

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION-PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

SUBJECT: VVAW

FILE NO: HQ 100-448092

SECTION: 65

PAGES REVIEWED: 194

PAGES RELEASED: 194

REFERRALS: _____

EXEMPTIONS: b2, b7D, b7C, b1

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

NR013 CG PLAIN
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

330PM URGENT 8/19/74
 TO DIRECTOR (70-)
 FROM CHICAGO (70-)

Handwritten initials and scribbles

246093
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/21/95 BY SP6BJM

ATTN: INTD
 UNSUBS, VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER
 ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO). VETERANS ADMINISTRATION WEST SIDE
 HOSPITAL, 820 SOUTH DAMEN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. OBR-TRESPASS;
 IS-VVAW/WSO. OO: CHICAGO.

ON AUGUST 19, 1974, AT 11:55 A.M., APPROXIMATELY 30 MEMBERS
 OF VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
 (VVAW/WSO) OCCUPIED THE OFFICE OF REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE VA
 MR. CLAUDE GILLAM, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, WHILE APPROXIMATELY 60
 ABOVE MEMBERS SIMULTANEOUSLY OCCUPIED THE LOBBY OF THE HOSPITAL.
 GILLAM WAS NOT IN HIS OFFICE AS HE WAS OUT OF TOWN. THEIR IDENTITY
 WAS DETERMINED FROM PAMPHLETS DISTRIBUTED BY VVAW/WSO, WHICH
 EXPLAINED GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE VIETNAM WAR AND VA BENEFITS. NO
 DISTURBANCES OF NOTE OCCURRED AND AS OF 2:10 P.M., THE CHICAGO
 OFFICE WAS INFORMED THAT THE GROUP WAS DISPERSING AFTER HOLDING
 DISCUSSION WITH MR. J. PURDY, CHIEF ATTORNEY FOR ABOVE VA HOSPITAL.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS. USA,
 CHICAGO ADVISED OF ABOVE FACTS AND WITHHOLDING PROSECUTIVE ACTION
 PENDING RESULTS OF ABOVE DEMONSTRATION.

END
 8-19-74
 JHIC
 GHS FBIHQ ACK FR ONE CLR

REC-18
 to SS 8/20/74
 ST. 104

100-448092-393

15 AUG 20 1974

63027

Unrecorded Copy Filed in 70

5-WNP 93

FBI

Date: 8/13/74

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

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/95 BY SP6/BJM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM: SAC, ALBANY (100-22519) (P)
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
REGIONAL CONFERENCE MEETING
ONEONTA, NEW YORK
JULY 27-28, 1974
IS
(OO: CHICAGO)

WRW
b7C ALL
[REDACTED]

REC-111

Reference is made to Albany nitels to Bureau dated 7/12, 7/24 and 7/30/74 respectively.

Enclosed for the Bureau and each receiving office are ten copies and three copies respectively of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Attached for the Bureau is one copy each of nine handouts distributed at captioned meeting (no copies retained by Albany).

Attached for the information of New York are three of the above handouts, two handouts attached for Buffalo and one handout attached for Newark.

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 19) (RM)
 - 2 - Buffalo (100-21623) (Encs. 5) (RM)
 - 2 - New York (100-160644) (Encs. 6) (RM)
 - 2 - Newark (100-53565) (Encs. 4) (RM)
 - 2 - Richmond (Encs. 3) (RM)
 - 2 - Philadelphia (100-51647) (Encs. 3) (RM)
 - 2 - Chicago (100-50772) (Encs. 3) (RM)
 - 4 - Albany (2-100-22519)
- JFB/dml (18) (1-100-23326 - VVAW, Oneonta)

17 AUG 17 1974

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

NONSOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE
PAGE ATTACHED.

Deleted Copy Sent
by letter dated 11-15-75
Per FOIPA Request

b7C
SLM

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

51 OCT 11 1974

AL 100-22519

b2
b7D

Sources utilized in LHM are as follows:

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is identified on Nonsymbol Source Page.

Receiving offices are requested to review the LHM for appropriate action concerning individuals mentioned therein located in their territory.

Newark, Philadelphia and Richmond are requested to determine through DMV records, owners of vehicles mentioned in LHM and registered within your states.

Albany will determine owners of vehicles registered in New York State.

AL 100-22519

NONSYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

 is 
State University of New York at Oneonta, New York. (Protect per
request)

b2
b7D
b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Albany, New York

August 13, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
REGIONAL CONFERENCE MEETING
ONEONTA, NEW YORK
JULY 27-28, 1974

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

On July 27-28, 1974, the New York - Northern New Jersey Regional Conference Meeting of the VVAW/WSO was held at the State University of New York at Oneonta, New York. The meeting began at approximately 11:00 A.M., July 27, 1974, and was attended by 11 chapters of the VVAW/WSO from this region. Approximately 45 individuals were in attendance. The meeting ended at approximately 10:00 A.M., July 27, 1974 and resumed at approximately 11:00 A.M., July 28, 1974. The meeting was adjourned at approximately 5:00 P.M., July 28, 1974.

b2
b7D



July 29, 1974)

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.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/27/95 BY [signature]

ENCLOSURE

- 2102

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
REGIONAL CONFERENCE MEETING
ONEONTA, NEW YORK
JULY 27-28, 1974

Individuals in attendance at captioned meeting are
as follows:

Buffalo Chapter

[REDACTED] (New York - Northern New Jersey coordinator)

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

Rochester Chapter

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

New York City Chapter

[REDACTED] (New York - Northern New Jersey Sub-coordinator)

[REDACTED] (Last Name Unknown)

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

b7C
b7D

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
REGIONAL CONFERENCE MEETING
ONEONTA, NEW YORK
JULY 27-28, 1974

Old Westbury Chapter

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (Last Name Unknown)
[REDACTED] (Last Name Unknown)

One other name unknown

Westchester-Putnam Chapter

[REDACTED] (Last Name Unknown)
[REDACTED] (Last Name Unknown)

Mid-Hudson Chapter

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Suffolk Chapter

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (Last Name Unknown)

New Jersey Chapter

[REDACTED] - in Revolutionary Union (RU) pushing
RU line.
[REDACTED] (Last Name Unknown) - in RU pushing RU line.
[REDACTED]

Three others

b7C
b7D

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
REGIONAL CONFERENCE MEETING
ONEONTA, NEW YORK
JULY 27-28, 1974

Oneonta Chapter

[REDACTED]

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Ithaca Chapter

[REDACTED]

Syracuse Chapter

[REDACTED] - openly admitted member of RU.

One other

Canton (no chapter)

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D { [REDACTED] July 29, 1974 }
[REDACTED] July 31, 1974 }

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
REGIONAL CONFERENCE MEETING
ONEONTA, NEW YORK
JULY 27-28, 1974

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

The following agenda items were covered at the meeting:

1. An evaluation of the May 18, 1974 action at West Point.
2. An evaluation of the July 1-4, 1974 action in Washington, D.C. This evaluation included criticisms of RU and criticisms of [REDACTED]. In regard to these criticisms, letters will be sent to RU and to [REDACTED].
3. Mass organization - A discussion was taken up which has really been pushed by RU. Is VVAW/WSO or should VVAW/WSO be a mass anti-imperialist organization or should it be an anti-imperialist veterans movement? This discussion dominated many aspects of the meeting because the people from Northern New Jersey are pushing very heavily RU's line on VVAW/WSO. They kept bringing up the fact that in only six weeks of organizing around the demonstration in Washington, D.C., they mobilized about 75 people. Almost all those mobilized were veterans thus there should be a revolutionary veterans movement and VVAW/WSO

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
REGIONAL CONFERENCE MEETING
ONEONTA, NEW YORK
JULY 27-28, 1974

should lead it. They were able to mobilize these people because they work in revolutionary rank and file caucuses on their jobs. For example, [redacted] works in Outlaw, an RU dominated postal union, and [redacted] works in a union, possibly at Bethlehem Steel in Northern New Jersey.

[redacted] the open RU member from Syracuse, did not participate in discussions very much and did not ask for a delegate to the upcoming National Conference. The guys from Jersey openly pushed RU's line and asked for a delegate slot which they got. They were given the slot on the basis of fair play and their willingness to organize a chapter.

[redacted] July 31, 1974)

Voting rights for each of the chapters of the New York - Northern New Jersey Region were debated and it was determined that the Buffalo, New York and Oneonta chapters would have three votes per chapter and that all other chapters would either have two votes or one vote, depending upon the size and activities of the chapter.

[redacted] July 29, 1974)

Voting rights were discussed at the meeting and in line with the new voting policy (three votes for a chapter which has community presence and functions collectively, two votes for a chapter which has community presence, and one vote for a singular organizing contact) chapters were given the following number of votes:

Ithaca	Two votes
Rochester:	Two votes
Old Westbury	Three votes
Mid-Hudson	Two votes
Westbury-Putnam	Three votes
Northern New Jersey	Two votes
Syracuse	Two votes
New York City	Three votes

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
REGIONAL CONFERENCE MEETING
ONEONTA, NEW YORK
JULY 27-28, 1974

Buffalo	Three votes
Oneonta	Three votes
Suffolk	Three votes

Discussions concerning voting rights at the National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM) to be held in Buffalo, August 8-12, 1974 were discussed and it was determined that every region would have a maximum of eight votes.

[REDACTED], July 29, 1974)

It was also determined that the next New York - Northern New Jersey Regional Conference Meeting would be hosted by the Old Westbury Chapter and would be held on November 2-3, 1974 at a two year Community College on the Old Westbury (Long Island campus). The alternate site for this next meeting will again be Oneonta, New York and reservations at college camp, State University of New York, Oneonta, New York, have been obtained.

Demonstrations planned or discussed for the coming months of September and October, 1974, include a demonstration in front of the main gates of Attica Prison, Attica, New York and will be observed on September 14, 1974, the last day of Attica Week (September 9-14, 1974). A rally is also in the planning stages to be held on September 22, 1974 at Carmel, New York, on which date PETE SEEGER will be appearing there. A demonstration to be held in Time Square, New York City, was also discussed but no final arrangements made. This demonstration will possibly be held on September 28, 1974. The New York - Northern New Jersey VVAW/WSO Region will also participate in demonstrations at Madison Square Garden on October 27, 1974 in celebration of Puerto Rican Independence Day.

[REDACTED], July 29, 1974)

The following license plates were observed at the site of the meeting, and are N.Y. registrations except where otherwise noted:

2964JS

8168JR

8240BV

97KNX

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
REGIONAL CONFERENCE MEETING
ONEONTA, NEW YORK
JULY 27-28, 1974

072-84V (Pennsylvania)

AWT899 (Virginia)

988EZA

694BGK (New Jersey)

675WTP

892DWJ

/14MCE

993EBP

735CPW

780OTT

158OFY

219BFM (New Jersey)

993ERF

998ATW (Virginia)

814OCE

999NNX

364GBY (New Jersey)

361YWJ

694ATO

b2
b7D ([REDACTED] July 29, 1974)
August 6, 1974).

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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

NR003 MI CODE

5:34PM NITEL 8/26/74 LSK

TO DIRECTOR (100-448092)

CHICAGO (100-50772)

FROM MILWAUKEE (100-15674) (P) 3 PAGES

AUG 26 1974

TELETYPE

b7c



VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

(VVAW/WSO); IS - VAAW/WSO. OO: CHICAGO.

FIRST SOURCE, WHO HAS PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION
 IN THE PAST, PROVIDED A HANDOUT WHICH INDICATES THAT
 ANNUAL LABOR DAY PARADE WOULD BE HELD ON LABOR DAY,
 SEPTEMBER 2, 1974. THIS PARADE WILL BE CO-SPONSORED
 BY REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT
 BRIGADE (RSB), AND VVAW/WSO. THE PARADE IS SCHEDULED AT
 2:00 PM AND WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE NEAR NORTHEAST
 END PAGE ONE



⊕

ST-103

REC-36

100-448092-39132

6 AUG 29 1974

1-cc to SS }
 2-cc to DOS } cleared
 1-cc to CDU }

TEO/hgn 8/27/74

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 DATE 7/27/95 BY 913/ALP

SEP 3 1974

5 - b7c

PAGE TWO MI 100-15674

SIDE OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. APPROXIMATELY 200-300 ARE EXPECTED TO TAKE PART IN THIS PARADE. THE PRIMARY THEME OF PARADE WILL BE PEOPLE UNITED WILL NEVER BE DEFEATED AND THE SECONDARY THEMES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. CELEBRATE/THE PEOPLE KICKED NIXON OUT.
2. VICTORY TO THE INDOCHINA AND PALESTINIAN PEOPLE.
3. UNIVERSAL AND UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY NOW.
4. SUPPORT THE FARM WORKERS/VICTORY TO ALL STRIKERS.
5. FREE MENDOZA/STOP POLICE REPRESSION.

(RAY MENDOZA IS CHARGED WITH THE SLAYING OF 2 MILWAUKEE OFF DUTY POLICEMEN DURING JULY, 1974).

SECOND SOURCE, WHO HAS PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT TERMINATION OF PARADE IS TO BE THE RESERVOIR PARK, MILWAUKEE, AT WHICH TIME A PICNIC WILL BE HELD FOR THOSE PEOPLE PARTICIPATING IN PARADE.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE MI 100-15674

MILWAUKEE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND SECRET SERVICE
HAVE BEEN ADVISED.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

SOURCES IDENTIFIED MILWAUKEE FILES ONLY.

MILWAUKEE CONTINUING TO FOLLOW MATTER.

END

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 8/22/74	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/12 - 20/74
TITLE OF CASE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY KLE
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS	

REFERENCE: San Francisco letter to Bureau, 11/15/73.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

No dissemination of this report is being made locally by the San Francisco Division.

Copies of this report are being furnished to Chicago and Los Angeles Divisions for information purposes.

This report is being classified confidential as it contains information which may identify sources, who are furnishing valuable information on a continuing basis.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED <input type="checkbox"/> NONE					ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:		
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS		RECOVERIES	PENDING OVER ONE YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
						PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
APPROVED <i>Curb</i>					SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
COPIES MADE:					100-448092-3933			
5 - Bureau (100-448902)(RM)					CLASSIFIED BY: <i>Salvatore</i> ON: Aug 29 1974 DECLASSIFY ON: FOUO			
1 - Chicago (100-50772)(Info)(RM)								
1 - Los Angeles (100-77703)(Info)(RM)								
1 - San Francisco (100-71012)								
Dissemination Record of Attached Report					Notations			
Agency	155	615	6335	DOC CLASS. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE				
Request Recd:								
Date Fwd.	9/1/74							
How Fwd.	66	66	6142					
By	ELS/ERP							

50 SEP 12 1974

A
COVER PAGE

SF 100-71012
LFT/kle

Individuals named in this report are or have been subjects of security investigations of the San Francisco Division and the Bureau is aware of their identities:

[REDACTED]
Bufile 100-454927

[REDACTED]
Bufile 100-479136

Investigation of the VVAW/WSA developed by the San Francisco Division has been previously reported under the title REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES, IS - RA, Bufile 44-6997.

SA [REDACTED] on 4/11/74, using the pretext of [REDACTED] VVAW/WSO, determined that the Regional Headquarters of the VVAW/WSO to be at 225 E. William Street, San Jose, California.

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

FILE WHERE LOCATED

[REDACTED] (c) b1	[REDACTED] (c) b1
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

b7C
b7E

b2
b7D

SF 100-71012
LFT/kle

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

FILE WHERE LOCATED

b2
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

See Nonsymbol
Source Page

LEAD:

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Will continue to follow and report pertinent activities of the VVAW/WSO in the San Francisco area.

SF 100-71012
LFT/kle

NONSYMBOL SOURCE PAGE

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b7D
b7C


First Western Bank, 4900 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland,
California (by request), located in SF 100-71012-889.

D*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

8/22/74

Office: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Field Office File #:

100-71012

Bureau File #: 100-448902

Title:

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

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY

Synopsis:

California-Nevada Regional Office of the VVAW/WSO is located at 255 E. William Street, San Jose, California. San Francisco area of the VVAW/WSO is composed of four chapters; activities set forth.

- P -

DETAILS: AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

PREDICATION

This investigation is based on information which indicates that captioned organization is engaged in activities which could involve violations of Title 18, U. S. Code 2383

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY 7087

EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION: INDEFINITE

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past except where otherwise noted.

DECLASSIFIED BY sgb/...
ON 7/21/95

SF 100-71012
LFT/kle

(Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 2387 (Sedition), and 793 (Espionage).

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) was organized in New York City in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest the American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. VVAW/WSO engaged in various protest activities but during late 1971 demonstrated increasing militancy, culminating in December, 1971, with VVAW/WSO takeover of various American landmarks and public buildings. Information was also developed indicating that some VVAW/WSO chapters were cooperating with or infiltrated by communist-dominated groups including the Communist Party, USA, and the Socialist Workers Party. Certain VVAW/WSO leaders were quoted as telling members VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization and not "just another group of war veterans." VVAW/WSO leaders have traveled to North Vietnam and have reportedly established liaison with revolutionary or terrorist groups internationally. In January, 1973, at a National Steering Committee meeting, VVAW/WSO leaders discussed programs aimed at obtaining support from or influencing active duty military personnel. They also discussed obtaining access to classified Government information to be used against U. S. interests and one leader subsequently actively engaged in such activity. There were also indications at this meeting that VVAW/WSO activists possessed the technical knowledge and training to carry out any revolutionary program proposed. In August, 1973, at a National Steering Committee meeting, some members of the national leadership promoted education of the entire VVAW/WSO membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine directing the organization into political growth along Marxist-Leninist lines. The VVAW/WSO currently has a factional dispute between Maoist and Stalinist groups. The Stalinist group is supported by the National Office of the VVAW/WSO. Additionally, the National Office contributed financial support to a program of recruitment of military personnel designed to promote political indoctrination with the objective of creating disruption and disorientation within the military at such time as there is a revolution within the United States. VVAW/WSO is currently headquartered in Chicago, Illinois.

SF 100-71012

LFT/kle

The information in this report is not classified except where marked.

LOCATION AND SCOPE

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization will be abbreviated throughout this report as VVAW/WSO.

The "San Francisco Chronicle", a daily newspaper in San Francisco, dated December 21, 1971, stated that the Bay Area chapter of the VVAW was headquartered at 1380 Howard Street, San Francisco, California, as of December, 1971.

The San Francisco chapter of the VVAW/WSO is presently located at 3067 24th Street.

b2
b7D

 August 14, 1974

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

SF 100-71012
LFT/kle

A source advised on March 20, 1974, that the VVAW/WSO California-Nevada Regional Office had moved from Los Angeles to 255 E. William Street, San Jose, California.

[REDACTED]
March 20, 1974

A suitable pretext telephone call by a Special Agent of the FBI on April 11, 1974, determined that the VVAW/WSO Regional Headquarters was located at 255 E. William Street, San Jose, California.

A source reported on April 27, 1973, that at the VVAW National Steering Committee meeting held at Placitas, New Mexico, April 19-22, 1973, the membership decided that immediately the organization would be called VVAW/WSO.

[REDACTED]
April 27, 1973


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b7D
b7C

At a sub-regional meeting of the VVAW/WSO at Santa Cruz, California, on June 2, 1974, there was a discussion of changing the name of the organization. It was pointed out that VVAW/WSO is not a mass organization, but an interim organization, and the name reflects that. The changing of the name will have to be discussed at the National Steering Committee meeting, in the chapters, and back to the National Steering Committee meeting. [REDACTED] stated that he thinks a change is appropriate and that the change should be next year. Others felt that the change to WSO and dropping VVAW from the name should take place through practice and should not be given deadline for the change. During this discussion it was pointed out that the direction of the organization should be towards anti-imperialism. The focus should be "I'm a human being and against imperialism" instead of "I'm a vet and against imperialism". A proposal was made and passed that the suggestion to change the name of the organization be taken back to the chapters for more discussion. (u) u

[REDACTED]
June 7, 1974

SF 100-71012
LFT/kle

A source reported in the Regional Office Report of the California-Nevada Regional Office VVAW/WSO published May 24, 1974, at 255 East William Street, San Jose, California, it was reported that within a few weeks the Region will file for nonprofit corporate status in the State of California. This reportedly will be under the section of the law which qualifies "parental organizations, organized into lodges, which exist to get and give proceeds to their members." The report indicated there was no exclusion from political work and the new name of the organization will be California VVAW/WSO Incorporated, and will also be the California/Nevada Regional Office of an Illinois corporation known as VVAW/WSO. Membership will not be transferred from any existing association and a mailing will be sent asking people to join the new corporation for \$1.00 a year. The legal incorporators will be veterans and it is expected that this will make recognized veteran status in the State possible. The VVAW/WSO National Office has advised all regions to incorporate in their own state. The National will incorporate under Section 501 (c) 19 of the Internal Revenue Service Code.

b2
b7D

May 28, 1974

During April, 1974, a source provided a VVAW/WSO letter dated March, 1974, which contained the following information:

"What is VVAW/WSO?"

"Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), is a national, mass anti-imperialist organization with 150 chapters throughout the United States, plus chapters in Japan and England. VVAW began in 1967 during the days of the anti-war movement and was primarily composed of the Vietnam Veterans who joined together to protest the United States Government's involvement in the Indochina war. These veterans spoke to the American people with a great deal of credibility because they had witnessed, first-hand, the exploitation and destruction of the people of Southeast

SF 100-71012
LFT/kle

Asia. As veterans of the Indochina war, we had participated in the genocide that our government was waging, and upon return to the United States, we had begun to question the policies which led this country into the heinous war against the liberation struggles of the Indochinese people".

[REDACTED]
April, 1974

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL CONFERENCES

b2
b7D
b7C
A Regional Conference of the VVAW/WSO was held in San Francisco, California, January 26-27, 1974. At this conference [REDACTED] was elected Regional Coordinator of the VVAW/WSO.

[REDACTED]
March 31, 1974

A Regional Conference of the VVAW/WSO was held May 25-27, 1974, at the University of California, Riverside, California. At this conference there was discussions regarding affiliation with other groups such as American Veterans Movement (AVM); workshops on amnesty, objectives, planning of action and Discharge Upgrading Project. There was also a discussion on the VVAW/WSO workshop to be held in Washington, D. C., July 1-4, 1974.

[REDACTED]
June 3, 1974

The "Los Angeles Times" newspaper article of April 18, 1974, identified RON KOVIC as a spokesman for the AVM and described it as identifying itself as an organization of veterans interested in increasing the rights of all veterans and improving conditions of Veterans Administration hospitals.

SF 100-71012
LFT/kle

RON KOVIC is a Vietnam veteran, a former Sub-Regional Coordinator of the VVAW/WSO and a paraplegic.

A Sub-Regional Conference of the VVAW/WSO was held in San Francisco on April 27, 1974. At this conference there was a showing of slides of Vietnam and what is being done to rebuild many of the destroyed towns. Chapters reported on their activities. A report to those present was given by [REDACTED] on the recent National Steering Committee meeting. *NSU*

[REDACTED]
April 30, 1974

*b2
b7D
b7C*

A Sub-Regional Conference of the VVAW/WSO was held at Santa Cruz, California, on June 2, 1974. At this conference there was a discussion on the Discharge Upgrading Project (DUP); the Bob Hood Defense Committee (BOB HOOD was arrested on February 6, 1974, in Oakland, California for assaulting a police officer with a deadly weapon. His trial is set for August, 1974); the VVAW/WSO demonstration in Washington, D. C. in July, 1974; objectives of the organization were not discussed because chapters had not had time to discuss them. *NSU*

[REDACTED]
June 7, 1974

CHAPTERS

San Francisco

Source advised in April, 1974, that it is the opinion of the VVAW/WSO National Staff, Chicago, Illinois, that the San Francisco chapter is "riddled with dope and drugs". The VVAW/WSO is hopeful of "cleaning up" this drug problem in the future in order that this chapter can function properly.

[REDACTED]
April 9, 1974

SF 100-71012
LFT/kle

At the Regional Conference on May 25-27, 1974, supra, the San Francisco chapter reported that it had picketed the Veterans and Federal Offices building in April and May, 1974, but they had very poor support for the picketing. The chapter finds itself in a very critical period trying to do quantity and quality work which it has been in the past with fewer members and less energy. As a result, it is doing more work with the East Bay chapter.

[REDACTED]
July 24, 1974

San Jose Chapter

b2
b7D
b7C

At the Regional Conference in Riverside, California, in May, 1974, supra, the San Jose representative reported that the chapter work has been primarily around the San Jose Discharge Upgrading Project and the organizing of the New Regional Office for the California-Nevada region of the VVAW/WSO.

[REDACTED]
July 24, 1974

The California-Nevada Regional Coordinator [REDACTED] being a member of the San Jose chapter, is likely to follow the National policies of the VVAW/WSO.

[REDACTED]
June 7, 1974

At the Regional Conference of the VVAW/WSO in Riverside, California, in May, 1974, supra, the East Bay chapter reported its main work has been on the [REDACTED] Defense and the DUP.

[REDACTED]
July 25, 1974

SF 100-71012
LFT/kle

East Bay Chapter

The East Bay chapter of the VVAW/WSO held six membership meetings between March 14 and May 30, 1974.

[REDACTED]
May 18 - April 11, 1974

[REDACTED]
June 3, 1974

b2
b7D

The East Bay chapter of the VVAW/WSO has supported the policies of the National Office in the past and it does not function as a legitimate veterans organization. The East Bay chapter discussed the Marxist philosophy at their meetings in relation to the local problems and activities of the chapter. At a meeting in May, 1974, the chapter voted to support the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA).

[REDACTED]
April 11, 1974

[REDACTED]
June 3, 1974

An SLA document captioned "Declaration of Revolutionary War and the Symbionese Program", dated August 21, 1973, stated "...Therefore, we of the Symbionese Federation of the SLA... Do now by the rights of our children and people and by force of arms and with every drop of our blood, declare revolutionary war against the fascist capitalist class. We support by force of arms the just struggles of all oppressed people for self-determination and independence within the United States and the world. And hereby offer to all liberation movements, revolutionary workers groups, and peoples organizations our total aid and support for the struggle for freedom and justice for all people and races..." The SLA has claimed credit for the November 6, 1973,

SF 100-71012
LFT/kle

assassination of Dr. MARCUS FOSTER,
Oakland, California, School Superintendent,
and the February 4, 1974, kidnaping of
PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, daughter of
newspaper publisher-owner RANDOLPH A. HEARST,
in furtherance of its revolutionary objectives.

Santa Cruz Chapter

The Santa Cruz chapter reported at the Regional Conference at Riverside, California, in May, 1974, supra, that it has spent a great deal of its time attempting to get space in the Veterans Memorial Building and getting busses to these veterans to the VA Hospital in Palo Alto, California.

[REDACTED]
July 24, 1974

b2
b7D
The Santa Cruz chapter of the VVAW/WSO generally supports the policies of the National Office. However, this support varies from issue to issue. The Santa Cruz chapter is somewhat independent not only of the National Office but of the Regional Office and is attempting to function as a legitimate veterans organization within the Santa Cruz area.

[REDACTED]
June 7, 1974

MEMBERSHIP

The San Francisco chapter has approximately seven members. The East Bay chapter has approximately 15 members. The San Jose chapter has approximately eight members. The Santa Cruz chapter has approximately ten members.

[REDACTED]
June 7, 1974

[REDACTED]
May 30, 1974

SF 100-71012
LFT/kle

[REDACTED]

(c)

[REDACTED]
April 30, 1974

At a Sub-Regional Conference at Santa Cruz, California, in June, 1974, supra, it was stated to those present that the Regional VVAW/WSO is \$3,000 in debt with \$327.00 in the bank.

[REDACTED]
June 7, 1974

At the Regional Conference at Riverside, California, in May, 1974, supra, it was stated that there was \$142 in the bank and expenses for rent runs \$15 per month, \$20 for the phone, and \$60 a month on payments on outstanding debts.

[REDACTED]
June 3, 1974

The East Bay chapter as of August 20, 1974, had \$83 in the treasury.

