

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION-PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

SUBJECT: VVAW

FILE NO: HQ 100-448092

SECTION: 69

PAGES REVIEWED: 212

PAGES RELEASED: 211

REFERRALS: Ø

EXEMPTIONS: b2, b7C, b7D, b1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Asst. Dir.:	
Dep. Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affairs	
Director's Sec'y	

[Handwritten signature]

NR020 MM CODE

7:50PM NITEL DECEMBER 18, 1974 JRS
TO DIRECTOR (100-477640)

b7C

ST. LOUIS

b2 b7D

FROM MIAMI (P) 2 PAGE

ATTENTION: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY *[Handwritten]*
ON 10/11/95 - *[Handwritten]*
296093-09

SM-VVAW/WSO; OO: MIAMI.

RE MIAMI [REDACTED] MIAMI,

b2
b7D

SOURCE [REDACTED]

SOURCE [REDACTED]

VVAW/WSO NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE

b7D

SOURCE [REDACTED]

SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

REC-9 100-448092-4086

REFERENCED [REDACTED] ADVISED SOURCE [REDACTED]

HE HAS, [REDACTED]

END OF PAGE ONE

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

DEC 23 1974

b7C

b2 b7D

PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

X

SOURCE HAS

[REDACTED] THIS SHOULD RUN BETWEEN \$15 AND \$20 PER DAY. BUREAU THEREFORE REQUESTED TO AUTHORIZE PAYMENT IN ADVANCE TO SOURCE [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] FOOD AND LODGING EXPENSES. UPON COMPLETION OF TRAVEL, AND ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF TRIP EXPENSES WILL BE FURNISHED BY SOURCE.

MIAMI NOT YET IN RECEIPT OF PSI AUTHORIZATION FOR SOURCE, REQUESTED

IN REFERENCED TELETYPE. SOURCE, HOWEVER, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TRAVEL AUTHORIZED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SOURCE WILL BE IN TELEPHONIC CONTACT WITH ST. LOUIS OFFICE UPON ARRIVAL, USING CODE NAME [REDACTED]

b2 b7D

~~CLASSIFIED BY 3422, XGDS 2, INDEFINITE.~~

END

BEH FIXX FBIHQ ACK FOR ONE AND CLR

CODE

TELETYPE

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

NITEL

b7C

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

TO SACS MIAMI

DECEMBER 20, 1974
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

REC-9 100-448092-4082

EX-112

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

DEC 20 1974

11028

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM), ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, DECEMBER 27-31, 1974.

REMMTEL DECEMBER 18, 1974, CAPTIONED [REDACTED]

SM - VVAW/WSO," (NO COPY TO CHICAGO) REQUESTING HEADQUARTERS AUTHORITY FOR [REDACTED]

b2

b7D

[REDACTED]

b2 b7D

b7D

AUTHORITY GRANTED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IN ADDITION [REDACTED]

AUTHORIZED TO ADVANCE SOURCE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] INSURE THAT AN EXACT ACCOUNTING OF EXPENSES IS MADE. PROMPTLY DEBRIEF SOURCE FOLLOWING HIS RETURN AND FURNISH PERTINENT RESULTS TO ST. LOUIS FOR INCLUSION IN ITS OVERALL LHM.

Y220014E D1REC104

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 [REDACTED] ON 10/11/95

- 1 - Chicago (AIRMAIL) b7C
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED] (221 IB)
- 1 - 100-277640 [REDACTED]

WPM RECEIVED

CNL:meg/sjm (7)

b2 b7D

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

- 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 _____

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-477640

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

DEC 21

b7D

Teletype to Miami [redacted] St. Louis
Re: Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization
(VVAW/WSO), National Steering Committee Meeting, (NSCM),
St. Louis, Missouri, December 27-31, 1974.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

ST. LOUIS, ADVISE [redacted] MEANS BY WHICH INFORMANT CAN
CONTACT HANDLING AGENT OF ST. LOUIS OFFICE IN EVENT SITUATION
OF URGENT NATURE OCCURS AT CAPTIONED MEETING. CONTACT SHOULD
BE CONSISTENT WITH INFORMANT SECURITY.

AIRMAIL COPY TO CHICAGO.

^{TJM}
~~CLASSIFIED BY 7225, XGDS 2, INDEFINITE.~~

NOTE:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meeting
in St. Louis, Missouri, from 12/27-31/74, will further
define the direction of VVAW/WSO in the future, and
adequate informant coverage is important. Intelligence
Division is currently in the process of designating
[redacted] as a Bureau-approved PSI. He is the third
source authorized to attend this meeting.

b2
b7D

[redacted] in the past [redacted]
to above meeting. Requested
advance of [redacted]

[redacted] per Rand McNally
Interstate Road Atlas) and on [redacted]

This is considered
reasonable. Accordingly, authority for travel and for
payment of expenses requested is being granted.

It is not anticipated that any additional informants
will be authorized to attend captioned meeting as source
coverage authorized to date appears adequate. With this
[redacted]

b2
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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	_____

b7D

DEC 18 1974

TELETYPE

NR005 CODE

152 PM NITEL DECEMBER 18, 1974 JSB

TO: DIRECTOR

ST. LOUIS

b7D

b7C

FROM: [REDACTED]

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM), ST. LOUIS,
MISSOURI, DECEMBER 27-31, 1974; VVAW/WSO.

RE [REDACTED] TELETYPE TO BUREAU ENTITLED [REDACTED]

DATED [REDACTED]

b2 b7D

Ho

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI TO ATTEND CAPTIONED MEETING. SOURCE

[REDACTED] CHAPTER OF VVAW/WSO

b7D

EX-101

SOURCE ATTENDED [REDACTED]

REC-19

100-448092-4083

[REDACTED] TO ATTEND NSCM.

DEC 18 1974

REFERENCED TELETYPE SET FORTH BACKGROUND INFORMATION
ON SOURCE AND RECOMMENDED BUREAU APPROVAL AS PSI. SOURCE

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/1/95 BY [REDACTED]

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

SOURCE'S

[REDACTED]

b7D

SOURCE ANTICIPATES

[REDACTED]

AN ACCOUNT OF SOURCE'S

EXPENSES WILL BE OBTAINED UPON HIS RETURN.

END TELE

LRP FBIHQ CLR

RECEIVED
FBIHQ
APR 11 1954

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

b7C

b7D

Airtel

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

To: SACs [redacted] St. Louis EX-101

12/20/74

From: Director, FBI (100-448092) - 4083

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, DECEMBER 27-31, 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] 12/18/74, captioned "National Steering
Committee Meeting (NSCM), St. Louis, Missouri, December 27-31,
1974; VVAW/WSO," (no copy to Chicago) requesting FBIHQ
authority for [redacted]

Authority is granted for [redacted]

in addition [redacted]

insure that an exact accounting of expenses is made. Promptly
debrief source upon his return and furnish pertinent infor-
mation to the St. Louis Office for inclusion in its overall
LHM.

St. Louis, advise [redacted] means by which informant
can contact handling Agent of the St. Louis Office in the
event a situation of an urgent nature occurs at captioned
meeting. Contact should, of course, be consistent with
informant security.

- 1 - Chicago
- 1 - Mr. [redacted] (6221-1B)
- 1 - [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 11/24/88 [signature]

CNL:bmf/rsm (10) b2

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

b7D ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classified by 7225 T9M/T
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 12/21/74

- 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 _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

MAILED 12
DEC 20 1974
FBI

WRW
RCS
CTA
TO M/att

b2
b7D

12/11/95 BY SP6/BJA
12/31/97

CONFIDENTIAL

b7D

Airtel to [redacted] and St. Louis
Re: Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO)
National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM)
-St. Louis, Missouri, December 27-31, 1974
100-448092

NOTE:

The VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, from 12/27-31, 1974, will further define the direction of VVAW/WSO in the future, and adequate informant coverage is important. [redacted] is the second source authorized to attend this meeting.

Source [redacted]

[redacted] area, who has furnished reliable and valuable information concerning VVAW/WSO activities. [redacted]

Source [redacted] the above meeting from the VVAW/WSO's [redacted]

Grand McNally One-State Road Atlas shows a distance of approximately [redacted]

[redacted] where source lives [redacted]

[redacted] and is considered very reasonable. Accordingly, authority for travel and for payment of expenses requested is being granted. (U)

b2
b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

CODE

TELETYPE

NITEL

N

TO SACS, [REDACTED] b7D
ST. LOUIS (100-21603)
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-448092)

12/27/74

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

b7C

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER
ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
(NSCM), ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, DECEMBER 27-31, 1974.

[REDACTED] RETEL [REDACTED] AND BUCALS TO [REDACTED] AND
ST. LOUIS [REDACTED] (REL CAPTIONED VVAW/WSO.)

b2
b7D

THIS CONFIRMS FBIHQ TELCALS TO [REDACTED] AND ST. LOUIS

[REDACTED] ADVISING THAT [REDACTED] IS NOT AUTHORIZED
TO ENGAGE IN ANY DISRUPTIVE OR UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES WHILE IN
ST. LOUIS TO ATTEND CAPTIONED MEETING.

INASMUCH AS CONTENTS OF RETEL TEND TO IDENTIFY ABOVE
SOURCE, RECIPIENTS SHOULD CLASSIFY THEIR COPIES OF RETEL
"CONFIDENTIAL." AIRMAIL COPY TO CHICAGO.

