Veterans Night". Those arrested were apparently associated with the VVAW/WSO inasmuch as they carried VVAW/WSO banners. Because they were noisy during the ceremonies, the Stadium Security Police attempted to remove them from the premises. An altercation ensued resulting in the arrests. One member of the Security Police sustained an injury. The arrestees were charged with Assault, Second Degree, Disorderly Conduct and Harassment. Those arrested were [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (U)
[REDACTED] b2, b7D
September 18, 1974

b7C
b7D

b7c
b7D

[redacted] and [redacted] attended meetings of VVAW/WSO in NYC during 1974.

[redacted] b2, b7D
August 25, 1975

The VVAW/WSO in NYC participated in a march and demonstration in NYC on August 23, 1974. Purpose of action was to equate President GERALD FORD and Vice-President Designate NELSON ROCKEFELLER with former President RICHARD NIXON and ask the people to throw them out of office. About 70 persons participated. The march began at the VA building, West 24th Street and Seventh Avenue, and ended at Rockefeller Center, West 50th Street and Sixth Avenue, where rally took place. One of the speakers was JIM DUFFY of the VVAW/WSO. (U)

[redacted] b2, b7D
August 29, 1974

VVAW/WSO was one of a number of organizations that participated in a demonstration near the United Nations, 42nd Street and First Avenue, NYC, on September 19, 1974. The purposes of the demonstration was to protest the visit of President GERALD FORD to the United Nations and to point out that the interests of the working class are different from those of the ruling class in the United States. About 100 persons participated. MAGGIE FOWLER, representing the VVAW/WSO gave a speech in favor of universal, unconditional amnesty. (U)

[redacted] b2, b7D
September 27, 1974

A demonstration sponsored by an Ad Hoc Coalition to Indict Rockefeller referring to Vice-President NELSON ROCKEFELLER composed of organizations in NYC, including VVAW/WSO, was held at Cooper Union, Eighth Street and Third Avenue, NYC, on evening of October 7, 1974, to protest the scheduled appearance of Vice President ROCKEFELLER at a forum at that school. About 350 persons participated in a picket line type demonstration. Some demonstrators gained access to Cooper Union's Great Hall and disrupted the proceedings. Vice-President ROCKEFELLER did not appear. During the course of the demonstration, about one hundred persons marched to the Chase Manhattan Bank, Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, hurled rocks and broke several windows.


[redacted] b2, b7D
October 21, 1974
[redacted]
October 9, 1974


NY 100-160644


Five individuals were arrested during the demonstration at Cooper Union on October 7, 1974. Initial reports of damages resulting from the demonstration included five window panes and one window door at the Chase Manhattan Bank, and one window broken at the Chemical Bank, Eighth Street and Broadway, NYC. No arrests were made at either bank location. (U)

 b2, b7D
October 8, 1974

The NYC Chapter VVAW/WSC participated in a march and demonstration in NYC to protest the United Nations seat of the Cambodian government in favor of the Revolutionary forces in Cambodia (GRUNC) on October 21, 1974. The march began at 42nd Street and proceeded to East 47th Street and United Nations Plaza where a rally took place. Other organizations participating were the Indochina Solidarity Committee (ISC), White Lightning, Indochina Peace Campaign (IPC) and the RU. A characterization of the ISC is contained in the Appendix hereto.

 b2
December 13, 1974

 b7D
November 8, 1974


October 23, 1974

IPC was founded in August, 1972, for the purpose of making the war in Southeast Asia a major campaign issue in the National Election that year. IPC has headquarters in Los Angeles, California, and an office in NYC. (U)

NY 100-160644

57C

Ten persons were arrested by officers of the NYC Police Department at the office of the Permanent Mission of the Khmer Republic to the United Nations, 845 Third Avenue, NYC, 20th Floor, on October 29, 1974, on charges of Criminal Trespass and Harassment, following their takeover of the office. Among those arrested were JOSEPH URGO, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. A "Press Release", dated October 29, 1974, by the arrested persons, indicated that they were members of the VVAW/WSO, IPC, ISC RSB and White Lightning. The "Press Release" stated in part that the occupation of the office would continue "until the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people, the Royal Government of National Union (GRUNC) is seated in its legal place at the United Nations. This question is before the current session of the General Assembly and will be voted on late, this year. The "Press Release" also stated, "We demand an immediate cessation of all United States aid to LON NOL and a withdrawal of all United States forces from the area at once". (U)

SAS of the FBI
October 29, 1974


On October 29, 1974, an authorized complaint was filed before the United States Magistrate, Southern District of New York, charging the ten with violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 112 (a) and 2 (Assault of Foreign Diplomat). On November 15, 1974, the complaint was dismissed. (U)

NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, sponsored a march and rally in NYC, on November 11, 1975. March began at 38th Street and Madison Avenue, and proceeded to the VA building, 252 Seventh Avenue, NYC, where rally took place. About 125 persons participated. Purpose of demonstration was to protest alleged shortcomings of the VA in its handling of matters for Vietnam War veterans and to demand single type discharges for all veterans, decent benefits for all veterans and jobs for veterans. Several shoving matches between marchers and spectators were observed during the march, but no other incidents were noted. (U)

b2
b7D [REDACTED] November 14, 1974

NY 100-160644


The VVAW/WSO participated in a demonstration in NYC on November 26, 1974, sponsored by a coalition of groups in support of the revolutionary forces in Cambodia. About three hundred persons participated. The demonstration took place at 35th Street and Broadway. (U)

 b2, b7D
December 2, 1974

At a meeting of the Action Committee, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, held at its headquarters in NYC on January 8, 1975, leaflets were written on unemployment which were to be distributed by the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee (UWOC), at that organizations tables on unemployment lines.

 b2, b7D
February 7, 1975

UWOC is an RU front used to organize and recruit the unemployed. (U)

 b2, b7D
August 27, 1975

A meeting of the Action Committee, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO was held at its headquarters on January 21, 1975. The main activity consisted of collectively writing leaflets for distribution at unemployment centers and to discuss implementation of the newest demand of jobs or income for all.

 b2, b7D
February 19, 1975

At a meeting of the Action Committee, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO held at its headquarters in NYC on February 11, 1975, it was voted that the VVAW/WSO, as an organization, would not support the demonstration sponsored by the Workers World Party (WWP)

and Youth Against War and Facism (YAWF), characterizations of which are contained in the Appendix attached hereto, to protest the appearance of President FORD and Vice-President NELSON ROCKEFELLER at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in NYC on February 13, 1975, but that some VVAW/WSO members would participate carrying "Universal and Unconditional Amnesty" banners.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
February 12, 1975

b7C
b7D
NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, sponsored a Solidarity Night held at the residence of [REDACTED] 7th Street, NYC, on February 19, 1975. About 50 persons attended. It consisted of a speech by HASAN RAHMAN, Assistant Director of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, in NYC, and the showing of a PLO film.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
March 4, 1975

At a meeting of NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO held at its headquarters on March 4, 1975, an unidentified person from the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, was present. During a heated discussion, the SWP person was told that SWP members were barred from having membership in or participating in the privileges of VVAW/WSO.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
March 27, 1975

VVAW/WSO sponsored an "Honor Vietnam Veterans Day" march and rally in NYC on March 29, 1975. Demonstrators gathered at Union Square and at about 2:00 PM, marched to Herald Square at West 34th Street and Broadway where a rally was held. About 400-500 persons participated. No incidents or arrests were noted.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
May 1, 1975

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
April 2, 1975

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
March 31, 1975

NY 100-160644

VVAW/WSO in NYC participated in a May Day march and rally sponsored by the RU in NYC on May 3, 1975. The demonstrators gathered at Lighth Avenue and West 33rd Street, and marched to Union Square at about 1:00 PM, where rally was held. (U)

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
May 8, 1975

VVAW/WSO was one of the organizations that participated in the Celebration for the Communist Victory in Indochina held in the Sheep Meadow, Central Park, NYC, on May 11, 1975.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
May 28, 1975

VVAW/WSO held a demonstration at Fort Meade, Maryland, on May 17, 1975, between 12:00 noon and 2:15 PM. Placards carried by demonstrators indicated purpose of demonstration was to protest United States intervention in Indochina and the handling of personnel by the military. A banner was noted bearing the name, "VVAW/WSO New York City". (U)

SAS of the FBI
May 17, 1975

b7C
b7D
On June 19, 1975, [REDACTED] Legal Officer, VA Regional Office, 252 Seventh Avenue, NYC, advised that a VVAW/WSO demonstration at the VA Regional Office on June 19, 1975, consisted of six to eight persons handing out leaflets pointing out shortcomings of the VA. The proposed subject of the demonstration, a veteran named JOSE ROSARIO, did not appear at the VA Regional Office. (U)
NY

NY 100-160644

The VVAW/WSO co-sponsored with the RU, RSB and other organizations, a Night of Solidarity with the Korean People held at the 135 West 4th Street, NYC, June 22, 1975. The program consisted of a film made in North Korea which claimed to show the progress made under socialism and a female speaker from South Korea who asserted that the "desire for progressive government, the hatred of imperialism and repression in South Korea are going to make the Korean peninsula a new Vietnam". (U)

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
July 1, 1975

NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO participated in a demonstration sponsored by the Veteran-Patient Advisory Committee (VET-PAC) at the VA Hospital, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, NY, on June 27, 1975. Purpose of the demonstration was to protest treatment afforded drug-addicted patients at the VA hospital. About 35 persons participated. No incidents were noted.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
June 30, 1974

VET-PAC is a committee of Vietnam veterans who became drug-addicted in service. The staff members are drug-free and dedicated to helping their fellow veterans cure themselves and fight against mistreatment of patients in the VA drug treatment program.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
July 24, 1975

A General meeting of the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO was held at its headquarters, NYC, on July 15, 1975. Representatives of VET-PAC were present and the discussion centered around VET-PAC politics and involvement with the VA

NY 100-160644

Hospital, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn NY, and the operation of the Methadone Maintenance Clinic at the hospital. VVAW/WSO members gave guidance to the VET-PAC representatives which was agreeably received.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
July 24, 1975

B. WESTCHESTER-PUTNAM CHAPTER

At the Regional Conference of the NY-NNJ Region VVAW/WSO, Monroe, NY, on February 16-17, 1974, the Westchester-Putnam Chapter reported that it had been holding regular meetings, collecting dues and had picked up new members.

b2
b7D [REDACTED]
March 4, 1974

[REDACTED]
February 26, 1974

At the Regional meeting, NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO held at Old Westbury, NY, on November 2-3, 1974, the Westchester-Putnam Chapter reported that it had held a Summer's End Benefit Folk Festival for the benefit of the Discharge Upgrading program, had worked on amnesty highlighted by the initiation of the chapter into an area universal and unconditional amnesty coalition, had taken part in a public debate with the Veterans of Foreign Wars on amnesty and had organized opposition to a Junior Reserve Officers Training Program at Mahopac, NY, High School.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
December 13, 1974