[REDACTED]
August 20, 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-71012
LFT/kle

The Santa Cruz chapter as of July, 1974, had
\$92.62 in the treasury.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED]

July 3, 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/30/74

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-58542)(C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

b7C SW-VVAW
(OO:WFO)

Re WFOlet to Bu, captioned "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), IS".

Subject's name appeared on a membership list of WDC VVAW/WSO members, obtained on 5/25/74.

WFO indices negative re subject.

The following sources were contacted concerning subject with negative results:

Source	Date	Agent
[REDACTED]	7/23/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/23/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/18/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/15/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/5/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/19/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/8/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/1/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/4/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/2/74	SA [REDACTED]

b2
b7D
7/27/75
[Handwritten notes and stamps]

REC-73
100-448092-3934

EX-111

SEP 3 1974

2- Bureau
1- WFO

5 JHC:mfp 1074
(3)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agent</u>
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/1/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/2/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/1/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/1/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/5/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	6/28/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (C)	6/28/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/16/74	SA [REDACTED]

b2
b7D

b7C

b1
b2
b7D

Investigation of this case did not indicate that subject is an activist, or leader engaged in activity which could be or lead to a violation of Federal statutes.

In view of the above, case being closed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 8/28/74

Transmit in CODE via teletype the attached PRIORITY message.
(plaintext or code) (precedence)

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

- TO: RUEADWW/ The President SACS:
 RUEADWW/ The Vice President
 Att.: _____
 RUEADWW/ White House Situation Room
 Att.: _____
 RUEHOC/ Secretary of State
 RUEAIIA/ Director, CIA
 RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency LEGATS:
 and National Indications Center
 RUEACSI/ Department of the Army
 RUEBGFA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSD)
 RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigative Service
 RUEADSS/ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
 RUEBWJA/ Attorney General (By messenger)
 RUEBWJA/ Deputy Attorney General (By messenger)
 RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
 and Internal Security Section
 and General Crimes Section
 RUEBWJA/ Immigration & Naturalization Service
 RUEOIAA/ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOO))
 RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration

DECLASSIFIED BY SJL/BJA/WR
ON 7/27/95

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

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

SUBJECT: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SEE NEXT PAGE

Foreign Liaison Unit
 Route through for review
 Cleared telephonically
with BT

(Text of message begins on next page.)

NOT RECORDED

152 SEP 15 1974

344
50 SEP 6 1974

2
XEROX
SEP 3 1974

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

779

NR 005 CI CODE

~~SECRET~~
~~DO NOT FILE~~

~~1033 PM NITEL AUGUST 28, 1974 KOD~~

TO DIRECTOR (ATTENTION INTD)

CLEVELAND (100-34782)

FROM CINCINNATI (100-21855)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING APPEARANCE OF PRESIDENT GERALD FORD, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUGUST 30, 1974, SPONSORED BY SDS/WSA AND RSB: IS- SDS/WSA AND RSB.

TODAY, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST, ADVISED LEAFLETS ANNOUNCING CAPTIONED DEMONSTRATION CURRENTLY BEING CIRCULATED IN OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (OSU), COLUMBUS, OHIO AREA. LEAFLETS URGE PARTICIPANTS TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST PRESIDENT FORD BY MEETING APPROXIMATELY 8:00 A.M. AUGUST 30/74, AT RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS (ROTC) BUILDING, OSU CAMPUS, LOCATED NEXT TO ST. JOHNS ARENA, SITE OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. LEAFLETS STATE

END PAGE ONE

7 XEROX
SEP 8, 1974

PAGE TWO CI-122-21855 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PURPOSE OF DEMONSTRATION AS FOLLOWS: "END U.S. INTERFERENCE ABROAD - BY DISCONTINUING SUPPORT OF DICTATORS IN VIETNAM, IRAN, AND OTHER COUNTRIES;" STOP POLICE REPRESSION IN BLACK, CHICANO, AND OTHER THIRD WORLD COMMUNITIES;" DEMAND "UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY" FOR EVADERS OF DRAFT; "END ATTACKS ON PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS, DECENT HOUSING, HEALTH CARE, AND EDUCATION FOR ALL PEOPLE."

INSTANT SOURCE ADVISED LEAFLETS ENDORSED BY VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN CSU AREA, SOME OF WHICH ARE REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB) AND VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/SO).

RSB, FORMERLY KNOWN AS ATTICA BRIGADE, IS A STUDENT-BASED ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN NEW YORK CITY IN FALL OF 1971. RSB CONSIDERS ITSELF TO BE AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST ORGANIZATION WHICH VIEWS UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM AS MAIN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD. RSB FAVORS VIOLENT ACTIONS TO FURTHER ITS CAUSE AND IS MOVING CLOSER IN IDEOLOGY TO REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), WHICH HAS SIGNIFICANTLY INFILTRATED RSB AND PLAYS MAJOR ROLE IN RSB POLICIES, DECISIONS AND ACTIVITIES. AS OF JULY, 1974, RSB IS HEADQUARTERED IN NEW YORK CITY.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE CI 100-21855- CONFIDENTIAL

IS BASIC MARXIST-LENINIST-MAOIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION.

VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. SINCE THAT TIME VVAW LEADERS HAVE TOLD MEMBERS THE VVAW IS REVOLUTIONARY GROUP, NOT "JUST ANOTHER GROUP OF WAR VETERANS." ALSO, THE MEMBERSHIP HAS BEEN TOLD VVAW HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MAOIST GROUPS. ADDITIONALLY, IT WAS INDICATED THAT "ANTI-IMPERIALIST GROUP" CONSIDER VVAW POTENT ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATURE IN U.S. IN APRIL 1973, GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO VVAW/WSO SO NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

SOURCE ADVISED NO PLANS OF VIOLENCE BEING DISCUSSED AND HE ESTIMATED PARTICIPANTS WILL NUMBER APPROXIMATELY 100-150 PERSONS.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

~~CLASSIFIED BY 5120, XGDS, 2, INDEFINITE.~~

END PAGE THREE

4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/30/74

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-58524)(C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] *b7C*
SM-VVAW MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION
(OO:WFO)

Re WFOlet to Bu, captioned "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), IS".

Subject's name appeared on a membership list of WDC VVAW/WSO members, obtained on 5/25/74.

WFO indices negative re subject.

The following sources were contacted concerning subject with negative results:

b2
b7D
7/27/74
DECLASSIFIED BY: SP4BJP/US
DECLASSIFY ON:

Source	Date	Agent
[REDACTED]	7/23/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/23/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/18/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/15/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/5/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/19/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/8/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/1/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/4/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/2/74	SA [REDACTED]

b7C

REC-73

EX-114

100-948092-3935

SEP 3 1974

2 - Bureau
1 - WFO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



SEP 9 1974
(3)

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

[Handwritten signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2
b7D

b7C

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agent</u>
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/1/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/2/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/1/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/1/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/5/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	6/28/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (u)	6/28/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/16/74	SA [REDACTED]

b1
b2
b7D

Investigation of this case did not indicate that subject is an activist, or leader engaged in activity which could be or lead to a violation of Federal statutes.

In view of the above, case being closed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/30/74

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-58525)(C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

b7C SM-VVAW
(OO:WFO)

Re WFOlet to Bu, captioned "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), IS".

Subject's name appeared on a membership list of WDC VVAW/WSO members, obtained on 5/25/74.

WFO indices negative re subject.

The following sources were contacted concerning subject with negative results:

Source	Date	Agent
[REDACTED]	7/23/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/23/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/18/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/15/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/5/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/19/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/8/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/1/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/4/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/2/74	SA [REDACTED]

b2
b7D

7/27/74
sp6/gju

b7C

EX-105

REG-73

100-448092-3936

2- Bureau
1- WFO

SEP 3 1974

5 SEP 9 1974
(3)



5010-108

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2
b7D

b7C

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agent</u>
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/1/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/2/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/1/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/1/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/5/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	6/28/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (c)	6/28/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/16/74	SA [REDACTED]

b1
b2
b7D

Investigation of this case did not indicate that subject is an activist, or leader engaged in activity which could be or lead to a violation of Federal statutes.

In view of the above, case being closed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/30/74

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-58526)(C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
SM - VAW
(OO:WFO)

b7c

Re WFOlet to Bu, captioned "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), IS".

Subject's name appeared on a membership list of WDC VVAW/WSO members, obtained on 5/25/74.

WFO indices negative re subject.

The following sources were contacted concerning subject with negative results:

b2
b7D

Source	Date	Agent
[REDACTED]	7/23/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/23/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/18/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/15/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/5/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/19/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/8/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/3/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/1/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/1/74	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/2/74	SA [REDACTED]

b7c

EX-105

100

74-105-2-3937

2 - Bureau
1 - WFO

JMG:mfp
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SEP 3 1974



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

E. J. VERA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2
b7D

Source

Date

b7C

Agent

[REDACTED]

7/3/74

SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7/3/74

SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7/3/74

SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7/3/74

SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7/1/74

SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7/2/74

SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7/1/74

SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7/1/74

SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7/5/74

SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

6/28/74

SA [REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

6/29/74

SA [REDACTED]

b2
b7D [REDACTED]

7/16/74

SA [REDACTED]

Investigation of this case did not indicate that subject is an activist, or leader engaged in activity which could be or lead to a violation of Federal statutes.

In view of the above, case being closed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NR 001 CI PLAIN

532AM NITEL AUGUST 31, 1974 DAH

NR 007 CI PLAIN

NITEL AUGUST 30, 1974 GEB

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: INTD)
FROM CINCINNATI (100-21855) (C) 4P

TELETYPE

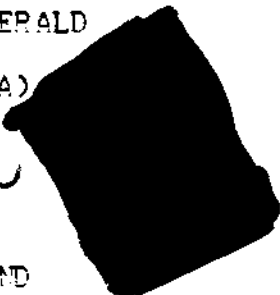
b7c



Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Director's Sec'y	

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING APPEARANCE OF PRESIDENT GERALD FORD, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUGUST 30, 1974, SPONSORED BY (SDS/WSA) AND (RSB), IS-SDS/WSA, RSB.

b7c



TODAY, PRESIDENT GERALD FORD VISITED COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND DELIVERED SUMMER COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS TO OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (OSU) GRADUATES. PRESIDENT ARRIVED PORT COLUMBUS AIRPORT APPROXIMATELY 8:20 AM, TRAVELED BY MOTORCADE TO ST. JOHN'S ARENA, OSU, DELIVERED COMMENCEMENT, RETURNED BY MOTORCADE TO PORT COLUMBUS AIRPORT, DEPARTING VIA AIR FORCE ONE AT APPROXIMATELY 11:40 AM.

SA'S OF FBI OBSERVED TWO DEMONSTRATIONS CONDUCTED DURING PRESIDENT'S COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS.

ONE GROUP OF DEMONSTRATORS NUMBERING APPROXIMATELY 25 PERSONS ASSEMBLED OSU CAMPUS AND PICKETED ST. JOHN'S ARENA DISPLAYING ANTI-FORD SIGNS AND CHANTING ANTI-FORD SLOGANS. THESE DEMONSTRATORS CARRIED SIGNS SHOWING THEIR SPONSORSHIP TO BE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AND REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB). DEMONSTRATION WAS PEACEFUL

Telephone to State, Sec + Summary, 625, CPCY of Dept of Justice, 5/10/74

b7c

100-448092-3938

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED

5

44 SEP 6 1974

58 SEP 10 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/93 BY SP6B/10102

b7c

Original Filed Tr 100-159018-10-370

PAGE TWO

AND THERE WERE NO ARRESTS OR INCIDENTS. DEMONSTRATORS DISBURSED AFTER PRESIDENT DEPARTED OSU.

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. SINCE THAT TIME VVAW LEADERS HAVE TOLD MEMBERS THE VVAW IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP, NOT "JUST ANOTHER GROUP OF WAR VETERANS." ALSO, THE MEMBERSHIP HAS BEEN TOLD THE VVAW HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MAOIST GROUPS. ADDITIONALLY, IT WAS INDICATED THAT "ANTI- IMPERIALIST GROUPS" CONSIDER THE VVAW A POTENT ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATURE IN THE U. S. I N APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO VVAW/WSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

THE REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB), FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE ATTICA BRIGAGE, IS A STUDENT-BASED ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN NEW YORK CITY IN THE FALL OF 1971. THE RSB CONSIDERS ITSELF TO BE

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST ORGANIZATION WHICH VIEWS UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM AS THE MAIN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD. THE RSB FAVORS VIOLENT ACTIONS TO FURTHER ITS CAUSE AND IS MOVING CLOSER IN IDEOLOGY TO THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), WHICH HAS SIGNIFICANTLY INFILTRATED THE RSB AND PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE IN THE RSB POLICIES, DECISIONS AND ACTIVITIES. AS OF JULY, 1974, THE RSB IS HEADQUARTERED IN NEW YORK CITY. THE RU IS A BASIC MARXIST-LENINIST-MAOIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION.

SECOND GROUP OF DEMONSTRATORS NUMBERING APPROXIMATELY 37 PERSONS ASSEMBLED ON EASTLANE AVENUS AND TUTTLE PARK AVENUS, COLUMBUS, LOCATED IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO OSU CAMPUS. THIS GROUP DISPLAYED SIGNS URGING PRESIDENT FORD AND U.S. GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT GREEK CYPRIOTS ON CYPRUS AND PROTESTING TURKISH PRESENTLY ON CYPRUS. ONLY INCIDENT OCCURRING DURING THIS DEMONSTRATION WAS A PHYSICAL ALTERCATION BETWEEN TWO MEMBERS OF THE GROUP. COLUMBUS, OHIO PD SEPARATED PARTICIPANTS AND THERE WERE NO ARRESTS OR INJURIES. ALTERCATION TOOK PLACE WHILE PRESIDENT WAS ADDRESSING COMMENCEMENT. SECOND GROUP DISBURSED PEACEFULLY AFTER PRESIDENT DEPARTED OSU. NO FURTHER INCIDENTS OCCURRED DURING PRESIDENT'S

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

VISIT.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE CINCINNATI NITEL TO BUREAU, AUGUST 29, 1974.

SAS OF THE FBI WHO OBSERVED DEMONSTRATIONS WERE SAS

b7c

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

U.S. SECRET SERVICE, USA, COLUMBUS PD AND OSU PD ALL
COLUMBUS, OHIO, WERE ADVISED OF THE ABOVE INFORMATION.

IN VIEW OF PEACEFUL NATURE OF DEMONSTRATION, CINCINNATI
IS PLACING CASE IN CLOSED STATUS AND NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MSI FBIHQ CLR

Handwritten initials

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 9/4/74

Transmit in CODE via teletype the attached PRIORITY message.
(plaintext or code) *(precedence)*

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

- TO:
- RUEADWW/ The President
 - RUEADWW/ The Vice President
 - Att.: _____
 - RUEADWW/ White House Situation Room
 - Att.: _____
 - RUEHOC/ Secretary of State
 - RUEAIIA/ Director, CIA
 - RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
 - and National Indications Center
 - RUEACSI/ Department of the Army
 - RUEBGFA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
 - RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigative Service
 - RUEADSS/ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
 - RUEBWJA/ Attorney General (By messenger)
 - RUEBWJA/ Deputy Attorney General (By messenger)
 - RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
 - and Internal Security Section
 - and General Crimes Section
 - RUEBWJA/ Immigration & Naturalization Service
 - RUEOIAA/ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOO))
 - RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration
 -
 -

SACS:

LEGATS:

p2

a

100-448092-3939

EX-105 REC-311

6 SEP 5 1974
 Foreign Liaison Unit
 Route through for review
 Cleared telephonically
 with _____

Assoc. Dir. _____ Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

SUBJECT: **SEE NEXT PAGE**
 (Text of message begins on next page.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 04 1974

TELETYPE

50 SEP 10 1974

DECLASSIFIED BY *8/29/95*
 ON *12/2/95*

wkw JM

5-7M

RLS JMC MS

~~S & D COPY~~
~~DO NOT FILE~~

~~NY 991 PH CODE~~

~~628 PM URGENT SEPTEMBER 4, 1974 SMD~~

~~TO DIRECTOR~~

~~(ATTN: INTD)~~

~~NEW YORK~~

~~NEWARK~~

~~FROM PHILADELPHIA (62-5694) 6 PGS~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VISIT OF PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND SUPREME COURT TO PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974.

ON SEPTEMBER 3, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED A PLACARD OF THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR AND THE WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO) APPEARED ON CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, CALLING FOR PICKETING OF PRESIDENT FORD, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974, 5:00 P.M., INDEPENDENCE MALL.

TEXT OF PLACARD READS AS FOLLOWS:

"NIXON IS NOT THE ONLY ONE.

"GERALD FORD IS A SHAM. SAME OLDBARRAGE FROM THE

SAME OLD SYSTEM, JUST IN A NEW SHINY WRAPPER. KICKING

NIXON OUT OF OFFICE WAS A VICTORY FOR THE AMERICAN

END PAGE ONE

~~TOP SECRET~~
PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PEOPLE. NIXON STOOD EXPOSED FOR HIS CRIMES AND AS A FAITHFUL SERVANT OF THE RULING CLASS, THE BIG BUSINESSMEN AND BANKERS WHO REALLY RUN THIS COUNTRY. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE OUTRAGED AT WHAT THEY SAW AND IT WAS THIS OUTRAGE THAT FORCED THE RULING CLASS TO FINALLY DUMP NIXON AND BRING ON MR. CLEAN. IN THIS WAY THEY HOPED TO CONVINCING THE PEOPLE THAT THE SYSTEM IS FINE. WE JUST NEED TO GET RID OF A FEW BAD EGGS LIKE TRICKY DICKY AND EVERYTHING WILL BE FINE AGAIN. LOOK, SEE HOW WELL THE SYSTEM WORKS. NIXON'S GONE ISN'T HE? THE SYSTEM IS IN A DEEP CRISIS AND SINKING DEEPER. IT HEADED FOR THE SAME FATE AS ALL OTHER SYSTEMS FOUNDED ON OPPRESSION, THE OPPRESSION OF WORKING PEOPLE, MINORITIES AND SO ON. WHAT THE BOSSES ON TOP ARE TRYING TO DO IS KEEP IT SPATTERING ALONG JUST A LITTLE LONGER AND TO DO IT THEY ARE GOING TO TRY TO GET EVEN MORE OUT OF OUR HIDES THAN THEY HAVE

END PAGE TWO

44-38-5694

PAGE THREE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"ALREADY. INFLATION -- UNEMPLOYMENT -- SHORTAGES --
WAGE CONTROLS -- WAR -- POLICE REPRESSION, AND ON AND ON.
"BUT WE VETERANS ARE NOT GOING TO TAKE IT. WE HAVE
BEEN USED AND ABUSED BY OUR GOVERNMENT AND HAVE SUFFERED
A SPECIAL KIND OF OPPRESSION -- SEEING OUR BROTHERS
SLAUGHTERED, SUFFERING WAR DISABILITIES, GETTING
HOOKED ON JUNK, SUFFERING PSYCHOLOGICALLY FROM FIGHTING
IN AN UNJUST WAR AND RETURNING HOME TO NO JOBS, POOR
MEDICAL CARE AND DAMN LITTLE IN THE WAY OF BENEFITS.
WE HAVE HAD ENOUGH.

"WE ARE CALLING ON ALL WORKING AND POOR PEOPLE, STUDENTS
AND OTHERS TO JOIN US SEPTEMBER 6, FRIDAY, AT 5 P.M.,
IN INDEPENDENCE MALL TO CONFRONT FORD, THE CONGRESS, THE
GOVERNORS, RIZZO AND ALL OTHER HACKS ASSEMBLED THERE FOR
THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. UNITING
IN A DEMONSTRATION SUCH AS THIS WE CAN BUILD ONE GIANTIC
FIST WHICH WILL SMASH ANY ATTEMPT TO TAKE AWAY FROM US

END PAGE THREE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"WHAT IS RIGHTFULLY OURS."

**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION.**

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION
OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT
IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. SINCE THAT TIME

VV

VVAW LEADERS HAVE TOLD MEMBERS THE VVAW IS A
REVOLUTIONARY GROUP, NOT "JUST ANOTHER GROUP OF
WAR VETERANS." ALSO, THE MEMBERSHIP HAS BEEN TOLD
THE VVAW HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTER-
NATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING
COMMUNIST AND MAOIST GROUPS. ADDITIONALLY, IT WAS
INDICATED THAT "ANTI-IMPERIALIST GROUPS" CONSIDER
THE VVAW A POTENT ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATUS IN
THE U.S. IN APRIL 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR
NAME TO VVAW/NSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME
MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/NSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE

END PAGE FOUR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE
THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.
PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT, US SECRET SERVICE, AND
USA, EDPA, ADVISED.

CLASSIFIED BY ¹⁷²⁰ 1485, XADS NUMBER TWO, INDEFINITE,

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE PHILADELPHIA TEL SEPTEMBER 3, 1974, CAPTIONED AS
ABOVE, NEW YORK TEL DATED AUGUST 29, 1974, AND PHILADELPHIA
TEL DATED AUGUST 30, 1974, BOTH CAPTIONED "REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT
BRIGADE; IS - RU".

b2
b7D
SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

CONCERNING INFORMATION IN REFERENCED PHILADELPHIA TELETYPE,
DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1974, NEW YORK IS REQUESTED TO SPECIFICALLY
END PAGE FIVE

PH 62-5694

PAGE SIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONTACT SOURCE FOR INFORMATION RE POTENTIAL FOR TAKEOVER OF BUILDINGS IN PHILADELPHIA BY DEMONSTRATORS.

NEW YORK SHOULD CONSIDER ON BUREAU AUTHORITY DIRECTING AVAILABLE SOURCES TO TRAVEL TO PHILADELPHIA FOR COVERAGE OF PLANNED DEMONSTRATION.

PHILADELPHIA IS FOLLOWING WITH LOCAL AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END

AIVSHOBS FBIHQ CLR

100-448042-3938
CHANGED TO
100-481465-2

OCT 3 ¹⁴¹
1974

K. J. Kelly

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/95 BY SP66 JWD

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 9/5/74

WVA
FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-1745) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/95 BY SP6/ALU/A

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

Re Bureau letter to Albany, 7/15/74.

A review of the Jacksonville files on captioned organization within the Jacksonville Division, namely the chapters at Gainesville, Tallahassee, Pensacola, and Jacksonville, Florida, reveals that these chapters are inactive and for all intent and purpose are defunct.

The chapter at Gainesville, Florida, the most active in the past, was down to approximately three members and has not engaged in any activities for several months. The Gainesville Chapter has discontinued use of the Post Office Box listed by the National Office as a mailing address for the Gainesville Chapter. Furthermore, there is no indication the Gainesville Chapter or other chapters in the Jacksonville Division are Marxist-Leninist orientated.

Although the VVAW/WSO Chapters in the Jacksonville Division appear to be inactive and not meeting qualifications for continued investigation, Jacksonville will keep this file open for a period of three months inasmuch as prior leadership in VVAW/WSO, Jacksonville Division, are currently active in leadership and organizational capacity in the American Veterans Movement at Gainesville, Florida, and in the State of Florida. Our continued investigation will be targeted to determine whether the VVAW/WSO Chapters are utilizing American Veterans Movement only as a cloak for their current activity and the Gainesville VVAW/WSO group had been generally thought by the National Committee of VVAW to be Marxist-Leninist oriented, although this had not been specifically confirmed from actual informant sources Jacksonville and Tampa Divisions.

At the conclusion of three months, evaluation will be made to determine VVAW/WSO status and posture.

EX-105

REC-74

100-448092-3940

1-902
2 - Bureau
2 - Jacksonville
CHM-cdh
SEP 12 1974

SEP 9 1974

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 03 1974

TELETYPE

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

NR005 MI CODED

6:08PM NITEL 9/3/74 LSK

TO : DIRECTOR FBI (100-338092)

CHICAGO (100-50772)

FROM: MILWAUKEE (100-15674) (P)

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

FIRST SOURCE, WHO HAS PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION
IN THE PAST, ADVISED SEPTEMBER 3, 1974, THAT LABOR DAY
PARADE TOOK PLACE AS SCHEDULED, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN,
SEPTEMBER 2, 1974. PARADE WAS SPONSORED BY VVAW/WSO,
REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE
(RSB), AND OTHER LEFTIST GROUPS. ESTIMATED 200 PEOPLE
PARTICIPATED IN PARADE WHICH STARTED AT CONCORDIA AND
HOLTON AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, AT 2:00 PM AND PROCEEDED TO
RESERVOIR PARK, MILWAUKEE, WHERE A PICNIC FOR PARTICI-
PANTS WAS HELD. NO VIOLENCE OR ARRESTS NOTED.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT SQUAD, MILWAUKEE POLICE

DEPARTMENT, CONFIRMED ABOVE INFORMATION SEPTEMBER 3, 1974.

HOWEVER, HEAD COUNT INDICATED 168 PERSONS PARTICIPATED

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/27/95 BY SP4/BG/WD

1-cc to SS 60-146
TEO/dym
9/4/74

3cc-AAG Criminal Division
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9-3-74
JHK GCS
edu

17 SEP 5 1974

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EX-104 RECORDED 100-448092-394

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MI 100-15674 PAGE TWO

AND NO INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE OR ARRESTS MADE. WHOLE MARCH
AND PICNIC WAS PEACEFUL.

ADMINISTRATIVE. RE MILWAUKEE NITEL TO BUREAU,
AUGUST 26, 1974.

SOURCE IDENTIFIED MILWAUKEE FILES ONLY.

IN VIEW OF NO VIOLENCE OR ARRESTS, NO LHM BEING
SUBMITTED.
END

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

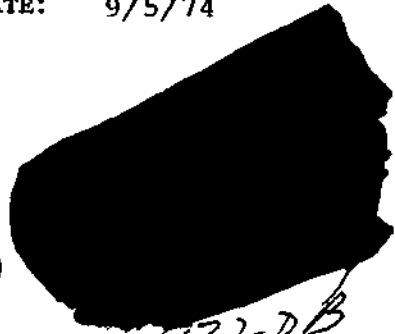
Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 9/5/74

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-30733) (RUC)

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



b7c

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Re Bureau airtel to Albany, 7/15/74.

VVAW/WSO has had only minimal activity in the State of Washington during the past year. The organization and its members do not meet the qualifications for continued investigation in this area.

No further action being taken at this time.

100-448092-394

- 2 - Bureau
 - 1 - New York (100-160664)
 - 1 - Seattle
- RBC:cmf
(4)

EX-108

REC-60

100-448092-394

SEP 9 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/95 BY SP6/abj/va

FIVE



5010-110

58 SEP 11 1974

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/30/74

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-58546) (C)

SUBJECT: **[REDACTED]**
SM - VVAW/WSO
(OO: WFO)

CLASSIFIED BY: *sp6/ep/ld*
DECLASSIFY ON: *FOUO*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

b7c

Re WFO letter dated 6/12/74 captioned "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), INTERNAL SECURITY", enclosing a copy of the Washington, D. C. (WDC) VVAW/WSO chapter membership list.

A preliminary inquiry was initiated concerning the subject for the purpose of determining if the subject was a leader or activist of the VVAW/WSO, activities of which could involve violations of Title 18, United States Code 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 2387 (Sedition), and 793 (Espionage).

On 5/29/74 **[REDACTED]** Metropolitan Police Department, WDC, furnished a copy of the WDC Chapter VVAW/WSO membership list to a representative of WFO. The membership list was furnished to **[REDACTED]** by a member of that Chapter as a result of an alleged burglary of that Chapter's Office on 5/25/74.

b7c

The name of subject, **[REDACTED]** Avenue, N.W., Apartment Number 505, WDC, was included on the membership list.