REC-74

100-448092-4084

1 - CHICAGO (BY AIRMAIL)

CNL:rsm (5)

EX 104
b2 b7D

NOTE:

Retel advised that [REDACTED] who has been authorized
to attend captioned meeting in St. Louis, has conjectured that
street fighting between members of VVAW/WSO and members of
Young Socialist Alliance (which organization is holding
convention in St. Louis during same time period as captioned
meeting) might possibly develop. Retel stated that, should
fighting occur, source, in order to maintain his cover, would
probably have to be part of the action.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

- ___ Soc. Dir.
- ___ ep. AD Adm.
- ___ ep. AD Inv.
- ___ it. Dir.
- ___ dmin.
- ___ amp. Syst.
- ___ et. Affairs
- ___ files & Com.
- ___ on. Inv.
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- ___ tell.
- ___ boratory
- ___ on. & Eval.
- ___ ec. Inv.
- ___ aining
- ___ al Coun.
- ___ phone Rm.
- ___ ctor Sec'y

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

MAIL ROOM [] TELETYPE UNIT []

JAN 3 1975

Handwritten signature and initials

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/18/82 BY SP/69/108

b7D

TELETYPE TO SAC, [REDACTED] et al
RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
100-448092

NOTE C ONTINUED:

Outgoing confirms telephone calls from
Supervisor [REDACTED] to SA Supervisors [REDACTED] in St. Louis
calling their attention to contents of FBIHQ teletype
to all SACs 12/23/74, captioned "Conduct and Activities
of Employees," which, in essence, reminded field that employees and
Bureau informants in internal security field are not
authorized to engage in disruptive or unlawful activities
which could abridge constitutional rights of U.S. citizens
or organizations of U.S. citizens.

b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: *[Signature]*
FROM: *[Signature]*
SUBJECT:

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: DEC 18 1974

SAC, NEW YORK(100-171435)(C)

SM; VVAW/WSO
(OO:NY)

b7C

Re New York letter and LHM, 10/7/74, entitled "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), IS, (OO:CG)".

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above. Two copies of an FD-376 are attached; one copy is attached for Secret Service, NYC.

Subject does not meet ADEX criteria. Interview not being recommended at this time since subject offers no informant potential and there is no information that he would be cooperative to an interview.

On 11/10/74, SC *[Redacted]* advised that a review of the records of the Queens, NY Criminal Court revealed that all charges stemming from subject's arrest *[Redacted]* had been dismissed on 9/9/74.

In view of this, it is felt that Federal prosecution in this matter would not be fruitful or warranted.

Sources utilized in this LHM are as follows:

First Source: *[Redacted]*
Second Source: *[Redacted]*

b2 b7D

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

100-448092-4085

DWR:mad
(3)

5- ENCLOSURE

EX-103

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/11/95 BY SP6/BJA

15 DEC 24 1974

[Signature]

1cc of let destroyed
1cc - Secret Service (FB 376) w/photo
see JEP/SS. CNH/meg 1/3/75





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

DEC 18 1974

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

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RE:

[Redacted]

b7C

Dear Sir:

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

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

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY SP6 JWA

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) (2)
U. S. Secret Service, NYC (RM)

Enclosure(s) (2)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

DEC 18 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

b7C

[REDACTED]
SUBVERSIVE MATTER; VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER
ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

This investigation is based on information which indicated that [REDACTED] in view of his affiliation with the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, is engaged in activities which could involve a violation of Title 18, United States Code (USC), Section 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating the Overthrow of the Government), or Title 50, USC, Sections 781-798 (Internal Security Act of 1950).

b7C

b7C

[REDACTED] male born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and resides at [REDACTED] and has no known employment.

[REDACTED] has been identified as a member of the New York City (NYC) Chapter of the VVAW. He is not a leader although he has participated actively in the organization [REDACTED] to the present.

b7C

On October 24, 1971 [REDACTED] was arrested with five other persons during a VVAW demonstration at East 65th Street and Fifth Avenue, NYC, which was protesting a Veterans Day activity of the Military Order of the World Wars. These charges were dismissed.

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

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

10/11/95 [signature] 100-448092-4085

ENCLOSURE

b7C

[REDACTED]

On [REDACTED] was arrested with five
other individuals for [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED] "Honor Vietnam
Veterans Night" [REDACTED]

b7c



APPENDIX

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

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 that 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.

100-448092-4086
CHANGED TO
100-483108

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/95 BY SP6 JG/10A

JAN 10 1975

-1244 / 135

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/24/74

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

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

Re Chicago report of SA [REDACTED] dated 6/13/74.

b7C

During November, 1974, and December, 1974, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information the Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter presently holds its meetings at the New World Resource Center, 2546 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois. It is noted that all Chicago chapter materials and data are maintained at the residence of [REDACTED] Chicago VVAW/WSO Steering Committee member, [REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois. In addition, the Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter receives its mail through the VVAW/WSO National Office, 827 West Newport, Chicago, Illinois. Chapter membership is estimated at approximately 19-20 individuals with approximately 15-20 individuals attending weekly meetings of this chapter. This number of individuals in attendance is also comprised of individuals [REDACTED] representing other organizations.

b2 b7D

b7C

Chicago is submitting appropriate disseminable communication to FBIHQ regarding pertinent information and activities concerning the Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter.

4476 JEH

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION RECEIVED EXT-111

REC-63 100-448092-4087

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Chicago
- SPW/cjy
- (3)

6 DEC 26 1974



54 JAN 6 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/95 BY 6262/ma

AM

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

FBI

Date: December 12, 1974

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

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM: *11/REG* SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15674) (P)
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS - VVAW/WSO

Year

(OO: CHICAGO)

REC-28 PV

b7C

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau dated 11/26/74 (no copy to Minneapolis).

b2 b7D

For information, the following information was obtained by on November 30, 1974, and December 1974, regarding the upcoming National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM) to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, December 27 - 31, 1974.

The following delegates were elected to attend this NSCM representing the Milwaukee region:

- 2 - BUREAU (100-448092) (RM)
- 1 - CHICAGO (100-50772) (RM)
- 1 - CINCINNATI (Info) (RM)
- 2 - MINNEAPOLIS (RM)
- 2 - ST. LOUIS (RM)
- 8 - MILWAUKEE
 - (1 - 100-15674) (VVAW/WSO)
 - (1 - 100-21659)
 - (1 - 100-20659)
 - (1 - 100-21523)
 - (1 - 100-21312)
 - (1 - 100-21888)
 - (1 - 100-22223)
 - (1 - 100-15804)

REC-28 100-448092-4088

b7C

DEC 16 1974

AJE/dgr
(16)

*100-4440 gett
12/19/74*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *10/11/95* BY *SP6 BJA/VA*

DEC 11 1975

5 JAN 7 1975

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

F B I

Date:

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

Via _____
(Priority)

MI 100-15674

[Redacted]

BUfile unknown - cognizant

[Redacted]

BUfile 100-476518

[Redacted]

BUfile unknown - cognizant

[Redacted]

BUfile unknown - not cognizant

[Redacted]

BUfile 100-465279

[Redacted]

BUfile unknown - not cognizant

[Redacted]

BUfile 100-452527

Unidentified individual from Minneapolis, Minnesota

It has been discussed to start a Winter Soldier investigation on a national scale into the Veterans Administration (VA). This investigation will dwell into the funding of the VA, distribution of funds within the agency, treatment of patients, policies, etc. The main thrust will be organizing, on a mass scale, all veterans in the hope of exposing the inadequacies of the VA.

[Redacted] from the same area in [Redacted] has been nominated to the National Collective. [Redacted] is still undecided as to whether or not to accept his nomination to the National Collective as he

b7C
|

WIS
AC

b7C

F B I

Date:

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

MI 100-15674

wants to find out if he can best serve the organization on a local or national level. The general feeling is that if he does not accept the nomination, he will be forced to the next time by the National Office.

The Milwaukee Chapter has voted to have Objective #7 remain as is with no reference to homosexuals; the reason being that the organization is a mass-based organization and cannot become involved with all of the minority struggles.

As of now, Milwaukee does not have a source in a position to travel to the NSCM.

LEADSMINNEAPOLIS DIVISIONAT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Will contact sources in an attempt to determine the delegate from your Division attending the NSCM.

MILWAUKEE DIVISIONAT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Will follow and report any further pertinent information received regarding the NSCM.

-3-

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: DEC 18 1974

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-53565)

41/5/rpm
ON 10/22/84
comp # 25076

b7C

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

[Redacted] (RM, P/R LHM)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of LHM.
Enclosed for Chicago are 2 copies of LHM.

INFORMANTS

REC 11/22

Identity

Location

[Redacted] is	b2	[Redacted]
[Redacted] is	b7D	100-56630-3

Other informants mentioned in LHM are identified as follows:

[Redacted]	11/21/74	[Redacted]	12/5/74
[Redacted]	11/21/74	[Redacted]	12/5/74
[Redacted]	11/27/74	[Redacted]	12/5/74
[Redacted]	12/3/74	[Redacted]	12/5/74
[Redacted]	12/4/74		

b2
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY 1653
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON Indefinite

- 2-Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 2-Chicago (100-50772) (Enc. 2)
- 1-New York (100-160644) (INFO)
- 6-Newark
 - (1-100-56630)
 - (1-100-56652)
 - (1-100-56098)
 - (1-100-56698)

REC-79

100-448092-4089

22 DEC 17 1974

b7C

CLAS OFFICE

JAN 18 1975

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/19/84 BY SP/BJW

1cc 4440 JED
1cc J.P.
1cc J.B.
CWH/meg
12/19/74

only copy
copy of
New route



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey 07101

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DEC 12 1974

REC

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

A characterization of the VVAM/WSO is contained
in the appendix attached hereto.

