

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION-PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

SUBJECT: VVAW

FILE NO: HQ 100-448092

SECTION: 8

PAGES REVIEWED: 375

PAGES RELEASED: 270

REFERRALS: NONE

EXEMPTIONS: b1, b2, b3 (RULE 6(e), FRCP), NLG v AG 77 CIV. 999 (USDC, SDNY),  
b7C, b7D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum **CONFIDENTIAL**

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 10/19/71

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-11256) (P)

CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted]  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR  
296693 b7c

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)  
IS - NEW LEFT

(OO: NEW YORK)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/3/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of LHM in captioned matter. Two copies of LHM are enclosed for New York.

This LHM is being disseminated locally to Military Intelligence and Secret Service, both Charlotte, N. C.

This LHM is classified confidential as unauthorized disclosure of information from [redacted] and [redacted] could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness to the detriment of the national defense interest.

[redacted] is on the Charlotte Security Index, Priority II.

INFORMANTS:

Identity

Location

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

2 - Bureau (100-448092) (Enc. 8) (RM)

AGENCY AND/OR FIELD (100-50664) (Enc. 2) (RM)

3 - Charlotte (100-11256)

16 OCT 22 1971



CE 100-11256

LEAD:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHARLOTTE:

AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Will continue to follow activities of VVAW Chapter in Fayetteville for information as to its aims, objectives, activities, sources of funds, and identity of leaders, as well as information as to whether it has any connection with any basic revolutionary groups or other subversive elements or propensity for violence. 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Charlotte, North Carolina  
October 19, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
(VVAW)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT

286083  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 9803

[redacted] b2c  
[redacted] furnished information on April 19, 1971,  
reflecting that a chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the  
War (VVAW) is located in Fayetteville, North Carolina, and  
meets at the Haymarket Square Coffeehouse (HSC), 545 Hay  
Street (Rear), Fayetteville, North Carolina.

[redacted] b2c  
Haymarket Square Coffeehouse was  
established at Fayetteville, North Carolina, in  
August, 1970. It is utilized by anti-war groups  
and GIs from nearby Fort Bragg for protesting  
the Vietnam War. Weekly political discussions  
are held at Haymarket Square Coffeehouse on such  
topics as racism, war, ecology, capitalism, and  
socialism.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[redacted] b2c  
[redacted] stated that on April 13, 1971, MIKE THELAN,  
East Coast Coordinator for VVAW, was at HSC for the purpose of  
organizing and gathering support for some forthcoming VVAW  
activities called "Dewey Canyon, III", to be held in Washington,  
D. C., April 19-23, 1971. He explained these activities to a  
group at the coffeehouse and emphasized that officially VVAW  
was not encouraging anyone to commit acts of violence during  
these activities. At the same time he said that VVAW activists  
are not discouraging someone from "doing it".

DECLASSIFIED BY  
ON 3/27/77

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)  
DATE 1-15-78

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.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6044

OK

11/30/77  
100-448092-341

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I  
Excluded from  
Automatic down-  
grading and  
Declassification

ENCLOSURE



~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

67C On July 8, 1971, [REDACTED] b2b7D furnished information reflecting that LARRY STREET, Post Office Box 1312, Fayetteville, North Carolina, [REDACTED] is the Regional Coordinator for VVAW for North and South Carolina. MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

It is noted that Post Office Box 1312 is listed to Haymarket Square Coffeehouse. u

67C In the summer of 1971, [REDACTED] b2b7D advised that telephone number [REDACTED] is located at [REDACTED] Fayetteville, North Carolina, which is the residence of [REDACTED] u

The April 30, 1969, issue of the "Daily Tarheel", student newspaper of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, identified GEORGE VLASITS as a coordinator for Students for a Democratic Society. u NC

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

[REDACTED] b2b7D advised August 27, 1971, that the VVAW Chapter in Fayetteville is holding regular meetings on Thursday evenings at HSC. This source stated that the purpose of VVAW is to protest the Vietnam War, which it states is a civil war, and the United States has no right or obligation to intervene in Vietnam. u

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

VVAW demands the immediate withdrawal of American troops out of Vietnam and it believes that the problems in Vietnam are not military, but are instead social, economic, and political. u u

b2 b7D [redacted] stated that VVAW held a meeting at HSC on August 26, 1971, which was attended by about twenty (20) people, most of whom appeared to be "hippie-type" civilians and there were possibly a few soldiers from Fort Bragg in the group.

b2 b7D [redacted] stated that LARRY STREET of Fayetteville is still the Regional Coordinator of VVAW. [redacted] u u b7c

b2 b7D [redacted] stated on 9/19/71, that there was a protest demonstration held at HSC in Fayetteville on September 18, 1971. This was a demonstration against the killings at Attica Prison at Attica, New York. GEORGE VLASITS, who appeared to be in charge, told the group there would be a candlelight parade from HSC to the county jail and he urged all to participate in the march in an orderly fashion. About one hundred (100) people participated in this march. At the parking lot of the county jail several speeches were made, including one by LARRY STREET, who identified himself as Coordinator of VVAW. He talked about all the unnecessary killings of Americans in Vietnam and he urged everyone to write his Senators and Congressmen urging their support in ending the Vietnam War and bringing all of the United States troops home. u u

FD-302



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Charlotte, North Carolina  
October 19, 1971

Please Refer to

Title VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT

Reference Memorandum at Charlotte, North Carolina, dated and captioned as above.

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

ICIRR-A

7 October 1971

SUBJECT: Request for Characterisation

*000 07*

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
ATTN: [REDACTED] *b7c*  
9th and D Streets, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20315

1. A current characterization is requested concerning the following:

Vietnam Veterans Against the War and People's  
Coalition for Peace and Justice

2. Request correspondence be returned to this office through the  
United States Army Intelligence Command Liaison Representative to the  
Department of the Army, Washington, D. C. at your earliest convenience.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

*W*  
[REDACTED] *b7c*  
2LT, MI  
Act Asst Adjutant General

*NO 765*  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *11-22-93* BY *9303* [REDACTED] *b7c*

*100-447642-*  
NOT RECORDED  
184 OCT 29 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-489741-837

b7c

1 - [REDACTED]

100-448092

October 27, 1971

WH

**PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE  
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
ESSEX PROD, Also Known As Essex Production**

Reference is made to your two memoranda both dated October 7, 1971, and both captioned "Request for Characterization."

**PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)**

PCPJ press release dated March 1, 1971, described the PCPJ as headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over 100 organizations which are using massive nonviolent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression, and war. PCPJ participated in civil disobedience during the demonstrations in Washington, D. C., in May, 1971.

**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)**

The VVAW is an antiwar organization organized in 1967 and headquartered in New York, New York. Its published objective is to "demand an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops from Indochina." VVAW has participated in several demonstrations, including a massive demonstration in Washington, D. C., during the period from April 19-23, 1971.

**ESSEX PROD, Also Known As Essex Production**

Files of this Bureau contain no information identifiable with this organization.

- 1 - 100-459771 (PCPJ)
- 1 - 100-448092 (VVAW)

[REDACTED] b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY [REDACTED] b7c

**NOTE:**

Original and one copy to U.S. Army Intelligence Command Liaison Representative to Department of Army, Washington, D. C., by transmittal slip.

DATE YELLOW  
OCT 2 - 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 12 1971

TELETYPE

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

[REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] b7c

NR009 BS CODED  
 606 PM URGENT 10-12-71 [REDACTED] b7c  
 TO: DIRECTOR ATTN: DID  
 FROM: BOSTON 100-41750 2P

ANTI WAR DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY PEOPLE'S COALITION  
 FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE, RHODE ISLAND PEACE ACTION COALITION,  
 AND RHODE ISLAND VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR,  
 KENNEDY PLAZA, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, OCTOBER THIRTEEN  
 SEVENTYONE, IS-NEW LEFT.

A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST  
 ADVISED THAT DEMONSTRATION WILL BE HELD AT TWELVE NOON  
 OCTOBER THIRTEEN NEXT AT PROVIDENCE, R. I. SOURCE PROVIDED  
 A FLYER BY ABOVE CAPTIONED GROUPS WHICH REFLECTS THAT THE  
 DEMONSTRATION WILL CONSIST OF ANTI WAR SPEAKERS AT KENNEDY  
 PLAZA FOLLOWED BY A MARCH TO AND RALLY AT THE OFFICE OF  
 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PAGE ONE

296093-001  
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 11-22-93 BY 940 [REDACTED] b7c

cc to [REDACTED]  
 Add to file [REDACTED]

NOT RECORDED  
 199 NOV 1 1971

57 NOV 5 1971

100-463195-1421  
 ORIGINAL FILED IN

BS 100-41750

PAGE TWO

*b7c*

[REDACTED] U. S. SECRET SERVICE, PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

[REDACTED] PROVIDENCE PD, [REDACTED] NISO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ONE ZERO EIGHT MI GROUP, IRS [REDACTED]

*b7c*

AND USA LINCOLN ALMOND PROVIDENCE, ADVISED.

ADMINISTRATIVE

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

*b7c b7d*

[REDACTED] BY REQUEST.

BOSTON AT PROVIDENCE WILL FOLLOW AND REPORT DEMONSTRATION.

END.

*b7c*

*cc*

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 19 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR006 OC PLAIN

550 PM NITEL 10-19-71

TO DIRECTOR, ATTN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
FROM OKLAHOMA CITY 11 P

*VETERANS VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR*

~~ANTIWAR MARCH SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAV)  
ROGERS, ARKANSAS, TO FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS, OCTOBER TWENTYNINE  
AND THIRTY, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE; VIDEM. OO: LITTLE ROCK (OC  
ONE HUNDRED DASH EIGHT THREE NINE TWO). -P-~~

~~REGIONAL VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAV) CONVENTION SPON-  
SORED BY OKLAHOMA VVAV, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA,  
NOVEMBER FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE, IS - NEW LEFT;  
VIDEM. OO: OKLAHOMA OC ONE HUNDRED DASH NEW) -P-~~

END PAGE ONE

ST-100

REC-13/00-448097-392

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 9103

OCT 22 1971

cc to IDIU  
Adm. data deleted

DM EP  
LR, NO,  
SL, SA

HR



PAGE TWO

*b7D b2*  
[REDACTED] WITH WHOM CONTACT HAS NOT BEEN SUFFICIENT TO DETERMINE RELIABILITY, ADVISED OCTOBER TWELVE, LAST, AS FOLLOWS: U

CAPTIONED MARCH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED "OPERATION MC LEOD" IN HONOR OF RONALD MC LEOD, FORMERLY OF LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, ONE OF SEVERAL U. S. NAVY PERSONNEL WHO REFUSED TO BOARD USS "CONSTELLATION" AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, IN OCTOBER, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE. NAME FOR MARCH WAS CHOSEN AND APPROVED BY NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF VVAW. MARCH IS TO DISPLAY ANTIWAR FEELINGS AND DRAMATICALLY PRESENT TO SPECTATORS THROUGH "GUERRILLA THEATRE" THAT VIETNAM CITIZENS AS WELL AS AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE STILL BEING KILLED IN VIETNAM EVEN THOUGH WAR IS WINDING DOWN. U

APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED FIFTY LETTER HAVE BEEN SENT TO VVAW CHAPTERS AROUND THE COUNTRY INVITING ATTENDANCE AT CAPTIONED MARCH AND, TO DATE, AMONG THOSE PLANNING TO ATTEND IS RICKY DE VITO (PHONETIC), VVAW REGIONAL COORDINATOR, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA. U ~~MEMBER OF THE VVAW ORGANIZATION~~

*b2 b7D*  
ESTIMATED ATTENDANCE BY [REDACTED] AT LEAST TWENTYFIVE AND RANGING UPWARD TO FOUR HUNDRED, DEPENDING ON PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS FROM OTHER STATES. U

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

*b2 b7D*

[REDACTED] STATED VVAW RECENTLY REALIGNED REGIONS AND ARKANSAS NOW ATTACHED TO A REGION WITH OKLAHOMA. RICKY DE VITO, ABOVE, IS REGIONAL COORDINATOR. *U*

[REDACTED] *b2 b7D* STATES VVAW IS SPONSORING "WINTER SOLDIER" INVESTIGATION, NOVEMBER FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, SEVENTYONE, AT STILWELL, OKLAHOMA, AND VVAW MEMBERS FROM SURROUNDING STATES WILL PARTICIPATE. *U*

[REDACTED] *b2 b7D* WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED OCTOBER THIRTEEN, LAST, THAT ROGER DE VITO *RICKY DE VITO* *THOMAS* *ROGER THOMAS DEVI* *ORCA* *IS* *ARK* *NY*

[REDACTED] ATTEMPTING TO SET UP A "WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL" UTILIZING STATEMENTS AND AFFIDAVITS OF VIETNAM VETERANS WHO HAVE WITNESSED WAR ATROCITIES. *U* *b2 b7D*

*ORCA* [REDACTED] ON OCTOBER THIRTEEN LAST, FURNISHED AN UNDATED ISSUE OF "THE WELL," NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED SPORADICALLY IN OKLAHOMA CITY BY LOCAL HIPPIE GROUP KNOWN AS PEOPLES WORKSHOP, WHICH WAS DISTRIBUTED ON UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU) ON CAMPUS, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA, OCTOBER ELEVEN, LAST. THIS ISSUE OF "THE WELL" REFLECTED AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT OKLAHOMA VVAW WILL HAVE A REGIONAL

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

CONVENTION NOVEMBER FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, SEVENTYONE, AT OU. FURTHER,

THAT ON NOVEMBER SIX, A WAR CRIMES HEARING WILL BE HELD AT THE CONVENTION, JOHN <sup>JOHN</sup> ~~KERRY~~ <sup>KERRY</sup> MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

~~GREEN~~ ^ ~~JOHN~~ KERRY, IDENTIFIED IN "THE WELL" AS A NATIONAL

SPOKESMAN FOR VVAW, WILL BE AMONG THE SPEAKERS. SAME

ANNOUNCEMENT STATED IF MORE INFORMATION IS DESIRED TO CALL

ROGER DE VITO, REGIONAL COORDINATOR, OKLAHOMA CITY; DAVE

~~COLLINS~~, STATE COORDINATOR; ~~JOHN VAUGHN~~, OKLAHOMA CITY CHAPTER;

DAN DRYZ, NORMAN CHAPTER; AARON ~~MEANS~~, STILLWATER CHAPTER; BILL

~~DITTSWORTH~~, CHICKASHA CHAPTER. U

~~WILLIAM DITTSWORTH~~

b7c [REDACTED] ADVISED APRIL, SEVENTYONE, AND DECEMBER, SEVENTY,

THAT DAN DRYZ WAS MEMBER OF OU COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN

VIETNAM, A PEACEFUL ANTIWAR GROUP, AND THAT DRYZ NEVER KNOWN TO

ADVOCATE VIOLENCE OR LAWLESSNESS. U

b7c [REDACTED] OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (OSBI), OKLAHOMA CITY, MADE AVAILABLE INFORMATION TO OSBI

IN APRIL, SEVENTYONE, THAT NAME "WILLIAM DITTSWORTH, OCLA

APPEARED ON SIGNATURE LIST OF PERSONS WHO ATTENDED STATEWIDE

ANTIWAR CONFERENCE AT OU, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA, APRIL THIRD, LAST.

(OKLAHOMA COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS (OCLA) IS AT CHICKASHA, OKLAHOMA.)

END PAGE FOUR

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

PAGE FIVE

ON OCTOBER FIFTEEN, SEVENTYONE, A PRETEXT TELEPHONE CALL WAS MADE BY A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FBI TO OKLAHOMA CITY TELE. NO. NINE FOUR SEVEN DASH ONE SIX SIX NINE (LISTED IN "THE WELL," ABOVE, FOR ROGER DEVITO). INDIVIDUAL ANSWERING CALL IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS ROGER DE VITO, REGIONAL COORDINATOR FOR OKLAHOMA DASH ARKANSAS VVAW. DURING CONVERSATION, DE VITO STATED AS FOLLOWS: U

THE OKLAHOMA VVAW IS SPONSORING A VVAW REGIONAL CONVENTION NOVEMBER FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, SEVENTYONE, AT OU, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA, AND VVAW REPRESENTATIVES FROM OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS, KANSAS, MISSOURI, TEXAS, COLORADO AND LOUISIANA ARE EXPECTED TO ATTEND. OU HAS APPROVED THE USE OF UNIVERSITY FACILITIES FOR CONVENTION BUT NO ROOM OR BUILDING HAS YET BEEN DESIGNATED SINCE THE APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS AT CONVENTION UNKNOWN AT PRESENT. U

DE VITO CONTINUED BY STATING OTHER VVAW ACTIVITIES IN AREA INCLUDE A VVAW-SPONSORED MARCH OCTOBER TWENTYEIGHT AND TWENTYNINE OR OCTOBER TWENTYNINE AND THIRTIETH, SEVENTYONE, FROM ROGERS, ARKANSAS, TO FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS. DE VITO SAID HE AND "POSSIBLY A FEW OTHER FROM OKLAHOMA" WILL PARTICIPATE IN

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

THIS MARCH, BUT NOT MANY FROM OKLAHOMA ARE EXPECTED FOR THE MARCH IN VIEW OF SCHOOL OBLIGATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, FINANCES, AND THE FACT THAT MANY OF THE OKLAHOMA VVAW MEMBERS WILL BE MAKING PLANS AT THAT TIME FOR THE VVAW CONVENTION AT OU. U

DE VITO SAID HE IS NOT PRESENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL, [HAVING GRADUATED FROM OKLAHOMA COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, CHICKASHA, OKLAHOMA. HE SAID HE IS FROM "UP STATE NEW YORK," LIVED IN NEW YORK CITY, AND HAS BEEN IN OKLAHOMA FOR SIX YEARS. U

ON OCTOBER FIFTEEN LAST, A SPECIAL AGENT OF FBI OBSERVED A NINETEEN SEVENTYONE MAVERICK, RED, TWO DOOR WITH NINETEEN SEVENTYONE OKLAHOMA LICENSE [REDACTED] IN DRIVEWAY AT [REDACTED] IN OKLAHOMA CITY. ON STREET IN FRONT OF THIS RESIDENCE WAS A GREEN NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN RAMBLER AMERICAN FOUR DOOR WITH NINETEEN SEVENTYONE OKLAHOMA LICENSE [REDACTED] U b7c

ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, LAST, RECORDS OF MOTOR VEHICLE DIVISION, OKLAHOMA CITY, REFLECTED ABOVE MAVERICK REGISTERED TO [REDACTED] U b7c  
END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

[REDACTED] <sup>b7c</sup> OKLAHOMA CITY, AS OF MAY, SEVENTYONE.

ABOVE RAMBLER REGISTERED TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OKLAHOMA, AS OF JULY, SEVENTYONE, WHICH

<sup>b7c</sup> VEHICLE ORIGINALLY SOLD AUGUST, SIXTYSEVEN, BY SHEPARD RICHARDSON COMPANY, OKLAHOMA CITY, TO [REDACTED]

<sup>b7c</sup>

[REDACTED] OKLAHOMA (SUBURB OF OKLAHOMA CITY).

ON OCTOBER FIFTEEN, LAST, DRIVERS LICENSE DIVISION, OKLAHOMA CITY, REFLECTED [REDACTED] ISSUED OKLAHOMA DRIVERS LICENSE [REDACTED] ON OCTOBER TWENTYTHIRD, SIXTYFOUR, AT WHICH TIME HE RESIDED [REDACTED]

<sup>b7c</sup> [REDACTED] OKLAHOMA. THIS LICENSE RENEWED FEBRUARY, <sup>b7c</sup> SEVENTYONE, AT WHICH TIME [REDACTED] RESIDENCE LISTED AS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OKLAHOMA CITY. [REDACTED]

DESCRIBED ON DRIVERS LICENSE AS WHITE MALE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PLACE NOT GIVEN, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NO ARREST

(RECORD LOCATED OKLAHOMA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT OF OKLAHOMA

END PAGE SEVEN

PAGE EIGHT

COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, OCTOBER FIFTEEN, LAST. OKLAHOMA CITY  
CREDIT SHOWS [REDACTED] OKLAHOMA, *b7c*

AND [REDACTED] (NO DATES SHOWN). *u*

*b2 b7D* [REDACTED] WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST,  
ADVISED OCTOBER FIFTEEN, LAST, THAT THE OU (NORMAN) VVAV CHAPTER  
HAS REQUESTED THE CALENDAR COMMITTEE, OFFICE OF STUDENT AFFAIRS,  
OU, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA, TO APPROVE USE OF OU FACILITIES  
NOVEMBER FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, SEVENTYONE, FOR A REGIONAL VVAV CONVEN-  
TION AND REQUEST WAS APPROVED.

*b2 b7D* [REDACTED] WHO HAVE FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMA-  
TION IN PAST, ADVISED OCTOBER FIFTEEN AND EIGHTEEN, SEVENTYONE,  
THAT TO DATE NO REQUEST HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE VVAV FOR  
USE OF OU FACILITIES OR STUDENT UNION, NOVEMBER FIVE, SIX,  
SEVEN, SEVENTYONE. *u*

OU POLICE, POLICE AND SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA,  
AND OSBI, OKLAHOMA CITY, ADVISED. LOCAL OFFICES OF SECRET  
SERVICE, USA, ONE ONE TWO MIG, OSI, AND NISO ADVISED AND COPIES  
THIS COMMUNICATION BEING FURNISHED THOSE OFFICES. *u*  
END PAGE EIGHT.

PAGE NINE

ADMINISTRATIVE:

SECOND CAPTION, ABOVE, ADDED SINCE INFO DEVELOPED, AS REPORTED HEREIN, RELATING JOINTLY TO FIRST AND SECOND CAPTIONED MATTERS. U

REFERENCE LITTLE ROCK TEL, OCTOBER THIRTEEN, LAST NO COPIES ALBANY, DENVER, EL PASO, NEW YORK. U

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. U

FOR INFO BUREAU AND LITTLE ROCK, DURING PRETEXT TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH [REDACTED] OCTOBER FIFTEEN, LAST, [REDACTED] b7c MENTIONED HE KNOWS NO [REDACTED] PRETEXT CALL MADE BY SA [REDACTED] UNDER GUISE OF ANONYMOUS OU STUDENT SEEKING ADDITIONAL INFO RE VVAW CONVENTION. SA [REDACTED] b7c OBSERVED VEHICLES AT RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED] U b7c

FOR INFO LITTLE ROCK, INFORMANTS AND SOURCES CONTACTED RE CAPTIONED MARCH AND HAVE NO INFO AT THIS TIME CONCERNING PERSONS WHO PLAN TO ATTEND. U

[REDACTED] b7c IS SOURCE OF LITTLE ROCK OFFICE IDENTIFIED IN RE LITTLE ROCK TEL. [REDACTED] IS [REDACTED] b7c b7d

END PAGE NINE



PAGE TEN

*b2 b7D*

[REDACTED]

OKLAHOMA CITY INDICES NEGATIVE RE [REDACTED]

*b7c*

AND [REDACTED] DUE TO INSUFFICIENT IDENTIFYING INFORMATION, OKLAHOMA CITY UNABLE TO IDENTITY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IN OKLAHOMA CITY FILES. [REDACTED]

*b7c*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

*u*

AMCC ALBANY, DALLAS, DENVER, EL PASO, HOUSTON, KANSAS CITY, LITTLE ROCK, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS AND SAN ANTONIO.

REQUEST OF BUREAU:

1) UACB, FOLLOWING INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED IN EFFORT TO FURTHER IDENTIFY [REDACTED] DEVELOP ADDITIONAL INFO RE CAPTIONED CONVENTION, AND TO SEEK ADDITIONAL COVERAGE OF CONVENTION BY INFORMANTS OF OFFICES EXPECTED TO HAVE VVAW REPRESENTATIVES AT CONVENTION. OKLAHOMA CITY INFORMANTS AND SOURCES WILL ALSO COVER CONVENTION, UACB. *u*

*b7c*

*CCCC*

2) BUREAU REQUESTED TO CHECK [REDACTED] THROUGH BUFILES. *u*

*b7c*

END PAGE TEN

PAGE ELEVEN

ALBANY AT ALBANY. CHECK [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7c  
THOUGH OFFICE INDICES

AND ADVISE ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION. u

NEW YORK AT NEW YORK. 1) SAME AS ALBANY LEAD.

2) FURNISH CHARACTERIZATION OF JOHN KERRY, IDENTIFIED AS NATIONAL SPOKESMAN FOR VVAW. u

DALLAS, DENVER, EL PASO, HOUSTON, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7D  
ST. LOUIS AND SAN ANTONIO: u

1) CONTACT INFORMANTS AND SOURCE IN EFFORT TO DETERMINE VVAW CHAPTERS WHICH WILL BE REPRESENTED AT CAPTIONED CONVENTION AND APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS. FURNISH CHARACTERIZATION, IF ANY. u

2) ADVISE IF INFORMANTS CAN COVER CONVENTION. IF AFFIRMATIVE, REQUEST BUREAU APPROVAL. u

OKLAHOMA CITY AT CHICKASHA, NORMAN, STILLWATER AND OKLAHOMA CITY: CONTACT INFORMANTS AND SOURCES FOR INFORMATION RE INDIVIDUALS WHO MIGHT PARTICIPATE IN CAPTIONED MARCH, AND OBTAIN ANY ADDITIONAL INFO RE CAPTIONED CONFERENCE AND COVERAGE. u

END

XPT FBI WASH b7c  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] b7c

ROOM 724 9&D





BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 13 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, E	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR 010 BA CODED

8:16 PM NITEL 10-13-71

TO DIRECTOR

PHILADELPHIA

FROM BALTIMORE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 9103

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR - DEMONSTRATION - VIETNAM VETERANS  
U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, NEWARK,  
DELAWARE, OCTOBER THIRTEEN, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE.  
(VIDEM)

SOURCES WHO ARE IN A POSITION TO FURNISH SUCH INFORMATION ADVISED  
THAT TEN TO FIFTEEN INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATED IN A GUERRILLA THEATER  
ON THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, NEWARK FOR TEN MINUTES EACH HOUR FROM  
TEN AM TO NOON, OCTOBER THIRTEEN INSTANT. MOST OF THOSE PARTICIPATING  
WORE ARMY TYPE UNIFORMS, AND BLACKENED THEIR FACES.

THE ACTION WAS SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE  
WAR OF PHILADELPHIA WITH UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, SOUTHEAST ASIA, ACTION  
COMMITTEE OF THE STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION AND THE "THE NEW PARTY",  
A UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE POLITICAL PARTY SUPPORTING THE ACTION.

THE ACTION CONSISTED OF BRINGING PEOPLE IN THE GROUP FROM THE  
SURROUNDING BUILDINGS AND SIMULATE SHOOTING THEM AS THE "AMERICANS

DO IN VIETNAM

END PAGE ONE 1971

REC 19

100-448077-393  
2 OCT 27 1971

"cc to IDIU  
Adm. data deleted"

NR 044 LA ENCODE

1138 PM NITEL 10-13-71

TO DIRECTOR (100-447766) --ATTN: DID--

FROM LOS ANGELES (100-68654) (P) PAGES

TELETYPE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

DATE 5/10/78  
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE

ANTI WAR DEMONSTRATIONS DURING FALL OFFENSIVE NINETEEN SEVENTY ONE, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA UNDER COORDINATION OF PEACE ACTION COUNCIL (PAC), OCTOBER NINE TO NOVEMBER TWELVE NEXT. IS-C, NEW LEFT, STAG, VIDEM. NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) IS-NEW LEFT (BUFILE 100-460998- LA FILE 100-76402).

PEOPLE'S COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) IS-NEW LEFT (BUFILE 100-459771; LA FILE 100-75632)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) IS-NEW LEFT (BUFILE 100-448092; LA FILE 100-77703).

Classified by 6449  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
DECLASSIFIED BY 9103 ON 11-21-93

SOURCES QUOTED BELOW HAVE FURNISHED RELIABLE INFO IN THE PAST.

--OCTOBER THIRTEENTH "MORATORIUM DAY" ACTIONS:--

SOURCE ONE

[REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE

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Classified by 6449  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

100-448092-

NOT RECORDED 149 OCT. 29 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-447766-149

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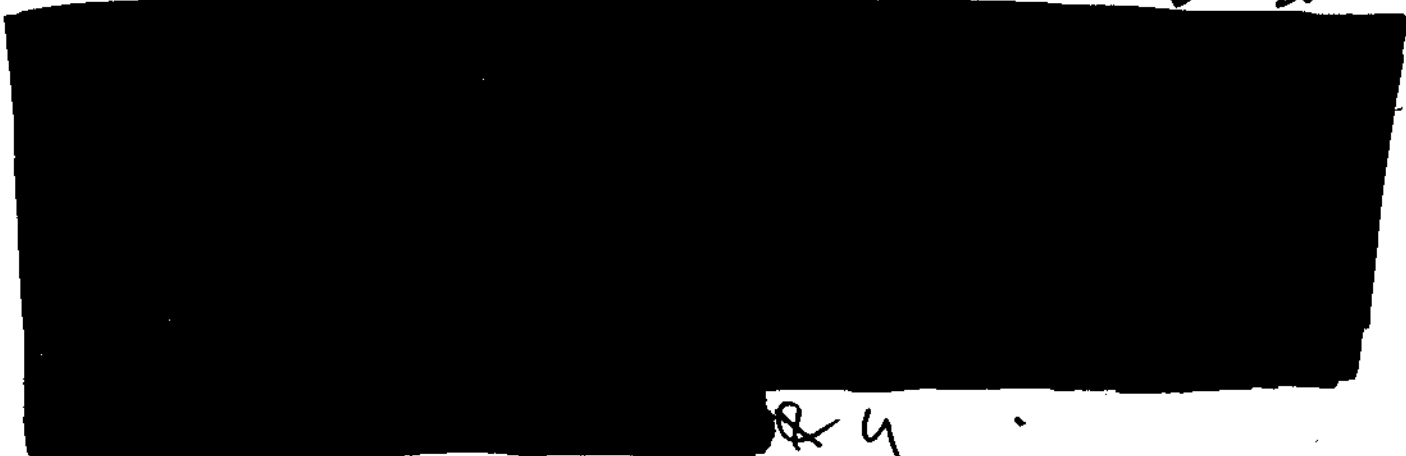
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FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF OUTCOME OF OCTOBER THIRTEEN ACTIVITIES PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED IN LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED BY PEACE ACTION COUNCIL (PAC) WHICH IS UMBRELLA ORGANIZATION WHICH COORDINATES DEMONSTRATIONS AND OTHER FORMS OF PROTEST AGAINST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA. PAC IS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OUTLET FOR PEOPLE'S COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), WHICH WAS SELF-DESCRIBED IN MARCH SEVENTYONE PRESS RELEASE AS BEING HEADQUARTERED IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND CONSISTING OF OVER ONE HUNDRED ORGANIZATIONS EMPLOYING MASSIVE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TO COMBAT ISSUES OF WAR, RACISM, POVERTY AND REPRESSION:

-- UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES (UCLA) --

PROPOSED STUDENT BOYCOTT AND WORK STOPPAGE AT UCLA CAMPUS, MEDICAL CENTER AND NEUROPSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE FAILED TO MATERIALIZE. CAMPUS NEWSPAPER, "UCLA DAILY BRUIN," WAS ISSUED AS SPECIAL EDITION WITH ENTIRE FRONT PAGE HAVING BLACK BACKGROUND ON WHICH NUMBERS OF KILLED IN ACTION FOR YEARS NINETEEN SIXTY NINE THROUGH SEVENTY ONE WERE SUPERIMPOSED IN LARGE WHITE TYPE, WITH ADDITIONAL WORD, "MORATORIUM" UNDERNEATH ABOVE FIGURES. PAGE THREE HAD BRIEF ARTICLE CAPTIONED, "ANTI-WAR RALLIES SET FOR TODAY," WHICH LISTED ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED

END PAGE TWO

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IN CITY OF SANTA MONICA, AT SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE COLLEGE, AND AT FEDERAL BUILDING IN LOS ANGELES CIVIC CENTER. ARTICLE CLOSED WITH WORDS, "ANYONE DESIRING FURTHER INFORMATION SHOULD CONTACT THE PEACE ACTION COUNCIL AT FOUR SIX TWO - EIGHT ONE EIGHT EIGHT." U

EDITORIAL ON PAGE FOUR WAS CAPTIONED, "DEMONSTRATE," AND CLOSED WITH FOLLOWING WORDS, "MORATORIUM DEMONSTRATIONS ARE PLANNED CITYWIDE FOR TODAY AND TONIGHT. WE URGE ALL OF YOU TO PARTICIPATE, TO LET THE POLITICIANS KNOW THAT THE WAR MUST NOT DRAG ON, THAT IT MUST END NOW. LET THEM KNOW YOUR MEMORIES LAST BEYOND TODAY'S HEADLINES. LET THEM KNOW THE KILLING MUST STOP." U U

-- CENTRAL LOS ANGELES UNEMPLOYMENT OFFICE:-- U U

THIS ACTION, WHICH WAS TO HAVE BEEN UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF THE LONG MARCH FAILED TO MATERIALIZE. UNIDENTIFIED SPOKESMAN FOR THE LONG MARCH STATED DEMONSTRATION HAD BEEN CALLED OFF AND THOSE WHO WOULD HAVE PARTICIPATED HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO PARTICIPATE IN SEVEN PM CANDLELIGHT MARCH AND RALLY AT FEDERAL BUILDING IN LOS ANGELES CIVIC CENTER. U U

THE LONG MARCH IS A BUILDING AT SEVEN ONE FIVE SOUTH PARKVIEW STREET, LA, AND IS A CENTER OF NEW LEFT AND RADICAL ACTIVITY IN LA AREA. U

-- HANCOCK PARK RALLY:-- U

SPOKESMAN FOR PROGRESSIVE BOOKSHOP (PB) WHICH WAS TO SPONSOR THIS EVENT ANNOUNCED IT HAS BEEN RESCHEDULED FOR SATURDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-THIRD NEXT, AT TEN THIRTY AM. U U

PB HAS BEEN PUBLICLY DESCRIBED BY CALIFORNIA SENATE FACT FINDING COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES AS "AMONG THE PRINCIPAL BOOK STORES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN CALIFORNIA." U U

END PAGE THREE.

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PAGE FOUR

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-- SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE COLLEGE, NORTHRIDGE, CALIF.:--  
SAS OF FBI OBSERVED RALLY AND WORKSHOPS IN OPEN FORUM FREE  
SPEECH AREA ON SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE COLLEGE (SFVSC) CAMPUS,  
WHICH COMMENCED APPROX. ONE PM, FOLLOWING ADDRESS IN SAME AREA BY  
WARREN WIDENER, WHO WAS INTRODUCED AS, "THE NEW RADICAL BLACK MAYOR  
OF BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA." WIDENER'S APPEARANCE, ACCORDING TO  
"DAILY SUNDIAL," SFVSC CAMPUS NEWSPAPER, WAS SPONSORED BY ASSOCIATED  
STUDENTS OFFICE OF CULTURAL PROGRAMS. HE POLITICIZED ABOUT HIS OWN  
ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE BECOMING MAYOR, AND HOW HE HAS HELPED THOSE WHO  
WERE PREVIOUSLY POLITICALLY HELPLESS. 4 U

MAXIMUM OF THREE HUNDRED PERSONS ATTENDED RALLY. ETHNIC BREAKDOWN  
INCLUDED ALL CAUCASIANS EXCEPT TWELVE NEGROES AND TWELVE CHICANOS;  
MOSTLY OF COLLEGE AGE. NO PICKET SIGNS OBSERVED. SPEAKERS WERE  
RABBI MOISH ADLER, OF SFVSC HILLEL COUNCIL (CAMPUS JEWISH RELIGIOUS  
ORGANIZATION), WHO SPOKE ON WORLDWIDE OPPRESSION OF JEWS. HE CALLED  
FOR SUPPORT OF "THE NEW LEFT JEWS IN ISRAEL." HE SAID JEWS AROUND THE  
WORLD ARE GOING TO STAND UP AND BE RECOGNIZED AND SEEK THEIR OWN  
IDENTITY. HE SPOKE IN SUPPORT OF DANIEL AND PHILIP BERRIGAN STATING,  
"THEY ARE CULTURAL HEROES OF MINE." HE ALSO INDICATED HE WOULD BE  
LEADING THE WORKSHOP ON RELATIONSHIP OF ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT TO RELIGION. UC

DANIEL AND PHILIP BERRIGAN ARE CURRENTLY CONFINED IN FEDERAL  
INSTITUTIONS FOLLOWING THEIR RESPECTIVE CONVICTIONS FOR BURNING  
DRAFT BOARD RECORDS AT CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND IN NINETEEN SIXTY-EIGHT.  
END PAGE FOUR

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IN ADDITION DANIEL BERRIGAN HAS BEEN INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY TO DISRUPT HEATING SYSTEMS OF FEDERAL BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., ALSO TO DESTROY FILES IN DRAFT BOARDS IN AT LEAST FIVE CITIES. U U

SECOND SPEAKER WAS PROFESSOR FARREL ROBERT BROSLAWSKY, OF LOS ANGELES VALLEY COLLEGE (LAVC) DEPT. OF HISTORY, WHO ACCUSED EDUCATORS OF APATHY "TO THE CAUSES." HE CLAIMED MOST EDUCATORS PROVIDE LIP SERVICE RATHER THAN ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN ANTI-WAR AND OTHER NEW LEFT MOVEMENTS. U U

SOURCE TWO DESCRIBED PROFESSOR BROSLAWSKY AS MEMBER OF STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) IN NINETEEN SIXTY-EIGHT AND AS HAVING BEEN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT IN ACTIONS OF PAC SINCE NINETEEN SIXTY-SIX. SDS FUNCTIONED AS THE LEADING NEW LEFT CAMPUS-BASED STUDENT ORGANIZATION IN U. S. IN THE NINETEEN SIXTY'S. U U

THIRD SPEAKER WAS CARL MOORE, WHO WAS INTRODUCED AS BEING A REPRESENTATIVE OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS IN CALIFORNIA. HE ADDRESSED HIMSELF TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PRESIDENT NIXON'S WAGE PRICE FREEZE, STATING DURING FIRST MONTH OF ITS EXISTENCE PRICES OF ALL CONSUMER GOODS HAD GONE UP WHILE WORKERS' WAGES HAD BEEN FROZEN. HE DESCRIBED PRESIDENT NIXON AS "A RED BAITING FASCIST." HE CLOSED HIS SHORT SPEECH STATING, "THE REAL VILLAN IS CAPITALISM. ALL POWER TO THE OPPRESSED." U U

END PAGE FIVE

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PAGE SIX

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--THE RED SUN TRIBE SPONSORED ANTI-WAR RALLY, SARGENT - FLETCHER  
NAPALM PLANT, EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA:--

NINETEEN PEOPLE PARTICIPATED IN AN ANTI-WAR RALLY SPONSORED BY THE  
RED SUN TRIBE (RST) WHICH WAS HELD AT THE SARGENT - FLETCHER NAPALM  
PLANT, EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA, FROM TWELVE NOON TO ONE FORTY - FIVE PM  
THIS DATE. DEMONSTRATORS COMPOSED OF EIGHTEEN WHITE AND ONE BLACK  
MALE. NO SPEAKERS. DEMONSTRATORS FORMED LINE AND MARCHED ON SIDEWALK  
CARRYING PICKET SIGNS READING "NOT ONE MORE DEAD", "KNOW YOUR ENEMY".  
DEMONSTRATORS BURNED TWO EFFIGIES REPRESENTING VIETNAM PEOPLE ON  
DRIVEWAY LEADING TO EXECUTIVE PARKING LOT. NO ARRESTS OR INCIDENTS.

RST IS SELF - DESCRIBED AS CONSISTING OF LARGE GROUP OF FREAKS,  
LOW RIDERS, AND OTHER YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WHO ARE  
CONCERNED WITH PROBLEMS FACING YOUNG PEOPLE.

--STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM (SMC)  
RALLY, LOS ANGELES CITY COLLEGE (LACC), LOS ANGELES, CALIF.:--

APPROX. THREE HUNDRED STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS PARTICIPATED  
IN SMC SPONSORED ANTI-WAR RALLY HELD AT LACC, STUDENT CENTER, EIGHT  
FIVE FIVE NORTH VERMONT AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., THIS DATE FROM  
TWELVE NOON TO ONE FIFTEEN PM. ABOVE RALLY ALSO HELD TO PROTEST  
RECENT ARREST OF THREE LACC STUDENTS CHARGED WITH DISTURBING THE  
PEACE, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND RESISTING PEACE OFFICERS AS A RESULT  
OF ENDEAVORS TO REMOVE MARINE CORP RECRUITERS FROM LACC CAMPUS.  
END PAGE SIX

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THREE STUDENTS ARE [REDACTED] b7c FORMER SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY  
(SWP) MEMBER, [REDACTED] ALL

LACC STUDENTS. RALLY COMPOSED OF APPROX. SEVENTY PER CENT BLACKS,  
FIFTEEN PER CENT WHITES, FOURTEEN PER CENT MEXICAN-AMERICANS AND  
ONE PER CENT ORIENTAL. 4 u

RICHARD SPEAR SERVED AS EMCEE FOR RALLY. STUDENT SPEAKERS  
REPRESENTING MOVIMIENTO ESTUDIANTIE CHICANO DE AZTLAN (MECHA), SMC,  
YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA), CALIFORNIA VETERANS MOVEMENT (CVM),  
AND WOMEN'S LIBERATION FRONT (WLF), PRESENTED SPEECHES IN PROTEST OF  
WAR AND ARREST OF THREE LACC STUDENTS. u

SPEAKERS INCLUDED DALTON TRUMBO, FILM WRITER AND FILM PRODUCER,  
AND ONE OF THE "HOLLYWOOD TEN", WHO STATED HE WAS TOO OLD TO BE IN  
ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT BUT WAS SENDING CHECKS TO SMC AND FOR DEFENSE OF THREE  
ARRESTED STUDENTS. OTHER SPEAKERS WERE MORRIS STARSKY, SWP MEMBER,  
JOHN T. WILLIAMS, NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) COORDINATOR,  
AND MIKE LEE, PEACE ACTION COUNCIL (PAC) REPRESENTATIVE. ALL  
SPEAKERS SPOKE AGAINST U. S. INVOLVEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. STANLEY  
"DEACON" ALEXANDER, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, (CPUSA) MEMBER, WAS ON  
STAGE TO BE SPEAKER BUT LEFT WITHOUT SPEAKING BEFORE RALLY WAS OVER.  
RALLY PEACEFUL. NO ARRESTS OR INCIDENTS. u

RELIABLE SOURCES ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

SMC IS CONTROLLED BY SWP AND YSA. SMC INITIATES AND SUPPORTS  
PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. u u

SWP HAS BEEN DESIGNATED PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER ONE ZERO FOUR  
FIVE ZERO. u u

YSA IS YOUTH ORGANIZATION OF SWP. u u

CVM IS LOCAL GROUP OF ADHERENTS TO PHILOSOPHY OF VIETNAM VETERANS  
AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW). u u

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VVAW IS AD HOC ORGANIZATION OF VETERANS OF VIETNAM OPPOSED TO WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA WHICH SPONSORED ANTI-WAR ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL EIGHTEEN THROUGH TWENTY-THREE LAST. U

MECHA IS COMPOSED OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO PROMOTE MEXICAN HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL APPRECIATION. U

"HOLLYWOOD TEN" WAS POPULAR NAME UTILIZED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC IN REFERRING TO TEN MOTION PICTURE FILM PERSONALITIES WHO WERE SUBPOENAED BEFORE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE (HUAC) IN WASHINGTON, D. C., IN FALL OF ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN. AS RESULT OF THESE HEARINGS, ALL TEN INDIVIDUALS WERE CITED AND SUBSEQUENTLY CONVICTED FOR CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS AND SERVED PRISON SENTENCES. ACCORDING TO SOURCE ALL WERE OR HAD BEEN MEMBERS OF CPUSA IN HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA. U

THE NAME WLF HAS BEEN UTILIZED AT VARIOUS TIMES DURING ONE NINE SEVEN ZERO - ONE NINE SEVEN ONE BY A NUMBER OF AUTONOMOUS, LOOSELY ORGANIZED WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUPS IN LOS ANGELES AREA, ALL OF WHICH HAVE SUPPORTED IN GENERAL "EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN" OBJECTIVES OF SO-CALLED "WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT". U

NPAC WAS FOUNDED IN ONE NINE SEVEN ZERO BY MEMBERS OF SWP. ITS BASIC OBJECTIVE IS TO UNITE MASSES OF PEOPLE IN STRUGGLE TO END U.S. INTERVENTION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA THROUGH ORDERLY AND PEACEFUL TACTICS. U

PAC IS AN UMBRELLA ORGANIZATION WHICH COORDINATES DEMONSTRATIONS AND OTHER FORMS OF PROTESTS AGAINST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. U

END PAGE EIGHT

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FELLOWSHIP FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE (FSJ) SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION AT FEDERAL BUILDING, THREE HUNDRED NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET, LOS ANGELES.