Source furnished documents issued by the Westchester-Putnam Chapter, VVAW/WSO which announced that it was sponsoring two special events on the anniversary of Vietnam Veterans Day. The first would be held at St. Augustine's Church, Larchmont, NY, on the evening of March 28, 1975, at

NY 100-160644

b7C b7D

which a speech would be given by [REDACTED] On March 29, 1975, VVAW/WSO would sponsor an "Honor Vietnam Veterans Day" with a march and rally around the demands of universal unconditional amnesty, implement the peace agreement, end all aid to President THIEU of South Vietnam and LON NOL of Cambodia, decent benefits for all veterans and jobs and income for all. According to the announcement, [REDACTED] had been a member of the Green Berets of the United States Army who in 1968, refused to serve in Vietnam, was convicted in abstentia of willful disobedience of a direct order, and was sentenced to ten years at hard labor and a dishonorable discharge. He had been in exile in Sweden and Canada. He returned to the United States on February 1, 1975, in defiance of President FORD's clemency program.

b7C b7D

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
March 27, 1975

C. MID-HUDSON CHAPTER

The Mid-Hudson and Orange County Chapters, VVAW/WSO, sponsored a ninety member film entitled, "Winter Soldier Investigation" as part of an Asian Studies Seminar at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY, on April 28, 1974. About 30 persons attended. Following the film showing, VVAW/WSO members distributed copies of the VVAW/WSO publication "Winter Soldier" and collected \$10.00 in donations.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
May 1, 1974

The NY-KNJ Region, VVAW/WSO held a march and demonstration in the vicinity of the United States Military Academy (USMA), West Point, NY, on May 18, 1974. The purposes of the demonstration were to call for universal, unconditional amnesty, an end of United States aid to Indochina, freedom for all "political" prisoners and the impeachment of President RICHARD NIXON. The activity, began at 12:00 noon, with a march through the USMA, West Point, and into Highland Falls,

NY 100-160644

NY, where a rally was held at the Quaker Meeting House. Rally consisted of speeches, guerrilla theatre and leafletting. About 200 persons participated. The demonstration was sponsored by the Mid-Hudson, Orange County and Westchester-Putnam Chapters.

[REDACTED]
May 23, 1974

[REDACTED]
May 24, 1974

b2, b7D

At the Regional meeting of the NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO, held at Old Westbury, NY, November 2-3, 1974, it was reported that the Mid-Hudson Chapter had disbanded since the previous regional meeting.

[REDACTED]
December 13, 1974

b2, b7D

D. OLD WESTBURY CHAPTER

At the Regional Conference of the NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO, held at Buffalo, NY, on May 4-5, 1974, it was announced that the Old Westbury Chapter was at that time organizing on the campus of Old Westbury College and was attempting to reorganize Nassau County, NY. (U)

[REDACTED]
May 13, 1974

b2, b7D

At the Regional meeting of the NY-NNJ, VVAW/WSO, held at Old Westbury, NY, on November 2-3, 1974, the Old Westbury Chapter reported with respect to its activities that it had lost considerable support of the administration of the SUNY, Old Westbury, in that the school administration backed a person not affiliated with the VVAW/WSO for the office of the president of the veterans association which the previous year had been held by [REDACTED] of the VVAW/WSO, that the chapter was focusing on issues other than specific veteran's issues and had initiated a new study group with the leadership of the RSB.

b7c

[REDACTED]
December 13, 1974

b2, b7D

NY 100-160644

A Mid-East Forum sponsored by the Old Westbury Chapter, VVAW/WSO, was held at the SUNY, Old Westbury, NY, on March 3, 1975. The master of ceremonies was ESSA ABED, a Palestinian member of VVAW/WSO. Speeches were given by HASAN RAHMAN of the PLO, an unidentified member of the Iranian Students Association (ISA), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, and DAVID NEUSTADT of the RU. In addition to the speakers who advocated the PLO side in the Mid-East dispute, films were shown. About 600 persons attended. It was noted following the meeting that many automobiles located in parking lot near site of meeting had windows smashed.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
March 22, 1974

E. ORANGE COUNTY CHAPTER

The organizing meeting of the Orange County Chapter, VVAW/WSO, was held at a store-front space in Goshen, NY, on January 23, 1974. Sixteen persons were in attendance. The meeting was chaired by [REDACTED] b7C
The main topics discussed were an amnesty campaign, re-adjustment of dishonorable and bad conduct discharges, the impeachment of President RICHARD M. NIXON and demonstrations to make these aims known. Copies of the VVAW/WSO publication were distributed. (U)

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
January, 1974

At the Regional Conference of the NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO, Monroe, NY, on February 16-17, 1974, the Orange County Chapter reported it had succeeded in getting three major newspaper articles printed and a one hour program on radio concerning amnesty. However, there had been little local response to the coverage. On January 27, 1974, several clergymen gave sermons supporting the amnesty position of VVAW/WSO. There had been some work involving the impeachment issue, which had drawn a mixed response.

[REDACTED] b2-
b7D
March 4, 1974

[REDACTED]
February 26, 1974

NY 100-160644

At the Regional meeting of the NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO, held at Old Westbury, NY, November 2-3, 1974, it was reported that the Orange County Chapter had disbanded since the previous regional meeting.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
December 13, 1974

F. SUFFOLK COUNTY CHAPTER

At the Regional Conference of the NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO, Monroe, NY, February 16-17, 1974, the Suffolk County Chapter reported that it had broken up for a while and had recently come back together. It was attempting to send copies of the VVAW/WSO publication to prisons.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
March 4, 1974

NY T-6
February 26, 1974

At the VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee meeting (NSCM) held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 11-16, 1974, the NY-NNJ Region reported that the Suffolk County Chapter had been inactive with the exception of distributing the VVAW/WSO publication, "Winter Soldier". (U)

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
April, 1974

At the Regional meeting of the NY-NNJ Region, VVAW/WSO, held at Old Westbury, NY, November 2-3, 1974, it was reported that the Suffolk County Chapter had disbanded since the previous regional meeting.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
December 13, 1974

III. AFFILIATION WITH THE RU

NY 100-160644

At the General Monthly Membership meeting, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, held at its headquarters on June 3, 1974, some members wanted an open discussion on the RU which had asked to work with VVAW/WSO and reportedly had approached several members of the National Staff concerning closer ties between the two organizations. It was agreed that the Steering Committee of the NYC Chapter would meet with the RU on June 5, 1974.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
July 2, 1974

At a meeting of the Staff of the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, held at its headquarters on June 7, 1974, a lengthy discussion was held on the RU. It was made clear that a bilateral effort was being made by the RU and the VVAW/WSO to become affiliated in some way in order to attack commonly held goals. It was brought out that at the next General Monthly Membership meeting of the NYC Chapter an RU representative would speak to the membership to discuss and answer questions on the RU. Copies of RU publications, "The Worker" and "Revolution" were distributed to Staff members in order that they get better acquainted with the RU political line.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
June 25, 1974

Source learned in June, 1974, that the RU was at that time working with the VVAW/WSO but that the RU does not go along with the VVAW/WSO "Winter Soldier Concept" by which the VVAW/WSO wants to evolve into an anti-imperialist organization with a mass base and to drop their function as a veterans organization. The RU wants the VVAW/WSO to remain as an anti-imperialist veterans organization and by working with veterans, show them how they are being oppressed and the oppression of all the people by the imperialist system. The RU believes that by working slowly, both outside and within the organization, the VVAW/WSO will in time be convinced that the RU's idea of their function as an anti-imperialist veterans organization is the correct line to follow. (U)

[REDACTED] b2, b7D
July 2, 1974

NY 100-160644

b7C/
b7D

At the General Monthly Membership meeting, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO held at its headquarters on July 8, 1974, a discussion was held on the RU. [redacted], a member of the RU in NYC gave a speech and stated that the RU supports armed revolution and a dictatorship of the proletariat, but that this is not anticipated in the immediate future. He spoke on democratic centralism and the RU views on marriage, drugs and general behavior. A lengthy discussion followed and it was agreed to continue discussions on the RU in the future.

[redacted] b2, b7D
July 8, 1974

b7C
b7D

At a meeting of the Action Committee, NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, held at its headquarters on August 27, 1974, a heated debate took place on the RU. At the meeting, [redacted] a member of the RU in NYC, gave a talk on the history and objectives of the RU. It was decided to continue the RU discussion at a later date.

[redacted] b2, b7D
September 16, 1974

|

It was learned during September, 1974, that [redacted] Coordinator, Mid-Hudson Chapter, VVAW/WSO resigned from VVAW/WSO during September, 1974, pulling the Mid-Hudson Chapter out of the organization, due to the RU infiltration of the organization.

[redacted] b2, b7D
September 18, 1974

At the NSCM, VVAW/WSO, St. Louis, Missouri, December 27-31, 1974, a proposal put forward by the National Office of the VVAW/WSO, that VVAW/WSO become affiliated with the RU was carried. The NY-NNJ Region voted 2.5 to 1.5 to affiliate with the RU. (U)

[redacted] b2, b7D
January 7, 1975

NY 100-160644

A party attended by former members of VVAW/WSO was held at 3117 Broadway, NYC, on April 12, 1975. It was learned that approximately three times the current membership of the NYC Chapter had dropped out mainly due to the tremendous antagonisms to the RU and RU tactics.

[REDACTED] b2,b7D
May 1, 1975

Source furnished an undated document issued by the VVAW/WSO, Northern California Sub-Regional Office, 910 Steiner Street, San Francisco, California, which announced that the Anti-Imperialist Caucus of VVAW/WSO would hold a national meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, June 27-30, 1975. The announcement was directed to those VVAW/WSO members or former members who are opposed to the political line of the National Program of VVAW/WSO and the destructive effect of the RU on the mass democratic character of VVAW/WSO. (U)

[REDACTED] b2,b7D
June 11, 1975

b7C
b7D
A meeting of former members of the NYC Chapter, VVAW/WSO, was held at 3117 Broadway, NYC, on [REDACTED]. It was determined that [REDACTED] in attendance, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] had attended a National Meeting, of the Anti-Imperialist Caucus of VVAW/WSO held in St. Louis, Missouri, June 27-30, 1975. At the St. Louis meeting, the attendees consisting of former and dissident VVAW/WSO members voted to leave the VVAW/WSO and form a new organization temporarily named the National Anti-Imperialist Caucus (NAIC) with a National Clearinghouse to be established in Northern California. A motion passed at the St. Louis meeting acknowledged NAIC to be a mass anti-imperialist organization. [REDACTED] meeting in NYC voted by ~~acclamation to join NAIC~~ and to work for it on the local, regional and national level.