Location of Headquarters

There is no known headquarters for the VVAM/WSO
in New Jersey. Meetings of the VVAM/WSO are held periodically
at [REDACTED]
the residence of [REDACTED]

LETTERS OF NOTICE ON 8/21/74

[REDACTED] August 21, 1974

[REDACTED] is a member of the VVAM/WSO in New Jersey.

[REDACTED] July 22, 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2
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Sources whose identities are
concealed herein have furnished
reliable information in the past
except where otherwise noted.

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.

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS
REPORT IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY SP8 JWA

b7C
b2
b7D

DECLASSIFIED ON 9/14/87
ON 10/22/87
amp 250765

ENCLOSURE 100-448092-4089

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

Membership

There is no official membership of the VVAM/WSO in New Jersey. Eight to ten individuals attend periodic meetings of the VVAM/WSO at the residence of [REDACTED] the names of these individuals are set forth below.

b7C
b2
b7D

[REDACTED] August 21, 1974

Activities

On June 25, 1974, a VVAM/WSO demonstration was observed being held across the street from the Veterans Administration, Regional Office, 20 Washington Place, Newark, New Jersey, in which approximately forty individuals participated, at which time the following demands were made known by the demonstrators:

1. Universal U conditioned Amnesty
2. Implement the agreement to end all aid to Thieu and Lon Nol
3. Single type discharge for all veterans
4. Decent benefits for all veterans
5. Kick Nixon out

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

Other organizations represented at the demonstration were the Revolutionary Union (RU) and the Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB).

A characterization of the RU and the RSB is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

On the dates indicated the VVAM/WSO held meetings at the residence of [REDACTED] during which meetings the majority of the following individuals were present:

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION
N.S.

[REDACTED]

b7C

(from New York)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

On June 21, 1974, [REDACTED] from New York who was in charge of the meeting stated he wanted to start a VVAW/WSO chapter in New Jersey, indicating that Jersey City or Elizabeth would be likely choices to have an office.

b7C

On July 31, 1974, there was a meeting which resulted in general conversation.

On August 14, 1974, [REDACTED] who was in charge of the meeting, stated that the VVAW/WSO plan to appoint a committee to talk with patients at the various Veterans Administration hospitals in the Newark, New Jersey area to determine if they are receiving adequate treatment and visit college campuses to develop support for the VVAW/WSO.

b7C

[REDACTED] July 22, 1974
August 1, 1974
August 21, 1974

b2
b7D

On November 8, 1974, a VVAW/WSO demonstration was observed being held across the street from the Veterans Administration Regional Office, 20 Washington Place, Newark, New Jersey, in which approximately thirty individuals participated. The demands set forth by the demonstrators were identical to those set forth above, during June 25, 1974, demonstration with the exception of number five.

Special Agents of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation,
November 8, 1974

Other Informants

Other informants of the Newark Division who are familiar with certain phases of subversive and revolutionary activity in New Jersey were contacted during November and December, 1974, at which time they advised that they are unaware of any VVAW/WSO activity in New Jersey.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

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 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.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY UNION

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

APPENDIX

5

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE

The REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB), formerly known as the Attica Brigade, is a student-based organization founded in New York City in the Fall of 1971. The RSB considers itself to be an anti-imperialist organization which views United States imperialism as the main enemy of the people of the world. 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.

APPENDIX

Assoc. Aff.	.....
Dep. Dir. Adm.	.....
Dep. Dir. Inv.	.....
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm.	.....
Crim. Syst.	.....
Ext. Affairs	.....
Files & Com.	.....
Gen. Inv.	.....
Ident.	.....
Inspection	.....
Intell.	.....
Lab.	.....
Plan. & Eval.	.....
Spec. Inv.	.....
Training	.....
Legal Coun.	.....
Telephone Rm.	.....
Director Sec'y	.....

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

[Handwritten signature]
DEC 13 1974

NR003 MI CODE

5:14PM NITEL 12/13/74 K

TO: DIRECTOR (100-448092)
CHICAGO (100-52772)

b7C

FROM: MILWAUKEE (100-15674) (P)

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

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM
VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTH-
EAST 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

REC-88 100-448092-4090

IN THE US. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO
VVAW/WSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENTLY

VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND

END PAGE ONE

*1cc SS
1cc SS
1cc CAA
12/13/74*

COPIES TO UNCLASIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY sp6/sgl/da



b7C

PAGE TWO MI 100-15674

STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

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.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE MI 100-15674

THE FOLLOWING DEMONSTRATION WAS OBSERVED BY SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI:

APPROXIMATELY 30 TO 35 PEOPLE REPRESENTING VVAW AND RU ASSEMBLED IN FRONT OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL, WOOD, WISCONSIN, AT APPROXIMATELY 12:10 PM, INSTANT DATE. DEMONSTRATION CONSISTED OF PICKETING, CHANTING AND LEAFLETING. DURING ABOVE DEMONSTRATION, SCUFFLE COMMENCED BETWEEN HOSPITAL SECURITY POLICE AND DEMONSTRATORS WITH APPROXIMATELY TEN DEMONSTRATORS BEING ARRESTED. DEMONSTRATION ENDED AFTER ARRESTS AT 1:15 PM.

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE MILWAUKEE NITEL DATED DECEMBER 6, 1974. SPECIAL AGENTS OBSERVING THE ABOVE DEMONSTRATION WERE SPECIAL AGENTS [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

MILWAUKEE WILL SUBMIT LHM GIVING FULL DETAILS.

END.

b7C

FBI

Date: 12/18/74

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

RM *WWS/aw*

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM: SAC, ALBANY (100-22519) (P)
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS

b7C



Re Chicago airtel to Bureau, dated 11/26/74.

Albany has no sources who are planning to attend the National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM) to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, 12/27-31/74.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - St. Louis (100-21603) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (100-50772) (Info) (RM)
 - 2 - Albany
- JFB:kap
(7)

CHICAGO
JEK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY SP6 BJA/WB

8

EX-101
REC-73

100-448092-4091

Approved: 54 JAN 10 1975 *35*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

DEC 21 1974



b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Director, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: December 13, 1974

FROM : Legat, Paris (100-3189) (P)

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

Re: Buffalo airtel, October 7, 1974.

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10/11/95
CLASSIFIED BY: [Signature]
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

b1

- 5 - Bureau
 - (1 - Foreign Liaison Unit)
 - (1 - Buffalo)(100-21623)
 - (1 - ~~New York~~)
 - 1 - Paris Chicago
- MGZ:CAK
(6)

EX-101

CLASSIFIED BY #2996
EXEMPTION CATEGORY #1
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON:
INDEFINITE

REC-74

100-448092-4092

30

DEC 26 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[Signature]

64 JAN 10 1975

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



NR 014 BA CODED

11:04 PM NITEL DECEMBER 27, 1974 JAN

TO DIRECTOR 100-448092

ST. LOUIS

CHICAGO 100-50772

FROM BALTIMORE 100-27909 -P-

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. Asst. Dir.:	
Adm.	
Inv.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affairs	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

WRW
QWB

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

b2 b7D

RE CG AIRTEL TO BUREAU 11/26/74.

ON DECEMBER 27, 1974, [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT

[REDACTED] ALL MEMBERS OF BALTIMORE CHAPTER VVAW/WSO PLAN TO ATTEND VVAW/WSO, NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM) SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI DECEMBER 27-31, 1974.

b7C

NO BALTIMORE SOURCES WILL ATTEND NSCM.

CLASSIFIED BY 5863, XDGS 2 INDEFINITE.

END

REC-16

100-448092-4093

15 DEC 31 1974

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
DEC 10 11 1974
FBI - ST. LOUIS

[REDACTED]

b7C

35

NR 003 [REDACTED] CODED

b7D

427PM NITEL DECEMBER 28, 1974 JLL

TO DIRECTOR (100-448092)

ST. LOUIS (100-21603)

FROM [REDACTED] (P) 1P

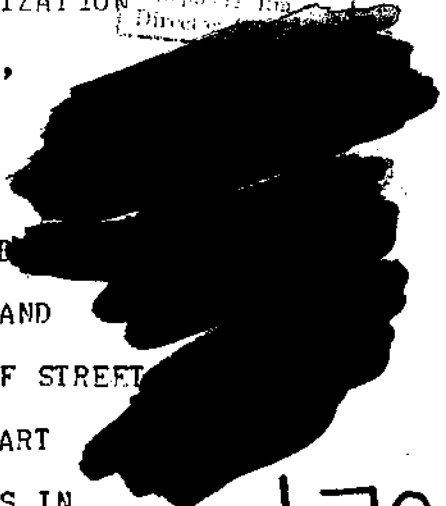
b7D

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	

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM), ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, DECEMBER 27-31, 1974.