APPROXIMATELY FIFTEEN INDIVIDUALS ASSEMBLED ON STEPS OF FEDERAL BUILDING, THREE HUNDRED NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET, AT TWELVE NOON, HOLDING PICKET SIGNS PROTESTING VIETNAM WAR. DEMONSTRATORS WERE ALL CAUCASIAN AND ELDERLY WITH EXCEPTION OF TWO WHITE YOUTHS. DEMONSTRATORS DISTRIBUTED COPIES OF PAC LITERATURE AND "PEOPLE'S WORLD" (PW) TO PASSERSBY. PICKET SIGNS CARRIED READ AS FOLLOWS:

" SILENT VIGIL TO EXPRESS OUR SORROW OVER THE MILLIONS OF ASIAN CASUALTIES - QUIT THE WAR"

" SILENT VIGIL TO EXPRESS OUR SORROW AT THREE HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN VIETNAM - STOP THE WAR"

DEMONSTRATORS PEACEFULLY DISPERSED ABOUT ONE P. M. WITHOUT ANY INCIDENTS.

FSJ IS LOCAL ADJUNCT OF THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, TWO NINE THREE SIX WEST EIGHTH STREET, LOS ANGELES, WHICH SPONSORS ACTIVITIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS FROM TIME TO TIME AS A FRONT FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP).

PW IS A WEST COAST COMMUNIST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

END PAGE NINE

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AMONG LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED BY DEMONSTRATORS AT FSJ SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION AT FEDERAL BUILDING WERE COPIES OF CALENDAR OF UPCOMING DEMONSTRATIONS LISTED FOR LOS ANGELES. FOLLOWING DEMONSTRATIONS WERE LISTED:

OCTOBER TWENTY SIX, CITY WIDE DEMONSTRATION AT WILSHIRE DRAFT BOARD, TWELVE NOON, SPONSORED BY CVM.

NOVEMBER SIX, CENTRAL ACTION IN DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES, ASSEMBLE AT MAC ARTHUR PARK, MARCH DOWN WILSHIRE TO CITYHALL, SPONSORED BY PAC AND LOS ANGELES OUT NOW COALITION (LAONC).

NOVEMBER NINTH, ANTI-WAR, ANTI-POVERTY, ANTI-REPRESSION DEMONSTRATION AT BEVERLY WILSHIRE HOTEL, KICK-OFF NIXON'S SEVENTY TWO PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, FIVE TO NINE P. M. FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL PEACE ACTION COUNCIL. DEMONSTRATIONS ALSO PLANNED IN SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO. PLACE TO CALL WAS LOCAL PCPJ OFFICE.

LAONC IS LOCAL AFFILIATE OF NPAC IN LOS ANGELES.

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MARCH AND RALLY, WEST LOS ANGELS AND SANTA MONICA AREA....

APPROXIMATELY SEVENTY-FIVE INDIVIDUALS, MOSTLY YOUNG ADULTS EQUAL IN NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES, ASSEMBLED AT LINCOLN PARK, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. MARCH COMMENCED AT ELEVEN THIRTY AM TO THE RAND CORPORATION, SANTA MONICA WHERE TOM HAYDEN SPOKE. HAYDEN CRITICIZED BOTH PRESIDENT NIXON AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE RAND CORPORATION FOR THE MISUSE OF THE MINDS OF THE RAND EMPLOYEES WORKING ON CONTRACTS TO FURTHER THE WAR EFFORT IN VIETNAM AND THAT EFFORTS OF THE EMPLOYEES SHOULD HAVE BEEN DIRECTED TOWARD PEACEFUL PURSUITS; PROFITS FROM WAR CONTRACTS PROLONG THE WAR; THAT RAND CORPORATION SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN PERMITTED TO HAVE MAINTAINED SECRET GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS; AND THAT DANIEL ELLSBERG AND ANTHONY RUSSO ARE REAL MARTYRS. u u

HAYDEN WAS ONE OF FIVE CONVICTED IN FEBRUARY SEVENTY IN CHICAGO CONSPIRACY TRIAL ON CROSSING A STATE LINE WITH INTENT TO INCITE RIOTS DURING AUGUST SIXTY-EIGHT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION IN CHICAGO. POSSIBLE SENTENCE OF FIVE YEARS AND TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR FINE. WAS ALSO SENTENCED TO FOURTEEN MONTHS AND FOURTEEN DAYS ON ELEVEN COUNTS OF CONTEMPT OF COURT BY JUDGE JULIUS J. HOFFMAN. CURRENTLY OUT ON BAIL AND AWAITING APPEAL. u u

END PAGE ELEVEN

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PAGE TWELVE

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DANIEL ELLSBERG AND ANTHONY RUSSO JR. WERE EMPLOYEES OF THE RAND CORPORATION AND WERE CONCERNED WITH STUDIES OF THE VIETNAM WAR WHILE SO EMPLOYED. ELLSBERG PUBLICLY ADMITTED THAT HE LEAKED INFORMATION RE "PENTAGON PAPERS" TO THE NEWS MEDIA. RUSSO PUBLICLY ADMITTED THAT HE ASSISTED ELLSBERG IN THE ACT. 4 4

MARCH PROCEEDED TO SANTA MONICA HIGH SCHOOL, STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BANK OF AMERICA BRANCH, GENERAL TELEPHONE COMPANY OFFICE AND RETURNED TO LINCOLN PARK AT TWO PM WHERE RALLY WAS HELD. UNIDENTIFIED NEGRESS SPOKE OF THE ATTICA, NEW YORK PRISON RIOT AND CALLED FOR IMMEDIATE PRISON REFORM WITH ULTIMATE ELIMINATION OF THE PENAL SYSTEM. 4 4

MARILYN KATZ, INTRODUCED AS DIRECTOR OF YOUTH ACTIVITIES OF THE PAC, SPOKE ADVOCATING STRIKES BY LABOR FORCES AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO PROTEST THE VIETNAM WAR TO PRESIDENT NIXON AND TO BRING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY TO A STANDSTILL UNTIL A DATE FOR THE END OF THE WAR IN VIETNAM IS SET. SHE STATED THAT BIG BUSINESS, LIKE GENERAL MOTORS AND STANDARD OIL, KEEP PROFITS THEY MAKE ON THE WAR AND THEREBY EXPLOIT THE WORKING CLASSES. SHE URGED A STOP OF THE DRAFT AS IT ONLY SERVES THE RICH AND HAS NEVER HELPED THE POOR. 4 4

DURING THE MARCH PARTICIPANTS GREW IN NUMBER TO APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED AND AT THE RALLY DECREASED TO APPROXIMATELY FIFTY PERSONS. ANTI-WAR SLOGANS WERE SUNG AND PALCARDS BEARING FOLLOWING INSCRIPTIONS WERE CARRIED FURING THE MARCH:

END PAGE TWELVE 4

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PAGE THIRTEEN

"END THE WAR", "END PRISON OPPRESSION", "SET THE DATE, END LAYOFFS", "PEACE IN OUR TIME", "FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS", AND "SET THE DATE IN SEVENTY-ONE".

THE MARCH AND RALLY WERE PEACEFUL, NO ARRESTS MADE, NO DAMAGE TO PROPERTY, AND NO INCIDENTS OCCURED. RALLY TERMINATED AT THREE FIFTEEN PM.

AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA (UCR).....

RALLY HELD AT TOWER MALL, UCR, COMMENCING AT TWELVE TEN PM WITH APPROXIMATELY FIFTY INDIVIDUALS PRESENT, MOSTLY STUDENTS IN THEIR LATE TEENS OR EARLY TWENTIES. MAIN SPEAKER WAS DAN STYRON, INTRODUCED AN ORGANIZER OF SMC, MEMBER OF NPAC AND SWP, WHOSE THEME WAS "WHY VIETNAM WAR IS AN IMPERIALIST WAR". HE SAID WAR IS MOTIVATED BY PROFITS TO BIG BUSINESS AND THE OPPRESSION OF THE WORKING CLASS. HE SAID THE IDEAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS SOCIALISM AS IT EXISTS IN CUBA. PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE SHOWED LITTLE INTEREST IN STYRON'S SPEECH. NO PLACARDS IN EVIDENCE. BOOTH, SPONSORED BY SMC, LOCATED IN TOWER MALL, WHERE POSTERS BEARING PORTRAITS OF LENIN AND CHE GUEVARRA WERE ON SALE. RALLY WAS PEACEFUL. NO INCIDENTS OCCURED, NO ARRESTS MADE, NO DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. RALLY CONCLUDED AT ONE TEN PM.

4 4

END PAGE THIRTEEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-58654

PAGE FOURTEEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE GENERAL TENOR OF THE SPEECHES WAS ANTI-WAR AND CRITICAL OF THE RECENT WAGE PRICE FREEZE. IN ADDITION EMILY GIBSON SPOKE IN FAVOR OF FREEING ANGELA DAVIS AND ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS. PAUL PERLIN WAS CRITICAL OF WAGE PRICE FREEZE AND STATED IT WAS BEING USED BY POLITICIANS TO EXPLOIT UNIONS. MARILYN KATZ SPOKE IN FAVOR OF MORE RIGHTS FOR LABOR AND WELFARE PEOPLE. IRVING SARNOFF TRACED THE HISTORY OF IMPERIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES, AND WAS CRITICAL OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD'S EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS. SARNOFF STATED THAT GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER OF NEW YORK TALKED TO PRESIDENT NIXON AND GOT HIS APPROVAL OF SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS TAKEN IN PUTTING DOWN PRISONERS IN ATTICA PRISON. 4 U

LOCAL TV COVERAGE IN EVIDENCE. CROWD BEGAN DISPERSING UPON CONCLUSION OF SPEECHES AT NINE TEN P.M. NO INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS. 4 U

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO FREE ANGELA DAVIS IS LOCAL BRANCH OF NATIONAL UNITED COMMITTEE TO FREE ANGELA DAVIS (NUCFAD) FOUNDED BY CPUSA TO HELP FREE ANGELA YVONNE DAVIS, SELF ADMITTED MEMBER OF SCDP WHO FACES MURDER - KIDNAPING CHARGES AT MARIN COUNTY, CALIF. HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. PAUL PERLIN HAS BEEN PUBLICLY IDENTIFIED IN PAST AS MEMBER OF SCDP. NWRO IS SELF-DESCRIBED AS A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS ORGANIZED DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES AND URGING INCREASED WELFARE PAYMENTS. 4 U

END PAGE FOURTEEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOLLOWING REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERESTED AGENCIES HAVE BEEN ADVISED: U

AUSA JACK NEWMAN, SA [REDACTED] US SECRET SERVICE; [REDACTED] b7c  
[REDACTED] LAPD; DEPUTY [REDACTED] LASO; SA [REDACTED]  
RIVERSIDE PD. U

PAC SPONSORED CANDLELIGHT PARADE AND DEMONSTRATION, FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. U

PAC SPONSORED CANDLELIGHT PARADE AND DEMONSTRATION WAS HELD AT FEDERAL BUILDING, THREE HUNDRED NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, THIS DATE. DEMONSTRATORS BEGAN GATHERING ABOUT SIX THIRTY PM CARRYING FLASHLIGHTS AND CANDLES. BY EIGHT FIFTEEN PM AT PEAK OF DEMONSTRATION, PARTICIPANTS NUMBERED APPROXIMATELY THREE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE PEOPLE. CROWD COMPOSED OF ABOUT NINETY-FIVE PER CENT CAUCASIANS, THREE PER CENT BLACKS AND TWO PERCENT OTHERS, CROWD ABOUT EQUALLY MALE AND FEMALE, ADULTS AND CHILDREN. SIGNS OBSERVED READ "OUT NOW IN SEVENTY-ONE", "ANGELA'S FIGHT IS OUR FIGHT", "HANDS OFF ANGELA", AND "LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO FREE ANGELA DAVIS AND ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS". U

AMONG THE SPEAKERS WERE EMILY GIBSON INTRODUCED AS REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLACK SOCIAL WORKERS, PAUL PERLIN, SECRETARY TREASURER OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMENS AND WAREHOUSEMENS UNION (ILWU), MARILYN KATZ, IRVING SARNOFF, INTRODUCED AS COORDINATOR  
END PAGE FIFTEEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-55604

PAGE SIXTEEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OF PAC, AND JOHNNIE TILLMAN INTRODUCED AS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO).

ADMINISTRATIVE: U

RE LA NITELS OCTOBER EIGHT AND NINE LAST. U

SOURCES UTILIZED ABOVE ARE:

SOURCE ONE

62-670  
SOURCE TWO

COVERAGE OF ABOVE EVENTS PROVIDED BY FOLLOWING SAS OF LA DIVISION FBI: U 670

THE LOS ANGELES INDICES CONTAIN NO IDENTIFIABLE REFERENCES TO MARSHALL GIVENS AND LAWRENCE STEPHEN MITCHELL. U

DETAILS RE NOVEMBER NINE NEXT ANTI- WAR DEMONSTRATION AT BEVERLY WILSHIRE HOTEL FOR NIXON CAMPAIGN KICKOFF HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED BUREAU UNDER SEPARATE CAPTION. U

COVERAGE OF ABOVE FORTHCOMING EVENTS WILL BE PROVIDED BY THIS OFFICE AND BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES WILL BE ADVISED BY TELETYPE. SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO BEING ADVISED OF ABOVE BY AIRMAIL. NO ATTEMPT MADE TO CHARACTERIZE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLACK SOCIAL WORKERS AS NO APPROVED THUMBNAIL EXISTS FOR THIS SEMI-PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION. U

END

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 10/19/71

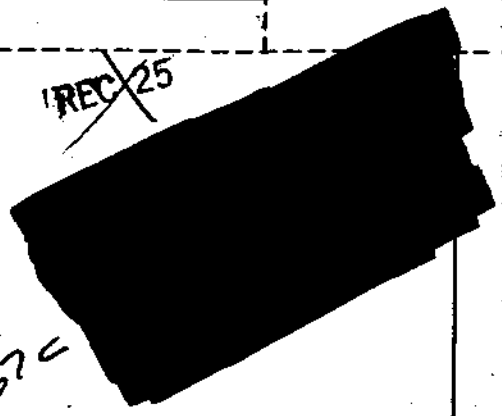
Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via: **AIRTEL** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-160644)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST  
THE WAR, INC. (VVAW)  
IS-NEW LEFT  
(OO:NY)



REC 25

Rerep SA [redacted] at NY, 10/12/71. U

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM captioned and dated as above concerning the VVAW. U

Source utilized is [redacted] U

The indices of the NYO contain no information on the Noumedia Co., PO Box 750, Portchester, NY.

The location of Winterfilm listed as PO Box 128, Allamuchy, NY, is in error as it is located in Allamuchy, New Jersey.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 910 [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)  
1-New York [redacted] (INV) (42)  
1-New York [redacted]

AGENCY: ARMY, OSI, SEC. SER., [redacted]

DIA; NAVY; lcc 932D; 2cc destroy  
RAO (USD, [redacted])

DATE FORW: 10/26/71  
HOW FORW: [redacted]

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

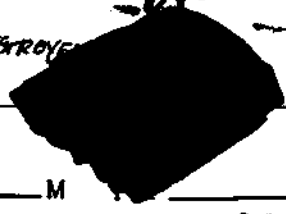
Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

b7c

b2 b7c

100-448092-394

OCT 23 1971





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

October 19, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile (100-448092)  
NYfile (100-160644)

Vietnam Veterans Against  
the War, Incorporated

On October 18, 1971, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following one page leaflet issued by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Incorporated (VVAW), 25 West 26th Street, New York City NYC) concerning films and tapes available through the Regional Coordinators of the VVAW. U

The VVAW is a veterans organization with a National Office located at 25 West 26th Street, NYC. Its first published objective is to demand an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops from Indochina. U

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-80 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

b2c

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

ENCLOSURE 100-448092-394

**Vietnam Veterans Against  
the War, Incorporated**



**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, INC.**

25 West 26 Street  
New York, NY 10010  
(212) 725-5420

**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR REGIONAL COORDINATORS CAN MAKE  
AVAILABLE TO YOU THE FOLLOWING FILMS**

**Different Sons (52 Mins. color)**

Subject - "Operation RAW" Vietnam Veterans Against the War march into Valley Forge.  
Rental \$60.00                      Sale \$425.00

**WINTER SOLDIER INVESTIGATION FILMS**

**1st Marine Division (17 mins. b&w)**

Subject - eyewitness war crimes testimony given in Detroit  
Rental \$15.00                      Sale \$50.00

**Americal Division (25 mins. black & white with color)**

Subject - eyewitness war crimes testimony given in Detroit  
Rental \$35.00                      Sale \$225.00

**Only the Beginning (20 mins. color)**

Subject - turning in medals at Dewey Canyon III with shots of Vietnam combat interspersed  
Rental \$20.00                      Sale \$65.00

You may obtain tapes of the Winter Soldier Investigation from:

Neomedix Company  
PO Box 780  
Portchester, NY 11873

Package of 12 edited tapes \$27.50

Tapes are also available from:

Winterman  
PO Box 300  
Albany, NY 12220

(After Sept. 15, Winterman, 405 E. 13 Street, New York, NY)

These tapes are edited for radio:

- |   |        |          |
|---|--------|----------|
| 1) Illegal crossings of international borders         | 30 Min | } 1 TAPE |
| 2) Atrocities committed to the Vietnamese             | 30 Min |          |
| 3) Atrocities of GIs during & after their tours       | 30 Min | } 1 TAPE |
| 4) Public Information Officers on censorship          | 30 Min |          |
| 5) Lt. Calley and U. S. Policy                        | 36 Min |          |
| 6) Introduction to Winter Soldier & The Americal Div. | 53 Min |          |

These tapes may be purchased at a cost of \$5.00 each. More tapes are being made

FOR TRANSCRIPTS OF THE DETROIT WINTER SOLDIER INVESTIGATION - JANUARY 31,  
FEBRUARY 1, FEBRUARY 2 - SEE THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD FOR APRIL 6 & 7, 1971  
(READ IN BY SENATOR MARK MATFIELD OF OREGON). - 2\* -

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE**



NR002 NY PL 111  
1055 AM URGENT 10-25-71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 25 1971

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR  
ATTN: AID  
FROM NEW YORK

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller, ES \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pender \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Swans \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) IS-NEW LEFT OONY

ON TEN TWO FOUR LAST A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE OFFICE (NISO) ADVISED AT TWELVE NOON THAT THE VVAW WOULD PICKET A VETERANS DAY ACTIVITY OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS (MOWW) TO BE HELD AT THE TEMPLE EMANUEL, SIX FIVE ST. AND FIVE AVE., NYC ON THE AFTERNOON OF TEN TWO FOUR LAST. MEMBERS OF THE VVAW HAD BEEN DENIED MEMBERSHIP IN THE MOWW. THE NYCPD SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIONS SECTION HAD BEEN NOTIFIED.

ON THIS DATE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NYCPD, SIS, ADVISED THAT A GROUP OF ABOUT FIFTY DEMONSTRATORS, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF THE VVAW, DEMONSTRATED AT THE TEMPLE EMANUEL, NYC ON THE AFTERNOON OF TEN TWO FOUR LAST TO PROTEST VETERANS DAY ACTIVITIES OF THE MOWW AT THAT LOCATION. SIX DEMONSTRATORS WERE ARRESTED. THE IDENTITIES OF THE ARRESTEES WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

ADMINISTRATIVE U EX-100 REC 31 100-448092-395 18 OCT 27 1971  
 REPRESENTATIVE OF NISO IS [REDACTED] REPRESENTATIVE  
 OF NYCPD, SIS IS [REDACTED] NY WILL OBTAIN IDENTITIES  
 OF ARRESTED PERSONS AND WILL SUBMIT LHM.

END  
 "cc to IDIU  
 Adm. data deleted"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 11-20-85 BY 912



COPIES TO: [REDACTED]

COPIES TO: [REDACTED]



OCT 23 1971

NR 007 DN CODE

TELETYPE

407 PM 10-23-71 NITEL  
TO DIRECTOR 100-448092  
FROM DENVER 100-10467 2P

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DEMONSTRATION BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW),  
DENVER, COLORADO, OCTOBER TWENTYSIX, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE  
DURING VISIT OF SECRETARY OF NAVY JOHN H. CHAFEE.

DURING RALLY ON STEPS OF STATE CAPITOL BUILDING  
ELEVEN FIFTEEN A.M. OCTOBER TWENTYTHREE INSTANT, AFTER  
ATTEMPT BY VVAW ADHERENTS TO JOIN OFFICIAL VETERANS DAY  
PARADE, WHEREIN APPROXIMATELY EIGHTYTHREE WERE ARRESTED  
PEACEFULLY, AN ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE THAT A DEMONSTRATION  
WOULD BE HELD AT THE BROWN PALACE HOTEL, DENVER, COLORADO,  
COMMENCING SIX P.M. OCTOBER TWENTYSIX NEXT WHERE SECRETARY OF  
NAVY JOHN H. CHAFEE IS TO SPEAK. DEMONSTRATION IS IN SUPPORT  
OF GI'S WHO SIGNED PETITION STATING THAT THEY DID NOT DESIRE  
TO BE SHIPPED TO VIETNAM, BUT WHO ARE BEING FORCED TO GO  
ANYWAY.

DENVER POLICE AWARE AND SECRET SERVICE AND  
PAGE ONE

REC 20 100-448092-396

5 NOV 2 1971

to IDIU  
m. data deleted

EX-104  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-83 BY 9805

b7c b7d

b7c

b7c

me

b7c

PAGE TWO



*b7c*

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE,

ADVISED OCTOBER TWENTYTHREE INSTANT. DENVER WILL COVER ACTIVITY

AND ADVISE. *U*

END



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 17 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR002 NY PLAIN

6:40PM NITEL 10-17-71 [REDACTED]

TO DIRECTOR

ATT DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK 100-160644

DEMONSTRATION, VIET NAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, NASSAU  
COMMUNITY COLLEGE, GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK, OCTOBER ONE SIX,  
NINETEEN SEVENTY ONE, IS DASH NEW LEFT.

ON OCTOBER ONE SIX, NINETEEN SEVENTY ONE, THE VIET NAM

VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR SPONSORED A MOTORCADE AND MARCH  
THROUGH SEVERAL TOWNS IN NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK, INCLUDING

WESTBURY, MINEOLA, FREEPORT, GARDEN CITY AND HEMPSTEAD.

MOTORCADE CONSISTED OF THIRTY FIVE VEHICLES, CONTAINING ABOUT  
TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE, PROTESTING UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACTION  
IN VIET NAM (VN). PUBLIC INDIFFERENT TO DEMONSTRATORS.

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED EX-102  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED REC-53  
DATE 11-22-82 BY 9103 [REDACTED] b7c

100-448092-397

OCT 26 1971

cc to IDIU  
Adm. data deleted

NOV 1 1971


PAGE TWO

PROTESTERS MOSTLY YOUNG PERSONS OF COLLEGE AGE. AFTER MOTORCADE,  
THE MARCHERS MET AT NASSAU COMMUNITY COLLEGE ABOUT EIGHT PM  
WHERE THEY DISCUSSED ALLEGED ATROCITIES IN VN. ABOUT ONE HUNDRED  
FIFTY PERSONS PRESENT AT NASSAU COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOR DISCUSSION,  
MAINLY THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED IN MOTORCADE. DISCUSSION  
ENDED ABOUT MIDNIGHT. NO VIOLENCE, DAMAGE, OR ARRESTS DURING  
MOTORCADE OR DISCUSSION PERIOD AT NASSAU COMMUNITY COLLEGE. 4

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. u

END

REC 3:

 FBI WASH DC CLR

67c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 19 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

NR008 DN CODE

7:21 PM NITEL 10-19-71

TO: DIRECTOR (100-448092)

FROM: DENVER (100-10467) (P) 2P

POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATION BY VIET NAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW), DENVER, COLORADO, OCTOBER TWENTY THREE SEVENTY ONE

COLORADO VVAW AND GROUP OF ACTIVE DUTY GI'S FROM LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE CALLED "GETTING TOGETHER" HAVE BEEN DENIED PERMISSION BY DENVER SAFETY MANAGER TO MARCH ONE BLOCK BEHIND OFFICIAL VETERANS DAY PARADE BEING HELD DENVER OCTOBER TWENTY THREE NEXT.

ATTEMPTING TO GET TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AGAINST CITY WHEREBY THEY WOULD BE PERMITTED TO MARCH. SCOTT HALLIDAY AND BRYAN ADAMS, LEADERS OF COLORADO VVAW, HAVE INFORMED THE PRESS THEY MAY MARCH ANY WAY. SAFETY MANAGER WILLING TO ISSUE PARADE PERMIT ANY OTHER TIME BUT AFRAID OF

END PAGE ONE

NLG VS. AG.  
77 CIV. 999  
(USDC SDNY)

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 9103

REC-53

100-448092-398

OCT 26 1971

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Adm. data d

57 NOV 1 1971

DN 100-10467

PAGE TWO

CONFRONTATIONS WITH PEOPLE ON THE SIDELINES WHO MIGHT  
OBJECT TO THEIR PRESENCE. IN NEWS ARTICLE HE REFERRED  
TO NOVEMBER ELEVEN SIXTY SEVEN VETERANS DAY PARADE WHEN  
A SECOND PERMIT WAS ISSUED TO A GROUP OF ANTI WAR  
PROTESTERS WHO MARCHED BEHIND THE MAIN PARADE. EGGS  
AND DEBRIS WERE THROWN AT THEM AND THERE WERE SEVERAL  
FIST FIGHTS.

ADMINISTRATIVE: *u*

*b7c*  
[REDACTED]  
DENVER PD, AWARE. *u*

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU,

DENVER WILL COVER PARADE AND ADVISE *u*

END

*b7c*  
[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
OCT 14 1971

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Daibey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR 041 NY CODE

846 PM PM NITEL 10-21-71

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR (100-448092)

ATTN DID

WASHINGTON FIELD (100-47162)

FROM NEW YORK (100-168644)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY: 9003  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

"ANTI-SMACK", (DOPE) DEMONSTRATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE, SEVENTY ONE, SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST  
THE WAR (VVAW), IS-NEW LEFT.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE  
INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON OCTOBER TWENTY, LAST, THAT IT  
WAS LEARNED AT THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF THE VVAW, NYC, ON  
OCTOBER TWENTY, LAST, THAT THE VVAW OF NEW YORK IS NOT  
PARTICIPATING IN THE "ANTI-SMACK" DEMONSTRATION, WDC, OCTOBER  
TWENTY FIVE, NEXT. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THIS DEMONSTRATION IS A  
LOCAL ACTIVITY OF THE VVAW, WDC. NO PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR  
THE PARTICIPATION OF VVAW UNITS FROM NEW YORK.

THREE OTHER CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES, WHO HAVE  
FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST AND WHO HAVE  
KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES IN NYC AREA ADVISED  
ON OCTOBER TWENTY, LAST, THAT THEY COULD FURNISH NO  
INFORMATION CONCERNING CAPTIONED DEMONSTRATION.

END PAGE ONE

54 NOV 1 1971

cc-fo-DIU  
data deleted

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-112 REC-43 100-448092-399  
16 OCT 26 1971



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE

REBUREAU AIRTEL TO ALBANY, ET AL, SEPTEMBER TWENTY  
FOUR, LAST, ENTITLED, "ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATION, FALL SEVENTY  
ONE". *U* *b2 b7D*

SOURCE UTILIZED IS 

*b2 b7D* OTHER SOURCES ARE   
  


*b7D b7C* COPIES OF THIS TEL TO BE DISSEMINATED TO SECRET  
SERVICE, NISO, ONE ZERO EIGHT MIG AND OSI, NYC.

DISSEMINATED COPIES TO BE CLASSIFIED, "CONFIDENTIAL"  
TO PROTECT SOURCE, THE IDENTIFICATION OF WHOM COULD BE  
PREJUDICIAL TO NATIONAL DEFENSE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.  
END *U*

*b7C*  
  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 20 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR009 SE PLAIN

1102 PM NITEL 10/19/71

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SEATTLE (100-31200) 2P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-95 BY 910

DEMONSTRATIONS BY VIETNAM VETERANS IN VARIOUS CITIES - OCTOBER  
TWENTY-FIVE, NINETEEN SEVENTY-ONE. VIDEM.

ON OCTOBER NINETEEN, SEVENTY-ONE, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED  
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, REPORTED THE VIETNAM VETERANS  
AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW), A GROUP OPPOSING U.S. POLICY IN SOUTHEAST  
ASIA, HAS SCHEDULED A CANDLE-LIGHT PARADE ON THE EVE OF VETERANS  
DAY BEGINNING AT SEVEN P.M., OCTOBER TWENTY-FOUR, NEXT. THE  
ASSEMBLY POINT WILL BE THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY AND PINE ON  
THE CAMPUS OF THE SEATTLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND THE PARADE ROUTE  
WILL BE THROUGH THE BUSINESS SECTION.

ON THE FOLLOWING DAY (VETERANS DAY) THE SAME GROUP PROPOSES  
TO STAGE A FOLLOW-UP MARCH TO THE ANNUALS VETERANS PARADE IN  
DOWNTOWN SEATTLE. THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL SECTION FOR CONSCIENTIOUS  
OBJECTORS WHO PERFORMED ALTERNATIVE NON-COMBATANT SERVICE DURING  
THE WAR.

ON OCTOBER NINETEEN, RECORDS OF THE SEATTLE PD DISCLOSED THAT  
THE REGULAR VETERANS PARADE IS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN AT ELEVEN A.M.

END PAGE ONE

OCT 27 1971

cc to IDJ  
19A data deleted

PAGE TWO

SE (100-31200)

OCTOBER TWENTY-FIVE, NEXT, BUT VVAW HAS NO SPECIAL PERMIT TO JOIN THIS MARCH. THEY HAVE APPLIED FOR A PERMIT FOR THE CANDLE-LIGHT CEREMONY WITH A STARTING TIME OF EIGHT P.M., OCTOBER TWENTY-FOUR, NEXT.

NO INFORMATION RECEIVED TO INDICATE ANY VIOLENCE OR DISRUPTION IS PROPOSED.

ABOVE FURNISHED TO SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT, U.S. ATTORNEY, SECRET SERVICE AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO ALBANY, JULY TWENTY-ONE, LAST, CAPTIONED ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS, FALL, NINETEEN SEVENTY-ONE. SOURCE IS

[REDACTED] NO LHM. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED FOLLOWING EACH DEMONSTRATION. -P-

END

[REDACTED] FBI WA

b7c

b7c

[REDACTED]

724 9&D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bishop\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Miller, H\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Dalbey\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Cleveland\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ponder\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bates\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Walters\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy\_\_\_\_

NR004 NO PLAIN

OCT 26 1971

931PM NITEL 10-26-71

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR (100-448092)

NEW YORK

FROM NEW ORLEANS (100-19044) (P)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, IS DASH NEW LEFT

THIRTY FOUR PERSONS, INCLUDING PERSONS IDENTIFIED AS LOCAL VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) ACTIVISTS, WERE ARRESTED BY THE NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT THE NIGHT OF OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE, WHEN THEY ATTEMPTED TO JOIN, WITHOUT AUTHORITY BY THE SPONSORING VETERANS GROUP OR PARADE PERMIT, A VETERANS DAY MARCH. THE MISDEMEANOR CHARGE WAS PARADING WITHOUT A PERMIT. NO INCIDENTS OR CONFRONTATIONS OCCURRED. VVAW HAD INTENDED TO JOIN THE MARCH AS ANOTHER MARCHING UNIT. THERE WAS NO VVAW DEMONSTRATION PLANNED FOR THIS OCCASION. NO FEDERAL PROPERTY OR FACILITIES WERE INVOLVED.

ADMINISTRATIVE. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED SINCE NITEL IS ALL INCLUSIVE.

REC-4

18 OCT 28 1971

END

EX-102

BI WASH DC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 980

51 NOV 2 1971  
Adm. data deleted

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 23 1971

TELETYPE

ESM/CEC

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WXA

NR 021 PX PLAIN

9:26 PM NITEL 10-22-71 [REDACTED]

TO: DIRECTOR (ATTN: DID) b7c

FROM: PHOENIX (100-NEW)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) PLANNED PARTICIPATION  
IN NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZED VETERANS DAY PARADE, PHOENIX  
ARIZONA, OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE.

ON OCTOBER NINETEEN LAST AND OCTOBER TWENTYTWO INSTANT,  
[REDACTED] INTELLIGENCE, PHOENIX POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
ADVISED THE PHOENIX VVAW PLANNED TO PARTICIPATE IN A PHOENIX  
VETERANS DAY PARADE OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE, NEXT. THIS PARADE IS  
ORGANIZED BY THE ARIZONA NATIONAL GUARD WITH LOCAL VETERANS  
ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED. THE VVAW IS NOT AN INVITED ORGANI-  
ZATION; HOWEVER, NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS ADVISE THEY WILL NOT  
PROHIBIT THE VVAW GROUP FROM MARCHING.

THE VVAW HAVE A SEPARATE PARADE PERMIT AND WILL FOLLOW  
BEHIND THE MAIN PARADE GROUP BY TWO BLOCKS. THE VVAW GROUP  
WILL BE LED BY A DRUMMER, FOLLOWED BY SIX PERSONS CARRYING A  
MOCK COFFIN AND A LARGE BANNER. THEY WILL MAINTAIN STRICT

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN OCT 27 1971  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

55 NOV 20 1971

REC-46 100-448092-402  
DATE 11-22-95 BY 9803 [REDACTED] b7c

PAGE TWO

PX 100- NEW

SILENCE; HOWEVER, WHEN COLORS ARE PRESENTED THEY WILL RAISE  
CLENCHED FISTS. NO VIOLENCE IS PLANNED. MANY OF THE GROUPS  
IN THE PARADE ARE OPPOSED TO THE VIEWS OF THE VVAW AND IT IS  
A POSSIBILITY ALTERCATIONS MAY OCCUR. U

THE VVAW WILL SOLICIT ONLY VIETNAM VETERANS TO MARCH AND  
SEVENTYFIVE TO ONE HUNDRED FIFTY PERSONS ARE EXPECTED. THE  
VVAW MAY HAVE SUPPORTERS FROM LOCAL PEACE GROUPS ALONG THE PARADE  
ROUTE. U

ON OCTOBER NINETEEN, LAST, [REDACTED] SECRET SERVICE,  
PHOENIX, WAS ADVISED. PHOENIX PD, MARICOPA COUNTY SHERIFF'S  
OFFICE AND ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY ARE COGNIZANT  
OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES. U

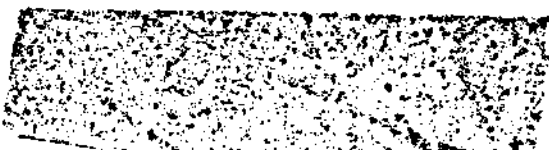
ADMINISTRATIVE:

PHOENIX WILL FOLLOW AND REPORT. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED  
AT THIS TIME.

PENDING.

END

[REDACTED] b7c  
FBI WA



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 25 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. [unclear], ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR001 BS PLAIN  
 11:35 PM 10-25-71 [redacted] b7c 5  
 TO DIRECTOR (100-448092) ATTN DID b7c  
 FROM BOSTON (100-42739)

VETERANS  
VIETNAM/VETRENS AGAINST THE WAR DEMONSTRATION,

WESTOVER AFB, MASS. , 10-25-71, IS-NEW LEFT.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 910 [redacted] b7c

ESTIMATED FIFTY- TO SIXTY-FIVE PEOPLE ARRIVED AT  
 INDUSTRIAL GATE, WESTOVER AFB IN CONVOY OF FIFTEEN TO EIGHTEEN  
 AUTOMOBILES AT 10:50AM INSTANT DATE AND LISTENED TO FOUR  
 SPEAKERS ADVOCATE COMPLETE STOP TO U. S. OPERATIONS IN VIETNAM.  
 DEMONSTRATORS CARRIED SIGNS IDENTIFYING PARTICIPANTS AS VIETNAM  
 VETS AGAINST THE WAR AND WESTOVER ACTION PROJECT. ATTEMPTS WERE MASS.  
 MADE TO PASS OUT LEAFLETS. OSI-WESTOVER AND CHICOPEE(MASS) PD  
 REPORT NO DISTURBENCES AND NO ARRESTS. DEMONSTRATORS LEFT QUIETLY  
 AFTER DEMONSTRATION OF ONE HOUR AND TEN MINUTES.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

REC-40

100-448092-403  
18 OCT 27 1971

ADMINISTRATIVE:

SOURCES ABOVE WERE:

b7c EX-104

\*cc to EDIC  
Adm. data deleted

S/A [redacted] OSI-WESTOVER

[redacted] CHICOPEE(MASS) PD.

51 NOV 2 1971 b7c

END.

[redacted] FBI WASH DC





PG 100-17356

PAGE TWO

SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT MEETING STARTED AT TWELVE NOON TODAY AND ENDED AT SEVEN FORTY PM. A TOTAL OF ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE ATTENDED THE MEETING WITH MAXIMUM OF ABOUT SIXTY IN ATTENDANCE AT ANY ONE TIME. A COLLECTION OF ONE HUNDRED FIFTEEN DOLLARS WAS TAKEN. MEETING WAS PEACEFUL AND NO INCIDENTS. U

ABOVE BEING FURNISHED TO SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, AND USA, PITTSBURGH. U

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE PITTSBURGH TELETYPE TO BUREAU OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, SEVENTYONE. U

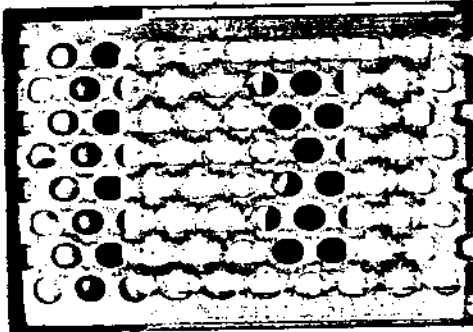
LHM WILL BE SUBMITTED. P

SOURCE IS [REDACTED] b2 b7D

END [REDACTED] b2c cc [REDACTED] b2c

[REDACTED] FBI WASH DC

ROOM 724 9&D



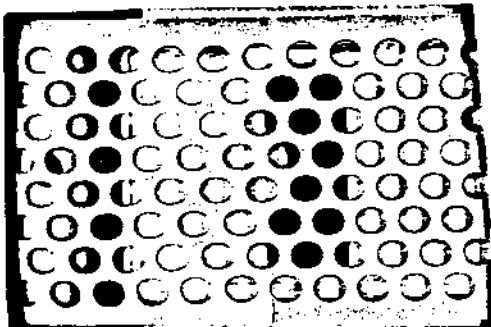
Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10-24-71

Attached relates "Winter Soldier Investigation" (WSI) at Atlanta, Georgia, held 10-23-71 consisted of panel questioned by Jim Karney, leader of Georgia Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW). 35-40 persons primarily from Florida and Georgia heard a disorganized discussion of military intelligence methods, alleged atrocities in Vietnam and alleged CIA attempts to encourage atrocities. Proceedings video and audio taped for possible future distribution. Some discussion concerned a proposed Veteran encampment on Capitol mall, highlighted by a Thanksgiving fast.

A copy of the attached being furnished Inter-Division Intelligence Unit of the Department and pertinent parts will be included in a summary to the White House, Vice President, Attorney General, Defense Intelligence Agency and Secret Service.



[Redacted] b7c

ETM / THG

ORC/TSS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-16-93 BY 980 [Redacted]

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 24 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ESX	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR001 AT PLAIN

110 AM NITEL 10-24-71 [REDACTED] b7c

TO DIRECTOR ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE

MIAMI

-TAMPA

NEW YORK

FROM ATLANTA 100-8910

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-16-83 BY 9105 [REDACTED] b7c

VIET NAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR; IS - NEW LEFT.

WINTER SOLDIER INVESTIGATION SPONSORED BY ATLANTA VIET NAM VETERANS  
AGAINST THE WAR, OCTOBER TWENTYTHREE - TWENTYFOUR, SEVENTYONE,  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA; <sup>INTERNAL SECURITY</sup> IS - NEW LEFT.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES ONE AND TWO ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

ON OCT. TWENTYTHREE, SEVENTYONE: ON OCT. TWENTYTHREE, SEVENTYONE,  
VIET NAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) SPONSORED "WINTER SOLDIER  
INVESTIGATION" (WSI) AT UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST CONGREGATION OF ATLANTA  
NINETEEN ELEVEN CLIFF VALLEY WAY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. AT VARIOUS TIMES  
THIRTY TO FORTYFIVE PERSONS ATTENDED WITH MAJORITY OF PARTICIPANTS  
FROM FLORIDA AND GEORGIA.

END PAGE ONE

OCT 27 1971

5-8-NDIV 2-107  
Adm. data deleted

OCT 28 1971

5-8

PAGE TWO

AT 100-8910

WSI CONSISTED OF THREE PANEL SETS FIRST OF WHICH DISCUSSED MILITARY INTELLIGENCE METHODS, SECOND CONSISTED OF FORMER MARINE PERSONNEL WHO DISCUSSED ALLEGED ATROCITIES IN VIET NAM AND THIRD OF FORMER US ARMY PERSONNEL. PANELS WERE ASKED QUESTIONS BY JIM KARNEY, GEORGIA STATE VVAW COORDINATOR.

SOURCE ONE NOTED THAT PROCEEDINGS WERE MARKED BY DISORGANIZATION AND DISINTEREST. WSI TESTIMONY CONSISTED OF WORN CLICHES REGARDING ALLEGED VIET NAM ATROCITIES. PANEL MEMBERS WERE QUESTIONED REGARDING THEIR FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE OF ATROCITIES AGAINST VIETNAMESE CITIZENS AND SOME PARTICIPANTS FURNISHED UNDOCUMENTED STORIES OF WHAT THEY ALLEGEDLY OBSERVED IN VIET NAM.

SOURCE TWO ADVISED THAT LATE ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE TO VIEDO TAPE WSI AND ENTIRE PROCEEDINGS WERE AUDIO TAPED. ATLANTA VVAW CONTEMPLATES TRANSCRIBING AUDIO TAPE AND FURNISHING SAME TO NATIONAL VVAW IN THE EVENT DISSEMINATION IS DESIRED. IT WAS INDICATED THAT COPIES OF TRANSCRIPTION MIGHT BE FURNISHED TO US SENATORS HATFIELD AND STEVENSON WITH REQUEST THAT WSI BE READ INTO CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. NO FURTHER DISSEMINATION TO US GOVERNMENT AGENCIES PRESENTLY CONTEMPLATED.

SOURCE ONE REPORTED THAT DURING FIRST PANEL SET ONE FNU THOMAS (PHONETIC) OF FLORIDA INDICATED HE WAS FORMERLY ATTACHED TO UNIDENTIFIED

END PAGE TWO

30 } 0

PAGE THREE

AT 100-8910

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP AND ALLEGED CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA) TRYING TO ENCOURAGE ATROCITIES IN VIET NAM. HE ALSO STATED THAT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ASSIGNED HIM TO INFILTRATE STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) AND MAY DAY COLLECTIVE (MDC) TO DETERMINE SIGNIFICANCE, IF ANY TO THEIR ACTIVITIES WITH REFERENCE TO MILITARY MATTERS. U

SOURCE TWO ADVISED THAT PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED WORK SHOP TO DISCUSS VVAW PARTICIPATION IN NOV. SIX, SEVENTYONE, REGIONAL ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, NEVER MATERIALIZED. MOST OUT OF TOWN PARTICIPANTS DEPARTED LATE AFTERNOON AND OR EARLY EVENING INASMUCH AS ALL WSI ACTIVITY HELD OCT. TWENTYTHREE, SEVENTYONE. U

SOURCE TWO FURTHER NOTED SOME DISCUSSION CONCERNING PROPOSED NATIONAL VVAW ACTION CALLED "VALLEY FORGE II" CONSISTING OF VET ENCAMPMENT ON CAPITOL MALL HIGHLIGHTED BY THANKSGIVING FAST AT WHICH TIME FLORIDA CONTINGENT SPLIT THREE WAYS; FIRST CHOSE TO ENDORSE, SECOND CHOSE TO IGNORE, WHILE THIRD RAISED ISSUE OF POSSIBLE INFLUENTIAL ACTION AGAINST UNIDENTIFIED US SENATORS AND OR CONGRESSMEN. U

SOURCE ONE ADVISED THAT EVEN THOUGH WSI WAS NOT WELL DONE, SHOULD VVAW CONTEMPLATE DUPLICATION OF BOTH VIDEO AND AUDIO TAPE, SAME WILL BE EDITED TO MAKE PROCEEDINGS APPEAR FAVORABLE EVEN THOUGH

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

AT 100-8910

THEY WERE POOR AND UNDOCUMENTED. *u*

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE ATLANTA TEL TO BUREAU OCT. SIXTEEN, SEVENTYONE, DUAL CAPTIONED AS ABOVE. *u*

SOURCE ONE

[REDACTED]

SOURCE TWO

[REDACTED]

LHM TO FOLLOW. *u*

*b7D*

END

[REDACTED] *u*

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 20 1971

TELETYPE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR011 PH CODE

10:17 - PM NITEL 10-20-71

TO DIRECTOR

(ATTENTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE)

ATLANTA (100-8910)

WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM PHILADELPHIA (100-51647)

DECLASSIFIED BY 9805  
ON 11-16-93

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW); IS-NEW LEFT; WINTER SOLDIER  
INVESTIGATION SPONSORED BY ATLANTA VVAW, OCT. TWENTYTHIRD THROUGH  
TWENTYFOURTH, NEXT, ATLANTA, GA; IS-NEW LEFT

RE ATLANTA TELETYPE OCT. SIXTEEN LAST.