[REDACTED] b2,b7D
July 30, 1975

APPENDIX

NY 100-150644

INDO-CHINA SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

On July 29, 1974, a source advised that the Indo-China Solidarity Committee (ISC) retains a mailing address at Box C, Old Chelsea Station, with headquarters at Washington Square Methodist Church, 135 West 4th Street, New York, New York.

A second source, on April 14, 1966, advised that the above organization, formed in April, 1965, under the name US Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, advocated recognition of the National Liberation Front, and withdrawal of US troops from Vietnam.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

NY 100-160644
IRANIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

The Iranian Students Association (ISA) is an organization of Iranian Nationals studying in the United States. The organization has consistently followed a policy opposed to Shah of Iran and his government.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

NY 100-160644

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

The Liberation News Service is self-described as an underground news wire service, with headquarters in New York City, which publishes news packets bi-weekly that are sold to radical revolutionary activity underground newspapers. It was founded in 1967, and reportedly has a paid circulation of 650.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

NY 100-160644

PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was established in 1964 and acts as a coordinating body for most of the Palestinian fedayeen groups. The Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) is its military arm and the Palestine Liberation Forces (PLF) is its commando arm.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

NY 100-160644

"PRAIRIE FIRE" DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE (PFDC)

In the late summer of 1974, the Weather Underground issued a 185-page book entitled "Prairie Fire." The introduction to this book, dated May 9, 1974, is signed by Weatherman fugitives Bernardine Dohrn and Jeff Jones, as well as Weather Underground leader Bill Ayers. This book, among other things, gives credit to the Weather Underground for 19 bombings, calls for the violent overthrow of the United States Government and the establishment of a unified anti-government desiring a change in government by other than lawful means. In connection with the publishing and distribution of this book, as well as establishing "Prairie Fire" Study Groups, a "Prairie Fire" Distribution Committee (PFDC) was set up in three major cities, Boston, New York and San Francisco. Members of PFDC in these cities have traveled throughout the United States in an effort to establish "Prairie Fire" Study Groups which appear to have two main purposes: one, to serve to gain above-ground support individuals for the Weather Underground, and two, to call for unification of all subversive individuals in this country into one broad-based subversive organization designed for the ultimate overthrow of the United States Government.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE

The Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), formerly known as the Attica Brigade, is a student-based organization founded in New York City in the Fall of 1971. The RSB considers itself to be an anti-imperialist organization which views United States imperialism as the main enemy of the people of the world and one of its stated objectives is to help build a revolutionary student movement and be a part of the overall revolutionary movement that will ultimately defeat U. S. imperialism. The RSB favors violent actions to further its cause and is moving closer in ideology to the Revolutionary Union (RU), which has significantly infiltrated the RSB and plays a major role in the RSB policies, decisions, and activities. As of September, 1974, the RSB is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois. The RU is a basic Marxist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionary organization.

APPENDIX

NY 100-160644

REVOLUTIONARY UNION

The Revolutionary Union (RU), founded in early 1968 in the San Francisco Bay area, is a militant semi-covert Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung. Its objectives as set forth in its theoretical publication, "The Red Papers," and in its monthly newspaper, "Revolution," are the development of a united front against imperialism, the securing of revolutionary working class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxist-Leninist-MAO Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Members of the RU have been identified as collecting weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. As of July, 1974, RU national headquarters was located in Maywood, Illinois.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

NY 100-160644

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) is a revolutionary, Trotskyist-communist organization, which is headquartered in New York City. Its purpose, as stated in its Declaration of Principles, is the overthrow of the U.S. Government and the institution of a dictatorship of the working class and the eventual achievement of a communist society. It was founded in 1938 and maintains close association with international Trotskyist organizations as a "sympathizing" group, but it denies formal membership in any foreign group to escape application of the Voorhis Act, which regulates certain types of organizations subject to foreign control. While the SWP does not openly advocate the use of violence at the present time to overthrow the U.S. Government, it believes that eventual violent revolution in the U.S. is inevitable. Its objection to the current use of violence is based on the group that it believes violence is premature at this time. The SWP seeks to precipitate a revolution when conditions are ripe and to seize control of the revolution and to direct it when it occurs.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

NY 100-160644

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

The VVAW, formed in 1967 by Vietnam veterans to protest U.S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia (changed name to VVAW/WSO in 1973 to include non-veterans as members), has sponsored numerous anti-government demonstrations, some resulting in violence. The VVAW/WSO National Office (NO) and some key chapters are infiltrated and influenced by the militant Revolutionary Union (RU) organization, and VVAW/WSO leaders have told members that VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization, not "just another group of war veterans." The current Marxist-Leninist-Maoist oriented NO, which promotes education of the membership in Marxist-Leninist-Maoist doctrine and directs the organization into political growth along the same lines, has at VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meetings (NSCM), in 1974, portrayed VVAW/WSO as a mass anti-imperialist organization and a vanguard of the revolution eventually created by the masses.

VVAW/WSO leaders voted at the 12/74 NSCM to align VVAW/WSO with the RU, which organization follows a strict Maoist line designed to bring about violent revolution in the U.S.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

NY 100-160644

WEATHERMAN

The Weatherman group, now commonly referred to as the Weather Underground, was formed in June, 1969, as a faction of the Students for a Democratic Society. A Weatherman ideological paper entitled "You Don't Need a Weatherman to Know Which Way the Wind Blows," prepared in June, 1969, stated the basic philosophy of this group is Marxist-Leninist in content but with strong advocacy that action, not theory, would bring about revolution in the United States. In mid-February, 1970, members of the Weatherman entered an underground status with an intended program of "strategic sabotage" with police and military installations as primary targets.

Current Federal warrants are outstanding for a number of Weatherman wanted for violations of Federal statutes and local criminal violations. Since 1970, the Weather Underground has claimed responsibility for a number of bombings, including the U. S. Capitol Building in March, 1971; the Pentagon Building in May, 1972; and the Anaconda-American Brass Company Building in Oakland in September, 1974. In October, 1973, a Weatherman fugitive, in a letter to the press, encouraged other revolutionaries to assume an underground status, noting that the underground provides a revolutionary haven for operations looking toward the violent overthrow of this Government.

In the late Summer, 1974, Weather Underground issued a 185-page booklet entitled "Prairie Fire." The introduction is dated May 9, 1974, and the book is broken down into various chapters including one identifying specific locations where 19 bombing incidents occurred wherein the Weather Underground is taking credit. This book calls for "the violent overthrow of the bourgeoisie, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the eradication of the social system based on profit."

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

NY 100-160644

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

The Workers World Party (WWP) was founded in 1959 by former members of another Trotskyist-communist organization who disagreed with the policies of that organization. The WWP advocated unconditional support of the Soviet Union and the building of a revolutionary party to overthrow capitalism. The WWP also called for peaceful solutions to Sino-Soviet disputes; however, the WWP now generally supports the Peoples Republic of China in its ideological differences with the Soviet Union. The WWP national headquarters is located in New York City. While the WWP does not openly advocate the violent overthrow of the U.S. Government at this time or violations of other Federal or state laws, the WWP does believe that eventual violent revolution to overthrow the present capitalist system of government in the U.S. is inevitable. The objective of the WWP is to organize a membership to take action to precipitate such a revolution when conditions are ripe and to direct and seize control of the revolution when it occurs.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-160614

APPENDIX

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

The Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) is the youth group of the Workers World Party (WWP). It was formed in the Summer of 1962 and is currently headquartered in New York City. It propagandizes the beliefs of the WWP among the youth and is the main source of recruitment into the WWP. The WWP is a Trotskyist-communist organization whose objective is the overthrow of the present capitalist system of government in the U.S. and the institution of a dictatorship of the working class.

APPENDIX

-18-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100)

FROM : *lph* SAC, NEW YORK (100-181547) (C)

SUBJECT: **[REDACTED]**
SM - VVAN/WBC
(OO:NY)

DATE: SEP 3

b7c

Enclosed for the Bureau are four (4) copies of an Investigative Summary, two copies of an FD-376 attached.

One copy of Investigative Summary disseminated locally to Secret Service.

Subject does not meet ADEX criteria.

Interview is not being recommended due to subject's employment as a Social Studies teacher in Pleasantville, New York Public Schools.

Subject's parents are:

[REDACTED] - Father
[REDACTED] - Mother

b7c

9/15-195 *26/2/75*

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100-448092-4335

2 - Bureau (RM) (Encls. 4)
1 - New York

REC-30

PMB:ams
(3)

SEP 5 1975



5 OCT 20 1975

PIV

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/28/75

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO

SUBJECT: PACIFIC COUNSELING SERVICE (PCS)
IS - RA
(Bufile 14-3079)
(TOKfile 100-731)
(OO: SF) (P)

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)
IS - C
(Bufile 100-7321)
(TOKfile 105-5874) (P)
(OO: NY)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) "
IS - RA
(Bufile 100-448092)
(TOKfile 100-1005) (P)
(OO: CG)

7/15-195 *8/6/8 jawr*

Re Tokyo letter to Bureau 7/28/75, and Bureau routing slip 8/19/75, which stated, "FBIHQ is desirous to continue to receive information relating to PCS, NLG, and VVAW/WSO as furnished by NISO-J."

UACB, Tokyo assumes that above reply signifies desire by Bureau also to receive information from NISO-Japan relative to civilian activists in captioned groups, and such information will accordingly be submitted henceforth.

- 5 - Bureau
- (1 - Foreign Liaison Unit)
- 3 - Tokyo

HLC:il
(8)



5010-110

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

NOT RECORDED
160 SEP 8 1975

ORIGINAL FILED IN

209

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092) DATE: 9/8/75

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (100-16340)(RUC)

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

R-LS/efw

Re Miami letter to the Bureau dated 4/3/75; Miami teletype to the Bureau dated 7/24/75; and Miami airtel to Tampa dated 7/31/75.

As set out in re Miami letter to the Bureau, Miami no longer has a chapter of captioned organization. As Miami has no leads outstanding in this matter, this case is being placed in an RUC status.

*ELS
VE*

7/30/75 - SDB/efw

L

- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (100-50772)(RM)
 - 1 - Miami
- FEG:bsl
(4)

X-106

REC 98

43



57 SEP 1

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 9/11/75

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-20314) (RUC)

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

b7c
[Redacted]
[Signature]

Re CI letter and LHM dated 2/5/75.

It is noted for the attention of the Bureau that the VVAW/WSO in Dayton, Ohio, has ceased to exist. *[Redacted]* has furnished information over *[Redacted]* months regarding the struggle in the Dayton Chapter of the VVAW/WSO, relating to the National Office proposed focus of the VVAW/WSO, and its relationship to the Revolutionary Union (RU). The chapter has been anti-RU for a long period of time and would not allow itself to come under control of RU.