VVAW/WSO was organized in New York City in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest the American

2- Bureau
1- WFO

AAM:mad
(3)

SEP 12 1974

REC-311

100-448092-3943

ST-101

SEP 3 1974



5010-108

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

[Handwritten signature]

involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. VVAW/WSO engaged in various protest activities but during late 1971 demonstrated increasing militancy, culminating in December, 1971, with VVAW/WSO takeover of various American landmarks and public buildings. Information was also developed indicating that some VVAW/WSO chapters were cooperating with or infiltrated by communist-dominated groups including the Communist Party, USA, and the Socialist Workers Party. Certain VVAW/WSO leaders were quoted as telling members VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization and not "just another group of war veterans". VVAW/WSO leaders have traveled to North Vietnam and have reportedly established liaison with revolutionary or terrorist groups internationally. In January, 1973, at a National Steering Committee meeting, VVAW/WSO leaders discussed programs aimed at obtaining support from or influencing active duty military personnel. They also discussed obtaining access to classified Government information to be used against United States interests and one leader subsequently actively engaged in such activity. There were also indications at this meeting that VVAW/WSO activists possessed the technical knowledge and training to carry out any revolutionary program proposed. In August, 1973, at a National Steering

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Committee meeting, some members of the national leadership promoted education of the entire VVAW/WSO membership in MARXIST-LENINIST doctrine directing the organization into political growth along MARXIST-LENINIST lines. The VVAW/WSO currently has a factional dispute between Maoist and Stalinist groups. The Stalinist group is supported by the National Office of VVAW/WSO. Additionally, the National Office contributed financial support to a program of recruitment of military personnel designed to promote political indoctrination with the objective of creating disruption and disorientation within the military at such time as there is a revolution within the United States. VVAW/WSO is currently headquartered in Chicago, Illinois.

On 7/18/74 and 7/19/74 SC [REDACTED] and SC [REDACTED], respectively, determined that records of The Credit Bureau, Incorporated, and the United States Park Police, both of WDC, failed to disclose any identifiable information concerning subject.

b7C

On 7/19/74 SC [REDACTED] determined from records of the WDC Department of Motor Vehicles that [REDACTED] Avenue, N.W., Apartment Number 505, WDC, possessed a valid WDC motor vehicle operator's permit, Number [REDACTED] as of that date. She was described as a female, born [REDACTED], five feet four inches tall, 140 pounds, brown eyes, Social Security Number [REDACTED]

During July, 1974, the following WFO sources were unable to provide any information concerning subject:

b2
b7D

SOURCE

[REDACTED]

b1
b2
b7D

(c)

BY

b7C

SA
SA
SA
SA
SA
SA
SA
SA
SA
SA

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

During early August, 1974, [REDACTED] advised that subject is not active in the WDC Chapter of the VVAW WSO. Subject does not regularly attend meetings, but is on the mailing list of that Chapter. Source was unable to furnish any additional background information regarding subject.

WFO indices do not contain any additional identifiable information concerning subject.

In view of the fact subject apparently is only on the mailing list of WDC Chapter VVAW/WSO, additional investigation of subject is not warranted at this time and this case is being placed in a closed status.

X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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

NR003 PH CODE

SEP 04 1974

620 PM URGENT SEPTEMBER 4, 1974 SMD TELETYPE

PF

TO DIRECTOR
(ATTN: INTD)
NEW YORK
NEWARK

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP6 BJA/108*
ON *7/21/95*

FROM PHILADELPHIA (62-5694) 6 PGS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c ALL

[REDACTED]

VISIT OF PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND SUPREME COURT TO PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974.

ON SEPTEMBER 3, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED A PLACARD OF THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR AND THE WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) APPEARED ON CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, CALLING FOR PICKETING OF PRESIDENT FORD, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974, 5:00 P.M., INDEPENDENCE MALL.

ST-112 REC 44 100-448092-3944

TEXT OF PLACARD READS AS FOLLOWS:

- "NIXON IS NOT THE ONLY ONE.
- "GERALD FORD IS A SHAM. SAME OLD GARBAGE FROM THE SAME OLD SYSTEM, JUST IN A NEW SHINY WRAPPER. KICKING NIXON OUT OF OFFICE WAS A VICTORY FOR THE AMERICAN

5 SEP 6 1974

END PAGE ONE
cc-AAG Criminal Division

Attn: ET ISS
9-4-74
ET GCS
56 SEP 12 1974

SEP 10 1974

5-7M

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

PH 62-5694

PAGE TWO

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

" PEOPLE. NIXON STOOD EXPOSED FOR HIS CRIMES AND AS A FAITHFUL SERVANT OF THE RULING CLASS, THE BIG BUSINESSMEN AND BANKERS WHO REALLY RUN THIS COUNTRY. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE OUTRAGED AT WHAT THEY SAW AND IT WAS THIS OUTRAGE THAT FORCED THE RULING CLASS TO FINALLY DUMP NIXON AND BRING ON MR. CLEAN. IN THIS WAY THEY HOPED TO CONVINCING THE PEOPLE THAT THE SYSTEM IS FINE. WE JUST NEED TO GET RID OF A FEW BAD EGGS LIKE TRICKY DICKY AND EVERYTHING WILL BE FINE AGAIN. LOOK, SEE HOW WELL THE SYSTEM WORKS. NIXON'S GONE ISN'T HE? THE SYSTEM IS IN A DEEP CRISIS AND SINKING DEEPER. IT HEADED FOR THE SAME FATE AS ALL OTHER SYSTEMS FOUNDED ON OPPRESSION, THE OPPRESSION OF WORKING PEOPLE, MINORITIES AND SO ON. WHAT THE BOSSES ON TOP ARE TRYING TO DO IS KEEP IT SPATTERING ALONG JUST A LITTLE LONGER AND TO DO IT THEY ARE GOING TO TRY TO GET EVEN MORE OUT OF OUR HIDES THAN THEY HAVE

END PAGE TWO

PH 62-5694

PAGE THREE

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

"ALREADY. INFLATION -- UNEMPLOYMENT -- SHORTAGES --
WAGE CONTROLS -- WAR -- POLICE REPRESSION, AND ON AND ON.
"BUT WE VETERANS ARE NOT GOING TO TAKE IT. WE HAVE
BEEN USED AND ABUSED BY OUR GOVERNMENT AND HAVE SUFFERED
A SPECIAL KIND OF OPPRESSION -- SEEING OUR BROTHERS
SLAUGHTERED, SUFFERING WAR DISABILITIES, GETTING
HOOKED ON JUNK, SUFFERING PSYCHOLOGICALLY FROM FIGHTING
IN AN UNJUST WAR AND RETURNING HOME TO NO JOBS, POOR
MEDICAL CARE AND DAMN LITTLE IN THE WAY OF BENEFITS.
WE HAVE HAD ENOUGH.

"WE ARE CALLING ON ALL WORKING AND POOR PEOPLE, STUDENTS
AND OTHERS TO JOIN US SEPTEMBER 6, FRIDAY, AT 5 P.M.,
IN INDEPENDENCE MALL TO CONFRONT FORD, THE CONGRESS, THE
GOVERNORS, RIZZO AND ALL OTHER HACKS ASSEMBLED THERE FOR
THE 200TH ANIVERSARY OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. UNITING
IN A DEMONSTRATION SUCH AS THIS WE CAN BUILD ONE GIGANTIC
FIST WHICH WILL SMASH ANY ATTEMPT TO TAKE AWAY FROM US

END PAGE THREE

PH 62-5694

PAGE FOUR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"WHAT IS RIGHTFULLY OURS."

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION.

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION
OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT
IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. SINCE THAT TIME

VVAW LEADERS HAVE TOLD MEMBERS THE VVAW IS A
REVOLUTIONARY GROUP, NOT "JUST ANOTHER GROUP OF
WAR VETERANS." ALSO, THE MEMBERSHIP HAS BEEN TOLD
THE VVAW HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTER-
NATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING
COMMUNIST AND MAOIST GROUPS. ADDITIONALLY, IT WAS
INDICATED THAT "ANTI-IMPERIALIST GROUPS" CONSIDER
THE VVAW A POTENT ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATUS IN
THE U.S. IN APRIL 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR
NAME TO VVAW/WSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME
MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE

END PAGE FOUR

PH 62-5694

PAGE FIVE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE
THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT, US SECRET SERVICE, AND
USA, EDPA, ADVISED.

CLASSIFIED BY 1683, XGDS NUMBER TWO, INDEFINITE.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE PHILADELPHIA TEL SEPTEMBER 3, 1974, CAPTIONED AS
ABOVE, NEW YORK TEL DATED AUGUST 29, 1974, AND PHILADELPHIA
TEL DATED AUGUST 30, 1974, BOTH CAPTIONED "REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT
BRIGADE; IS - RU".

b2
b7D
SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

CONCERNING INFORMATION IN REFERENCED PHILADELPHIA TELETYPE,
DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1974, NEW YORK IS REQUESTED TO SPECIFICALLY
END PAGE FIVE

PH 62-5694

PAGE SIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONTACT SOURCE FOR INFORMATION RE POTENTIAL FOR TAKEOVER OF BUILDINGS IN PHILADELPHIA BY DEMONSTRATORS.

NEW YORK SHOULD CONSIDER ON BUREAU AUTHORITY DIRECTING AVAILABLE SOURCES TO TRAVEL TO PHILADELPHIA FOR COVERAGE OF PLANNED DEMONSTRATION.

PHILADELPHIA IS FOLLOWING WITH LOCAL AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END

DBS FBIHQ CLR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 9/9/74

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-58125) (C)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
AT WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1-4, 1974
IS-VVAW/WSO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/2/95 BY sp6 bsp/wd

Re WFO airtel and LHM captioned as above and dated 7/19/74.

b7c

Enclosed for the respective offices are photographs of those arrested on 7/3/74: Baltimore - [redacted] Kansas City - [redacted] Milwaukee - [redacted] and Seattle - [redacted]

7

A review of the records of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Washington, D.C., regarding those arrested on 7/3/74, reflected that no photographs were available as of 8/12/74. The enclosed photographs were made available on 8/29/74. The MPD records contained the following description of those arrested on 7/3/74, on charges of Parading Without a Permit:

Name:
Alias:
DOB:

[redacted] b7c

100-448092-3945

- 2-Bureau
- 2-Baltimore (100-32218) (Enc. 1)
- 2-Chicago (100-50772) (Info)
- 2-Kansas City (100-16284) (Enc. 1)
- 2-Milwaukee (100-15674) (Enc. 2)
- 2-Seattle (100-) (Enc. 1)
- 3-WFO
 - (1-100-47162)
 - (1-100-58534)

5 SEP 9 1974

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]



WN/eml
(15)

1974-202
[handwritten initials]

b7c

WFO 100-58125

b7C

POB: [REDACTED]
Sex: Male
Race: White
Address: [REDACTED]

SSAN: [REDACTED]
Local Draft Board: #162
SSS Number: [REDACTED]
Military Service: U.S. Army 2/22/67 through 1/23/69
MPD ID #: [REDACTED]

Name: [REDACTED]
Alias: [REDACTED]
Sex: Male
Race: White
DOB: [REDACTED]

POB: [REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]
SSAN: [REDACTED]
Local Draft Board: #14, Winfield, Kansas
U.S. Army Serial #: [REDACTED]
MPD ID #: [REDACTED]

Name: [REDACTED]
Sex: Male
Race: White
DOB: [REDACTED]
POB: [REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]
SSAN: [REDACTED]
MPD ID #: [REDACTED]

WFO 100-58125

b7c

Name: [REDACTED]
Alias: [REDACTED]
Sex: Male
Race: White
DOB: [REDACTED]
POB: [REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]

SSAN: [REDACTED]
Parent: [REDACTED]
MPD ID #: [REDACTED]

Name: [REDACTED]
Sex: Male
Race: White
DOB: [REDACTED]
POB: [REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]

Arrest: [REDACTED] was charged with Parading
Without a Permit and Disorderly
Conduct

MPD ID #: [REDACTED]

No additional investigation being conducted in this matter at WFO and this case is being placed in a closed status.

Designation
Routing Slip
FD-417 (9-12-69)

(Copies to Office checked)

To: Director, Att.: _____
 SAC,

Albany
 Albuquerque
 Alexandria
 Anchorage
 Atlanta
 Baltimore
 Birmingham
 Boston
 Buffalo
 Butte
 Charlotte
 Chicago
 Cincinnati
 Cleveland
 Columbia
 Dallas
 Denver
 Detroit
 El Paso
 Honolulu

Houston
 Indianapolis
 Jackson
 Jacksonville
 Kansas City
 Knoxville
 Las Vegas
 Little Rock
 Los Angeles
 Louisville
 Memphis
 Miami
 Milwaukee
 Minneapolis
 Mobile
 Newark
 New Haven
 New Orleans
 New York City
 Norfolk

Oklahoma City
 Omaha
 Philadelphia
 Phoenix
 Pittsburgh
 Portland
 Richmond
 Sacramento
 St. Louis
 Salt Lake City
 San Antonio
 San Diego
 San Francisco
 San Juan
 Savannah
 Seattle
 Springfield
 Tampa
 Washington Field

Date 9/17/74

RE: DEMONSTRATION SPONSERED BY THE VIETNAM
VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER
ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT WASHINGTON, D.C.,
JULY 1-4, 1974, IS - VVAW/WSO
BA FILE 100-448092
Re WFO letter to the Bureau, 9/9/74,
captioned as above.

REMARKS

Page three of re letter reflects that an individual named [REDACTED] was arrested in connection with the demonstration at Washington, D.C.

This individual is identical with [REDACTED] who is the subject of closed Seattle file 100-32452. *CONFIDENTIAL*

Bureau and designated offices requested to correct their copies of re letter to

SAC J.E. MILNES

FILE #:

OFFICE Seattle

*b7C
ALL*

12/12/74 SOLBY

SE 100-32452

b7C

indicate correct spelling of subject's
middle name as [REDACTED] and his last name
as [REDACTED]

~~NO INFO CODE~~

~~CLASSIFIED BY SEPTEMBER 5, 1974 NITEL RSC~~

~~TO DIRECTOR~~

~~ALBANY~~

~~NEW YORK~~

~~NEWARK~~

~~FROM PHILADELPHIA (62-5694) (P)~~

~~ATTENTION TWTU~~

~~SECRET~~
~~DO NOT FILE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VISIT OF PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND SUPREME COURT TO PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974.

SECRET SERVICE, PHILADELPHIA, ADVISED THIS DATE PRESIDENT FORD TO ARRIVE AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AT 5:30 P.M., SEPTEMBER 6, 1974, AND RETURN TO WASHINGTON BY 9:30 P.M. TRAVEL TO BE BY HELICOPTER.

TRIP IS IN CELEBRATION OF BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

ON [REDACTED] A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS PROVIDED

RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] MEMBER OF VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAV), [REDACTED] AT [REDACTED]

PHILADELPHIA, APPROXIMATELY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FOR PRESIDENT FORD [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IT IS EXPECTED THAT INDIVIDUALS WILL

END PAGE ONE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PAGE TWO ~~(PH 02 3044) CONFIDENTIAL~~

BE ARRESTED INASMUCH AS DISCUSSION HAS TAKEN PLACE CONCERNING RAISING OF BAIL MONEY AND WHETHER OR NOT PEOPLE FROM OUT OF STATE CAN BE RELEASED ON ^{OWN RECOGNIZANCE} ~~OR~~ BOND. TWO DEMONSTRATIONS HAVE BEEN PLANNED. ONE IS TO BE A FRONT OR DIVERSION, AND THE OTHER AN ACTION DEMONSTRATION. 250-300 PEOPLE ARE EXPECTED FROM NEW YORK AND NORTHERN NEW JERSEY. THE THEME OF THE DEMONSTRATION IS "NIXON IS GONE, BUT IT'S NOT OVER," MEANING THE GOVERNMENT IS STILL CORRUPT.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXPECTED

~~[REDACTED]~~, VVAW; ~~[REDACTED]~~, VVAW; ~~[REDACTED]~~ RU; ~~[REDACTED]~~ ^(LAST NAME UNKNOWN)
VVAW FROM ~~[REDACTED]~~ ^(LAST NAME UNKNOWN), VVAW FROM ~~[REDACTED]~~

~~ALBANY CONTACT SOURCES AND KEEP PHILADELPHIA ADVISED OF ANY TRAVEL OF NEW LEFT SUBJECTS.~~

~~SOURCES ARE [REDACTED], AND [REDACTED] VERIFIED THIS INFO. APPROX [REDACTED] LOCALLY. APPROPRIATE AGENCIES NOTIFIED. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ALSED.~~

~~CLASSIFIED BY 168 XGDS-2, INDEFINITE~~

END

b7c
b2
o7D

~~RETRIBUTION RECEIVED FROM [REDACTED]~~
~~USCIS~~ ~~CHITTSBORO~~
CLASSIFIED BY 112, XGDS2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
~~ONE PRING ACK FOR TWO CLR~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 06 1974
DCW
TELETYPE

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

NR010 AL CODE

6:54 PM URGENT SEPTEMBER 6, 1974 LVV

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-5694)

FROM: SAC, ALBANY (62-NEW) (P)

ATT: INTD

VISIT OF PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND SUPREME COURT TO PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974.

ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT NO ONE FROM THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) CHAPTER AT ONEONTA, NY, OR UPSTATE NEW YORK IS AWARE OF THE PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION REGARDING PRESIDENT FORD'S APPEARANCE IN PHILADELPHIA, PA., ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1974.

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. SINCE THAT TIME VVAW LEADERS HAVE TOLD

SEP 10 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/95 BY *sp/ky/ma*

3 cc-AAG Criminal Division
Attn: ISS

9-6-74 GCS
JHK CDU
SEP 18 1974

0-73 to USSS; 9/6/74 JHK:jlb

cc 904(D)

JCP
[Redacted]

b7C
ALL

[Redacted]

Re

Unrecorded Copy Filed In

PAGE TWO, AL 62-NEW

MEMBERS THE VVAW IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP, NOT "JUST ANOTHER GROUP OF WAR VETERANS." ALSO, THE MEMBERSHIP HAS BEEN TOLD THE VVAW HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MAOIST GROUPS. ADDITIONALLY, IT WAS INDICATED THAT "ANTI-IMPERIALIST GROUPS" CONSIDER THE VVAW A POTENT ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATURE IN THE U.S. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO VVAW/WSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

RECORDS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, ALBANY, NY, INDICATE THAT [REDACTED] ARE THE ONLY KNOWN INDIVIDUALS IN THE STATE OF [REDACTED] INVOLVED IN VVAW/WSO ACTIVITIES. [REDACTED] BOTH RECENTLY ATTENDED AS VVAW/WSO REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONFERENCE OF ASSOCIATION OF VIETNAMESE PATRIOTS IN CANADA (AVPC), MONTREAL, CANADA, FROM JUNE 7-9, 1974.

AVPC WAS SELF-DESCRIBED IN 1971 AS AN ORGANIZATION THAT SUPPORTS THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

PAGE THREE, AL 62-NEW

AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT. AVPC CONSISTED OF SIXTY ACTIVE MEMBERS AND SOME SUPPORTERS, MOSTLY IN MONTREAL, CANADA, ALL BEING STUDENTS OR EX-STUDENTS FROM SOUTH VIETNAM.

[REDACTED] IS THE ONLY ACTIVE MEMBER OF VVAW/WSO IN THE STATE OF VERMONT AND HE IS DESCRIBED AS A WHITE MALE, BORN [REDACTED], AT [REDACTED] 6', 185 POUNDS, BROWN HAIR AND EYES, MEDIUM BUILD AND COMPLEXION AND CURRENT RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED]

b7C
b2
b1D
ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE PHILADELPHIA TELETYPE TO BUREAU DATED SEPTEMBER 5, 1974, AND ALBANY TELCALL TO SA [REDACTED] BUFFALO, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1974, SA [REDACTED] BUFFALO DIVISION, ADVISED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NO INFORMATION CONCERNING DEMONSTRATION IN PHILADELPHIA FROM HIS SOURCES IN VVAW/WSO IN BUFFALO.

PAGE FOUR, AL 62-NEW

[REDACTED] (LNU) AND [REDACTED] (LNU) OF THE VVAW MENTIONED IN RE
TELETYPE, UNKNOWN TO ALBANY. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SINCE
[REDACTED] IS THE MOST ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE VVAW IN VERMONT,
AND HIS PAST PARTICIPATION IN DEMONSTRATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA,
PA., THAT [REDACTED] COULD BE ONE OF THE UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS FROM
VERMONT. BUFILE RE [REDACTED] IS 100-471106. PHILADELPHIA REFER
TO 174-1031 RE [REDACTED]

ALBANY WILL MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH SOURCE RE THIS MATTER.

END.

DBS FBIHQ CLR

b7C

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 9/11/74

Transmit in CODE (plaintext or code) via teletype the attached PRIORITY (precedence) message.

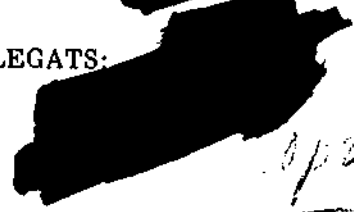
FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

- TO:
- RUEADWW/ The President
 - RUEADWW/ The Vice President
 - Att.: _____
 - RUEADWW/ White House Situation Room
 - Att.: _____
 - RUEHOC/ Secretary of State
 - RUEAIIA/ Director, CIA
 - RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
 - and National Indications Center
 - RUEACSI/ Department of the Army
 - RUEBGFA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
 - RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigative Service
 - RUEADSS/ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
 - RUEBWJA/ Attorney General (By messenger)
 - RUEBWJA/ Deputy Attorney General (By messenger)
 - RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
 - and Internal Security Section
 - and General Crimes Section
 - RUEBWJA/ Immigration & Naturalization Service
 - RUEOIAA/ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC. (Att.: SOO))
 - RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration
 -
 -

SACS:

LEGATS:



Handwritten initials: 'sp2', 'I', 'BR'.

100-448092-394

REC-73

SEP 11 1974

UNCLASSIFIED

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

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

SUBJECT: SEE NEXT PAGE

Foreign Liaison Unit

- Route through for review
- Cleared telephonically

with _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION of message begins on next page

SEP 11 1974
307A RMS
TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/22/95 BY SP4/PLK/HEM

WRW/HEM

HEM

Doc

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~DO NOT FILE~~

~~NR 002 CI CODE~~

~~201 AM NITEL SEPTEMBER 11, 1974~~

~~TO DIRECTOR (ATTN:INTD)~~

~~FROM CINCINNATI~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~PLANNED~~

1 DEMONSTRATION AT DAYTON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 11, 1974, DEMANDING UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY FOR DESERTERS AND DRAFT DODGERS, SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

(VVAV/WSO) ~~IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

~~ON SEPTEMBER 10, 1974~~, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT A DEMONSTRATION HAS BEEN PLANNED FOR 12:00 NOON SEPTEMBER 11, 1974, AT DAYTON, OHIO, TO DEMAND UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY FOR DESERTERS AND DRAFT DODGERS. DEMONSTRATION IS BEING SPONSORED BY THE DAYTON VVAV/WSO WITH SUPPORT PLEDGED BY THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION AND NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT. DEMONSTRATORS WILL GATHER AT THE U.S. COURTHOUSE, 118 WEST THIRD STREET, DAYTON. A PICKET LINE IS EXPECTED TO BE FORMED, WHICH WILL MOVE ACROSS THE STREET INTO COURTHOUSE SQUARE, A CITY

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OF DAYTON ADMINISTERED PARK PLAZA. NO SPEAKERS ARE PLANNED AND THE DEMONSTRATION IS EXPECTED TO LAST APPROXIMATELY ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS WITH THIRTY TO THIRTY-FIVE PERSONS PARTICIPATING. ~~██████████~~

~~CLASSIFIED BY 6126, XGDS 2, INDEFINITE.~~

~~ADMINISTRATIVE SOURCE IS ██████████~~
~~POLICE, SECRET SERVICE AND SECURITY SERVICE AT~~
~~THE DAYTON PD, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, AND SECURITY SERVICE AT~~

THE U.S. COURTHOUSE HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED LOCALLY.

~~NO VIOLENCE IS ANTICIPATED.~~

~~CINCINNATI WILL FOLLOW DEMONSTRATION AND ADVISE BUREAU.~~

END

b2
b7D

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 9/5/74

Transmit in CODE (plaintext or code) via teletype the attached PRIORITY (precedence) message.

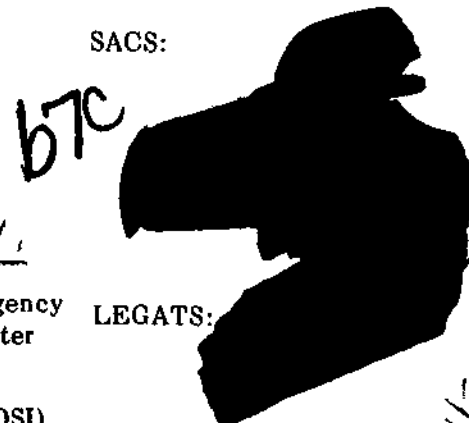
FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

- TO:
- RUEADWW/ The President
 - RUEADWW/ The Vice President
 - Att.: _____
 - RUEADWW/ White House Situation Room
 - Att.: _____
 - RUEHOC/ Secretary of State
 - RUEAIIA/ Director, CIA
 - RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
 - and National Indications Center
 - RUEACSI/ Department of the Army
 - RUEBGFA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
 - RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigative Service
 - RUEADSS/ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
 - RUEBWJA/ Attorney General (By messenger)
 - RUEBWJA/ Deputy Attorney General (By messenger)
 - RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
 - and Internal Security Section
 - and General Crimes Section
 - RUEBWJA/ Immigration & Naturalization Service
 - RUEOIAA/ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOO))
 - RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration

SACS:

LEGATS:



b7c

V.V.A.W.

9

94-40611-100-471207-

REC-73 100-448092-3949

EX-112

UNCLASSIFIED SEP 6 1974

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

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

SUBJECT: **SEE NEXT PAGE**

Foreign Liaison Unit
 Route through for review
 Cleared telephonically

ALL INFORMATION
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/26/83 BY SP6 BJA/WPE/TJM

(Text of message begins on next page.)

MAN 5/1A
TELETYPE
57 SEP 16 1974

2 XEROX
SEP 11 1974
WRW/HEM
XEROX
35C
SEP 12 1974
RLS/HEM

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NA

~~2 - B COPY~~
~~DO NOT FILE~~

~~CASBYR 002 PH CODE~~

~~240 AM SENT FOR PH SEPTEMBER 4, 1974 NITEL RJC~~

~~TO DIRECTOR~~

~~NEWARK~~

~~NEW YORK~~

~~FROM PHILADELPHIA (02-5694) (P)~~

~~ATTENTION: INTD~~

VISIT OF PRESIDENT GERALD FORD, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND SUPREME COURT TO PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974.

~~RE PH NITEL TO BUREAU SEPTEMBER 3, 1974.~~

R A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THIS DATE 28 INDIVIDUALS (ALL LOCAL RESIDENTS) ON SEPTEMBER 4, 1974, THAT

PRESENTING REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB), VIET ^{NAM} VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAV), AND PHILADELPHIA RESISTANCE (PR) MET 7:30 P.M., SEPTEMBER 3, 1974, IN PHILA. TO DISCUSS PLANS FOR SEPTEMBER 6, 1974 DEMONSTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH PRESIDENT'S VISIT. VVAV REPRESENTATIVE CHAIRED MEETING WHICH WAS RATHER DISORGANIZED. SOURCE STATED PARTICIPANTS ESTIMATE 300 PERSONS "FROM THE EAST COAST" WILL TAKE PART IN DEMONSTRATION. PLANS INCLUDE MARCH COMMENCING 5:00 P.M., SEPTEMBER 6, 1974. ROUTE OF MARCH NOT

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

YET ESTABLISHED BY PARTICIPANTS. NO DISCUSSION OF BUILDING TAKE-
OVER MENTIONED AT MEETING. SOURCE STATED HIS IMPRESSION OF MEETING
WAS THAT PARTICIPANTS LACKED KNOWLEDGE OF OVERALL PLANS FOR PRE-
SIDENT'S VISIT OR OF ITINERARY ^{HE} MR. FORD IS TO FOLLOW. THIS IMPRESSION
VERIFIED BY PHPD WHO ADVISED INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTING PROTEST GROUPS
^{PHILADELPHIA POLICE}
^{POLICE} CONTACTED PHPD FOR INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED SEPTEMBER 6,
1974. THIS REPRESENTATIVE STATED ORGANIZATIONS PLANNED DEMONSTRATION
MARCH COMMENCING VINCINITY 5TH AND MARKET STS., ENDING 9TH AND
CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA. ENDING POINT WOULD BE APPROXIMATELY
FOUR BLOCKS FROM VINCINITY OF OFFICIAL ACTIVIES.