REBBUNITEL, DECEMBER 27, 1974.

b2 b7D



ON INSTANT DATE [REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED [REDACTED] DIVISION FROM GREYHOUND STATION, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI AND VERIFIED BASIS OF INFORMATION ON POSSIBLE OUTBREAKS OF STREET FIGHTING BETWEEN YSA AND VVAW WAS CONJECTURE ON HIS PART BASED ON PAST OUTBREAKS DURING ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1971, AND OTHERS. SOURCE WAS ADVISED TO IN NO WAY INVOLVE HIMSELF IN ANY UNLAWFUL OR DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITY WHILE IN ST. LOUIS AND NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY STREET FIGHTS.

b7C

REC-67

~~CLASSIFIED BY 142~~

EX-111

100-448092-4094

EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 1 AND 2

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

DEC 21 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - AIRMAIL TO CHICAGO (100-50772)

END

MBT FBIHQ CLR

375
#235

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6/DA WA
ON 10/11/95



b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

b7D

NR 003 [REDACTED] LAIN

1:05PM NITEL DECEMBER 26, 1974

CAY

DEC 26 1974
TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR (100-448092)

ST. LOUIS (100-21603)

CHICAGO (100-50772)

b7C

Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affairs	
Director's Sec'y	

FROM: [REDACTED] (P)

ON FAVOR OF VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

(VVAW/WSO). IS - VVAW/WSO, OO: CHICAGO

b2 b7D

ON DECEMBER 26, 1974, [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THE YOUNG

SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA) CONVENTION WHICH IS TO BE HELD IN

ST. LOUIS MIGHT POSSIBLY DEVELOP INTO STREET FIGHTING BETWEEN

MEMBERS OF THE YSA AND VVAW/WSO.

SOURCE ADVISED THAT IF SUCH FIGHTING RESULTS, [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

SOURCE ADVISED THAT IF ARRESTS ARE MADE IN CONNECTION

REC-102 100-448092-4095

WITH THE STREET DISTURBANCE, HE WOULD HAVE TO BE ARRESTED TO

MAINTAIN HIS COVER.

END

P

PAW FBIHQ

FOR I CLR

DECLASSIFIED BY 9863/AL
ON 10/11/93

5 DEC 31 1974

~~CLASSIFIED BY 7025/AM XGDS 2, INDEFINITE~~

DO NOT REMOVE OR DESTROY THIS DOCUMENT
EVERY EFFORT TO BE MADE TO PRESERVE THIS DOCUMENT
IN ORIGINAL FORM AND IN ORIGINAL ORDER
IF ANY TYPE AT ANY TIME.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sam

b7C b2 b7D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 1/3/75

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-50772)

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

Enclosed for FBIHQ is one copy each of the
November, 1974, and December, 1974, issues of the
VVAW/WSO publication "Winter Soldier."

b7C
[REDACTED] DIV 9
96 of DEC. ISSUE

one intas. [unclear] by [unclear]

4440 sek

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 2)
 - 1 - Chicago
- PRW/kal
(3)

ENCLOSURE SET 109

REC 17 / 00-448092-4096

INTELLIGENCE DIV
RECEIVED

JAN 6 1975

ELITE



JAN 14 1975

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

58 DEC 1 1974

JAN 8 1975

CHICAGO
TEL: 100-4808
FAX: 100-4074
W/TEC

STATE OF ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF

STATE OF ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF
REVENUE
JAN 20 1994

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/05/2008 BY 60322/UC/ML



9637 - 650877 - 001

EDITORIAL

On November 11, 1918, the Treaty of Versailles formally ended World War I. Millions of lives had been lost in what was one of the most savage military conflicts ever. The people of the United States had learned the hard way that this war was not fought for democracy, but was a war of conquest fought to expand the areas of economic exploitation for big business. Europe was re-divided amongst the victors, and American corporations gained a toe-hold on valuable European markets.

Now, several wars later, November 11th is being used as a propaganda tool for U.S. imperialism. Officially called Veterans Day, November 11th is supposed to honor the men and women who have served in the Armed Forces. The traditional veterans groups like the American Legion, mobilize their members to march in parades and make speeches praising past glories and future battles. Out come the old uniforms and medals, the banners and flags. Military units and military bands march down main streets playing tunes meant to call our patriotic fervor out in full force.

But mouthings of praise and calls to patriotism cannot cover up the real conditions veterans face today. While the upholders of law 'n' order are marching around singing the praises of old glory, veterans are facing jobless days; poor VA medical care and a lousy GI Bill. Over 500,000 vets with less-than-honorable discharges are ignored, stamped for life with a brand that denies jobs and benefits. And the war in Indochina continues behind a smoke screen of deceit.

VVAW/WSO is also taking to the streets on Veterans Day. We will be there not out of patriotism to imperialism, but to expose and point out that veterans are being screwed again, that the war is not over, that universal and unconditional amnesty must be given, and that we do not blindly support the policies and actions of the U.S. military.

The American Legion and the VFW don't represent the real sentiments of American veterans. They are fronts for a system that cares little about the men and women that are forced to serve in wars that are not in their interests. VVAW/WSO will be in the streets demonstrating that many veterans understand that there is a struggle going on, a struggle between the overwhelming majority of the people of this country, and the hand full of "super-rich" at the top -- a struggle to end U.S. imperialism once and for all.

UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY

Cincinnati, Ohio & New York City

Police Attacks (contin'd)

In the continuing attempt by police around the country to repress the people, Cincinnati, Ohio police attacked and arrested seven people (including four members of VVAW/WSO) who were part of a picket-line at the Cincinnati Federal Courthouse on Sept 17th. The pickets and leafleters were there for the James Hardy Defense Committee, a coalition of groups in Cincinnati built to support a Black community activist on trial for an outrageous charge of "intimidating a police officer" (based on a letter supposedly written by James Hardy to the Cincinnati police chief).

A week earlier, the Defense Committee had brought 50 militant demonstrators to a meeting of the city council and forced it to listen to their demands. The picket line was intentionally a small follow-up action, building toward a large demonstration at the beginning of the trial. As the picket line moved around the courthouse, a VVAW/WSO member was stopped by police and asked for her ID; she refused and got back in line. A little later two uniformed policemen approached the one Black member of the picket, Terry Jones, who was leafletting; they asked him for his ID, and he gave them the necessary information (though he did not have the specific ID they wanted). A woman from the picket line went up to Terry and took part of his leaflets; before they could rejoin the line, the police grabbed Terry, saying: "You look like someone who's wanted--you're under arrest for refusing to identify yourself." When the woman interrupted, she was pushed and knocked to the ground.

Another member of the picket got involved, and, by this time, there were 20 uniformed police as well as 12 plainclothesmen on the scene--"It was like they were crawling out of the sewers," according to one participant. Since only two uniformed police were evident during the picket, the others were clearly lurking nearby, waiting to spring their ambush even before the first sign of resistance. Police were now grabbing and beating demonstrators; other protesters used their bodies to prevent more beatings of the people who were fighting back. In all, there were seven people arrested; Terry Jones; four members of VVAW/WSO--Bob Moore, Laurie O'Gara, David Sell, and Beth Zastrow; and two women working with the Peoples' Health Movement (a group working for better healthcare in Cincinnati), Nan Hauck and Debby Sweet. They were charged, variously, with assault and battery on a police officer, resisting arrest, and disorderly conduct. Jury trial begins on October 30.

This attack is another in a series

of attacks on VVAW/WSO chapters and members; the assault by police in Shea Stadium against members of the New York City chapter is another example. In that case, still awaiting trial, 6 members were originally arrested; charges have now been dropped on all except Danny Friedman whose resistance to the police attack landed one policeman in the hospital. Both there and in Cincinnati, police isolate small groups of people, then provoke an incident to use as justification for their attack.

The reasons behind these attacks are clear. In Cincinnati, a basic cause is racism: the case around James Hardy is racist (he is on trial primarily for being Black), and the incident used to provoke resistance was blatantly racist. But racism does not fall from the skies; what authorities in Cincinnati and around the country see is the growing unity between people struggling together. Unity is something that the US power structure cannot stand. Racism is an age-old device to try to prevent that solidarity from growing, and if no one had come to the support of the Black leafletter, the police would have accomplished their racist, splitting goals.

Repression is another reason: silence dissent--paint demonstrators as an isolated bunch of crazies--divert peoples' attention from the real issues. Time, energy, and money will now be directed toward the battle in the courts. People are forced to focus on working within the system which they know is rotten. Part of the repression is intimidation. The message the police are broadcasting is that militant protest brings reprisals. People in Cincinnati, however, didn't get the message: two weeks later there was a militant demonstration sponsored by VVAW/WSO at the Cincinnati VA Hospital. The threat of physical brutality, fines, and jail still remains; legal fees are high, and people need help. Contributions can be sent to VVAW/WSO, P. O. Box 19302, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219.

The final reason for the series of police attacks is simple fear. The people who run this country are scared--and with good reason. Imperialism, whether being defeated in Vietnam, or appearing in the form of racism in Cincinnati, or police brutality in New York is on the road to collapse. The imperialists and their tools, such as the local police, will do all they can to stop the growing movement of the people. They are, however, fighting a losing battle as shown by continued demonstrations and other militant actions going on around the country--for, the people united will never be defeated!

EARNED RE-ENTRY IS NOT AMNESTY!

"What do you think of Ford's earned re-entry program?"

"I think it stinks. It's a sham!"

"I'm not going back... (unless) we get a universal and unconditional amnesty. I feel very strongly about what I did."

These and other comments represented the feelings of a wide cross section of the exile population in response to the announcement of Gerald Ford's earned re-entry program. Shortly after this announcement and the pardon of Richard Nixon, exiles from Canada, Sweden, England and France met for a conference in Toronto, Ontario on September 21-22. The conference acted on this program of punitive clemency and resoundingly rejected Ford's deal. The exile organizations announced that the only way to win universal and unconditional amnesty was to boycott Ford's program in order that the American people would understand that resistance to imperialist wars, such as the Indochina war, is correct. The boycott means that the exile organizations are refusing to have any part of the earned re-entry program and in connection with the state-side amnesty movement, will mount a campaign to mobilize mass, popular pressure for a real amnesty. This will involve every possible tactic, including direct challenges of the program by people who need amnesty.