PHILA. TELEPHONE DIRECTORY REFLECTS TELEPHONE NO. TWO ONE FIVE-  
WA THREE - THREE NINE FIVE TWO IS ASSIGNED TO VVAW, SIX ONE ONE SOUTH  
SECOND ST., PHILA. IT IS NOTED THAT VVAW SHARES OFFICE SPACE AT THIS  
ADDRESS WITH PHILA. RESISTANCE, AN ANTI-WAR, ANTI-DRAFT ORGANIZATION.

ON OCT. NINETEEN LAST [REDACTED] WHO HAS FURNISHED  
RELIABLE INFO IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT AT A REGIONAL VVAW MEETING ON  
END PAGE ONE

Classified by SP3 [REDACTED]  
Declassify on: OADR 1/18/83  
#206,990

NOV 2 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

30 ) )  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

PH (100-51647)

OCT. EIGHTEEN LAST SOME DISCUSSION WAS HELD ON THE "VALLEY FORGE II" PROPOSAL, WHICH CALLS FOR SMALL GROUP OF VVAW MEMBERS TO RETURN TO CAPITAL MALL, WASHINGTON, D.C., IN FALL OF SEVENTYONE AND TO REMAIN CAMPED UNTIL VIETNAM WAR ENDS, BUT THIS IS STILL IN THE DISCUSSION STAGE AND NO DEFINITE PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE. \* (u) U

BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES WILL BE ADVISED IF ANY DEFINITE INFO IS RECEIVED.

E N D

cc [REDACTED] b7c ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



NR003 KC PLAIN  
 120 PM URGENT 10/25/71 [redacted] b7c  
 TO DIRECTOR, FBI ATT: DID  
 FROM KANSAS CITY 100-14881 5P

TELETYPE

b7c

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION,  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE  
 OO KANSAS CITY.

CR

b7c

5

- ON OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE, A KANSAS CITY SOURCE  
 IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, ADVISED THAT A FORMAL  
 DEDICATION CEREMONY WAS HELD AT TEN AM AT LIBERTY MEMORIAL, KANSAS  
 CITY, MISSOURI, SPONSORED BY AMERICAN LEGION AND VETERANS OF FOREIGN  
 WARS. SOURCE ADVISED THAT AT ABOUT NINE FIFTY AM, ABOUT TWENTYFIVE  
 INDIVIDUALS CONSISTING OF YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA), VVAW, AND  
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) ARRIVED AT THE DEDICATION  
 CEREMONY AND STARTED MILLING AROUND THE AREA. WHEN THE CEREMONY  
 STARTED, THE DEMONSTRATORS WALKED TO THE IMMEDIATE AREA OF THE  
 CEREMONY APPARENTLY ATTEMPTING TO CAUSE DISTRACTION. AN ORDER WAS  
 GIVEN TO MOVE THE DEMONSTRATORS FROM THE CEREMONY AREA WHEN THEY ALL  
 END PAGE ONE



b7c

EX-112

REC-55

100-448092-407

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 11-22-90 BY 910 [redacted]

18 OCT 27 1971

58 NOV 2 1971

"cc to IDIU  
 Adm. data deleted"

JK

b7c

KC 100-14881

PAGE TWO

LAI D DOWN AND PLAYED "DEAD". AT THIS POINT NO ATTENTION WAS GIVEN TO  
THE DEMONSTRATORS AND THE CEREMONY WAS COMPLETED WITHOUT INCIDENT.

THE WSA, A FACTION OF SDS, WAS EXPELLED FROM SDS IN JUNE  
NINETEEN SIXTYNINE, BY THE THEN DOMINANT WEATHERMAN FACTION, BUT  
CONTINUED TO USE THE NAME SDS AND OPENED AN OFFICE IN CAMBRIDGE,  
MASSACHUSETTS. WSA ALIGNED IDEOLOGICALLY WITH THE PROGRESSIVE LABOR  
PARTY (PLP) AND, IN FEBRUARY NINETEEN SEVENTYONE, MOVED TO CHICAGO,  
ILLINOIS, WHERE IT OPENED THE SDS NATIONAL OFFICE AT ONE TWO TWO  
FIVE SOUTH WABASH STREET.

THE VVAW WAS FOUNDED IN THE SPRING OF NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, BY  
SIX YOUNG VIETNAM VETERANS IN NEW YORK CITY. AT THE BEGINNING OF  
NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT, WITH SIX HUNDRED MEMBERS, VVAW OPENED A  
NATIONAL OFFICE, FOUNDED THE FIRST GI NEWSPAPER, "VIETNAM GI", AND  
SENT CLOSE TO FIVE HUNDRED VETERANS INTO THE MC CARTHY CAMPAIGN TO  
BEAT DOWN THE RED BAITERS. AFTER GETTING GASSED AT THE DEMOCRATIC  
CONVENTION AT CHICAGO AND CAUGHT IN THE GENERAL "DOWN" OF THE PEACE  
END PAGE TWO

KC 100-14881

PAGE THREE

MOVEMENT, VVAW WAS NEARLY INACTIVE UNTIL THE MORATORIUMS IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN SIXTYNINE. MEMBERS OF VVAW LED STUDENT STRIKES ON MAJOR CAMPUSES ACROSS THE COUNTRY AND BATTLED VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES OVER THREATS TO THROW AMPUTEE VIETNAM VETERANS OUT FOR SIGNING ANTI-WAR PETITIONS. AT PRESENT, MEMBERSHIP OF THE VVAW, NATIONALLY, CONSISTS OF EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEMBERS.

9 SDS WAS FOUNDED DURING JUNE NINETEEN SIXTYTWO, AT PORT HURON, MICHIGAN, AND IN THE NINETEEN SIXTIES FUNCTION AS THE LEADING NEW LEFT CAMPUS-BASED STUDENT ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES. FROM A STANCE OF "PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY", THE SDS MOVED TO A RADICAL-REVOLUTIONARY POSITION. IT MAINTAINED A NATIONAL OFFICE AT ONE SIX ZERO EIGHT WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, UNTIL FEBRUARY NINETEEN SEVENTY. INTERNAL FACTIONALISM DURING NINETEEN SIXTYNINE PRODUCED THREE MAIN FACTIONS: WEATHERMAN, REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT (RYM), AND WSA. THE WEATHERMAN AND RYM NO LONGER CONSIDER THEMSELVES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SDS. THE WSA FACTION CONTINUES TO USE THE NAME SDS.

END PAGE THREE

KC 100-14881

PAGE FOUR

WEATHERMAN, FORMERLY A FACTION OF SDS, CONTROLLED THE SDS NATIONAL OFFICE FROM JUNE NINETEEN SIXTYNINE, UNTIL ITS CLOSING IN FEBRUARY NINETEEN SEVENTY. WEATHERMAN THEN ENTERED AN UNDERGROUND STATUS AND ADOPTED A TACTIC OF "STRATEGIC SABOTAGE," WITH POLICE AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS DESIGNATED AS PRIMARY TARGETS. U

RYM, A PRO-COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH ORGANIZATION, WAS ORGANIZED IN NINETEEN SIXTYNINE, FIRST AS A FACTION WITHIN THE SDS, THEN AS A SEPARATE GROUP WITH HEADQUARTERS IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA. RYM WAS UNSUCCESSFUL IN ATTRACTING SUPPORT AND BY MID-NINETEEN SEVENTY, IT WAS PRACTICALLY DEFUNCT. U

THE PLP WAS FOUNDED IN NINETEEN SIXTYTWO BY INDIVIDUALS EXPELLED FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FOR FOLLOWING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST LINE. ITS OBJECTIVE IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MILITANT WORKING-CLASS MOVEMENT BASED ON MARXISM-LENINISM AND MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT. U

SOURCE ADVISED THERE WERE NO OTHER POLICE CONFRONTATIONS.

END PAGE FOUR

KC 100-14881

PAGE FIVE

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE KANSAS CITY TELETYPE TO BUREAU DATED  
OCTOBER TWENTYONE, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE. *b7c b7d*

KANSAS CITY SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, PD. *U*

NO OTHER VETERANS DAY DEMONSTRATIONS ANTICIPATED BY ABOVE GROUPS. *U*

C

END.

*b7c*  
[REDACTED]  
FBI WASH DC

*cc* [REDACTED] *b7c*  
ROOM 724 940

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 25 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

NR 004 LA CODE

6:41 PM NITEL 10-25-71

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOS ANGELES (100-NEW) 2P

COUNTER DASH DEMONSTRATIONS BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST  
THE WAR AT VETERANS DAY PARADE, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA,  
OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE INSTANT.

DURING ANNUAL VIETNAM DAY PARADE TODAY IN SANTA BARBARA,  
APPROXIMATELY TWENTY FIVE MEMBERS OF LOCAL VIETNAM VETERANS  
AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) ORGANIZATION JOINED PARADE FOR APPROX -  
IMATELY TWO BLOCKS.

VVAW IS A LOCAL ORGANIZATION ACTIVE IN ANTI DASH WAR  
ACTIVITIES IN THE SANTA BARBARA AREA.

MEMBERS OF VVAW, APPROXIMATELY TWENTY THREE THROUGH TWENTY  
FIVE YEARS OLD; SOME LEADING CHILDREN AND CARRYING ANTI DASH  
WAR SIGNS. THEY WER MET BY SANTA BARBARA PD RIOT SQUAD AND  
FIFTEEN ARRESTS MADE FOR PARADING WITHOUT A PERMIT AND

END PAGE ONE

EX-101

100-448092-408

REC 12

OCT 27 1971

58 NOV 2 - 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 1-22-93 BY 9103

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b7c

PAGE TWO

LA 100-NEW

DISTURBING THE PEACE. ALL RELEASED ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE AND  
SCHEDULED FOR ARRAIGNMENT OCTOBER TWENTY SIX NEXT. NO  
VIOLENCE OCCURRED. U

ADMINISTRATIVE.....

LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT AND SHERIFF OFFICE RECOGNIZANCE.  
SECRET SERVICE, LA; ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH MIG, PASADENA  
AND UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, LA, ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

*b7c*  
FBI WASH DC

FOR THREE

*b7c*

cc

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 13 1971  
mxw  
TELETYPE

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

BT  
NR004 ME PLAIN

9:27 PM URGENT 10-13-71 [REDACTED]

TO: DIRECTOR  
FROM: MEMPHIS

ATTENTION: DID  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 9103 [REDACTED]

DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS  
AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) AND YOUNG WORKERS LIBERATION LEAGUE  
(YWL) AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, ON OCTOBER THIRTEEN, NINETEEN  
SEVENTYONE, PROTESTING U. S. INVOLVEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

ON OCTOBER THIRTEEN INSTANT SOURCE ONE ADVISED THAT THE  
VVAW AND THE YWL SPONSORED A DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE  
STATE OFFICE BUILDING, ONE SEVEN ZERO NORTH MAIN STREET,  
MEMPHIS, TENN., BETWEEN ELEVEN THIRTY AM AND TWO THIRTY PM  
ON OCTOBER THIRTEEN INSTANT PROTESTING U. S. INVOLVEMENT IN  
SOUTHEAST ASIA. PRIOR TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE DEMONSTRATORS  
AT THE STATE OFFICE BUILDING THEY DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS AT  
MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY, HOWEVER, NO DEMONSTRATION WAS HELD  
ON THE CAMPUS. THE DEMONSTRATORS PLACED A FLAG DRAPED COFFIN  
ON A TRUCK AND ATTACHED PLACARDS ON IT READING "RICH MAN'S WAR,  
POOR MAN'S FIGHT," AND "NEW MORATORIUM." OTHER PLACARDS WERE

DISPLAYED READING, "GIVE THE VETS ADEQUATE BENEFITS," "DO YOU REMEMBER ATTICA," "STOP WAR, POVERTY AND RACISM," AND "FREEZE NIXON, NOT WAGES." A SERIES OF SPEAKERS REPRESENTING THE VVAW, YWL AND MEMPHIS CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

END PAGE ONE

"cc to IDIU  
Adm. data deleted"

OCT 28 1971

5-21

100-14871-409



XRE: DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS  
AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) AND YOUNG WORKERS LIBERATION  
LEAGUE (YWLL) AT MEMPHIS, TENN., OCTOBER THIRTEENX, SEVENTYONE

TO COMBAT FACISM, AS WELL AS CITIZENS NOT REPRESENTING ANY  
ORGANIZATION SPOKE DURING THE RALLY. THE REPRESENTATIVES OF  
THE VVAW, YWLL AND MEMPHIS CHAPTER OF THE NCCF WERE CRITICAL  
OF THE U. S. INVOLVEMENT IN THE CONFLICT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA,  
CALLED FOR WITHDRAWAL OF U. S. FORCES FROM VIETNAM, AND CRITI-  
CIZED TOP RANKING LEADERS IN THE U. S. INCLUDING PRESIDENT  
NIXON. THE NON-AFFILIATED CITIZENS GENERALLY DEFENDED THE  
POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND SUGGESTED THAT CHANGES IN  
GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES SHOULD BE SOUGHT THROUGH ESTABLISHED  
PROCEDURES, RATHER THAN THROUGH STREET DEMONSTRATIONS. U

THE YWLL IS A FRONT ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY,  
USA (CPUSA). IT WAS FORMED AS A MARXIST-LENINIST YOUTH GROUP  
IN FEBRUARY, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE. U

SOURCE ONE ADVISED THAT THE MEMPHIS CHAPTER OF VVAW WAS  
ORGANIZED BY MEMBER OF YWLL AND IS INFLUENCED BY THE YWLL. U

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) IS A BLACK EXTREMIST  
ORGANIZATION STARTED IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, IN DECEMBER,  
NINETEEN SIXTYSIX. IT ADVOCATES THE USE OF GUNS AND GUERRILLA  
TACTICS TO BRING ABOUT THE OVERTHROW OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT. U

END PAGE TWO

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS  
AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) AND YOUNG WORKERS LIBERATION  
LEAGUE (YWL) AT MEMPHIS, TENN., OCTOBER THIRTEEN, SEVENTYONE

BRANCHES OF THE BPP AND COMMITTEES TO COMBAT FACISM UNDER THE  
CONTROL OF THE BPP HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS  
IN THE U. S. U

OCTOBER THIRTEEN INSTANT [REDACTED] b7c  
INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, MEMPHIS POLICE DEPARTMENT, ADVISED THAT  
APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTYFIVE - ONE HUNDRED AND  
FORTY PERSONS PARTICIPATED IN THE DEMONSTRATION. NO VIOLENCE  
OR INCIDENTS OCCURRED AND NO ARRESTS WERE MADE. U

ADMINISTRATIVE:

IS - NEW LEFT - VIDEM.

MEFILE ONE HUNDRED - FIVE SIX ONE THREE.

RE MEMPHIS TELETYPE TO BUREAU DATED OCTOBER SEVEN LAST. b7c

SOURCE ONE [REDACTED] REPRESENTATIVE,  
U. S. SECRET SERVICE, ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH MI GROUP,  
MEMPHIS POLICE DEPARTMENT, ALL MEMPHIS, COGNIZANT. NO LHM  
TO FOLLOW. P. U  
END

[REDACTED] b7c  
cc - ROOM 724 9&D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 10/26/71

FROM: SAC, [REDACTED] (100-New) P *b7D*

*encl Enc 1*

SUBJECT: NPAC ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION,  
DENVER, COLORADO  
11/6/71  
VIDEM  
OO DN

*plus continuation for And Justice*

Enclosed for Bureau are 8 copies self-explanatory LHM. Enclosed for Cleveland and Denver are 2 copies of LHM.

LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ as it contains source and information, unauthorized disclosure of which could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] will follow and report any additional information.

*b7D*

*9709*

296093-001  
INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/22/92 BY 9103 [REDACTED]

*100-448092-*

NOT RECORDED  
NOV 4 1971

- 2 Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 2 Cleveland (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 Denver (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 [REDACTED] (RM)

*ENCLOSURE*  
REC-60 *100-463193-1409*

[REDACTED] *b7D*

ST-115

OCT 28 1971

AGENCY ACTION/ISS-OSI  
DATE FOR. 11-3-71  
NOV FORM [REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION



ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-463193-1409



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

[REDACTED]

b7D

October 26, 1971

296093-001  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/22/93 BY 9105

[REDACTED] b7c  
NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC)  
ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION,  
DENVER, COLORADO  
November 6, 1971

[REDACTED] who has furnished  
reliable information in the past, advised that the  
Kansas City Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW)  
would participate in a National Peace Action Coalition  
(NPAC) anti-war demonstration November 6, 1971, at  
Denver, Colorado. [REDACTED] advised that the Kansas City  
VVAW had originally planned to participate in the same  
type of activity in Chicago, Illinois, on that date, but  
decided that due to the great number already going to  
Chicago they would go to Denver. U

[REDACTED] advised that from 12-20 Kansas City  
VVAW members would attend the Denver demonstration. U

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

The VVAW was founded in the spring of 1967 by  
six young Vietnam veterans in New York City. At the  
beginning of 1968, with 600 members, VVAW opened a national  
office, founded the first GI newspaper, "Vietnam GI",

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 6049

OR 12/6/77

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

[REDACTED]

b7c

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ENCLOSURE

100-448092-

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NPAC ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION,  
DENVER, COLORADO  
November 6, 1971

and sent close to 500 veterans into the McCarthy campaign to beat down the red baiters. After getting gassed at the Democratic convention at Chicago and caught in the general "down" of the peace movement, VVAW was nearly inactive until the moratoriums in the fall of 1969. Members of VVAW led student strikes on major campuses across the country and battled Veterans Administration Hospital authorities over threats to throw amputee Vietnam veterans out for signing anti-war petitions. At present, membership of the VVAW, nationally, consists of 8,500 members.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 26 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

*Emj/s*

NR 001 PX PLAIN

0754 AM 10-26-71 NITEL [REDACTED]

TO: DIRECTOR ATTN: DID [REDACTED] *b7c*

FROM: PHOENIX (100-NEW)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) PLANNED PARTICIPATION  
IN NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZED VETERANS DAY PARADE, PHOENIX,  
ARIZONA, OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE.

ON OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE, LAST, [REDACTED] INTELLIGENCE  
PHOENIX POLICE DEPARTMENT, ADVISED THE PHOENIX VVAW PARTICIPATED  
IN A PHOENIX VETERANS DAY PARADE ON OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE, LAST.  
THE VVAW CONTINGENT, CONSISTING OF ONE HUNDRED FIFTY PERSONS,  
MARCHED AT THE REAR OF THE MAIN PARADE GROUP AND CARRIED A LARGE  
BANNER WITH THEIR NAME AND A MOCK COFFIN. THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS  
OR DISRUPTIONS. *u*

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE PX TEL, OCTOBER TWENTYTWO, LAST. NO LHM  
BEING SUBMITTED. *u*  
END

ST-109

REC-45

100 - 448092 - 410

18 OCT 28 1971

[REDACTED] FBI WASHDC

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DATE 1-22-97 BY 910 [REDACTED] *b7c*

NOV 2 1971 1-724

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 21 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, E	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Fonder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR013 KC CODED

920PM NITEL 10-20-71

TO DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SPRINGFIELD

FROM KANSAS CITY (100-NEW)

2P

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) ACTIVITY, CAIRO, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER TWENTYTHREE - TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE.

A SOURCE, WHO HAS BEEN RELIABLE IN THE PAST, ADVISED TODAY THAT APPROXIMATELY TWENTYFIVE LAWRENCE, KANSAS, VVAW MEMBERS WILL LEAVE LAWRENCE SATURDAY MORNING OCTOBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE, ENROUTE TO CAIRO, ILLINOIS, TO DELIVER FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES COLLECTED BY THE LAWRENCE VVAW CHAPTER.

THE LAWRENCE DELEGATION IS TO RETURN TO LAWRENCE ON OCTOBER TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE.

THE VVAW WAS FOUNDED IN THE SPRING OF NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, BY SIX YOUNG VIETNAM VETERANS IN NEW YORK CITY. AT THE

END PAGE ONE  
55 NOV 2 1971

cc to IDIU  
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REC-53 100-448092-411  
THE LAWRENCE DELEGATION IS TO RETURN TO

OCT 28 1971

PAGE TWO

KC 100-NEW

BEGINNING OF NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT, WITH SIX HUNDRED MEMBERS, VVAW OPENED A NATIONAL OFFICE, FOUNDED THE FIRST GI NEWSPAPER "VIETNAM GI", AND SENT CLOSE TO FIVE HUNDRED VETERANS INTO THE MC CARTHY CAMPAIGN TO BEAT DOWN THE RED BAITERS. AFTER GETTING GASSED AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT CHICAGO AND CAUGHT IN THE GENERAL "DOWN" OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT, VVAW WAS NEARLY INACTIVE UNTIL THE MORATORIUMS IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN SIXTYNINE. MEMBERS OF VVAW LED STUDENT STRIKES ON MAJOR CAMPUSES ACROSS THE COUNTRY AND BATTLED VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES OVER THREATS TO THROW AMPUTEE VIETNAM VETERANS OUT FOR SIGNING ANTI-WAR PETITIONS. AT PRESENT, MEMBERSHIP OF THE VVAW, NATIONALLY, CONSISTS OF EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEMBERS. *u*

ADMINISTRATIVE: *b6 b7c*  
[REDACTED] *u*

KANSAS CITY DIVISION WILL REPORT ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. *u*

P  
END  
HOLD

*b7c*  
[REDACTED]  
CC ROOM 724 9&D



FBI

Date: 10/14/71

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)  
FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-1134) (RUC)

*Slam*  
[Redacted]

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
IS-NL  
OO: New York

ReLVnitel, 9/29/71.

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies and for New York two copies, of an LHM re captioned matter.

The confidential source utilized in the LHM is

[Redacted]

- 1 - Bureau (Encl. 9)
- 2 - New York (100-160644) (Encl. 2)
- 1 - Las Vegas

*1-D b2 b7D*  
*2-D 2-2 MW*  
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 11-22-83 BY [Redacted]

REC-53

100-448092-412

AGENCY: ARMY, NAVY, OSI, SEC. SER., STATE, CIA

DIA

OCT 19 1971

RAO (ISO, CPO, CFI, WFO)

DATE FORW: 10/29/71

HOW FORW: [Redacted]

BY: [Redacted]

Approved: *H39*

55 NOV 2 1971

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

*OCT 29 1971*  
*LET*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Las Vegas, Nevada  
October 14, 1971

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST  
THE WAR  
JOHN KERRY SPEECH,  
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA,  
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1971

The "Yell" (a weekly newspaper published by the University of Nevada at Las Vegas) (UNLV), issue of October 6, 1971, page one, columns one through five, carries an article captioned, "John Kerry Speaks Here."

The article states that Kerry's main concern was awakening and politicizing Americans. "Somewhere, somehow we lost track of where we are as a nation" said Kerry. He stated what is needed is the resensitization and revolution of America. "People must realize the disparity between the America of the speeches and the America of the streets", he said. "The thought power to the people is not revolutionary", remarked Kerry, "our country was founded on this concept." The article states John Kerry believes that change can occur through the system. "The system is not corrupt--how can an inanimate object be corrupt--the people within it are corrupt", he stated. "The help of all the people is needed to make this change" he stated. Kerry asked, "Do we have enough people to perform those single acts that make a total?"

John Kerry reportedly also dealt with the subject of Vietnam. Kerry believes the men in Washington, D. C. are so callously political that they refuse to realize we cannot save our honor in Vietnam and questioned, "how can you save something that is non-existent."

The article further states the tradition of life in America is best summarized by one of Kerry's remarks, "My ten years of political consciousness in America is very wrapped up

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ENCLOSURE

100-448092-412

**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
JOHN KERRY SPEECH, UNIVERSITY OF  
NEVADA, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA,  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1971**

---

in gravestones. These are the gravestones of John and Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Medgar Evars, the Kent State Students, the men of Attica and the other 53,000 brothers in Vietnam."

On October 1, 1971, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Confederated Students of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (CSUN) paid for the lecture of John Kerry at the UNLV, including the expenses for his appearance. The CSUN is a self-governing body which operates under the full recognition of the UNLV faculty and the Nevada Board of Regents. The source concluded that Kerry spoke to an estimated group of approximately two hundred individuals, almost entirely students of UNLV. The affair was peaceful and without incident.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 25 1971

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
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Mr. Miller	
Mr. Callahan	
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Mr. Bates	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

NR003 SE PLAIN

TELETYPE

524 PM NITEL 10/25/71

TO DIRECTOR --ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE--

FROM SEATTLE (100-31200) 1P

DEMONSTRATIONS BY VIETNAM VETERANS IN VARIOUS CITIES -- OCTOBER  
TWENTY-FIVE, SEVENTY-ONE. VIDEM. *Against the WAR*

ON OCTOBER TWENTY-FIVE, SEVENTY-ONE, A SOURCE WHO HAS  
 FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, REPORTED APPROXIMATELY  
 FIFTY PERSONS FORMED A SECTION AT THE END OF THE REGULARLY  
 SCHEDULED VETERANS DAY PARADE IN DOWNTOWN SEATTLE, WASHINGTON,  
 CARRYING SIGNS AND BANNERS OPPOSING U.S. POLICY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.  
 THE GROUP WAS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
 (VVAW), A DISSEIDENT MILITARY ORGANIZATION, AND SOME CONSCIENTIOUS  
 OBJECTORS WHO PERFORMED NON-COMBATANT SERVICE DURING THE VIETNAM WAR.  
 MARCHERS WERE PEACEFUL AND NO DISTURBANCES OR ARRESTS WERE  
 REPORTED.

ABOVE BEING FURNISHED TO U.S. ATTORNEY, SECRET SERVICE AND  
ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

REMYTEL OCTOBER NINETEEN LAST. SOURCE IS

NO LHM. VVAW UNDER INVESTIGATION. -C- 100-448092 - 413

END

EX-101

REC-12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-22-93 BY 1003

FBI WASH DC

OCT 29 1971

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Adm. data deleted

Official copy  
when received  
in Repair  
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number should  
be/mayb  
(413)

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b7c

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 21 1971

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

QNR012 KC CODED

925 PM NITEL 10-12-71

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
FROM KANSAS CITY (100-NEW) 4P

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) ANTI-WAR  
DEMONSTRATION, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE  
NINETEEN SEVENTYONE, VIDEM, OO: KANSAS CITY.

A SOURCE IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION  
ADVISED TODAY THAT THE VVAW, ASSISTED BY THE STUDENTS FOR A  
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS), WILL CONDUCT A DEMONSTRATION ON THE  
MORNING OF OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE, AT THE  
LIBERTY MEMORIAL, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. A FORMAL VETERANS  
DAY DEDICATION CEREMONY IS TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE AMERICAN  
LEGION AND OTHER PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS AT THE LIBERTY  
MEMORIAL ON THE MORNING OF OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN  
SEVENTYONE. SOURCE ADVISED THAT THE DEMONSTRATORS ARE TO SHOW  
UP AT THE SCENE UNEXPECTED AND WHAT THEY WILL DO WILL DEPEND  
UPON HOW THEY ARE RECEIVED BY THE POLICE AND THE PARTICIPANTS  
AT THE CEREMONY.

THE VVAW WAS FOUNDED IN THE SPRING OF NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN,  
BY SIX YOUNG VIETNAM VETERANS IN NEW YORK CITY. AT THE  
END PAGE ONE

EX-112 REC-12 100-448092-414

OCT 28 1971

NOV 3 1971  
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XEROX  
OCT 29 1971

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PAGE TWO

KC 100-NEW

BEGINNING OF NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT, WITH SIX HUNDRED MEMBERS, VVAW OPENED A NATIONAL OFFICE, FOUNDED THE FIRST GI NEWSPAPER, "VIETNAM GI", AND SENT CLOSE TO FIVE HUNDRED VETERANS INTO THE MC CARTHY CAMPAIGN TO BEAT DOWN THE RED BAITERS. AFTER GETTING GASSED AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT CHICAGO AND CAUGHT IN THE GENERAL "DOWN" OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT, VVAW WAS NEARLY INACTIVE UNTIL THE MORATORIUMS IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN SIXTYNINE. MEMBERS OF VVAW LED STUDENT STRIKES ON MAJOR CAMPUSES ACROSS THE COUNTRY AND BATTLED VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES OVER THREATS TO THROW AMPUTEE VIETNAM VETERANS OUT FOR SIGNING ANTI-WAR PETITIONS. AT PRESENT, MEMBERSHIP OF THE VVAW, NATIONALLY, CONSISTS OF EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEMBERS. *u*

THE SDS WAS FOUNDED DURING JUNE NINETEEN SIXTYTWO, AT PORT HURON, MICHIGAN, AND IN THE NINETEEN SIXTIES FUNCTIONED AS THE LEADING NEW LEFT CAMPUS-BASED STUDENT ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES. FROM A STANCE OF "PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY," THE SDS MOVED TO A RADICAL-REVOLUTIONARY POSITION. IT MAINTAINED A NATIONAL OFFICE AT ONE SIX ZERO EIGHT WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, UNTIL FEBRUARY NINETEEN SEVENTY. INTERNAL FACTIONALISM DURING NINETEEN SIXTYNINE PRODUCE THREE MAIN FACTIONS: WEATHERMAN, REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT (RYM), AND

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

KC 100-NEW

WORKER STUDENT ALLIANCE (WSA). THE WEATHERMAN AND RYM NO LONGER CONSIDER THEMSELVES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SDS. THE WSA FACTION CONTINUES TO USE THE NAME SDS. U

WEATHERMAN, FORMERLY A FACTION OF SDS, CONTROLLED THE SDS NATIONAL OFFICE FROM JUNE NINETEEN SIXTYNINE, UNTIL ITS CLOSING IN FEBRUARY NINETEEN SEVENTY. WEATHERMAN THEN ENTERED AN UNDERGROUND STATUS AND ADOPTED A TACTIC OF "STRATEGIC SABOTAGE," WITH POLICE AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS DESIGNATED AS PRIMARY TARGETS. U

RYM, A PRO-COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH ORGANIZATION, WAS ORGANIZED IN NINETEEN SIXTYNINE, FIRST AS A FACTION WITHIN THE SDS, THEN AS A SEPARATE GROUP WITH HEADQUARTERS IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA. RYM WAS UNSUCCESSFUL IN ATTRACTING SUPPORT AND BY MID-NINETEEN SEVENTY, IT WAS PRACTICALLY DEFUNCT. U

THE WSA, A FACTION OF SDS, WAS EXPELLED FROM SDS IN JUNE NINETEEN SIXTYNINE, BY THE THEN DOMINANT WEATHERMAN FACTION, BUT CONTINUED TO USE THE NAME SDS AND OPENED AN OFFICE IN CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS. WSA ALIGNED IDEOLOGICALLY WITH THE PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP) AND, IN FEBRUARY NINETEEN SEVENTYONE, MOVED TO CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, WHERE IT OPENED THE SDS

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

KC 100-NEW

NATIONAL OFFICE AT ONE TWO TWO FIVE SOUTH WABASH STREET. U

THE PLP WAS FOUNDED IN NINETEEN SIXTYTWO, BY INDIVIDUALS  
EXPELLED FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FOR FOLLOWING THE  
CHINESE COMMUNIST LINE. ITS OBJECTIVE IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
A MILITANT WORKING-CLASS MOVEMENT BASED ON MARXISM-LENINISM AND  
MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT. U *b2 b7D*

ADMINISTRATIVE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] *b7D*  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, PD AND SECRET SERVICE HAS BEEN ADVISED. U

KANSAS CITY WILL FOLLOW AND REPORT ANY ADDITIONAL  
INFORMATION. U

END *b7C*

[REDACTED] BI WA ACK TWO

*b7C*  
[REDACTED]  
OC ROOM 724 9&D



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 26 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Young	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

NR002 BU CODE

538 PM URGENT 10-26-71

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: DID)

FROM BUFFALO (100-21765) 2P

PROPOSED MARCH BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAV)  
OCTOBER TWENTYSIX INSTANT, IS DASH NEW LEFT; OO: BUFFALO.

AT TWELVE NOON INSTANT DATE, APPROXIMATELY FORTY DEMONSTRATORS GATHERED AT LAFAYETTE SQUARE, BUFFALO, N.Y. UNDER A BANNER MARKED VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR. AT APPROXIMATELY TWELVE TWENTY PM, DEMONSTRATORS COMMENCED MARCHING, MARCHED PAST THE NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FRANKLIN STREET, BUFFALO, TO THE FEDERAL OFFICE BLDG., ONE ZERO TWO ONE MAIN ST., BUFFALO, N.Y. GROUP COMPOSED OF APPROXIMATELY THIRTY WHITE MALES, SIX WHITE FEMALES AND FOUR BLACKS, COLLEGE TYPES APPEARING TO BE IN THEIR TWENTIES. RALLY AND MARCH GENERALLY ORDERLY AND ESCORT PROVIDED BY BUFFALO PD. DEMONSTRATORS CHANTED VARIOUS ANTI WAR SLOGANS AS THEY MARCHED, ALTHOUGH THEY ATTRACTED LITTLE ATTENTION. PHOTOGRAPHERS OF WBEN TV, BUFFALO, NOTED DURING MARCH. OBSERVED AMONG THE DEMONSTRATORS WERE

THESE

INDIVIDUALS WERE ARRESTED ON AUG. TWENTYONE LAST INSIDE DRAFT BOARD, OLD POST OFFICE BLDG., BUFFALO.

END PAGE ONE

EX-101  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-27-93 BY 9803

28 NOV 2 - 1971  
cc to 1518  
Adm. data deleted

REC-32

100-442092-415

b7c

pa

27c

ep  
SD

b7c

b7c

b7c

b7c

PAGE TWO

BUFFALO POLICE ADVISED ENTIRE MARCH AND RALLY WAS CONDUCTED IN ORDERLY FASHION WITHOUT INCIDENT. NO ARRESTS OR INJURIES REPORTED TO ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL OR DEMONSTRATORS. DEMONSTRATION TERMINATED AT ONE ZERO FIVE PM AND GROUP DISPERSED PEACEFULLY. U

C.

ADMINISTRATIVE

REMYTEL OCT. TWENTYTWO, LAST. U b7c

[REDACTED] U b7c  
[REDACTED] DEMONSTRATION OBSERVED BY SAs [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] U  
b7c NO LHM TO FOLLOW. U

END

[REDACTED] FBI WASH DC  
b7c

cc - [REDACTED] b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 10/27/71

FROM : SAC, [REDACTED] RVC <sup>b7D</sup>

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST  
THE WAR (VVAW) ACTIVITY,  
CAIRO, ILLINOIS, WEEKEND  
OF 10/3/71  
IS - NL  
OO SI

[REDACTED] b7c

Enclosed for Bureau are 8 copies of LHM. Enclosed for Springfield are 2 copies and for New York 1 copy of LHM.

This LHM is classified confidential because it contains source and information, unauthorized disclosure of which could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

[REDACTED] (location [REDACTED])

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 1003 [REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF THIS  
CLASSIFICATION  
DATE 1-27-71 [REDACTED]

EX-112

- 1-D
- 3-D ENCLOSURE
- 2 Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
- 2 Springfield (Enc. 2)(RM)
- 1 New York (Info)(Enc. 1)(RM)
- 1 [REDACTED] b7D

REC 20

100-448092-416

AGENCY: ARMY, ONI, USA, SEC. SER., STATE, CIA

29 1971





~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

[REDACTED]

b7D

October 27, 1971

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
(VVAW) ACTIVITY, CAIRO, ILLINOIS  
WEEKEND OF OCTOBER 3, 1971

b2 b7D

On October 6, 1971, [REDACTED] who has furnished  
reliable information in the past, advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-83 BY 9110

DECLASSIFIED BY 1249  
ON 12/1/77  
[REDACTED]  
b2c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259  
ON 3/27/79  
[REDACTED]  
b7D  
b7c

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind.  
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.

100-448092-416

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VVAW ACTIVITY, CAIRO, ILLINOIS  
WEEKEND OF OCTOBER 3, 1971

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

The VVAW was founded in the spring of 1967 by six young Vietnam veterans in New York City. At the beginning of 1968, with 600 members, VVAW opened a national office, founded the first GI newspaper, "Vietnam GI", and sent close to 500 veterans into the McCarthy campaign to beat down the red baiters. After getting gassed at the Democratic convention at Chicago and caught in the general "down" of the peace movement, VVAW was nearly inactive until the moratoriums in the fall of 1969. Members of VVAW led student strikes on major campuses across the country and battled Veterans Administration Hospital authorities over threats to throw amputee Vietnam veterans out for signing anti-war petitions. At present, membership of the VVAW, nationally, consists of 8,500 members. U

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VVAW ACTIVITY, CAIRO, ILLINOIS  
WEEKEND OF OCTOBER 3, 1971

Weatherman, formerly a faction of SDS, controlled the SDS National Office from June 1969 until its closing in February 1970. Weatherman then entered an underground status and adopted a tactic of "strategic sabotage," with police and military installations designated as primary targets.

RYM, a pro-Communist revolutionary youth organization, was organized in 1969, first as a faction within the SDS, then as a separate group with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. RYM was unsuccessful in attracting support and by mid-1970, it was practically defunct.

WSA, a faction of SDS, was expelled from SDS in June 1969, by the then dominant Weatherman faction, but continued to use the name SDS and opened an office in Cambridge, Massachusetts. WSA aligned ideologically with the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and, in February 1971, moved to Chicago, Illinois, where it opened the SDS National Office at 1225 South Wabash Street.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 22 1971  
*mmw*  
TELETYPE

NR002 BU CODE

4-24 PM URGENT 10/22/71

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: DID)  
FROM BUFFALO (100-NEW) 2P

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Bishop
- Mr. Miller
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Dalbey
- Mr. Cleveland
- Mr. Ponder
- Mr. Bates
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Walters
- Mr. Soyars
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

PROPOSED MARCH BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW),  
AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK, OCT TWENTYSIX NEXT, IS - NEW LEFT,  
OO BUFFALO.

ON OCT TWENTYTWO INSTANT, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS  
FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED AS  
FOLLOWS:

SOURCE ADVISED THE VVAW AT BUFFALO IS AN ANTI-WAR  
ORGANIZATION, WHICH IS SYNONYMOUS WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF  
BUFFALO VETERANS CLUB (UBVC), WHICH IS A STUDENT ORGANIZATION  
AT STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO (SUNYAB) COMPRISED  
OF STUDENTS WHO ARE VETERANS. SOURCE ADVISED THAT SEVERAL  
MEMBERS OF THE UBVC HAVE CLOSE TIES OR ARE AFFILIATED WITH  
NEW LEFT ORGANIZATIONS AT BUFFALO.

MEMBERS OF VVAW AT BUFFALO PROPOSE TO HOLD MARCH ON  
OCT TWENTYSIX NEXT. MEMBERS ARE TO MEET AT TWELVE NOON AT

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-12-82 BY 1643

EX-115  
REC-12

100-418092-417

58 NOV 4 - 1971

OCT 29 1971

cc to IDIU  
Adm. data deleted

PAGE TWO

LAFAYETTE SQUARE IN DOWNTOWN BUFFALO. VVAW MEMBERS AND ANY OTHER SUPPORTERS WILL MARCH TO NY STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FRANKLIN ST., BUFFALO, AND THEN TO VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, ONE ZERO TWO ONE MAIN ST., BUFFALO. PURPOSE OF MARCH IS TO GATHER PUBLICITY FOR THE FACT THAT MANY VETERANS ARE PRESENTLY UNEMPLOYED. SEVENTYFIVE PEOPLE ARE EXPECTED TO PARTICIPATE. U

P.

ADMINISTRATIVE

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS [REDACTED] b2 b7D

[REDACTED] U  
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH MIG, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, USA'S OFFICE, U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, AND BUFFALO PD COGNIZANT. U

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED, HOWEVER, BUFFALO WILL KEEP THE BUREAU ADVISED IF DEVELOPMENTS WARRANT. U

END

[REDACTED] b7c  
FBI WASH DC

cc. [REDACTED] b7c



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/28/71

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-22-93 BY 910

SUBJECT: COUNTER-DEMONSTRATION BY  
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
AT VETERANS DAY PARADE  
Santa Barbara, California  
10/25/71  
IS - NEW LEFT (VIDEM)  
OO: Los Angeles

REC-7 3 LHM  
1-1-71

Re Los Angeles teletype to the Bureau dated 10/25/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning counter-demonstrations by Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) in Santa Barbara, California, on October 25, 1971.

Sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

- Source one [redacted] b2 b7D
- Source two [redacted]
- Source three [redacted]
- Source four Set forth separately
- Source five [redacted] b2 b7D

Declassification 1-13-78

Information furnished by sources contained in the enclosed LHM is classified confidential because the unauthorized disclosure of either the information or identities of sources would be detrimental to the national defense.

[redacted] and [redacted] are currently under active investigation by the Los Angeles Division. No characterizations for remaining individuals listed in LHM are available.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 9)(RM)  
5 - Los Angeles

ENCLOSURE ST-103 REC-14 100-448012-418  
EX-115 REC-7 b7c



55 NOV 12 1971

1X-SAC, CA  
12/27/74 airtel  
b2c  
ACSI-SAC, LOS AN  
11-1-71  
DATE FOR

SECTION

LA 100-77703

Individual cases will be opened where warranted based upon subversive information in possession of Los Angeles, UACB.

One (1) extra copy of this LHM is being furnished the Bureau for dissemination to Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

One (1) copy of this LHM is being furnished each Secret Service, Los Angeles; United States Attorney, Los Angeles; and 115th MIG, Region II, Pasadena, California, in view of their interest in this matter.

All agencies advised of this demonstration were contacted by SA [REDACTED]

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

AT SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA: Will follow prosecution and disposition of demonstrators arrested and listed in LHM.

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will submit LHM regarding disposition of demonstrators arrested and listed in LHM.

LA 100-77703

NONSYMBOLLED SOURCE  
ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b7c b7d

Source four



(Conceal per request)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

October 28, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

COUNTER-DEMONSTRATION BY  
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
AT VETERANS DAY PARADE  
Santa Barbara, California  
October 25, 1971

b2

b7c b7D



On May 26, 1971, source two advised that

b7c

[redacted] area, and participated in activities and functions of the VVAW in Santa Barbara in support of the California People's Peace Treaty Committee (CPPTC).

On April 26, 1971, source three advised that the VVAW, Santa Barbara, was formed by the Veterans of Vietnam War in the Santa Barbara area for the purpose of rendering support to anti-war activities throughout the United States during May 1971.

On March 29, 1971, source three advised that the CPPTC was formed in Santa Barbara in early 1971 to support and implement the people-to-people treaty which was negotiated by students who traveled to Hanoi, North Vietnam, in late 1970 for that purpose. The aims and purposes of the CPPTC are the same as those of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ).

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-83 BY 9803

DECLASSIFIED BY 6049

ON 12/1/77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259

ON 3/2/78

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-448092-416

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COUNTER-DEMONSTRATION BY  
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

The PCPJ is self-described as consisting of over one hundred organizations and is headquartered in Washington, D. C. Its purpose is to expand the issue of protest from the war in Vietnam to a broader spectrum of civil rights, poverty, and repression.