As of 3/7/75, the chapter voted to disband. Feeble struggles on the part of some people in the chapter continued for a few months but the chapter has ceased to exist, either officially or in the mind of some of the former members.

REC-2 / 100-448092-4338

This case is being placed in a closed status by Cincinnati Division, as it relates to the Dayton, Ohio, area. It is noted that the VVAW/WSO activities in the Cincinnati Division will continue to be reported as necessary in Cincinnati File 100-19743, the control file for the Cincinnati Division.

- 2 - Bureau (100-448092)
- 2 - Chicago (100-50772)
- 2 - Cincinnati
 - (1 - 100-20314)
 - (1 - 100-19743)

RMJ/ska
(6)

SEP 15 1975

CLASSIFIED BY 2066
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



5010-108-02

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

b2
b7D
b7E
NY
4/30/95
[Handwritten notes]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/4/75

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-22223) (C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka

SM - VVAW/WSO

OO: MILWAUKEE

*Vietnam Veterans
Against the War/Winter
Soldier*

bx

*W
[Handwritten scribbles]*

Re Milwaukee airtel and investigative summary dated 1/8/75.

Enclosed for Bureau are four copies of an investigative summary, two copies of an FD-376 attached.

One copy of investigative summary disseminated to Secret Service, Milwaukee.

This investigative summary is being prepared to update subject's activities since submission of referenced investigative summary.

Subject does not present an immediate threat to the internal security of the United States; therefore, subject is not being recommended for ADEX at this time.

No interview is being recommended at this time since past experience with members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) shows they refused to be interviewed and it is doubtful he would be cooperative.

In view of the above, Milwaukee is placing this matter in a closed status and will reopen on a periodic basis for further evaluation as to the extent of subject's activities.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1 - Milwaukee
AJE:lrh
(3)

*1cc - Dept 106
1cc - USSS
4440*



5010-110

ENCLOSURE

REC-49

EX-110

7/30/95

[Handwritten signature]

100-44337

SEP 8 1975

[Handwritten signature]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

September 4, 1975

INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED] still resides at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Avenue, Milwaukee, which is the local VVAW/WSO
(see Appendix) headquarters. [REDACTED] not known to be steadily
employed. WISC [REDACTED]

Member of Subject Organization

[REDACTED] as one of the more active members
within the local VVAW/WSO. Since December, 1974, Ford
has [REDACTED] of this organization including
the [REDACTED] Committee Meeting (NSCM)
which was held in [REDACTED]. In
addition, to these meetings, [REDACTED] demon-
strations, marches, benefits, and fund-raising activities
which were sponsored by VVAW/WSO or held in conjunction
with the Revolutionary Union (RU) (see Appendix) and its
front groups.

[REDACTED] is considered a strong supporter of the RU
and in this regard has been regularly attending Vets Study
Circle meetings which are directed by the RU and consists
of VVAW/WSO members.

9/30/75 s86/jaw/ur

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.

478 12 4337

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

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

b7c

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RE: [REDACTED]
SUBVERSIVE MATTER - VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER
ORGANIZATION

Dear Sir:

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

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

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

7/30/65 *EBG/DA*

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

Enclosure(s)

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY UNION

The Revolutionary Union (RU), founded in early 1968 in the San Francisco Bay area, is a militant semi-covert Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung. Its objectives as set forth in its theoretical publication, "The Red Papers", and in its monthly newspaper, "Revolution", are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Members of the RU have been identified as collecting weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. As of July, 1974, RU national headquarters was located in Maywood, Illinois.

APPENDIX

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

The VVAW, formed in 1967 by Vietnam veterans to protest U.S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia (changed name to VVAW/WSO in 1973 to include non-veterans as members), has sponsored numerous anti-government demonstrations, some resulting in violence. The VVAW/WSO National Office (NO) and some key chapters are infiltrated and influenced by the militant Revolutionary Union (RU) organization, and VVAW/WSO leaders have told members that VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization, not "just another group of war veterans." The current Marxist-Leninist-Maoist oriented NO, which promotes education of the membership in Marxist-Leninist-Maoist doctrine and directs the organization into political growth along the same lines, has at VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meetings (NSCM), in 1974, portrayed VVAW/WSO as a mass anti-imperialist organization and a vanguard of the revolution eventually created by the masses.

VVAW/WSO leaders voted at the 12/74 NSCM to align VVAW/WSO with the RU, which organization follows a strict Maoist line designed to bring about violent revolution in the U.S.

APPENDIX

NR005 MI CODE

5:07PM NITEL 8/28/75 LSK

AUG 28 1975

TELETYPE

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

TO: DIRECTOR (100-448092)
 SAC, CHICAGO (100-50772)
 FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15674)(P)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION,
 (VVAW/WSO), IS - VVAW/WSO, OO:CHICAGO.

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 BY VIETNAM VETERANS.
 THE NAME OF THIS ORGANIZATION WAS CHANGED TO VVAW/WSO IN
 1973, TO INCLUDE NON-VETERANS. IT HAS SPONSORED NUMEROUS
 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS, SOME RESULTING IN VIOLENCE.

RECENTLY, THIS ORGANIZATION HAS BEEN CLOSELY AFFILIATED
 WITH THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU).

THE RU, FOUNDED IN EARLY 1968, IN THE SAN FRANCISCO
 BAY AREA, IS A MILITANT SEMI-COVERT MARXIST-LENINIST
 REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION IDEOLOGICALLY ORIENTED TOWARD
 THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PRC) AND THE TEACHINGS OF
 CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG.

END PAGE ONE

8.28.75 TJO:JWE
 8.28.75
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 AAG C/m.
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 8/29/75
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100-448092-4339

5 SEP 2 1975

7/30/95

SP6 JAC/B

J. Cur

b7c

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one (M)

N.

PAGE TWO MI 100-15674

SOURCE WHO HAS SUPPLIED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST PROVIDED A PAMPHLET ON AUGUST 27, 1975, WHICH WAS PUT OUT BY CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION AND DEPICTS CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION WILL HOLD A DEMONSTRATION ^{SEPTEMBER 8, 1975,} AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA) REGIONAL OFFICE LOCATED AT 342 NORTH WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE. THIS DEMONSTRATION WILL START AT 8:00 AM AND WILL CONSIST OF A PICKET LINE AND AT 9:30 AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO HOLD A HEARING, POSSIBLY WITH VA DIRECTOR. ESTIMATED ATTENDANCE WILL BE ²15 - 20. NO VIOLENCE ANTICIPATED.

MILWAUKEE PD, GSA, SECURITY, VA AUTHORITIES, AND SECRET SERVICE ADVISED.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

FIRST SOURCE IS DETECTIVE [REDACTED] SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT SQUAD, MILWAUKEE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

MILWAUKEE WILL FOLLOW.

END.

b7c

08025 WTS
TELETYPE

NR087 MI CODE

4:41PM URGENT 8/25/75 LSK

7/30/95 5266 JTB

TO: DIRECTOR
FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-22462) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AUGUST 25TH COALITION; VISIT OF PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD TO MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, AUGUST 25, 1975, INTERNAL SECURITY.

AUGUST 25TH COALITION OBSERVED FORMING AUGUST 25, 1975, AT WISCONSIN STATE OFFICE BUILDING NORTH 6TH AND W. VELLS AT 10:45 AM. AFTER SPEECHES FROM FIVE INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTING VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN PARADE, THE MARCHERS DEPARTED FROM RALLY AREA AT 11:44 AM EN ROUTE TO PFISTER HOTEL WHERE DEMONSTRATION SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE. 95 PERSONS PARTICIPATED IN MARCH. DEMONSTRATORS OBSERVED CARRYING BANNERS REJECTING THE FLAGGING ORGANIZATIONS: VETERAN VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, UNITED WORKERS OF AMERICA COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEE TO FIGHT POLICE BRUTALITY, ALL OF WHICH HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED AND ARE CONTROLLED BY THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION GROUP. END PAGE ONE

143

ORIGINAL FILED IN /

1117
NOT RECORDED
133 SEP 12 1975

7261

BEST COPY AVAILABLE


PAGE TWO MI 100-22462 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BANNERS ALSO OBSERVED FOR THE WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP) AND YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FACISM (YAWF). ONE SPEAKER AT COMMENCEMENT OF PARADE INTRODUCED AS REPRESENTING THE PEOPLE UNION TO FIGHT THE CRISIS, WHICH GROUP WAS ORGANIZED AND IS CONTROLLED BY THE OCTOBER LEAGUE (OL). PARADE ROUTE ENCOMPASSED 11 BLOCKS IN DOWNTOWN BUSINESS AREA OF MILWAUKEE ARRIVING AT PFISTER HOTEL AT 12:15 PM. DEMONSTRATORS MARCHED IN FRONT OF PFISTER UNTIL 12:37 PM AFTER WHICH THEY MARCHED IN FRONT OF FEDERAL BUILDING, ACROSS THE STREET FROM PFISTER UNTIL 1:05 PM. DEMONSTRATORS DISPERSED AT 1:05 PM. ENTIRE DEMONSTRATION ORDERLY WITH NO ARRESTS OR INCIDENTS.

LIAISON MAINTAINED WITH SECRET SERVICE, MILWAUKEE AND MILWAUKEE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

UACB NO LHM WILL BE SUBMITTED.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

OBSERVATION OF DEMONSTRATION MADE BY SAs 

END PAGE TWO

b7c

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PAGE THREE MI 100-22462

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED BY 3436, XGDS, INDEFINITE.

END.

b7c

LSG FBIHQ CLR FOR ONE AND TKS

Routing Slip
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(Copies to Offices Checked)

TC: SAC:

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Tokyo |

RE:

Date 10/9/75


LHM - VVAW/WSO

b7c

- For information Retention optional For appropriate action Surep, by _____
- The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, conceal all sources, paraphrase contents.
- Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

Re: Urlet and LHM 9/3/75.

In future New York should seek FBIHQ approval prior to investigating a faculty member of an institution of learning. (Section 87C, d, p.9, Manuel of Instructions) If subject's investigation is reopened, insure this requirement is met.

Enc.