The exile conference also unanimously passed a resolution that the fight for universal and unconditional amnesty must include the demands to end the war in Indochina, a single-type discharge for all veterans and full benefits for all veterans.

The boycott was announced at a press conference following the meeting of the exiles. Fritz Efav of the London chapter of VVAW/WSO read the statement. He was joined by two coordinators of the National Council for Univer-

sal and Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA) who announced their full support for the exile resolution. (VVAW/WSO is one of the groups belonging to NCUUA.)

While the unanimity of the exile groups was apparent, the Ford program was floundering. The government's own figures show that there is widespread contempt for the clemency. Most Americans accept the fact that the clemency was designed to win support for the pardoning of Richard Nixon for his crimes against the people of the USA and the people of the world. Americans realize that the punitive, limited clemency was not designed for those who resisted the war in Indochina.

In desperate attempts to inflate the figures and sell the unpopular, punitive plan, the government has resorted to trickery and deceit. On September 22, the Army announced that 75 deserters were turning themselves in 'en masse' under the Ford program. The fact is that these 75 resisters were rounded up before the announcement and did not return voluntarily to accept the clemency.

In another attempt to popularize the program, the administration, through the Department of the Army, ordered those just calling for information on the program to turn themselves in to Fort Benjamin Harrison. The letter from Norman Nelms, commanding officer of the Joint Clemency Processing Center, stated in part, "you are directed to proceed and report to Fort Benjamin Harrison."

Confusion and contradictory statements pervade the clemency program as well. In early October, the Defense Department announced that the so-called 'deserters loophole' would be closed and that AWOLs would be prosecuted under Article 83 of the Uniform Code of Mil-

Justice, which reads "If a false statement to obtain discharge is given the military, control can continue under the code." The next day, the DD announced that this provision would not be adhered to and that AWOL resisters would be free to refuse to do alternative service once they received their dishonorable discharge. In any event, when viewing the punitive nature of the clemency program, few military resisters have accepted this loophole.

One result of the entire nature of the program and the general disapproval of it is that Camp Atterbury, Indiana, the site of the processing center for war resisters who accept the plan, has been closed down and all operations have moved to nearby Fort Benjamin Harrison.

While the government continues to confuse, distort and contradict itself around the specifics of the program, one thing that stands out clearly is that the clemency is neither universal nor unconditional. Those people who resisted the imperialist war in Indochina did so for a variety of reasons, but in every case the clear fact that the war was wrong stands out, and that resistance to the war was correct. In light of this correctness exiles, veterans and civilians should not be punished in any way for their deeds.

The war in Indochina continues to rage on. The US-Thieu regime in Vietnam continually suppresses the right of the Vietnamese people to determine their future direction. With relation to the war in Indochina, the only crimes committed are the crimes of the US corporations and their front men in the government and the military who perpetuate the dictatorial regimes of the likes of Thieu and Lon Nol of Cambodia.

While Richard Nixon is given a universal and unconditional amnesty for his role in the war in Indochina and against the American people, the government tries to punish resisters for correctly fighting the imperialist system. Clemency discharges, undesirable discharges, alternative service and jail sentences are an attempt to diffuse the rising fight against imperialism.

The boycott called by the exiles and supported by a majority of people is one way in which we can expose the system that continues to exploit and oppress the people of Indochina and elsewhere around the world, including here in the United States. A full universal and unconditional amnesty would mean that resistance to wars of aggression by the US is correct. Unity in this struggle is necessary, and unity around the boycott is essential.

HONOR THE BOYCOTT



VVAW/WSO builds solidarity with exiles

The struggle of the people of South Korea against the dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi continues to grow. Pak, like other U. S. backed and financed dictators in Asia (Lon Nol in Cambodia, Thieu in South Vietnam) finds his control over the people growing more and more shaky.

Two related elements in the life of South Korea are creating the real bind in which the government now finds itself; the first is Pak's politics of repression and terror, a tactic used by his government since it was first installed by the U. S. Second is the rapid deterioration of the economy caused by the slowdown in foreign aid, investments and trade. Foreign capital flows slowly into South Korea because the people of the world will no longer stand for Pak's repression, and their governments know it. But when Pak tries to improve his image and lighten the repression at home, the Korean people are in the streets, ready to throw out the dictator's dictatorship.

In a recent attempt to make his high-handed rule a little easier to swallow, Pak rescinded 2 "emergency decrees" under which over 200 people have been sentenced to long prison terms since January, simply for criticizing the Pak government. (Shortly afterwards, one of Pak's courts upheld the 3-year prison term for 77-year-old former President Yun Po-Sun, one of the 203 prisoners jailed under these decrees). The changes in the laws, however, do not show that Pak is becoming less repressive, but is the direct result of economic pressure from outside the country.

Since the end of the Korean War, the economy of South Korea has been financed by the U. S. and, in recent years by Japan. In August, a Korean resident of Japan was accused of killing Pak's wife during an assassination attempt on the President. To give the pretense of national unity, Pak inflamed demonstrations against Japan (even paying convicts from \$125-375 to slice off their fingers in protest). He then used these protests to demand that Japan repress Chongryun, the General Association of Koreans in Japan, a group which favors North Korea. Japan refused and threatened economic reprisals (which Pak could not afford); the U. S. made it clear to Pak that, given his public repression of dissent, the U. S. government could not afford to come to his rescue if Japanese aid stopped. Pak backed down.

For all the apparent prosperity in South Korea over the past 10 years, it is clear that foreign economic domination hasn't allowed any real growth. Now, with the aid slowing down, the crumbling economy is rushing toward disaster. The Seoul marketplace, while full of goods, is empty of people because they cannot afford to buy. Consumer prices are up 21% since January and, with an average wage of \$120 per month, the economic crush is on working people. The people are angry; in the shipyard on the southeast coast of Korea,

S. Korea

Pak Dictatorship Shakey

2000 workers demanding better pay and working conditions were met recently by police. The result was 2 days of riots with 40 workers and 30 police injured.

Economic hardship combined with Pak's repression is now bringing people into the streets. In their first unified action in many months, student sit-ins and fasts have demanded release of fellow students and other political prisoners from Pak's jails. A small student demonstration of 150 people was gassed in the streets of Seoul. 15,000 Catholics, gathered for a protest mass, heard a ringing denunciation of Pak's repression; 5,000 of them went from the rally into the streets where they were met by Pak's riot police, equipped with Motorola radios, U. S. Army gas masks, and American pepper-gas sprayers.

Pak has good reason to fear his own people; in 1960, student demonstrations marked the beginning of the end for the corrupt, dictatorial government of Syngman Rhee, another U. S. favorite. The 38,000 U. S. troops now in South Korea are a major source of Pak's continued control, yet his fascist tactics are under heavy criticism from people in the U. S. and around the world. The United Nations, under whose sanction U. S. troops fought the Korean War, is discussing removal of that sanction, thus destroying any semblance of legitimacy to the presence of U. S. troops. And Pak's long-standing technique of blaming all his problems on the communists (as in the case of the assassination attempt) has been consistently shown up for the fraud it always has been; the People's Democratic Republic of Korea continues to work for peaceful reunification of their country and withdrawal of foreign troops. Japan, seeking to improve its economic position, has begun to trade with North Korea -- more evidence of the collapsing structure which Pak has built for himself in the South.

Though the lifting of the decrees was aimed at the U. S., the U. S. government can no longer bail Pak out because with the defeats U. S. imperialism has already suffered in Southeast Asia, and because the American people won't allow it. And, despite the repression, the violent reaction to any dissent, the tactics of terror which Pak has used to stay in power, the people of Korea will continue their struggle to get U. S. troops out of their country and to decide their own future.

FIRST ATTICA TRIAL OVER

On October 9, charges against William Smith, the first of 62 men indicted in connection with the Attica Rebellion, were dismissed as a result of insufficient evidence. He was charged with 2 counts of sodomy and 2 counts of sexual abuse. In the words of one of the defense attorneys, "the prosecution based its case on evidence which is was unable to produce in court--this man never should have been brought to trial."

Despite the victory in this first trial, 61 Attica Brothers still face trial on a variety of charges. The next trials are expected to begin within a month.



BANKS AND MEANS FREED

American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means had charges, stemming from the occupation at Wounded Knee, dropped at the end of an 8-month trial in St Paul, Minnesota. The judge said that he was ashamed of the way in which the government presented its case.

Thus another attempt at repression through the courts has ended in failure for the government. Tactics of wire-tapping and infiltration were exposed in the courtroom; and the judge declared himself "shocked" by the conduct of FBI agents. Other trials around the Wounded Knee occupation continue in Sioux Fall, S. D., and in Lincoln, Nebraska.

BOB HOOD TRIAL POSTPONED

The frame-up trial of Bob Hood (VVAW/WSO member in Oakland, CA) has been postponed until Dec. 2nd. The trial was set to begin on Sept. 30th, but the court realized they were "congested" and stated that the congestion might last until December. Hood was arrested on Feb. 6th, after he was viciously beaten by Officer Ted Burrows of the Oakland Police Dept. The charge brought against Hood was "assault with a deadly weapon on a police officer." The "weapon" was a 3" pocket knife found in Bob's pocket after he had been handcuffed. The defense will use the extra time to pursue their motion of discovery -- the Oakland PD refuses to open the record of Officer Burrows whose file contains at least 11 citizen complaints.