Source four advised that during the Annual Veterans Day Parade on October 25, 1971, in Santa Barbara, approximately twenty-five members of the local VVAW joined the parade for about two blocks. Members of the VVAW participating in the parade were approximately twenty-three to twenty-five years of age, some of whom led children and carried anti-war posters. They were met by the Santa Barbara Police Department Riot Squad and fifteen arrests were made for parading without a permit (Santa Barbara City Code Section 10-40-120) and disturbing the peace (California Penal Code Section 415). Records of the Santa Barbara Police Department reflect the following persons were arrested:

[REDACTED]

b7c

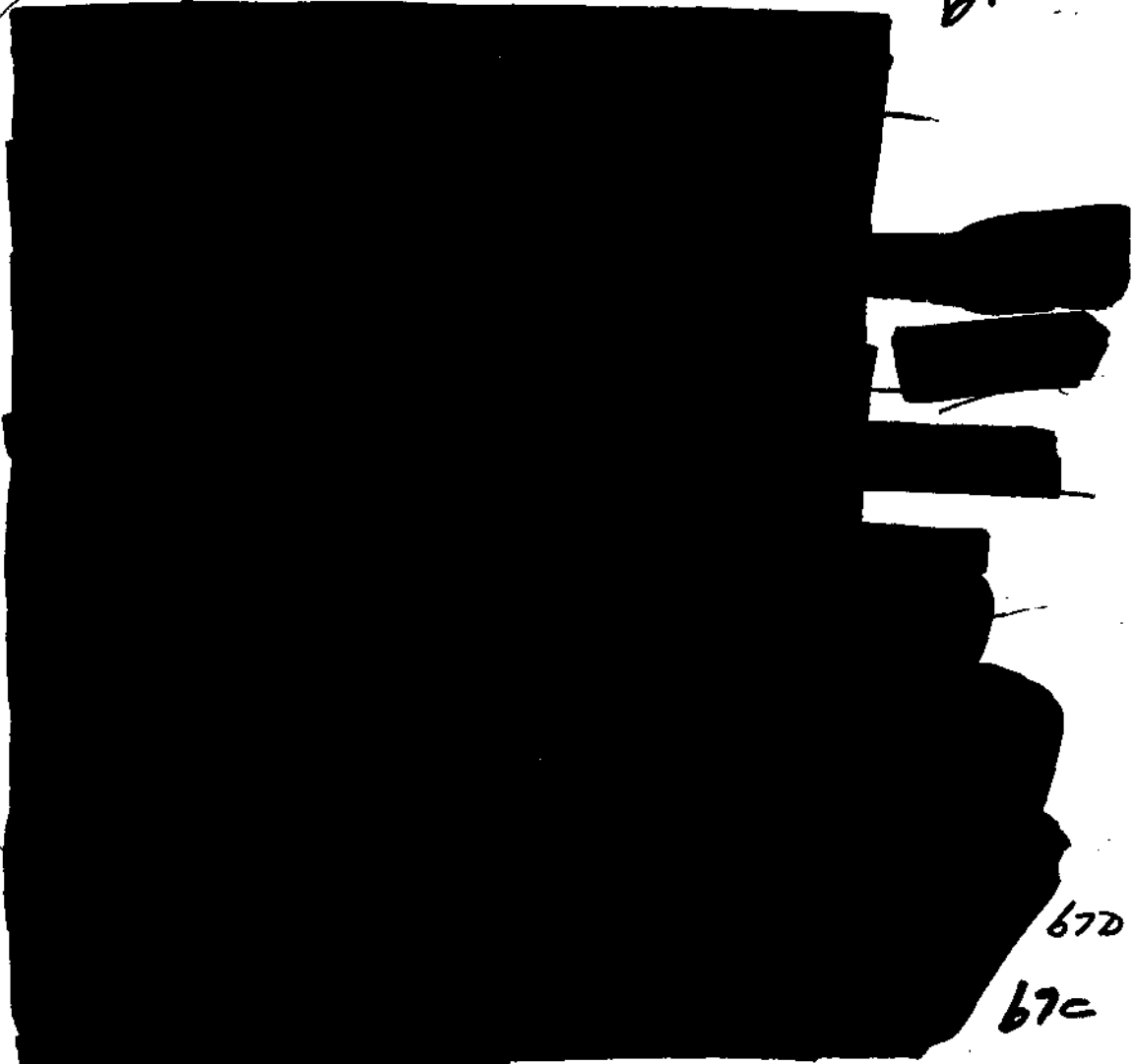
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COUNTER-DEMONSTRATION BY  
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

b7c



(supra), in addition to those listed above as arrested and charged, [redacted] was listed as a deserter from military service and will be turned over to United States Naval authorities at Port Hueneme, California, on October 29, 1971, and [redacted] was additionally charged with interfering with a peace officer (California Penal Code Section 148) for his refusal to step aside and stood in front of police officers attempting to remove [redacted] to an awaiting police vehicle.

b7D

b7c

b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COUNTER-DEMONSTRATION BY  
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

*b7c*  
[REDACTED] All persons were released with exception of [REDACTED] *b7c*  
[REDACTED] on their own recognizance and preliminary arraignment  
postponed from October 26, 1971, to October 29, 1971. u

Representatives of the below-listed agencies were  
advised of the above demonstration on October 25, 1971: u

United States Attorney  
Stanley Greenberg  
Los Angeles, California

115th MIG. Region II, Pasadena, California  
[REDACTED] *b7c*  
Santa Barbara Resident Agency

Secret Service *b7c*  
[REDACTED]  
Los Angeles, California

Santa Barbara Police Department  
[REDACTED] *b7c*  
Santa Barbara, California

Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office  
[REDACTED] *b7c*  
Santa Barbara, California

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. u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

October 28, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-77703

Title COUNTER-DEMONSTRATION BY  
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
AT VETERANS DAY PARADE, Santa Barbara,  
California, October 25, 1971

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned  
as above at Los Angeles.

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



- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Bishop
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Dalbey
- Mr. Cleveland
- Mr. Fonder
- Mr. Gales
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Walters
- Mr. Soyars
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

OCT 23 1971

NR 008 DN CODE

410 PM NITEL 10-23-71

TO DIRECTOR 100-448092

FROM DENVER 100-10467 3P

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 9803

DEMONSTRATION BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW),  
DENVER, COLORADO, OCTOBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE.

APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED SIXTY VETERANS, MOSTLY DRESSED  
IN ARMY FATIGUES AND FIFTY MALE AND FEMALE CIVILIANS MET AT  
COLORADO VVAW OFFICE, ONE FOUR FIVE EIGHT PENNSYLVANIA,  
DENVER, COLORADO, BETWEEN NINE AND NINE THIRTY A. M., OCTOBER  
TWENTYTHREE, INSTANT. IT WAS VOTED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE  
OFFICIAL VETERANS DAY PARADE THROUGH DOWNTOWN DENVER DESPITE  
ADVERSE RULINGS IN BOTH THE DENVER DISTRICT COURT AND FEDERAL  
COURT DURING PAST WEEK.

VETERANS FOLLOWED BY CIVILIANS FORMED COLUMN OF FOURS  
AND PROCEEDED BY SIDEWALKS TO FORMING AREA OF PARADE IN CIVIC  
CENTER. AS LAST OFFICIAL PARADE UNIT DEPARTED, VETERANS  
MARCHED DOWN STREET BEHIND VVAW BANNER TO TAKE POSITION AT  
END OF PARADE. THEIR WAY WAS BLOCKED BY POLICE AND THEY WERE

END PAGE ONE

EX-112

REC-89

100-448092-419  
6 OCT 29 1971

58 NOV 4 - 1971  
"cc to IDIU  
Adm. data deleted"

PAGE TWO

INFORMED THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO PROCEED ON SIDEWALKS OR BE ARRESTED FOR BEING IN THE STREET UNLAWFULLY. HALF THE GROUP LEFT THE LINE OF MARCHERS AND STOOD ON SIDEWALKS.

APPROXIMATELY EIGHTY INDIVIDUALS WERE ARRESTED, INCLUDING

*COLO*  
*b7c* [REDACTED] VVAW AND [REDACTED] APPROXIMATELY  
*U. CALO.*

TEN MALES WERE OBSERVED BEHIND PLACARD OF QUOTE GETTING TOGETHER UNQUOTE GROUP, WHICH CONSISTS OF ACTIVE DUTY GI'S AND OFFICERS FROM LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE, DENVER AND WHICH IS SUPPORTED BY VVAW AND OTHER ANTI WAR GROUPS LOCALLY. NONE OF QUOTE ~~GETTING TOGETHER UNQUOTE GROUP~~ ARRESTED.

THOSE ARRESTED SUBMITTED PEACEFULLY AND WERE USHERED INTO JAIL BUSES. AS THEY WERE BEING PROCESSED REMAINDER OF VETERANS AND CIVILIANS FORMED A COLUMN OF TWO AND BEHIND VVAW AND QUOTE GETTING TOGETHER UNQUOTE BANNERS, MARCHED ON SIDEWALKS ALONG PRADE ROUTE IN OPPOSITE DIRECTION TO PARADE, CHANTING PEACE SLOGANS. THEY EVENTUALLY HELD BRIEF RALLY ON STATE CAPITOL BUILDING STEPS, HANDING OUT VVAW AND ANTI WAR

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

LEAFLETS. RALLY DISPERSED WITHOUT INCIDENT ELEVEN FORTYFIVE A.M. *u*

SEEN AMONG THE CIVILIAN GROUP AND IN THE VICINITY OF  
THE ARREST SCENE WERE ROBERT ~~X~~ PULJILLO, HEAD OF DENVER BRANCH

*MEMBER* OF COMMUNIST PARTY; ANN ~~X~~ SULLFOILE, BILL ~~X~~ BROWN, IRIS ~~X~~ GREEN } *cc*

AND DON ~~X~~ RODENBAUGH OF THE ~~X~~ ROCKY MOUNTAIN FREEDOM CONSPIRACY

AN AD HOC COMMITTEE OPPOSING THE WAR IN VIETNAM; AND JOE ~~X~~ JOHNSON;

*MEMBER* LOCAL LEADER OF THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP). SWP HAS *color* } *cc*

BEEN CITED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER  
ONE ZERO FOUR FIVE ZERO. *u*

ADMINISTRATIVE RE DENVER NITEL OCTOBER NINETEEN LAST. *u*

AIRMAIL COPY TO NEW YORK. ACTIVITIES COVERED BY SA'S FBI.

NO LHM FOLLOWS. *u*

END *b7c*

*[REDACTED]* FBI WASH DC

FOR THREE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

100  
ST

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2-670

TO :  
FROM :  
SUBJECT:

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 10/26/71

SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-12620) (P)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP (S) OF DATE

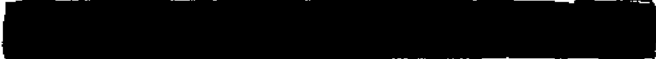
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)  
IS - NEW LEFT

DATE 3-16-81 SH

ReSAlet and LHM, 8/18/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM and for New York two copies.

b2-670 (2)

[Source mentioned is 

San Antonio will submit by separate LHM information pertaining to the Texas Region and its membership.

### CLASSIFICATION

This LHM is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" in order to protect the source in view of the value of the information furnished and method of obtaining.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1299  
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/17/83 BY 9703

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4 ENCLOSURE

EX-112  
REC-34

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-160644) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 1 - San Antonio

DECLASSIFIED BY 5568  REC-4

8 NOV 1 1971

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP (S) OF DATE 8/18/85

NOV 10 1971 Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



Letter to San Antonio  
Re: Vietnam Veterans Against  
The War (VVAW)  
100-448092

to warrant classification of "Confidential." San Antonio refer to Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 4, pages 54a-56, for specific instructions regarding classification of documents. Essentially, classification of "Confidential" is to be used only for defense information or material the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to national defense interest.

San Antonio score error of form to personnel responsible for insufficient justification for classifying document "Confidential." San Antonio and New York insure your copies of LHM are not disseminated outside Bureau.

**NOTE:**

San Antonio has furnished for dissemination a 102 page LHM made up exclusively of Xeroxed documents relating to VVAW activities.

While the value of this type information for intelligence purposes is unquestioned, information should never be furnished in LHM form dissemination. Guidance being given San Antonio.

67D

100-448092-420



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas

October 26, 1971.

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In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
(VVAW)

A source who has furnished reliable information in  
the past furnished the following information on September 4  
and September 27, 1971.

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DATE 11-21-93 BY 9803 [redacted] b2c

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3-11-81 SP-4 [redacted] b2c

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1-13-81

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ENCLOSURE

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

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BY-LAWS

OF

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, INC.

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ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

1. Qualifications for Regular Membership. Any person who has served in Indochina as a member of the armed forces of the United States, regardless of rank or branch of service, and who has indicated by evidence satisfactory to the Executive Committee that he is opposed to the involvement of the United States in military action of any kind in Indochina, is eligible for regular membership in this corporation.

2. Election to Regular Membership. A person may be elected as a regular member upon submission of a written application to the President favorably passed upon by the Executive Committee. Membership shall be evidenced by membership cards.

3. Associate Members. Any person who has served as a member of the armed forces of the United States, regardless of rank or branch of service, and who has indicated by evidence satisfactory to the Executive Committee that he is opposed to the involvement of the United States in military action of any kind in Indochina, is eligible for associate membership in the

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corporation. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of regular members, except the right to vote or hold office.

4. Honorary Members. The Executive Committee may elect as an honorary member any person who is not eligible for regular or associate membership who is deemed by the Executive Committee to have made a significant contribution toward achieving the goals for which the corporation is working. Honorary members shall be exempt from the payment of any fees and shall be entitled to all of the privileges of regular members, except the right to vote or hold office.

5. Withdrawal of Members. Any member may withdraw from his membership after fulfilling all of his obligations to the corporation by giving written notice of his intention to withdraw to the Executive Secretary.

6. Expulsion of Members. A member may be expelled for cause such as, but not limited to, the failure to pay dues after due notice of such failing, violation of any of the By-Laws of the corporation or for conduct deemed by the Executive Committee to be prejudicial to the best interests of the corporation. The action by the Executive Committee expelling the member shall be taken by the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of the entire membership of the Executive Committee provided that the member proposed to be expelled has received

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notice sent by registered mail to his address as shown on the books of the corporation not less than 15 days before the Executive Committee intends to act thereon. The statement shall include a notice of time, when and place where the Executive Committee intends to take action concerning the expulsion and the member shall be given an opportunity to present a defense at the time and place mentioned in such notice.

7. Dues and Assessments. Except as is otherwise provided in these By-Laws, the annual dues of members shall be fixed by the Executive Committee at its meeting first following the annual membership meeting in each year, and shall be payable in advance. The annual dues of each member shall be payable on the first day of the month following the date on which he is elected to membership and annually thereafter on the first day of the month in which the initial payment became due. The Executive Committee may make such assessments upon the members, in addition to annual dues, as it deems appropriate.

8. Enforcement of Dues and Assessments. Any member who fails to pay his annual dues or any assessment within 60 days from the date on which it becomes due, shall be notified by the Executive Secretary and if payment is not made within the 60 days next succeeding the date of the notice, the failure shall be reported to the Executive Committee and if so ordered by the Executive Committee the member shall be dropped from the membership rolls and thereupon forfeit all rights and privileges

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of membership.

ARTICLE II  
MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

1. Annual Meetings. The annual membership meeting of the corporation for the election of the members of the Executive Committee and the transaction of other business shall be held within or without the State of New York on the third Wednesday in June of each year, except that if such day is a legal holiday in the State of New York then the Executive Committee shall fix a day not more than two weeks after that date.

2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the corporation may be called only by the Executive Committee.

3. Quorum. The presence at any membership meeting or adjourned membership meeting of not less than 100 regular members or a number of regular members equal to one-tenth of the total number of regular members shall constitute a quorum and shall be necessary to conduct the business of the corporation; however, a lesser number may adjourn the meeting for a period of not more than six weeks from the date for which the meeting was called.

4. Notice of Meeting. For the purpose of determining the regular members entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting or adjourned meeting or any adjournment thereof, or to express

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consent to or dissent from any proposal without a meeting, or for the purpose of determining the regular members entitled to receive any distribution or any allotment of any rights, or for the purpose of any other action, the Executive Committee shall fix, in advance, a date as the record date for any such determination of members. Such date shall not be more than fifty nor less than ten days before any such meeting, nor more than fifty days prior to any other action.

5. Order of Business. The order of business at all meetings of members shall be as follows:

1. Roll Call
2. Proof of notice of meeting or waiver of notice
3. Reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting
4. Receiving communications
5. Elections of members of the Executive Committee
6. Reports of officers
7. Reports of committees
8. Unfinished business
9. New business

ARTICLE III

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. Management of the Corporation. The governing board of the corporation shall be the Executive Committee which shall manage the corporation and which shall consist of that number of members as is fixed from time to time by the Executive Committee, but not less than four or more than six.

2. Nominations and Proxies. A number of persons equal to at least one and one-half times the number of members of the

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Executive Committee to be elected shall be nominated before each annual meeting. Together with the notice of the annual meeting, the Executive Secretary shall send to each regular member a brief description of the relevant background and experience of each nominee and a form of proxy (a) listing each of the nominees and including an equal number of spaces for the inclusion of additional names by the regular member, and (b) instructing the regular member to indicate those nominees for whom he desires his proxy to vote.

3. Election of Members of the Executive Committee. At each annual meeting of members, the membership shall elect members of the Executive Committee to hold office until the next annual meeting. Each member of the Executive Committee shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected and until his successor has been elected and shall be qualified, or until his resignation or removal.

4. Increase or Decrease in Number of Members of the Executive Committee. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article III, the number of members of the Executive Committee may be increased or decreased by vote of the members by a vote of a majority of all of the members of the Executive Committee. No decrease in number of members of the Executive Committee shall shorten the term of any incumbent member of the Executive Committee.

5. Resignation. A member of the Executive Committee

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resign at any time by giving written notice to the Executive Committee, the President or the Executive Secretary of the corporation. Unless otherwise specified in the notice, the resignation shall take effect upon receipt thereof by the Executive Committee or such officer, and the acceptance of the resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective.

6. Quorum of Members of the Executive Committee. One-half of the entire membership of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business or of any specified item of business.

7. Regular Annual Meeting. A regular annual meeting of the Executive Committee shall be held immediately following and at the place of the annual meeting of members.

8. Notice of Meetings of the Executive Committee.  
Adjournment. Regular meetings of the Executive Committee may be held without notice at such time and place as it shall from time to time determine. Special meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held upon notice to the members of the Executive Committee and may be called by the President or the Executive Secretary upon three days' notice to each member of the Executive Committee, given either personally, by mail or by wire; special meetings shall be called by the President or by the Executive Secretary in a like manner on written request of two members of the Executive Committee.

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9. Chairman. At all meetings of the Executive Committee the President, or in his absence, the Executive Secretary, or in his absence a chairman chosen by the Executive Committee shall preside.

10. Other Committees. The Executive Committee, by resolution adopted by a majority of the entire Executive Committee, may designate from among its members one or more committees, each consisting of three or more members of the Executive Committee. Each such committee shall serve at the pleasure of the Executive Committee.

#### ARTICLE IV

##### OFFICERS

1. Offices, Election, Term. The Executive Committee may elect or appoint a President, an Executive Secretary, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and such other officers as it may determine, who shall have such duties, powers and functions as are hereinafter provided. All officers shall be elected or appointed to hold office until the meeting of the Executive Committee next following the annual meeting of members. Each officer shall hold office for the term for which he is elected or appointed and until his successor has been elected or appointed and qualified.

2. Removal, Resignation, Salary. In the event of the death, resignation or removal of an officer, the Executive

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The Executive Committee, by  
of the entire Executive Com-  
more com-

Committee in its discretion may elect or appoint a successor to fill the unexpired term. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person, except the offices of President and Secretary. The salaries, if any, of the officers shall be fixed by an affirmative vote of a majority of the entire Executive Committee.

3. President. The President shall preside at all meetings of the members and of the Executive Committee and shall perform such other duties as the Executive Committee may prescribe.

4. Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation and shall have the general management of the affairs of the corporation and shall see that all orders and resolutions of the Executive Committee are carried into effect.

5. Vice-Presidents. During the absence or disability of the President or the Executive Secretary, the Vice-President, or if there are more than one, the executive Vice-President, shall have all the powers and functions of the President or the Executive Secretary, as the case may be. Each Vice-President shall perform such other duties as the Executive Committee shall prescribe.

6. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall have the care and custody of all the funds and securities of the corporation, and

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shall deposit funds in the name of the corporation in such bank or trust company as the Executive Committee may elect; he shall at all reasonable times exhibit his books and accounts to any officer or member of the corporation upon application at the office of the corporation during ordinary business hours. At the end of each corporate year, he shall have an audit of the accounts of the corporation made by a committee appointed by the Executive Secretary, and shall present such audit in writing at the annual meeting of the members, at which time he shall also present an annual report setting forth in full the financial conditions of the corporation.

7. Assistant-Treasurer. During the absence or disability of the Treasurer, the Assistant-Treasurer, or if there are more than one, the one so designated by the Executive Secretary or by the Executive Committee, shall have the powers and functions of the Treasurer.

8. Secretary. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Executive Committee and also the minutes of the members. He shall have the custody of the seal of the corporation, and shall affix and attest the same to documents when duly authorized by the Executive Committee. He shall attend to the giving and serving of all notices of the corporation, and shall have charge of such books and papers as the Executive Committee may direct; he shall attend to such correspondence as may be assigned to him, and perform all the duties incidental to his

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office. He shall keep a membership roll containing the names, alphabetically arranged, of all persons who are members of the corporation, showing their places of residence and the dates on which they became members.

9. Assistant-Secretaries. During the absence or disability of the Secretary, the Assistant-Secretary, or if there are more than one, the one so designated by the Secretary or by the Executive Committee, shall have all the powers and functions of the Secretary.

10. Sureties and Bonds. In case the Executive Committee shall so require, any officer or agent of the corporation shall execute to the corporation a bond in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the Executive Committee may direct, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties to the corporation and including responsibility for negligence and for the accounting for all property, funds or securities of the corporation which may come into his hands.

ARTICLE V

SEAL

The seal of the corporation shall be as shown on the following impression:

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ARTICLE VI

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

1. Branch Chapters. The corporation, by affirmative action of the Executive Committee, may establish or authorize the establishment of branch chapters of the corporation and accord to those chapters the right to use the corporation's name or a name similar thereto and to identify themselves as being affiliated with the corporation.

2. Branch Chapter Requirements. The Executive Committee shall provide such requirements for the establishment of branch chapters as it deems will further the objects of the corporation. Such requirements shall, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, include:

(i) compliance with all of the requirements of law of the various jurisdictions in which the chapter is to be located, including the qualification, if necessary, of the corporation as a foreign corporation in such jurisdiction or the formation of a new corporation in such jurisdiction and the payment of all reasonable costs of such compliance;

(ii) conformance of the branch chapter's governing documents with the certificate of incorporation and By-Laws of the corporation;

(iii) approval by the Executive Committee of the officers and other key personnel of the branch chapters.

3. Refusal and Withdrawal of Authorization. The

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Executive Committee may refuse to authorize establishment of a branch chapter or having once done so may withdraw such authorization and give appropriate public notice thereof if at any time the Executive Committee believes that the continuance of the branch chapter will not be in the best interests of the corporation. The corporation may impose and require the agreement of the branch chapter to such restrictions and controls as it may deem appropriate to insure that the welfare of the corporation is not adversely affected by any action of the branch chapter.

ARTICLE VII  
AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be adopted, amended or repealed by the members at the time they are entitled to vote in the election of members of the Executive Committee. By-Laws may also be adopted, amended or repealed by the Executive Committee but any By-Law adopted, amended or repealed by the Executive Committee may be amended by the members entitled to vote thereon as hereintofore provided.

If any By-Law regulating an impending election of members of the Executive Committee is adopted, amended or repealed by the Executive Committee, there shall be set forth in the notice of the next meeting of members for the election of members of the Executive Committee the By-Law so adopted, amended or repealed, together with a concise statement of the changes made.

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AM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, INC.  
National Office:  
25 West 26th Street  
4th Floor  
New York, New York 10010

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### HISTORY

With a membership now approaching 10,000 and with chapters chartered or forming in all fifty states and VIETNAM, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War has come along way in the four years since it was founded in the spring of 1967 by six young veterans living in New York City.

By the beginning of 1968, the VVAW had established chapters in states as far flung as Alabama and California, Ohio and Oregon. Actually, there were dozens, if not hundreds of Nam veterans across the country speaking out as concerned individuals, just waiting for something organized like this to happen.

With a base of 500-600 members, the fledgling veterans' organization opened a national office in New York, began publishing from Chicago a serviceman's newspaper, "Vietnam GI," and filling speaking engagements across the country.

By the summer of 1968, through the fall-off of public support for the peace movement after President Johnson's April 1 abdication speech and the draining of energies by the political campaigns, the VVAW was nearly broke and had to close its New York office. We sent 50 veterans to the Democratic National Convention—one from each state—to lobby with the delegates in support of an anti-war platform, and instead of being listened to, the vets were teargassed along with everyone else.

But with the renewed activity of the peace movement, the popular response to the first two literatoriums, the VVAW found itself back together again. As it had before, the revived organization concentrated on speaking and debating engagements, newspaper advertisements and radio and television talk show appearances. By the beginning of 1970, the national membership was approaching 1500 members. But with the slump in peace activities and public support through the winter, the VVAW was again at low ebb by early spring.

However, a new direction, which would presently bear fruit, had been taken over during the winter by a small group within the VVAW. Following the press expose of the My Lai massacre in November, 1969, and the Administration's contentions that the shootings at Sonmy had been an "isolated incident," a number of Vietnam veterans who knew, from their own experience otherwise, helped form a series of war crimes hearings that brought forth Vietnam veterans to testify to American atrocities they had witnessed. The first of these hearings was held in Annapolis, Maryland, in February, 1970, and the second, six weeks later, in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Then in May came the invasion of Cambodia, the shootings at Jackson and Kent States, and the national student strikes. Once again, the VVAW was revived by fresh energies and new applications for membership. Members of the VVAW led student strikes on major campuses throughout the country. For the first time, Vietnam veteran patients in VA hospitals got involved in the peace movement in large numbers. Some of them also got into trouble with hospital authorities, and the VVAW national office found itself in a new role of pressuring and lobbying for veterans rights.

Over the summer of 1970 the VVAW gradually grew in membership to the 2000 mark. Then, over Labor Day weekend, the Vietnam veterans group staged an action that catapulted it toward national recognition. The action was "Operation Rapid American Withdrawal (RAW)," a four-day 86-mile simulated march-and-destroy mission from Morristown, New Jersey to Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Conducted by actual combat veterans wearing their old jungle battle gear, and carrying plastic toy M-16s, "Operation RAW" was a mixture of peace march, mobile public speak-out and guerrilla theater. Sweeping through the rural back counties of New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, the 150 veterans on the march (who held 110 Purple Hearts among

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them) distributed leaflets, "cordoned" villages and small towns, "interrogated" and "shot" local civilians (pre-arranged groups of actors), and a general tried to recreate the brutal realities of the war.

At the rally at Valley Forge on Labor Day, 1500 local supporters watched the vets sweep "on line" down a long grassy slope the last three hundred yards, chanting "Peace ... Now;" and carrying five body bags with numbers of U.S. and Vietnamese dead and wounded on them. After an afternoon of speeches, the veterans massed in company formation, and on command, broke their plastic weapons to symbolize their determination for peace.

Then through the fall, the growing veterans group planned its most ambitious effort yet. After having held hearings into War Crimes in a dozen cities on the East Coast and Mid-West VVAW decided to hold national hearings involving over one hundred Nam vets. The name chosen for the national hearings was the "Winter Soldier Investigation," a reference to Tom Paine's 1776 remark about the "summer soldiers and sunshine patriots" who shrink from the service of their country in times of crisis. As Vietnam veterans, we know the Administration is cynically seeking to shift its own guilt to the lower grade field officers, the non-coms, and the enlisted men, for war crimes that originate in Washington, D.C.

The Winter Soldier Investigation was held in Detroit, Michigan, on January 31, February 1 and 2. This, coupled with a free full-page ad published in the February issue of Playboy, carried our membership to its present level.

The next action planned by VVAW was "Operation Dewey Canyon, III," a five-day operation in Washington, D.C. from April 19 to 23, 1971. Veterans of all wars were invited to join us to protest not only U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia but also the deplorable conditions in VA and military hospitals, the inadequacy of the G.I. benefits, and the extraordinary rate of unemployment among Vietnamese veterans.

Some 2,000 veterans participated in what was regarded by most of the press and public as the most important event to have occurred in the peace movement in a long while. The frustrations, however, were many. During the week prior to VVAW's arrival in Washington, government attorneys appeared before Judge Hart where they requested, and were granted, an injunction to forbid the vets from camping on the Mall. The injunction was rescinded three days later by the U.S. Court of Appeals. The next day the government took its case to the Supreme Court and got an order restraining the original injunction. Veterans expected to be arrested at any time, but when no move was made to enforce the injunction, Justice Department attorneys appeared before Judge Hart and got him to dismiss the earlier order. Earlier in the week the gates of Arlington Cemetery had been slammed shut in the face of veterans and Gold Star Mothers when they attempted to lay the wreaths. The following day the gates were opened. The response of the Washington community and the nation to America's veterans was overwhelmingly sympathetic. Food, clothing, legal help and money for bail were freely given. Lobbying, guerrilla theatre, and testimony were presented daily to the Congress. It was a great week. But the war continues and peace still eludes us. The movement must be continued.

Another current project of the VVAW is a book of poetry, short stories and essays by Vietnam veterans, to be published in the late spring.

Guided by a national steering committee of 26 regional coordinators, the VVAW is run day to day by a six-member national executive committee, under a charter of incorporation from the State of New York as a nonprofit, educational organization.

Never, in the history of American warfare, have veterans of that war, protested it while the war they participated in was still in progress. Another, and greater precedent has now been set; VVAW has 800 members on active duty in Vietnam. The membership is increasing at the rate of 50 to 75 each DAY. The new members are from every service and every job classification, from Grunt to Doctor, from Battery Commander to Nurse, from IV Corps to I Corps, from Laos to Cambodia to Thailand to the South China Sea.

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Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

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(b)(7)(C)

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(b)(7)(E)

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(b)(7)(F)

(k)(4)

(b)(4)

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(k)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(9)

(k)(6)

(b)(6)

(k)(7)

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# Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Inc.

17 E. 10th St. New York, N.Y. 10003

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June 4, 1971

## "DIFFERENT SONG" Film Available:

(Operation BAW, a simulated military sweep from Morristown, New Jersey to Valley Forge, Penna., September, 1970. Time: 52 minutes)

A limited number of these films are available to our coordinators and chapters from this office only on the following basis *from National!*

Rental: \$25.00 for single time use  
\$50.00 for up to one week use.  
\$75.00 for up to one month use.

Rental for use by groups or organizations other than VVAW--\$60.00

Checks with request. User pays return postage.

Sale: \$225.00 (Cost to VVAW)

Terms: \$125.00 with order. \$100.00 due 30 days after shipment.

Sale price to groups or organizations other than VVAW--\$425.00.  
*ABC rental to non-VVAW.*

All sales will be handled by national office.

Requests for orders taken on a first-come-first-served basis.

The following use limitations should be observed:

1. When the film is shown, it should be shown in its entirety unless extenuating circumstances preclude such showing.
2. The film may not be edited without written consent of Bowling Green and Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Inc.
3. Coordinators and chapters will be prohibited from independently arranging the theatrical release, educational or theatrical distribution, sale of prints, foreign or domestic T.V. rights.

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VETERAN VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, INC.  
25 West 26th Street  
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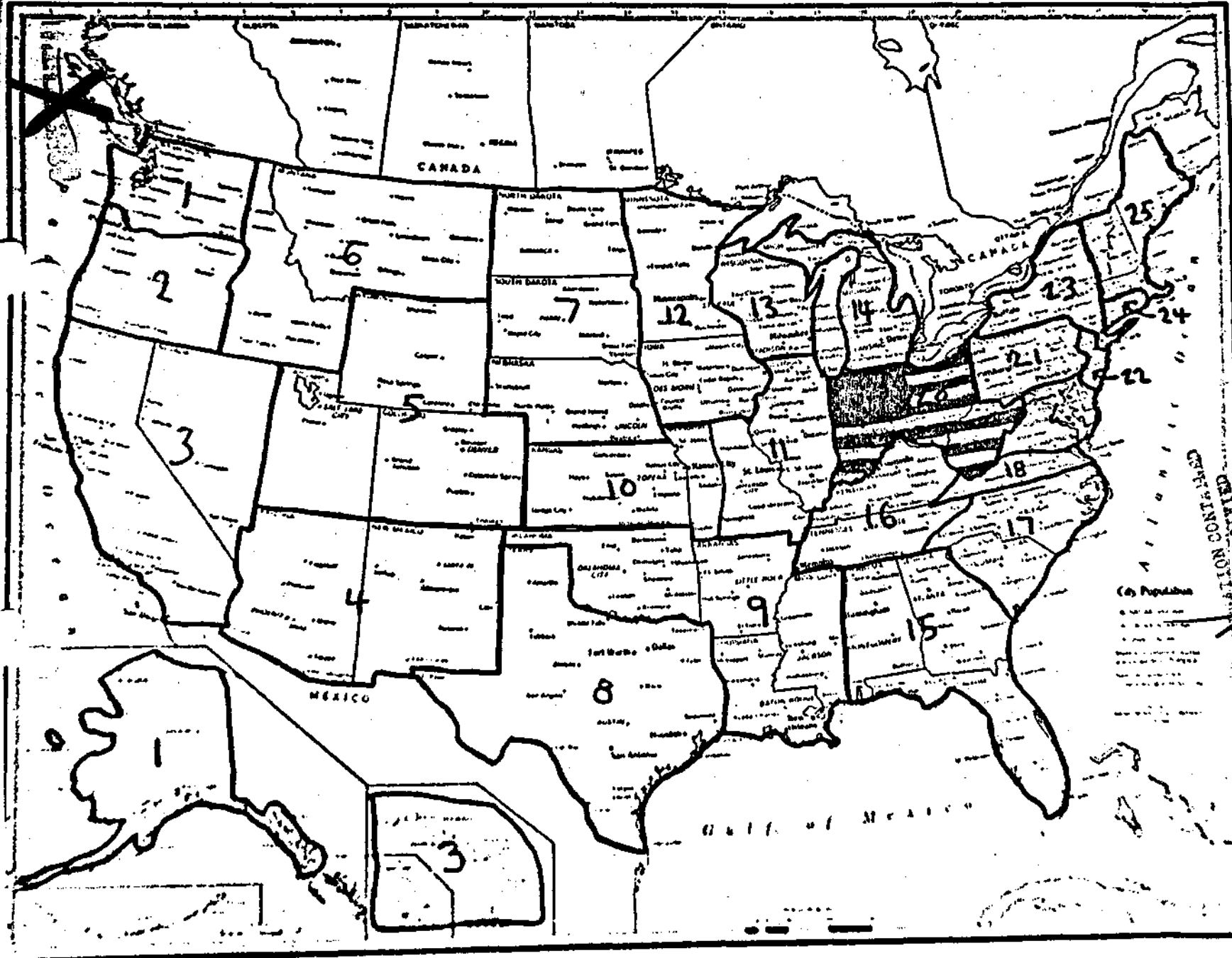
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National Peace Action Coalition  
150 Fifth Avenue, Room 911  
New York, N.Y.

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As Vietnam Veterans we endorse the National Anti-war Conference sponsored by the National Peace Action Coalition. We urge other Vietnam Veterans to attend the conference and participate in the Veterans Workshop so that together we can plan how to consolidate and extend the gains of the Spring Anti-war offensive.

The conference will be held at Hunter College in New York City on July 2-4. It is open to everyone and all who register will have voice and vote. Let us come together to plan how we as Vietnam Veterans can work with other Anti-war forces to put an end to the war in Southeast Asia.

Douglas Swanson- NAVSUPPORT Liaison; NAVADVORP IACV Det 11th Co

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Veterans Against the War, University of Washington Chapter  
Veterans Against the War, Seattle Chapter

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June 20, 1971

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Dear Friends,

I am writing in regard to the letter which was sent by the VVAW National Executive Committee to the National Peace Action Coalition. I'm disturbed by the fact that my name appears at the end of the letter, which may be construed as support for it. I wish to make it clear that I voted against the motion to not enter into any coalition with the National Peace Action Coalition.

In my opinion, the letter sent to NPAC by the VVAW National Executive Committee and the accompanying letter by Al Hubbard, copies of which are enclosed, do a real disservice to the anti-war movement. An irresponsible attack is made against another anti-war group when what the movement needs is serious commitment to unity and our common goal, an end to the war in Southeast Asia.

The Spring Anti-war offensive showed what the anti-war movement can do when it works together. Though different groups organized their own actions and although they had various tactical differences, on April 24 the whole movement united to build the biggest demonstrations in our country's history.

The marches were fantastic. Not only were they the largest ever, but they involved more types of people than ever. Different constituencies marched in their own contingents- GI's, Blacks, Vets, Women, Gays, Labor, etc. As a Vietnam Veteran I'm proud that Vietnam Veterans played a major role in building these marches, and we gave them a whole new character by our participation.

These marches were extremely important, they proved we represent the majority opinion in the U.S. They exposed the lie of Nixon's rhetoric about winding down the war. And they were initiated and built by the National Peace Action Coalition. It seems to me that we should be willing to work with any group that organizes these kinds of actions. It's difficult to see how NPAC's organization of the April 24 demonstrations can be viewed as "continued attempts to co-opt and splinter" the peace movement. In fact, it was precisely the April 24 demonstrations which drew together the different elements of the movement and gave a national focus to the Spring Anti-war offensive.

I happen to believe that massive non-confrontational anti-war activities like April 24 are the best tool we have for involving new people in the anti-war movement. This is especially true of active-duty GI's and Veterans. It was mass marches like April 24 that first brought the anti-war movement to my attention. While I was in Vietnam they let me know I wasn't alone and encouraged me to join in anti-war activities.

I think that mass demonstrations strengthen our ties with the rest of the population and exert the greatest influence on public opinion, especially when Veterans are involved in the leadership. But even if other people also favor different tactics in addition to mass demonstrations, that is no reason to refuse to work with groups like NPAC in building the huge unified actions which have drawn new sections of the population into the movement and through which we can reach out to even more.

As Vietnam Veterans we can and should be in the forefront of the anti-war movement. We should use our influence to organize united and effective actions against the war.

I suggest, as one step toward this, that Vietnam Veterans endorse and attend the National Anti-war Conference to be held at Hunter College in New York City on July 2-4. This conference will discuss plans for fall activities against the war and we should welcome, encourage and join that discussion. I also suggest that we actively build the Veterans Workshop so that we can get together with other Veterans and discuss how best to organize activities against the war. I am enclosing a statement in support of the conference which I hope you will sign and send to the National Peace Action Coalition as I have done.

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Sincerely,

*Doug Swanson*  
Doug Swanson

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
National Office:  
25 West 26th Street  
New York, New York 10010  
Phone: (212) 725-5680

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OBJECTIVES OF VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, INC.

1. To demand an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops from Indochina. We cannot allow one more human being to be killed in Indochina.
2. To demand Congress enact legislation for the immediate termination of all funds being utilized by the United States government, its allies and the Central Intelligence Agency to support their illegal operations in Latin America, Africa, China, Europe, and the countries of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand.
3. To demonstrate that our military tactics dehumanize soldiers and civilians, and to make clear the United States government is prosecuting an illegal, unjust and immoral war in Indochina.
4. To show Americans that their society is structured by a racism which lets us view all non-whites as less than human. This racism pushes our minorities through inferior schools and into the combat arms. Thus, we send our minorities off to die in disproportionately high numbers while we kill Asians indiscriminately. We demand that the military recognize its complicity in America's domestic and international racism.
5. To make clear that the United States has never undertaken an extensive open investigation of American war crimes in Indochina. We demand that the United States government, in its war in Indochina, affirm the principles of Nuremberg. As former GI's, we recognize the responsibility 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.
6. To demand that all active-duty servicemen and women be afforded the rights as citizens that are guaranteed by the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights that are presently denied them by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. We are appalled that servicemen and women are treated as less-than-first-class citizens. We endorse the efforts of our active-duty sisters and brothers in their struggle to democratize the military.
7. To support all military personnel refusing to serve in wars of aggression at home and abroad. We demand Congress enact legislation for the immediate repatriation with full amnesty to those brothers and sisters who are in prison or in self-exile by reason of their refusal to serve in the military. We support all persons refusing to be drafted.
8. To demand immediate legislation to provide proper care and services for all veterans in V.A. hospitals; to make available job training and placement for every returning veteran; and to provide the funds and means necessary for their educational and vocational endeavors.
9. To affirm that the membership is not only concerned with ending this war, but changing the domestic social, political, and economic institutions that have caused and permitted the continuance of war.

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Vietnam Veterans Against War  
25 West 26th Street  
New York, NY 10010  
212-725-5680

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PROPOSALS TO AMEND MILITARY DISCHARGE PROCEDURES

The Veterans Action Group

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Summer, 1971

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## I. Elimination of Separate Categories of Administrative Discharges

Any severe charges brought against a serviceman should be ruled upon by an impartial court, and all punishment meted out while the man remains in service. Punitive discharges should not be left to the discretion of individual commanders. Men found unfit for service on mental, emotional or physical grounds should receive Honorable discharges.

## II. Equal Post-Service Opportunities Made Available to All Veterans:

Benefits and the right not to be discriminated against by civilian employers are not a privilege, but a necessity for all veterans. Any punishment imposed by the military for misconduct should not be carried over into civilian life. After a serviceman fulfills his obligations to the military, whether or not that obligation included penalties for misdeeds, he should receive an Honorable discharge and all entitlements to benefits.

## III. Make Rulings Retroactive to Beginning of Vietnam Era (August, 1964):

All other than Honorable discharges issued since August, 1964, should be changed to Honorable on all official records, with new certificates sent to individual veterans upon demand.

I. Types of Discharges: The Discretionary Power to Grant Administrative Discharges

A. The Armed Forces issue five types of discharges: Honorable, General, Bad Conduct, Undesirable, and Dishonorable. While Dishonorable and Bad Conduct discharges can only be assigned by courts martial, military commanders are authorized to issue what are called administrative discharges in the General and Undesirable categories. These Administrative discharges are given without the opportunity for an impartial hearing or review of the charges, and the trend in recent years shows an increase in Administrative discharges.

\*B. Many incidents leading to "other than honorable" discharges have their roots in racial conflict, prejudice, petty personality clashes, and ideological disagreements between servicemen and their superiors. The Urban League (a black organization) cites many cases of General discharges given for noncriminal acts such as wearing black armbands, wearing afro haircuts, and "congregating in messhalls." Despite the recently declared amnesty for drug users in the military, firsthand accounts from soldiers in Vietnam reveal that many suspected and known drug users are still being harassed and dismissed from the military with less than Honorable discharges.

\*C. The power to grant administrative discharges gives tremendous discretion to commanding officers, men who are not often known for their "objectivity" in the conflicts with the men in their command. Such administrative machinery allows commanders to dismiss their problems rather than deal with them. Often there are unsubstantiated threats of court martial hurled at "trouble makers" who raise difficult questions. Life is made unpleasant for these individuals to the point where they welcome a chance to leave the military on any grounds, not realizing until afterwards that the form of their discharge may brand them for life (see Section II below).

Proposal:

Eliminate the discretionary power to grant administrative discharges under a separate discharge category. Any time that charges severe enough to warrant possible discharge are made against a serviceman, he should be brought before an impartial court martial. If the serviceman is found guilty, he should have a right to appeal immediately. If the final determination is guilt, he should be punished while still in the service; a ruling of innocence should be followed by a complete dismissal of charges. Any man who is found

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unfit for the military on physical, mental or emotional grounds (no grounds for prejudice of report) should be honorably discharged and returned to civilian life. These people are brought into military in the first place in the fault of inadequate screening. They should not be penalized in any way whatsoever.

II. Types of Discharges and Post-Service Benefits and Opportunities

	HONORABLE			OTHER-THAN-HONORABLE			Discharge Certificate O.T.H. Off.
	Honorable Off. & E.M.	Administrative Gen-eral Off. & E.M.	Undesirable E.M.	Bad Con-duct Spec-ial C.M. E.M.	Bad Con-duct Gen-eral C.M. E.M.	Dishonor-able Off. & E.M.	
				E l i g i b l e			
Death							
Gratuity . . . .	Yes	Yes	No*	No*	No	No	No
Pay and Allowances . . .	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes**	Yes**	Yes**	Yes
Accrued Leave . .	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Headstone and Marker . . . .	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Burial, National Cemetery . .	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
VA Benefits . . .	Yes	Yes	No*	No*	No	No	No
Burial Flag . . .	Yes	Yes	No*	No*	No	No	No
Civil Service Preference . . .	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Social Security	Yes	Yes	No*	No*	No	No	No
Reemployment Benefits . . . .	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Job Counseling & Placement . . .	Yes	Yes	No*	No*	No	No	No

- \* May qualify for VA benefits through administrative determination by the concerned agency that such discharge is in fact not a bar.
- \*\* Except where forfeited as part of sentence of General or Special Court Martial.

A. Benefits

As indicated in this table, veterans with General discharges are entitled to all benefits. Those with Dishonorable discharges, or with Bad Conduct discharges as a result of a General Court Martial are not eligible for any benefits. For veterans with Undesirable or Bad Conduct discharges issued by a Special Court Martial, the Veterans Administration makes an individual determination of eligibility for VA benefits which, however, is not always favorable to the veteran, and which determination is not subject to impartial review. Whatever the VA decides for people in these two categories, such discharges do not entitle their holders to other benefits, such as Civil Service preference, job counseling and placement.

B. Employability

Despite the contention by the military and the Veterans Administration that there is no prejudice attached to a General discharge, employers do discriminate. They distinguish between Honorable discharges on the one hand, and all other forms of discharge on the other. This is not so illogical. Even under the General (all benefits forthcoming) category, a man can be branded "cyclothymic personality," "passive-aggressive personality," homosexual, amoral tendencies, inadequate, perverted, mentally deficient, subversive, etc. This branding procedure flies in the face of American constitutional traditions. In practice it means that many veterans are turned away by employers for having less than Honorable discharge, which is tantamount to a form of double jeopardy. The situation is particularly objectionable in these times of high un-

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employment of all veterans, which has the greatest impact on Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Chinese, and other minority groups. . . . These men who are receiving a disproportionately high number of other than honorable discharges.