Bufile 1000448092

Urfile 100-181547

21.5-145 spbgauo

MESSAGE RELAY

Handwritten mark

Date 8-28-75

Transmit in Plaintext
 Code

Via Teletype the Attached

Immediate
 Urgent
 Nitel

Message

From: Director, FBI

To: SACs:

To: Legats:



7/5/91 *SP6 [Signature]*

- To: RUEADWW/ The President The Vice President White House Situation Room
- Attn: Attn:
- RUEBWJA/ Attorney General Deputy Attorney General
- Attn: Analysis and Evaluation Unit
- RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division
- RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
- Attn: Internal Security Section Attn: General Crimes Section
- RUEABND/ Drug Enforcement Administration
- RUEANAT/ National Aeronautics & Space Adm.
- RUEBWJA/ Immigration and Naturalization Service
- RUEOIAA/ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Attn: SOO))
- RUEBWJA/ U. S. Marshal's Service
- RUEBDUA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
- RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigative Service
- RUEACSI/ Department of the Army
- RUEAUSA/ U. S. Postal Service (if Classified) (Use RUEVDFS if Unclassified)
- RUEAIIA/ Director, CIA
- RUEHSE/ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
- RUEBJGA/ Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
- RUEHOC/ Secretary of State
- RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
- RUEBJGA/ Department of Transportation
- RHEGGTN/ Energy Research and Development Administration
- Attn: Director of Security
- RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration

ST 109

REC 68

100-4480924340

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

5 SEP 2 1975

AUG 28 1975

1152
TELETYPE

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

Classification:

- Top Secret
- Secret
- Confidential
- Unclassified

Foreign Liaison Unit

- Route through for review
- Cleared telephonically

Subject/Text begins next page:

N Vietnam Veterans against the war/winter soldier organization, (VVAW/WSO).

Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

59 SEP 28 1975

WRW/TJD

Gar

~~MI CODE~~

~~7:37PM NITEL 8/28/75 LSK~~

~~TO: DIRECTOR (100-443392)~~

~~SAC, CHICAGO (100-50712)~~

~~FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15674) (P)~~

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization,
(VVAW/WSO), IS ~~VVAW/WSO, 86 CHICAGO.~~

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 BY VIETNAM VETERANS.
THE NAME OF THIS ORGANIZATION WAS CHANGED TO VVAW/WSO IN
1973, TO INCLUDE NON-VETERANS. IT HAS SPONSORED NUMEROUS
ANTI GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS, SOME RESULTING IN VIOLENCE.
RECENTLY, THIS ORGANIZATION HAS BEEN CLOSELY AFFILIATED
WITH THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU).

THE RU, FOUNDED IN EARLY 1968, IN THE SAN FRANCISCO
BAY AREA, IS A MILITANT SEMI-COVERT MARXIST-LENINIST
REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION IDEOLOGICALLY ORIENTED TOWARD
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PRC) AND THE TEACHINGS OF
CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG.

END PAGE ONE

b7C
[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED]

~~CC Chicago 100-50712-2~~

PAGE TWO ~~MI 100-10674~~

SOURCE WHO HAS SUPPLIED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST PROVIDED A PAMPHLET ON AUGUST 27, 1975, WHICH WAS PUT OUT BY CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION AND DEPICTS CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION WILL HOLD A DEMONSTRATION ^{SEPTEMBER 3, 1975;} AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA) REGIONAL OFFICE LOCATED AT 342 NORTH WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE. THIS DEMONSTRATION WILL START AT 8:00 AM AND WILL CONSIST OF A PICKET LINE AND AT 9:30 AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO HOLD A HEARING, POSSIBLY WITH VA DIRECTOR. ESTIMATED ATTENDANCE WILL BE ¹⁵ - 20. NO VIOLENCE ANTICIPATED.

MILWAUKEE PD, GSA, SECURITY, VA AUTHORITIES, AND SECRET SERVICE ADVISED.

~~ADMINISTRATIVE:~~

~~FIRST SOURCE IS DETECTIVE [REDACTED] SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT SQUAD, MILWAUKEE POLICE DEPARTMENT.~~

~~MILWAUKEE WILL FOLLOW.~~

END.

b7c

DIRECTOR, FBI

August 29, 1975

PHC

LEGAT, TOKYO

PACIFIC COUNSELING SERVICE (PCS)
IS - RA
(Bufile 14-8079)
(TOKfile 100-731)
(OO: SAN FRANCISCO) (P)

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)
IS - C
(Bufile 100-7321)
(TOKfile 105-5874)
(OO: NEW YORK) (P)

7/30/95
Sp [signature]

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO)
IS - RA
(Bufile 100-448092)
(TOKfile 100-1005)
(OO: CHICAGO) (P)

Re: Tokyo letter 6/13/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of "Semper Fi," published at Semper Fi House, Iwakuni, Japan, and one copy of "Omega Press," published at Omega Center on Okinawa.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NLG vs. A G
77 CIV. 999
(USD, SDNY)

Semper Fi is the Headquarters for PCS, [redacted] and VVAW/WSO at Iwakuni, and Omega Center is the Headquarters for PCS, [redacted] and VVAW/WSO on Okinawa.

Both "Semper Fi" and "Omega Press" are distributed to U.S. military personnel by PCS [redacted] and VVAW/WSO activists.

Copies of enclosures not retained by Tokyo.

Enclosures and information concerning them were furnished by U.S. Naval Investigative Service.

100-448092-

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
- 3 - Tokyo

NOT RECORDED
27 SEP 16 1975

BBB:img 9/75
(8) *26*

MESSAGE RELAY

Transmit in Plaintext
 Code

Via Teletype the Attached

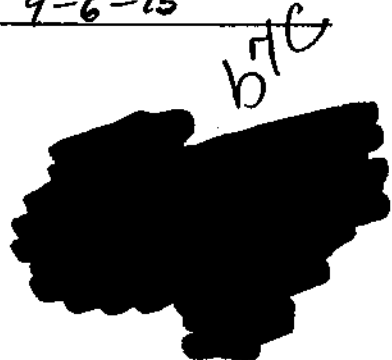
Immediate
 Urgent
 Nitel

Date 9-6-75

From: Director, FBI

To: SACs:

To: Legats:



To: RUEADWW/ The President The Vice President White House Situation Room
 Attn: Attn:

RUEBWJA/ Attorney General Deputy Attorney General
 Attn: Analysis and Evaluation Unit

RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division

RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
 Attn: Internal Security Section Attn: General Crimes Section

RUEABND/ Drug Enforcement Administration

RUEANAT/ National Aeronautics & Space Adm.

RUEBWJA/ Immigration and Naturalization Service

RUEOIAA/ National Security Agency
(DIRNSA/NSOG (Attn: SOON))

RUEBWJA/ U. S. Marshal's Service

RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigative Service

RUEBDUA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSD)

RUEAUSA/ U. S. Postal Service (if Classified)
(Use RUEVDFS if Unclassified)

RUEACSI/ Department of the Army

RUEHSE/ U. S. Secret Service (RID) **3 SEP 9 1975**

RUEAIIA/ Director, CIA

RUEHOC/ Secretary of State

RUEBJGA/ Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard

RUEBJGA/ Department of Transportation
Attn: Director of Security

RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
(By mail)
cc attached

RHEGGTN/ Energy Research and Development Administration

RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration

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

Classification: Top Secret
 Secret
 Confidential
 Unclassified

Subject (Text begins next page):

DEMONSTRATION AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL, ALLEN PARK, MICHIGAN, SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), SEPTEMBER 6, 1975

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

5 SEP 26 1975

EX-106

REC-10

100-448092-1341

7/30/95 *Q. K. [signature]*

2420A

Foreign Liaison Unit
 Route through for review
 Cleared telephonically with _____

5-cm

mw APX

~~DE 213 DE PLAIN~~

~~1155 PM SEPTEMBER 5, 1975 NITEL BLM~~

~~TELETYPE~~

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

~~TO : DIRECTOR~~

~~FROM: DETROIT (100-42874)(P)~~

~~DEMONSTRATION AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL, ALLEN
PARK, MICH., SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WHITE SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), SEP. 6, 1975, IS VVAW/WSO~~

ON SEP. 3, 1975, [REDACTED] SECURITY, VETERANS
ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL (VAH), ALLEN PARK, ADVISED THAT LEAFLETS
HAD BEEN RECEIVED INDICATING THAT THE VVAW/WSO PLANNED TO DEMON-
STRATE IN FRONT OF THE VAH, ALLEN PARK, ON SEP. 6, 1975. [REDACTED]
ADVISED THAT THE DEMONSTRATION WOULD CONCERN STAFF CUTBACKS,
HARRASSMENT AND INTIMIDATION OF PATIENTS AND DECENT BENEFITS FOR
ALL VETERANS.

b7c

THE VVAW, FORMED IN 1967, BY VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST U.S.
INVOLVEMENT IN WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (CHANGED NAME TO VVAW/WSO)
IN 1973 TO INCLUDE NON-VETERANS AS MEMBERS), HAS SPONSORED NUMEROUS
ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS, SOME RESULTING IN VIOLENCE. THE
VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICE (NO) AND SOME KEY CHAPTERS ARE INFILTRATED
AND INFLUENCED BY THE MILITANT REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) ORGANIZATION
AND VVAW/WSO LEADERS HAVE TOLD MEMBERS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PAGE TWO ~~DE 120-42874~~

ANOTHER GROUP OF WAR VETERANS."

ON SEPTEMBER 5, 1975 [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT **b7c**
APPROXIMATELY SEVEN INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTING THE VVAW/WSO
AND THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS
OUTSIDE THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL ANNOUNCING
THE PLANNED DEMONSTRATION SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER 6, 1975.
THE DEMONSTRATORS ARRIVED AT APPROXIMATELY ¹¹11:00 A.M. AND
DEPARTED AT ¹1:00 P.M. NO INCIDENTS AND NO ARRESTS.

THE RU, FOUNDED IN EARLY 1968 IN THE SAN FRANCISCO
BAY AREA, IS A MILITANT SEMI-COVERT MARXIST-LENINIST
REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION IDEOLOGICALLY ORIENTED TOWARD
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE TEACHINGS OF
CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG. MEMBERS OF THE RU HAVE BEEN
IDENTIFIED AS COLLECTING WEAPONS WHILE ENGAGING IN FIREARMS
AND GUERRILLA WARFARE TRAINING.

SECRET SERVICE, DETROIT, ADVISED VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
AUTHORITIES HAVE ADVISED UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, DETROIT ,
AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PAGE THREE DE 100-42874

ADMINISTRATIVE

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. DETROIT WILL FURNISH DETAILS TO
DEMONSTRATION PLANNED FOR SEP. 6, 1975.

END

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 06 1975

TELETYPE

FM DIRECTOR, FBI

TO RUEBWJA/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

ATTN: ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION UNIT

RUEBWJA/ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CRIMINAL DIVISION

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

ATTN: GENERAL CRIMES SECTION

RUEHSE/U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)

ZEN/VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

BT

UNCLAS

DEMONSTRATION AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL, ALLEN
PARK, MICHIGAN, SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), SEPTEMBER 6, 1975.