~~PHILA. SECRET SERVICE ADVISES FINAL ITINERARY FOR PRESIDENT NOT
COMPLETE, BUT THAT FORD WILL PROBABLY ARRIVE PHILADELPHIA BY HELICOPTER,
LANDING WITHIN 4 BLOCKS OF AREA OF OFFICIAL FESTIVITIES.
CONCERNED AGENCIES ARE AWARE OF RESULTS OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1974 MEETING
PHILADELPHIA WILL FOLLOW THIS MATTER CLOSELY AND KEEP THE BUREAU ADVISED.~~

~~ADMINISTRATIVE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE MENTIONED HEREIN IS~~

END

FBI

Date: 8/9/74

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15674) (P)
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
(VVAW/WSO)
IS - VVAW/WSO
OO: Milwaukee

b7C [Redacted]

Enclosed for the Bureau and Chicago is one copy of the following:

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 3) (AM-RM)
- 1 - Albany (100- [Redacted]) (AM-RM)
- 1 - Buffalo (100-21623) (VVAW/WSO) (Enc. 1) (AM-RM)
- 2 - Chicago (100-50772) (VVAW/WSO) (Enc. 3) (Regular-RM)
- 2 - Cincinnati (1-100-19743) (VVAW/WSO) (AM-RM)
- 1 - Jacksonville (1-100- [Redacted]) (AM-RM)
- 4 - Kansas City (1-100-14836) (VVAW/WSO) (AM-RM)
- 1 - Minneapolis (100- [Redacted]) (AM-RM)
- 2 - New York (1-100- [Redacted]) (AM-RM)
- 1 - St. Louis (100-21602) (VVAW/WSO) (AM-RM)
- 2 - WFO (1-100-47162) (VVAW/WSO) (AM-RM)
- 4 - Milwaukee (2-100-15674) (VVAW/WSO)
- 1 - [Redacted] (1-100-21458)
- 1 - [Redacted] (1-100-15804)

mta

b7C

7/13/74 0-7 to MI - pg 11 of "Position Paper,"
is not clear, send clear copy to FOIA HQ.

7/19/74 0-7 to [Redacted] - FBIHQ+MI unable to obtain
clear copy of pg 11 of "A Position Paper in the AFT."
If copy in production, furnish same to [Redacted] w/ [Redacted]

AJE:lrh
(22)

9/11/74 - copy pg 11 of "a Position Paper"
from Buffalo at sum 9/3/74

REG-30 100-448092-3950
AUG 13 1974

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Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

[Redacted] b7C

F B I

Date:

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(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

MI 100-15674

1. A Position Paper:
The Political Statement of the
National Collective on the
Future of VVAW/NSO
August, 1974
2. A pamphlet entitled,
"Classes in America"
3. A pamphlet entitled,
"Black Liberation in America"

Enclosed for Buffalo is one copy of "A Position Paper: The Political Statement of the National Collective on the Future of VVAW/NSO, August, 1974."

b7C

For information of receiving offices, on 8/7/74 Detective [REDACTED], Detective Bureau, Milwaukee Police Department, advised that [REDACTED] (a known VVAW and Revolutionary Union (RU) member in the Milwaukee area) and [REDACTED] (a known VVAW member in the Milwaukee area) were arrested in the early morning hours of 8/6/74 and charged with criminal damage to property as a result of painting obscene phrases on various billboards in the Milwaukee area which depicted recruiting for the Armed Forces and also on the Veterans Administration Regional Office.

Subsequent to their arrest, a search of [REDACTED] car, which was impounded as a result of the arrest, was conducted. During the search the above enclosures were obtained along with the following names and addresses which appear to be VVAW members or contacts:

- 2 -

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Special Agent in Charge U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 --

F B I

Date:

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Via _____
(Priority)

MI 100-15674

27C

- 1. VVAW/NSO
[redacted] Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri
- 2. [redacted]
Mankato, Minnesota
- 3. [redacted] Street
Burlington, Vermont 05701
- 4. [redacted]
VVAW/NSO [redacted] str, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20036
- 5. [redacted]
Selden, New York 11784
- 6. [redacted] Avenue
New York, New York 10033
- 7. [redacted]
c/o VVAW
Columbus, Ohio (Regional Office)
- 8. [redacted]
VVAW/NSO
[redacted] Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64111

24
32
9

10/10

10/10

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F B I

Date:

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(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

MI 100-15674

9. [REDACTED] SRM
[REDACTED]
Kansas City, Missouri 64110

10. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Kansas City, Missouri 64110

11. [REDACTED] Street
Gainesville, Florida 32601

12. [REDACTED] Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53210

13. [REDACTED] Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Detective [REDACTED] further advised that both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were released on \$250 bond on 8/6/74 and are due to appear for a hearing on 8/26/74.

A copy of the enclosed Position Paper is being furnished to Buffalo as there is a strong possibility that this will be a topic of discussion during the VVAW/MSO National Steering Committee meeting currently being held in Buffalo, New York.

The pamphlet entitled, "Classes in America" is being furnished to the Bureau and Chicago. This pamphlet expresses the VVAW ideas towards the revolution which apply

- 4 -

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F B I

Date:

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MI 100-15674

to various major classes of people within America.

The enclosure "Black Liberation in America" presents a short history of the black people and also their present situation and struggle in America.

b7c For information of Chicago, on 8/7/74, Detective [REDACTED], Supra, advised that the following was obtained from a notebook in [REDACTED] possession:

"We propose that a Vets Day (10/22/74) to be a day of regional action in all areas by people doing actions at the local VA hospitals or Regional Offices. We have seen the success of these actions on a chapter level and feel it will strengthen us as a region. We would also like to propose this as a National Action to kick off a national campaign of war against the VA in every region of this organization."

Copies are being furnished Albany, Chicago, Cincinnati, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New York, St. Louis, and WFO for any action deemed necessary regarding the above names.

- 5 -

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Special Agent in Charge

VVAW POLITICAL EDUCATION

BLACK LIBERATION IN AMERICA

Black people have throughout their 350 year history in North America been an oppressed people. Because of their unique historical development they are today the most advanced section in the anti-imperialist struggle here in this country.

I. SHORT HISTORY

Portugal was the first European country to begin plundering Africa for slaves and by the 16th century the rest of the colonial powers (England, Spain, the Netherlands) had joined in. In the North American colonies, once the white settlers had pushed back and subdued the native population, they turned to the slave trade to get the workforce for their newly aquired lands and plantations.

Slavery provided one stimulus for the development of capitalism in Europe and created the conditions for independant industrial development in North America. The slaves produced tobacco, cotton, and other goods primarily for the European market and only secondarily for the northern manufacturers. During this period of rapid industrialization there was no demand for black labor outside of slavery. After the invention of the cotton gin in 1793, cotton became the single most important influence on the expansion of the economy. By 1859, cotton accounted for 60% of all U.S. exports. Most of the cotton went to the textile mills in Manchester, England and British manufactured goods were shipped to the southern planters in return. The effect of mercantile capitalism (based on trade rather than industry) was to separate the south from the national market. The northern industrialists realized that if they were to have control over the cotton production and the whole national market, they were going to have to smash the power of the southern planters.

Once capitalism had reached a certain stage in the U.S., slavery was no longer useful to the businessmen and it was becoming a hinderance to further industrial development. The emerging elite, J.P. Morgan, Rockefeller, Fisk, James Mellon and the like were itching to open the south to trade and investment. But their advance was blocked by

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the southern slavocracy, the planters. It was becoming obvious that the two social systems--SLAVERY--and--CAPITALISM--were in conflict. The antagonisms came to a head with the Civil War. In 1861, Marx spoke of the revolutionary aspect of that war and pointed out that, "the two systems can no longer live peacefully side-by-side on the North American continent. It can only end by the victory of one system or the other."

Black people resisted bondage right from the start. More than 250 rebellions and insurrections have been documented from the colonial period onward. The Cherokee County Enquirer in Texas reported things this way in 1857, "Servile insurrections seem to be the order of the day in this state." When the Civil War broke out black people recognized the revolutionary potential of the struggle and took up arms. No less than 186,000 black people fought with the Union army during the war. And despite the efforts to divide up the races, the former slaves and freedmen fought side-by-side with white workers to protect the Union and bring an end to the oppressive conditions of slavery. It should also be recalled that the momentous struggle was not without international support. The English working class actively blocked England's entry into the war on the side of the Confederacy. Worker's meetings concerning the American Civil War took place all over England in 1862. At one such meeting at Manchester some 6000 workers passed a resolution urging Lincoln to end slavery immediately. The British ruling class did everything possible to convince the workers that victory for the Confederacy would mean more jobs and more prosperity. Yet, even though the conflict meant hard times for the workers who depended upon the shipment of cotton, they refused to be fooled by the British ruling class.

The Civil War ended with victory for the northern industrialists and capitalism. Slavery as a system was abolished. But, the military and moral defeat of the plantation owners was not sufficient to insure an end to the oppression of black people. Initially, though, in the period of Reconstruction, the northern businessmen agreed that black people should be given the vote. But they ignored the demands of blacks in the south that the plantations be seized and the land distributed to blacks and poor whites. This gave the cotton planters (the former slaveholders), time to fight back.

Almost immediately, they began to divide blacks against whites. Frederick Douglass spoke of this in a debate with President Johnson. "The hostility between the whites and blacks is easily explained. It has its root and sap in the relation of slavery and was incited on both sides by the cunning of the slavemasters. These masters secured their ascendancy over the poor whites and blacks by putting enmity between them. They divide both to conquer each..."

Federal troops were stationed in the south during reconstruction to ensure that the new social order was set up, and that black people were granted minimal democratic rights such as education and the vote. One of the authors of the Communist Manifesto, recognized the class forces operating during the period, predicted in 1862 that the northern businessman would make a deal with their former enemies, the planters, to halt the progress of black people and keep them oppressed as peasants. So after years of struggle and progress, the industrialists sought to stabilize the conditions in the south, at the expense of the blacks and poor whites. To accomplish this they agreed to let the former slaveholders run things in the south. With the army gone, the planters intensified their campaign of hate and terror against black people.

The industrialists of the south were beginning in the 1880's, but the demand was almost exclusively for white people. Black people were forced to work on farms, many as sharecroppers. The few industrial jobs which were open to blacks; coal mining, railroading, and lumbering; were located in the rural areas. In the north, at the turn of the century, the economy was expanding so rapidly it was necessary to import 15 million europeans to fill the jobs. Here, as in the south, black people were shut out of all but the most menial jobs.

With the onset of World War 1, immigration from Europe stopped. The industrialists had but one source left--the black labor reserve, in the southern countryside. This demand for black labor resulted in mass migrations out of the rural south and a dispersal throughout the urban north in 1915. The migration and the new type of employment transformed the class position of black people from PEASANT to WORKER. New industries, such as auto, steel, and meat-packing, opened up to blacks for the first time. With World War 2 the demand for black labor was rapidly accelerated. Now more and more people fled the countryside and moved to the cities, with the majority moving northward.

After the defeat of Reconstruction, the black nation was consolidated as a semi-feudal, semi-colonial nation, surrounded by the dominant white nation. Again, at that time most black people were in the countryside working as share-croppers, but when the economy changed, black labor was needed. The migration from the rural areas into the urban, from the south to the north, again, changed the class position of black people from peasant to worker. At the end of 1929, after the first wave of migration, four-fifths of the black population lived in the south. After W.W.2 nearly half the black population of the U.S. was dispersed outside the south, mostly in urban or metropolitan areas.

II. PRESENT SITUATION

Since W.W.2, the trend toward urbanization and proletarianization of the black nation has continued. Today we find large concentrations of blacks in the basic industries; auto, steel, mining, etc.. Watching the shifts change at A.O. Smith or American Motors is enough to prove this. In addition, black women make up a higher percentage of the female workforce than any other group. (percentage employed, not total numbers)

However, the saying, "last hired, first fired" still accurately describes the situation of black workers. In 1950 the official unemployment rate for whites was 4.9%, while it was listed as 9.0% for blacks. In 1970 the rate for whites was

listed as 4.5% and 8.2% for blacks. Because of figure juggling by the government, these figures are really a very low estimation. Today the position of black workers (especially with the growing economic crisis) is much less secure than even the already insecure position of white workers. Since blacks are concentrated in the unskilled jobs, their livelihoods are very much in danger.

This brings up the two aspects of black struggle in America. On the one hand, since black people are essentially workers, their struggles are intertwined with the struggles of whites and all other workers. On the other hand, since blacks form a special form of oppression both on and off the job, their struggles also have a national character.

" the evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the black people."

----Mao Tse-Tung

WHAT IS A NATION?

A nation is primarily a community, a definite stable community of people. It is not racial or tribal, but is a historically constituted community of people.

A nation is a community of language, the entire nation speaks a common language.

A nation is a community of territory, manifested through an internal economic bond which welds the various parts of a nation into a single whole.

A nation is a community of economic life.

A nation is a community of psychological make-up which manifests itself in a community of culture.

"It must be emphasized that none of the above characteristics is by itself sufficient ~~to~~ to define a nation. On the other hand, it is sufficient for a single one of these characteristics to be absent and the nation ceases to be a nation.--Stalin

"The first ones now will later
be last. For the times
they are a'changin."

'Classes in America'

Read and discuss the ideas of revolution. If they are wrong, try to change them. If they are difficult, struggle to understand them. In revolution, the struggle will be to educate ourselves and each other--as well as to set up people's programs and fight the forces of the ruling class. This is an outline to aid in answering a fundamental problem in revolution: "Who are allies and who are enemies in revolution?" Remember that this question cannot be answered with words alone. The answer can only be arrived at through the actual process of revolution.

Today in America there is a myth that 80% of the people are 'middle class.' Supposedly on either side of them are the 'rich' and 'poor' classes. If you were to ask both the chairman of the board of A.O. Smith and a \$7,000 a year factory worker what class they are, both would probably say 'middle class.' This is a case of natural enemies claiming to be friends.

This mistake is made because the worker, in many ways, appears to be equal to the businessman. They can both buy a cadillac and a home. They both probably voted for the same candidates. They both hold the same values about religion, politics, sex, patriotism, race and money. However when the worker wakes up, he realizes he is strung out to the finance company, can only vote for one of two ruling class candidates, and is supporting values which are against his best interest.

Another reason why so many people tend to lump themselves into a huge 'middle class' is because of racism. There is an old saying, "If you're white, you're all right. If you're black, get back." A worker at a place like Allen Bradley, where few blacks get hired, tend to think of themselves as elevated in status. He tends to think of his boss as an ally against minority workers who are trying to get his job. When minority people are then forced to welfare, he again sees them as an enemy eating up his and his bosses taxes. In reality, the boss is economically exploiting him; those on unemployment and in lower level jobs are not.

In the past decade, black, latin and indian people have developed a better understanding of their own oppression. One of the results has been an increase in self pride and a rejection of the culture of the oppressor. White working people must follow this example by rejecting the idea that they are 'middle class.' When they see themselves as part of a working class along with Black, Latin and Indian workers--then a revolutionary, working class culture can develop in this country. Part of this new culture will be born from youth culture with its cooperatives, its internationalism, its new roles for men and women, and its rejection of extreme dependence on status symbols and possessions. Part of this new culture will come from the history of working people--their militance, their pride in their work, their discipline and their spirit of "one for all and all for one."

What are the major classes in America?

Ruling Class These are the 1% of the population who own 80% of the stock in corporations. These owners of the means of production of wealth have nothing in common with the majority of Americans--even though they try to appear to be average people. They control the important policy making bodies in both parties and in the executive branch of government. The president and the supreme court are in their back pocket. War, control of other countries, racism, exploitation of labor, oppression of women and poverty are all in their interest because these things either directly or indirectly bring in more money. (for them)

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Small Businessmen: These are people who own small businesses, real estate, farms, etc. They usually employ a small number of people. Very often they are very conservative politically. Because they often have to hustle to keep ahead, they feel threatened by crime, any form of change, higher taxes. To say nothing of revolution. They are usually reactionary because they want to go back to or re-inact the good old days when there were many small businesses and monopolies and centralized government along with social unrest were not so common as it is now.

Professionals: These are people who don't necessarily own anything except their own skills. They often belong to an exclusive professional group which sets its own prices, has pretty much control over conditions of work, and is not strictly answerable to a demanding boss. Lower level corporation executives, doctors, lawyers and government administrators fall into this category. So do architects, engineers, professors and scientists. They almost always support the status quo; however they can be won over on certain issues provided they are not too revolutionary sounding. They might support, for instance, the anti-war movement and the drive for civil rights. Students from eliteschools often wind up in this class.

White-Collar Workers: Teachers, social workers, draftsmen, nurses and others who occupy a position between the everyday worker and management are in this class. To keep a distinction between themselves and workers they tend to form professional associations-not unions. Their incomes, conditions of work, and their status are comfortable. However they are beginning to be treated more and more like workers as the institutions (often tax supported) get larger and larger. They are hurt by rising prices and have not been getting raises as cities and states are going broke. The rising number of teacher's and other white collar strikes and their reaction to white collar layoffs show a new militancy among this class. Many students are destined for this class. Many in this class can be won to the revolution, others would rather fight than switch.

Working Class: The working class is potentially the most revolutionary class. However because of the blood money (or super-profits) coming to the ruling class because of the domination of other countries (imperialism), the ruling class has been able to buy off large sections of the working class. The high wages of parts of the working class have made them accustomed to a comfortable life and uninterested in revolution. However now that national liberation movements like China, Cuba and Vietnam are succeeding and new movements are growing up in Asia, Africa and Latin America, there won't be as much money coming in for the ruling class to bribe U.S. workers. There are four sub-sections of the working class: skilled workers, industrial workers, service workers and rural workers.

A) skilled workers: Upper level blue collar workers are those in the skilled trades who unionized first and built up a high level of income. Their unions tend to be very exclusive--especially to minorities. Plumbers, construction workers, printers, masons, tool and die makers and other tradesmen have this privileged position in the working class. Nixon's attack on the building trades, inflation, unemployment in construction and aerospace, and union busting are starting to change their position of privilege. They no longer have the power they once did. Also fitting into this category of the 'aristocracy of labor' are the union bureaucrats who say they are all for the common man, but in reality care only about themselves. Skilled workers are the right wing of the working class. Those of them who join the revolution will do so grudgingly. It must be remembered that many in this class are slipping down in status to the plain industrial working class as their standard of living slips and the average worker develops a higher level of skill and specialization.

- B) Industrial working class: These are the people who work in the basic industries of production. The wealth (in the form of products) is taken from them by the ruling class to use as it wants. The workers are given little more than enough to keep them going (food, rent, transportation). Because the workers produce the value for the nation, they should have a large say in how it is used. This class should control society and its wealth because 1. they make up a majority of the population role (in cooperation with sympathetic classes possibly) would be majority rule, 2. they have learned habits of discipline, sacrifice and cooperation because they work daily in a situation in which these traits are required, 3. they have the power to bring about the revolution because they are so concentrated and strategically located right where the value is produced. To ruin the capitalist rule they would have to strike, thus stopping the flow of profits to the capitalists. (Also there will have to be guerilla warfare and widespread insurrection), 4. being a majority which is exploited by the minority they have no interest in allying with their exploiters. (except in the short run when they can get crumbs from the feast of foreign imperialism). These four points apply to the other parts of the working class but especially to the industrial workers.
- C) Service workers: Service workers make up a large and growing part of the working class. They work as hospital workers, laundry workers, switchboard operators, dishwashers, taxi drivers, mechanics and janitors. They are the youngest, lowest paid, least unionized, and with the highest percentage of non-whites and women. They can be very militant and will easily be won to the revolution. Recent hospital and garage worker strikes show their militancy. They too are hurt by bankruptcy of city and state governments.
- D) rural workers: Migrant workers (laborers) and farm employees have a great stake in the revolution because of their low wages and horrible conditions of work. A high percentage are Black, Puerto Rican, and Chicano. Their national struggles at times take the form of labor struggles and the two struggles become one. A good example is the farm workers strike in California.

The Permanently Unemployed: These are people who do not and will not ever work. Thieves, junkies, prostitutes, dope pushers, gamblers, wino's etc. Their unemployment is not temporary; they make a living on the streets. They are a relatively small percentage of the people living in the inner cities and freak communities. They make excellent fighters for the revolution; however because of their instability they have a tendency to use more violence than necessary, rip-off from the movement, and at times even fight on the side of the enemy. They need political education to counteract the individualistic habits which they developed in order to survive on the streets.

The Colonies: The prosperity of America is based on the ability of the capitalists to get cheap raw materials, cheap labor, markets for their goods and opportunities for investment from all parts of the world. The nations affected by these types of exploitation are rising up in revolution to gain national self-determination. Now their dictators are often puppets financed by U.S. foreign aid and advised by the CIA. If these nations win their freedom, then the working class in this country will no longer be able to evade the issue of revolution. They will no longer have the privileges (in the form of a few extra bucks) which pacify them into letting the ruling class rip them off and rip everybody else off too. The anti-war movement is not just to bring our boys home, but also it will further the revolution in Vietnam and indirectly the revolution here.

The Key to Victory: In America there are Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Chicanos, Poor Whites and American Indians. All these people occupy a double position in the class structure. They are oppressed as an internal colony and the majority are also exploited, as workers. This double oppression accounts for the dynamism of their struggles. Like the Vietnamese they have begun a struggle for liberation as a people. Their liberation struggle includes fighting racism in employment, housing, schools ect. It includes the fight for community control of community institutions. It also includes the attempt to gain land upon which to base their nations. Examples are the island of Puerto Rico, the Republic of New Africa, Indian reservations, and the traditional land of the Mexican Americans in the Southwest. Because of the revolutionary importance of these anti-colonial struggles in all forms, white workers should support the demands of the minorities for self-determination. However, more than likely their struggles will not be successful unless the American working class as a whole makes a revolution and drives the ruling class from the face of the earth. Therefore the colonized workers--black, brown, and red--will bring revolutionary consciousness to their white brothers and sisters at the point of production and in other working class institutions like schools and jails.

Women: Women make up about half of each class in America. But in each class they are socially inferior to men. The unpaid work they do in the home is necessary to the ruling class because without food and relaxation, the worker would not be able to return to work each day. They also raise and care for a new generation of workers. And yet they receive no pay for this work. Because of their social inferiority they can be hired at low wages. Today, despite a large number of unemployed males, more and more women are being brought into the work force because of their low wages and dependability. In effect most of these women hold down two jobs--one at work and one at home. Women are denied equality in all aspects of life. They are regarded as mentally and physically inferior. They are viewed as sexual objects by men and forced to bear the brunt of an accidental or unwanted pregnancy. They are waging struggles for equality in wages and hiring, for community controlled day care centers, for control over their bodies (against forced sterilization and for opportunities for birth control and abortion if so desired), and for welfare with dignity. The most militant struggles are being waged by colonized and working class women on welfare. The movement for women's liberation is an important part of the revolution. They are one half of humanity.

Youth: Like women, youth come from all classes. And also like women, the ones from the lower social classes are the most oppressed. However there is a lot that youth have in common with each other. They are the ones used as common fodder in putting down wars of national liberation like Vietnam. They have the highest unemployment. Drugs, music, parties, traffic offenses, demonstrations, loitering and drinking are all opportunities for police harassment and busts. The police are trying to get young people to get used to the idea of a lifetime of oppression. Schools and juvenile homes also try to break the spirit of youth and their longing for freedom. But because they will have to put up with things for the rest of their lives, youth is not ready to accept a society which could be much better. They have more open minds and more time to read and think. They will not be oppressed. They will be the first ones to see the possibilities for change. And because they are not tied down by mortgages, seniority, and responsibilities they are more able to act on their beliefs. They will play a big role in bringing revolutionary ideas to the working class. Youth will make the revolution!

The United Front: The united front is an alliance of classes led by the working class. It tries to isolate the ruling class and defeat it. The united front will be guided by the principle of self-determination for oppressed colonies (both with-in and outside the U.S.A.) It will be led by a party based in the working class which will be able to insure the maximum amount of democracy within the party, the maximum amount of centralized coordination. It will use both legal and illegal means to smash the state power of the ruling class and set up a government of the working class. The minimum goals of the united front are reforms which will help different groups in their daily lives. Reforms like community control of the police, free breakfast programs, end to discrimination by race and sex, adequate welfare, release of all political prisoners and community health centers. The party will do education through these struggles to politically educate people about the principles of the united front and the need for socialism (the control of the state and all political and economic institutions by the working class.)

Questions for Discussion

1. Why is the myth that most people are middle class in America harmful to the development of revolution?
2. How do youth culture and Black culture relate to the development of working class consciousness?
3. Which classes can be won over to the united front? Which will be divided in their support for the united front?
4. What class interests does the student movement reflect?
5. Is it easy for a person to climb from one class to another? Up and Down?
6. Can someone belong to more than one class? Have characteristics of more than one class? For instance, what class are police? Fireman?
7. In what ways do Black, Latin, and Indian People influence white working people?
8. Is the anti-war movement revolutionary?
9. Why should all working people support self-determination of oppressed colonies?
10. Is the women's liberation movement revolutionary? The Gay liberation movement?
11. Is the youth movement revolutionary?
12. What are the importance of reforms within the system?
13. Why does the working class have to ally with other classes?
14. How does a revolutionary party function? How much centralism and how much democracy?
15. How should a revolutionary party be chosen?

A POSITION PAPER:

THE POLITICAL STATEMENT
OF THE NATIONAL COLLECTIVE
ON THE FUTURE OF VVAW/WSO

AUGUST, 1974

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DATE 7/27/95 BY SP6/STK

ENCLOSURE

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FOREWARD

(We had hoped to get this paper out to people sooner so that it could be discussed by chapters prior to the Buffalo National Steering Committee Meeting. Because of other responsibilities and the length of this paper, we regret that this could not have been done. We hope that people will not only read this paper, but that it will be studied. We expect to have good principled discussion around this paper and the nature of VVAW/WSO in Buffalo. We look forward to seeing many of you there).

VVAW/WSO is now undergoing an internal struggle around some very basic questions, questions which deal with the very nature of the organization and what will be its future. The National Collective thinks this struggle is a good thing, because as long as there is struggle, there is growth. This particular struggle is very sharp and this is also good since sharpness clarifies where people stand.

We believe that the struggle can be characterized into three distinct lines. One position would define VVAW/WSO as a veterans and GI organization working only on vets and GIs issues, exclusive of non-veterans. Another position holds that VVAW/WSO should be a mass, anti-imperialist organization period (having no base or focus). The last position holds that VVAW/WSO should be a mass, anti-imperialist organization with a veterans and GI base and focus, not exclusive of non-veterans.

The National Collective supports the last position: VVAW/WSO must be a mass, anti-imperialist organization with a veterans and GI base and focus. The rest of this paper is devoted to developing that position -- a POLITICAL analysis of the conditions we are working under, where we have been, errors in our work, and what the collective's position will mean for VVAW/WSO's future work.

UNITED FRONT

As we begin to define the nature of VVAW/WSO and our work for the future, it is important that we take into consideration the anti-imperialist movement as a whole and not regard ourselves in isolation from this movement. When, in 1972, we first began to consciously develop our anti-imperialist stance as an organization, it was clear that many of the national, anti-war organizations of the 1960's were folding up and we were left as one of the few organizations that took a conscious step forward to carry on the struggle. Now, however, the objective conditions of the struggle in this country have changed. We can now see that the struggle against imperialism has taken a sharp turn upward and is intensifying on many fronts. Student groups, community groups, black groups, Chicano groups, workers groups, womens groups, welfare-rights groups, groups composed of the unemployed, etc. have developed all around us and we can see these organizations being formed in consciously anti-imperialist directions. VVAW/WSO is not the only organization or group of people to see the life and death struggle that must be waged against imperialism. Therefore, it would be incorrect for us to look at our work in narrow terms; that is, isolated from the understanding that other anti-imperialist forces are arising and gaining strength.