CAMBODIA



Cambodian liberation forces

Winter Soldier has consistently reported the continued war in Indochina, pointing out that even though there are few U. S. ground troops fighting there, U. S. imperialism has not given up in its efforts to dominate that part of the world. The Indochinese people have been fighting for freedom and independence from colonialism and imperialism for decades and now more than ever, it looks like complete independence will be achieved. The liberation forces are winning major victories while the lies and distortions directed at the American people by Washington (calculated to win support for their war efforts) are exposed.

In Cambodia, the Lon Nol regime is near final collapse. With 90% of the country controlled by the Royal Government of National Union (GRUNC), the dictator and his henchmen are totally isolated in small enclaves and in Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. Even with the U. S. pumping \$2 million a day in a vain attempt to stop liberation, Lon Nol is losing all control. Phnom Penh is being racked by food riots because the people cannot afford the 300% inflation rate. Troops under the regime have resorted to burglary because they haven't been paid in weeks and there is a flourishing black market where war supplies from the U. S. are openly sold to liberation fighters. Over 85% of the people live in GRUNC territory, pointing out the fact that it is GRUNC that represents the people of Cambodia.

The U. S. government has tried hard to keep other governments and the American people from recognizing that GRUNC is the only legitimate government in Cambodia. Last year, the U. S. used parliamentary maneuvers to block the ouster of the Lon Nol regime from the United Nations. It was only when the supporters of GRUNC were out at another meeting that the U. S. managed

to have the resolution tabled. But defeat of the U. S. on this front is inevitable. The same vote is coming up on the UN agenda and the U. S. is arm-twisting its "allies" to scrounge up votes against GRUNC. However, 62 countries already recognize GRUNC and others are moving to give full recognition.

The U. S. government has consistently tried to cover up the legitimacy of GRUNC, calling the liberation forces "rebels" or "insurgents." The mass media has continually toed the line on this matter, never once questioning this practice. The latest effort of the U. S. focuses on trying to call for a negotiated settlement between GRUNC and Lon Nol. John Gunther Dean, U. S. Ambassador to Cambodia, has recently tried to contact GRUNC officials in the hopes of setting up discussions. However, this can be seen as an admission by the U. S. government that Lon Nol and his regime have had it. For their part, GRUNC has consistently vetoed negotiations, pointing out that they are the legitimate government ousted by a U. S. controlled coup, and that there will be no talks with dictators such as Lon Nol.

U. S. Congressional opinion, reacting to the sentiments of the American people, is also going against continued U. S. presence in Cambodia. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in hearings on foreign aid authorizations, recommended the cutting of aid to Phnom Penh. The committee cited the fact that U. S. aid is being used for luxury items serving the ruling clique. A recent supply ship, having just fought its way up the Mekong River, carried only whiskey! The committee also pointed out the practice of indiscriminate shelling by Phnom Penh forces of liberated zones without regard to whether the target is of military value or not. Finally, they pointed out that things were so bad that much of the U. S. mili-

tary aid was ending up in the hands of GRUNC forces.

In a recent attempt to bolster the Phnom Penh regime, the U. S. sent Lon Nol's brother, Lon Non (who has been living in the U. S.) back to Cambodia. Brig. General Non was removed from Cambodia by the U. S. because of his penchant for total repression against the population, which was making things difficult for the puppet regime in its futile effort to win support from the Cambodian people. His return signals a desperate attempt to shape up the rapidly deteriorating army and possibly to replace the sickly Lon Nol.

The final hole-card for the U. S. is the re-introduction of direct U. S. military forces. For months now, thousands of Marines have been stationed in the Pacific Rim area. Operation Eagle Pull is the code name for over 5,000 Marines and Naval forces stationed off the coast of Cambodia. Related to this is the homeporting of the USS MIDWAY, an attack aircraft carrier, in Japan -- within easy striking distance of Indochina. Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements raised the specter of renewed U. S. involvement in Indochina on October 8th, saying that the U. S. could not rule out the use of U. S. Naval and air power with relation to the situation in Southeast Asia.

The situation in Cambodia is linked to the general situation throughout Indochina, particularly South Vietnam. As reported in the last issue of Winter Soldier, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam is fighting back against the forced occupation of their territory by the armed forces of Gen. Thieu, the current U. S. -supported dictator. Also, the people living in Saigon-controlled areas are fed up with the corruption and police terror that prevails there. They have staged large demonstrations in Saigon to protest the misery they live under while Thieu's only response has been to beat and jail any dissenters.

The current crisis of U. S. imperialism is in a large part due to the successful fight for freedom that the people of Indochina are waging. Their victories are limiting the areas that U. S. imperialism can exploit, forcing big business and the U. S. government to place the burden of this crisis on the backs of the American people. The interrelatedness of the struggles of the Indochinese people and the American people is a concrete fact. It is in our interest to fight for a complete end to all U. S. intervention in Indochina, while at the same time, we must fight the attempts to have the burden of the imperialists' crisis foisted upon us.

VVAW-WSO ON THE MOVE

VETS DAY

Veterans Day 1974, whether held on the traditional November 11 or on October 28, is the first day of national actions in the VVAW/WSO national program. While the reactionary vets organizations celebrate the imperialist role of the US military, VVAW/WSO actively points out the true nature and use of the military, and the shabby way in which Vietnam-era vets are treated.

Nationally, VVAW/WSO actions on that day focus on four demands: Universal, Unconditional Amnesty; Implement the Agreements/End All Aid to Thieu & Lon Nol; Single-type Discharge for All Vets; and Decent Benefits for All Vets. But Veterans Day actions are not a one-shot deal for VVAW/WSO; two months of day-to-day work and many local actions have gone into building for Vets Day; and Vets Day actions look forward to bigger, more militant actions over the next seven months.

Because of the fake amnesty which Ford concocted, and because of the very real pardon which provided a place for Nixon to slink away and hide from the anger of the American people, our campaign for universal, unconditional amnesty has taken a big step forward. Hundreds of public appearances, speaking gigs, newspaper interviews, radio and TV shows have taken place all around the country. Amnesty forum programs took place in Chicago, and the Buffalo chapter of VVAW/WSO has taken an amnesty forum on the road to educate people about the anti-imperialist nature of amnesty and help build the organization. In addition to this work, local chapters and regions have been in the forefront of organizing people to greet Ford wherever he turns up as he hops around the country.

Demonstrations have taken place in Chicago (where Ford came to announce his bogus amnesty plan); in Columbus, Ohio; in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; in San Francisco, California (where VVAW/WSO members from Northern California were part of 2000 angry demonstrators who protested the presence of Vice-President designate Nelson Rockefeller who was substituting for Ford). In Burlington, Vermont, 2000 demonstrators from a coalition of groups demanded jail for Nixon and universal, unconditional amnesty for war resisters.

In one of Ford's several appearances in Burlington, he was inside partying at \$50-a-drink with party fatcats; outside, the demonstrators were selling apple cider at 5¢ a glass. Later, during a \$50-a-plate dinner, protesters operated a 10¢ per plate breadline outside, underlining the policies of the US government which place the burden of inflation on poor and working people. Before Ford got his dinner, however, he was forced to shove his way through a parking lot full of angry demonstrators.

The demonstration in Burlington concluded the observation of the "International Week of Concern," a week-long



VVAW/WSO greets Ford in Burlington, VT

series of actions pointing to the continuing war in Southeast Asia, and focusing particularly on the 200,000 political prisoners still held in Thieu's prisons and the billions of tax dollars which the US government continues to squander in order to keep Thieu and Lon Nol in power. Working in coalition with other groups, VVAW/WSO chapters used leaflets, dinners, talks, and guerilla theatre to keep the continuing war--and US sponsorship of it--in front of the American people. In New York City VVAW/WSO participated in a demonstration at the United Nations which called for the seating of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people, and the removal of the representatives of Cambodian dictator Lon Nol.

In the many appearances by VVAW/WSO members attacking the Ford "clemency," the over 580,000 vets with less-than-honorable discharges are discussed and the demand for a single-type discharge is raised. In Denver, as part of actions building toward Vets Day, the chapter sponsored a picket-line outside the unemployment office (filled, as usual with vets, especially those with bad discharges). As a result of days of prior leafletting and talking to people at the phone company, postoffice, campuses, and factories, there were many new people at the picket.

While all four demands are being put forward at most actions in which VVAW/WSO is involved, often combined with other national or local demands, actions at Veterans Administration (VA) facilities concentrate on the demand for decent benefits for all vets. The anti-imperialist thrust of these VA actions is carried out through the VVAW/WSO refusal to be separated from the rest of the working class--we demand quality healthcare and education for all the people, not just for vets; and through our understanding that our demands will only finally be accomplished when US imperialism is smashed. Demonstrations,

pickets, selling of *Winter Soldier*, and consistent agitation around VA facilities were all used to build for actions on Vets Day.

Focusing on the VA and its flounder attempts to co-opt the struggle of vets; and, through a series of demands, tying together the struggles of vets and students; Milwaukee VVAW/WSO spent two days camped at the Milwaukee campus of the University of Wisconsin. The action was aimed in part at the "vet rep" program, a new brainchild of the VA to have their own "friend of the vet" on college campuses to personally hand over GI benefits and to help the vet plow through the swamp of VA bureaucracy. The whole program is another sham by the VA to try to use a cosmetic answer to cover-up the real problem: there is no doubt that the red tape can be cut in individual cases, but the "vet rep" can do nothing about grossly inadequate benefits (whether on time or late), or any of the other problems which come from the VA being unable to meet the real needs of veterans. The Milwaukee camp-in exposed the true nature of the "vet rep" program and presented our four demands; over 250 people came together for a rally on the final day.