C. The Nature of Post-Service Benefits and Job Accessibility

G.I. benefits and the ability to be considered for employment without prejudice are not privileges or rewards for service, but absolute necessities for veterans to re-integrate into civilian life. Any man who is denied benefits or who is not given fair consideration by potential employers because of the nature of his discharge from the military is not only unjustifiably discriminated against and penalized for life, he also represents an unrealized potential for the rest of society. Again, the burden is especially great among minorities who are already discriminated against on the basis of race, color or culture.

Proposal:

Penalties imposed by the military should not be carried over into civilian life. If charges brought against a serviceman are sustained by a court martial, and the man is penalized by forfeiture of pay, reduction of rank and salary, or imprisonment, it is a matter between the man so charged and military authorities. But once all obligations to the military are fulfilled, every man discharged from service should be given an Honorable discharge, a "clean slate," and entitlement to all benefits.

III. Veterans Already Holding Other than Honorable Discharges

Even if the above proposals were instituted immediately, much damage would already have been done. Since the official beginning of the Vietnam Era (August, 1964) and as of December 31, 1970, there have been:

-- Over 148,000 veterans discharged with General discharges who receive prejudicial treatment in the job market, and

-- Approximately 118,000 veterans with Undesirable, Bad Conduct and Dishonorable discharges, who are not only discriminated against in seeking jobs, but are severely hampered in their efforts to obtain educational training, medical, and other benefits that are essential for leading constructive lives. Also note that prior to June, 1971, many men received prejudicial discharges for drug use or possession, a practice the military now acknowledges to be inappropriate.

Although discharges may be appealed, few appeals are successful. Usually it takes a year or more between the filing of an appeal and the final decision. Success often depends on political pressure. Even if the appeal is won, the veteran still suffers. For example, if unemployment benefits are denied as a result of the nature of his discharge, a veteran must keep reporting to the unemployment office weekly during the period of the appeal in order to be able to collect retroactive benefits if he wins his appeal.

The veteran who needs a job or training or an education cannot wait -- his need is now. A country that unfairly penalizes over one quarter of a million men in a single generation does itself an injustice.

Proposal:

All other than Honorable discharges issued since August, 1964, the beginning of the Vietnam Era, should be changed to Honorable on all official records, with new certificates sent to the bearer of the discharge upon demand.

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Vietnam Veterans Against War  
25 West 26 Street  
New York, NY 10001  
(212) 724-1111

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PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING VA FACILITIES  
AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE CARE  
WHICH ITS PATIENTS RECEIVE

The Veterans Action Group

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## INTRODUCTION

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A list of proposals in this outline will be with suggestions for improving existing facilities and the planning for new facilities. Also ideas concerned with recruiting and improving the performance and attitude of employees of the VA, and their relationship to their patients and other staff members. In addition, ideas for aiding the patients (by far the most important concern) with their problems, both medical, psychological and family problems.

### Improvement of Existing Facilities and Planning for New Facilities

#### 1. Restoration

Immediate study of all existing facilities, at present one-hundred and fifty-six VA hospitals, to find out what facilities need to be improved to provide a uniform system of treatment throughout the US and its territories.

#### 2. Planning

A study of projected needs for veterans in the future and planning to provide hospitals for those expected patients in the periods of five, ten and even twenty years.

#### 3. A constructive program to provide the facilities to accommodate all expected patient loads in all sections of the US and its territories.

#### 4. Construction of VA facilities in areas that are accessible to as many factors that will aid the patient, that is, hospitals, rehabilitative services, medical schools, housing and educational services.

#### 5. In the interim, in areas where their hospitals are over-crowded or inadequate, the VA should send patients to hospitals or other facilities which have the needed services, with the government assuming the full cost.

#### 6. The centralized mechanism of the VA should be decentralized. The budget should be made up by each facility and sent to the state or states' legislatures, in the appropriate area, which can be subsidized, in part, by the federal government.

### Recruiting and Training of Employees: Improving the Conditions of Employer and Their Relationship to Patients

#### 1. Recruiting

a. Military personnel - a program, similar to the Washington, DC program which offered military police a six month reduction of their enlistment if they decided to go to work for the DC police dept. A similar program could attract corporals, medics, nurses and doctors to the VA. This is especially important to patients of the Vietnam era, because these medical personnel, predominantly young, can empathize and relate to the needs of young patients.

b. A program to attract college students in the medical and administrative fields to the VA.

ii. VA and schools should have a program in which student will get practical experience and credit for graduation.

c. Present employees of the VA - a policy of encouragement and aid to employees to further their education. This could be done by having employees work part-time and go to school part-time while paying these people full-time salaries.

#### 2. Take the VA Out of Civil Service

By taking the VA out of civil service and eliminating the rating system, which puts a limit on workers after they reach a certain rating, opportunities for better salaries can attract new people and improve the work performance of old and recent employees because there will no longer be a limit on how far an employee can advance.

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Reeducation of Employees

- a. Council of workers in which the employees have a say in the direction of the hospital. The council will be composed of fellow workers who will listen to problems brought to them by their fellow workers and will act accordingly to such problems.
- b. Patients to have their own council to take part in policy decisions affecting patient's welfare.
- c. That patients and workers have council to review cases and they would determine if the patient has right to say.

Patient Care

1. Monetarily

- a. Make all monies allotted to disabled veterans and others adjustable to the cost of living, on a yearly basis, during periods of inflation.
- b. Each veteran, at the time of discharge, from the military or a VA or military hospital, shall be given mustering out pay.

Continuous Care for the Patient

1. Team Approach

- a. When a person is admitted to a VA facility representatives of all agencies in the hospital should contact the patient as soon as possible to offer and explain their services.
- b. The patient should have the right to know the length of time he will be in the hospital, who is responsible for his care and what his rights are as a patient and the full range of social services that are available to him.

2. Apathy

- a. A patient should be encouraged to be concerned about his future and encouraged to aid his own rehabilitation as much as possible. That a classroom with credited courses and teachers be set up in all VA hospitals.

3. Aid in Future Planning

The following services should be provided for all patients of the Vietnam era:

- a. Aptitude and achievement tests to find out a patient's strengths and weaknesses.
- b. Help the patient plan vocational and academic training and provide such training as soon as possible.
- c. Job and educational placement service for all patients who will need a job when they are released or want to continue their education.
- d. Aid the patient in finding housing, or an automobile or whatever the patient needs, as early a time as possible before the patient is discharged.
- e. The problems and needs of the patients' families should be considered as important as the problems and needs of the patient, and appropriate steps taken to resolve these problems.

b. As Many Voices as Possible

- a. Doctors cannot be the one and only determining factor in the treatment and discharge of patients in VA facilities.

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5. Psychological Services

- a. Individual and group therapy should be available to all patients on request.
- b. Any veteran who develops severe psychological problems, any time up to two years after discharge, shall be considered service connected and receive appropriate treatment.

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Vietnam Veterans Against the War  
25 West 26 Street  
New York, NY 10010  
(212) 733-5680

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UNEMPLOYMENT  
RE-ORDERING OF SOCIAL PRIORITIES

The Veterans Action Group

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Summer 1971

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Unemployment among veterans is over twice the national average. In addition to the shortage of jobs, the employment prospects for vets as a group are complicated by their insufficient formal training in civilian occupations and by the strong preference among many of them for admittedly unchallenging work (menial tasks like janitorial service, messenger work, etc.) or no work to better paying but more hassled jobs in the service of goals they have repudiated (corporate or government responsibilities).

The Nixon Administration's "Hire a Vet" publicity campaign fails to take into account that few people are being hired now at all, and an untrained, inexperienced veteran will always be last in line. Job Fairs, special incentives to go into police work, and training programs for government civil service also fly in the face of many veterans anti-government, anti-establishment orientation.

Proposal

Gear the advertising campaign to tell the employers what the problems are realistically; don't give false expectations. Convince the employers that the responsibilities are to deal with people, vets included, as they are. This would include encouraging VA personnel specialists to counsel supervisors and the vets.

Another problem is that employers see vets as an additional cost for the training. We propose Federal funds to pay companies for OJT (on-job-training) -- or training period with the company in return for company's guarantee to keep the vet on the job for a specified time (e.g., two years).

Unions

Many of the same things can be said about unions as about employers. They can be insensitive and resistant in dealing with vets. As many unions require membership before jobs are forthcoming and the dues are often \$200-400 entry, we propose the VA should fund the initial entry fee.

Proposal

The "Hire a Vet" advertising campaign should get away from just the billboard approach and the VA should hire young vets to personally visit companies to explain the program.

Project Transition

Project Transition has several deficiencies: (1) lack of jobs on the market to train for and (2) Company commanders have discretion to disallow GI's taking part in order to maintain manpower status.

Proposal

The Armed Forces could have transition companies in which GIs could do useful work while still in transition and learning trades such as building enlisted housing (e.g., construction).

Proposal

Make transition training more intensive. Instead of one or two days a week -- a five day work week.

Proposal

Get large employers involved in transition training as a site for future employees and make the training geared to outside opportunities in the job market.

Present training programs emphasize police and government bureaucracy jobs which leaves out any response whatsoever of a very large percentage of vets.

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Proposa

Meaningful work must be provided in which GIs can use their new skills. An example would be federally chartered and funded community based corporations in both rural and urban reconstruction efforts. Recently discharged GIs could play a leading role in such community action projects. The VA's USVAC's can use more funds. Use the VEV's as counselors and make counselors go out and find jobs.

Many agencies have been given the responsibility for finding jobs for vets -- both state agencies and the Department of Labor. They have not met this responsibility.

Proposal

Use the VA. Expand their charter to include full responsibility for employment procedures. This would be the best way for the vets organizations to represent the vets interests and protect them. As the VA has the public image of the sole resource of vets for employers, and it is the only agency that has a tie-in with other problems of vets, and can deal with jobs and the type of jobs as a part of the whole picture of readjustment.

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Reservations:

Guidelines For The Rehabilitation Of Military And Veteran Heroin Addicts: (The Veterans Action Group)

IV. VETERANS--A SPECIAL GROUP

The promotion of the idea that veterans constitute a brotherhood overriding other factors such as race, culture, and personal uniqueness, is only viable when we approach political issues, general social oppression, and the Veterans Administration. It is certainly true that we are brothers and sisters considering our mutual oppression from the Green Machine. Thus, politically, socially, and emotionally, we have a gut level solidarity with oppressed peoples everywhere. We can dig it.

However, when it comes to the actual treatment of heroin addicts we must discard the idea of veteran uniqueness and mutual solidarity as opposed to nonveteran addicts. The plain truth is that the concrete realities of heroin addiction and the anti-social heroin culture defies our cries of solidarity. A solidarity which, for most of us, is based upon a transitory experience in the military.

The proposed separation of treatment facilities based upon the idea of distinctions between veteran addicts and nonveteran addicts is not valid. Any distinction between veteran addicts and nonveteran addicts should be solely a question of administrative choice. The distinction does not, as we shall see, entail any qualitative difference in treatment between veterans and nonveterans. Seen in such a light, we can discuss whether it would be wise to make such an administrative choice as to who we will help. We can discuss the question of whether or not we are capable of providing an all inclusive treatment and rehabilitation program. At this point, however, we need much more research into the nature of heroin addiction, and various treatment programs which can be utilized. Next of all, we need a self-analysis of our capabilities to undertake a program of treatment and rehabilitation. In sum, a distinction between veteran heroin addicts and nonveteran addicts has no viable relationship with the efficacy of heroin addiction treatment and rehabilitation.

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Let us now re-examine the reasons given in the report for the "special" characterization of veteran addicts. The "reasons" are not quoted and only the objections are stated.

1. This reason is simply so much bullsh\*t. First, it concedes that the recruiting sergeant is right -- The Military will make a Man out of you! Any discipline acquired in the military is that of the robot and is only an externally applied veneer. It is only the discipline of survival. How the hell can we ask the Military to help orientate veterans for civilian life and then turn around and say that veterans have the discipline to react positively to heroin detoxification and treatment? If the discipline to cope with the military was there then how come they're on heroin? The statement is internally inconsistent. Second, in case there are still doubts, there is an overwhelming amount of evidence (gleaned from the International Journal of the Addictions, Narcotic Bulletin, American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, etc.) to the effect that heroin addicts uniformly and despite their backgrounds (except the rich ones) will do anything for a fix. They have no personal resources to draw from to overcome their addiction other than a desire for help (a desire which may or may not be there). A desire which does not vary in intensity according to whether or not the addict is a veteran or nonveteran.

2. First, this reason ignores our brothers and sisters who are and were stationed in the United States, Western Europe, or elsewhere -- quite a chunk. They are certainly into the psychology of the heroin culture if they are addicted. At this time, whether they are here, in Nam, or elsewhere, they are having problems which are not too different from nonveteran addicts. Second, this reason ignores those veterans who got hooked in Nam and who are already back in the States. They, too, are deep into the heroin culture of nonveteran addicts. Who are we left with? We are left with personnel presently stationed in Asia. Sure, if we can get to those veterans who are hooked in Asia before they come back and are discharged then we can separate them. We can separate them from addicts who still belong to the heroin culture and it will be easier to treat them. However, whether or not we can reach these people constitutes the third objection to this reason. It is extremely problematical as to whether we can contact vets from Asia before they return or immediately upon their return. The Military services will not consent to aid our search for these men and their "list" is only a fraction of the actual number of addicts. All we can do here is to make sure that we get the word to overseas vets about our programs.

3. This is a more valid reason and yet it doesn't apply to the proposal unless we at this end have misunderstood what you mean when you use the term treatment. Veteran advantages and benefits

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... (as we hope they will be) can help the veteran addict as a follow up to treatment and rehabilitation. It can serve as a means to encourage the veteran addict not to return to heroin addiction. In this, the veteran addict is at a distinct advantage compared to the nonveteran addict. However, we would be remiss if we did not also urge that the nonveteran addict also have certain follow up advantages to compensate (minority addicts, at least) for his or her pre-heroin condition. A condition contributed to, in part, by the nature of our society. However, veteran benefits cannot act as an inducement to veteran addicts to accept and actively seek treatment. Addicts, whether they are veterans or nonveterans, are "now" oriented and such a "carrot on a stick" approach just ain't gonna make it. The primary factor in an addict's decision to seek treatment is his or her desire to kick the habit and not the vision of some future rosy world of benefits.

Addicts in the United States have problems which overwhelm distinctions like veterans and nonveterans. Treatment and rehabilitation programs are most successful when they deal with addicts as individuals rather than as a class of persons with sub-groups. Heroin addiction cuts across class lines and social relationships. We are faced with a purely administrative choice. An exhortation of veteran solidarity is going to help veteran addicts. Hell, if it did then black veterans could handle both nonveteran blacks and an integrated crowd of veteran addicts. Some of us could help nonveteran middle class white addicts and all kinds of veteran addicts.

PEACE and JUSTICE  
Austin VVAW  
Drug Committee

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NATIONAL VVAV NEWS

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PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION HAVE PLANNED FOR MASSIVE ANTI-WAR ACTIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY FOR THIS YEAR. THESE ITEMS MENTIONED IN THIS:  
OCTOBER 13, NATIONAL LABORATORY DAY  
OCTOBER 26, MASSIVE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN WASHINGTON DC  
NOVEMBER 6, NATIONAL ANTI WAR ACTIONS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

TAPES OF CONVERSATIONS WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES AT THE PARIS PEACE TALKS ARE AVAILABLE AT \$45.00 FOR EIGHT CASSETTES AND A BOUND TRANSCRIPT. THESE ARE CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE VVAV DELEGATION TO THE PARIS TALKS AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOUR PARTIES. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED SEND THE MONEY AND THE ORDER TO THE REGIONAL OFFICE, AND WE WILL FORWARD IT FOR YOU TO THE OFFICE IN CONNECTICUT THAT IS HANDLING THIS.

OHIO VVAV IS PLANNING A RECEPTION FOR NIXON AT A LOCAL AIR FORCE BASE ON SEPT. 18th. IT IS PART OF THE PROGRAM OF CONTINUOUS CONFRONTATION WITH THE PRESIDENT.

ALABAMA-GEORGIA-FLORIDA REGION OF VVAV IS PLANNING A REGIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD LABOR DAY WEEKEND, SEPT. 3-6. THE PURPOSE IS TO KICK OFF THE VVAV PROGRAMS IN THE THREE STATE REGION.

NEW YORK VVAV IS PLANNING OPERATION ROLLING THUNDER WHICH WILL HAVE THREE CONVOYS STARTING FROM THREE CORNERS OF THE STATE TO DRIVE AMID HIGH PUBLICITY AND CONVERGE ON ALBANY--THE STATE CAPITOL--AT THE SAME TIME ON SEPT. 13.

NEW YORK VVAV WILL ALSO HAVE A BOOTH AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR THIS YEAR TO BE HELD IN SYRACUSE NEW YORK.

NEW YORK VVAV ALSO HAS SENT ITS FIRST TRUCKLOADS OF SUPPLIES TO RACIALLY TORN CADRO, ILLINOIS.

NEW JERSEY VVAV WILL BE MARCHING TO ATLANTIC CITY, FOR THE MISS AMERICA PAGEANT ON LABOR DAY WEEKEND.

PENNSYLVANIA VVAV WILL BE HOLDING TWO SEARCH AND DESTROY MISSIONS IN THE STATE. OPERATION RAW II WILL FOLLOW THE SAME ROUTE AS LAST YEAR. OPERATION KISSKISS WILL MARCH TO HARRISBURG--THE STATE CAPITOL.

MASSACHUSETTS VVAV WILL BE HOLDING A WINTER SOLDIER INVESTIGATION ON OCTOBER 7th, 8th, and 9th. THIS ONE WILL INCLUDE TESTIMONY FROM VETERANS AND SUCH KNOWN FIGURES AS HOAN QHONSKY, DANIEL ELLSBERG, EDWARD KENNEDY, AND PAUL McCLOSKEY. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BROADER POLICY OBJECTIVES OF THE US IS ONE OF THE AIDS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

RHODE ISLAND VVAV HAS PUBLISHED NEWSLETTERS ON A REGULAR BASIS, HAS MARCHED IN AT LEAST TWO PARADES, AND IS DOING DRUG REHABILITATION AND VA HOSPITAL WORK.

WISCONSIN VVAV WILL BE HOLD A LARGE PARADE IN MILWAUKEE ON LABOR DAY, SEPT. 6. THE THEME OF THE PARADE WILL BE PEACE AND SOLIDARITY. THERE WILL BE TWO DAYS OF INTENSIVE GUERRILLA THEATRE AND PICTORING BEFORE AND AFTER EACH OTHER ACTS.

WASHINGTON-OREGON-CALIFORNIA-UTAH-NEVADA-MONTANA VVAV IS HOLDING A PASSIVE DRUG REHABILITATION CONVENTION IN TRINIDAD CALIFORNIA ON AUGUST 28-29. DURING THE CONFERENCE THERE WILL BE DISCUSSIONS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OTHER POINTS OF THE VVAV PROGRAM AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNICATION MORE EFFECTIVELY

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THE GI OFFICE WHICH IS CONNECTED WITH THE UNITED STATES SERVICES IS THE  
AND WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPPORT FOR MOST OF THE GI OFFICES ARE  
MEMBERSHIP WILL BE GIVEN CLASS IN SUPPORT FOR THE GI OFFICE. ALL TYPES OF  
COUNSELING FOR PROBLEMS AND DISTRESS STILL IN WILL BE THOROUGHLY COVERED.  
RUNNING THE SUPPORTIVE PROJECTS IN ALL OF ITS DETAILS WILL BE COVERED.  
IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN ATTENDING THESE CLASSES LET THE REGIONAL OFFICE KNOW.

VIRGINIA VVAM HAS OBTAINED A FARM IN THE STATE UPON WHICH THEY HAVE DEVELOPED  
A FIBER CLINIC AND A VETERAN CASUALTY FARM. THIS WILL ALLOW VETS TO ENJOY THESE  
PLEASANT CIRCUMSTANCES AND WILL ALLOW CONTINUOUS FREE MEDICAL CARE TO BE AVAILABLE  
TO VETS ACROSS THE STATE.

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WWV both nationally and on the state level are facing difficult times. If we are to continue to work against the war and for meaningful social change we need more than a token membership. We need each individual to become an active as he can. This participation can take many forms. "If ya wanna end war an' stuff, ya gotta sing loud..."

- A. Participate in our upcoming marches. If these operations are to have maximum impact they must receive maximum support from our membership. Picture 400 Vietnam Vets in convoy across south Jersey and demonstrating in Atlantic City. These type of activities are our most effective weapon to arouse the consciences of the public...but we need you!!
- B. If you have time we always can use your services working in the state or local chapter offices. Our offices are usually understaffed. If we are to reach people we must have members available to talk to them. If we are to organize anti-war operations and socially responsible projects we need organizers.
- C. If you are working and don't have much time but have a little extra bread, throw into the struggle whatever you can afford: \$.50, \$1.00, \$10.00. The state and local offices are running on a shoestring, one local office may lose it's phone, and the state phone bill is \$30.00 more than our treasury. Anything you can throw in will help us survive through the months in which private funds are being poured into political campaigns.

STATE OFFICE:  
[REDACTED]  
344 Bloomfield Avenue  
Montclair, New Jersey 07042  
(201) 783-7944

[REDACTED]  
Bayonne Peace Center  
409 A Avenue C  
Bayonne, New Jersey  
(201) 437-2985

[REDACTED] 07652

[REDACTED] New Jersey 08073

[REDACTED] 07522

[REDACTED]  
Peace Center  
249 Morris Avenue  
Elizabeth, New Jersey 07201  
(201) 355-4333

b7c

[REDACTED] *ella gill*  
Capital Agency Center  
124 N. Ontario Street  
Trenton, New Jersey 08602  
(609) 392-3011

[REDACTED] New Jersey 07047

[REDACTED] *ella gill*  
New Jersey 08053

[REDACTED] New Jersey 08332

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A conference of VVAW regional coordinators was held in St. Louis on June 4 & 5. Terry DuBoise, Texas regional coordinator, and one veteran each from Arlington and Houston, attended this meeting. Several upcoming national programs were discussed:

1. This week, two veterans from each of the 50 states are in Washington D.C. to lobby and fast in support of the Hatfield-McGovern amendment, which, in conjunction with a similar bill in the House of Representatives, would cut off all funds for the Vietnam war on Dec. 30 of this year. Hatfield-McGovern is scheduled to come up for a vote this week, and national news coverage has been promised to the VVAW's efforts. Local VVAW groups might want to call a press conference to help publicize this action. Texas' two veterans are James Madlin and David "D.J." Jones, both from the Austin chapter.

2. The VVAW in Madison, Wisconsin has had the Veterans Administration drug rehabilitation program turned over to it to administer. Seems that the VA "can't relate" to Vietnam vets who are victims of Vice President Ky's opium plantations. The VVAW nationally now has equal status with the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars in representing veterans' claims before the VA. Rep. Bella Abzug of New York has offered her office facilities and attorneys to help with this, so if veterans in your area need help with their VA claims, get them in touch with us and we'll get them with the right people in N.Y. Written authorization from the claimant is needed for the VVAW to represent them.

3. Most of you may know about the boycott of Tyrell's Jewelers which was begun in Killeen by Ft. Hood GI's. Several people there have been arrested for participating in an illegal secondary (consumer) boycott, an old anti-labor statute. Tyrell's is a real rip-off joint which specializes in preying on GIs. They have a chain of stores from coast-to-coast, all located in Army towns. Now it appears that Tyrell's and the Killeen authorities may have overstepped themselves, with Nader's Raiders interested in the case, several labor organizations pledging success support, the possibility that Ramsey Clark may defend the

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national news - 2

case, and interest in the boycott spreading to other Army towns where GIs are actively organizing. VVAW nationally pledged its support at the St. Louis meeting.

4. A newspaper, The First Casualty, is scheduled for publication in New York on July 1st. More details on this as they become available.

5. On June 19th there will be a National Day of Solidarity with the United Front of Cairo, Illinois. Cairo has experienced more or less open race war in the streets in recent months, and the black community is in desperate need of publicity and support. At the St. Louis meeting, the idea of calling for a national action in Cairo on the 19th was discussed, but rejected because of the undesirability of flooding this tense community with a lot of people at this time. Instead, six VVAW representatives will go to Cairo to meet with United Front leaders and try to find concrete ways that the VVAW can support them. That support might take the form of food and clothing drives, to be conveyed into Cairo from all over the country in a pseudo-military supply operation. People should be thinking about this and we will probably want to move on it very soon after the 19th. (Emancipation Day)

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Other News: [redacted] will be attending the International Peace Conference, with such notables as Jean-Paul Sartre, in Norway this month. They are being flown to the conference by some New York peace people. We're hoping that they will be able to do a lot of speaking engagements around the region when they return.

If you can pick up the Dick Cavett show on TV, you can see a debate between VVAW people and representatives of the newly-formed Vietnam Veterans for a Just Peace on June 30. If you've seen the VVJP "leaders" on TV before, you know that the debate won't be much of a contest, but it should be amusing. So stay tuned...

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The July issue of the Washington Monthly has two quotes from our own Randy Floyd of Arlington VVAW. The quotes are in the article of the air war in Southeast Asia.

The following GI papers need our support, and they are very good for keeping up with what's happening with our active duty brothers and sisters. About 1/6 of our membership are active duty.

THE FATIGUE PRESS

YOUR MILITARY LEFT

Backstrom Bennies

PO BOX 1265  
Killeen, Texas  
76541

PO BOX 1398  
San Antonio, Texas  
78206

609 1/2 W. 23rd St.  
Austin, Texas  
78705

There is also a good underground GI paper at Fort Bliss, but we dont have the address. So contact El Paso for that information.

The research on the drug rehabilitation programs that the state and federal government are operating is going on, and the outlook is pretty grim for anybody who has the misfortune to be in them. The attitude reflected in the programs is pretty weird, and we are organizing support to get them changed or to set up an alternate drug rehab center of our own. If you have any comments on this or have any members who want to get in on this work let us know right away. We'll send you what we got now, and will keep you up to date on what we find out.

Also the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice Conference was recently concluded and VVAW is a part of the steering committee. We'll get the specifics to you next week, but generally it calls for regional and local actions to be coordinated across the country in October and November.

That's about it for now. Let us know what's happening in your area, and do it this week. We are already planning for a regional steering committee meeting for all of the area coordinators to be held, probably the last week in August or the first week in September, and there's a lot to be done by then.

Keep on truckin'.....

Regional Office

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VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
119 Waterman Street  
Providence, RI 02906  
Tel: (401)-331-9660

August 27, 1971

Newsletter #5

**IMPORTANT:** We have just received from the National office various proposals for changes of legislation re: the veteran (to include the VA, discharge, drug treatment, unemployment, and psych). We are to return them by the 25th of this month with any changes or suggestions from all of the membership. These changes will then be introduced prior to the final form being sent on to DC and the Congress. It is necessary for as many members to read and evaluate these proposals so that we can get an honest reading, we have a meeting the 23rd where these will be discussed, but prior to this they will be in the office for those who can't make the meeting. It is very important that this be returned by the 25th.

**OFFICE:** or place as some call it, is yours as well. We cannot disseminate all the information in the news letters, so come in, pick our brains, we have started a small library on Indochina, and the military that is open to all, or if you want to help us build it by contributing a book it would be appreciated. We are trying to run this organization as democratically as possible, one man one vote BS, but we only get a 10 to 15% show at the meetings, yet we have to take this as the majority opinion, we don't like this. Below are a few programs we have put together as a start with minimal number of people involved, but we need the few people. Most of them will require a few hours a day to keep going. We send these letters out and get little comment, so help us start these and let us hear more from you.

1-Fund raising, we have several things about to start, raffle tickets are in the office for a TV and liquor basket. We need people to pick up a few books and sell them. Some of have pan-handled on the street corners and have had mild success at this, we hope to set up a table that we can use in the various malls. We will begin a phone campaign next week and will need some help on this. Funds are very crucial, rumor has it that we will be removed from these premises soon if we don't pay the rent.

2-AFES station, though the draft is temporarily "out of order" they are still conducting pre-induction physicals on a regular basis. We are getting some pamphlets on the rights of the GI that can be distributed before the green machine gets to play on their ignorance. If anyone is qualified as a draft counsellor we could use you as well.

3-USS Mass, Fall River, here is the largest war memorial in MA. On a dreary day they had nearly 2000 people pass thru, so check a nice weekend. We can set up a booth just outside the entrance to talk to the people, sell posters etc, and reorientate them from the glorification of war and Death to Peace and Life.

4-Unemployment offices, are still very busy with a lot of vets standing in line, we could have some people talk to them for possible members and learn more of why they are there with the hopes of setting something up for them.

5-The VA has an unlimited supply of vets going thru every day at the Kennedy Plaza. People should go down and talk to them as well. The Davis Park hospital has a weekly "gripe" session Weds at (9am) we can attend. We need several people who can rotate this regularly.

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Winter Soldier investigation - the Boston chap is presently putting together a NE and good people who are willing to testify to the recent war, in the last 6 mos to 1 year. This will not be specific war crimes alone, but the general increase in the bombings, the effect of Vietnamization on the people, the increased automation of the war, and the glossed over issues such as the moral of the troops and the increased usage of drugs. It is an attempt to look at the war, not as separate incidents, but as a whole policy. It is imperative that info be received soon, so that it can be decided whether to continue planning for this. So give us a call at the office if you think that you have some good testimony.

**RAP SESSIONS:** We have been talking with the people at Providence Mental Health Center for several weeks now, and they have finally agreed to start an informal therapy group or "rap session" on our terms. What we have in mind is not an intensive therapy group, but a group where vets can get together and rap about the things that are on their minds with other vets who have had similar experiences and similar hassles. The first meetin will be on Thursday August 26, at 155 Broad at 3:30. Meetings will be held weekly at that time. Anyone who is interested or curious should show up then. For further info call the office or call Ken at 521-4408. If your interested but find the time inconvenient, let us know; we will start an evening session if there is enough interest.

The VVAW is looking into cases of Viet Vets being arrested and confined in prisons for alleged crimes in which service connected disability are a contributing factor (in part the case of Dodd of Woonsocket, RI). An act of violence caused by temporary insanity by any vet is considered by the state as a crime, when it should be a VA matter. Many of our brothers are now, or will become ill as a result of partaking in this war (including the enormous drug problem) Help us in this social commitment by (1) reporting to us any instance of police arresting vets for a crime due to mental disturbance. (2) Having people in need of psychological and physical attention as a result of the military contact us before these problems get out of hand. (3) Keep yourself in touch with the office, things like Vietnam Syndrome, secondary VD, etc. Just don't happen to the other guy, it could happen to you!

**Jobs** - we have a couple available for those who are interested in getting one, so give us a call if you need one, or if you know of one that is open.

Important dates coming up:

- Local: 21st Aug. a meeting at 9am with Conn and Mass here in the office and latter going off for a cookout.
- 23rd regular meeting Mon at 7:30 to discuss the proposals and plan for the fall offensive
- 26th Thurs at 3:30 our first Rap session
- 30th meeting at 8:30 in office
- of State for those who are still travelling (more info in the office)
- Lator Day weekend (Sept 6) 1- Operation Raw II in Penn.
- 2- Atlantic City for the Miss America Pageant
- 3- Dallas Tex will be a free fire zone
- Sept 18th in Ohio will welcome Pres R.N. Nixon

peace

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VETERAN VETERANS AGAIN  
THE WAR  
324 Bloomfield Av.  
Montclair, N.J.

(201) 781-7266

Newsletter

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I. Cairo - enough food was collected around the state to fill a 14' truck. Contacts have been established within the Third World communities that in the future might permit "Cairo" type projects on a state and local level.

II. Psychiatric Program - We now have the facilities and personnel needed to offer group "rap" sessions to VVAW personnel. The project is located in the Triangle Classroom, Presbyterian Church, 160 Mountain Ave, Westfield, N.J. Sessions are on Tuesday evenings at 7:30 P.M. Take the Parkway to the Westfield exit, north on Westfield Ave and stop in a gas station. The group needs your participation. Call the office for any questions.

III. IMPORTANT IMPORTANT

We have in the office copies of a proposed legislative packet sponsored by the National office of VVAW, which includes recommendations to Congress concerning the care and treatment of Veterans, the up-dating of VA facilities, educational benefits, etc. The packet is similar in scope to the American Legion's GI Bill of rights which gave them the power they hold today. The office needs your response on two questions: What course of action does the N.J. regions wish to take in this matter? Involvement or non-involvement. And if involvement, what form does it take? Only by your responding can we know. This issue will be discussed at a meeting on September 3, 1971 (more on that later).

**ACTION:** September 3 - 6 In support of Bucks County, PA "RAW II" We will be meeting Cadwalder Park, between Stuyvesant Ave & Park Ave, West Trenton, 7:00 P.M. 3 Sept. General meeting at 8:00 to discuss the march, the legislative packet, and future VVAW actions. Remainder: discussion on this legislative packet is important. VVAW can not and does not have the ability to work on this without the support of the membership, if and when we decide to work on it. The importance of discussion on this issue can not be stressed too much. After the meeting we will move out to meet the Bucks County VVAW. Concerning the RAW II operation, we will end up in Washington Crossing on Sept 6th with a rally. Bring bedding, food and your own shit paper.

**ACTION:** September 10 - 11 With the momentum and publicity raised from RAW II, N.J. VVAW with the support of other chapters, will conduct a sweep through south Jersey (a bastion of conservative thought and pro-war attitudes). VVAW will meet Friday, and an initial group of 50 vets will leaflet and set up preparations for an 8:00 rally at Glassboro State College. After the rally we will be talking with community and student population. Camping there for the night we will leave early in the morning (Sept 11) enroute to Atlantic City for the Miss America Pageant. Our route will take us through Vineland where we will stage guerilla theater and leafletting at selected location. Our car and truck convoy should reach Atlantic City around 3:00 where we will do guerilla theater and leafletting around the Convention Hall. South Jersey and the Miss America Pageant are important: 1) South Jersey needs to hear and see the anti-war message. 2) There are Vietnam Veterans who need our support 3) Miss America Pageant symbolizes sexism, dehumanization and the Mother/apple pie syndrome that helped keep us in this war. 4) The Congressmen from those areas are consistently reaction (for those of you in DCIII, remember HUNT and the confrontation) MOVE TO SEE YOU

There are those of us who have consistently labored to work against the war and those are those who just as consistently ignored that some west, N.J. VVAW has heard from some of the members concerning their lack of participation due to quite personal reasons and we have heard from some who no longer wish to be associated with VVAW, however we have not heard from our "silent majority". They do not participate, they do not support programs, they do not work. If you do not want to work, or talk or in any otherwise communicate with brothers and sisters let us know. We would much rather have you be with us not only in spirit but in body.

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# Armed Negroes Attack Police Station

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 25 (AP) — Hundreds of armed Negro men drove up to the Cairo police station and opened fire Wednesday night on the officers, killing two and wounding several.

In the third attack, police reported, a group of about 20 men, some of whom were armed with shotguns, rifles and pistols, drove to the police station on U.S. 51 and opened fire on the officers. Police officers were driven back for the third time.

The third attack, which occurred about 11:30 p.m., was the most serious since the police station was attacked in the first place. After the second attack, the police station was closed and the officers were driven back to the police station. There were no immediate reports about the police that indicated that they would arrest a man believed to have been wounded in the second attack.

"We do not have racial riots here. We do not have civil rights activities. What we have had tonight in Cairo is open armed insurrection," Mayor A. I. Thomas said.

An 18-year-old white delivery boy was also slightly wounded when the police said several shots were fired while the men were in a running gun battle into the Pyramid Courts.

After the second attack, the police received a telephone call from a man saying he was talking from the all-black Pyramid Courts housing project. The police said, said he and others wanted to take a man to a hospital.

The police alerted the group to go to the hospital in Cape Girardeau, Mo., across the Mississippi River, where the man would be treated for a leg wound. The Cairo police to

claim that they would allow him to return to his home.

The police said that about 100 men, some of whom were armed with shotguns, rifles and pistols, drove to the police station on U.S. 51 and opened fire on the officers. Police officers were driven back for the third time.

However, a black woman who was driving a car on the street by a hotel as he was leaving the store. He was treated and released at St. Mary's hospital.

A second attack occurred two hours later, the black man returned and again opened fire on the police station. This time, police said, and Alexander County Sheriff's deputies had only drove the men back but returned them through the street into the Pyramid Courts.

Later, a caller telephoned the police and said, "We're coming out in a car with a wounded man. We want to take to the hospital."

A car then left Pyramid Courts and drove north on U.S. 51 until stopped at a police roadblock. The men told state police they wanted to go to Southeast Missouri Hospital in Cape Girardeau so the man could be treated for a leg wound. They were permitted to go

to the hospital in Cape Girardeau, Mo., across the Mississippi River, where the man would be treated for a leg wound. The Cairo police to claim that they would allow him to return to his home.

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Cairo, Ill., Oct. 25 (AP) — Black soldiers and their families were without water and electricity in a predominantly black section of the city that was reported in good condition before the shooting on Wednesday.

Addressed some of the problems during a week-long visit to the city by the state's top law enforcement official, Missouri Attorney General Warren E. Hearnes.

Hearnes said that the situation in Cairo was "a tragedy" and that the state would do everything possible to help the city.



# BLACKS IN MARCH MARCH PASSES

## Armed Force Stands Watch at Cairo Demonstration

By JOHN KUNICK  
Special to The Post-Dispatch

CAIRO, Mo., Dec. 8.—Under a green plastic canopy and a Christmas tree, a street show on Commercial Avenue, the people marched past the high school building, passing a street decorated with red and white streamers and red bows.

They march first past the high school and then toward the high school.

On the afternoon, white bands lighted on the streets and the streets of automobiles, street cars, trolleys and automobiles, and the Cairo police lined up in front of the high school.

At the head of a line of about 50 members, the Rev. Charles Koch, the pastor of the United Front of Cairo, a large number around the march against the high school, marched ahead. On either side of him were many young black men in Afro haircuts and green coats.

From the high school, a line of men, many of whom were young black men, marched along the street.

Yesterday was the first day that the march was held. It was the first time since the high school was closed that a white crowd gathered.

In dozens of streets for a month now, the United Front has been waging a battle against the downtown business, backed by a large number of demonstrators.

A local organization has been formed to help the United Front. It is the United Front of Cairo, a group of men who are active in the downtown business district.

The United Front of Cairo is a group of men who are active in the downtown business district. They are active in the downtown business district.

## Arrests Made

About a dozen people were arrested, and today four of them were charged with attempted murder. Those accused are James Talley, Morris and Chester Eurney, both of Wichita, Kan.; Gregory Walker of Cairo and Leon Bond of St. Louis, Mo. The police refused to give further details.

It was an even more law group than usual that gathered in the small St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church for preaching and singing late this afternoon, and marched into the business district.

The 20-man Cairo police force has deputized a number of auxiliary policemen—many of them reportedly members of the "white vigilante" group known as the "White Hats"—and they were in evidence along the sidewalks. A white white, barely out of his teens, wore a police jacket with an American flag patch on his sleeve and cradled a Thompson submachine gun in his arm. A few doors away, a giant older man with a patch reading "Police" on his baseball cap held a grease gun. A slender automatic weapon with a wire stock.

As the demonstrators marched back toward their church, the police stopped a car driver behind the line by going back. A dozen policemen brandished their weapons, surrounding the car. The driver fled.

Several minutes later, an officer arrested a man named Carl Hemphill, a member of the United Front. He was arrested.

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... FOUR TIMES, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1970

# Soldier Shot and Lumberyard Burned in Illinois Racial Violence

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 8 (AP)—A Negro soldier was shot and the historic Civil War river port's largest lumber company was destroyed as rioting between blacks and whites continued last night and early today.

The wounded person was a Negro soldier. The lumber company was owned by a white Cairo businessman who has been involved in the race riot since 1968.

The fire caused 22 estimated \$400,000 damage to the Cairo Lumber Company, owned by Bob Cunningham,

president of the United Citizens for Community Action. Mr. Cunningham also was head of the White Citizens Council, the "White Hats," an organization that was disbanded last year under pressure from the state government, according to The Associated Press.

Reports varied as to what happened.

The Cairo police said only one person was wounded. They identified him as Wiley Anderson, 21 years old, home on leave from the Army. He was reported in critical condition

at a Poplar Bluff, Mo., hospital with five gunshot wounds.

The United Front, a militant black organization, said the Rev. Walter Garrett, 23, a black, was also shot. The police denied this, saying Mr. Garrett was released from the Delta Community hospital in Sikeston, Mo., where he was treated "after a fall."

The Cairo police said they did not know how Mr. Anderson was shot or Mr. Garrett was injured.

The Rev. Mankor Harris, a spokesman for the United Front, alleged that both men were shot as snipers fired into the Pyramid Courts public housing project from two directions.

The Pyramid Courts is a black housing development that has been the scene of many violent incidents during the past 20 months since Cairo blacks initiated an economic boycott against white-owned businesses in the town.

Fire Chief A. C. Seawright said the huge lumber company was engulfed in flames after it apparently had been soaked with gasoline and kerosene before being set afire.

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Cairo is the Southernmost city in Illinois. Gen. U. S. Grant trained Union soldiers here during the Civil War. It is also known as a place where slaves were hidden at an underground station until they could flee further North.

The last 20 months, Cairo has had five police chiefs, two mayors and two fire chiefs. Originally it had 18 policemen including four blacks. Now only 12 policemen remain, assisted by 25 city policemen sent in at the orders of Gov. Richard D. Orr. The four blacks resigned.

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# In Cairo, Ill., Racial Tensions Remain High After Week of Shooting and Arson

By SETH S. KING

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 26—Weeks of migrating people were splashing down on the streets north of this old Mississippi River town today, and there was nothing else to do but to wait for the rain to stop.

The white and black communities were as intense as ever, and both sides were making developments constantly.

Last Tuesday the *Temple of Foreign Wars Building* was destroyed by an arsonist's fire. The next night the police and their deputies entered stores for more than three hours with Negroes in an all-black burning project. And Friday night according to the police, a band of blacks in camouflage uniforms attacked the police station three times.

Exactly what happened on Friday was difficult to determine, as it usually has been in a rioting more than four years of periodic mob lynchings on whites and blacks and burning of properties owned by whites and blacks.

"white hats" by Cairo residents because some of them wear white construction workers' hats when they go out at night. They are now organized in a group that calls itself the United Citizens for Community Action.

The tempo of white and black conflict here has been rising steadily for the last four years. During that time there has been an obviously improved organization of the black community.

Concurrently there has been evidenced a new determination of the white city leaders to take an even harder stand against the black militants.

### Desire for Recognition

"The blacks in Cairo only want what whites here have: decent jobs, recognition as human beings and a voice in their own affairs," said Mr. Harris.

"The real problem," one of the few whites in Cairo who could be described as a moderate said, "is that the so-called

white leadership in Cairo has been thoroughly cowed by the white militants. They're all still in the 19th century and they'd rather see this place go down than face reality."

To emphasize its demands for the hiring of Negroes for management positions, United Front has organized a black boycott of several Cairo stores.

To demonstrate its determination, the front organizes a rally each Saturday and either parades through the downtown sections or pickets the boycotted stores, neither of which it could do before a Federal court declared invalid the town's ordinances against this.

The front is also participating, with Federal and state funds, in a housing development project and in a vocational training school for migrant workers, most of whom are black in this area.

The housing development group, which plans to build prefabricated houses for Cairo

blacks, was set back two weeks ago when someone set fire to a small factory starting to make prefabricated sections.

The front is trying to reorganize the black part of Cairo, for the blacks and ignore the whites in doing so," Mr. Harris said today. "But every time we come up with something, the whites come down on it."

In the post-war years very little has gone well for Cairo, and this had made the problem of black and white even more acute.

Geographically Cairo (pronounced Kay-ro) is in the North. But culturally it is Southern, with a stanch belief among its whites that segregation is the only solution to peace between the races.

Once a thriving river-port and wholesaling center of 15,000, Cairo has now shrunk to an economically stagnant backwater of 6,154 persons, a decrease of more than 3,000 since the 1950 Census. Between 30

and 40 per cent of these are black.

In the last 18 months three police chiefs and one Mayor of Cairo and the county sheriff have resigned in disgust over the continuous trouble.

Mayor Albert Thomas, a Ford Center who was appointed to fill the former Mayor's term, said today that he had tried negotiating with the United Front and "even tried appeasement."

"I ought as much to believe the blacks for dealing with the front as I did with the white militants," he said.

At least 25 per cent of the people are on welfare. Several small industries have left Cairo in the last decade and unemployment, especially among the blacks, is widespread.

Mr. Thomas said that he would be arranged with the town merchants to offer 10 black jobs in their stores and to give other jobs to other blacks.

"That's a representative number based on their population," he said. "But they turned us down for money they didn't want the change they wanted the whole bag."

Black leaders said they had declined the Mayor's offer because it was only a token and he would not talk with the real leadership in the black community.

"Those front leaders are just trained propagandists. They don't speak for the black people here," Mr. Thomas said.

After thinking carefully for a few moments, he went on: "There's no doubt the episode Friday night was an armed insurrection. We've become the testing grounds for what's happening from Boston to Baltimore. The only thing left is to beat up the police sheriff's office and we're going to do just that."

He asked and asked, "What other course can we take? I don't see any solution. I'd like to know about it."

**Blacks Migrate**—Leaders of the United Front, a black community organization, ridiculed today any suggestion of an organized attack on the police station.