Should we oppose the formation of these new groups? Obviously not. In fact, we should be supporting each other in a conscious way so that the fight against imperialism is broader and more united. These organizations did not arise because of an ideal -- they arose because the masses of people are bearing the brunt of the crisis that U.S. imperialism is undergoing. These groups arose from the needs of particular sections of the people to fight back against their oppression, not just to "bear witness" to anti-imperialism. We think that the formation of new, anti-imperialist organizations is a good thing, and something to be encouraged.

Because these organizations exist and new ones are and will be forming, we believe that objectively, outside of any plan or formal declaration, a united front against imperialism is developing. To understand what a united front is, we should look to history and the front which developed against fascism in the 1930's. Georgi Dimitrov, one of the greatest fighters of fascism, defined a united front by calling it: "A broad mobilization and unification of the masses from below, at the enterprises, around the united organ for struggle created by the masses themselves." Dimitrov stressed that a united front is a "unity of action" directed against the common enemy -- in our case, imperialism. In other words, there is unity between those people honestly fighting their oppressor. The focus of the work may vary (i. e. with student groups vs. organizations of working people) but the purpose of work will remain the same -- to struggle against imperialism.

In the above quotation/definition, the term "at the enterprises" is very important for us today. This refers to the idea that people should be organized around that particular contradiction in society which oppresses them. Anti-imperialists need not go searching for "contradictions" to organize people around; there are plenty of them already in existence. What we must do as an organization is find and advance those slogans and forms of struggle which arise from the vital needs of veterans and GIs in the United States. We must meet the concrete needs of these people and express the urgency of fighting imperialism. If we fail to do this, then we are

essentially talking about the concept of "anti-imperialism in the sky." Fighting imperialism will not mean much to the every day lives of people because it will not deal with the urgent questions and problems which face them on a day-to-day basis. Thus, these "united organs for struggle" grow out of the needs of people's every day struggles. For example, unemployed workers will begin to organize around the contradiction of being unemployed; welfare mothers will organize around the rotten conditions they face; workers will organize around oppression and exploitation in the work-place; women will organize around the exploitation handed down in a male-oriented society; GIs will organize around the repression and racism of the military and the contradictions within the imperialist war machine; and veterans will organize around the contradictions between themselves having fought an imperialist war and returning home to an imperialist society.

To further define a united front, it is important to realize that it is not a coalition of organizations. Rather, a united front is the uniting together of as many people as possible to fight against the common enemy. One individual may be part of the united front, as well as the various organizations which struggle for the same purpose -- to defeat imperialism. To refer again to Dimitrov, the united front is a "broad mobilization" of the masses around those contradictions they SPECIFICALLY have with the imperialist system. Without mobilizing people around these specific contradictions, a sense of urgency will be lost; but if an understanding of urgency can be brought forward and organized around, a fighting spirit and a militancy will develop which will make the struggle that much more effective. On top of this, if we fail to organize around the specific needs of the people, we will be letting them down, we will be dishonest with them, and more concerned with "paying witness" to anti-imperialism than struggling for the real needs of oppressed people.

A classic example of a working united front would be the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. It is important to see that the NLF did not develop in thin air, but grew out of the struggle that the Vietnamese had been waging since World War II. The basis of the united front developed out of the desire of the Indochinese people to be rid of foreign domination, that is, rid of imperialism. Their United Front was developed to unite every person who was (and is) opposed to foreign intervention in their affairs. That is their sole basis of unity within the context of the programme of the NLF. The NLF is not one, monolithic organization. It is composed of many independent organizations -- veterans associations, womens leagues, teachers associations, labor unions, youth groups, Buddhists, political parties, etc.. These groups have all united around the programme of the Front. Besides these separate groups, thousands of individuals take leadership from the Front without ever belonging to an organization. The major difference in their front is the centralized leadership that makes up the general staff of the NLF. However, before the NLF was founded in 1960, the united front was based on the Vietnamese's common desire to be free, while not formally organized into the NLF. It was only after years of struggle that the Vietnamese saw the need for centralized leadership in the form of the NLF, and only then this leadership was recognized based on the practice of the Viet Minh.

In short, a united front is like a fist. If the various fingers (or organizations) are clenched together in unity, the fist will be better able to strike an effective blow

against imperialism. If any of the fingers are missing or loose, then the blow will be weakened. Along with this, just as with a hand, the fingers are not one but are separate. They work together and they can unite to form a fist capable of dealing blows, but they can also work independently when that is necessary for the hand to be most effective. The same is true of the united front. Though a united front has a common purpose of opposing imperialism, all organizations within this front will not be involved in specifically the same work (i. e. women's groups will work with a specific focus on women's issues, students will work with a specific focus on issues affecting students, veterans will work with a specific focus on the problems of vets, etc). But they will all be working with a "unity of action," and even the specific areas and focus of work will be pointed in the one ultimate direction of defeating the enemy. Specific work will be conducted with independence (i. e. the focus and method of work of an organization will be the decision of that particular organization) but at the same time, the ability to unite to form the fist will always remain.

For a concrete example of how this "fist concept" operates, we should look at the recent demonstration we had in Washington. There, we put forward slogans that were anti-imperialist in nature, and which applied to the entire struggle against U. S. imperialism. We also put forward demands that spoke to the specific needs of veterans and GIs. In addition, we sought and received the support of many other anti-imperialist and anti-war organizations. These other groups joined with us and supported all of our demands because they felt that the raising of such demands was an attack against imperialism. We consider this a simplistic example of how the united front works and how important it was to the success of our action. It would be incorrect for us to try to organize the students that were there around THEIR needs, but it was correct for us to actively seek their involvement and unite together, with a "unity of action," to struggle against imperialism here and abroad.

Again, we should be aware that the united front is not an organization unto itself. It is not an easily define or specific grouping of people, but rather is a "broad mobilization" of the masses around their specific contradictions with the imperialist system. A united front is beginning to develop within the U. S. , and it is important that we fit into this development. Alone, we cannot, nor should we, be the organization which wages struggles against imperialism on all fronts. Our responsibility is to fit into the broader front, uniting with other organizations and individuals, and attack imperialism where we can be most effective, where we can best raise and serve the interests of the people, and where we can express the urgency and fighting spirit of a specific sector of our society with maximum effectiveness.

WHY ORGANIZE VETERANS IN THE UNITED FRONT?

As we see it, there are two reasons for organizing veterans: 1) They are an identifiable constituency; and 2) they have a special oppression which can be tied to imperialism. Fifteen percent of the population has been in the military and over 6 million of those have been discharged in the last ten years, which clearly makes them identifiable. Everyone is aware that there are veterans of military service.

The oppression faced by these millions of veterans is directly related to their experience within the U. S. military and the fact that they have returned to an imperialist country. The whole military experience has led to utter outrage at the whole system. For many vets, the time they spent in the military meant they lost several years of seniority at their job -- for many it meant they lost their job completely. If you went into the military straight out of high school, there wasn't even a job to build up seniority in; and on top of that, you lost several years time that could have been devoted to job training or college.

And then there were all those great promises about the benefits. All the promises about good medical care, a free education and a decent job turned out to be lies. They were promises that the system is totally unable to fulfill. Understaffed VA hospitals, inadequate education allowances and the public relations "Hire the Vet" programs are all real form of oppression for a veteran. What makes this situation even worse is a bad discharge or a bad SPN number. This organization is well aware of how bad discharges and SPN numbers effect vets. These are real problems that must be spoken to. They are real problems that result in our life under imperialism. And they are real problems that will take a fighting organization to effectively deal with, because the government has no intention of dealing with them, nor do the veteran pimps and careerists or the reactionary veterans organizations. All of this leads to the question of leadership.

The fact that veterans have real needs has led to a rising and largely spontaneous veterans movement. For example, the veterans that went to Washington, DC on March 29th were not part of ANY national, political organization. The fact that there is a spontaneous movement is an indication not only that there are veterans who can be organized, but that they must be organized. The question is, who is going to organize them? Who is going to play the leading role? It is certainly clear that someone is going to organize vets. History is clear on that. Everyone from the American Legion to AVM to college vets clubs are trying to organize vets. The problem is that they are all continuing the same reactionary trends started by groups like the American Legion when it was founded after World War I, which is leading veterans down a blind alley picking up a crumb or two here and there. The current situation of veterans and the lack of any national political organizations that are fighting for veterans (besides us) should bear this out. All of these organizations, whether consciously or unconsciously, are in fact serving the same interests -- the people who run this country who don't want vets talking about imperialism. If we, as an anti-imperialist organization, fail to provide leadership for this developing movement, we will not only be betraying what we stand for, but we will be leaving this spontaneous movement to the reactionaries and careerists.

Furthermore, VVAW/WSO has historically been, and still is, in the best position to lead and develop this veterans movement in an anti-imperialist direction. The organization was born on a base of veterans, and to this day, veterans are playing a primary role in the organization. Just as important as the history is the current practice of the organization. The growing nationwide focus in VVAW/WSO on veterans' issues like bad discharges, SPN numbers and poor treatment by the VA is a clear indication that we are ready, willing, and capable of organizing vets.

By providing leadership for the veterans movement, we mean just that. We are not speaking about organizing every vet into VVAW/WSO, although that would be great. We are talking about building VVAW/WSO into a fighting organization with an anti-imperialist outlook which veterans and veterans groups will look to for leadership. We are talking about fighting for our demands, not from a narrow, reformist perspective, but within the larger context of the struggle against U. S. imperialism.

Veterans are in a very unique position in America. From their experience in the U. S. military, they have seen both sides of U. S. imperialism. They have seen the one side that is the U. S. military involved in all parts of the world, and they have come home to see the other side of U. S. imperialism exploiting the working people here. It is a position from which veterans can attack not only the foreign involvement of U. S. imperialism, but also the effects that it has on working people -- both veterans and non-veterans -- here at home.

The current poor treatment of veterans is only one of the cracks in U. S. imperialism. But the cracks are no accident; they are the inevitable result of the widening crisis of U. S. imperialism. By building an anti-imperialist veterans movement, we have an opportunity to unite yet another segment of society in the growing front against U. S. imperialism.

WHY ORGANIZE G. I. S IN THE UNITED FRONT?

What is primary in understanding the necessity of developing an anti-imperialist GI movement is both the role that the military plays under imperialism and the special oppression that GIs face. The military is a primary tool of imperialism, both at home and abroad. Here in the U. S., the military is fully prepared to act as a strike-breaking force or to back up local police forces in the event of a "civil disorder." It remains equally ready to support foreign, U. S. -backed dictatorships.

Imperialism dictates the role that the military will play, and as long as the system of U. S. imperialism remains intact, the military will continue to be used against people all over the world; and it will continue to oppress the GIs who make up the U. S. military. The role of the military, then, and the oppression that it breeds calls for a fighting movement of GIs who can combat their own oppression and the roles they are forced to play.

The oppression that GIs face is very real. The problem, however, with organizing solely from within the military is that it is comparable to trying to organize within a prison, since GIs are forever at the whim of their commanders. Unlike most other jobs in civilian society, they are prohibited from either striking or quitting; instead they face the constant harassment of both judicial and non-judicial punishment whenever they fight back. Such a situation calls for outside support.

The class background of GIs make them a natural ally for all the other groups struggling against imperialism; and with the advent of the all-volunteer army and the growing economic crisis, the percentage of working class people in the military, especially third world people, is steadily increasing.

VVAW/WSO should be building the GI movement within the united front, both by building the GI membership within our organization and through the leadership that we can exert through our practice. We should be doing this work among GIs, not only because of the oppression of the military and the class background of the GIs, but also because there is already an existing, spontaneous movement among GIs in the military. The actions of sailors aboard the USS MIDWAY and the USS LITTLE ROCK are but the most well-known, recent examples of GIs fighting back. But these actions, as with the MIDWAY, were either spontaneous and not part of any coordinated effort against conditions in the Navy, or they were, as with the LITTLE ROCK, reactions to situations that the GIs had no control over, i. e. a racial attack. For the GI movement to become a strong, fighting movement, it will be necessary to do more than "react" or spontaneously walk off a ship; it will be necessary to develop a unified approach with a common direction and firm leadership that puts GIs on the offensive. Spontaneity will lead nowhere.

Just as with the veterans movement, the fact that GIs are fighting back is a clear sign that GIs not only can be organized, but must be organized. The current state of the GI movement shows even more reasons to begin a serious organizing effort. With the exception of a few projects, the energy level is very sporadic and

the identity with the anti-imperialist movement as a whole is limited. The reasons for this are that there has been a serious lack of both political and programmatic unity among the GI movement; and among other people and groups on the left, a real lack of understanding for the need for a fighting movement for GIs. For those who do understand the importance, it has been difficult to find a way to plug into the GI movement. Those people who have remained in the GI movement have done so either because of a deep theoretical commitment and a long attachment to the struggles of GIs, or they are veterans. But as with any movement, the people that provide the momentum must be those who are most directly affected by a particular issue. Not that people with a theoretical understanding of the importance of GI organizing should be discouraged; quite the contrary. They should be welcomed with open arms! But in developing a movement, regardless of the issue, we have to look to the people most directly affected by the issues.

As an organization with a high percentage of veterans and GIs, we are very much affected by the issues. We also have the greatest experience of any national, anti-imperialist organization in organizing GIs. Not only do we have veterans in the organization, but we are the only national anti-imperialist organization with members in the U. S. military all over the world. For the GIs in the organization, the oppression of the military is a fact of life; for veterans, it is an unforgettable experience. And for us to ignore this historical relationship within the organization to military service would be to ignore not only our duty as an anti-imperialist organization, but it would be ignoring our historical roots.

As we said earlier, there is a need for leadership. And just as with the veterans movement, we are not talking about getting every GI to join VVAW/WSO, although that would be ideal. What we are talking about is becoming a consistent force in the GI movement that GIs and GI organizers will respect; we are talking about raising GI demands in a non-opportunist, anti-imperialist manner that is obvious in our practice.

The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in 1964 marked the beginning of the major escalation of the war in Vietnam. Under the phoney pretext of defending an American naval ship, the imperialists poured military hardware, advisors, money, and American troops into Vietnam. At the same time in the U. S. thousands of Americans were actively working in the civil rights movement, exposing the racist conditions in the American system. Soon there was a clear connection between this racism in the U. S. and the imperialist war of genocide in Indochina. Millions of Americans became active in struggling against the war in Vietnam.

By 1967, the movement for civil rights and against the war in Vietnam was involving all sectors of the American people. Just as the Vietnamese were fighting imperialism, so too were millions of Americans. Fighting against the system was also the task of GIs stationed in Indochina and the task of veterans who returned from Vietnam having seen first hand how the system of imperialism operates abroad. It was only natural that these veterans would organize into a group that actively made the connections between the war aimed at maintaining the interests of US corporations with the imperialist system at home. On June 1, 1967 six Vietnam veterans formally began the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. The organization soon expanded throughout the Northeast, uniting behind the common experience of having served in Vietnam.

During its first years, VVAW members spoke at many meetings and rallies and participated in the large anti-war demonstrations under the organizational banner. As it grew, VVAW began organizing its own demonstrations, recognizing that Vietnam veterans had the potential to fight against the war in Indochina by showing the American people just how the war was being conducted. In September of 1970, over 100 veterans marched from Morristown, New Jersey, to Valley Forge, Pennsylvania conducting a mock search and destroy mission, Operation Rapid American Withdrawal.

To make this point clearer, VVAW held the Winter Soldier Investigation early in 1971 in Detroit, Michigan. This investigation presented over 150 Vietnam veterans who testified about their roles in Vietnam, systematically exposing the role of the military. It clearly emerged that the military was conducting a genocidal war against the Indochinese peoples, not defending democracy as we had been told.

As a result of this investigation the anti-war movement looked at veterans in a different light. At first, all veterans and GIs were looked at as "war criminals" for participating in the war. But with the important step taken by VVAW in exposing the role the military played, this view was changed.

Shortly after the WSI, in the latter part of February, the first national steering committee of VVAW held a meeting. At this meeting, the present structure of the organization was formed, recognizing that we had become a national organization. Also formulated at this meeting was the idea of holding a national action in Washington DC. This action was called Dewey Canyon III.

Dewey Canyon II named after the illegal militia operations into Laos, drew national attention as a result of the actions that occurred in Washington--the throwing away of medals, defying the Supreme Court by staying on the Mall and marching to Arlington National Cemetery. The major aims of the demonstration were to influence both the American people and the US Congress; the former was successful, and the latter proved to be a dismal failure. As a result of this action and subsequent actions during this same period, the organization came to understand that its actions should be directed towards the American people and not the U. S. government.

While the organization maintained its identity as a Vietnam veterans organization, it soon became apparent that other veterans wanted to join and participate in the activities of the group. This was readily accepted and we became a veterans organization, recognizing that because of our base, we were the perfect vehicle for all veterans to protest the war.

While we were predominantly concerned with the war in Indochina, we recognized the links between racism in the US and racism with which the war in Vietnam was being conducted. The national organization took a big step forward in June of 1971 by voting at a National Steering Committee Meeting to support the struggle being waged in Cairo, Illinois by black people who were boycotting white-owned stores while withstanding armed attacks from white racists. In August of that same year we organized, at the request of the Cairo United Front, a convoy of food and supplies to aid the black people of Cairo. Thus, on a national level, the organization made its first step in recognizing the links between imperialism abroad and at home.

At about the same time we began to see an opening up of the membership to include non-veterans, both men and women, who saw the organization as an important one through which to struggle against the war in Indochina. The tactics of the organization also changed. In December of 1971, when the US bombed the Democratic Republic of Vietnam with B-52s, members of the organization took over the Statue of Liberty, the Lincoln Memorial, the Saigon Consulate in San Francisco and other places around the country. These actions clearly pointed out the increasingly militant mood of VVAW.

The organization was now officially only one year old. At the Denver NSCM in February of 1972, a group of self-proclaimed anarchists saw fit to dismember the national structure in favor of "regional autonomy," which in fact was a repudiation of a national cohesion. This error was the result of a lack of an organizational understanding of the nature of imperialism and of the necessity for working together in a strong organization with a cohesive national focus. But the overriding concern of the mass membership for a strong national organization paved the way for the realization that the Denver meeting was a grave error. What was needed was a growing program of work on a national level.

During the remainder of 1972 this occurred. At the Houston meeting in April of 1972, when the organization was saved from the Denver errors, the organization voted to participate as a national unit at the Republican and Democratic National Conventions in Miami Beach, Florida.

While plans for this demonstration were in progress, the government slapped

eight members of the organization with a series of false charges basically saying that we were planning to violently disrupt the conventions. These eight members stood trial, but in reality the entire organization was being attacked. The government had come to see our potential and felt that it was time to crack us. For over a year, the organization exposed this tactic and finally in August of 1973 these ridiculous charges were thrown out by the jury hearing the case.

The Republican and Democratic conventions drew members from around the country. The strong militant actions of VVAW once again proved that we were a major force in the anti-war movement. This was also the first time that all members of the organization marched together, rather than having the "supporters" march in the rear behind the veterans.

At the next NSCM, in Palo Alto, California, one of the major discussions was about the future of the organization. It was at this time that the Winter Soldier Concept was introduced. This concept envisioned transforming VVAW into THE mass organization in the US; one that would unite all who were opposed to the war in Indochina and who were opposed to the imperialist system. It would, in other words, become the united front.

There were many concrete reasons given for moving the organization towards this concept. We were looked at by other movement groups as the prime force in the anti-war movement; we had the ability to draw in a real mass membership of veterans and non-veterans alike; we were one of the few national organizations that were still actively organizing; we were held in esteem by a wide number of international organizations and political parties; we had a number of non-veterans particularly women in leadership positions; and we were looking to the day when the war in Indochina would be over and were searching for a program to take up at that time. A concrete proposal outlining how this transformation would take place was presented at the Chicago NSCM held in early January of 1973.

This meeting occurred shortly after the saturation bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong in December of 1972. A result of this bombing was that the organization voted at the Chicago meeting to have another national demonstration in Washington on Inaugural Day, January 20. This was the largest turnout the organization had ever amassed to that time. Just several days after this demonstration, the Peace Agreements on Ending the War in Vietnam were signed; the result of 11 years of the Vietnamese people fighting against the U. S. ; and winning; and the result of as many years of struggle by the American people who opposed the war there.

In February and March it became clear the U. S. was not going to abide by the agreements. The organization began searching for ways to continue to struggle against the Indochina war while recognizing that imperialism was the enemy. The result was that the Winter Soldier concept took root. In April of 1973 at the Placitas, New Mexico meeting the organization voted to become VVAW/WSO.

While we had now created a structure which reflected the actual membership of the organization, we did not yet understand how to use that structure to build the organization or the struggle against imperialism. Our national action in Gainesville, in the summer of 1973 reflected an unfocused organization. In fact, the trial in Gainesville provided the only national activity which the organization had at that

time, and there was only a partial unity around that issue. This was reflected in the turnout in Gainesville; the fact that other organizations did not participate in that demonstration further reflected our lack of understanding of our obligation to help build the united front.

The steering committee meeting in St Louis in August 1973 looked for something --anything--which could serve as a national focus for the work of the organization, understanding (though not always on a formulated, conscious level) that a national organization needed a national program. We turned to the program we knew best, the Indochina War, and formulated plans for Indochina Solidarity Week; to keep the continuing war in the eyes and minds of the American people. Organizational discipline was not adequate to create actions by every chapter; mass support for actions around Indochina was not mobilized; the necessary preparation for this kind of national action had not been done. Some chapters carried out a week of activities; many chapters carried out some kind of action, but there was not a clear national action around that week; many chapters did nothing at all. Still, the Indochina Solidarity Week did provide a minimal focus for the organization.

What the period from Placitas until the NSCM in Yellow Springs showed was that we needed a national program which would focus on the concrete needs of people, and which would be something more than a week's worth of activity. As early as the Placitas meeting we had passed a position paper on amnesty; local chapters had done some educational work around the issue, and through that practice we had begun to see amnesty as a national issue. The result, at the NSCM at Yellow Springs, was the adoption of an amnesty program which gave an overall focus to the work of the organization for a 7-month period, building toward a national demonstration to be held sometime in late spring or early summer of 1974. This demonstration would be the beginning of another campaign at a higher level of struggle.

Through this national focus, most chapters began work around amnesty--some began DUP, some began with petitions or talks or leafletting. Whatever the tactic used, there was a national program. There was also an amnesty movement made up, for the most part, of groups or individuals from the anti-war movement. Within this grouping, we pushed for a strong political position on amnesty, a position which would concentrate on the issue of the continuing war and present a class analysis as part of the amnesty issue. Most important, however, was our push within that movement for recognition of people with less-than-honorable discharges as the leading sector of the resisters deserving amnesty. In short, we had found a group of veterans, some of whom were already members of our organization, whose immediate needs for relief from the oppression of a bad discharge could be met by our national program.

Because we had a national program did not mean that local chapters or regions stopped work on a number of other projects. In fact, the beginnings of organizational unity which came from a national focus began to show through national work around the Lawton/Gardner trial, a 2-year-old national project which had never before received any serious national attention from the organization outside of the publicity in the paper. Throughout the country we were able to support the primary work being carried on by the Riverside Political Prisoners Defense Committee through sponsoring speaking tours, getting the Lawton/Gardner story out to the people and, in the process, educating ourselves around the racism and repression of the American justice system.

We put that education to use by tying it into the other projects we worked on locally, regionally, and nationally.

One of the results of the national focus around a clear program was the success of the demonstration in Washington, DC on the 1st through the 4th of July 1974. The demonstration was prepared for carefully with the original plans made 7 months in advance. More important, however, it represented a target for day-to-day consistent national work. As the demonstration grew closer it was broadened from an amnesty demo to one which included five demands, all of them set in the context of anti-imperialist politics. Concrete demands spoke to the problems facing veterans, and the war in Indochina and amnesty were the focus of other demands--with the final demand, Kick Nixon Out, focusing on the most visible representative of the imperialist US system.

Understanding that we were not the only organization working against imperialism, we went to other organizations asking them not only to support the demonstration by coming to it, but actively build for the demo--not because they had the same prime interest that we did in the issues around veterans, but because we felt the direction of the demonstration was anti-imperialist and thus deserved their active support. The result was the militant, spirited success which took place in DC and which was, as mentioned in the section on the united front, an example of how that united front concept can work in actuality.

Through the period since we became VVAW/WSO one fact has shone through our practice: those chapters which continued to grow and strengthen (numerically and politically) have worked around a specific organizing focus, and, in most places, no matter what the composition of the chapter in terms of veterans or non-veterans, this focus has been around amnesty with particular emphasis on vets issues.

The practice of individual chapters underlines an important lesson: chapters with a clear focus of activities around the real needs of the people have grown. With growth these chapters have been able to add effective support work for other struggles in their communities. Chapters which have not grown or have shrunk fall into two categories. First, there are the chapters whose focus has been primarily internal; whether that focus has been around dissension among the members, or providing a base for social activities, or working primarily around the individual needs or wishes of the specific membership of the chapter, those chapters have not grown. Second, chapters which have diffused their activities, working on prisons one week, in-plant organizing the next, and Indochina the third, etc etc have not created a solid base of membership and have not grown. Chapters whose work takes place mostly in coalitions--which do not attack the problems of a specific segment of the population--have also remained stagnant in terms of membership.

What is true on a local level was also demonstrated on a national level through the actions in DC; when VVAW/WSO had a national program and a national focus designed to meet specific needs, and when we worked as part of a united front against imperialism, we could pull off a militant national action. Through that focus, through programmatic unity as well as the unity of being anti-imperialist, we could attract new members and grow.

The following section deals with some of the major problems seen in the future development of VVAW/WSO. These problems manifest themselves today in general concepts, attitudes and tendencies that will increasingly impede the development of the organization and hold back the anti-imperialist struggle if they are not combatted. Undoubtedly, VVAW/WSO has made many errors in the past and will make others in the future. The point is not that we make mistakes, (to think that we won't is utterly unrealistic!), but that we must analyze these mistakes and learn how to correct our practice in the future. We cannot allow errors to go unchecked until they have grown into major problems. In terms of the larger question of arriving at a clear understanding of the nature of VVAW/WSO and its future, it is important for all of us to achieve an understanding of these problems.

Fighting imperialism is certainly not just confined to the US. The struggle against US imperialism has been going on since the early 1900s. In terms of constantly analyzing our own practice, continually correcting our mistakes and improving our future practice, there is much we can learn from the history of these struggles. The lessons of such struggles against imperialism as Vietnam, Cambodia, China, Korea, Cuba, etc., can be of invaluable assistance to us in continually strengthening our own movement and avoiding needless mistakes. From our own practice and from the lessons of our brothers and sisters around the world, we must constantly be recharting our own course of action in the struggle against US imperialism if we are to defeat it.

One of the primary problems inherent in some members' conception of VVAW/WSO today is the notion that VVAW/WSO is the movement, in its entirety, or that it should develop into such. Particularly at a time when the people's movement is gaining strength by leaps and bounds, (as witnessed by the rising number of strikes, increasing strength of the struggles of Third World people against national oppression, the resurgence of the student movement, etc.), this attitude presents an increasing threat to the development of VVAW/WSO and also a hindrance to the development of the general anti-imperialist movement.

In the section on the united front it was pointed out that there is a developing united front against imperialism in the US. We cannot overemphasize the fact that VVAW/WSO is not the only organization in the anti-imperialist movement: it cannot be all things to all people. VVAW/WSO cannot try to be that united front in and of itself!