Around the country VVAW/WSO is on the move; there is an offensive against Ford and his amnesty, against the VA, against the continuing war in Indochina, against the discharge system and against the repressive and racist conditions in the military. There is a surge in day-to-day, mostly unpublicized work to build to the first day of actions in the national VVAW/WSO program, and from there on to the next day of nationwide actions (on January 27th, the anniversary of the signing of the Peace Agreements) in our continuing war against imperialism.

PART 2: WORLD WAR I PERIOD

VETS MOVEMENT

With World War I, the modern veterans movement got going in earnest. Much like the experience in Indochina some 50 years later, the seeds of the new militancy and commitment to struggle that characterized the returning veterans were well-rooted in the trenches of European battlefields. The suffering and disillusionment the US troops experienced in Europe, well before they were demobilized, was immense. And mindful of the lessons of previous wars, with the recurring struggles of new vets for a better deal from government, the business interests that ran the US were scared stiff. There were well aware of the need for trying to de-fuse this situation before it exploded.

All over the world people were thinking of revolution. In 1917, the successful Bolshevik Revolution in Russia had scared hell out of the ruling class of Europe and the USA. President Wilson actually sent US troops, the 27th and 31st Infantry, to Siberia and Archangel in hopes of defeating the Bolsheviks. While they were supposedly there to protect "supply lines," these troops directly supported the counter-revolutionary efforts of the White Russians to regain control of the country. Suffering heavy casualties and the effects of the cold and snow, discontent among the troops was everywhere. Protest demonstrations and open displays of support for the working people of Russia finally convinced Wilson that he'd better get the troops out before they all turned into Bolsheviks themselves.

And at home in the US, there was a widespread mass movement against US participation in the war, the likes of which has not been seen until the war in Vietnam. Groups like the Anti-Imperialist League protested US involvement in the war until new sedition laws made it a crime to advocate peace. Some 500,000 men claimed CO status, draft dodging was rampant and troops went "over the hill" by the thousands. The war was simply not popular with the American people. It was being fought for the big business interests in the US and the people knew it.

All in all, nearly 4 million men were mobilized for the war; 116,516 were killed and over 300,000 wounded. But when most of them returned, looking for jobs and their rights as US citizens, they found instead deathtrap factories, low wages, unemployment, and repression: it was anything but a good deal that America's "doughboys" encountered once back home. And with the approaching economic crash things were getting worse all the time. But the bosses, long aware of the economic problems that follow a war--and the accompanying rise in the militance of veterans--were determined to keep things

as they were.

For the more than 367,000 Black troops returning from WWI, things were even worse. In addition to the mounting economic problems, they came back to a revived Ku Klux Klan and what was to be the worst series of race riots in US history. In the so-called "Red Summer of 1919, riots provoked by groups like the KKK, and actively encouraged by reactionary politicians everywhere, left hundreds of Blacks murdered, lynched and burned alive. In the first months following the war at least 24 Black GIs were murdered; 14 lynched or burned alive while still in uniform. Riots in Chicago left 38 people dead with similar incidents occurring in Charleston, Knoxville, and Washington, DC. Spokesmen for the Klan and local governments said that the "trouble" had been caused by the French, who had "spilled" the Black troops, and by the Russian Bolsheviks, who had given them "communist ideas." But everywhere, Black veterans were fighting back. Joel E. Spingarn, an army major and former NAACP chairman, described black anger: "Every colored soldier that I have talked with in France, Germany or America has a grievance. If there should be a development of Bolshevism in this country it is plainly evident where these soldiers would take their stand."

In response to these conditions, the veterans movement grew by leaps and bounds. The response to the movement was to try to destroy it. The official History of the American Legion noted the situation: "morale was shot to pieces. You heard that every day... something had to be done... measures be devised to give outlet... when the men should reach home and be demobilized. If not, almost anything might happen... every 'Bolshevik' movement to date had had its inception among disaffected troops or soldiers newly discharged."

Carefully planning for the future, one such method "devised to give outlet" to vets rising frustrations and anger was the creation of the American Legion itself.

The American Legion was founded on orders from the headquarters of US forces in Europe at a secret meeting of 20 high-ranking officers (including the son of Teddy Roosevelt) on February 15th, 1919, in Paris. Like many other veterans groups begun in this period (the VFW and the DAV), the American Legion has, since its creation, been dedicated, not to the service of vets, but to the service of the corporate business interests that really run this country. The last thing the founders of the Legion had in mind was to fight for the post-war needs of WWI vets. It was a setup job from the start; designed to act as a buffer between the demands of angry rank and file vets on the government for pensions, disability compensation, etc.

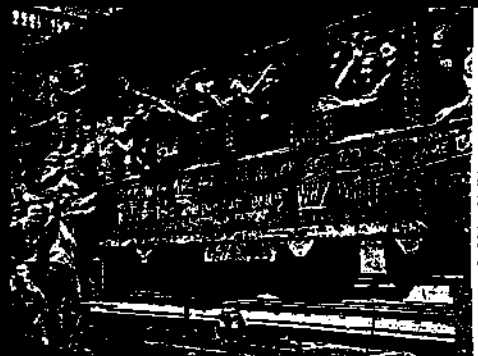
In addition to wanting to kill the development of a real fighting veterans movement, the Legion was also trying to utilize vets at home after the war as an ultra-reactionary force. It wasn't by chance that the Legion mobilized its forces as strike breakers on many occasions during the 20's and 30's, whipped up hysteria demanding the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, or that Legionnaires castrated and lynched an IWW organizer in Washington state in 1919. From the beginning, the Legion and groups like it have consistently opposed any form of a mass veterans movement that actually tried to fight for vets demands. Rather their goals were to try and pervert vets organizations into advocates of blind militarism, vicious red-baiting, and the most reactionary form of "red-white-and-blue Americanism." But despite all their foresight and planning, their attempts failed. The havoc caused by WWI and the unprecedented economic crisis that grew out of its ashes gave rise to the strongest and most militant vets movement ever seen in US history. With the crash of 1929, there was no stopping it.

(Next: The Bonus March of 1932)

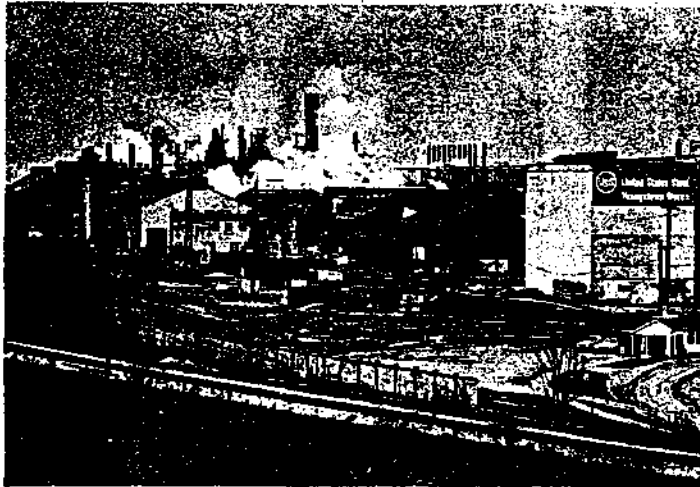


World War I veterans arriving in Washington, DC, in 1932 to demand their bonus. Sympathetic train crews helped them along the way with free rides.





ENA ATTACKS WORKERS



United States Steel Plant - Youngstown, Ohio

In March, 1973, the "Experimental Negotiating Agreement" (ENA) was signed by United Steel Workers of America (USWA) president, I.W. Abel and R. Heath Larry (executive of U. S. Steel and chief negotiator for the steel companies). This "agreement" is a direct attack on steel workers. It prohibits industry-wide strikes; but beyond this, the ENA also seriously jeopardizes the living and working standards of all working people in the U. S.

The ENA is indeed an experiment. It is not clear why the USWA was singled out for this test, but it may be because the union is less democratic than many other unions. For example, after Abel signed away the workers' right to strike, the ENA was then ratified by a meeting of 300 USWA union officials. The rank and file workers in the USWA were not consulted, just as they are not allowed to vote on union contracts. The ENA is in the process of being tested, and the profit-minded corporations will be watching the steel industry with great interest. Corporations, as well as the leadership of other unions, have hailed the ENA as a "landmark agreement," and you can bet that if the ENA is not met with firm resistance, the right to strike will be ripped away from workers in other industries.

The ENA means that steel workers are prohibited from striking over their national contract until 1980. Local strikes around local issues are allowed but they must first be approved by Abel. In return for the loss of the right to strike, steel workers are to receive a \$150 bonus for 1974 (which was immediately labeled by many workers as a "bribe"), the promise of a 3% wage in-

crease (which won't come close to keeping up with the current rate of inflation) and the continuation of the 1971 cost-of-living agreement. This "cost-of-living" agreement may sound like a good deal, but looking at it more closely, we see that this increase equals 1¢ an hour increase for every .4 increase in the cost-of-living index. This 1¢ an hour increase doesn't even begin to come close to keeping up with the actual cost of living.

The rationale that Abel claimed was his reason for selling-out the unions' right to strike is that strikes are harmful to the workers. He claims that when a company like U. S. Steel knows that contract time is coming up, they import and stock-pile foreign steel in the event of a strike. If there is not a strike, the workers are laid off until the stock-pile is used up. In fact, when contracts approach, the companies step up production by making more workers work harder and longer hours. This is the real way that stock-piles are created. Abel and the companies are using this "Buy American" campaign as a tool to place the blame of work lay-offs on other steel-producing countries, rather than where it belongs -- on the general crisis of the U. S. economy and the hunger for profits by the corporations.