The police contend that hundreds of thousands of ammunition were fired at their headquarters. The large steel-frame building has only 17 small pockmarks on it that could be from bullets. One window is cracked.

Directly across the street, the front of a Negro-owned tavern is riddled with bullet holes. A half a block away, on the edge of the black section, the side of St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, which the United Front uses for meetings, has a score of bullet holes in its side and shattered glass windows.

These, according to the Rev. Blanche Harris, the white Protestant minister who serves as the front's adviser, were from shots fired Friday night from the police station.

The angle of lighting through two of the holes in the room occupied by Father Bodewes, a white priest in charge of St. Columba's, points directly to a cupola atop the police headquarters. It was from there, Mr. Harris said, that the shots came into the church.

**White Minister Urges**—White Minister Urges that no attacks were only another part of the Mayor's excited imagination," Mr. Harris said.

Five blocks south of the police station, the bridging housing two civil rights' groups and the office of Robert Lane, a white lawyer who won a recent Federal Court ruling permitting the blacks to demonstrate and picket, showed 16 bullet holes in its walls and windows.

Mr. Lane, a Princeton-educated lawyer who has been active in civil rights cases, said one shot from a bullet hole in the building's wall had been fired Friday by Cairo's white vigilantes. He said that the other shots were fired by the

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

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NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC)

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

PEOPLE'S COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)

A PCPJ press release dated March 1, 1971, describes the PCPJ as being headquartered in Washington, D.C., and consisting of over 100 organizations which are using massive nonviolent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression, and war.

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[REDACTED] 112th Military Intelligence Group, Old Post Office Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma;

[REDACTED] Office of Special Investigation, Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma;

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[REDACTED] Senior Resident Agent, Naval Investigative Service, Old Post Office Building, Oklahoma City.

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INFORMANTS:

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[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
October 28, 1971

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

On August 13, 1971, Agent [redacted] Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, furnished the following: u

There are two loosely organized chapters of Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) in Oklahoma City at the present, one at the University of Oklahoma (OU), Norman, Oklahoma, and one at Tulsa University, Tulsa, Oklahoma. The compiled membership is estimated at 25 to 35 persons. VVAW has conducted three or four demonstrations in recent months at Tulsa and Oklahoma City which were monitored by [redacted] or his assistant, and each was peaceful and consisted of 30 to 40 persons. On one occasion, the group paraded in Oklahoma City in about April, 1971, carrying a coffin on the parade route. The announced objective of this group is to end the war in Vietnam through peaceful means. u b7c

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

[redacted] stated he does not maintain any file or records regarding VVAW because there has been no indication of possible violence or advocating violence or illegal action. This group appears to have either no funds or minimal funds and the source is unknown. He has no information regarding the location of the chapters, bank accounts, or other data. He recalls the names [redacted]

[redacted] as participating in demonstrations in Oklahoma City, and [redacted] is a member of the Tulsa group. None b7c of the names mentioned have arrest records at this State Bureau. u

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downgrading and  
declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR b7c

On August 18, 1971, [REDACTED] Intelligence Unit, Oklahoma City Police Department, stated he has very limited information regarding VVAW, but recalled there have been a few small peaceful demonstrations in Oklahoma City in recent months. The principal aim of this group appears to be to end the war in Vietnam. They have no established meeting place in Oklahoma City. 4 U

*OKla.*  
The September 11, 1971, issue of the Oklahoma Daily, a student newspaper at OU, Norman, Oklahoma, contained an article under the headline "Vets to Form OU Chapter." The article notes that a movement is under way to organize a local chapter of the VVAW at OU. Dan Dryz, Tulsa graduate, and Steve Langdon, are organizers of the movement and have operated a booth in the Student Union to sign interested veterans, distribute literature and answer questions. Dryz reported that responses had been good and about twenty persons have been signed so far. The article noted that the objectives of the VVAW range from complete cessation of the war in Vietnam to congressional action halting the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency throughout the world. 4 U

On September 24, 1971, [REDACTED] b2-b7D furnished the following:

*b7c*  
The OU VVAW was formed recently by Daniel (Dan) Dryz, an OU student and a veteran. The aims of this group are to protest the Vietnam war and the draft, but any activity will be peaceful and non-violent. This group held its first meeting on September 16, 1971, on the OU campus. The group maintains its office at [REDACTED] Oklahoma, which is the residence of [REDACTED] the OU VVAW. The group plans to hold regular meetings on the OU campus, possibly at Dale Hall or in the Micro-Biology Building. U U

The OU VVAW is believed to be affiliated with the Western Regional VVAW, headquarters at Houston, Texas, but it is not known at present if it is affiliated nationally. The group is active in the Norman - Oklahoma City area. Dan Dryz is president and leader of this group and is believed to have no other officers at present. This group has no official membership and the approximate number of members is unknown at present due to the recent formation of this group. It is to be noted that about 55 persons attended the first meeting of this group on September 16, 1971.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR *b7c*

On August 16, 1971, [redacted] Security Office, Oklahoma State University (OSU), Stillwater, Oklahoma, advised no information has been received indicating that the VVAW is in existence at this university. *U U b7c*

On September 17, 1971, [redacted] furnished the following:

VVAW is not a recognized group at OU at present, but this group has announced it will seek recognition in the near future.

On September 16, 1971, the VVAW passed out a leaflet on the OU campus which announced a VVAW meeting at Dale Hall, OU, on that date, which meeting was sponsored by the OU Committee to End the War in Vietnam (CEWV). Source explained that the meeting was actually a VVAW meeting. *b7D*

[redacted] The OU CEWV is a recognized student group. *b7c*

On September 24, 1971, [redacted] advised that the CEWV is a peaceful student group at OU, Norman, Oklahoma, whose aims are to protest the Vietnam war, the draft, military and university policy, but in the past has stressed that any activity will be non-violent. *b7c*

On September 24, 1971, [redacted] furnished the following: *b7c*

*b7c* On September 16, 1971, on the OU campus, Dale Hall, Room 128, the VVAW held a meeting at 7:30 p.m. The head organizer was Dan Dryz [redacted] Oklahoma, Telephone Number [redacted]. The first meeting was essentially an introductory session to acquaint veterans with the organization, whose headquarters are located somewhere in Houston, Texas, and to draw up a constitution to be recognized by the university as a legitimate organization eligible to receive funds from the university for expenses. There were approximately 55 people in attendance, none known except Dryz. A film was shown entitled "Winter Soldier." A future meeting is expected for next week, the exact date to be announced through the student newspaper, the Oklahoma Daily, and the underground newspaper, The Well. The meeting dispersed at approximately 9:30 p.m.

The September 30, 1971, issue of "Andromeda", a student newspaper at OSU, announced that VVAW is now a chartered

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

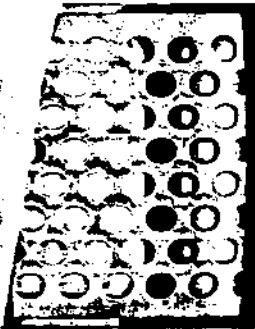
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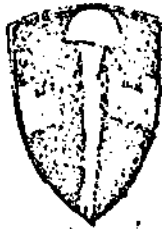
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

organization at the university, according to Aaron Means,  
one of the organizers.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

On September 30, 1971, [redacted] furnished a copy of  
a printed sheet listing the objectives of VVAW, which sheet  
is reproduced as follows: *b2 b7D OKlas.*





VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, INC.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA CHAPTER

OBJECTIVES OF VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, INC.

1. To demand an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops from Indochina. We cannot allow one more human being to be killed in Indochina.
2. To demand Congress enact legislation for the immediate termination of all funds being utilized by the United States government, its allies and the Central Intelligence Agency to support their illegal operations in Latin America, Africa, China, Europe and the countries of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand.
3. To demonstrate that our military tactics dehumanize soldiers and civilians, and to make clear the United States government is prosecuting an illegal, unjust and immoral war in Indochina.
4. To show Americans that their society is structured by racism which lets us view all non-whites as less than human. This racism pushes our minorities through inferior schools and into the combat arms. Thus, we send our minorities off to die in disproportionately high numbers while we kill Asians indiscriminately. We demand that the military recognize its complicity in America's domestic and international racism.
5. To make clear that the United States has never undertaken an extensive open investigation of American war crimes in Indochina. We demand that the U.S. government, in its war in Indochina, affirm the principles of Nuremberg. As former G.I.'s, we recognize the responsibility 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.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE



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

7. To support all military personnel refusing to serve in wars of aggression at home and abroad. We demand Congress enact legislation for the immediate repatriation with full amnesty to those brothers and sisters who are in prison or in self-exile by reason of their refusal to serve in the military. We support all persons refusing to be drafted.

8. To demand immediate legislation to provide proper care and services for all veterans in V.A. hospitals; to make available job training and placement for every returning veteran; and to provide the funds and means necessary for their educational and vocational endeavors.

9. To affirm that the membership is not only concerned with ending the war, but changing the domestic, social, political, and economic institutions that have caused and permitted the continuance of war.

V.V.A.W. MEETING  
Student Union  
Room 161  
Wednesday, Sept. 29  
7:30 P.M.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

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

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

On September 24, 1971, [redacted] advised that the aims of VVAW are to protest the Vietnam war and the draft, but any activity will be peaceful and non-violent. U

The August 8, 1971, issue of the Tulsa Daily World, a newspaper published on a daily basis at Tulsa, Oklahoma, contained an article reflecting that an estimated 400 persons turned out for a peace rally by the VVAW on August 7, 1971. Rock bands and singers, speakers and amateur theatre groups condemning the Vietnam war, insulted President Nixon, and demanded that America be set back "on the track of respecting human life." U

On September 30, 1971, [redacted] advised that [redacted]

b2c  
b7D

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

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

LEADERS

On September 24, 1971, [redacted] advised that Daniel Dryz, OU student and veteran, is president and leader of the OU Chapter of VVAW and the group is believed to have no other officers. U

On August 5, 1971, [redacted] Police, Tulsa, Oklahoma, advised that Michael Frederick Schmidt had requested and been granted a permit for VVAW to hold a memorial assembly on August 7, 1971. Schmidt is a resident of [redacted] U

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

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

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

Tulsa and a Vietnam veteran who identified himself as co-director and press secretary of the Tulsa Chapter of VVAW.

On October 13, 1971, [redacted] furnished an undated issue of "The Well," distributed on the OU campus, Norman, Oklahoma, on October 11, 1971, described as a newspaper published sporadically in Oklahoma City by a local hippie group known as the Peoples Workshop. An article in this paper identified the following as leaders or representatives of VVAW:

~~John Kerry~~, named as National Spokesman for VVAW;

~~Roger De Vito~~, Regional Coordinator, Telephone Number 947-1669, Oklahoma City;

~~Dave Collins~~, State Coordinator, Telephone Number 946-0225, Oklahoma City;

~~John Vaughn~~, Oklahoma City Chapter, Telephone Number 478-1607, or 528-4173;

Dan Dryz, Norman Chapter, Telephone Number 329-8545;

Aaron Means, Stillwater Chapter, Telephone 377-3977;

~~Billy Dittsworth~~, Chickasha Chapter, Telephone 224-3140, Extension 503.

The August, 1971, issue of the Tulsa Daily World contained an article reflecting that an estimated 400 persons turned out for a peace rally by the VVAW on August 7, 1971. Mike Schmidt, co-director of the group, stated before the rally that VVAW had 142 members in Tulsa, 450 in the state and more than 30,000 nationally. One of the speakers was Gary Dotterman, identified as Executive Secretary of VVAW.

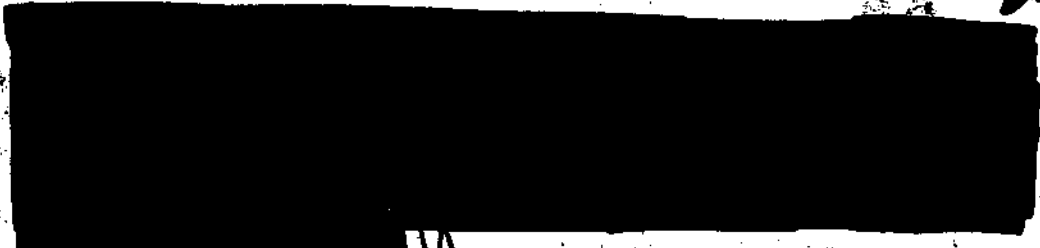
[redacted] advised on February 14, 1968, that [redacted]

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

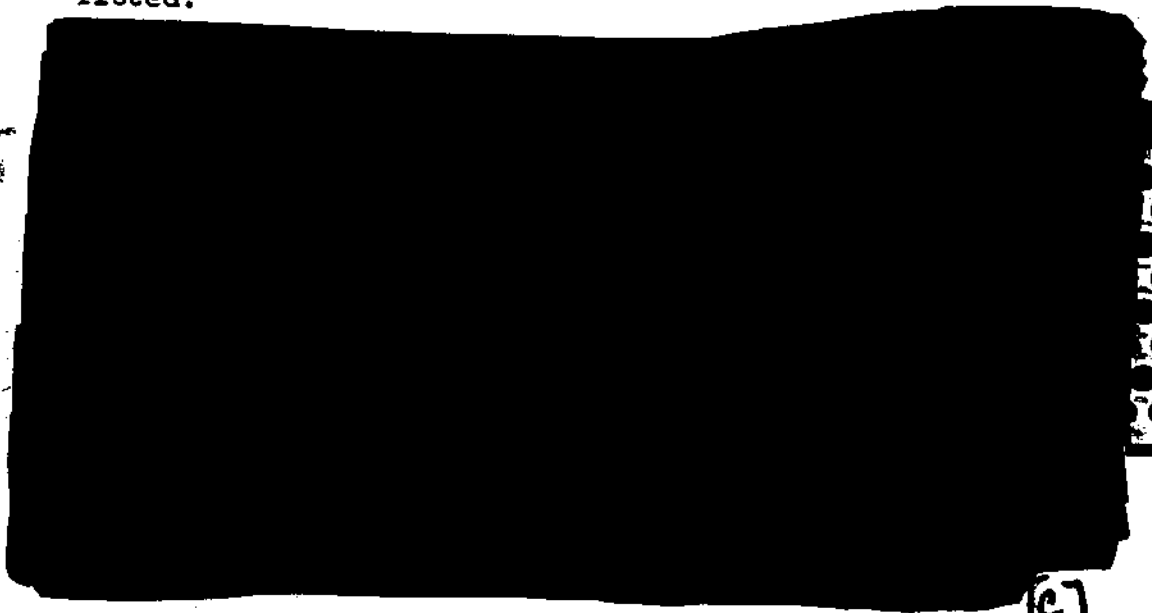
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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

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b7d



On March 8, 1968, a representative of the 112th Military Intelligence Group (MIG), Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, made available a leaflet entitled "Stop the War - Stop the Draft," announcing a demonstration in Oklahoma City on March 8, 1968, sponsored by the OU Chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and OU CEWV, in protest to the sending of extra troops to Vietnam and to call for immediate withdrawal of troops in Vietnam. According to the MIG representative, the leaflet was distributed on March 7, 1968, at Oklahoma City University and stated, in part, "if you can't make it to the Sheraton Hotel (for the demonstration), and you want to know about the war and the draft and what you can do about them, you can write. . ." SDS and OU CEWV, Norman, and Gary Dotterman, 1311 South Baltimore, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and another individual were listed.



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b1

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR 61

[REDACTED]

The "Diplomatic List" published by the U. S. Department of State in 1970 listed Grigoriy Sergeyeovich Mikhaylovskiy as an Assistant Military Attache, Embassy of the U.S.S.R., Washington, D. C.

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

MEMBERSHIP

b7c [REDACTED] Intelligence Unit, Tulsa Police Department, Tulsa, Oklahoma, advised on August 23, 1971, that records disclosed that Michael John Beasley and Tim Rose, [REDACTED] Tulsa, Oklahoma, were spokesmen for a demonstration sponsored by the VVAW at Woodward Park in Tulsa on June 4, 1971. His records did not disclose the identities of any other members. 14 b7c

b7c On August 23, 1971, [REDACTED] Tulsa Police Department, advised that Michael Frederick Schmidt, Tulsa, a veteran of the Vietnam War, was spokesman for the VVAW in connection with an assembly held by VVAW at Civic Center Plaza in Tulsa on August 7, 1971. [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] said he learned that when Schmidt appeared before the Tulsa City Commission applying for a permit to use the plaza he stated there were 400 members of the VVAW in the State of Oklahoma.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

[redacted] b7c said the organization has no office in Tulsa and there is no indication that it has any funds. u

Jess Chouteau, Director of Student Activities, The University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma, advised on August 23, 1971, that VVAW has not sponsored any activity on campus and he had no information which would indicate the Tulsa organization has any connection with the university. u b7c

On August 31, 1971, [redacted] Fort Sill, Oklahoma, made available a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Forum" which he stated was being distributed at Medicine Park and Fort Sill, Oklahoma, by unknown persons believed to be servicemen. Copies of the "Forum" are also available for distribution at the "Community House," Fort Sill. He stated that Community House is a gathering place at Fort Sill for dissident servicemen and the Commanding General authorized its establishment at the request of Private First Class Carlos Burke, Social Security Account Number [redacted] b7c, to be used as a place where servicemen could discuss their problems with a Chaplain and other persons. u

Page 3 of the "Forum" contained an article announcing that VVAW is a national organization made up of military and former military personnel who have developed strong feelings against the Southeast Asian War. The article named Larry Watkins, 1506 Taft, Telephone 355-8061, as a person to call for further information. u b7c

On September 24, 1971, [redacted] b7c b7d advised that approximately 55 persons attended the first meeting of VVAW on the OU campus, Norman, Oklahoma, on September 16, 1971. u

On September 30, 1971, [redacted] b7c b7d advised that three members of VVAW handed out literature on the South Oval of the OU campus on September 27, 1971. The literature outlined the objectives of VVAW and announced plans for a future meeting. Members named were Jim Frederick, Alan Cane, and Ed Cunningham. Source stated that on September 27, 1971, [redacted] b7c remarked that he is a sympathizer with VVAW [redacted] is working on his Ph.D. u u b7c

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

FINANCING *b2 b7D*

On September 24, 1971, [REDACTED] furnished the following: *U*

The VVAW recently became a recognized student organization at OU, Norman, Oklahoma, and as such is qualified to receive university funds for operational expenses. As of September 22, 1971, the Appropriations Sub-Committee of the OU Student Congress approved tentative appropriations including \$200 for VVAW. *U*

On September 24, 1971, [REDACTED] advised that OU Chapter of VVAW has no regular income, but does receive some money from donations and recently from school funds. The Student Congress has now approved \$200 for VVAW for operational expenses. VVAW has received no gifts, equipment, or other financial support from individuals, groups, or organizations. *U*

OTHER ACTIVITIES

On June 2, 1971, Jack Purdie, Chief of Police, Tulsa, Oklahoma, furnished the following:

The VVAW requested permission to conduct an antiwar demonstration at Tulsa on June 5, 1971, at which time President Nixon was scheduled to visit the area. Permission was requested by Mike Beasley and Tim Rose. The city authorities granted permission to hold this demonstration at either Central Park or Boulder Park, both located in the center of the city area. President Nixon was scheduled to land at the Tulsa Airport on June 5, 1971, proceed to the Port of Catoosa fifteen miles northeast of Tulsa to speak at dedication ceremonies. *U*

On June 5, 1971, [REDACTED] Tulsa Police Department, advised the above antiwar demonstration was held on June 5, 1971, from 10 a.m. until noon at Woodward Park. The demonstration was peaceful and there were no incidents. Between 35 and 40 persons participated. The demonstration was several miles from the airport and the Port of Catoosa where President Nixon appeared. *U*

On August 7, 1971, [REDACTED] Tulsa Police Department, advised that a memorial assembly had been held from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., August 7, 1971, by VVAW at the Tulsa Civic Center Plaza, downtown Tulsa. The city had granted permission for this assembly and approximately 100 young people participated peacefully and there were no incidents. The announced purpose was to memorialize Vietnam war dead. *U*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR *b2 b7D*

[REDACTED] Source feels the members are all law abiding. *u*

On August 25, 1971, [REDACTED] *b2c* Cleveland County Sheriff's Office, Norman, Oklahoma, who is cognizant of New Left activities in the Norman area, furnished the following information: *u*

An organization known as VVAW has scheduled a demonstration in Norman on September 6, 1971, in which the VVAW plans to work with the War Resister's League (WRL) and the purpose of the demonstration is to read the names of certain Oklahoma Vietnam War casualties. [REDACTED] *b2c* advised there is an Oklahoma law which prohibits use of names of war dead in demonstrations without the permission of survivors, but this law has been challenged and is currently scheduled for a court hearing. He noted he believed the court hearing was to be after the scheduled demonstration. *u*

[REDACTED] *b2c* advised his records reflect Michael Keith *b2c* Anderson, Donald F. Parker and Charles Nelson Berry III were connected with the VVAW and the WRL. *u*

[REDACTED] *b2c* had no information regarding William Earls. He further stated that Anderson, Parker and Berry resided at [REDACTED] Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He stated Parker was president of the VVAW and a member of the WRL. He also advised that Berry was the editor of The Well, an underground newspaper published in Oklahoma City. *u*

[REDACTED] *b2c* further advised that his department had no information regarding a headquarters or bank account for the VVAW in Norman and noted that at the present time, no activity is taking place in Norman due to the summer recess at OU. *u*

In May, 1971, [REDACTED] *b2c* OU Security Police, Norman, Oklahoma, advised that the OU WRL is affiliated with the National WRL and is a *u*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *u*



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

peaceful, non-violent, antiwar, antidraft group at OU. Eaton said the OU WRL is a recognized student group and no one associated with this group has demonstrated a propensity for violence or lawlessness. b7c

On August 25, 1971, [redacted] OU PD, who is cognizant of New Left activities in the Norman area, advised that he had no further information regarding the VVAW other than the planned demonstration on September 6, 1971, and the court challenges regarding the use of war dead names in such a demonstration. He stated that at this time there was no headquarters for the VVAW in Norman inasmuch as the student population has been minimal in Norman during the summer months. [redacted] advised he could locate no record for William Earls. [redacted] caused a check of registration records and advised that Berry, Earls and Parker have not attended OU during the 1970-71 School Year and noted that records regarding any prior year attendance were currently tied up in registration and would be most difficult to locate on a discreet basis at this time. He advised that Anderson was a white male, born [redacted] having Social Security Account Number [redacted]. He further noted that neither Anderson, Parker, Earls or Berry were pre-registered for the upcoming school year. b7c

On September 6, 1971, [redacted] stated that members of VVAW and WRL had cancelled plans for an antiwar demonstration previously planned for September 6, 1971, at OU and the Cleveland County Court House, Norman, Oklahoma. b7c

On September 30, 1971, [redacted] advised that the OU Chapter of VVAW had scheduled a demonstration protesting the Vietnam War at the ROTC Building, OU, Norman, Oklahoma, on October 7, 1971. It was planned to display white crosses to symbolize American soldiers who died in Vietnam. b7c

On October 8, 1971, [redacted] OU PD, advised that no demonstration occurred on October 7, 1971, at the ROTC Building or elsewhere on the campus. b7c

On October 12, 1971, [redacted] furnished the following: b7c

In preparation for activities scheduled for October 13, 1971, by the OU WRL, approximately seventy persons demonstrated on the OU ROTC Drill Field from 3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. on October 12, 1971, protesting ROTC. Most of the demonstrators were members of WRL and VVAW. No violence or incidents occurred. b7c

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

b2-670

On October 13, 1971, [redacted] furnished a copy of The Well, previously described, which contained an article announcing that the Oklahoma VVAW will have a Regional Convention at OU, Norman, Oklahoma, on November 5, 6 and 7, 1971. Further, that on November 6, 1971, a war crimes hearing will be held at the convention. 4 U

The October 13, 1971, edition of the Oklahoma Journal, a daily newspaper published in Oklahoma City, contained an article reflecting that the City Council had turned down a request from the Oklahoma VVAW to allow a "street theatre" in the downtown area on November 11, 1971. According to Dave Collins, State Coordinator of VVAW, the street plays would re-enact "search and destroy missions" in Vietnam. 14 U

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CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
October 28, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Title	VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT
Reference	Oklahoma City memorandum dated and captioned as above.

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

*b2 b7D*  
[REDACTED] with whom contact has been insufficient to establish reliability. *u*

FBI

Date: 10/28/71

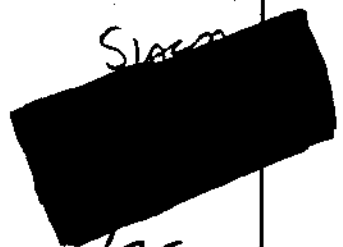
Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)  
FROM: SAC, COLUMBIA (100-1180) (P)  
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)  
IS - NEW LEFT

*Sleeve*  
  
*b7c*

Re Bureau airtels to Albany, ET AL, 8/3/71, and 10/1/71.

Survey has been made, and no information has been received to date from sources indicating that a VVAW group is being organized or has been organized anywhere in S. C.

Columbia is maintaining contact with sources, and any positive information developed concerning captioned matter will be appropriately furnished to the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-80 BY 910

 *b7c*  
REC-19

EX-115

100-448093-422

NOV 1 1971

- Bureau
- Columbia

*Mail torn when received in Repair 8-4-81 JPB*

 *b7c*

NOV 5 1971

LETT 1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 30 1971

b7D

EM/KWA

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR 006 [redacted] CODE

TELETYPE

5:06PM NITEL 10-30-71 [redacted]

b7C

TO: DIRECTOR

b7D

[redacted]

OKLAHOMA CITY

b2 b7D

b7C

FROM: [redacted] (P)

b7D

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR; IS DASH NEW LEFT.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION

IN THE PAST, ADVISED [redacted]

b2c

[redacted]

VVAW HAS NOT SHOWN PROPENSITY FOR VIOLENCE IN THE PAST.

b2c b7D

[redacted]

END PAGE ONE

EX-112 REC-32 100-448072-423

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/22/93 BY 980 [redacted]

NOV 2 1971

See to IDIU  
data deleted

b7C

7:00 PM  
11:10 AM  
11:10 AM

[Handwritten signature]

b7D

b2  
b7D

[REDACTED]

PAGE TWO

b2 b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

u

BUREAU AUTHORITY IS REQUESTED TO SEND

[REDACTED]

VVAW CONVENTION ELEVEN FIVE DASH SEVEN

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

u

b2 b7D

END

b7c  
FBI WASH DC CLR

cc

[REDACTED]

b7c

CODE

TELETYPE

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

NITEL

11-1-71

TO SACS [redacted]

OKLAHOMA CITY  
EX-112 REC-32

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-448092) - 423

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW); IS - NEW LEFT.

RE [redacted] TEL OCTOBER THIRTY LAST.

BUREAU AUTHORITY [redacted]

OKLAHOMA, ATTEND VVAW CONVENTION NOVEMBER FIVE THROUGH SEVEN NEXT

[redacted] PRIOR TO FURTHER CONSIDERATION [redacted]

DETERMINE IF [redacted] TRAVELING

NORMAN, AND INCLUDE ESTIMATED BREAKDOWN OF EXPENSES FOR TRAVEL.

INSURE THAT IN FUTURE REQUESTS [redacted] INCLUDE

NECESSARY FACTS UPON WHICH BUREAU CAN MAKE NECESSARY DECISIONS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY [redacted]

NOTE:

We have received information previously that VVAW is holding regional convention at University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, 11/5-7/71. Oklahoma City will be covering through local sources and has requested field office [redacted] consider requesting Bureau authority [redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted] VVAW has considered [redacted] but any such plans will not be [redacted]

desired [redacted]

[redacted] in the event such [redacted]

at a later date. Bureau [redacted] requested to authorize expenses [redacted]

[redacted] At this point, it is premature [redacted] it is uncertain whether [redacted] has not submitted [redacted] estimated breakdown of expenses. Guidance being given [redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

54 NOV 8 1971

NOV 1 1971

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

SC RLP

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 28 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR009 [redacted] CODE

714PM NITEL 10-28-71 [redacted]

TO DIRECTOR ATTN: DID

SPRINGFIELD

FROM [redacted]

2P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 910

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW), CAIRO, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER  
TWENTYTHREE - TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE.

A RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED [redacted]

NO POLICE CON-

FRONTATION REPORTED BY THE LAWRENCE, KANSAS, VVAW.

THE VVAW WAS FOUNDED IN THE SPRING OF NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN,  
BY SIX YOUNG VIETNAM VETERANS IN NEW YORK CITY. AT THE BEGINNING  
OF SIXTYEIGHT, WITH SIX HUNDRED MEMBERS, VVAW OPENED A NATIONAL  
OFFICE, FOUNDED THE FIRST GI NEWSPAPER, "VIETNAM GI", AND SENT CLOSE  
TO FIVE HUNDRED VETERANS INTO THE MC CARTHY CAMPAIGN TO BEAT DOWN  
THE RED BAITERS. AFTER GETTING GASSED AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

END PGE ONE

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cc to IDIU  
Adm. data deleted



[REDACTED]

*b7D*

PAGE TWO

AT CHICAGO AND CAUGHT IN THE GENERAL "DOWN" OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT, VVAW WAS NEARLY INACTIVE UNTIL THE MORATORIUMS IN THE FALL OF SIXTYNINE. MEMBERS OF VVAW LED STUDENT STRIKES ON MAJOR CAMPUSES ACROSS THE COUNTRY AND BATTLED VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL. AUTHORITIES OVER THREATS TO THROW AMPUTEE VIETNAM VETERANS OUT FOR SIGNING ANTI-WAR PETITIONS. AT PRESENT, MEMBERSHIP OF THE VVAW, NATIONALLY, CONSISTS OF EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEMBERS. *u*

*b7D*

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE [REDACTED] TEL TO BUREAU AND SPRINGFIELD DATED OCT. TWENTYONE, SEVENTYONE. *u* *b2 b7D*

[REDACTED]

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED BY [REDACTED] *u* *b7D*

RUC

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FBI WASHDC CLR

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*cc* [REDACTED]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-12620) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)  
IS - NEW LEFT

DATE: 10/28/71

REC-47

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803  
ON 11-22-93  
b7c

Re SAlet and LHM dated 10/26/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM, including one for dissemination to Department of Defense (if dissemination advisable), for New York two copies, and for Dallas, El Paso, Houston, and Oklahoma City, one copy each because of information contained therein.

San Antonio will advise appropriate military agencies of the identity of Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) members currently on active duty.

### INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Location

[Redacted] b2-b7D [Redacted] (4) W J b7c

[Redacted] b2 b7D

APPROPRIATE  
AND FIELD  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF  
DATE

### CLASSIFICATION

LHM is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" because of [Redacted] and [Redacted] confidential informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably result in the compromise of informants and adversely affect the national defense, specifically [Redacted] in view of the sensitiveness of information and method of obtaining.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-160644) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - El Paso (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Houston (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Oklahoma City (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - San Antonio

100-448092-425

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ADD. DISSEMINATION

NOT SUITABLE FOR PER





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas

October 27, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
(VVAW)

[Redacted] 9/4/71 and 9/27/71)

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ON 3/27/78 [Redacted] b7c  
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DATE 11-22-93 BY 2865 [Redacted] b7c

DECLASSIFIED BY [Redacted]  
ON 1-1-78 [Redacted] b7c

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outside your agency.

100-448092-425

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ON [Redacted] EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC  
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[Redacted] b7c

ENCLOSURE

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

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67D -



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July 20, 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE BOND  
American Servicemen's Union  
Room 737  
150 Fifth Ave.  
New York, NY 10010

Brothers and Sisters,

Please inform our active-duty brothers and sisters from Texas that if they would like to help VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR carry-on the struggle after ETS to please get in touch with Texas VVAW, State Capitol PO #12936, Austin, TX 78711. We are open to all veterans whether or not they ever had to go to the Nam.

There are currently VVAW's in over 80 cities and towns in Texas and growing fast!

To you of the ASU and THE BOND we say, "Well done," and "Keep on truck'n."

In solidarity and struggle,

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR,  
Texas Region

67c  
P.S. [REDACTED] you will probably be interested in knowing that there is a small group of people who are trying to make something happen at Ft. Sill again. They are putting together a "Prayer Service for Peace" on the 7th of August at 8:00 PM. The reason for a prayer service, as we understand it, is to give the GI's a feeling of sanctuary in this first, new attempt to "crack Lawton." For additional info you can contact: Father Larry Kawalski, St. Mary's, 7th & Gore, Lawton, Okla. 73501.

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Section 552a

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE V

Texas

P.O. Box 12958  
Austin, Texas 78711  
June 30, 1971

Phone (512) 451-2341

Brothers & Sisters,

We won!!! But let me start at the start. The GI's At the OLEO STRUT in Rilleen were preparing for the Tyrrell's Boycott tonight as it is payday. They had planned to picket in shifts of 6 with another 6 picketers coming up as the previous group was arrested. There were about 200 bodies available, so things were really getting together. Of course, there was considerable apprehension and concern as to what the man might do. I mean there are some crazy right-wing IRA people down here. Well, the picket line was planned to start at 7:30PM. At about 6:30 Kevin (one of the STRUT staff) came in and said "They've gone! They've packed, and unassed the place!"

The picketers decided to go have a look, so 200 GI's and friends hold an illegal march down the street to Tyrrell's, and sure enough the place was empty! Not even the sign was left. By this time the group had grown to ~~rank~~ considerably more than 200 and one of the "litter leaders" approached Kevin and asked, "What'er you all gonna do?" Kevin replied that about all they could do was to march around the block, back to the STRUT and boogie! The "man" said (with relief) Oh, that's OK.

So there it is. Of course, the cries of victory may be premature because Tyrrell' may have us' been afraid of a complete trashing and looting party. Which could mean that they will be back. The guys at the STRUT are going to be prepared to resume the boycott if Tyrrell's returns with the same sales tactics. Right now they plan to have an issue of the FATIGUE on the streets by Friday. They will probably run a list of other business which they feel are unfair or unbusiness like in their dealings with GI's and with a warning that "We are watching you too."

At any rate when we left to return to Austin, they were collecting a wine fund for a bash at the lake.

Also, it looks like the City Council of Austin is going to ~~strike~~ strike down the ordinance which says a group must pay a fee for police overtime before they can have an a rally or march. We challenged the ~~ordanzz~~ ordinance when we applied for our permit for July 4th. They have to vote 3 separate days; they voted for us last week, will vote tomorrow, and have called a special session to vote again on Friday in order to accomidate us by Sunday, July 4.

It is really sort of freaky. I mean we just arn't used to winning down here, much less having people bend over backward! We keep feeling like the establishment is just falling back to regroup or flank us, but there is no indication of that. It really looks like a full scale retreat. We had a really old man come in today (into the City Council meeting) and speak against us -- you know -- called us crazy and things like that. Well the council just set there and

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
Texas

P.O. Box 12988  
76711

Phone (817) 451-2541

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

literally laughed the poor man of the mike stand. It is hard to tell if the new turn of things is because of the national image of VVAW, or if these people are finally ~~thru~~ seeing the light.

That's about all now.

Could someone up there sort of shoot off a letter of congratulations to the OLEO STRUT and the Ft. Hood GI's on their success? That might do a lot to help the VVAW in that area. However, the situation and feeling tonight was not the same as when they gave us this letter originally. They were feeling much better tonight. Winning the Tyrrell's thing made them all feel a lot more together and better. I personally do not think that the Ft. Hood people are serious about splitting with VVAW; they just feel that we should be upfront about our politics; and they realize that VVAW is in it's formative stages and now is the time ~~to~~ to set the direction of the organization. I think most would agree.

I just got a call from the Sgt. in charge of traffic control at the police dept. They informed me that if anyone chants 1-2-3-4-We don't want your ~~war~~ war (he said "blatant war" Hal) then I'll be arrested for profanity in public at the July 4 thing. These people down here never cease to amaze me.

Hope all is well with you all.....

Hang in there,

*[Signature]*  
TEXAS

P.S.

Mike O. your letter with the machine listing of the Texas people requested an update ASAP. We have done a complete mail out with our own applications. We are starting to get these back, now ~~thru~~ how do you want us to report these people? Inclosed are the applications for a few. If you would prefer a ~~thru~~ typed list or whatever form would be most convenut for you, let us know--we'll comply. Each form is marked in the upper right hand corner if dues payment has been made. Hope these are satisfactory; if there is a problem let us know and we'll fix it.

Also, what is the latest that people can be added and still get the first issue of the First Call '87?

*What is the latest - How are membership cards being handled?  
Are you mailing them to the individuals?*

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ADDRESSES OF TYRRELL'S:

194 S. Hotel St.  
Honolulu, Hawaii

2106 Sheridan Rd.  
North Chicago, Ill.

457 Hay St.  
Fayetteville, North Carolina

30 Washington Square  
Newport, Rhode Island

Oceanside, California

251 W. Broadway  
San Diego, California

1036 Market St.  
San Francisco, California

1803 Reynolds Ave.  
Charleston Heights, S.C.

211 Granby St.  
Norfolk, Va.

212 Ft. Dix St.  
Wrightstown, N.J.

192 E. City Route 66  
Waynesville, Mo.

308 'C' Ave.  
Lawton, Oklahoma

123 West Ocean Blvd.  
Long Beach, California

716 W. Broadway  
San Diego, California

207 E. Live D (They left town on 30 June because of the boycott.  
Killeen, Texas Power to the People!)

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# VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

Texas

P.O. Box 12956

Austin, Texas 78711

June 15, 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Phone: (512) 471-6253

## TO AREA COORDINATORS:

The Texas regional office of the VVAW has been established in Austin. Austin provides a central location for travel, proximity to the state capitol for lobbying efforts, and a great deal of community support; it also has the largest chapter in the region.

At the regional meeting held May 27, Terry Dubose and Larry Waterhouse were elected regional coordinators for the Texas region. Terry recently returned from the national regional coordinators meeting held June 5, and 6, in St. Louis with information and suggestions about helping the region grow effectively, and how the national organization is progressing. The regional office is an outgrowth of the regional and national meetings. The regional office will be staffed on a full-time basis by the regional coordinators.

The general areas of the regional office program will be communications at all levels, calling of actions to raise attention and develop support, operating research projects that relate to the 9 point program of the VVAW, keeping records of the organization, and raising funds in an ongoing manner to finance the projects that will be developed in the region.

MEMBERSHIP: the regional office will keep a record of all members of the VVAW both on an individual and chapter basis. This will allow the national office to know how many members we have, how many served in Vietnam, and how fast the organization is growing. This is important in determining our effectiveness at the regional and national level. We must know our strength and growth to effectively lobby and to gauge our potential for effective action.

COMMUNICATION: the regional office will be carrying on continuous communication with every chapter in the region and with all members. This will include national information of the VVAW, regional information, and information to chapters about all other chapters. Growth, projects, actions and events will be covered. To be able to do this, each chapter area coordinator should send all information about their chapter to the regional office on a weekly basis. Communications must not fall apart, and this means regular exchanges of information.

PROGRAM: each chapter should have a large number of the 9 point program. If you don't have enough copies, write to us and we'll send you what you need. The program should be discussed in each chapter both in terms of each point and the program as a whole. The program is dealing with areas of development, and specific ideas for implementation it should come from each chapter and the regional office. Research projects dealing with such areas: US policy in Asia, Veterans rights, and rights for active duty GI's are being initiated. This should provide much of the impetus for implementing the program.

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the regional office will call regional meetings of all area coordinators about every three months. At these meetings regional growth and potential will be discussed. Also actions at all levels will be evaluated and developed. Further strategy for the region and various areas will be coordinated. Every area coordinator must attend these meetings. Direct actions being considered are an operation similar to the Rapid American Withdrawal (RAW) and the Winter Soldier Investigation (WSI) for this region. Other actions will include lobbying at the state level and coordinated lobbying with other regions at the national level. Each chapter should lobby at the local level-- city council, state representatives from your district, national representatives from your district. Lobbying will also be conducted before the various committees in the state legislature. Finally, cases will be presented and argued before the Veterans Administration (VA).

**PROBLEMS:** the costs of the regional office must come from the membership itself. This is why the national office has agreed to let the regional offices collect the dues. If the structure of the organization were to be dependent on outside funds, then political pressure might be used or the funds cut off at any time. The dues are \$5.00 and everyone should send this, however no one will be excluded from membership due to a lack of money. If membership dues aren't enough to finance the regional office, then we'll have to cut back on our programs for the region. And of course, this would be a real bummer. Regional coordinators will do ongoing fundraising for the various projects.

**PAST ACTIONS:** April 10-16: Austin area veterans sponsored a telephone campaign into Langstrom Air Force Base to invite GI's enroute to the Austin GI-civilian solidarity day on April 13.

April 19-22: Fifteen area veterans took part in the Doney Canyon III operation in Washington D.C. Lobbying against the war with representatives from Texas and the turning in of medals and honors happened.

May 1-5: Lobbying and guerilla theatre happened at the State Capitol with Austin area veterans.

May 15: Terry DuSose spoke at the Armed Forces Day rally in Killceen sponsored by anti-war GI's at Fort Hood. Terry represented VVAW support for our active duty brothers and sisters.

May 22: VVAW members from across the state led the anti-war demonstration at the dedication ceremonies at the LBJ Library. Texas veterans threw away medals and honors in protest of the war.

June 1: Eight VVAW members were arrested in Killceen while picketing Tyrrell's jewelers-- a rip off establishment only in GI towns. They are out of jail and national support is building rapidly.

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has seeped into the minds of Americans. This chapter feels that politics and social reform are the priorities of any veterans movement. The money can be obtained in many ways, which may be harder, but require no compromise in the veterans movement.

Because of these feelings Fort Hood-Killeen VVAW would like to see the Texas chapter of VVAW ask for the removal of John Kerry as the national spokesman and have him replaced by someone who reflects the true militance of the veterans movement.

3) Fort Hood-Killeen chapter of VVAW feels that at present VVAW as a whole is nothing more than the worlds largest Guerrilla Theater company. We feel this way of presenting the veterans grievances has long out lived it's purpose. It's continuation will only keep the veterans movement from struggling and becoming a real organization.

We feel that in the eyes of the working class white veterans and other world veterans guerrilla theater is a childish game and reflects the class nature of the present leadership of VVAW.

We feel this is only one of the ways people like John Kerry have manipulated the veterans movement from becoming a real working militant organization.

Because of the preceeding reasons the Fort Hood-Killeen chapter of VVAW cannot participate in VVAW activities. We feel that the work of the present organization (The GI Spring Offense Committee) could be damaged by working with VVAW on it's present course and under it's present leadership.

The Fort Hood-Killeen Chapter of  
Vietnam Veterans Against the War

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Section 552a

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...to the people of the world... to prevent the spread of... community... will help us...

**AS AMERICANS, AS CITIZENS, AS HUMAN BEINGS WE DEMAND:**

1. The immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops from Indochina. The end of the killing in Indochina.
2. Congress to legislate the end of funds used by the United States and its allies and the Central Intelligence Agency to support illegal operations in Latin America, Africa, China, Europe, and the countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand.
3. Veterans to demonstrate that our military is not a mercenary society and civilians.
4. Veterans to show Americans that their society is characterized by a system that views all non-whites as less than human. This racism pushed out to war through inferior schools and into the combat zones. This sends our minorities off to die in disproportionately high numbers while we kill Americans. That the military aids America's domestic and international racism.
5. The United States government to undertake an extensive investigation of American war crimes in Indochina, and America to confirm the principles of Nuremberg. As former G.I.'s we recognize the responsibility of the individual soldier to refrain from committing war crimes. We recognize that the responsibility and guilt for war crimes committed in the name of America lies with our policy makers at all levels.
6. The establishment of the rights of citizens as guaranteed by the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights for all active duty servicemen that are currently denied them by the Uniformed Services of the Americas Military Justice. We support the efforts of our active duty sisters and brothers in their struggle to democratize the military.
7. The support of all military personnel refusing to serve in wars of aggression at home and abroad. We ask Congress to pass legislation for immediate reparations and full amnesty for those brothers and sisters who are in prison or self-exile for refusing to serve the military. We support all persons refusing the draft.
8. The immediate legislation to provide proper care and services for all veterans in V.A. hospitals; to make available job training and placement for every returning veteran; and to provide the funds and means necessary for the V.A. to provide the services and subsistence required by veterans during their educational and vocational endeavors.
9. The ending of the war and the changing of the domestic social, political, and economic institutions that have caused and continued the war.

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Austin Veterans for Peace is an organization of people who have served in the U.S. armed forces and are opposed to the war in Southeast Asia. Veterans for Peace, speaking from a position of experience, believes that the United States is waging a war of aggression and that the war is being conducted in a brutal and inhumane way. Furthermore, we believe that the Nixon administration is continuing to expand the technological war while telling the American people that the war is in fact being ended. As veterans, we intend to expose these myths and misrepresentations, and to express our firm opposition to the continuing of the war and the way in which it is being conducted.

Veterans For Peace in order to achieve these goals has adopted the 3 point program of Vietnam Veterans for Peace, a national veterans organization against the war (see attached sheet). We have no other political affiliations, but support the entire program of anti-war actions this spring.