There are a number of very good reasons for this statement. First of all, a united front goes far beyond an organizational form. It is a much broader grouping than the sum of all those organizations in it. Many people who aren't in any organization whatsoever will take leadership from the general program of the front. Secondly, VVAW/WSO, like any effective organization, must have a basic organizational focus. It must have primary tasks that define the nature of the organization --- the goal people are being organized towards in the context of bringing masses of people into the anti-imperialist movement. Otherwise what will inevitably develop is an escalating confusion and lack of clarity among the people whom we are trying to organize about what the role and tasks of the organization really are. The less clear

the organization's role and tasks are, the greater will be the ineffectiveness of whatever tasks are undertaken. While VVAW/WSO must link up with all progressive forces in the developing anti-imperialist united front, if it tries to be that united front itself it will confuse its own tasks beyond recognition.

Finally, as was stated above, there are many other organizations already in existence. These other groups have special constituencies with special demands to fight for: welfare recipients, the unemployed, students, farmworkers, etc. In addition to these special demands, there is also an overall responsibility to push forward the anti-imperialist struggle. Such groups are far better prepared to represent these constituencies than VVAW/WSO is. Imagine how ridiculous it would be for vets who want to fight oppressive conditions in the VA to join the United Farm Workers to do so. Imagine how ridiculous it would be for farmworkers to join VVAW/WSO to fight oppression and exploitation in the lettuce fields or grape vineyards! These other organizations have no intention of structurally joining with VVAW/WSO nor should they. Aside from the fact that we, organizationally, lack the practical experience necessary to organize these various groups, the truth of the matter is that we simply couldn't handle such an enormous task anyway.

The question that logically follows is, where do these incorrect ideas come from? The answer is found in a number of sources. First of all is the confusion of the nature and the role of a mass organization as opposed to that of a cadre organization or political party. As was pointed out in the National Office Report to the 12th NSCM in the section on mass organizations, VVAW/WSO is not a cadre organization, it is a mass anti-imperialist organization. (It should also be pointed out that this National Office Report on VVAW/WSO and Mass Organizations neglected the question of the nature and focus of VVAW/WSO as a particular, mass anti-imperialist organization. That question is being addressed in this paper.) Certain members in VVAW/WSO, however, feel that VVAW/WSO is or should be a cadre organization, that it should assume the vanguard of leadership in the anti-imperialist movement. They feel VVAW/WSO should be the vanguard organizational form to lead workers, students, the unemployed, etc., as well as vets and GIs. In short that VVAW/WSO should assume the responsibilities of a political party! This incorrect analysis of the nature of VVAW/WSO can be called 'vanguardism'.

It is a progressive thing for people to desire an even greater level of discipline and commitment to the anti-imperialist struggle; that is certainly needed. In the context of VVAW/WSO, however, 'vanguardism' takes our basis of unity, anti-imperialism, and incorrectly replaces it with a complete world view. The truth of the matter is that there is no such level of political unity within VVAW/WSO. It is in the very nature of a mass organization that there be widely divergent political outlooks. It does not have the political unity to achieve a complete world view, nor should it. Secondly, it is in the very nature of a cadre organization, of a political party, to demand a very strict discipline. Membership is not open in a cadre organization. It is only open for those that have proven they can adhere to that strict discipline. Again, that is certainly not the case with VVAW/WSO. We would be fooling ourselves to believe we had such a degree of discipline.

Finally, there is the question of a programme. A cadre organization must have a programme to lead the entire people in their struggle if it is to be such a vanguard form. VVAW/WSO does not have such a programme. VVAW/WSO, as a

guard, cadre organization and would botch the job if we tried. VVAW/WSO is, however, admirably suited to be a mass anti-imperialist organization with a vets and GI base and focus.

A second major reason for this concept in VVAW/WSO of 'we are the whole movement' or of VVAW/WSO developing into some new type of 'vanguard form' stems from a general attitude we can term 'imperialism-in-the-sky.' As was pointed out in the discussion of the united front, organizations in the anti-imperialist movement do not develop as real peoples' movements because of some abstract desire on the part of the organization's membership to 'bear witness' against imperialism. Rather they develop out of the concrete conditions affecting the day-to-day lives of their constituencies. People don't organize against something merely to complain about how bad it is; they don't want to shine a light in the face of US imperialism to prove how ugly it is. Rather, they want to smash it and end the particular oppression it is causing them. As the crisis facing US imperialism inevitably intensifies, the oppressive conditions facing working people in this country will correspondingly increase. It is around those particular conditions facing a given group in society that they should be organized around; that point that the system oppresses the most. The GI movement developed out of resistance to the war and the racism and repression of the military. The rising workers' movement develops from exploitation at the work-site, and on and on it goes.

If using Dimitrov's words, these "united organs" for struggle do not grow out of people's daily lives, "at the enterprises" or around that primary contradiction of the imperialist system which oppresses them, they simply will not have the endurance and militance necessary to see the struggle through to completion. Rather it will become diffuse, halfhearted and inevitably falter. The enemy will forever be hazy, nebulous and illdefined. To those organized around their own point of oppression by the imperialist system, this is much less likely to happen. It's hard to forget who the enemy is when you are forced to face it every day of your life.

The logic of why VVAW/WSO shouldn't try to recruit everybody naturally flows from this understanding. If we do, we will end up drawing people, (or attempting to), away from where they should be; from the struggle closest to their lives, from the one they would be most effective in. If we encourage all people to join the same mass organization, by definition, they cannot be organized around their particular source of oppression under the system. Instead of creating a tight organization with a readily identifiable constituency that really fights for what its members really need, this will blunt the struggle, make it flabby, less militant and fragmented. This is not to say that workers or students, etc., should not join a veteran's organization. But it is to say that it is not always best for the general anti-imperialist movement that they do so. Depending on the particular conditions, it may, in fact, be best for the movement and for the individual that they organize not as veterans but as workers, students, etc. around worker or student issues--as the case may be.

The final source of this problem stems from the status of the movement today. It is comparatively young and underdeveloped, without numerous organizational examples of how a united front develops and works. VVAW/WSO, in many areas developed in a virtual political vacuum where we were the only progressive political organization in a given area. In other cases, VVAW/WSO was forced into an attitude of 'going it

alone' due to the opportunistic maneuverings of such groups as PL, SWP, etc. Also there is a source for this idea of 'we are the movement' or for 'vanguardism' in organizational chauvinist attitudes that many VVAW/WSO members formerly had. As sort of a superstar in the anti-war movement in our early days, we were told by everybody that we were the greatest, and could do no wrong. In a few cases at least, members ended up believing such nonsense. Hopefully, we have grown far beyond such chauvinistic attitudes by 1974.

Another tendency within VVAW/WSO that must be struggled against is the idea that doing any work around bread and butter veterans' issues is incorrect. Partially this position may come from certain guilt feelings many members have about having served in Vietnam. (While it's one thing for Vietnam vets to feel ashamed of having been manipulated and used in the government's genocidal war in Indochina they should not feel guilt-ridden; the war was not their responsibility. While much less than the Indochinese people, the Vietnam vet was also very much a victim of that war.) More frequently, however, the position put forth against any work on bread and butter veterans' issues is that it would 'separate veterans from workers and other people.'

In either case, this is an incorrect position. If followed, we would be failing to take up the very real fight veterans have around their special needs and link it with the general anti-imperialist movement. Whether or not we work in it, the veteran's movement does exist; it is an objective fact. It is spontaneously developing, around the VA, around discrimination at the job site due to bad discharges, etc. on an almost daily basis. Not to go to this struggle and fight for the bread and butter demands that veterans rightfully deserve would be a grave error. Not only does it isolate anti-imperialists from the vets' movement and fail to bring that struggle into the overall attack on US imperialism, but it leaves the field wide open for the opportunist and professional careerists to take the vets' movement up one blind alley after another: the American Legion, VFW, AVM, etc. It is no less correct for us to lead the struggle of vets fighting discrimination caused by a less-than-honorable discharge or for better medical treatment from the VA than it is for workers to demand higher wages or social security benefits. It is simply a matter of making the anti-imperialist struggle relevant to people's lives; not some nebulous concept off in the clouds.

The flip side of this ultra-left position of not dealing at all with bread and butter veterans' issues, is that of wanting to deal exclusively with them. This position holds that the veterans' movement must be strictly limited to the particular needs of veterans as a 'special interest group.' It holds that the veteran's movement should be 'apolitical', not linked up to the anti-imperialist struggle; not linked to anything but purely veterans' issues. It holds that any demands other than purely 'veterans demands' will weaken the chances of winning any reforms around vets' real needs. Obviously, this position has attracted swarms of cold-blooded opportunists, like so many maggots clinging to overly ripe meat. (See the August WS editorial on this.) But there are also many honest people that have not seen where such a position ultimately leads; how strictly reformist demands can only deal with the symptom and not the real problem. Speaking to these honest elements, the June-July editorial in Winter Soldier stated:

"The issue of the many problems facing veterans in the United States has been given a great deal of publicity. Unfortunately, all too often the solutions put forth

to solve these problems are ones that view the struggle of veterans for a better way of life in utter isolation from the rest of the American people. VVAW/WSO feels that this is a very serious mistake. Veterans, and the problems facing them, are not separate from the rest of society. While vets clearly have particular needs and demands, we cannot allow the fight to obtain them to be carried out in isolation from the fight to solve the many problems facing the whole country.

"Indeed, the problems facing the American people today, veterans and non-veterans alike, are directly a result of the system of imperialism we are all forced to live under. If it were not for our involvement in Indochina, there would be no Vietnam veterans in need of vets' benefits in the first place. Thus, demanding veterans' benefits without tying these demands into the struggle against imperialism and the root cause of veterans' problems, is like putting a band-aid on a cancerous sore. Veteran reforms can be won and should be fought for; but the struggle must be carried out in a united effort with the rest of the American people against the common enemy-- US imperialism:

"Advocating strictly veteran reformist demands that do not tie the issues into the larger struggle of the American people against imperialism will lead the veteran's movement up the same blind alley that traditional veterans' organizations have followed for over fifty years. We cannot put the so-called 'interests' of veterans ahead of the interests of the rest of the people in this country: Veterans are an inseparable part of US society and their interests and welfare are the same as the rest of the American people. Reformist veterans demands are not going to stop another war in Indochina! While we must continue to struggle for a solution to the very real problems facing vets ...for the right of decent medical care, disability compensation, education, jobs, housing, and so forth--the struggle must be carried out with the understanding all people in the US have these same rights."

Proof of the position that veterans' issues cannot be raised in a strictly reformist manner separated from everything else comes from our own experience in discharge upgrading projects. Here is a clear example of how a strictly service-oriented mentality will achieve next to nothing in the way of results. If all we are doing is preparing appeals for badly discharged vets we may as well forget it. We know beforehand that the boards only hear a handful of cases each year and that only a fraction of these are ever upgraded. Unless the approach to discharge upgrading is thoroughly political, raising the demand for amnesty and a single-type discharge, the project makes no sense whatsoever. It will neither help the half million badly discharged veterans or advance the anti-imperialist struggle.

In sum, to advocate strictly reformist veterans' demands, separated from the overall anti-imperialist struggle makes several mistakes:

A. It is objectively lying to the masses of veterans about what is really going on. While opportunists such as AVM may rant and rave about a so called, 'national veterans' crisis' there is in reality no such thing. There is, however, a very real crisis facing US imperialism. It has lost in Indochina just as it is losing in much of the Third World. As imperialism continually loses ground, it correspondingly increases the repression of all working people here inside the US. The very real problems that veterans do face in this country are but one facet of this growing crisis of imperialism. The real struggle must be waged against the problem--imperialism

and not its symptoms.

B. It is a position that separates vets from their real allies: working people, the unemployed and all people struggling against US imperialism. As a 'special interest' group only dealing with vets' issues, veterans cannot link up their struggle with these allies. But as part of the united efforts of all people struggling against imperialism veterans can incredibly strengthen their movement.

C. A strictly reformist position inevitably ends up failing to rely and concentrate on the primary strengths of the veterans' movement: the united, militant mass action of the people. Instead this position will see the Congress, the VA, etc. as the primary focus of activity and it will see mass action as only serving as a pressure factor on these institutions. Not only does this fail to build the people's movement, it can never achieve any real victories either. Real victories in the veterans' movement can only be won by fighting for them. We must force the implementation of veteran's demands, not ask or try to pressure the VA or Congress to grant them to us.

This section of the paper deals with the questions of what becoming a mass anti-imperialist organization with a veterans and GI base and focus would mean.

1. Should we stop recruiting non-veterans or throw non-vets out of the organization? No. We are saying that we should focus our organizing work on vets and GIs; people who see the need for this work should be welcomed with open arms. Being a veteran is not a prerequisite. In the GI movement, for one example, many of the most effective organizers historically have been people who were neither GIs nor veterans.

We are not saying that the organization should regress to its pre-Winter Soldier days; we should have learned from the mistakes of that period AND from the mistakes we have made since the change to VVAW/WSO. And we should consolidate what we have learned. The majority of new members, under this concept, would probably be veterans and GIs since we are speaking to their concrete needs and interests. But we want--and should recruit--non-vets who want to join in the anti-imperialist struggle through work around vet and GI issues.

2. Would this change cause us to lose members? Yes, it probably would. It would cause us to lose some honest members whose primary interests are not with the struggles of vets and GIs; although these people would be "lost" to VVAW/WSO, they would not be lost to the anti-imperialist movement, because they would either find or develop those organizations which could best fight imperialism around their particular needs. Because they would be part of the united front against imperialism, they would not, in a larger sense, be "lost" to VVAW/WSO at all.

We would also lose those people for whom the struggle against imperialism is the vague "imperialism in the sky" without direct relation to the everyday real struggles of the masses of people. For these present members of VVAW/WSO, urgent, vigorous, militant struggle around immediate issues has no appeal and they would leave the organization.

3. Isn't this change just what the Revolutionary Union wants us to do? Yes, to a great extent. But the RU is not the only organization which sees us as an organization with a veterans and GI base and focus--so does Nixon, the Democratic Party (remember the attempts to get us to organize "vets for McGovern?"), the National Council of Churches, the CPUSA, NCUUA, the PRG, the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, and on and on. What is primary, however, is not who supports the veterans and GI focus of the organization; what is primary is whether that direction will move VVAW/WSO and the anti-imperialist struggle forward in the most effective possible way. In short, it's not who puts a line forward, but what the line is.

The position advocated in this paper is the position of the VVAW/WSO national collective; we advocate these changes because we believe they point the direction the organization should move, for the reasons given throughout this paper. We feel the important questions about this paper are political--is the analysis of our organizational history correct? Have we drawn the right lessons from our past practice? Have we accurately identified bad tendencies in the organization and would these

tendencies, if continued lessen or destroy our effectiveness? We believe that it is around questions such as these that the future of the organization should be discussed.

4. What does this mean in terms of national projects of the organization?

First, it means that we make a clear distinction between projects and those issues which we support (along the lines of what we called an endorsement at the Milwaukee NSCM). A national program or project which focuses on veteran or GI issues, in the context of anti-imperialism, should be organized by VVAW/WSO. As with the demonstration in Washington, we should ask other anti-imperialist organizations to support and build these projects and programs, but not ask other groups to take such projects on as their primary organizing responsibility. At the same time, we should support (endorse) those anti-imperialist struggles organized by other groups--for example, the struggle of the Farmworkers. We should also support, on a national basis, struggles which, though they are organized on a local basis, need national support--for instance, the Lawton/Gardner trial or the Leavenworth Brothers.

As exemplified by Operation County Fair, we should not undertake projects which diffuse the focus of the organization; OCF showed that we do not have the capability of organizing a project around poor healthcare in the rural south--nor should we take on that kind of project. If a community group in Bogue Chitto were organizing the project, strong chapters in that area of the country could and should support such a project which grew out of the needs of the people. The national organization could be asked to support the project through sending equipment or doing publicity. But it is not the task of VVAW/WSO to organize such a project.

With a clear organizational focus on veterans and GIs comes a limited scope for national projects and programs. Active support of other projects or programs should continue as part of the united front against imperialism.

5. Does this mean we work only on veteran and GI issues? No. It means that our organizing work would be done around these issues. To do this work in the context of anti-imperialism means that we would also work on and support other anti-imperialist struggles. Specifically, it means we would continue to actively support the truckers, or the Borden strikers, or the Harlin County coal miners, or the Attica Brothers; we would not organize these struggles. In terms of our prison project, we would continue to do veterans' work in prisons (DUP's, for instance) or GI work in the case of Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks, and we would continue to help in the struggles of prisoners around the country to organize and unify inside their prisons.

It certainly does not mean that we would give up our active support of the peoples of Indochina nor does it mean that our support would in any way lessen. As one of the few organizations which continues to stress the fact the war is still going on, we would not stop in our struggle for final implementation of the agreements, and for the freedom and independence of the Indochinese. Again in the context of anti-imperialism, we would continue to support the struggles of people around the world for liberation from U. S. imperialism.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NR VQU PH CODE

1040 PM SEPTEMBER 5, 1974 NITEL RJC

TO DIRECTOR

TELETYPE

ALBANY

NEW YORK

NEWARK

FROM PHILADELPHIA (62-5694) (P)

ATTENTION: INTD

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

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 bja/mk
ON 11-27-95

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VISIT OF PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND SUPREME COURT TO PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974.

SECRET SERVICE PHILADELPHIA ADVISED THIS DATE PRESIDENT FORD TO ARRIVE AT PHILADELPHIA 5:00 P.M., SEPTEMBER 6, 1974 AND RETURN TO WASHINGTON BY 9:30 P.M. TRAVEL TO BE BY HELICOPTER.

TRIP IS IN CELEBRATION OF BICENTENNIAL OF 1ST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

EX-105

REC-18

100-448092-3951

ON [REDACTED] A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT [REDACTED], MEMBER OF VVAW, IS HAVING A [REDACTED] AT [REDACTED]

FOR PRESIDENT FORD [REDACTED]

IT IS EXPECTED THAT INDIVIDUALS WILL [REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE

14 SEP 25 1974

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H/C [REDACTED]

5-TJM

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PAGE TWO (PH 62-5694)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BE ARRESTED INASMUCH AS DISCUSSION HAS TAKEN PLACE, CONCERNING RAISING OF BAIL MONEY AND WHETHER OR NOT PEOPLE FROM OUT OF STATE CAN BE RELEASED ON O.R. BOND. TWO DEMONSTRATIONS HAVE BEEN PLANNED. ONE IS TO BE A FRONT OR DIVERSION, AND THE OTHER AN ACTION DEMONSTRATION. 250-300 PEOPLE ARE EXPECTED FROM NEW YORK AND NORTHERN NEW JERSEY. THE THEME OF THE DEMONSTRATION IS "NIXON IS GONE, BUT IT'S NOT OVER", MEANING THE GOVERNMENT IS STILL CORRUPT.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXPECTED

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] VVAW; [REDACTED] VVAW; [REDACTED], RU; [REDACTED] (LNU),
VVAW FROM [REDACTED] (LNU), VVAW FROM [REDACTED]

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b2
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ALBANY CONTACT SOURCES AND KEEP PHILADELPHIA ADVISED OF ANY TRAVEL OF NEW LEFT SUBJECTS.

SOURCES ARE [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] VERIFIED THIS INFO. APPROPRIATE AGENCIES NOTIFIED. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT AISED.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 168 XGDS-2, INDEFINITE.~~

END

GHS FBIHQ ACK FOR TWO CLR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office BUTTE	Office of Origin BUTTE	Date 9/5/74	Investigative Period 11/21/73 - 8/23/74
Title of Case THE COVERED WAGON (TCW) (GI COFFEE HOUSE)		Report made by [REDACTED]	Typed By hgb
		Character of Case IS - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES	

SUMMARY

REFERENCE

Report of SA **[REDACTED]** Butte, 11/28/73.
 Butte airtel to Bureau, 1/31/74.
 Butte airtel to Bureau, 3/4/74, entitled "Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization."
 Butte airtel to Bureau, 5/20/74.
 Butte airtel to Bureau, 8/20/74.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is noted that the investigative period is extensive; however, Bureau has been kept advised of activities at The Covered Wagon by numerous letterhead memoranda.

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made:		100-448092-	
6 - Bureau (Reg.) (5 - 100-466543) (1 - 100-448092-YVAN/R50) 1 - OSI, District 20, McChord AFB, Washington 1 - Chicago (100-58772-YVAN/R50) 2 - WFO 3 - Butte (100-9224) (1 - 100-9147)		CLASSIFIED BY 5062 JAV	
		DECLASSIFY ON 236092-001	

Notations:

Classified by 142
 Exempt from GDS Category 1 & 2
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- A -

SEP 25 1974

COVER PAGE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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F-435

BT #100-9224

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This report is classified ~~confidential~~ as unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to damage security by compromising [redacted] and other Informants who have furnished valuable information on a continuing basis relative to the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) and The Covered Wagon (TCW).

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-9224 - numerous serials
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-9147 - numerous serials
[redacted] is [redacted] per Legat [redacted]	100-9355 - 70
[redacted] is [redacted] Mountain Home, Idaho (by request)	100-9224 - 233
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-9147 - 296
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-9224 - 242
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-9224-242
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-9147 - 297, 300
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-9147 - 300
FBI Agents observing January 28, 1974, demonstration were SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]	

b1 (c)

b7C
b2
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LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Check State Department Passports for any information regarding [redacted] born [redacted] and [redacted]

BT #100-9224

b7c

SAE [REDACTED], born [REDACTED] traveling recently outside the United States to Red China.

BUTTE DIVISION

AT MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO

Will continue to follow and report activities of TCM.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - OSI, District 20, McChord AFB, Washington

Report of: *b7C* [REDACTED]
Date: 9/5/74

Office: BUTTE

Field Office File #: 100-9224

Bureau File #: 100-466543

Title: THE COVERED WAGON (TCW)
(GI COFFEE HOUSE)

12/195
CLASSIFIED BY *[signature]*
DECLASSIFY ON: *[initials]*

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

Synopsis:

b7C
TCW musicians traveled, 11/73, on tour of Eastern and Midwestern Cities to raise money to rebuild TCW which was destroyed by fire, 11/13/73. Members of TCW sponsored demonstration protesting continued U. S. Government involvement in Indochina on 1/28/74, at Boise, Idaho. TCW sponsored protest on Armed Forces Day, 5/18/74, in front of main gate, Mountain Home AFB. On 5/13/74, [REDACTED] leader of TCW, entered Communist China. He returned to TCW late June, 1974. Members of TCW recently purchased copies of "The Anarchist Cook Book," a book giving detailed directions on making explosive devices and weapons and where to plant explosive devices to get the maximum destruction. TCW continues to be aligned with the National Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAN/WSO) Movement; however, not as closely as in the past.

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past except where otherwise noted.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/13/83 BY [signature]

Classified by 142
Exempt from GDS Category 1 & 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BT #198-9224

DETAILS:

This investigation is based on information which indicates that captioned organization is closely aligned with the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), and is engaged in activities which could involve violations of Title 18, Section 2383 (rebellion or insurrection), Section 2384 (seditious conspiracy), Section 2385 (advocating overthrow of the Government), Section 2387 (sedition), and Section 793 (espionage), U. S. Code.

VVAW/WSO was organized New York City in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam Veterans to protest the American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. VVAW/WSO engaged in various protest activities but during late 1971, demonstrators increased in militancy, culminating in December, 1971, with the VVAW/WSO takeover of various American landmarks and public buildings.

Information was developed indicating that some VVAW/WSO Chapters were cooperating with or infiltrated by Communist dominated groups, including the Communist Party, USA, and the Socialist Workers Party. Certain VVAW/WSO leaders were quoted as telling members VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization and not just another group of war veterans.

VVAW/WSO leaders have traveled to North Vietnam and have reportedly established liaison with revolutionary or terrorist groups internationally.

In January, 1973, at a National Steering Committee meeting, VVAW/WSO leaders discussed programs aimed at obtaining support from or influencing active duty military personnel. They also discussed obtaining access to classified Government information to be used against U. S. interests and one leader subsequently actively engaged in such activities. There were also indications at this meeting that VVAW/WSO activists possess the technical knowledge and training to carry out any revolutionary program proposed.

In August, 1973, at a National Steering Committee meeting, some members of the national leadership promoted

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education of the entire VVAW/WSO membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine directing the organization into political growth along Marxist-Leninist lines. The VVAW/WSO currently has a fractional dispute between Maoist and Stalinist groups. The Stalinist group is supported by the National Office of VVAW/WSO. Additionally, the National Office contributed financial support to a program of recruitment of military personnel designed to promote political indoctrination, with the objective of creating destruction and disorientation within the military at such time as there is a revolution within the United States. VVAW/WSO is currently headquartered in Chicago, Illinois.

b7C
The Covered Wagon (TCW) is a GI Coffee House founded in 1971 by MARK LANE, a noted anti-war activist and has been the focal point of all anti-war, anti-Government demonstrations in the Boise and Mountain Home areas. Members of TCW have been aligned with the National VVAW/WSO Movement and some members have assumed leadership roles in that organization. Recently, members of TCW have been purchasing copies of "The Anarchist Cook Book," a book giving detailed directions on making explosive devices and weapons as well as directions on how to plant explosives for maximum effectiveness.

Source advised that [REDACTED] and TCW musicians performed November 25, 1973, at the 25th anniversary of "The Guardian," which is a radical weekly newspaper published in New York City. The anniversary celebration was held at Hunter College, New York. Source further advised the group consisted of five or six members and was traveling in a gray Dodge Van. TCW musicians departed New York City area on November 26, 1973.

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[REDACTED]
December 4, 1973

Source advised TCW singers performed at Liberty Hall, 2440 North Lincoln, Chicago, on November 30, 1973, at 3:30 p.m., on the same bill as a group called "Bread and Roses." The two groups put on a play called "The Mother," the theme of which was organizing workers in factories and on farms. Russian names were used and the play was described

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BT #100-9224

as a Russian Revolutionary play. The play showed how workers were arrested, imprisoned, and shot. They attempted to convey police and big business in alliance to further the interest of big business. TCW singers were from Mountain Home, Idaho, and were raising funds to help re-build their coffee house.

[REDACTED]
December 2, 1973

[REDACTED]
December 4, 1973

Source advised TCW musicians arrived in Milwaukee, December 1, 1973. Source stated singing group was traveling around country playing benefits in order to earn money to re-build their coffee house, which they claimed was burned down either by local police authorities or FBI.

[REDACTED]
December 2, 1973

Source advised TCW musicians supposed to have played for group of patients at Veterans Administration Hospital, Wood, Wisconsin, Saturday afternoon, December 1, 1973. During evening, December 1, 1973, group played at party which was sponsored by local VVAW/WSO Chapter and held at [REDACTED] house. [REDACTED] is VVAW member and associated with Milwaukee Chapter of VVAW/WSO and also Milwaukee Chapter of Revolutionary Union. The featured guest at this party was [REDACTED] who was born in the United States and married a Chinese man. She lives in China and supposedly works for a Chinese newspaper. [REDACTED] is in the United States on a six-month visa to visit relatives and has visited various "anti-imperialist groups" in the Milwaukee area about the current "American Revolution" among the young people and also explaining the effects of the Chinese cultural revolution on the Chinese people.

[REDACTED]
December 3, 1973

Source advised TCW singers departed Milwaukee on December 3 or 4, 1973 en route to Mountain Home, Idaho.

BT #100-9224

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

December 5, 1973

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Source advised that TCW musicians have returned from their tour of Eastern and Midwestern Cities and arrived at TCW during the early part of the week of December 10, 1973. The group made approximately \$2,000.00 to help rebuild TCW buildings destroyed by fire. The group also hopes to receive more money from donations which they

X

BT 4100-9224

X

requested in issues of "The Guardian." The following is a list of TCW musicians who went on tour to raise money:

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

[REDACTED] did not return to TCW with other members of the group. She will probably return to Boston, Massachusetts to visit with her parents during Christmas. The other TCW musicians are residing at TCW and [REDACTED] has resumed a leadership role in their activities.