ON SEP. 3, 1975, [REDACTED] SECURITY, VETERANS
ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL (VAH), ALLEN PARK, ADVISED THAT LEAFLETS
HAD BEEN RECEIVED INDICATING THAT THE VVAW/WSO PLANNED TO DEMON-
STRATE IN FRONT OF THE VAH, ALLEN PARK, ON SEP. 6, 1975. [REDACTED]

BT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

7/30/95

366ja/af

PAGE TWO DE RUEHFB #0302 UNCLAS

ADVISED THAT THE DEMONSTRATION WOULD CONCERN STAFF CUTBACKS, HARRASSMENT AND INTIMIDATION OF PATIENTS AND DECENT BENEFITS FOR ALL VETERANS.

THE VVAW, FORMED IN 1967, BY VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (CHANGED NAME TO VVAW/WSO) IN 1973 TO INCLUDE NON-VETERANS AS MEMBERS), HAS SPONSORED NUMEROUS ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS, SOME RESULTING IN VIOLENCE. THE VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICE (NO) AND SOME KEY CHAPTERS ARE INFILTRATED AND INFLUENCED BY THE MILITANT REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) ORGANIZATION AND VVAW/WSO LEADERS HAVE TOLD MEMBERS THAT VVAW/WSO IS A REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION, NOT "JUST ANOTHER GROUP OF WAR VETERANS."

ON SEPTEMBER 5, 1975, [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT APPROXIMATELY SEVEN INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTING THE VVAW/WSO AND THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS OUTSIDE THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL ANNOUNCING THE PLANNED DEMONSTRATION SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER 6, 1975. THE DEMONSTRATORS ARRIVED AT APPROXIMATELY 11:00 A.M. AND DEPARTED AT 1:00 P.M. NO INCIDENTS AND NO ARRESTS.

b7c

THE RU, FOUNDED IN EARLY 1968 IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA, IS A MILITANT SEMI-COVERT MARXIST-LENINIST

PAGE THREE DE RUEHFB #0302 UNCLAS

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION IDEOLOGICALLY ORIENTED TOWARD
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE TEACHINGS OF
CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG. MEMBERS OF THE RU HAVE BEEN
IDENTIFIED AS COLLECTING WEAPONS WHILE ENGAGING IN FIREARMS
AND GUERRILLA WARFARE TRAINING.

SECRET SERVICE, DETROIT, ADVISED VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
AUTHORITIES HAVE ADVISED UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, DETROIT ,
AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

BT

#0302

SEP 06 1975

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. A.D. Adm.	_____
Dep. A.D. Inv.	_____
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	_____

NR006 DE FLAIN

9:50PM NITEL SEPTEMBER 6, 1975 DLR

TO DIRECTOR

FROM DETROIT (100-42874) (C)

DEMONSTRATION AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL, ALLEN
 PARK, MICH., SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
 WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), SEPT. 6, 1975,
 IS - VVAW/WSO.

RE DETROIT NITEL TO BUREAU SEPTEMBER 5, 1975.

ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1975 [REDACTED] SECURITY
 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL (VAH), ALLEN PARK, MICH.,
 ADVISED THAT A DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VVAW/WSO AT THE
 VAH, ALLEN PARK, MICH., ATTRACTED APPROXIMATELY TWENTY
 DEMONSTRATORS FROM 12:00PM TO 12:50PM ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1975.

[REDACTED] STATED THAT THE DEMONSTRATORS CARRIED SIGNS STATING,
 "DOWN WITH THE VA." [REDACTED] FURTHER ADVISED THAT THE
 DEMONSTRATION WAS PEACEFUL AND THAT THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS
 AND NO ARRESTS.

THE VVAW, FORMED IN 1967 BY VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST
 U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (CHANGED NAME
 TO VVAW/WSO IN 1973 TO INCLUDE NON-VETERANS AS MEMBERS),

0-73 TO OAG (AEG), AAG (JSS GCS), USSS 9-6-75 JMF:swg

100-448092-4342

58 SEP 24 1975

7/30/95 - 3/26/98

[REDACTED] b7C
 [REDACTED] b7C
 [REDACTED] b7C

PAGE TWO DE 100-42874

HAS SPONSORED NUMEROUS ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS,
SOME RESULTING IN VIOLENCE.

U.S. ATTORNEY, DETROIT, ADVISED BY VAH AUTHORITIES.
SECRET SERVICE, DETROIT, BEING ADVISED.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED AND NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION
BEING CONDUCTED, UACB.

END

KAC FBIHQ CLR

~~NR005 NI CODE~~

~~5:41 PM WTEL 5/27/73 LOR~~

~~TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448992)~~

~~SAC, CHICAGO (100-58772)~~

~~FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-19874) (P)~~

~~VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WEEKWIKER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION~~

~~VVAW/WSO. IS - VVAW/WSO. OO: CHICAGO.~~

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 BY VIETNAM VETERANS. THE NAME OF THIS ORGANIZATION WAS CHANGED TO VVAW/WSO IN 1973, TO INCLUDE NON-VETERANS. IT HAS SPONSORED NUMEROUS ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS, SOME RESULTING IN VIOLENCE. RECENTLY, THIS ORGANIZATION HAS BEEN CLOSELY AFFILIATED WITH THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU).

THE RU, FOUNDED IN EARLY 1968 IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA, IS A MILITANT SEMI-COVERT MARXIST-LENINIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION IDEOLOGICALLY ORIENTED TOWARD THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PRC) AND THE TEACHINGS OF CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG.

THE DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION AND SUPPORTED BY THE RU WAS OBSERVED BY SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI

~~END PAGE ONE~~

ON SEPTEMBER 8, 1975. APPROXIMATELY 20 INDIVIDUALS GATHERED IN FRONT OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA) REGIONAL OFFICE AT 342 NORTH WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, AND STARTED A PICKET LINE AT APPROXIMATELY 8:35 AM. THE PICKET LINE CONSISTED MAINLY OF CHANTING VARIOUS ANTI VA SLOGANS. THIS DEMONSTRATION WAS IN SUPPORT OF DENNIS (TED) STREIT, A VIETNAM VETERAN WHO WAS APPEARING BEFORE VA BOARD IN AN ATTEMPT TO NULLIFY A FIFTY PERCENT CUT IN HIS DISABILITY. THE PICKET LINE BROKE UP AT APPROXIMATELY 9:25 AM AND EVERYONE ENTERED THE VA BUILDING TO ATTEND THE HEARING.

A SOURCE WHO HAS SUPPLIED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, WAS CONTACTED ON SEPTEMBER 8, 1975, AND ADVISED THAT DEMONSTRATION WAS ORDERLY WITH NO CONFRONTATIONS TAKING PLACE AND NO ARRESTS MADE.

~~ADMINISTRATIVE.~~

~~RE MILWAUKEE NITEL TO DIRECTOR, AUGUST 28, 1975.~~

~~SOURCE IS DETECTIVE [REDACTED] SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT SQUAD, MILWAUKEE PD.~~

~~IN VIEW THAT NO CONFRONTATIONS OR ARRESTS WERE MADE, NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.~~

END.

↑
b7c

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 05 1975

TELETYPE

NR 013 DE PLAIN

1055 PM SEPTEMBER 5, 1975 NITEL BLM

Asst. Dir.:	
Dep. A.D. Adm.	
Dep. A.D. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

fr

2/5/95
586/95-12

[REDACTED] b7C

TO : DIRECTOR
FROM: DETROIT (100-42874)(P)

DEMONSTRATION AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL, ALLEN PARK, MICH., SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), SEP. 6, 1975, IS-VVAW/WSO

b7C
[REDACTED]

b7C

ON SEP. 3, 1975, [REDACTED] SECURITY, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL (VAH), ALLEN PARK, ADVISED THAT LEAFLETS HAD BEEN RECEIVED INDICATING THAT THE VVAW/WSO PLANNED TO DEMONSTRATE IN FRONT OF THE VAH, ALLEN PARK, ON SEP. 6, 1975. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THE DEMONSTRATION WOULD CONCERN STAFF CUTBACKS, HARRASSMENT AND INTIMIDATION OF PATIENTS AND DECENT BENEFITS FOR ALL VETERANS.

EX-108
REC-45 100-448092 4344

THE VVAW, FORMED IN 1967, BY VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (CHANGED NAME TO VVAW/WSO) IN 1973 TO INCLUDE NON-VETERANS AS MEMBERS), HAS SPONSORED NUMEROUS ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS, SOME RESULTING IN VIOLENCE. THE VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICE (NO) AND SOME KEY CHAPTERS ARE INFILTRATED AND INFLUENCED BY THE MILITANT REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) ORGANIZATION AND VVAW/WSO LEADERS HAVE TOLD MEMBERS THAT VVAW/WSO IS A

9-6-75
See dissent pg. 2.
RPF/CH.

5-cm

15 SEP 10 1975

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION, NOT "JUST ~~ANOTHER GROUP~~
ANOTHER GROUP OF WAR VETERANS."

ON SEPTEMBER 5, 1975, [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT
APPROXIMATELY SEVEN INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTING THE VVAW/WSO
AND THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS
OUTSIDE THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL ANNOUNCING
THE PLANNED DEMONSTRATION SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER 6, 1975.
THE DEMONSTRATORS ARRIVED AT APPROXIMATELY 11:00 A.M. AND
DEPARTED AT 1:00 P.M. NO INCIDENTS AND NO ARRESTS.

THE RU, FOUNDED IN EARLY 1968 IN THE SAN FRANCISCO
BAY AREA, IS A MILITANT SEMI-COVERT MARXIST-LENINIST
REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION IDEOLOGICALLY ORIENTED TOWARD
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE TEACHINGS OF
CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG. MEMBERS OF THE RU HAVE BEEN
IDENTIFIED AS COLLECTING WEAPONS WHILE ENGAGING IN FIREARMS
AND GUERRILLA WARFARE TRAINING.

SECRET SERVICE, DETROIT, ADVISED VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
AUTHORITIES HAVE ADVISED UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, DETROIT ,
AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

9-6-75
0-73 fo: AAG / Crim. Div. ; USSS ;
ISS-GCS ;
Deputy AG / Analysis & Evaluation Unit ;
Veterans Adm. (By mail)
RPF/et

b7c

b7c

PAGE THREE DE 100-42874

ADMINISTRATIVE

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. DETROIT WILL FURNISH DETAILS TO
DEMONSTRATION PLANNED FOR SEP. 6, 1975.

END

DE

NUMBER 13 SHOULD READ AS FOLLOWS FROM LAST LINE PAGE ONE TO
FIRST LINE PAGE TWO:

AND VVAW/WSU LEADERS HAVE TOLD MEMBERS THAT VVAW/WSU IS A
REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION, NOT "JUST ANOTHER GROUP OF WAR
VETERANS."