Austin Veterans for Peace is sponsoring a telephone campaign to persuade people to make time in order to extend a personal invitation from the citizens of Austin to attend GI-civilian solidarity Day which will be held at the State Capitol grounds on April 16th at 2:00 P.M. Invitations should be extended on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of April between 9:00 A.M. and noon, by calling 333-4100 and asking for any extension number between 2001 and 3999.

Veterans for Peace will gather on the Main Mall of the University of Texas at 1:15 P.M., April 16th, and march to the State Day Building to participate in the annual GI-civilian solidarity Day. Following the program at the Capitol, participants will return to Austin Veterans for Peace under their banner.

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Austin Veterans for Peace request that the civilians of Austin ~~extend~~ a personal invitation to our friends at Bergstrom AFB to the Civilian - GI Solidarity Day at 2:00 PM, April 18th, on the State Capitol Grounds. (Those who wish may march from the UT campus to the capitol. The march leaves the Main Mall at 1:30 PM)

Here's how the Telephone Solidarity Campaign works:

- 1) Call Austin phone #385-4100 (Bergstrom AFB operator), and ask for any extension number between 2001 and 3997 between 9:00 PM & Noon on April 14, 15, & 16.
- 2) When the other party answers, extend your personal invitation to the individual to the Civilian - GI Solidarity Day.
- 3) If you get busy numbers, don't give up, it just means that the campaign is succeeding. Keep calling, invite as many people as you can between 9:00 PM and noon on April 14, 15, & 16th.

Then come out ~~to~~ the Main Gate of Bergstrom AFB between 3:30 EX and 5:30 PM (April 14, 15, & 16) as we show the GI's that we don't want them to die in wars. (It is a legal <sup>NON-VIOLENT</sup> gathering outside the gate).

*Veterans for Peace will be available*

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The regional office is getting together the lists of the members from all the local chapters. These lists should contain complete information on essential data such as names, addresses, branch and dates of military service. Beyond this each chapter should get details on the membership in their areas. How many are students; are employed--what kinds of work hence skills; are unemployed? How many are married; have children? How many black veterans; how many chinese veterans? This sort of record-keeping is essential for effective programming. The more information you have on your members the more interest you will be able to generate by appealing to local needs. To make the membership files in the regional office complete and useful for organizing, the chapters need to get their membership information to the regional office as well as keeping up local files; this should be done immediately. The regional office can be helpful to the local chapters only to the extent that it has information on the membership of the chapters.

Try to find out the interests and talents of individual members. How much time and energy are they willing to expend in working with the organization? How can each member most effectively operate as a part of the organization within his own particular community? Members should be made aware of the necessity of fees being the financial base for the regional office. Membership fees and information should be sent immediately.

With the information compiled from each chapter of the membership, it will be possible to get together areas in which there is actual concern and interest. Sharing ideas and programs and methods will be possible between chapters as well as through the regional office.

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The efficiency and effectiveness of regional operations depends upon how well the regional office knows the local chapters, how well the chapters know each other, and how well we communicate to get it together.

There are various areas within each community where organizing needs to be done. Not all veterans are students, men, white, and under thirty. VVAW needs to be in contact with veterans in all areas and all of these areas should be working together.

Membership is growing very rapidly; there are over 250 members in the Austin area alone. Good luck in your organizing efforts.

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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.

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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.

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

100-448092-425, ENCLOSURE PGS. 22-71

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

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

MM 100-16340

MM 80-1374

PAGE TWO

ADVISED THAT A VVAW MEMBER SAID THAT THE VVAW WAS UPSET  
AT THE TIME OF THE INDICTMENTS IN TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA.

AS A RESULT, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND THAT THE VVAW WAS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THEY

ALSO DO NOT WANT TO BE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT (FDLE)

[REDACTED] ADVISED ON [REDACTED] SEVENTYTWO,

FDLE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SUBSEQUENTLY, AN FDLE SOURCE

DETERMINED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THE SOURCE WAS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SEVENTYTWO. THE SOURCE HAS

END PAGE TWO

b7D

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62  
67D

[REDACTED] (9/27/71)

At the University of Texas, Austin, Texas (UTAT), there is a recognized student organization called the University Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), whose stated purpose is:

"The general purpose of our organization of Vietnam veterans at the University of Texas (University VVAW), is as follows:

"The education of the campus community as to the real nature of the Indochina War, the harsh realities of military life, and of the plight of the veterans upon discharge from active duty."

The following are officers:

John Kniffin - President

James Drysdale - Vice-President

Richard L. Griffin - Secretary-Treasurer

62  
67D

[REDACTED] (9/27/71)

Terry DuBose and Larry Waterhouse are regional coordinators for the Texas VVAW.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Title VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

Character

Reference San Antonio communication dated  
and captioned as above.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/19/80 BY SP8/STW/STW



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Bishop  
Mr. Miller, E  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Dalbey  
Mr. Cleveland  
Mr. Funder  
Mr. Pates  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Walters  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

OCT 27 1971

TELETYPE

NR014 [REDACTED] CODED

9:00 PM NITEL 10-27-71 [REDACTED]

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092) ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

NEW YORK (100-160644)

FROM [REDACTED] (100-NEW) 2P

ALL INFORMATION  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 9103

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) REGIONAL  
COORDINATORS AND NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING WEEKEND  
NOVEMBER FOURTEEN, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,  
IS-NEW LEFT, [REDACTED]

A RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED THERE WILL BE A VVAW REGIONAL  
COORDINATORS AND STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING THE WEEKEND OF  
NOVEMBER FOURTEEN, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,  
SPECIFIC LOCATION NOT YET DECIDED. APPROXIMATELY FIFTY  
INDIVIDUALS ARE EXPECTED TO ATTEND. SOURCE ADVISED THAT THE  
PURPOSE OF THE MEETING IS TO DECIDE WHAT TYPE OF NATIONAL ANTI-  
WAR ACTION THE VVAW IS TO CONDUCT IN WASHINGTON, D. C., LATE  
IN NOVEMBER, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE.

THE VVAW WAS FOUNDED IN THE SPRING OF NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN,  
BY SIX YOUNG VIETNAM VETERANS IN NEW YORK CITY. AT THE  
BEGINNING OF NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT, WITH SIX HUNDRED MEMBERS,

END PAGE ONE

NOV 8

cc to IDIU  
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5-10

SR

PAGE TWO

DD-NEW

VVAW OPENED A NATIONAL OFFICE, FOUNDED THE FIRST GI NEWSPAPER, 'VIETNAM GI', AND SENT CLOSE TO FIVE HUNDRED VETERANS INTO THE MC CARTHY CAMPAIGN TO BEAT DOWN THE RED BAITERS. AFTER GETTING GAPPED AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT CHICAGO AND CAUGHT IN THE GENERAL "DOWN" OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT, VVAW WAS NEARLY INACTIVE UNTIL THE MORATORIUMS IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN SIXTYNINE. MEMBERS OF VVAW LED STUDENT STRIKES ON MAJOR CAMPUSES ACROSS THE COUNTRY AND BATTLED VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES OVER THREATS TO THROW AMPUTEE VIETNAM VETERANS OUT FOR SIGNING ANTI-WAR PETITIONS. AT PRESENT, MEMBERSHIP OF THE VVAW, NATIONALLY, CONSISTS OF EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEMBERS. U

ADMINISTRATIVE: LOCAL POLICE AND U. S. SECRET SERVICE NOTIFIED.

SOURCE IS [REDACTED] b2 b7D

[REDACTED] WILL FOLLOW AND REPORT ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

67D

END

b7D [REDACTED] FBI WASHDC CLR

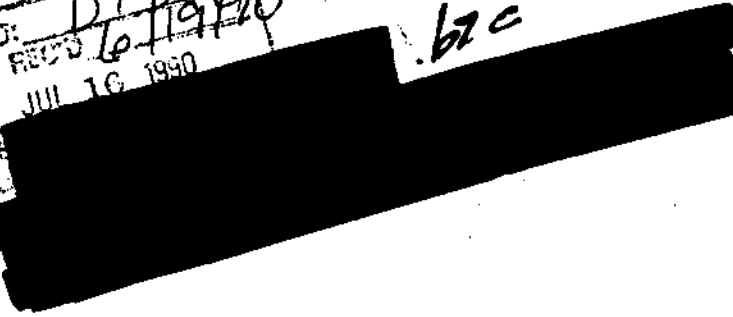
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NOV 8 1971

*photo - HM 10/27/71, pgs 1, 35, 72*

CO TO:	<i>DTS</i>
REQ. REC'D	<i>6-19-72</i>
JUL 16 1970	
704	
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*Re*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 29 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. [unclear] ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR 007 LR CODE

PM NITEL 10/28/71 [redacted] SENT 12:50 AM 10-29-71 [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR (ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DALLAS

[redacted]  
OKLAHOMA CITY

ST. LOUIS

FROM: LITTLE ROCK (100-4292) 8 P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 2808

ANTIWAR MARCH SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE  
WAR (VVAW), ROGERS, ARKANSAS, TO FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS, OCTOBER  
TWENTYNINE AND THIRTY, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE. VIDEM.

REFERENCE IS MADE TO LITTLE ROCK TELETYPES TO DIRECTOR, FBI,  
OCTOBER FIVE AND THIRTEEN, SEVENTYONE.

ON OCTOBER TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE, CHIEF OF POLICE  
M. JACK COLE, ROGERS, ARK., ADVISED THAT ON OCTOBER TWENTY,  
NINETEEN SEVENTYONE, EUGENE "SONNY" KEYS, A MEMBER OF VVAW,  
PETITIONED FOR PARADE PERMIT AND WAS GRANTED PERMIT FOR THREE

END PAGE ONE

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NOV 8 1971

REC-23

LR 100-4292

PAGE TWO

VEHICLES AND SEVENTYFIVE PERSONS. PARADE BEGINS NINE AM, OCTOBER TWENTYNINE, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE, IN DOWNTOWN ROGERS, AND MARCHERS WILL USE RIGHTHAND LANE OF U. S. HIGHWAY SIXTYTWO UNTIL TURNING SOUTH ON U. S. HIGHWAY SEVENTYONE. WHILE ON U. S. HIGHWAY SEVENTYONE, MARCHERS WILL USE RIGHTHAND LANE TO THE CITY LIMITS, ROGERS. ~~PERMIT~~ ADVISED PERMIT INSTRUCTS NO WEAPONS TO BE CARRIED OTHER THAN DESIGNATED TOY RIFLES. NO ACTS CREATING TRAFFIC HAZARD OR INTERRUPTING NORMAL TRAFFIC FLOW TO BE TOLERATED. *u*

ON OCTOBER TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE, CHIEF OF POLICE HOLLIS SPENCER, FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., ADVISED THAT HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY MARTIN ~~X~~JORDAN, WHO IDENTIFIED SELF AS VVAW ARKANSAS COORDINATOR, AND DAVID ~~X~~FRIZZELL, A VVAW MEMBER. JORDAN AND FRIZZELL REQUESTED PARADE PERMIT; HOWEVER, LOCAL ORDINANCES DO NOT PROVIDE FOR SUCH PERMITS. JORDAN ADVISED MARCHERS WOULD LEAVE SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. PARKING LOT TWO PM, OCTOBER THIRTY, AND TRAVEL SOUTH HIGHWAY SEVENTYONE INTO FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., WHERE DEMONSTRATIONS WOULD BE HELD AT EVELYN HILLS SHOPPING CENTER AND


END PAGE TWO

NOTIFICATION OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

LR 100-4292

PAGE THREE

"ON THE SQUARE" DOWNTOWN FAYETTEVILLE. SPENCER SAID FIVE  
"PARADE MARSHALS," LAW STUDENTS FROM UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS  
(U OF A), WILL BE APPOINTED AND PROVIDED BY MORTON ~~X~~GITELMAN, ARK  
INSTRUCTOR, U OF A LAW SCHOOL AND ATTORNEY FOR AMERICAN CIVIL  
LIBERTIES UNION. SPENCER SAID SOME ACTIVITIES OF MARCH WILL TAKE  
PLACE AT RADIO STATION KSPR, SPRINGDALE, ARK., AT NINE AM,  
OCTOBER THIRTY. u

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION  
IN THE PAST, ADVISED OCTOBER TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE,  
THAT VVAW MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS ARE EXPECTED IN NORTHWEST  
ARKANSAS AREA FROM ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY, MO., NEW ORLEANS,  
LA., AND THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA. 

*b7D*  
*b7C*  
  
UNKNOWN IF PERSONS FROM OTHER AREAS WILL ATTEND. u

VVAW MEMBERS FROM DALLAS, TEXAS, AREA NOT ATTENDING CAPTIONED  
MARCH BUT SENT FIFTY NEW TOY M-SIXTEEN RIFLES TO VVAW, FAYETTEVILLE.  
END PAGE THREE

LR 100-4292

PAGE FOUR

SOURCE ADVISED SCHEDULE AS FOLLOWS: U b7c b7d

[REDACTED]

NINE AM, MARCH BEGINS  
IN DOWNTOWN ROGERS. "GUERRILLA THEATRE" ON PARKING LOT, WAL-MART  
SHOPPING CENTER, ROGERS, ARK., AT INTERSECTION OF U. S. HIGHWAYS  
SEVENTYONE AND SIXTYTWO. MARCH SOUTH ON U. S. SEVENTYONE TO  
SPRINGDALE, ARK., WITH SIMULATED GUERRILLA TACTICS EN ROUTE.  
REFRESHMENT BREAK, KEN'S PIZZA PARLOR, HIGHWAY SEVENTYONE,  
SPRINGDALE, ARK., "GUERRILLA THEATRE", PARKING LOT, WAL-MART  
SHOPPING CENTER, HIGHWAY SEVENTYONE, NORTH, SPRINGDALE, ARK.  
MARCH THROUGH SPRINGDALE TO SPRINGDALE CITY PARK WITH SIMULATED  
GUERRILLA TACTICS EN ROUTE AND "GUERRILLA THEATRE" PRESENTATION  
AT PARK. AFTER PRESENTATION, MARCHERS WILL DISBAND. PLANS TO  
CAMP ALONG HIGHWAY NIGHT OF OCTOBER TWENTYNINE - THIRTY ABANDONED  
BECAUSE NO SUITABLE ARRANGEMENTS MADE WHERE EXPOSURE TO PUBLIC  
WOULD BE MAXIMUM. U

END PAGE FOUR

LR 100-4292

PAGE FIVE

ON OCTOBER THIRTY, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE, NINE AM, GATHER AT KSPR RADIO STATION, SPRINGDALE, ARK., PREPARE TAPES, AND PERSONAL LIVE INTERVIEWS TO BE AIRED. THIS IS PUBLICITY STUNT ARRANGED WITH KSPR PERSONNEL, AND NO VIOLENT ACTIVITIES TO OCCUR. TEN AM, MARCHERS ASSEMBLE SPRINGDALE CITY PARK AND MARCH SOUTH ON HIGHWAY SEVENTYONE TO FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., WITH SIMULATED GUERRILLA TACTICS EN ROUTE. IN CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE IN AFTERNOON PRESENT "GUERRILLA THEATRE" AT SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. SHOPPING CENTER PARKING LOT. TWO PM, LEAVE SEARS PARKING LOT, SOUTH ON HIGHWAY SEVENTYONE TO A & W DRIVE-IN FOR REFRESHMENT BREAK. PROCEED SOUTH ON SEVENTYONE TO EVELYN HILLS SHOPPING CENTER PARKING LOT AND PRESENT "GUERRILLA THEATRE." MARCH SOUTH ON SEVENTYONE TO FAYETTEVILLE CITY SQUARE, DOWNTOWN FAYETTEVILLE, WHERE "GUERRILLA THEATRE" TO BE PRESENTED, AND MARCHERS DISBAND. U

SOURCE ADVISED PERMISSION FOR "GUERRILLA THEATRE" PRESENTATIONS AT SEARS AND EVELYN HILLS WITHHELD BY STORE OWNERS IN RESPECTIVE SHOPPING CENTERS, AND FINAL DECISION REGARDING  
END PAGE FIVE



LR 100-4292

PAGE SIX

GUERRILLA PRESENTATIONS NOT MADE. COMPLAINTS FROM MERCHANTS  
WOULD RESULT IN TERMINATION OF MARCH. U

SOURCE DESCRIBED GUERRILLA TACTICS AS SIMULATED SEARCH AND  
DESTROY MISSIONS AT SHOPPING CENTERS, SIMULATED BEATINGS AND  
EXECUTIONS, AND MARCHING OF PRISONERS ALONG THE RAID ROUTE.  
ALL PERSONS IN "GUERRILLA THEATRE" WILL BE VVAW MEMBERS OR  
SUPPORTERS. TWO OF SUPPORTERS ARE [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] b7c  
[REDACTED] U

MARCHERS WILL BE ACCOMPANIED AT ALL TIMES BY AT LEAST ONE  
VEHICLE CONTAINING FOOD, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, AND NURSE OR NURSE'S  
AIDE. SOURCE ADVISED MARCHERS ARE APPREHENSIVE BECAUSE UNABLE  
TO SECURE LAW ENFORCEMENT ESCORT. SOURCE CLAIMS MARCHERS DO NOT  
WANT CONFRONTATION WHICH WOULD RESULT IN ARREST OF MARCHERS AND  
TERMINATION OF MARCH. U

SOURCE STATED NO WEAPONS TO BE CARRIED, BUT TOY MODEL  
END PAGE SIX

LR 100-4292

PAGE SEVEN

RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND GRENADES TO BE USED. MARCHERS AND SUPPORTERS TO WEAR PINK ARM BANDS, AND "PARADE MARSHALS," GRADUATE LAW STUDENTS, U OF A LAW SCHOOL, ACTING AS OBSERVERS, WILL BE WEARING DIFFERENT COLOR ARM BANDS. U

ESTIMATED ATTENDANCE NOT MORE THAN FIFTY. U

b7c b7d

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
SOURCE ADVISED NO VIOLENT ACTIVITIES PLANNED, AND NO EXTREMIST INFLUENCE INVOLVED. U

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES COGNIZANT. U

SECRET SERVICE, LITTLE ROCK, ADVISED. U

ADMINISTRATIVE:

SOURCE IS [REDACTED] U

NO LHM IS BEING SUBMITTED.

SECRET SERVICE, LITTLE ROCK, BEING FURNISHED COPY OF INSTANT

END PAGE SEVEN

LR 100-4292

PAGE EIGHT

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TELETYPE.

[REDACTED]

PENDING.

END

*b7c*  
[REDACTED] FBI WA

*b7c*  
[REDACTED]  
OM 724 9&D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 30 1971

TELETYPE

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller, ESJ \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NR 003 [REDACTED] CODE

4:34 PM NITEL 10-30-71 [REDACTED]

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM [REDACTED]

ANTIWAR MARCH SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE  
WAR (VVAW), ROGERS, ARKANSAS, TO FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS, OCTOBER  
TWENTYNINE AND THIRTY, NINETEEN SEVENTYONE. VIDEM.

RE [REDACTED] TEL TO DIRECTOR OCT. TWENTYEIGHT LAST.

CHIEF OF POLICE L. WAYNE HYDEN, SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS,  
ADVISED MARCHERS ASSEMBLED SPRINGDALE CITY PARK, NO ACTIVITY  
AT KSPR RADIO STATION, AND MARCHERS PROCEEDED SOUTH LEAVING  
SPRINGDALE AT ELEVEN FIFTEEN AM. NO VIOLENT ACTIVITIES AND  
NO ARRESTS.

CHIEF OF POLICE HOLLIS SPENCER, FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.,  
PD, ADVISED MARCHERS ORDERLY AND COOPERATIVE. NO GUERRILLA  
THEATER SEARS PARKING LOT OR EVELYN HILL'S SHOPPING CENTER  
PARKING LOT. GUERRILLA THEATER HELD FAYETTEVILLE CITY SQUARE,  
HOWEVER, NO VIOLENCE AND NO ARRESTS. MARCHERS DISPERSED

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-22-93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

REC-88

100-448092-428

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EX-104

\*cc to IDIU  
Adm. data deleted 1971

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EM/KWA

[Handwritten signature]

67D

PAGE TWO

THREE PM INSTANT DATE.

NUMBER OF MARCHERS EIGHTEEN. NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN  
GUERRILLA THEATER THIRTYTHREE.

SECRET SERVICE, LITTLE ROCK, ADVISED.

END PAGE TWO

67D

[REDACTED]

PAGE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE:

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

SECRET SERVICE, LITTLE ROCK, BEING FURNISHED COPY OF  
INSTANT TELETYPE.

PENDING

END

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[REDACTED] FBI WASHDC

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[REDACTED]

ROOM 724 9&D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 30 1971

TELETYPE INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-83 BY 910

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller, ES	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

NR 007 [redacted] CODE

PM NITEL 10-29-71 [redacted] SENT 1:18 AM 10-30-71 [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR (ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM: [redacted]

ANTIWAR MARCH SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE  
WAR (VVAW), ROGERS, ARKANSAS, TO FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS, OCTOBER  
TWENTY-NINE AND THIRTY, SEVENTY-ONE. VIDEM.

REFERENCE IS MADE TO [redacted] TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR, FBI  
OCTOBER TWENTY-EIGHT, NINETEEN SEVENTY-ONE.

CHIEF OF POLICE M. JACK COLE, ROGERS, ARKANSAS, ADVISED MARCH  
STARTED DOWNTOWN ROGERS THIRTY MINUTES LATE, "GUERRILLA THEATRE"  
AT WAL-MART SHOPPING CENTER PARKING LOT, AND NO VIOLENT ACTIVITIES  
OR ARRESTS. MARCHERS ORDERLY AND COOPERATIVE. MARCHERS DISTRIBUTED  
PAMPHLET DENOUNCING WAR AND REQUESTING HELP TO END WAR IN VIETNAM.  
ROGERS PD COUNTED THIRTY PARTICIPANTS.

CHIEF OF POLICE L. WAYNE HYDEN, SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, PD,  
ADVISED MARCHERS ORDERLY AND TRAVELED PLANNED ROUTE TO CITY PARK,  
WHERE MARCHERS DISPERSED AT THREE THIRTY P.M. NO VIOLENT

END PAGE ONE

EX-112

NOV 3 1971

cc to IDIU  
Act. data deleted  
NOV 10 1971

67D



PAGE TWO

ACTIVITIES AND NO ARRESTS. SPRINGDALE PD COUNTED TWENTY-SIX PARTICIPANTS. U

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS COGNIZANT.

SECRET SERVICE, LITTLE ROCK, ADVISED. U

END PAGE TWO



67D

[REDACTED]

PAGE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE:

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

SECRET SERVICE, LITTLE ROCK, BEING FURNISHED COPY OF  
INSTANT TELETYPE.

ACTIVITIES OF MARCHERS WILL BE FOLLOWED OCTOBER THIRTY,  
NEXT, AND TELETYPE SUBMITTED UPON COMPLETION OF MARCH.

PENDING.

E N D

[REDACTED]

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FBI WASH DC

67c

[REDACTED]

# CONFIDENTIAL FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CONFIDENTIAL

REPORTING OFFICE <b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>11/5/71</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>10/14/71 - 11/1/71</b>
---	-------------------------------------	------------------------	---

TITLE OF CASE <b>VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <b>b7c</b>	TYPED BY [REDACTED]
--	---	------------------------

CHARACTER OF CASE <b>IS - NEW LEFT</b>	[REDACTED]
---	------------

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED]  
DECLASSIFY ON: [REDACTED]

DECLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED] 1259  
ON: [REDACTED] b7c

### REFERENCES

Bureau airtel to Albany dated 10/1/71, captioned "MAY DAY COLLECTIVE; IS - NEW LEFT; NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION; IS - NEW LEFT; PEOPLES' COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE; IS - NEW LEFT; and VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR; IS -

### ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified confidential since the data reported from [REDACTED] through [REDACTED] if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential

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

APPROVED: [Signature] COPIES MADE:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
---------------------------------------	-------------------------	------------------------------

Bureau (100-448092) (RM) 2-MI, Philadelphia (RM) 1-NISO, Philadelphia (RM) 1-OSI, Philadelphia (RM) 2-New York (100-160644) (RM) 2-Philadelphia (100-51647)	100-448092-430 REC-7 104 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE [REDACTED] BY [REDACTED]
--	---

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL Classified by 6009 Exempt from GDS, Category 2 Limit dissemination to [REDACTED]
Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	
By		

51 DEC 10 1971

PH 100-51647

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

informants of continuing value, compromising the future effectiveness thereof, which could adversely affect the defense interests of the United States. U

Copies of this report are being furnished to MI, NISO, and OSI locally because of their interest in the activities of this organization. U

The identities of the Special Agents who observed the demonstrations on 4/16/71, 9/4-7/71, and 9/12/71 are maintained in the Philadelphia file. U

As no information has been developed indicating the Philadelphia VVAW has any subversive connections and as its interest is only in the ending of United States military involvement in Southeast Asia and the improving of benefits for Vietnam Veterans, no further investigation of this organization is being conducted by the Philadelphia Office. In the event this situation should change, the Bureau will be immediately advised. U

INFORMANTS

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

100-51647 - 1  
100-51647 - 100

b2  
b7D

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

100-51647 - 220  
100-52613 - 15  
[Redacted]

B

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PH 100-51647

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b2  
b7D

100-51647 - 1A - 2



100-51647 - 216



C

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PH 100-51647

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100-51647 - 123

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b7D  
b2*

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 2-MI, Philadelphia (RM)  
1-NISO, Philadelphia (RM)  
1-OSI, Philadelphia (RM)

Report of: [REDACTED] b7c  
Date: November 5, 1971  
Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File #: 100-51647  
Bureau File #: 100-448092

Title: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/22/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

Synopsis: Philadelphia Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) shares office with Philadelphia Resistance at 611 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Aims and purposes set out. Informants advised JON BIRCH has been Regional Coordinator of Philadelphia VVAW. Organization has held a few demonstrations to focus attention on its desire to have United States troops removed from Southeast Asia. [REDACTED] b7c  
Subject organization: [REDACTED] b7c  
-C- Phila. [REDACTED]

Details: At Philadelphia, Pa. Mc  
HEADQUARTERS

The Naval Investigative Service, Philadelphia, Pa., advised on February 18, 1971, that the Philadelphia Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), has its office at 928 Chestnut Street.

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259  
ON 3/29/77  
GROUP I  
EXCLUDED FROM  
AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING  
AND DECLASSIFICATION.  
DATE 1-16-78  
[REDACTED] b7c  
[REDACTED] b7c  
[REDACTED] b7c

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PH 100-51647

On June 2, 1971, [redacted] advised the VVAW uses the office of the Philadelphia Resistance, an anti-war, anti-draft organization, at 611 South Second Street, as its headquarters. The VVAW has no permanent office staff in Philadelphia. *u* *b2 b7D*

On July 7, 1971, [redacted] advised the VVAW has its office at 611 South Second Street. *u* *b2 b7D*

On October 29, 1971, [redacted] advised the VVAW shares office space with the Philadelphia Resistance at 611 South Second Street. *u* *b2 b7D*

AIMS AND PURPOSES *b2 b7D*

On October 29, 1971, [redacted] advised the VVAW is not a subversive organization; its only objectives are to end United States involvement in Southeast Asia and to better the lot of Vietnam Veterans in such matters as education, health, and finances. They desire more Veterans' hospitals, drug rehabilitation centers, and assistance in finding jobs for Vietnam Veterans to insure that these Veterans obtain the same benefits as World War II Veterans. The membership of the VVAW in Philadelphia is politically naive. Their meetings are limited to the objectives stated above rather than to discussions of capitalism, communism, or socialism. The VVAW does not get along ideologically or politically with organizations espousing such political views. The VVAW does not advocate violence in obtaining its objectives. Although it co-sponsors or participates in the activities of other anti-war organizations, there is no spirit of real cooperation. The membership of the VVAW generally refers to the members of other anti-war organizations in a derogatory manner. The VVAW considers itself to be non-violent and actually patriotic in complexion. The members in Philadelphia feel their opposition to the Vietnam War is valid since it's based on their personal experiences in Vietnam. The VVAW has indicated that even though American involvement in Vietnam should cease entirely, it would continue as an organization in order to gain benefits for Vietnam Veterans relating to health, education, and finances. *u*

OFFICERS

On January 18, 1971, [redacted] furnished an undated letter from the VVAW signed by JON BJORNSON, M.D., as chairman, Philadelphia Chapter, VVAW. <sup>Pa</sup>

OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION  
The Naval Intelligence Service, Philadelphia, advised on February 18, 1971, that [redacted] had stated [redacted] the VVAW in Philadelphia. <sup>Pa</sup>

On March 19, 1971, [redacted] furnished a letter issued by the VVAW, which was signed by JON BIRCH and JON BJORNSON, M.D., as Regional Coordinators of the Philadelphia VVAW.

On April 8, 1971, [redacted] furnished a copy of a document from the VVAW, New York, N. Y., listing VVAW Regional Coordinators. On this list appeared the following:

"Philadelphia: JON BIRCH, [redacted] Phila., Pa."

"Penn: JON BJORNSON, [redacted] Phila., Pa."

On June 22, 1971, [redacted] advised that [redacted] is no longer associated with the VVAW in Philadelphia.

On July 8, 1971, [redacted] furnished a list of Regional Coordinators of the VVAW. On this list was the following:

"Pa. JON BIRCH, [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa."

On July 12, 1971, [redacted] advised that JON BIRCH was the Regional Coordinator of the VVAW in Philadelphia as of July 7, 1971.

On October 5, 1971, [redacted] advised that JON BIRCH, Regional Coordinator of the VVAW in Philadelphia, [redacted] during the week of October 11, 1971.

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b7D  
b7C



MEMBERSHIP

b2  
b7D

On October 29, 1971, [redacted] advised that the active membership of the Philadelphia VVAW is approximately forty individuals. [redacted] advised that since the inception of the Philadelphia VVAW, the largest number of members to attend a meeting or public activity has been approximately forty and this number was reached at the Veterans Day Parade on October 25, 1971. u

ACTIVITIES

b2 b7D

On July 12, 1970, [redacted] advised that the VVAW, 156 Fifth Avenue, Room 508, New York, N. Y., was initiating a march from Morristown, N. J., on September 4, 1970, which would terminate at Valley Forge, Pa., on September 7, 1970. The purpose of this march was to focus attention on demands of Veterans and active duty military personnel for immediate withdraw of all United States forces from Southeast Asia. u

Special Agents of the FBI observed that approximately 65 marchers remained overnight at the Church of the Messiah on Route 202, Lower Gwynedd Township, Pa. The participants in this march resumed the march at about 8:00 a.m., on September 7, 1970, travelling via Routes 202 and 23 to Valley Forge, Pa. They arrived at approximately 11:00 a.m., at Valley Forge, at which time their ranks had increased to 125. u

PA

During the rally at Valley Forge National Park, a crowd of approximately one thousand persons was addressed by actress JANE FONDA and actor DON SUTHERLAND. The crowd was also addressed by Congressman ALLARD LOWENSTEIN (Democrat - Liberal, Fifth District, New York), MARK LANE, MIKE LERNER, and First Lieutenant LOUIS FONT, United States Army, Fort Meade, Md. (u) u

FONDA, SUTHERLAND, LOWENSTEIN, and FONT expressed views in opposition to United States policy in Vietnam. (u)

b3  
(RULE 6(e)  
FRCP) PA  
b7C

[redacted] is among eight individuals indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in the Western District of Washington [redacted]

63  
(RULE 6(e)  
FRCP)  
b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A representative of the Pennsylvania State Police advised he was approached by MARK LANE while the marching group was passing through Bridgeport, Pa. LANE alleged that a motorist had attempted to run down one of the marchers with the intent to kill him. LANE was referred to the Bridgeport Police Department to file a complaint.

When LANE addressed the group, he did not concentrate on war issues but attempted to inflame the marchers by relating his experiences with law enforcement agencies along the route of march, particularly in the Bridgeport, Pa., area.

MARK LANE is an attorney who authored "Rush to Judgment," a book critical of the Warren Commission's investigation into the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

MIKE LERNER also told the audience that May 1, 1971, had been set by anti-war groups as a deadline for the complete withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam. He said that if the troops are not withdrawn by the deadline, then anti-war groups will assemble in Washington, D. C., to prevent the Government from functioning.

The day's events at Valley Forge National Park included presentation of folk songs and a "guerilla theater" on the theme of opposition to United States policy in Vietnam. The rally ended at about 3:30 p.m., with no incidents other than those referred to above.

The September 8, 1970, issue of "The Philadelphia Inquirer," a major metropolitan newspaper, reported on page 33 concerning the march of the Vietnam Veterans Against the

*Pa.*  
War. The newspaper reported that all the marchers were veterans of at least one tour of duty in Vietnam. It quoted one JOHN KERRY as stating "We are here because we, above all others, have earned the right to criticize the war in Southeast Asia. We are here to say that it is not patriotism to ask Americans to die for a mistake and that it is not patriotic to allow a President to talk about not being the first President to lose a war and using us as pawns in that game." *u*

The newspaper account continued with a report that JANE FONDA, "actress and outspoken war critic," had greeted the marchers along the last mile early in the morning. She was quoted as saying "This is not my country right or wrong. It is my country but what is wrong must be changed. I can't escape the belief that My Lai was not an isolated incident but by rather a way of life for many of our military." *u*

On March 1, 1971, [REDACTED] *b2 b7D* advised the Philadelphia VVAW would hold a "Winter Soldier Investigation" on March 26 - 27, 1971, which would allegedly detail atrocities committed by United States troops in Vietnam. *u b2 b7D*

On March 31, 1971, [REDACTED] advised a "War Crimes Trial" was held at the Christian Association, University of Pennsylvania on March 26-27, 1971, sponsored and conducted by the Philadelphia VVAW. Various veterans gave statements alleging the United States committed atrocities in Vietnam. There never were more than a few people observed in attendance, the most observed at any one time being about twenty. *u b2 b7D*

On April 8, 1971, [REDACTED] *b2 b7D* furnished substantially the same information regarding the above activities of the VVAW, March 26-27, 1971. [REDACTED] advised there were never more than one hundred people in attendance at any one time. *u*

On April 16, 1971, Special Agents of the FBI observed a demonstration conducted by the VVAW at John F. Kennedy Plaza. At this demonstration, an individual identifying himself as ROBERT F. TATMAN addressed the crowd and *u*

PH 100-51647

stated he was a former informant for the FBI who discontinued his activities when he found himself agreeing with the anti-war demonstrations he was attending. U

On May 21, 1971, [REDACTED] b2 b7D advised that the Philadelphia VVAW sponsored a picnic which was held at Franklin D. Roosevelt Park, Philadelphia, on May 15, 1971. There were about two-hundred persons in attendance. At about 7:00 p.m., the group marched from the park to Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where they held a candle-light vigil to protest United States involvement in Vietnam. U

On June 15, 1971, [REDACTED] b2 b7D advised the Philadelphia VVAW, with the support of Philadelphia Resistance, held a picnic at Franklin D. Roosevelt Park on June 2, 1971, across from the United States Naval Hospital. The VVAW and Philadelphia Resistance supplied free food, beer, and wine for the picnic and it attracted about twenty-five patients and members of the hospital staff. U

"The Evening Bulletin," a Philadelphia daily newspaper, in its issue of June 14, 1971, on page five, carried an article entitled "Vietnam Policy Assailed by Anti-War Navy Hero." This article indicated that JOHN KERRY, a National spokesman for the VVAW, spoke at the YMCA, Philadelphia, on June 14, 1971, and criticized United States Policy in Vietnam. U

On June 29, 1971, [REDACTED] b2 b7D advised that JOHN KERRY of the National Office of the VVAW, spoke at the YMCA, Philadelphia, on June 14, 1971. In his talk he stated that HO CHI MINH is the GEORGE WASHINGTON of Vietnam. HO studied the United States Constitution and wants to install the same provisions into the Government of Vietnam. KERRY criticized United States activities in Vietnam, saying we are destroying villages, cities, crops, and the people there and these activities must be stopped. U

On July 12, 1971, [REDACTED] b2 b7D advised that about thirty individuals met at the VVAW Office in Philadelphia on June 26, 1971, to plan a trip to the VVAW National Convention to be held in Kansas City. U

PH 100-51647

On July 12, 1971, [redacted] advised that JON BIRCH and three other members of the Philadelphia VVAW recently returned from the National Convention in Kansas City. U

[redacted] U

The SMC is controlled by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and its youth affiliate, Young Socialist Alliance. SMC initiates and supports public demonstrations against the war in Southeast Asia. U

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

The NPAC was founded in 1970 by members of the SWP. Its basic objective is to unite masses of people, including labor unions, GIs, and the black community, in the struggle to end United States intervention in Southeast Asia through orderly and peaceful tactics. U

During the period September 4-6, 1971, Special Agents of the FBI observed 31 persons in a march sponsored by the VVAW, which moved from Silver Lake, Bristol Township, N. J., to Washington Crossing State Park, New Hope, Pa. After arrival in the park on September 6, 1971, a total of about 175 demonstrators held a rally from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. The rally opposed the United States Policy in Vietnam. The rally was completely peaceful and without incident. U

On September 12, 1971, a Special Agent of the FBI observed a VVAW Rally at the Pennsylvania State Capitol,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-51647

Harrisburg, Pa., with about 75 demonstrators. The purpose of the rally was to voice support for the Berson Bill, then in the Pennsylvania Legislature, which would direct the State Attorney General to defend draftees from Pennsylvania who refused to go to Vietnam because it is an undeclared war. U

On September 14, 1971, [REDACTED] Capitol Police Department, Harrisburg, Pa., advised Special Agent [REDACTED] that four members of the VVAW had met and discussed legislation with officials of the State Legislature and the Executive Branch of the State Government on September 12, 1971. U

9\*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 2 1971

TELETYPE

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NR012 [REDACTED] PLAIN

555 PM NITEL 11-2-71 [REDACTED]

TO DIRECTOR ATTN: DID

FROM [REDACTED]

1 P

ANTI-WAR MARCH SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)  
ROGERS, ARK., TO FAYETTEVILLE, ARK. OCT. TWENTYNINE AND THIRTY,  
SEVENTYONE, VIDEM, OO LR.

RE RELIABLE SOURCE [REDACTED] ADVISED ON OCT.  
THIRTEEN AND NOV. ONE, SEVENTYONE, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] ATTENDED CAPTIONED MARCH. SOURCE ADVISED  
THAT ISOLATED MEMBERS OF OTHER VVAW CHAPTERS IN THE [REDACTED]  
REGION COULD HAVE ATTENDED, HOWEVER, HE DID NOT KNOW OF ANY.

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE [REDACTED] TEL TO BUREAU DATED OCT.  
THIRTEEN, SEVENTYONE, AND [REDACTED] TEL [REDACTED] DATED  
OCT. FOURTEEN, SEVENTYONE.

SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

RUC  
END

REC-36/00-448092-431

NOV 5 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 910 [REDACTED]

54 NOV 11 1971

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Pender	_____
Mr. Pates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NR013 PLAIN

558 PM NITEL 11-2-71

NOV 2 1971

TO DIRECTOR ATTN: DID **b7c** TELETYPE

OKLAHOMA CITY 100-8395

FROM **[REDACTED]** IP **b7D**

REGIONAL VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) CONVENTION SPONSORED BY OKLAHOMA VVAW, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, NORMAN, OKLA., NOV. FIVE, SIX AND SEVEN, SEVENTYONE, IS - NEW LEFT, VIDEM, OO OC.

A RELIABLE SOURCE **[REDACTED]** ADVISED INSTANT DATE **b7D**

**[REDACTED]** PLANNING TO ATTEND CAPTIONED CONVENTION AS PLANS ARE TO PARTICIPATE IN OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS ON WEEKEND NOV. SIX, SEVENTYONE. SOURCE ADVISED THERE MAY POSSIBLY BE ISOLATED MEMBERS OF VVAW CHAPTERS IN **[REDACTED]** REGION TO ATTEND; HOWEVER, HE KNOWS OF NO ONE. **u**

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE OKLA. CITY TEL TO BUREAU NOV. ONE, SEVENTYON.

SOURCE IS **[REDACTED]** **u**

RUC  
END

**b7c**  
FBI WASHDC

ACK FOR TWO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 100-**[REDACTED]** **b7c**

REG-49

100-448992-432

17 NOV 5 1971

NOV 8 1971

ROOM 724 922

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-138415-25



NR006 OC CODE

620 PM 11-2-71 NITEL

TO DIRECTOR ATTN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DALLAS DENVER

EL PASO HOUSTON NOV 2 1971

KANSAS CITY LITTLE ROCK TELETYPE

NEW ORLEANS ST. LOUIS

SAN ANTONIO

FROM OKLAHOMA CITY 100-8395

ALL INFORMATION  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 9103

REGIONAL VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAV) CONVENTION  
SPONSORED BY OKLAHOMA VVAV, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, NORMAN,  
OKLA., NOVEMBER FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, SEVENTYONE, IS DASH NEW LEFT;  
VIDEM. OO: OKLAHOMA CITY

RE OKLAHOMA CITY TELS OCTOBER NINETEEN LAST AND NOVEMBER  
FIRST LAST, NEW ORLEANS TEL OCTOBER THIRTY LAST, LITTLE ROCK TEL  
NOVEMBER FIRST, LAST.

INFORMATION

SHOULD BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO SAS

AT OKLAHOMA CITY OFFICE.

END

FBI WASH DC

ROOM 724 9&D

NOV 8 1971

REC-49

EX-112

100-448092-433

17 NOV 5 1971

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Pates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. S.	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____



b7c

b7c b7d

5-18

b7c

FBI

Date: 11/2/71

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)  
ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, [REDACTED] (P)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)  
IS - NEW LEFT (VVAW)  
(OO: NY)

296093-00  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-93 BY 945

Re [REDACTED] letter to New York, dated 10/20/71,  
and New York airtel to [REDACTED] dated 10/27/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies and for  
New York two copies of a letterhead memorandum describing  
the acquisition and enclosing documents prepared by and  
received from the National Office of the VVAW, New York,  
New York.

Copies of the attached LHM are being disseminated  
locally to appropriate military intelligence agencies,  
[REDACTED]

The confidential source used in the attached  
LHM is [REDACTED] who has provided  
reliable information in the past [REDACTED] provided  
these documents to SA [REDACTED] on 10/8/71.

- 1 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (AM-RM)
- 2 - New York (100-160644) (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
- 3 - [REDACTED] (Airtel Only)

REC-50 100-448092-434  
EX-104  
B NOV 4 1971  
AGENCY: ARMY, NAVY, SEC. SER. STATE, DIA

Approved: [Signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

DATE FORW: 11/9/71  
BY FORW: [REDACTED]  
Sent [REDACTED] M Per [REDACTED]

BH 100-6041

[REDACTED]

The attached LHM is being classified "~~Confidential~~" because of information furnished by [REDACTED]. Disclosure of this information could conceivably impair the effectiveness of this informant. Such an impairment could have an adverse affect on the national defense interests of the United States. u

Markings noted in the attached five documents were made prior to the acquisition of same by SA [REDACTED] u

b2  
b7D  
b7C



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York  
November 2, 1971

Title	VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)
Character	IS - NEW LEFT (VVAW)
Reference	Letterhead memorandum at New York, New York, dated November 2, 1971.

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

Informant, who is in a position to obtain reliable information, and who has supplied reliable information in the past, provided the enclosed information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York  
November 2, 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)

VVAW is an anti-war organization organized in 1967 and headquartered in New York City. Its published objective is "to demand an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of American troops from Indo-China." VVAW has participated in several demonstrations, including massive demonstration in Washington, D. C., April 19-23, 1971.

On October 8, 1971, a confidential source, who has provided reliable information in the past, provided five documents under the heading of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Inc., 25 West 26th Street, New York, New York, 10010, (212) 725-5680. These documents are dated "Summer, 1971" and were drawn up by the Veterans Action Group.

A copy of each of the five documents are attached and are entitled as follows:

1. Proposals For Improving VA Facilities and Suggestions For Improving the Care Which Its Patients Receive.
2. Unemployment; Re-ordering of Social Priorities.

DECLASSIFIED BY

1259

ON

3/23/77

[Redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)  
DATE 11/11/77  
BY [Redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY

6049

ON

12/1/77

[Redacted]

b7c

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

b7c

100-441022-434

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)**

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- 3. Proposals to Amend Military Discharge Procedures.**
- 4. Proposals For a Realistic System of Benefits For Vietnam Era Veterans.**
- 5. Guidelines For the Rehabilitation of Military and Veteran Heroin Addicts.**

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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)

(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.

4 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of 100-448092-420, ENCLOSURE PGS. 59-62

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

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 100-448092-434, ENCLOSURE PGS. 3-6

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X Deleted Page(s) X  
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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)

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PROPOSALS FOR A REALISTIC SYSTEM OF BENEFITS  
FOR VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS

The Veterans Action Group

Summer 1971

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INTRODUCTION

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The proposals offered in this report fall under seven different categories pertaining to GI benefits to veterans. In most areas the basis for the proposals is a simple comparison between the level of benefits available to veterans of World War II and veterans of the Vietnam Era. In four of the seven areas, there is a straight comparison of dollar figures with a correction for inflation (consumer prices have increased slightly more than 200% from 1946 to 1971). The three other areas deal with the administration of benefits; more specifically, limited aspects of the structure and management of the Veterans Administration. While many other benefits have not been considered here (some of them important like aid to orphans and widows, housing and real estate loans; others trivial, like rights to be buried in Arlington Cemetery), these seven areas are the most crucial ones. (Note that disability procedures are treated within the Veterans Action Group proposals on the Veterans Administration itself).