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[REDACTED]
December 17, 1973

[REDACTED], presently leader of TCW, is also in charge of military counseling and discharge upgrading for the VVAW/WSO; however, his main interest is TCW and the counseling of Airmen at Mountain Home Air Force Base. He has not taken a recent interest in the National VVAW/WSO aims but has aligned himself mostly with [REDACTED] when he is not working on TCW policies.

Source advised that TCW is presently experiencing the same financial problems it has in the past; although they were supposed to make approximately \$2,000.00 on their musical tour last November and December, the expenses of the tour and the problems caused by the fire in November have taken most of this money.

[REDACTED] is still lending them her financial support and they were able to get out copies of "The Helping

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BT #100-9224

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Hand," the publication put out by TCW in November and December, although December's issue of "The Helping Hand" was not distributed until approximately January 15, 1974, and then only in small quantities.

[REDACTED]

January 14, 1974

On January 26, 1974, the following article appeared on Page 11 of "The Idaho Statesman," a daily published newspaper at Boise, Idaho:

Peace Vigil To Recall Viet War

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A peace anniversary vigil is being scheduled in Boise on Sunday, the date last year when Paris peace agreement ended American Troop involvement in the Vietnam War.

Spokesperson Nancy Rhodes, Mountain Home, said the vigil will take place from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m., in front of the Borah Post Office Building. Leaflets will be distributed, she said.

The event will be jointly sponsored by the Valley Peace Action Committee and The Covered Wagon, organizations that spearheaded the anti-war movement in the Boise Valley.

On Sunday, January 27, 1974, source advised that the demonstration in front of the Borah Post Office was cancelled due to inclement weather and would be held the following day on Monday, January 28, 1974.

[REDACTED]

January 27, 1974

On January 28, 1974, FBI Agents observed 10 - 15 members of TCW, Mountain Home, Idaho, demonstrating at the Borah Station Post Office from 12:00 noon to 3:00 p.m.

No banners or signs were displayed and demonstrators hastily handed out leaflets entitled "Peace One Year Later."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
- 5 -

BT #100-9224

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source advised that TCM, a GI Coffee House in Mountain Home, Idaho, which was closely aligned with the VVAW/WSO in the past, is presently operating as a separate movement. The present loose association with the VVAW by TCM is due mainly to past membership in the VVAW by some of TCM members.

[REDACTED]

March 1, 1974

Source stated that TCM has been concentrating much of their activities lately in the defense of Airman [REDACTED] at Mountain Home Air Force Base. [REDACTED] was convicted in a courts-martial in November, 1973, of assault on an Air Policeman. TCM has been trying to play [REDACTED] as a martyr who has been convicted because he is a minority status.

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TCM had started plans to picket Boise shops which sold Farah slacks; however, now that the strike against Farah slacks has been settled, they are claiming that they were, in part, responsible for their "Victory of the working class."

[REDACTED]

March 18, 1974

Source advised that TCM is presently trying desperately to find a new cause, now that the peace movement in Idaho seems fairly dead. The most recent cause is a committee called IRON (Idahoans For the Removal of Nixon).

TCM is joining with many other peace groups and other groups circulating circulars asking for the impeachment of the President or possibly a referendum next November calling for his impeachment.

"The Helping Hand," the publication of TCM, continues to be published on an occasional basis and concerns mostly the Airmen and GIs at Mountain Home Air Force Base.

[REDACTED]

April 9, 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - 9 -

BT #100-9224

On May 18, 1974, members of TCW demonstrated at the main gate of Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho, protesting the Armed Forces Day activities.

The demonstration started at 1:00 p.m. and approximately 15 demonstrators participated. Demonstrators carried signs reading "Amnesty for War Resisters, Impeach Nixon, and Change the Hair Regs."

Demonstrators passed out copies of "The Helping Hand," and although three demonstrators were arrested by the Air Police entering the base with "The Helping Hand," which is banned on the base, no violence occurred.

The demonstration ended at 4:00 p.m., and the demonstrators returned to the Covered Wagon for a post-war slide show and a speech by [REDACTED], a former Prisoner of War (POW).

[REDACTED]

b1

June 18, 1974

On July 10, 1974, Detective [REDACTED] Mountain Home, Idaho, Police Department, advised [REDACTED] whom he did not have further identification on, and other members of TCW, purchased a large quantity of wholesale fireworks for sale in the Mountain Home area. The purpose of buying the fireworks was to raise money to rebuild TCW which was burned down in November, 1973.

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However, it came to [REDACTED] attention that [REDACTED] left town shortly after July 4, 1974, with \$1,200.00 cash which TCW had realized from the sale of the fireworks. Due to the extreme distrust of law enforcement by members of TCW, no charges were filed against [REDACTED].

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] advised the efforts of TCW have been channeled almost exclusively to rebuilding their meeting house on the property of TCW so that they could again attract large crowds and gatherings of Airmen and civilians from the Mountain Home area.

Source advised that he had been in contact with [REDACTED] and other members of TCW and they presently have no immediate objective other than rebuilding the main meeting house on the grounds of TCW.

Source advised that interest in the Covered Wagon is at an all time low and financial support from [REDACTED] appears to be presently only payment of the mortgage.

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[REDACTED]
July 9, 1974

Source advised that [REDACTED] traveled recently to Communist China, where he spent approximately one month. Source was led to believe that [REDACTED] accompanied [REDACTED] possibly traveling as his wife.

[REDACTED]
August 19, 1974

On August 19, 1974, Detective [REDACTED] Mountain Home, Idaho, Police Department, advised that [REDACTED], a member of TCW, purchased a copy of "The Anarchist Cook Book" from KAY'S BOOK SHOP, 250 North Main Street, Mountain Home, Idaho. [REDACTED] advised that the cook book sells for \$5.95 and contains detailed instructions on making explosive devices and weapons and also details of how to place explosives in buildings and other structures to get maximum destruction. He further advised that another member of TCW, one [REDACTED] also attempted to buy a book (copy of "The Anarchist Cook Book") however, it had to be special ordered and the owner of the book store would not order another copy.

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BT #100-9224

Detective [REDACTED] advised that TCW had a meeting on Friday night, August 16, 1974, but he received no information on what was discussed at the meeting or why the sudden interest in explosive devices by members of TCW.

b7C Source advised that the property located at [REDACTED] Idaho, now the location of TCW, continues to be under purchase contract with [REDACTED]. He further advised that the contract occasionally is in arrears, but at the present time TCW is all paid up as far as mortgage payments are concerned.

Source further advised that TCW received about \$4,300.00 insurance money from the fire last November, and they netted approximately \$3,900.00 after paying some back mortgage payments.

Source further stated that efforts to rebuild TCW have been hampered because of the high cost of rebuilding on the property and the lack of funds.

[REDACTED]
August 23, 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Butte, Montana 59701
September 5, 1974

X

Title THE COVERED WAGON
(GI COFFEE HOUSE)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY
ACTIVITIES

Reference. Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
b7C [REDACTED] Butte, September 5, 1974

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

X

R
NR002 PH CODE

246 AM SENT FOR PM SEPTEMBER 4, 1974 NITEL RJC

TO DIRECTOR

NEWARK

NEW YORK

FROM PHILADELPHIA (S2-5694) (P)

ATTENTION: INTD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/95 BY SP6BJW/AB

VISIT OF PRESIDENT GERALD FORD, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND SUPREME
COURT TO PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974. 100-448092-

NOT RECORDED

7 SEP 18 1974

RE PH NITEL TO BUREAU SEPTEMBER 3, 1974.

PH CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION
IN THE PAST, ADVISED THIS DATE 20 INDIVIDUALS (ALL LOCAL RESIDENTS) RE-
PRESENTING REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE
(RSB), VIETN VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW), AND PHILADELPHIA
RESISTANCE (PR) MET 7:30 P.M., SEPTEMBER 3, 1974, IN PHILA. TO DIS-
CUSS PLANS FOR SEPTEMBER 6, 1974 DEMONSTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH
PRESIDENT'S VISIT. VVAW REPRESENTATIVE CHAIRED MEETING WHICH WAS
RATHER DISORGANIZED. SOURCE STATED PARTICIPANTS ESTIMATE 300 PERSONS
"FROM THE EAST COAST" WILL TAKE PART IN DEMONSTRATION. PLANS INCLUDE
MARCH COMMENCING 5:00 P.M., SEPTEMBER 6, 1974. ROUTE OF MARCH NOT
END PAGE ONE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-448092-

PAGE TWO

YET ESTABLISHED BY PARTICIPANTS. NO DISCUSSION OF BUILDING TAKE
OVER MENTIONED AT MEETING. SOURCE STATED HIS IMPRESSION OF MEETING
WAS THAT PARTICIPANTS LACKED KNOWLEDGE OF OVERALL PLANS FOR PRE-
SIDENT'S VISIT OR OF ITINERARY MR. FORD IS TO FOLLOW. THIS IMPRESSION
VERIFIED BY PHPD WHO ADVISED INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTING PROTEST GROUPS
CONTACTED PHPD FOR INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED SEPTEMBER 6,
1974. THIS REPRESENTATIVE STATED ORGANIZATIONS PLANNED DEMONSTRATION
MARCH COMMENCING VINCINITY 5TH AND MARKET STS., ENDING 9TH AND
CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA. ENDING POINT WOULD BE APPROXIMATELY
FOUR BLOCKS FROM VINCINITY OF OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES.

PHILA. SECRET SERVICE ADVISES FINAL ITINERARY FOR PRESIDENT NOT
COMPLETE, BUT THAT FORD WILL PROBABLY ARRIVE PHILADELPHIA BY HELI-
COPTER, LANDING WITHIN 4 BLOCKS OF AREA OF OFFICIAL FESTIVITIES.
CONCERNED AGENCIES ARE AWARE OF RESULTS OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1974 MEETING.
PHILADELPHIA WILL FOLLOW THIS MATTER CLOSELY AND KEEP THE BUREAU
ADVISED.

ADMINISTRATIVE: CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE MENTIONED HEREIN IS [REDACTED]

END

MSI FBING CLR

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

Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/6/74

You have been previously advised that President Ford is scheduled to speak 9/6/74 at banquet closing Bicentennial of First Continental Congress being held in Philadelphia (PH). Several organizations of investigative interest to this Bureau plan to stage demonstrations protesting appearance of President. Theme of demonstrations is "Nixon is gone, but it's not over," meaning the Government is still corrupt. Organizations prominent in demonstrations are VVAW (Vietnam veterans organization whose current officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented) and Revolutionary Union (RU) (Marxist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionary organization). Information has been received that violence may occur at demonstrations, including takeover of public or historic building in immediate area where President will appear.

Attached relates that [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] demonstrations. Sources learned two demonstrations will occur to coincide with President's visit; one demonstration to be a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 250-300 people from [REDACTED] New York and New Jersey expected to participate. It is anticipated some participants will be arrested as raising of bail money and "own recognizance bond" were discussed.

TJM:mcm

(over)

7/27/05 Selby 118

Sources are attempting to ascertain further details and PH is closely following this matter. Appropriate local agencies are cognizant.

Copies of attached have been furnished to Secret Service, Washington, D.C.; Internal Security Section, General Crimes Section and Civil Disturbance Unit of the Department of Justice.

TJM
PH
Curt

mm

wraw/TJS

Jim

v

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 11 1974
Red
TELETYPE

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

NR 002 CI CODE

201 AM NITEL SEPTEMBER 11, 1974

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN:INTD)
FROM CINCINNATI

DECLASSIFIED BY *5062/100*
ON *7/27/95*

b7C
ALL


~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION AT DAYTON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 11, 1974, DEMANDING UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY FOR DESERTERS AND DRAFT DODGERS, SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO); IS - VVAW/WSO

ON SEPTEMBER 10, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT A DEMONSTRATION HAS BEEN PLANNED FOR 12:00 NOON SEPTEMBER 11, 1974, AT DAYTON, OHIO, TO DEMAND UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY FOR DESERTERS AND DRAFT DODGERS.

A DEMONSTRATION IS BEING SPONSORED BY THE DAYTON VVAW/WSO WITH SUPPORT FLEDGED BY THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION AND NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT. DEMONSTRATORS WILL GATHER AT THE U.S. COURTHOUSE, 118 WEST THIRD STREET, DAYTON. A PICKET LINE IS EXPECTED TO BE FORMED WHICH WILL MOVE ACROSS THE STREET INTO COURTHOUSE SQUARE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1974

REC-71 100 - 448 092 - 3952

END PAGE ONE

Sent by 0-73 to Secret Service 9/11/74 NAM

*3:30 AM 9-11-74
3 - AAG/Krim. Div.
ISS - GCS - CDU
HEM*

5 - [Redacted] b7C

142
14 SEPT 16 1974

1-836 942

PAGE TWO ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OF DAYTON ADMINISTERED PARK PLAZA. NO SPEAKERS ARE PLANNED AND THE DEMONSTRATION IS EXPECTED TO LAST APPROXIMATELY ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS WITH THIRTY TO THIRTY-FIVE PERSONS PARTICIPATING.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 6120, XGDS 2, INDEFINITE.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE: SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

THE DAYTON PD, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, AND SECURITY SERVICE AT THE U.S. COURTHOUSE HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED.

NO VIOLENCE IS ANTICIPATED.

CINCINNATI WILL FOLLOW DEMONSTRATION AND ADVISE BUREAU.

END

JPS FBIHQ CLR

b2
b7D

SEPTEMBER 11, 1974

TO DIRECTOR (C)
FROM CINCINNATI

DEMONSTRATION AT DAYTON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 11, 1974, DEMANDING UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY FOR DESERTERS AND DRAFT DODGERS, SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO); IS - VVAW/WSO

ON SEPTEMBER 10, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT A DEMONSTRATION HAS BEEN PLANNED FOR 10:00 AM ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1974 AT DAYTON, OHIO

TO DEMAND UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY FOR DESERTERS AND DRAFT DODGERS.

A DEMONSTRATION IS BEING SPONSORED BY THE DAYTON VVAW/WSO WITH SUPPORT FLEDGED BY THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION AND NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT. DEMONSTRATORS WILL GATHER AT THE U.S. COURTHOUSE, 113 WEST THIRD STREET, DAYTON. A PICKET LINE IS EXPECTED TO BE FORMED, WHICH WILL MOVE ACROSS THE STREET INTO COURTHOUSE SQUARE, A CITY
END PAGE ONE

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.

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/95 BY [signature]

100 - 448092 - 3952

W.C.P.
PAGE TWO

OF DAYTON ADMINISTERED PARK PLAZA. NO SPEAKERS ARE PLANNED AND THE DEMONSTRATION IS EXPECTED TO LAST APPROXIMATELY ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS WITH THIRTY TO THIRTY-FIVE PERSONS PARTICIPATING.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM : SAC, SACRAMENTO (100-3447)(P*)

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

DATE: 9/10/74

ReBuairtel to Albany, 7/15/74.

For information of the Bureau and Chicago, the Sacramento Chapter of the VVAW ceased to exist shortly following the end of the Vietnam War, and accordingly there are no active members of that organization presently in the Sacramento Division.

b7C [REDACTED]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/95 BY 0063/ym/mt

- 2 - Bureau
 - 1 - Chicago (100-50772)
 - 1 - Sacramento
- WAY: epg
(4)


REC-75

100 - 448092 - 3953

EX-112

SEP 12 1974

U SEP 19 1974




MESSAGE RELAY

Date 9/6/74

Transmit in CODE via teletype the attached PRIORITY message.
(plaintext or code) (precedence)

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

- TO:
- RUEADWW/ The President
 - RUEADWW/ The Vice President
 - Att.: _____
 - RUEADWW/ White House Situation Room
 - Att.: _____
 - RUEHOC/ Secretary of State *V.V.A.W.*
 - RUEAIIA/ Director, CIA
 - RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
 - and National Indications Center
 - RUEACSI/ Department of the Army
 - RUEBGFA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
 - RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigative Service
 - RUEADSS/ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
 - RUEBWJA/ Attorney General (By messenger)
 - RUEBWJA/ Deputy Attorney General (By messenger)
 - RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
 - and Internal Security Section
 - and General Crimes Section
 - RUEBWJA/ Immigration & Naturalization Service
 - RUEOIAA/ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOO))
 - RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration

SACS: _____

LEGATS: _____

b7c [Redacted]

bb

94-40611-
100-47111-

EX-111

REC-16 100-448092-3954
SEP 10 1974

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

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

SUBJECT:

UNCLASSIFIED

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/27/95 BY spib/jm

(Text of message begins on next page.)

Foreign Liaison Unit

- Route through for review
- Cleared telephonically

with _____

XEROX
SEP 12 1974

54 SEP 17 1974

1-239 *W.P.W.* *J.P.*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 06 1974
9:50 AM
TELETYPE

RUB
J.M.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

~~SYSTEMAL CODE~~

~~6:54 PM URGENT SEPTEMBER 6, 1974 LUV~~

~~O & D CONF~~
~~DO NOT FILE~~

~~TO : DIRECTOR, FBI~~

~~SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-5694)~~

~~FROM : SAC, ALBANY (62-NEW) (P)~~

~~ATT: INTD~~

VISIT OF PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND SUPREME COURT TO PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974.

ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT NO ONE FROM THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) CHAPTER AT ONEONTA, NY, OR UPSTATE NEW YORK IS AWARE OF THE PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION REGARDING PRESIDENT FORD'S APPEARANCE IN PHILADELPHIA, PA., ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1974.

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. SINCE THAT TIME VVAW LEADERS HAVE TOLD

~~SECRET~~
~~DO NOT FILE~~

~~NR 002 CI CODE~~
~~2:07 AM NITEL SEPT. 12, 1974 KODD~~
~~TO DIRECTOR~~
~~ATTENTION INTD~~
~~FROM CINCINNATI (100-21000)~~

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY COMMITTEE TO DEFEND JAMES HARDY BEFORE CITY COUNCIL, CINCINNATI, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 11, 1974. A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1974, THAT 33 PERSONS GATHERED ON THE SIDEWALK IN FRONT OF CITY HALL, CINCINNATI, OHIO, AT 12:30PM, SEPTEMBER 11, 1974. SEVERAL OF THESE PERSONS WERE KNOWN TO SOURCE AS MEMBERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) OR VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO). SEVERAL OF THEM CARRIED PLACARDS DEMANDING THAT THE INDICTMENT OUTSTANDING AGAINST JAMES HARDY BE DISMISSED. AT 2:00PM, AT WHICH HOUR THE CITY COUNCIL WAS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN ITS SESSION, THE GROUP BEGAN TO GO INTO CITY HALL. THEY WERE MET AT THE DOOR BY MAYOR THEODORE BERRY, WHO ADVISED THAT THAT NO DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITY ON THEIR PART WOULD BE TOLERATED BUT THAT A SPOKESMAN FOR THE GROUP WOULD BE PERMITTED SOME TIME TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL. ABOUT 3 PERSONS FROM THE GROUP ADDRESSED THE COUNCIL DEMANDING THAT CHARGES BE DROPPED AGAINST JIMMY HARDY. THE FIRST SUCH SPEAKER WAS JACK HUSSEBAUM, KNOWN TO SOURCE AS A MEMBER OF THE RU. AFTER SEVERAL SUCH SPEECHES, MAYOR

END PAGE ONE

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

PAGE TWO

BERRY ATTEMPTED TO REBUT SUCH SPEECHES BY STATING THAT CITY COUNCIL HAD NO JURISDICTION IN MATTER AND THAT IT WAS A MATTER FOR THE COURTS. BERRY WAS INTERRUPTED BY ROBERT MOORE WHO IS KNOWN TO SOURCE AS THE LOCAL CINCINNATI LEADER OF VVAW/WSO. MOORE'S COMMENTS WERE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME AS OTHER SPEAKERS. MAYOR BERRY THEN REMADE HIS STATEMENTS OF REBUTTEL TO THE GROUP AND DURING THESE REMARKS BY BERRY, THE GROUP GOT UP AND LEFT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER AND DEPARTED CITY HALL WITH NEITHER INCIDENT OR ARREST.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

~~RE CINCINNATI NITEL TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER 18, 1974.~~

~~SOURCE HERE IN IS [REDACTED] INTELLIGENCE UNIT, CINCINNATI POLICE DEPARTMENT.~~

b7C
~~CINCINNATI POLICE DEPARTMENT AWARE OF FOREGOING AND UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, CINCINNATI, ADVISED. REFERENCED CINCINNATI TELETYPE DID NOT REFLECT DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION IN REFERENCED TELETYPE TO CINCINNATI POLICE DEPARTMENT AND UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, BUT SUCH HAD BEEN DONE ON SEPTEMBER 18, 1974. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED, DACB.~~

END

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 6-27-88

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *ADP*
DECLASSIFICATION
DATE *July 18, 1978*

PAGE TWO, AL-62-NEW

MEMBERS THE VVAW IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP, NOT "JUST ANOTHER GROUP OF WAR VETERANS." ALSO, THE MEMBERSHIP HAS BEEN TOLD THE VVAW HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MAOIST GROUPS. ADDITIONALLY, IT WAS INDICATED THAT "ANTI-IMPERIALIST GROUPS" CONSIDER THE VVAW A POTENT ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATURE IN THE U.S. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO VVAW/WSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

RECORDS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, ALBANY, NY, INDICATE THAT [REDACTED] ARE THE ONLY KNOWN INDIVIDUALS IN THE STATE OF [REDACTED] INVOLVED IN VVAW/WSO ACTIVITIES. [REDACTED]

AVPC WAS SELF-DESCRIBED IN 1971 AS AN ORGANIZATION THAT SUPPORTS THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

b7c
D

b7c / Δ

PAGE FOUR, AL 62-NEW

[REDACTED] OF THE VVAW MENTIONED IN RE
TELETYPE, UNKNOWN TO ALBANY. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SINCE
[REDACTED] IS THE MOST ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE VVAW IN [REDACTED]
AND HIS PAST PARTICIPATION IN DEMONSTRATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA,
PA., [REDACTED] COULD BE ONE OF THE UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] BUFILE RE [REDACTED] 85-471106. PHILADELPHIA REFER
TO 174-1031 RE [REDACTED]

ALBANY WILL MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH SOURCE RE THIS MATTER.

END.

H

R20BS FBIHQ CLR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 12 1974

TELETYPE

NR 003 CI CODE

2:13 AM NITEL SEPT. 12, 1974 KOD

TO DIRECTOR

ATTENTION INTD

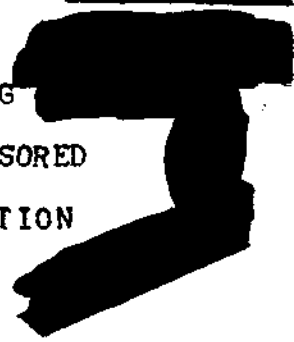
FROM CINCINNATI (100-21818)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6/BJV/UB
ON 7/2/95

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. Dir.	
Dep. Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. & Insp.	
Ext. Aff.	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	<u>WJW</u>
Intell.	<u>HEM</u>
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION AT DAYTON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 11, 1974, DEMANDING UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY FOR DESERTERS AND DRAFT DODGERS, SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO); - IS - VVAW/WSO.



RE CINCINNATI NITEL SEPTEMBER 10, 1974.

ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT APPROXIMATELY THIRTY DEMONSTRATORS GATHERED IN FRONT OF THE FEDERAL COURTHOUSE (FCH), 118 WEST THIRD, DAYTON, OHIO, AT APPROXIMATELY 12:00 NOON. THE PURPOSE OF THE DEMONSTRATION WAS TO DEMAND AMNESTY FOR ALL WAR RESISTERS, FREEDOM FOR THE ATTICA BROTHERS AND PROSECUTION OF NIXON. AFTER ABOUT TWENTY MINUTES OF MARCHING IN FRONT OF THE FCH THE DEMONSTRATORS MARCHED THROUGH THE DAYTON COURTHOUSE PARK PLAZA AND THROUGH SEVERAL BLOCKS OF DOWNTOWN DAYTON. APPROXIMATELY 12:50 P.M. THE DEMONSTRATORS RETURNED TO THE FCH AND DISBANDED. DEMONSTRATORS CARRIED A BANNER, PLACARDS AND DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS. NO VIOLENCE OCCURRED.

b7c

EX-105

REC 17 100-448092-3955

SEP 12 1974

CLASSIFIED BY 6128, XGDS2, INDEFINITE.

ADMINISTRATIVE. THE IDENTITY OF THE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE

END PAGE ONE

See dist. to

pg 2

Sent by 0-73 to
Secret Service
9/12/74 HEM

b7c 5



PAGE TWO (100-21818) CONFIDENTIAL

IS [REDACTED]

END

ACK FOR 3

JPS FBIHQ CLR

6:30 AM

9-12-74

2 cc - AAB/Criminal Div.
ISS + GCS

1 cc - ODA
HEM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 06 1974 mww

TELETYPE

NR 005 PH CODED

245 PM SEPTEMBER 6, 1974 IMMEDIATE MPM

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: INTD)
ALBANY
NEW YORK
NEWARK

FROM PHILADELPHIA (62-5694) (P)

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

DECLASSIFIED BY 5065/VA
ON 7/27/95

b7c
All

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

① Vietnam Veterans Against the War

VISIT OF PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
AND SUPREME COURT TO PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION
IN THE PAST ADVISED ON INSTANT DATE THAT A

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] MEETING WAS ATTENDED

BY [REDACTED] VVAW; [REDACTED] VVAW; [REDACTED] VVAW; [REDACTED] VVAW;

[REDACTED] RU; [REDACTED] LNU, VVAW, FROM [REDACTED] LNU, VVAW,

[REDACTED] MEETING BEGAN AT [REDACTED] AT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IN [REDACTED] THEN PROCEEDED

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Pa b7D
b7C

UNREC COPY FILED

EX-108 (REG-7) 100-448092-395

SEP 10 1974

END PAGE ONE

0-73 to USSS 9/6/74 TJM

3ccs to Dept { GCS
155
COV (H/c 332)
57 SEP 18 1974
142
9/6/74 TJM/plk

XEROX
BSC
SEP 12 1974

5 - TJM

MESSAGE RELAY

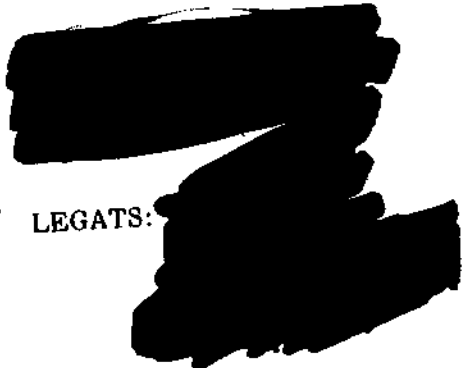
Date 9/12/74

Transmit in CODE via teletype the attached PRIORITY message.
(plaintext or code) (precedence)

FROM: Director, FBI
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR
TO: RUEADWW/ The President SAGS

FIELD DISSEMINATION

- RUEADWW/ The Vice President
- RUEADWW/ Att.: _____
- RUEADWW/ White House Situation Room
- RUEADWW/ Att.: _____
- RUEHOC/ Secretary of State
- RUEAIIA/ Director, CIA
- RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
- RUEACSI/ Department of the Army
- RUEBGFA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
- RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigative Service
- RUEADSS/ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
- RUEBWJA/ Attorney General (By messenger)
- RUEBWJA/ Deputy Attorney General (By messenger)
- RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
- and Internal Security Section
- and General Crimes Section
- RUEBWJA/ Immigration & Naturalization Service
- RUEOIAA/ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOO))
- RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration
-
-



b7c

LEGATS:

RECEIVED
TIMU 09/12/74

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

SUBJECT: SEE NEXT PAGE

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 12 1974
706 AM

(Text of message begins on next page.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/83 BY SP4 BAW/STP

RLS/HEM

Foreign Liaison Unit
 Route through for review
 Cleared telephonically
with _____

SEP 12 1974

REC-311 100 - 448092 - 395

~~SECRET~~
~~DO NOT TELL~~

IN 883 CT CODE
2:13 AM NITEL SEPT. 12, 1974 KDD
TO DIRECTOR
ATTENTION INTD
FROM CINCINNATI (100-21818)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION AT DAYTON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 11, 1974, DEMANDING UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY FOR DESERTERS AND DRAFT DODGERS, SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) ~~WVAW/WSO~~

~~RE CINCINNATI NITEL SEPTEMBER 10, 1974~~

ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT APPROXIMATELY THIRTY DEMONSTRATORS GATHERED IN FRONT OF THE FEDERAL COURTHOUSE (FCH), 118 WEST THIRD, DAYTON, OHIO, AT APPROXIMATELY 12:00 NOON. THE PURPOSE OF THE DEMONSTRATION WAS TO DEMAND AMNESTY FOR ALL WAR RESISTERS, FREEDOM FOR THE ATTICA BROTHERS AND PROSECUTION OF NIXON. AFTER ABOUT TWENTY MINUTES OF MARCHING IN FRONT OF THE FCH THE DEMONSTRATORS MARCHED THROUGH THE DAYTON COURTHOUSE PARK PLAZA AND THROUGH SEVERAL BLOCKS OF DOWNTOWN DAYTON. ^{AT} APPROXIMATELY 12:50 P.M. THE DEMONSTRATORS RETURNED TO THE FCH AND DISBANDED. DEMONSTRATORS CARRIED A BANNER, PLACARDS AND DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS. NO VIOLENCE OCCURRED.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 6129, XGDSE, INDEFINITE~~

~~ADMINISTRATIVE, THE IDENTITY OF THE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE~~

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO (150-21818) CONFIDENTIAL

LE



b2
b7D

END

150-21818-11
MAY 15 5 14 PM '64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 06 1974

TELETYPE

b7c

59

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

NR 20 PH PLAIN

11 15 PM NITEL 9/6/74 DCC

TO DIRECTOR

FROM PHILADELPHIA (62-5694) 1 PAGE

VISIT OF PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND SUPREME COURT TO PHILA., SEPTEMBER 6, 1974.