END CORR

MESSAGE RELAY

Date SEPTEMBER 6, 1975

Transmit in Plaintext
 Code

Via Teletype the Attached

Immediate
 Urgent
 Nitel

Message

From: Director, FBI

To: SACs:

To: Legats:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/5/91 BY SP6BJA/W

To: RUEADWW/ The President

The Vice President

White House Situation Room

Attn:

Attn:

RUEBWJA/ Attorney General

Deputy Attorney General

Attn: Analysis and Evaluation Unit

RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division

RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

Attn: Internal Security Section

Attn: General Crimes Section

RUEABND/ Drug Enforcement Administration

RUEANAT/ National Aeronautics & Space Adm.

RUEBWJA/ Immigration and Naturalization Service

RUEOIAA/ National Security Agency
(DIRNSA/NSOC (Attn: SOO))

RUEBWJA/ U. S. Marshal's Service

RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigative Service

RUEBDUA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)

RUEAUSA/ U. S. Postal Service (if Classified)
(Use RUEVDFS if Unclassified)

RUEACSI/ Department of the Army

RUEHSE/ U. S. Secret Service (PID)

RUEAIIA/ Director, CIA

RUEHOC/ Secretary of State

RUEBJGA/ Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard

RUEBJGA/ Department of Transportation
Director of Security

RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

RHEGGTN/ Energy Research and Development
Administration

RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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

SEP 07 1975

TELETYPE

Classification:

- Top Secret
- Secret
- Confidential
- Unclassified

Subject (Text begins next page)

Demonstration at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Allen Park, Mich. sponsored by Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/VWS), Sept. 6, 1975.

Telephone _____
Director _____

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

REC-20 100-448092-434

EX-106

WRW/gmk

SEP 10 1975

J-cm

Foreign Liaison Unit

- Route through for review
- Cleared telephonically with _____

~~REPORT CLASS~~

~~DETROIT WITEL SEPTEMBER 6, 1975~~

~~TO DIRECTOR~~

~~FROM [REDACTED] (100-45789) (U)~~

DEMONSTRATION AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL, ALLEN PARK, MICH., SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), SEPT. 6, 1975,

~~VVAW/WSO.~~

~~RE DETROIT WITEL TO BUREAU SEPTEMBER 6, 1975.~~

ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1975 [REDACTED] SECURITY, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL (VAH), ALLEN PARK, MICH., ADVISED THAT A DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VVAW/WSO AT THE VAH, ALLEN PARK, MICH., ATTRACTED APPROXIMATELY TWENTY DEMONSTRATORS FROM 12:00PM TO 12:50PM ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1975.

b7c

[REDACTED] STATED THAT THE DEMONSTRATORS CARRIED SIGNS STATING, "DOWN WITH THE VA." [REDACTED] FURTHER ADVISED THAT THE DEMONSTRATION WAS PEACEFUL AND THAT THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS AND NO ARRESTS.

THE VVAW, FORMED IN 1967 BY VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (CHANGED NAME TO VVAW/WSO IN 1973 TO INCLUDE NON-VETERANS AS MEMBERS),

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PAGE TWO

~~SECRET 48874~~

HAS SPONSORED NUMEROUS ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS,
SOME RESULTING IN VIOLENCE.

U.S. ATTORNEY, DETROIT, ADVISED BY VAN AUTHORITIES.
SECRET SERVICE, DETROIT, BEING ADVISED.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

~~NO LEAD BEING SUBMITTED AND NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION~~

~~BEING CONDUCTED, UACB.~~

END

~~KAC FBING CLR~~

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3

FBI

Date: 8/12/75

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

Via AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
(Priority) 7/5/95

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-160644)
SUBJECT: NATIONAL MEETING OF ANTI-
IMPERIALIST CAUCUS OF VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER
ORGANIZATION, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
JUNE 27-30, 1975
IS-VVAW/WSO

DK

ReSFnitel to FBIHQ, et al, 6/5/75 and NY nitel to
FBIHQ, et al, 6/9/75, both entitled "VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

- ENCLOSURE
- 3- Bureau (Encls. 6) (NATIONAL ANTI-IMPERIALIST CAUCUS) (NAIC)
 - 1- Buffalo (100-21623) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 1- Chicago (100-50772) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 1- Cincinnati (100-19743) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 1- Kansas City (100-14836) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 1- Los Angeles (100-77703) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 1- Minneapolis (100-15819) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 1- Sacramento (100-) (VVAW/WSO) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 1- St. Louis (100-21603) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 1- Salt Lake City (100-11144) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 1- San Francisco (100-71012) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 1- New York (100-) (NAIC)
 - 1- New York

[REDACTED]

EX-106 REC-52

100-448092-4346

AUG 14 1975

JFM:vpf
(26)

100-448092
100-160644
100-15819
8/18/75

DOUGLASS

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NY 100-160644

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM), COLUMBUS, OHIO (TENTATIVE), JULY, 1975 (TENTATIVE)", and NY nitel to FBIHQ, et al, 6/26/75, entitled "NATIONAL MEETING OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST CAUCUS OF VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, JUNE 27-30, 1975".

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above concerning the national meeting of the Anti-Imperialist Caucus of the VVAW/WSO at St. Louis, Missouri, June 27-30, 1975 at which a new organization temporarily named the National Anti-Imperialist Caucus (NAIC) was formed.

Appropriate copies of the LHM based on its contents are disseminated to designated offices.

Sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

First source is [REDACTED]

Second source is [REDACTED]

Third Source is [REDACTED]

Fourth source is [REDACTED]

The LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect the identities of the sources.

[REDACTED] (Bufile 100-474530; NYfile 100-176013),
[REDACTED] (Bufile 100-470837; NYfile 100-174209),
[REDACTED] (Bufile 100-481798; NYfile 100-180712),
and [REDACTED] (NYfile 100-181048) who attended the St. Louis meeting from New York City are subjects of closed investigations. None are on the ADEX.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

August 12, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bureau 100-448092
New York 100-160644

National Meeting of Anti-Imperialist
Caucus of Vietnam Veterans Against the
War/Winter Soldier Organization, St.
Louis, Missouri, June 27-30, 1975

On June 11, 1975, a first confidential source made available an undated document issued by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, Northern California Sub-Regional Office, 910 Steiner Street, San Francisco, California, which announced as follows:

"The Anti-Imperialist Caucus of VVAW/WSO will be holding a national meeting, June 27, 1975 thru June 30, 1975, in St. Louis, Missouri. All chapters (those still in VVAW/WSO and those who have left or been expelled) who are opposed to the political line of the National Program of VVAW/WSO and the destructive effect of the Revolutionary Union on the mass democratic character of VVAW/WSO are invited".

A characterization of the Revolutionary Union (RU) is contained in the Appendix hereto.

SOURCES WHOSE IDENTITIES ARE CONCEALED HEREIN HAVE FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED.

7730195 SP6 SJ/UA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY 7102
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.

100-448092-4346
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/21/75

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO *ku*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS - RA
(Bufile 100-448092)
(TOKfile 100-1005) *ku* (P)
(OO: CG)

REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU)
IS - RU
(Bufile 105-184369)
(CGfile 105-27305 Sub G) *ku* (RUC)
(TOKfile 100-914)

bl


EXP. PROC.

30 SEP 3 1975

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

- 7 - Bureau (Enc. 4) *accounts* 0-7
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit) TEB/asm
- 3 - Chicago
- 2 - Tokyo

RNB:il
(9)

REC-20. 100-448092-4347

6 SEP 3 1975

EX-106

SEP 19 1975
pan

FIVE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



on the
envelope

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/11/95 BY *[signature]*

ENCLOSURE

100-448092-14547

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ MATERIAL ATTACH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Grant
encl *6/15/95* *J. H. [unclear]*

233

ENCLOSURE

100-448092-4347

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

(b)(7)(A)

(d)(5)

(b)(2)

(b)(7)(B)

(j)(2)

(b)(3)

(b)(7)(C)

(k)(1)

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(k)(4)

(b)(4)

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(b)(9)

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(b)(6)

(k)(7)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>COPIES</u>
"Letting Out - A Guide to Discharges" * Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors/FEB 72		3
"I Was Only Following Doctor's Orders A Guide to Discharge Because of Medical Problems" Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors/Jun 72		4
"Guide For The AWOL GI" * Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors/UNDTD		3
"Arresty For All War Resisters" * VVAW/WSO/UNDTD		13
"A Pentagon Papers Digest" * Indochina Peace Campaign Indochina Information Project		3
"Hell No Lies Claim No Easy Victories" * An investigatory Paper into the current political struggle taking place within VVAW/WSO by the Buffalo Chapter/OCT 74		1
"NSLC in Buffalo" * VVAW/WSO Buffalo /undtd		1
"International Women's Day" Buffalo International Women's Day Coalition/undtd		1
"Universal Unconditional Amnesty" VVAW/WSO/undtd		1
"Forum On National Focus of VVAW-WSO" VVAW/WSO/01-14-75		1
"United Front Press Catalog 1974-75" United Front Press		1
"What Is Vietnam Veterans Against The War - * Winter Soldier Organization" VVAW/WSO		1
"GI News" VVAW/WSO/Sep 74		2
"GI News" VVAW/WSO/Feb 75		1
"Actica News" Actica Now/00-20-75		2
"Rising Up Angry" Rising Up Angry/Nov 74		

100 448092-4347
ATTACHMENT (1)

"Free Gary Lawton and Zurebn Gardner" WVAN/WSO/1974	1
"Winter Soldier" * WVAN/WSO/Dec 74	1
"Winter Soldier" * WVAN/WSO/Nov 74	2
"Winter Soldier" * WVAN/WSO/Sep-Oct 74	1
"Winter Soldier" WVAN/WSO/Aug 74	2

* This material bears rubber stamp markings identifying its origin as the WVAN/WSO Chapter at 353 Connecticut Street, P.O. Box 902, Ellicott Station, Buffalo, New York 14205.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/22/75

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-79157) (C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
SI - WAF/WSO
(OO: SAN FRANCISCO)

b7c

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of an investigative summary, two copies of an FD 376 attached.

One copy of investigative summary is disseminated to Secret Service, San Francisco.

The subject does not meet ADEX criteria.

Interview not being recommended since subject has no informant potential.

[REDACTED] Oakland Police Department, Intelligence Unit, advised of subject's selling cocaine.

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 4) (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco
- RCM/cbl (3)

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/15/95 BY 5062/af/da

REC-2 100-448092-4348

EX 104

15 SEP 17 1975

6- ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

[Handwritten initials]

2 - 4555
2 - 155
WPA/ocp
8/18/75



6 JAN 05 1976

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

August 22, 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/16/95 BY SP6/BJM/A

IRRESPECTIVE SUMMARY

WHITNEY ANN RICE
SECURITY MATTER -
LIBRARY MEMBERS AGAINST
THE MILITARY SERVICE
ADMINISTRATION (WMA/MSA)

This investigation is based on information which indicates that Whitney Ann Rice is affiliated with the WMA/MSA (see appendix) and the Prairie Fire Distribution Committee (see appendix) and engaged in activities which would involve a violation of Title 18, United States Code (USC), Section 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), Section 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), Section 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), Section 2387 (Sedition), and Section 793 (Espionage).