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

- I. Educational Benefits: Direct payment by the VA to educational institutions for tuition, fees and books, up to \$3000 per year. Subsistence allowance of \$225 per month paid to the veteran.
- II. Avoid Payment Delays: First two months of allowances sent to the veteran prior to the first week of each semester that he is in school. Part-time seasonal help hired from the ranks of veterans to assist the VA in processing the applications and payments during the peak periods of fall and winter.
- III. Reaching "Disadvantaged" Veterans: One hour, individual counseling to all GIs three months prior to discharge, on matters related to benefits, civilian training and education, with availability of further counseling at individual's request. Realistic outreach program, in which young veteran employees of the VA make personal contact with returning veterans in their communities. Expansion of numbers of Contact Representatives to consult with community agencies on veterans' problems, and to counsel individual veterans within those agencies.
- IV. Life Insurance: Re-establish GI insurance for veterans, with low rates, dividends, and assured continuity after service without requiring conversion to more expensive commercial policies.
- V. Mustering-out Pay: Reestablish supplemental payments to veterans, \$200 at discharge (in addition to travel and accrued leave) with \$400 sent to his home in two payments over the following two months.
- VI. Business Loans: Extend loans for businesses up to \$20,000 guaranteed for 50% of the principal by the VA to qualified veterans.
- VII. Counter Insensitivity to Vietnam Era Veteran: Replace Donald Johnson. Hire many young veterans to make the contacts with other vets. Set up rap sessions between young and older employees through the VA and not just in the hospitals. Re-emphasize proposals under III to meet with veterans where they live, and in the agencies other than the VA, wherever they might go for help.

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I. EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

Comparison Between  
World War II and Vietnam Vets  
(for single veterans)

	World War II		Vietnam Era
	1946	Adjusted for Inflation -- 1971 dollars	1971
Allowance (paid to veteran)	\$ 90 (aver- age)	\$ 180	\$ 175
Tuition (paid to school)	\$500 (maxi- mum)	\$1000	\$ 0

This comparison indicates the difference in attitude toward the veterans. A WW II veterans could pick the most expensive college in the country and the government would pay the tuition and a stipend in addition. If the veteran used his allowance carefully, the old GI bill paid 100% of the overall costs of going to school. If a Vietnam Veteran chooses a private college, his allowance of \$175 a month for tuition and all other expenses, pays for approximately 54% (based on data from US government Office of Education) of his costs, without considering travel, personal expenses and rent other than a college dormitory. In 1946 private school tuition average \$330 per year. In 1971 it is \$1777 a year or more than 3 times the previous figure. Tuition alone at a private school averages \$190 per month. \$15 more than a veterans total allowance (based on same Office of Education figures.)

Even in a public college (\$40 per month average tuition), the veteran after paying tuition must live on approximately \$175 a month. By comparison, a man receiving unemployment compensation in New York City is allowed \$200-300 a month. The seeming advantage of being out of work as opposed to being a student could contribute to the high number of veterans receiving unemployment and the fact that only 20%-30% of Vietnam era veterans are participating in the GI bill as opposed to 50% after WW II.

In addition, prices for food and rent have doubled in most parts of the country since 1946 and in some urban areas such as New York, rent has quadrupled.

The high cost of living does not permit a veteran to go to school full-time on the present GI bill without holding down a steady job or receiving family support -- conditions which did not apply to veterans in the past.

Proposal

The Vietnam veteran should receive GI bill benefits comparable to those of WW II. The Administrator should pay directly to the educational institution on behalf of the veteran all educational expenses, tuition, fees, books, supplies, laboratory expenses, and other equipment up to \$3000 for a school year. The monthly rate paid each veteran should be raised to \$225 (barely over the figure established as a minimum subsistence income for 1971) if he is single, \$300 if married, etc. This rate would realistically allow the veteran to meet costs of food, lodging and personal expenses, yet is still considerably less than a veteran receives if he goes on unemployment compensation.

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II. 1st PAYMENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR

Under the present GI bill, payments do not begin until after the veteran has enrolled and completed each month of school. The effect of this after-the-fact method of payment is that the veteran cannot afford the initial outlay of cash for fees, tuition, books, lodging, etc. Hence, he is deterred from beginning college unless he has personal capital or other support. In addition, some schools are wary of extending credit to a veteran, knowing that by the time he receives his stipend, he will have incurred other debts. Finally, it is inestimable how many veterans, disoriented by their return home, are prevented from beginning school because of the financial complexities caused by this time lag. By contrast, after WW II the school billed the government directly for all educational expenses of the veteran.

Proposals

If the proposal under paragraph I above were adopted, it would go a long way towards relieving part of the problem. But there would still be large initial payments that a student must make at the beginning of each semester for security deposits on apartments, moving, transportation, sundry supplies. Thus, whether the proposal under I, above, is adopted or not, the payment procedure should be reformed so that a total of two months of allowance will be sent to the veteran prior to the first week of each semester that he is in school. The remaining sum will then be pro-rated over the rest of the months of each semester. To meet the complaints of the Veterans Administration, that they are overloaded with benefits applications at the beginning of the fall and winter semesters, the Veterans Administrator should be authorized and required to hire additional part-time help during the peak periods. This would eliminate the excessive delays. It would also provide young veterans with jobs and extra money at a time when their expenses are greatest. (It is a tradition within the Post Office to hire extra part-time workers during the Christmas mailing season. Many students are able to augment their income in this fashion.)

III. REACHING "EDUCATIONALLY DISADVANTAGED" VETERANS

Only one out of ten veterans without a high school diploma have taken advantage of GI bill educational opportunities. The VA's "outreach" program, designed to help high school drop-outs, successfully motivated only 6.5 percent of the 216,200 veterans without a high school education during 1968 and 1969. The VA interviewed only 17% of those veterans and induced less than half of those interviewed even to file an application for GI bill benefits. It is estimated that 500,000 enlistees are discharged yearly who need some educational preparation before beginning the GI bill.

Although the government provides funds for high school education, not to be subtracted from the GI bill for college, most men are lost after discharge because of lack of energy or confidence, or they are simply uninformed and unclear about their benefits.

Proposals

1. Prior to discharge every member of the Armed Forces should not only be told about benefits, but individually counseled at least three months before separation. This should not be a large, sleep-inducing meeting. Every individual should be given information pamphlets during a one-to-one counseling session to last at least one hour, with ample provision for the counselee to return and ask more questions afterward if he chooses to do so.

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2. Establish a realistic outreach system in which young veteran employees of the Veterans Administration actually make personal contact with returning servicemen to inform them of their benefits and encourage them to take advantage of them.
3. Initiate a rapid expansion of the numbers of VA contact representatives, comprising young and well-trained veteran employees, to make regular visits as consultants and counselors to non-VA agencies and community services that deal with veterans wherever they are -- medical hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, mental health clinics, counseling services, religious establishments, drug treatment clinics, schools and neighborhood action groups.

This is the only realistic fashion in which information and services can be brought to the largest possible portion of the veteran population. It is also the only way to reach the growing numbers of troubled veterans whose problems are increasing through their isolation: addicts in inadequate treatment programs, mental patients in back wards of state psychiatric hospitals, prisoners in jail, and lonely young men -- constantly on the road, or holed up in welfare hotels, or cut off from the rest of the world in myriad other ways -- who are incapable of breaking through the vicious cycle of their own distress without outside help.

IV. LIFE INSURANCE

**WW II -** Under the National Service Life Insurance (NSLI) or "V" policy, a veteran was granted \$10,000 term life insurance with a premium for the first five years of \$6 a month. The policy paid approximately \$45 dividend a year. The veteran had the option of keeping his government insurance or converting all or any part of it to a commercial policy. The premiums on the government insurance were low for a young man, 6 dollars a month for a man of 24, and they got higher as a veteran became older. Unless the payments lapsed, the policy was automatically renewed after every five year period.

**Vietnam** Veterans are insured under Servicemans Group Life Insurance (SGLI) for \$15,000 unless they elect in writing not to be. The premium is \$3 a month and the coverage can be replaced regardless of health by individual policies issued by 600 participating commercial companies if an application is made and premiums are paid before the end of 120 days. No dividends are paid under SGLI.

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The two policies for WW II and Vietnam compare most unfavorably for the Vietnam veteran. If the Vietnam veteran does not convert his insurance within 120 days after discharge he loses it altogether. Obviously the veteran has just returned and is in a transition state. The 120 day limit takes unfair advantage of the veteran's situation, rather than being concerned with it. The only advantage awarded the veteran is the waiver of a physical examination when converting to a commercial policy.

Proposal

The Vietnam veteran should be able to maintain his government policy with a low premium or convert it as he wished. The amount of \$10,000 for WW II should be converted for inflation

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VI. BUSINESS LOANS

WW II

The VA guaranteed the lender against loss up to 50% on a loan up to \$2000 for the purpose of buying or expanding a business. The veteran made his own arrangements through banks, building and loan associations, mortgage loan companies, etc.

Vietnam

No business loans are available through the current GI bill.

Vietnam era veterans who apply for business loans through the VA are sent to the Small Business Administration, where their lack of collateral, credit references and civilian experience does not compare favorably with the non-veteran borrowers with whom they must compete for funds. Their military training, regardless of its applicability to a civilian occupation, and the strength of character to which successful completion of military service is a testament, count for very little. The situation was quite different after WW II. The \$2000 loans then available to veterans with a guarantee up to 50% by the VA, would be worth \$4000 in 1971 consumer prices, and many times more than that given that wages and other business costs are more than twice as high now as they were in 1946, and that the far greater scale and concentration of private enterprises today requires a much greater scale and concentration of private enterprise today requires a much greater initial investment if even small businesses are to be viable.

Proposal

A policy of business loans to veterans should be reinstated, with 50% of the principal guaranteed by the Veterans Administration. Consultation with banking officials in New York City has indicated that \$20,000 would be an adequate sum to enable a young veteran to invest in a reasonable number of small businesses, franchises, gasoline stations, small trade stores, etc.

VII. OVERALL INSENSITIVITY TO THE VIETNAM ERA VETERAN

WW II

President Truman appointed General Halsey, a man acquainted with WW II GIs through years of service with them, as the new Veterans Administrator. Halsey took the VA out of the control of traditional veterans organizations (American Legion, etc.), revamped its programs, and provided aggressive, new leadership.

Vietnam

It wasn't until 1968, four years after the beginning of the Vietnam era (August 1964) that the VA set up special sections within its offices to handle Vietnam era veterans (the Veteran Assistance Centers). Not until 1970 did they establish a special Vietnam Era Veterans Committee in Washington to study the increasing number of problems that the VA has been encountering with young veterans. The failure of the VA to even think about dealing with the drug issue until there was a vast public outcry is well known. Meanwhile, Donald Johnson, whose claim to expertise is his connection with the American Legion, still remains as the political appointee as Veterans Administrator.

Military service is often a traumatic disruption of a young man's life. During the Vietnam era, the trauma has been heightened by the con-

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troubling nature of the war itself and the consequent confusion within the civilian society to which veterans must return. In this situation the system of GI benefits is not a privilege, but a right and necessity. Failure to provide adequate means through which veterans can reintegrate themselves as individuals ("get their heads back together") and as members of a larger society is tantamount to discrimination against those men who have served in the military. In addition, the nation as a whole suffers through a lost opportunity to realize fully the potential of its only irreplaceable resource, its young human beings.

The percentage of veterans who have been using GI benefits for post-service training and education is the lowest it has been since WW II (20-30%), compared to about 50% for WW II and Korean veterans), in spite of the young age of the average veteran of the Vietnam era. This poor showing is partly attributable to the inadequacy of the benefits themselves. But even if benefits were increased immediately, many veterans would still tear up the mail they receive notifying them of their eligibility for assistance. Basically, the spirit in which benefits are extended is as crucial as the sum of aid available. Much of the failure of the present system is its paternalistic quality: benefits are extended as a privilege to those veterans who are meek enough or self-interested enough to tolerate the grudging bureaucracy that administers veterans' programs.

Proposals

While this problem can only be solved in the end by stopping the war and initiating a broad educational campaign to change national attitudes, there are a number of steps that can be taken for immediate impact.

1. Start with a replacement for Mr. Johnson; a new man who will represent the veterans, and particularly young veterans, to the government, instead of the other way around.
2. Follow with a massive program to hire young veterans to act as the contacts for the VA with returning veterans. This will eliminate much of the conflict and misunderstanding that often occurs between the older civil servants and young ex-servicemen, many of whom are extremely resentful of arbitrary authority, the government as a whole, and the insensitivities of their parents' generation.
3. Set up a regular schedule of "rap sessions" within all branches of the VA to promote constructive dialogue between older and younger employees, much as has already been initiated between younger patients and the staffs of VA hospitals.
4. Proposals 2 and 3 under heading III of this report would go a long way in remedying this situation. Through an effective, personal outreach program, and an aggressive effort by young VA contact representatives to counsel the veterans and workers at the community agencies where veterans often go for help, the VA could begin to do its job of providing information and services to the men whose interests it is supposed to represent.

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GUIDELINES FOR THE REHABILITATION OF  
MILITARY AND VETERAN HEROIN ADDICTS

The Veterans Action Group

Summer 1971

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## INTRODUCTION

This report is designed to provide some basic information, as well as constructive proposals. It is divided into ten sections. The first eight sections discuss broad areas of drug addiction and treatment methods, with proposals to establish guidelines for military and veteran drug programs. Section IX outlines specific recommendations for military drug programs, and Section X is concerned with veteran treatment. The report itself draws on extensive communications (during the spring and early summer 1971) with addicted and non-addicted members of the military (in Vietnam as well as CONUS) and veteran population, in addition to qualified drug experts in both the military and civilian spheres.

## SUMMARY

- I. Define the Problem The problem is heroin and other opiate-derivatives. Other drugs may be dangerous, but there is no indication that their use has reached crisis proportions.
- II. Numbers Comprehensive treatment for the projected population of veteran addicts should be prepared to handle at least 100,000 addicts.
- III. Halting the Spread of Drug Abuse Educational campaigns and legal efforts to cut off the supply of illicit drugs are necessary, but hardly sufficient. Treatment itself must be the prime emphasis, not simply another prong of the anti-drug thrust.
- IV. Veterans -- A Special Group Provided that veteran employment and post-service benefits are raised to adequate levels, veteran addicts, as a group, are much more likely to respond favorably to treatment than non-veteran addicts. That advantage must be capitalized upon in every way.
- V. Voluntary vs. Involuntary Enrollment Addicts within and without the military should be counseled and urged to enter treatment. Coercion is more often self-defeating than not. The precedent to follow in treating heroin addiction is the one used for coping with alcohol addiction. The desire on the part of the addict, himself, to overcome the drug dependency is the single most important element of rehabilitation.
- VI. Treatment Modalities There are no proven cures for heroin addiction. There are, however, various forms of treatment now being used. Each form has its own particular advantages and disadvantages and which form will be more appropriate than the others depends upon the individual addicts' needs. All forms of treatment should, therefore, be available as part of a comprehensive program.
- VII. Psychotherapy and Responsive Personnel Addiction has psychosocial roots. Rehabilitation only takes place when the addict masters a new way of life. The greatest number of addicts cannot do this alone, but need extensive therapy, counseling and other socialwork aid. In addition to all of these services the treatment environment, as a whole, must provide enough empathy and understanding to allow the "new" person to emerge. This places a premium on qualified, well-trained staff. As many of the staff as possible should be young veterans or soldiers (addicts and ex-addicts, as well as non-addicts).

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VIII. Community Orientation The critical period of readjustment for all veterans follows their release from service. Similarly, for addicts, the greatest strain comes after their release from a treatment program. Thus, treatment services should follow veteran addicts -- whether "cured" in the military or not -- to their home communities. Drug centers should be decentralized and dispersed throughout the civilian population to give aid where it is most needed, in the locations where veterans return to live.

IX. Drug Treatment in the Military While treating addicts for their drug habits, the military must begin treating itself for the widespread alienation within its ranks that leads to addiction in the first place. Then, and only then, drug centers on every major post, large numbers of GI counselors to addicts, and a realistic educational campaign on drugs and stress within the military might have some impact.

X. Drug Treatment for Veterans The strong prima facie case for service-connected disability for all veteran addicts must be recognized by the VA. Central agencies (not the VA) should be established in every large population center to coordinate the decentralized system of veteran treatment centers. Some of these could be situated in hospitals, existing drug programs, special centers set up by veterans groups, VA facilities, and other local agencies. Federal funding must be provided for this effort, but the central agency must remain responsible directly to local municipal authorities.

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I. DRUGS -- DEFUSE THE PROBLEM

Over the past few years there has been a steadily increasing concern over the unauthorized use of drugs in the United States, particularly it's use by the young. Most recently that concern has mounted in response to the discovery of what really amounts to an epidemic of drug use among members of the Armed Forces and veterans of military service. While the government, the public at large and the drug users themselves could only benefit by a further increase in the effort to understand and cope with this difficult problem, it is extremely important to make clear at the outset where the problem lies.

A. Drugs That Should Not Be Outlawed Nor Cause Excessive Alarm

Misuse of any drug can be dangerous; overdoses of aspirin can be lethal. However, there are many categories of drug substances currently available through black market dealers that carry virtually the same risk to their users as alcohol. In extreme doses these substances can be lethal. In moderate doses the dangers (documented or merely suspected) are outweighed in the minds of users by the pleasurable psychotropic effect they induce. This group includes marijuana, hashish (and other derivatives of the Cann plant), halucinogens (LSD, mescaline, peyote), amphetamines (often referred to as "bennies" or "speed"), barbiturates (called "downers"), and cocaine.

As indicated by the experience of the United States with the Volstead Act during the 1930's (Prohibition), attempts by the government or by the majority of citizens to legislate a ban on the use of such substances by a substantial minority cannot succeed. Similarly, propaganda designed to discourage use through "scare tactics" will merely be self-defeating. There will always be people willing to experiment with new drugs. If their experiences should disprove widely held notions of the dangers from such drug use, all efforts to educate experiment-minded people to the real dangers lose that much more credibility.

While the popular culture among youth has designated names for persons who develop an unmistakable psychological dependence on amphetamines or LSD ("speed freaks" and "acid freaks"), there is no indication at present that the numbers of such persons has yet reached crisis proportions. Furthermore, the use of these substances is self-limiting in many cases. The popular expression "speed kills" represents the recognition that amphetamines have a deleterious effect on brain cells. In any case, the depression (or "crash") experienced at the end of a "speed trip," or the "bummers" or "bad trips" experienced by many people after an extended use of LSD, are often sufficient to discourage further use. At that point there are no clearly recognizable adverse physiological effects resulting from withdrawal of the drug.

B. Drugs Whose Users Require Immediate Treatment  
(but should also not be outlawed)

There is another category of drugs whose expanding use can be held responsible for extremely devastating effects on individuals, families and entire communities. Opium, heroin and other opiate-derivatives are known to induce "the ultimate high." However, even a limited use of these drugs can lead to an uncontrollable physiological dependence. Withdrawal of the addicting substance is followed, within hours, by very painful symptoms that can only be relieved by a repeated dosage.

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People often turn to these drugs to relieve stress. Once "high" the stress disintegrates, along with their capability to deal with stress without drugs. The resultant psychic state also makes concentrated work difficult, if not impossible. It also destroys the addict's ability to maintain relationships with other people aside from fellow addicts. Given the expense of maintaining such a drug habit in most civilian communities, through purchases on the black market, addicts are often left with no alternative but to turn to crime in order to make enough money to buy the drugs they require. As the addict comes to need more of the drug to induce a "high", the circle becomes a spiral. The need for more drugs means increased crime which, consequently, leads to difficulties with the law. This, in turn, creates greater stress and the need for more drugs until the circle is broken - either by an inadvertent or purposeful lethal overdose, or, more hopefully, a call for help. Yet it should also be noted that thousands of addicts have been able to maintain themselves in just such a fashion for decades. This is so either because treatment has not been an attractive alternative to them, or it simply hasn't been available.

Proposals

1. There is a need for a greatly expanded program of research on all drugs currently used. This research should serve as a foundation for a broad and scrupulously realistic educational campaign, to include children in grade schools, parents, members of the military of all ranks, politicians, and particularly the staff and top administrators of the public agencies chartered to "control" drug use. This campaign should draw, to the greatest extent possible, on the services of people with first-hand drug experience, including addicts and ex-addicts. They are the ones who really know.
2. Drug use must be discouraged in a reasonable manner. Passing laws against such use is unreasonable. Outlawing drugs makes criminals out of people who are doing nothing more than make private choices about the way in which they lead their private lives. The problem is a medical, psychological and social one. Treating the problem as a legal and law-enforcement problem cannot lead to a successful solution.
3. A national commitment must be made and sustained, to treat people suffering from drug addiction. Here the term "drugs" refers to opium, heroin and other opiate-derivatives, as it will throughout the remainder of this report. Although there are people in need of treatment as a result of their abuse of other drug substances ("speed freaks" and "acid freaks" in particular), there does not appear to be a requirement at this time for a nationally coordinated effort to provide such treatment.

NUMBERS

The original official estimates place the number of drug addicted members of the military at 50,000, most of whom are in Vietnam. Revised estimates, based on urinalysis tests in Vietnam, indicate that there are only 20,000 addicts in the military. These figures, and the ones cited for the addicted portion of the veteran population probably are an underestimation of the actual numbers in view of the following:

1. Letters received from soldiers in Vietnam report instances of hard drug use among 50% of the members of combat and support units.
2. Heroin users, who have not yet developed uncontrollable habits,

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Only a portion of the addicted Vietnam veterans will ever be counted. Addition will ever be counted.

4. Many veterans, who are willing to undergo treatment, will not be able to be placed on waiting lists because not all treatment programs have the facilities to accept all who apply. Also, many programs presently, maintain stringent criteria to determine which addicts will be admitted for treatment.
5. Many men enter the military to get away from drugs in their home communities, only to return two-three years later to find the problem exacerbated and the temptation increased. Similarly, many of those with limited or no drug experience within the military do not become addicts until after they leave the service. Thus, estimates of actual addicts in service will not provide an adequate indication of the numbers of veteran addicts. With the availability and use of drugs particularly rampant in Black and Brown ghettos, there is good reason to expect that addiction is disproportionately high among minority group veterans.

Proposal

In consideration of the rampant growth of the number of addicts over the past few years, and in view of the difficulty of stemming that growth in the short run, any comprehensive treatment program designed to deal adequately with the drug problem among soldiers and veterans should be geared to deal with more than twice the number of addicts as presently given in official estimates, or more than 100,000, with a disproportionately high percentage among minority groups.

III. HALTING THE SPREAD OF DRUG ABUSE

A comprehensive treatment program must include efforts to educate the public and the potential drug users. Widespread cooperation will only ensue when the general population learns to appreciate not only the harmful consequences of drug addiction, but also its medical, and especially its psycho-social nature. There is still far too much emphasis on the addict as a criminal. In addition, the efforts to treat the non-military and non-veteran addicts must be expanded, along with the attempts to cut off the supply of drugs. The potential benefit from many of these efforts should not, however, be overrated.

1. Education as a preventive measure will never be completely successful. Many addicts have turned to drugs even after they have encountered first-hand the appalling consequences of addiction in those closest to them.
2. In spite of an increasingly aggressive attempt to halt the flow of drugs, the supply has been growing. This has been especially true even in institutions that can technically exert the closest scrutiny of their members -- hospitals, prisons, the military, etc.
3. A considerable portion of the non-military, non-veteran addicts are presently unwilling to submit to treatment. Addiction in urban areas, in particular, is often part of an anti-social life style ("street life") whose practitioners are completely unresponsive to efforts on the part of the larger society to alter the anti-social aspects of their existence. This attitude is liable to linger among hard-core addicts even after the public ceases to brand the addict automatically as an outcast and a criminal.

Proposal

The main emphasis must be placed on treatment itself. The lives

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... who need to finance their habits. The spread of drug abuse not only depends on ability to cut off the supply, and changing laws that make drug-use criminal, but also on adequate treatment alternatives being made available to those already addicted.

IV. VETERANS -- A SPECIAL GROUP

There are a number of reasons to expect that veterans as a group are more likely to respond to treatment successfully than non-veteran addicts.

1. Men who have submitted to military training and who have coped to some extent or another with military life, have often acquired the flexibility and individual discipline necessary to deal with the pressures of drug treatment.
2. Men who began using drugs in the military have usually been able to perform the work done by non-addicts in spite of their addiction. As a rule, their drug habits are not automatically accompanied by criminal activities and other anti-social ways most commonly found among civilian addicts. Heroin in Vietnam is cheap and stealing is not necessary to support a habit. While drug abuse can always be attributed to underlying psycho-social causes, the treatment of young veteran addicts does not always entail a struggle against a largely pathological life style; it may, however, for men who leave ghettos to enter service and have nowhere else to return as veterans.
3. Providing that immediate measures are taken to alter the unemployment situation for veterans, the inadequate allowances for education, and the prejudicial discharges given over past years to many men with drug problems, veteran addicts could be able to look forward to advantages awaiting them in civilian life that far surpass the opportunities made available to the non-veteran addicts. This is perhaps the most crucial distinction.

Proposal

For treatment purposes program alternatives must be made available that permit veteran addicts to be separated from non-veteran addicts. This separation will give veterans the greatest opportunity for successful completion of treatment. Programs can be more appropriately attuned to their special needs and backgrounds. Addicts who have not developed an anti-social life style may avoid being exposed to those who know nothing else, for at least the time that they are in treatment. The groups of addicts in treatment will derive added supportive cohesion from the shared experiences of the military.

VOLUNTARY vs. INVOLUNTARY ENROLLMENT

Addicts in the military should be encouraged (not harrassed or threatened) to enter treatment. The same approach should be used with veterans whose drug habits did not develop until after service, or who have managed their habits up to the present without coming to the attention of the authorities. Once adequate treatment programs are available any addict or ex-addict within the military should be strongly and individually counseled to enroll in a civilian drug treatment program for veterans before he is released. While the coordination between the military and civilian agencies on individual cases will inevitably exert strong pressure on the addicts to enter or re-enter treatment after their service is completed, overt coercion in any of these cases, should be minimized. Alcoholics are not forced into treatment unless they violate the law; neither should drug-users be.

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the servicemen, turn to drugs as a means of escape from the distasteful aspects of military life. They are unlikely to respond positively to a treatment system that exerts the same bureaucratic and authoritarian controls on them as the military.

2. Therapeutic community approaches that aim to help addicts deal with the underlying psycho-social basis for their drug dependence require complete openness and a genuine desire to overcome the addiction on the part of the addict himself. When the programs are kept voluntary, as they are in civilian environments, many addicts interested in treatment prefer other forms. If membership in a therapeutic community were made mandatory, with the military or elsewhere, it is extremely unlikely that the treatment would be effective.
3. The effectiveness of any treatment program must be measured according to what happens to addicts when they resume life as free, independent citizens. Methadone, cyclazocine and other chemical maintenance methods require that the addict take his daily dose on his own. Upon release from a therapeutic community, the addict must maintain his anti-drug fervor. All current treatment approaches merely seek to reinforce the addict's resolve to make a life for himself outside of the drug sub-culture. If members of the military or veterans are incarcerated and forced to submit to treatment against their will, that resolve will never develop. Even with the purely voluntary programs now in effect, there is a substantial drop-out rate and many "graduates" resume the use of drugs after their temporary "cure": all the more reason to place increasing emphasis on voluntarism.

Proposal

Addicts in the military should not have their term of service arbitrarily prolonged against their will in order to "cure" them first. If it requires several weeks after a urinalysis to make arrangements for an addict's enrollment in a civilian program before his release, then the test should be given several weeks before the normal separation date, and not at the last moment. There should be no penalty received by addicts: no forfeiture of GI benefits and no harrassment. Individual addicts must be given a wide latitude of choice in the kind of program and the location of their treatment. The precedent of non-prejudicial treatment of alcohol addicts should be followed scrupulously.

TREATMENT MODALITIES

There is no known treatment for drug addiction that is effective in all cases. There is not even an authoritative guide to indicate how addicts with different personalities, backgrounds and drug experiences will fare, comparatively, in the various forms of treatment. Among all the forms presently available -- therapeutic communities, detoxification with supportive therapy, methadone maintenance, opiate-blocking agents -- there are notable drawbacks as well as advantages.

1. Therapeutic Communities.

The best-known examples of this approach exert complete control over their members, who spend 24 hours per day within the community during the major treatment phase. The community attempts to imbue addicts with a repugnance for all forms of drug dependence with day-long encounters and group and individual therapy aimed at resolving underlying emotional and social problems. Thus, the community approach has the major advantage of trying to help addicts build a drug-free life through a drug-free treatment program. However, this method

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Extremely demanding for the individual addict. Many find the ecclesiastical rigidity of some public institutions distasteful, while others, who may thrive in such programs, ultimately flounder and return to drug use after they are released.

2. Detoxification with Supportive Therapy

Detoxification may only require the addict to be housed for treatment over a period of days or a few weeks. He can then receive therapy as an out-patient. These programs have the advantage of being inexpensive and drug free. But they are plagued by very high dropout rates and recidivism.

3. Methadone Maintenance

Methadone, a cheap synthetic opiate substitute, is presently being used in a variety of ways. The most frequent method replaces the addict's dependence on heroin with a dependence on methadone. The benefit is that the addict does not experience the same or as much euphoria while using the substitute, and receives a much reduced psychic or physiological reaction if he does inject heroin as long as methadone is in his system. Accordingly, many addicts under methadone treatment have been able to lead "normal" lives. All the same, there have been numerous reports of addicts who are unable to concentrate on challenging work while under the influence of methadone. Others resort to injecting the freely supplied substitute drug intravenously, thereby receiving euphoric effects that do not result when it is taken orally. Still others simply cease to use the methadone given them and return to heroin, which is especially true of many addicts who are given the drug with insufficient psychotherapy to accompany it.

4. Cyclozocine, Haloxone, etc. (opiate-blocking agents)

Many of the aspects of programs using these substances are similar to methadone maintenance. The difference is that opiate-blocking agents are not in themselves addictive, and produce no euphoria however they are taken. Their principal shortcoming is that a daily dosage is required and there are notable side-effects. Like methadone, the addict can decide not to take the blocking agent and return to heroin at any time.

Proposal

In the absence of any one certain cure, a comprehensive program should include all currently available treatment modalities. And in the interest of maximum voluntary participation addicts should be given free choice among them. New methods must be tried as they are proven effective. No stigma should be attached if an addict finds that a particular form of treatment is inappropriate for him after he is enrolled, and wishes to transfer to another.

VII. PSYCHOTHERAPY AND RESORTIVE PERSONNEL

While there has been much discussion about the addiction-prone personality, there is no indication that the predilection for drugs stems exclusively from bio-genetic factors. The recognition of addiction as a medical, rather than a criminal problem, should be made official. However, it is equally imperative that attention be given to the psycho-social aspects.

1. Many men turn to drugs to alleviate the stresses of military life, who may have turned to alcohol in an earlier era, even though they never exhibited any particular difficulty as civilians. Alcoholism is still endemic among older veterans and members of the military.

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... or not a young man enters military life with an unstable background, whatever personal problems he has become exacerbated as he experiences the anonymity and rootlessness of a soldier's life, in which the attentions of the chaplaincy and military psychiatry are designed to help only to the extent of trying to make him a better soldier. Drug dependency is a natural outgrowth of this situation.

- 3. Following precedents set among civilian youth, many otherwise strong individuals in the military turn to drugs as an escape from fear, anxiety, and the large-scale alienation peculiar to this era in American life, and especially to the situation in Indochina.

Proposal

For decades psychotherapy has addressed itself with some effectiveness to the problems of stress, instability and alienation. Any program that does not include adequate provision for individual and group therapy is destined to fall short of effective treatment. Each addict should be able to receive at least five hours of therapy weekly. In addition, social work services, counseling and administrative aid should be made available to each individual. But it is also essential that the staff, in general, be composed of well-trained people capable of relating responsively and empathically to the addicts under care. To this end, staff/patient ratios must be maintained above the level of 1:10 in all programs. Above all it is absolutely imperative that large-scale training programs be initiated to introduce capable young veterans into the effort to treat the addicted portion of the veteran population. All staff must still be carefully selected, with on-going training to help them in their work (staff rap sessions, lectures, visits to other programs, etc.)

VIII. COMMUNITY ORIENTATION

The most critical phase of a veteran's re-integration into civilian society occurs during the first year or two after his release from service. For an addict the period immediately after his release from treatment is also extremely trying. The implications of these two points are clear.

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- 1. Addiction programs administered within the military are unlikely to insure that rehabilitated addicts will not return to drug use when confronted with the strains of reintegration when they become veterans. This is obvious in view of the ready availability of hard drugs in the civilian community, and especially true in Black and Brown ghettos.
- 2. Treatment set up for veterans that ends abruptly when the addict is released from the program to return to an independent life within his community will similarly fail to provide crucial help during the most difficult reintegration phase.
- 3. Reintegration for many veterans of the Vietnam era often entails a strenuous repudiation of former ties with the Federal government during the initial period. Programs housed within Federal institutions (VA hospitals) will not be able to resolve many of the conflicts that lead to drug dependence in the first place, and will also find many addicts unresponsive to the aid extended to them.

Proposal

There is an overriding need for drug centers based within the communities to which veterans return. The tendency to centralize active treatment is obviously inappropriate. It is especially important that the centers be dispersed throughout the most highly populated urban areas. Furthermore, coordination between

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... and civilian treatment programs ... be extended to include addicts who have "successfully" completed "rehabilitation" within the military. There is every indication that they will require special assistance in making the transition to civilian life. Finally, special programs for veterans should not remain within the province of the VA. Community mental health centers, special veterans groups, private hospitals and metropolitan drug care agencies must be given funds from the Federal government to set up and maintain programs for veterans where they live. An obvious method for administering such a program would be to reinstitute the system of contract services used so effectively by the VA at the end of WW II.

IX. DRUG TREATMENT IN THE MILITARY

It is difficult not to be pessimistic about the military's chances of appreciable success in dealing with addiction within its ranks. And, there will be no success as long as the prevailing military attitude views addiction as if it were an infection that spreads through no fault of the institutions affected -- an infection to be isolated and cured with minimal cost and disruption. While the military is not to blame for the rapidly expanding use of heroin among young people in general, it does create a situation of extreme stress for many of its members in which drug use becomes an attractive escape.

The war itself is the most immediate cause of confusion and alienation. Many soldiers do not understand why we are fighting; many others do not believe that we should be in Vietnam at all; still others, principally members of minority groups, question why we should be helping a foreign people half-way around the globe when their own people at home are suffering from poverty and discrimination.

It has become a tradition among military cadres to disdain trainees and men under their command who dare to consider themselves as "individuals". In most sectors within the military the fact of individual characteristics and preferences is denied to such an extent that many men cease to feel like real people at all.

In administrative and managerial cost calculations within the military, stress and human emotions are given no attention. The only factors considered are money, materiel and manpower, or "bodies", to use common military jargon. The price is still paid in human terms, with or without command awareness; one of the evidences is the present epidemic of drug addiction.

In its more current attempt to cope with the drug problem, the military has been very shortsighted.

Up until recently the drug educational campaign has consisted almost exclusively of paternalistic and exaggerated warnings about the dangers of marijuana.

In Vietnam, the large-scale efforts to destroy marijuana fields have left this benign weed in short supply. As a consequence many men have been turning to the far more dangerous drugs like heroin as the most readily available substitutes.

Informal, but nevertheless intimidating harrassment of known or suspected drug users has forced many soldiers to "voluntarily" join "amnesty programs." Given these circumstances, it is not surprising that men in drug centers for "treatment" actively procure and use heroin during their stay.

Proposals

In spite of the pessimism, there are still constructive steps that could and should be taken:

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1. Limit assignments in areas where drugs can be easily procured (practically everywhere) to non-addict volunteers.
2. Initiate a broad and realistic educational campaign on problems of drugs and stress in the military, to reach all levels of command and staff, and not just the lowest enlisted ranks.
3. Use addicts and ex-addicts as much as possible in this effort. They are the most convincing and authoritative spokesmen. If that means that privates will be telling colonels and generals "like it is," so be it.
4. Break down authoritarian rigidity of military hierarchy. Initiate rap sessions to establish communication and to cut across ranks and command levels. Encourage members of the military to become people first and soldiers second.
5. Set up drug centers to provide treatment in accordance with the proposals set forth in previous sections of this report at all major military posts. Do not try to isolate addicts to a few posts, or in hospitals or restricted areas within each post. Rehabilitation is only achieved when an addict can resume work and life such as it is around him. To that end work and exposure to non-addicts must be available for those who can handle it as part of the treatment program.
6. Set up special MOS designations and training for expanded counseling and other services to addicts. These specialties should be open to addicts and ex-addicts, as well as to those with no personal drug experience.
7. To conclude this section, it is important to anticipate the hesitancy that will inevitably greet many of these proposals. Will true amnesty for drug users simply provide an incentive for greater drug use? Not if all of these proposals are taken seriously. There is no loss of face in recognizing the obvious. Men brought up to believe in democratic principals can only be forced to act against their will up to a limit. There is a fear voiced in many quarters that a true amnesty for addicts will encourage many non-addicts to use drugs to avoid being sent to Vietnam, to avoid being sent to combat units, or to avoid military service altogether. But such fears ignore that drug addiction has reached epidemic proportions in the absence of amnesty for addicts. Furthermore, these fears are based on the objectionable belief that arbitrary military authority can and should enforce its demands with no consideration for the attitudes of the people under its jurisdiction. If large numbers of soldiers are willing to take the extremely self-destructive step of becoming addicts to cope with or even to thwart military authority, any attempts to impose a cure or an order into battle will have devastating consequences, not only for the individual soldiers, but also for the military itself.

#### X. DRUG TREATMENT FOR VETERANS

The VA must take an active role in drug treatment (which will require far more than simply providing a few thousand beds nationally for Methadone treatment), and must continue to serve in an expanded capacity as the conduit for federal funds to individual veterans and community agencies that serve veterans. (The latter approach would be similar to the program of contract services used at the end of WW II when VA services were inadequate to cope with the huge numbers of veterans needing treatment, as is currently the case.) However, the VA itself should not be given the primary responsibility for the administration or the implementation of drug programs for veterans.



1. The system of addicts needing treatment is too great for present structure of the VA to handle.
2. Even if that structure were drastically altered, many veterans of the Vietnam era could never conceive of their rehabilitation taking place within an institution that hangs a picture of the Commander in Chief of the military on its portals.
3. The VA is not now and cannot conceivably become in the near future the principal repository of expertise in the drug treatment field. Veterans should be able to avail themselves of other programs, methods and milieux in their home communities.
4. The VA is unlikely ever to become sufficiently responsive to local needs to launch the community directed effort needed to deal adequately with the drug problem in its current phase. It is too tied to Washington politics.

Proposals

1. Any veteran who has served in the military during the Vietnam era has been psychologically scarred. Veterans who have become addicts within the military or afterward manifest a psychological disability that either originated in or was exacerbated by military service. There is, therefore, a prima facie case for all veteran addicts to receive disability compensation through the VA.
2. An effective national drug program for veterans must serve not only those addicts or ex-addicts being released from the military, but also the addicted portion of the veteran population already on the streets. Initially, there will be more addicts than places for them in treatment centers, a greater load than the current supply of doctors, psychiatrists, nurses and counselors can handle. Therefore, there is a need to use the available manpower intelligently, and to expand existing resources in rational accordance with the growing need. This could best be done by establishing a coordinating central agency for veteran addicts in every major city (population over 100,000) under the following guidelines. (This in no way is to contradict the proposal under Section VIII above that the actual treatment centers be decentralized and dispersed throughout the civilian community in order to reach those in need.)
  - A. The central agency should be responsive to municipal authorities. However, federal monies should provide the initial funding and continuing subsidies based on the number of veterans in treatment. Local branches of the VA should be included among the community agencies coordinated by the central agency. But the VA itself should not serve as that agency, for reasons outlined above in this section.
  - B. The central agency should also be authorized to fund the expansion of existing programs in local hospitals and drug centers, to make room for veteran addicts. In addition, subsidies must be made available to local veterans' groups to start their own drug programs for fellow veteran addicts.
  - C. The central agency will be the place where veteran addicts can make their first visit, and then be referred to a program of their choice, with the diagnostic and counseling help available to them in the central agency. Veterans who enroll in programs on their own in their local communities can be sent for a single visit to the central agency so that they can be informed of the full range of assistance offered to veterans through that agency. In addition, the central agency itself will be

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do in this way to maintain adequate records and provide full funding to bona fide programs on the basis of the number of veterans being treated in each one.

- D. The central agency must advertise its services throughout the area under its jurisdiction. It should also work through an expanded outreach program conducted by the VA in which VA representatives, personally, call on individual veterans and community service agencies that might come in contact with veterans, so that direct referrals to the central agency can be made. Any persons being discharged from the military who have a record of drug addiction while in service, should have their names and files sent to the central agency nearest their home of record, so that the central agency itself can initiate contact as this newer wave of veterans returns home.
- E. The central agency itself should be staffed with social workers, vocational and educational advisors, and representatives of the VA -- as many of whom as possible should be young veterans, addicts, ex-addicts and non-addicts. Every veteran who comes to the central agency should be assigned to a counselor who will maintain contact with that veteran throughout his course of treatment, over a period of years, if necessary.
- F. The central agency will not have any special allegiance to one particular drug program, and will therefore be able to place veterans in the form of treatment most suitable for them as individuals. Many veterans addicts will not need hospital care, but day care. Some will just need a temporary medication plan until they can find work. There should even be provision for private doctors to dispense Methadone under the supervision of the central agency, as long as the veterans receiving medication in this way have counseling and psychotherapy available to them through the central agency.
- G. By assigning a counselor to each veteran, and maintaining that relationship no matter where the veteran goes for treatment (counselors should not be responsible for more than 20 veterans at a given time), programs or treatment forms can be changed when necessary or desirable without extraordinary bureaucratic confusion or resistance. In this way too counselors with clear responsibility for the addicts under their charge can assure that the assistance needed of various sorts will be provided.
- H. Under the auspices of the central agency addicts and ex-addicts should be employed as research assistants in the central agency itself, as well as in all of the treatment programs serving veterans under the agency's coordination. This can be used as a learning experience and at the same time can gather valuable information on the comparative efficacy of the programs. All addicts should participate in some way in getting information and education about drugs to the public, while they themselves should attend lectures as part of a larger effort to teach them something about why they started on drugs and what it does to them. It is vital to have staff and patients learn together. Everyone has to learn to distinguish between the problems that bring addicts to drugs in the first place, and the social problems that every human being must face.
- I. Staff workers at the central agency, as well as throughout the actual treatment programs open to veterans, should be carefully selected. There should be regular rap sessions, and staff should have to spend time periodically at existing drug programs where the veterans are.

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Staff should run family therapy as individual and small group therapy. And veterans, in many young and capable veterans can be found, must be trained and placed in staff positions.

- J. The following has been the experience of many drug programs over recent years. Once a program is functioning well addicts come in greater numbers and demand to be treated. Eventually the program becomes overcrowded, services are diluted and funds become short. In the end, bureaucratic tensions and overworked staff tend to recreate the stress situations that alienate people in the first place, and often lead to drug use. These tendencies are exceedingly self-defeating and must be guarded against. Planning and funding must provide for rapid and continued expansion that will maintain a truly therapeutic environment in the central agency and all of its affiliated programs. That means not only that existing programs must be able to expand. New and experimental programs must be able to get under way with a minimum of hassle. Once any single treatment center has to deal with more than a couple hundred addicts, the human touch is extremely difficult to maintain.

Note: In July 1971 Mayor Lindsay of New York City appointed a Vietnam veteran with administrative experience as the coordinator of all programs for the treatment of veteran addicts throughout New York City, as part of the city's Addiction Services Administration. The veteran coordinator, Rodger Hurley, is taking steps to insure that veterans themselves will sit on the governing board overseeing his effort. The thrust of his program, still in the drafting stage now, will correspond very closely with the thinking of veterans, addicts and non-addicts, as revealed in these pages.

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Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)  
FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (100-12219)(P)  
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST  
THE WAR (VVAW)  
IS - NEW LEFT

Re OC nitel to Bu, 11-1-71;  
Re LR nitel to Bu, 10-13-71.

Sources at Houston report first organizational meeting of Houston Chapter VVAW scheduled to be held 10-5-71 at University of Houston.

Sources have reported no organized activity by VVAW in Houston in period 10/29-30/71 and no known plans of individuals associated with VVAW to attend either convention at University of Oklahoma 11/5 through 7/71, nor previous attendance at anti-war march in Arkansas 10/29-30/71.

Sources advise individuals associated with VVAW in Houston plan attendance at anti-war demonstration scheduled for 11-6-71 and no known plans for participation in any activities outside of Houston area at that time.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Oklahoma City (100-8395)(RM)
- 1 - Little Rock (100-4292)(Info)(RM)
- 2 - Houston

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