PRESIDENT FORD ARRIVED PHILA. 6:30 PM VIA AIR FORCE 1 AND HE DEPARTED 10:40 PM VIA PLANE. THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS OR DISTURBANCES DURING PRESIDENT'S VISIT. PUBLIC WAS NOT ALLOWED WITHIN THREE BLOCKS OF RECEPTION AND DINNER. SMALL GROUP OF VIET NAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR LED PICKETING AROUND CORNERED-OFF PERIMETER. PHPD ADVISED NO ARRESTS

MADE IN CONNECTION WITH VISIT OF PRESIDENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

NO LHM IS BEING SUBMITTED.

END

GHS FBIHQ ACK FOR TWO PLS HOLD FOR ONE

cc 904(0)

REC-54

EX-105

b7c

100-448092-3958

SEP 13 1974

3cc Dept (ISS, GCS) + COU, H/c

1cc SS

TJM/RDP 9/10/74

ALL INFORMATION
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/95 BY SP/BJ/ML

b7c

SEP 10 1974

SAC, New York (100-160644)

9/17/74

Director, FBI (100-448092) -

1 - [redacted] b7c

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

Attached for your information are two xeroxed copies of an article appearing on page 10 of Liberation News Service packet #638, dated 8/24/74. A review of recent communications from your office concerning VVAW/WSO fails to indicate individual VVAW/WSO members involved in the altercation with Shea Stadium authorities on 8/19/74 during "Honor Vietnam Veterans Night" have been identified, and such information submitted to FBIHQ in form suitable for dissemination, together with recommendations for any additional action warranted.

If not already being done, insure above individuals are identified, investigation instituted to determine whether their activities are in violation of Federal law and results furnished to the Bureau under individual captions, accompanied by recommendations as to additional action deemed warranted in each instance.

I
a

Enclosures - 2

BPM:mcn (4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/19/95 BY SP6/BJA

NOTE:

REC-2100-448092-3959

Article in question noted that VVAW/WSO members attended "Honor Vietnam Veterans Night" at Shea Stadium in NYC on 8/19/74, engaged in a physical confrontation with stadium authorities which resulted in six arrests for second degree assault. Above to insure we are cognizant of identities of individuals involved in 8/19/74 incident as these latter individuals are presumably members of the NY chapter of VVAW/WSO, which supports the Marxist-Leninist-oriented VVAW/WSO national collective.

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

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 7
SEP 16 1974
FBI

15 SEP 17 1974

BPM
JM

Handwritten initials and signatures

NR 26 CG CODE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

612PM NITEL 9-6-74 RWR

SEP 06 1974

TELETYPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, BUFFALO

FROM : SAC, [REDACTED]

ATTN: INTD

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIET NAM VETERANS REPORT THE 1968
DEMONSTRATION AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK, AND ATTICA PRISON,
SEPTEMBER 14, 1974, IS-WAW/WSO, OO: BUFFALO. BUFILE:

100-

PRISACTS. BUFILE: 62-116018.

Retain
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2542 PVD/oms
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-6-94

DUE TO EASE WITH WHICH SOURCE CAN BE IDENTIFIED, TELETYPE
NOT BEING PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION.

INSTANT DATE [REDACTED] ADVISED THERE WILL BE A
DEMONSTRATION AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK, AND ATTICA PRISON ON

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 7/29/95

REC 99 100-448092-3960

DECLASSIFIED BY 5632/WR
ON 7/27/95
CONFIDENTIAL

3 cc-AAG Criminal Division
Attn: ISS

CLASSIFIED BY 6922 WR/UP
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

9-6-74
JH/K
20 SEP 10 1974

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Unrecorded Copy Filed In

b7P

PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEPTEMBER 14, 1974, IN MEMORY OF "ATTICA MASSACRE".

NO VIOLENCE IS KNOWN PLANNED AT THIS TIME.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

of subj. organization
Subj. organization

FROM THE [REDACTED] CHAPTER SHOULD BE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS [REDACTED] TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES ARE NEW WORLD RESOURCE CENTER, PEOPLES LAW OFFICE, REVOLUTIONARY UNION AND REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SOURCE HAS BEEN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SOURCE BEING PERMITTED TO ATTEND DEMONSTRATION, UACB. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT EXPENSES CAN BE MET UNDER EXISTING AUTHORIZATION. SHOULD UNEXPECTED EXPENSES BE INCURRED, REQUEST FOR REIMBURSEMENT ABOVE THAT CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED WILL BE SUBMITTED. [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C
b7D

FOR INFO OF BUFFALO, SOURCE CODE NAME IS [REDACTED] BUFFALO

IS REQUESTED TO FURNISH NAME AND PHONE NUMBER OF CONTACT

(S) 4

AGENTS.

END.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/9/74

Attica Brothers Legal Defense (ABLD) is sponsoring "Attica Memorial Day Rally" 9/14/74 at Buffalo, N.Y. to commemorate third anniversary of inmate insurrection at Attica Correctional Facility (ACF), Attica, N.Y. No information indicative of violence received to date. Buffalo previously advised parade permit obtained by ABLD is for 500 marchers, and various revolutionary-type organizations plan to send representatives.

ABLD is group composed of radical attorneys, former ACF inmates, and other sympathizers bound together to provide legal defense in support of former inmates indicted by State of N.Y. for crimes which occurred during ACF riots 9/9-13/71.

Attached advises that UACB,

of Vietnam Veterans Against War/Winter

Intelligence Division concurs with [REDACTED] decision to send source since overall coverage of rally and source's important relationship with Schorr will both be enhanced.

Classified by 9225 AM
 Exempt from GDS, Category 2
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

CNL:meg
(6)

(OVER)

b2
b7D
b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY 8632/ML
ON 7/27/89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

anticipates that source's expenses can be met under existing authorization. Should additional expenses occur, [redacted] will submit request for reimbursement necessary.

VVAW was founded in 1967 by young veterans to protest U.S. involvement in Vietnam and has previously sponsored demonstrations, some of which resulted in violence. Current VVAW leadership is Marxist-Leninist oriented.

RECOMMENDATION:

b2
b7D

That [redacted] be authorized to travel to Buffalo, New York to attend Attica rally.

cut *cut*
TSM
RS

WRW/TDS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/13/74

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-22913) (C)

SUBJECT: **b7c** [REDACTED] SM - VVAW/WSO NY

Re Buffalo airtel to Bureau, 5/30/74, captioned "VVAW/WSO, NEW YORK-NORTHERN NEW JERSEY REGIONAL CONFERENCE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, 5/4-5/74,"

Referenced airtel indicates subject listed as delegate at conference.

On 8/23/74, [REDACTED] advised that subject's interest in VVAW/WSO stems mainly from the fact that [REDACTED] of the VVAW/WSO and [REDACTED] at an unknown date in the future.

[REDACTED] of the New York-Northern New Jersey Region of VVAW/WSO. Source stated that it is for this reason that [REDACTED] has attended the last two regional conferences of the VVAW/WSO, and a member of the Regional Coordinating Committee.

In view of the fact that captioned subject's leadership not shown any propensity for violence, is not a Marxist-ship position within the VVAW/WSO, and based on subject's case file has not indicated that out in Bureau Leninist, it is felt that investigation view of subject longer warranted according to guidelines of the Regional airtel, dated 7/15/74. Additionally, attempt to interview is not warranted inasmuch as she is a member of the Regional Coordinator and probably would use information by the FBI to allege charges of [REDACTED] being conducted in this

No further investigation matter.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Buffalo

GGL:klp
(3)



5 SEP 19 1974

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EX-105

REC-35

100-448092-396

SEP 13 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/95 BY SP10/BJM

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

OK

b2
b7D
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 9/16/74

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-22519) (P)

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

Re Albany letter to Bureau dated 5/14/74,
and Bureau routing slip to Albany dated 7/10/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of
a LHM captioned "Front De Liberation Quebecois" dated
9/13/74.

b2
b7D

The confidential source referred to in LHM
is [REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)

3-Albany

{1-105-4617}

{1-137-1355}

HJG/mhb

(5)

[Handwritten signature]

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/27/95 BY SP5/BJA/WB

6 cc of LHM destroyed
1 cc. Wash - 9040
1 cc of let & LHM to
Legat, Ottawa
Byo-7
Action

REC-36

100-448092-3962

SEP 18 1974

EX 104

CNL/meg

9.24.74



SEP 25 1974

[Handwritten initials]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-22519

Albany, New York

September 16, 1974

"Front De Liberation Quebecois also known as
"FLQ."

On August 26, 1974, a confidential source whose reliability has been established, advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted] Street, [redacted] Quebec, Canada. On September 5, 1974, the above source advised that [redacted] is presently residing at [redacted] Street, Quebec, Canada. This source advised that [redacted] was working for [redacted] Street, [redacted] 937 [redacted] as a [redacted]

b7C
b7D

Source advised that [redacted] has, in the recent past, [redacted] in Montreal. Source advised that he has not been in personal contact with [redacted] for sometime and is of the impression [redacted] is not actively involved with the FLQ at the present time.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/85 BY SP6/BJM

100-22519-396d
1*

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 9/13/74

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit in CODE (plaintext or code) via teletype the attached Priority (precedence) message.

FROM: Director, FBI ~~1-2-345-678~~ **FIELD DISSEMINATION**

TO: RUEADWW/ The President **SACS:**

RUEADWW/ The Vice President
 Att.: _____

RUEADWW/ White House Situation Room
 Att.: _____

RUEHOC/ Secretary of State

RUEAIIA/ Director, CIA

RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency **LEGATS:**
 and National Indications Center

RUEACSI/ Department of the Army

RUEBGFA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)

RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigative Service

RUEADSS/ U. S. Secret Service (PID)

RUEBWJA/ Attorney General (By messenger)

RUEBWJA/ Deputy Attorney General (By messenger)

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

RUEBWJA/ Immigration & Naturalization Service

RUEOIAA/ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOO))

RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 1

5/4/83
Classified by SP2 TAP/ci
Declassify on: **GADR**

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

SUBJECT: SEE NEXT PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Foreign Liaison Unit
 Route through for review
 Cleared telephonically
with _____

(Text of message begins on next page.)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 [Signature]
7/27/95

34
3:00 P.M.

[Signature]

NRE11 AL CODE

5:55 PM NITEL SEPTEMBER 12, 1974 LVV

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, BUFFALO (157-2236)

FROM: SAC, ALBANY (157-1637) (P)

ATT: INTD.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

X
b7c
ALL

[REDACTED]

ATTICA MEMORIAL DAY RALLY, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 14, 1974, SPONSORED BY THE ATTICA BROTHERS LEGAL DEFENSE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, EM.

ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1974, A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT TELEPHONE NUMBER 315-479- [REDACTED] IS LISTED TO [REDACTED] STREET, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

ON SEPTEMBER 12, 1974, A SECOND SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED [THAT ABOUT TWENTY MEMBERS OF THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAV) FROM ONEONTA, NEW YORK, WERE TRAVELING BY CARS] TO PARTICIPATE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
Declassification
DATE JULY 17 1978

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 6-27-78

NOT RECORDED
49 SEP 20 1974

DECLASSIFIED BY Splab/jlr
ON 7/27/95 15 SEP 17 1974

SENT BY 8-78
SECRET SERVICE
9/13/78 GUL

S/4/83
Classified by SP2 TAP/ci
Declassify on: CADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO, AL 157-1637

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PEACEFULLY AT THE ATTICA MEMORIAL DAY RALLY, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1974.

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. SINCE THAT TIME, VVAW LEADERS HAVE TOLD MEMBERS THE VVAW IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP, NOT "JUST ANOTHER GROUP OF WAR VETERANS." ALSO, THE MEMBERSHIP HAS BEEN TOLD THE VVAW HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MAOIST GROUPS. ADDITIONALLY, IT WAS INDICATED THAT "ANTI-IMPERIALIST GROUPS" CONSIDER THE VVAW A POTENT ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATURE IN THE UNITED STATES. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 1168, XCDS, 2, INDEFINITE.~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE THREE, AL 157-1637

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE BUFFALO NITELS TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER 6 AND 11, 1974.

FIRST CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE MENTIONED IS [REDACTED]

SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE MENTIONED IS [REDACTED]

~~CLASSIFIED "CONFIDENTIAL"~~ TO PROTECT [REDACTED]

ALBANY FILES CONTAIN NO REFERENCES IDENTIFIABLE WITH
AFOREMENTIONED [REDACTED]

ALBANY CONTINUING CANVASS OF SOURCES RE THIS MATTER.

END.

PAW FBIHQ

FOR 2 CLR

b2
b7D
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 9/16/74

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (100-12219) (RUC)

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

ReHOrep of SA [REDACTED] 4/2/74. *b7c*

Informant coverage at Houston fails to reflect any activity by captioned organization. This file is being placed in an RUC status and no report will be submitted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/95 BY [signature]

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (100-50772) (RM)
 - 1 - Houston
- RWS/sac
(4)

REC-18

100-448092-3963

EX 104

7 SEP 19 1974

Y [initials]



51 SEP 24 1974

[Handwritten signature]

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 9/11/74

Transmit in Code via teletype the attached Priority message.
(plaintext or code) (precedence)

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

TO:

- RUEADWW/ The President
- RUEADWW/ The Vice President
 - Att.: _____
- RUEADWW/ White House Situation Room
 - Att.: _____
- RUEHOC/ Secretary of State
- RUEAIIA/ Director, CIA VIETNAM Veterans
- RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
 - and National Indications Center
- RUEACSI/ Department of the Army
- RUEBGFA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
- RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigative Service
- RUEADSS/ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
- RUEBWJA/ Attorney General (By messenger)
- RUEBWJA/ Deputy Attorney General (By messenger)
- RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
 - and Internal Security Section
 - and General Crimes Section
- RUEBWJA/ Immigration & Naturalization Service
- RUEOIAA/ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOO))
- RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration

SACS:

b7c

LEGATS:

The White

EX 104 REC-54 100-448092-3964

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

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT:

see next page

(Text of message begins on next page.)

Foreign Liaison Unit
 Route through for review
 Cleared telephonically

SEP 12 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

344 DATE 7/27/95 BY [signature] SEP 11 1974

b7c
WNP

~~NR 007 CI CODE~~

~~9 & P COPY
DO NOT FILE~~

6:2 PM NITEL SEPTEMBER 10, 1974 WSN

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: INTD)

FROM CINCINNATI

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY COMMITTEE TO DEFEND JAMES
HARDY BEFORE CITY COUNCIL, CINCINNATI, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 11, 1974,
IS.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION
IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER 10, 1974, THAT A GROUP CALLING
THEMSELVES THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND JIMMY HARDY PLAN TO ATTEND THE
REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL, CITY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, WHICH
WILL BE HELD AT CITY HALL COMMENCING AT 12:30 PM. SOURCE ADVISED THAT
MEMBERS OF THE GROUP INTEND TO DEMAND TIME TO SPEAK BEFORE COUNCIL
IN DEFENSE OF JIMMY HARDY, A NEGRO MALE WHO IS UNDER LOCAL INDICT-
MENT CHARGED WITH WRITING INTIMIDATING LETTERS TO THE CHIEF OF
POLICE OF CINCINNATI, OHIO. SOURCE PREDICTS THAT SOME DISRUPTION
OF REGULAR COUNCIL BUSINESS WILL TAKE PLACE AS A RESULT OF ANY
ATTEMPTED SPEECHES, BUT NO OVERT VIOLENCE IS PLANNED. SOURCE ADVISED
THAT GROUPS PARTICIPATING IN THE PLANNED DEMONSTRATION ARE:
REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU); "MOVIN ON UP" (MOU); AND VIETNAM VETERANS
END PAGE ONE

~~PAGE TWO~~

AGAINST THE WAR WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) REVOLUTIONARY UNION; THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), FOUNDED IN EARLY 1968 IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA, IS A MILITANT SEMI-COVERT MARXIST-LENINIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION IDEOLOGICALLY ORIENTED TOWARDS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE TEACHINGS OF CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG. ITS OBJECTIVES AS SET FORTH IN ITS THEORETICAL PUBLICATIONS, "THE RED PAPERS", AND IN ITS MONTHLY NEWSPAPER, "REVOLUTION", ARE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNITED FRONT AGAINST IMPERIALISM, THE FOSTERING OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLASS UNITY AND LEADERSHIP IN STRUGGLE, AND THE FORMATION OF A COMMUNIST PARTY BASED ON MARXIST-LENINISM-MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT, LEADING TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE. MEMBERS OF THE RU HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS COLLECTING WEAPONS AND ENGAGING IN FIREARMS AND GUERRILLA WARFARE TRAINING. AS OF JULY 1974, RU NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS WAS LOCATED IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

"MOVIN ON UP": "MOVIN ON UP" (MOU) IS AN UNDERGROUND NEWS-PAPER EDITED, PUBLISHED, AND DISTRIBUTED IN THE CINCINNATI, OHIO, AREA BY MEMBERS OF THE RU AND NON-RU PEOPLE.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS
TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. SINCE
THAT TIME VVAW LEADERS HAVE TOLD MEMBERS THE VVAW IS A REVOLUTIONARY
GROUP, NOT "JUST ANOTHER GROUP OF WAR VETERANS". ALSO, THE MEMBER-
SHIP HAS BEEN TOLD THE VVAW HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN
INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST
AND MAOLIST GROUPS. ADDITIONALLY, IT WAS INDICATED THAT "ANTI-
IMPERIALIST GROUPS" CONSIDERED THE VVAW A POTENT ORGANIZATION OF
SIMILAR STATUS IN THE U.S. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED
THEIR NAME TO VVAW/WSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS.
CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED
AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

SOURCE HEREIN IS [REDACTED]

CINCINNATI WILL ADVISE OF ANY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

END

CORRECTION: PAGE 3, LINE 5, THIRD WORD SHD READ: CONSIDER

AMV FBING ACK FOR ONE TEL C AND ONE CORRECTION

CLM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

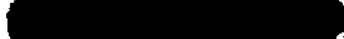
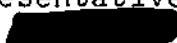
DATE: 9/18/74


FROM : SAC, WFO (100-58523) (C)


SUBJECT:  b7C
SM-VVAW/WSO


Re WFO letter dated 6/12/74, captioned, "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), INTERNAL SECURITY," enclosing a copy of the Washington, D. C. (WDC) VVAW/WSO Chapter membership list.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

On 5/29/74, Officer , Metropolitan Police Department, WDC, furnished a copy of the WDC Chapter VVAW/WSO membership list to a representative of WFO. The membership list was furnished to Officer  by a member of that chapter as a result of an alleged burglary of that chapter's office on 5/25/74.

On 7/18 and 7/22/74, SC  determined that records of The Credit Bureau, Inc., WDC, and the Metropolitan Police Department, WDC, respectively, failed to disclose any identifiable information concerning subject.

Records of the U.S. Park Police, WDC, were checked by SC 




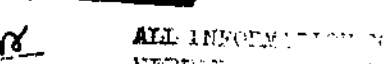
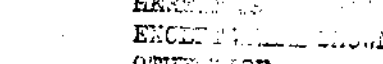
The source referred to in enclosed LHM is 

During July, 1974, the following WFO sources were unable to provide any information concerning subject:

Source



By

SA 
SA 
SA 
SA 
SA 

REC-5

16 SEP 19 1974

100-448092-3965

2-Bureau (Enc 5)
1-WFO

AAM:cad

(3)

02 11 1974

ENCLOSURE 5

CLASSIFIED BY 5062/mx
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

b7C

b1
b2
b7D

b7C

b2
b7D

EX-103

WFO 100-58523

b2
b7D
Source

b1
b2
b7D
[REDACTED]

By

SA [REDACTED]
SA [REDACTED]
SA [REDACTED]
SA [REDACTED]

b7c

WFO indices fail to disclose any additional identifiable information concerning subject.

In view of the fact subject apparently is only on the mailing list of the WDC Chapter of VVAW/WSO, additional investigation of subject is not warranted at this time and this case is being placed in a closed status.

Although WFO is not in possession of identifying data concerning subject, an LHM has been prepared for dissemination purposes in view of mailing address listed for subject of [REDACTED] Bolling Air Force Base.

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535

September 18, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

b7C [REDACTED]

A preliminary inquiry was initiated concerning the subject for the purpose of determining if the subject was a leader or activist of the Vietnam Veterans Against The War/ Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), activities of which could involve violations of Title 18, United States Code 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 2387 (Sedition), and 793 (Espionage).

On May 29, 1974, a representative of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C. (WDC), advised that their department was recently furnished a copy of the WDC Chapter VVAW/WSO membership list.

b7C

The name of [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Bolling Air Force Base, was included in the membership list.

VVAW/WSO was organized in New York City in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest the American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. VVAW/WSO engaged in various protest activities but during late 1971, demonstrated increasing militancy, culminating in December, 1971, with VVAW/WSO takeover of various American landmarks and public buildings. Information was also developed indicating that some VVAW/WSO chapters were cooperating with or infiltrated by communist-dominated groups including the Communist Party, USA, and the Socialist Workers Party. Certain VVAW/WSO leaders were quoted as telling members VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization and not "just another group of war veterans." VVAW/WSO leaders have

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/93 BY SP6 BJA/US

100 11-20-74 396

ENCLOSURE

b7C

[REDACTED]

traveled to North Vietnam and have reportedly established liaison with revolutionary or terrorist groups internationally. In January, 1973, at a National Steering Committee meeting, VVAW/WSO leaders discussed programs aimed at obtaining support from or influencing active duty military personnel. They also discussed obtaining access to classified Government information to be used against United States interest and one leader subsequently actively engaged in such activity. There were also indications at this meeting that VVAW/WSO activists possessed the technical knowledge and training to carry out any revolutionary program proposed. In August, 1973, at a National Steering Committee meeting, some members of the national leadership promoted education of the entire VVAW/WSO membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine directing the organization into political growth along Marxist-Leninist lines. The VVAW/WSO currently has a factional dispute between Maoist and Stalinist groups. The Stalinist group is supported by the National Office of VVAW/WSO. Additionally, the National Office contributed financial support to a program of recruitment of military personnel designed to promote political indoctrination with the objective of creating disruption and disorientation within the military at such time as there is a revolution within the United States. VVAW/WSO is currently headquartered in Chicago, Illinois.

b7C

On July 19, 1974, a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) determined that records of the United States Park Police, WDC, disclosed that one [REDACTED] male, date of birth [REDACTED] was charged

[REDACTED]

with traffic violations in WDC on November 8, 1971, November 11, 1971, and December 20, 1971. [REDACTED] elected to forfeit fines for these offenses of \$10.00, \$20.00, and \$25.00, respectively. [REDACTED] furnished addresses of [REDACTED] Street, N.W., WDC; and [REDACTED] Road, S.E., WDC.

During early August, 1974, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [REDACTED] is not known to be active in the WDC Chapter of the VVAW/WSC. [REDACTED] does not regularly attend meetings, but is on the mailing list of that Chapter.

The above source was unable to furnish any additional background information concerning subject.

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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

SEP 14 1974

TELETYPE

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/15/95 BY SP203/AVN

NR 004 CI CODE

8:44 PM NITEL SEPTEMBER 14, 1974 WSN

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CINCINNATI

*VIETNAM VETERANS
[Against The War]*

b7C [REDACTED]

ATTENTION: INTD

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION TO FREE JAMES HARDY SPONSORED BY YOUNG
SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA), CINCINNATI, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 14, 1974.

IS - YSA.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION
IN PAST, ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1974 THAT AT 4:30 PM ON
SEPTEMBER 14, 1974, APPROXIMATELY 15 PERSONS, SEVERAL OF WHOM ARE
KNOWN TO SOURCE AS YSA MEMBERS, ASSEMBLED AT FOUNTAIN SQUARE,
DOWNTOWN CINCINNATI. SPEAKERS ALLEGED "FRAME-UP" OF JAMES HARDY
AND DEMANDED THAT FBI AND POLICE FILES CONCERNING HARDY BE MADE
PUBLIC. GATHERING GOT ALMOST NO ATTENTION FROM PASSERS-BY, AND
DISBANDED AT 5:00 PM WITHOUT INCIDENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

REC-54 100-448092-3966

SEP 17 1974

RE CINCINNATI NITEL SEPTEMBER 13, 1974. SOURCE HEREIN IS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CIPD, SECRET SERVICE, GSA, AND POSTAL INSPECTOR ADVISED
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED, UACB.

END

2cc Dept. SS

DCW FBIHQ CLR

JTm kuan

57 SEP 24 1974

9/16/74 R/S

b7C

5-

b2
b7D

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-448092-3966

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 9/12/74

Transmit in CODE (plaintext or code) via teletype the attached PRIORITY (precedence) message.

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

- TO:
- RUEADWW/ The President
 - RUEADWW/ The Vice President
 - Att.: _____
 - RUEADWW/ White House Situation Room
 - Att.: _____
 - RUEHOC/ Secretary of State
 - RUEAIIA/ Director, CIA
 - RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
 - and National Indications Center
 - RUEACSI/ Department of the Army
 - RUEBGFA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
 - RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigative Service
 - RUEADSS/ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
 - RUEBWJA/ Attorney General (By messenger)
 - RUEBWJA/ Deputy Attorney General (By messenger)
 - RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
 - and Internal Security Section
 - and General Criminal Section
 - RUEBWJA/ Immigration & Naturalization Service
 - RUEOIAA/ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOO))
 - RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration

SACS:

b7c [Redacted]

LEGATS:

[Redacted]

REC-73 100-448092-3967

EX-110

7 SEP 13 1974

- Assoc. D
- Dep.
- Asst. L
- Admin.
- Comp. S
- Ext. Affs
- Files & C.
- Gen. Inv.
- Ident.
- Intell.
- Lab.
- Legal Coun.
- Plan. & Insp.
- Rec. Mgmt.
- Tech. Serv.
- Training
- Off. Liaison

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: **SEE NEXT PAGE**

Foreign Liaison Unit
 Route through for review
 Cleared telephonically

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/95 BY SP6/BJM/ML

Text of message begins on next page.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 12 1974

TELETYPE

TELETYPE UNIT

RES/HEP