[REDACTED] State female, was born on [REDACTED] at New York and resides at [REDACTED] Street, Oakland, California. She lists her occupation as a student. She makes ends meet by selling cocaine.

On March 17, 1975, [REDACTED] Street, Oakland, California, telephone number 683- [REDACTED] requested a permit in connection with the WMA demonstration for March 20, 1975.

On March 20, 1975, Prairie Fire Distributing Committee and WMA/MSA sponsored a rally, march and demonstration at the Kensington Hotel office of Bird and Sons to protest the Bird airlift of supplies to Vietnam and Cambodia. Whitney Rice was observed participating in this demonstration.

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.

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100-448092-4348

ENCLOSURE

WHITNEY ANN RICE
SECURITY MATTER -
VIETNAM VETERANS LEAGUE
THE WAR/VIETNAM SOLIDARITY
ORGANIZATION (WVW/WSO)

On April 22, 1975, [redacted] telephone number
653-[redacted], was identified as a member of the Oakland Chapter
of WVW/WSO.

On May 1, 1975, [redacted] was identified as
a member of the Oakland Chapter of WVW/WSO and one of
four chapter coordinators.

On May 17, 1975, [redacted] was one of approximately
250 West Coast radical, anti-war activists that attended a
meeting held between four representatives of the Provisional
Revolutionary Government (PRG) and the Democratic Republic
of Vietnam at [redacted] Hall, 138 Cordova, Vancouver,
[redacted]. The Vietnamese Delegation consisted of
Phan Thi Tu, international secretary of the Vietnamese
Women's Union; Duong Thi Thea, editor, "Philosophy Review,"
Hanoi; Ho Thanh That, PRG delegate to Paris; Do Chi Dung,
PRG delegate and translator in Paris.

Those attending from the West Coast were specifically
invited to the function as a result of their support for the
North Vietnamese over the United States and support of
revolutionary struggles in general. The North Vietnamese
Delegation specifically requested that emphasis be given to
the inclusion of representatives from the Third World, women
and military veterans. Among the groups present was the
Prairie Fire Distributing Committee (PFC) and WVW/WSO.

On June 20, 1975, [redacted] as a member of the
WVW/WSO, attended a fund-raising party for Prairie Fire
Organizing Committee at 2229 Blake Street, Berkeley, California.

On June 21, 1975, [redacted] attended a meeting
of the WVW/WSO at 4910 Salsbery Avenue, Oakland, California,
and presented this group to Santa Cruz, California,
where they met with other WVW and Prairie Fire Organizing
Committee (PFC) members in Santa Cruz. This meeting was
held to further acquaint members of the two organizations
with one another, with an eye towards possible merger of the
two groups.

b7c
b7d

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WHITNEY ANN RICE
SECRETARY MEMBER -
WORLDWIDE MOVING AGAINST
THE WAR/VIETNAM SOLIDARITY
ORGANIZATION (WWV/WSO)

On June 23, 1975, [REDACTED] was one of 14 people who left WWV/WSO offices at 4919 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California, for what was described as an anti-imperialist caucus in St. Louis, Missouri.

On June 30, 1975, [REDACTED] called WWV/WSO offices in Oakland from St. Louis to advise that 25 chapters of WWV/WSO had met at the anti-imperialist caucus in St. Louis. All 25 chapters resigned from the WWV/WSO and a new organization will be formed. No name was decided upon, but one name suggested was RAIL which stands for Revolutionary Anti-Imperialist League.

On July 24, 1975, [REDACTED] attended a meeting of the old WWV/WSO members at 4919 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland. This meeting discussed the new goals and direction the group should take. Whitney Rice resigned as a Chapter Coordinator because she felt new blood could get the organization back on its feet and moving in the direction members desired.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

"PRAIRIE FIRE" DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE;
"PRAIRIE FIRE" STUDY GROUPS

In the late summer of 1974, the Weather Underground issued a 185-page book entitled "Prairie Fire". The introduction to this book, dated 5/9/74, is signed by Weatherman fugitives Bernardine Dohrn and Jeff Jones, as well as Weather Underground leader Bill Ayers. This book, among other things, gives credit to the Weather Underground for 19 bombings, calls for the violent overthrow of the U. S. Government and the establishment of a unified anti-Government organization composed of all individuals in this country desiring a change in Government by other than lawful means. In connection with the publishing and distribution of this book, as well as establishing "Prairie Fire" Study Groups, a "Prairie Fire" Distribution Committee (PFDC) was set up in three major cities, Boston, New York, and San Francisco. Members of PFDC in these cities have traveled throughout the United States in an effort to establish "Prairie Fire" Study Groups which appear to have two main purposes: one, to serve to gain above-ground support individuals for the Weather Underground and, two, to call for unification of all subversive individuals in this country into one broad-based subversive organization designed for the ultimate overthrow of the U. S. Government.

APPENDIX

1

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

The VVAW, formed in 1967 by Vietnam veterans to protest U. S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia (changed name to VVAW/WSO in 1973 to include non-veterans as members), has sponsored numerous anti-government demonstrations, some resulting in violence. The VVAW/WSO National Office (NO) and some key chapters are infiltrated and influenced by the militant Revolutionary Union (RU) organization, and VVAW/WSO leaders have told members that VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization, not "just another group of war veterans." The current Marxist-Leninist-Maoist oriented NO, which promotes education of the membership in Marxist-Leninist-Maoist doctrine and directs the organization into political growth along the same lines, has at VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meetings (NSCM), in 1974, portrayed VVAW/WSO as a mass anti-imperialist organization and a vanguard of the revolution eventually created by the masses.

VVAW/WSO leaders voted at the 12/74 NSCM to align VVAW/WSO with the RU, which organization follows a strict Maoist line designed to bring about violent revolution in the U. S.

APPENDIX

5*

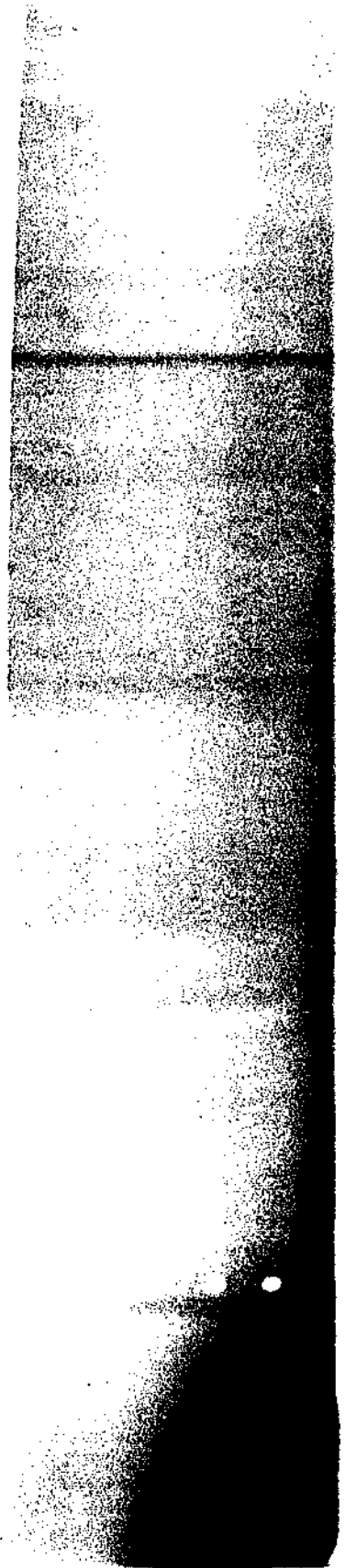
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/11/95 BY SP6/BJK

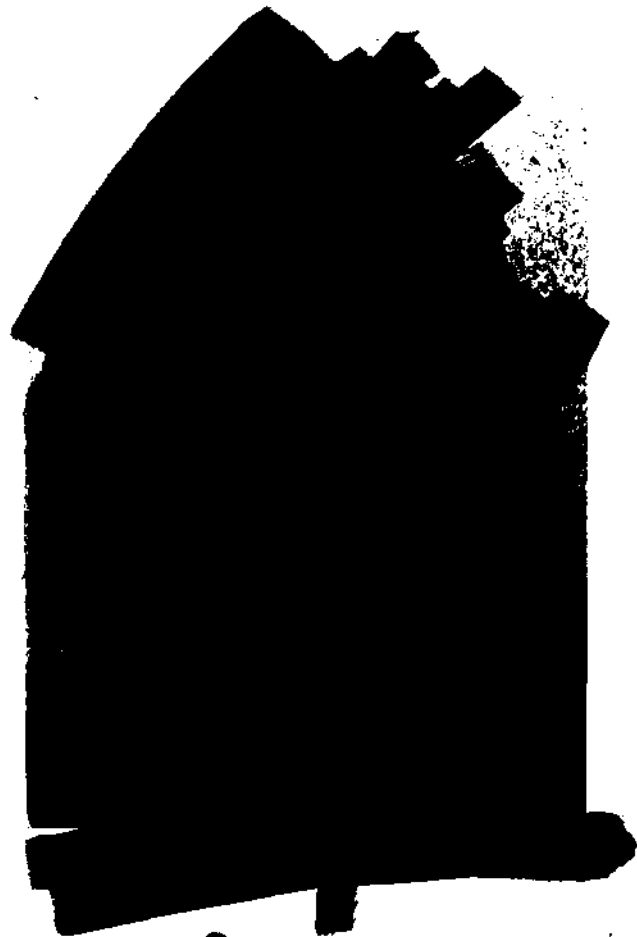
ENCLOSURE

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EVIDENCE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

with
number 6/10/1961
KJL





b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 23, 1975

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

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RE: [REDACTED] b7c

Dear Sir:

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

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

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

6/15/95 *SB/BJ/VA*

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) (2)
U. S. Secret Service, San Francisco

Enclosure(s) (2)



NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
 HOFFMAN BUILDING
 2461 EISENHOWER AVENUE
 ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22331

IN REPLY REFER TO
 NIS-22:
 5520

26 AUG 1975

From: Director, Naval Investigative Service
 To: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Ref: DIRNAVINSERV ltr Ser _____ of _____

1. The attached documents are forwarded for information and retention.
2. Additional information will be furnished as it becomes available.
3. Request this Service (Internal Security Division (0022)) be advised of any pertinent information developed during related FBI investigation.
4. Investigation is/has been:
 - Closed Pending Cancelled
 - Referred to local FBI office
 - Referred to another investigative agency
 - Herby referred to the FBI

R.C. Teel
 R.C. TEEL
 By direction

Encl: (1)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Section 552a

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