To push this "Buy American" campaign, Abel stated that the main thing steel workers should do is unite with management to "increase productivity." A "productivity" clause was introduced into the workers' contract, and since that time, steel workers have lost 40,000 jobs and there has been a 25% jump in their injury rate. With the introduction of the ENA, workers have

been unable to effectively fight this increased "productivity" which has undermined their working and living conditions.

The battle against the ENA is crucial as a defense of the interests of all working people in this country. Rank and file steel workers, uniting with workers of other industries, are fighting back and saying, "The right to strike is not for sale!" Shortly after the ENA was ratified, many locals throughout the country passed resolutions condemning the fact that their right to strike had been sold by the union leadership and the steel companies. Since then, steel workers around the country have set up committees to organize against this no-strike deal. Petition campaigns against the ENA have been conducted in steel mills; demonstrations to demand an end to the ENA have been aimed at Abel and at meetings of USWA bureaucrats; walk-out strikes have been carried out. All of this shows that steel workers are not going to take the ENA lying down, but they are building a movement for fighting back against these attacks on their basic rights.

The fight against the ENA does not only belong to steel workers because the ENA is an attack on the rights of all working people. The right to strike has long been paid for in the blood of hundreds of workers who have been killed, and the thousands more who have been wounded and jailed in mass struggles for better working and living conditions. The strike is one of the few weapons that working people have to defend their standard of living, and this right will not be taken away by the signing of a simple piece of paper. It will be necessary for workers in all industries to join with the steel workers to see that the ENA is smashed -- both for steel workers and before similar "agreements" are made in other areas of industry. It is clear that Abel and his buddies will not get rid of the ENA on their own because they are the ones who tried to shove it down the workers' throats in the first place. It will take the united, militant action of rank and file workers themselves to force an end to this no-strike deal.



Demonstrating against ENA - Chicago

INFLATION



Unless you're rich, you can't ignore it. You can't hide from it. In some way, it effects everyone in the country and is rampant throughout the "free world." Its name is INFLATION and it has people scared stiff. Simply, it means that your dollar buys less, and right now, in the U.S., the rate of inflation is 12% per year.

The economists who work out the economic theories which the U.S. government uses, expect a little inflation. They say that a healthy, expanding economy with many buyers waiting to purchase goods and services should have a little inflation. But there's a joker in the situation today -- the economy isn't growing. The total amount of goods and services, the Gross National Product, is falling, not rising. And when this happens, we have recession; when it keeps on happening, we have a depression. Recession and inflation, according to these theories, can't happen at the same time.

However, the economists ought to talk to the GM worker who has recently been laid off, and who is trying to get by on his unemployment checks. He sees that there is a recession -- GM cut back and laid him off, he can't find other jobs because no one is hiring; and he knows there is inflation -- his check just doesn't buy as much food for his family as it would have bought a year ago. And he is just one of hundreds of thousands of American workers facing the same situation. If he tries to get a bank loan to get him through, he finds

interest rates so high that even if the bank would loan him the money (which it won't because he's unemployed) he couldn't afford to pay it back.

What has happened to all the theories which have worked in the past? Big business always operates on one basic principle: maximize profits. For years, the government has assisted in this project by pumping money into the system (the government has a number of methods of adding money to the economy, the easiest of which is simply to crank up the government printing presses). That worked fine -- so long as inflation was kept at a low level, and so long as corporations could turn to the developing countries for cheap labor, cheap raw materials, and markets for finished products. But two things happened: first, was the War in Vietnam. The U.S. government couldn't increase taxes to pay for the war -- the American people were already opposed to the war, and increased war taxes would have been the final straw -- so it had to increase the amount of money it pumped into the system. Secondly, people around the world have been winning in their fight against the exploitation of U.S. business, making it much more difficult to continue to rip off the people and material overseas.

Now, the government is in a bind. It has two choices: it can continue to pump in funds. This will increase inflation, make the value of the dollar fall still further. The American people have already begun to show that they will stand for only a little more of this kind of bloated economy. Or, the government can let the recession (which has already got a good start) keep going; it can let unemployment continue to grow, it can ask the American people to sacrifice. The danger to the government is that a recession won't stop -- a full scale depression will develop, and the people will not stand for that solution, either.

Both inflation and recession hurt the same people -- people whose incomes cannot keep pace with rising prices; and people -- particularly third world people -- who will be the first to lose their jobs if the recession continues to creep along. Always keeping the highest possible profits in mind, the owners of the corporations try to put the burden on the worker -- speed-ups, no strike agreements, threats of ran-

away shops. Inflation or recession makes no real difference to the corporate executive -- he doesn't have to worry about losing his job or finding enough money to buy gas to get to work. So long as the profits keep coming in, he is satisfied -- and if there is a 10% unemployment rate, or a 15% inflation rate, he won't be bothered. That is, until the people unite and say "Stop, we won't go on this way."

How does all this theory-gone-mad affect the worker laid-off by GM? When he tried to buy food for his family he pays 50¢ a loaf for bread which cost him 35¢ a year ago. What happened? The reason, as usual, is corporate profit. In 1971, Nixon devalued the dollar. Foreign companies, also looking for profit, were cutting into the U.S. markets with their products. Because the U.S. needed those sales overseas, the value of the dollar was dropped; this made U.S. products relatively cheaper overseas, and thus made for greater profits here at home. But there was another factor: since the dollar was worth less, that also meant that U.S. wheat was cheaper. So foreign countries began to buy. This, added to the huge wheat deal with the Soviet Union, meant that the supply of wheat was less at home. And, since agriculture has become agri-business, often owned by the large corporations, and since they too wanted to maximize profits, the price of wheat began to climb, and a loaf of bread got more expensive.

For as long as it is possible, the corporate powers will continue to shift the burden of economic hardship onto the workers and to the poor who can least afford it. The present system is perfectly designed to help the "haves" get more, and to see that the "have-nots" get less. But that economic system is under attack from all directions -- from the workers who strike for wages which can keep up with the rising cost of living, from workers who refuse to go along with no-strike agreements, from unemployed workers who organize for better benefits, and from people around the world who refuse to be exploited any further. Whichever way the government turns to try to find a way out of its crisis, it will meet people fighting back, refusing to continue to let the corporations of this country exploit them for increased profit.



"Before we demand that Congress protect our industry against cheap foreign imports manufactured at slave-labor wages, I'd like to remind you, sir, that we own 67% of those foreign factories!"

GARDNER CHARGES DROPPED!

LAWTON STILL FACES TRIAL



Gary Lawton and friends

Recent developments in Riverside, California have given the trial of Gary Lawton and Zurebu Gardner a completely new character. Murder charges against Zurebu Gardner -- he and Gary were charged with the April, 1971, ambush killing of two Riverside policemen -- were dropped on Oct. 3rd by the trial judge. The reason given by Judge Estudillo was "lack of sufficient evidence." The third trial of Gary Lawton, the last remaining defendant in this frame-up, is tentatively scheduled to begin on October 22nd in Riverside.

After 3-1/2 years, two lengthy trials, over a year in prison, and constant harassment from police and Riverside authorities, Zurebu Gardner is released from these charges. The dropping of these charges is a real victory for the defense. It is no small matter that the publicity surrounding the case of these two brothers has made it difficult for the prosecution to continue to get by with their phoney excuse for evidence.

The most significant aspect of the charges being dropped is that it clearly proves what the defense has maintained throughout this 3-year ordeal -- that Lawton and Gardner are not guilty of the trumped-up charges brought against them. The blatantly racist aims of the prosecution and Riverside authorities are now crystal clear. They are out to convict and stop the work of Gary Lawton, a black man who is highly respected in Riverside as a community leader. Lawton, a VVAW/WSO member, has been an all-too-effective spokesperson against the racism and repression coming down on the Riverside community, and the Riverside "powers that be" are threatened by Lawton's organizing. The District Attorney's office has consistently presented false evidence and highly conflicting testimony throughout the

two previous trials in an attempt to get a conviction on Gary. Thus far, their efforts have proved futile and the first two trials of this brother have ended with hung juries -- with the majority of jurors voting for acquittal.

Now Lawton will stand this third trial alone to face charges of a murder which eyewitnesses state was committed by four people. To make this multiple killing of Riverside policemen more credible to the court, the District Attorney dragged two other defendants into the case along with Gary -- Nehemiah Jackson (whose charges were dropped after the first trial) and Zurebu Gardner. Now the prosecution has given up all semblance of credibility with this latest dropping of charges, and we may now assume that since Lawton is the only defendant, the Riverside authorities will be going after him with full force and all the trumped-up evidence they can muster.

Further problems between the Judge and prosecution have surfaced to frustrate government strategy in this third trial. The battle apparently ensued following Judge Estudillo's dismissal of the charges against Gardner, at which time, the District Attorney's office charged that the Judge couldn't conduct a fair trial on the basis that he had made up his mind about some of the witnesses the state was planning to call. At this point, the DA's office asked the Judge to remove himself from the case. Estudillo responded by saying that another judge will have to hold a hearing to decide if he should be removed. Because of this hearing, the trial was again postponed until Oct. 22nd. Based on information received from the Riverside Political Prisoners Defense Committee (RPPDC), the Judicial Council of Riverside County is backing Judge Estudillo's refusal to remove himself from the trial. These judges are not

about to let the prosecutor throw the case off onto them.

In spite of the charges of murder being dropped against Gardner, he and two other members of the RPPDC, Chukia Lawton and Rusty Bronaugh, are facing charges stemming from a Riverside police attack which occurred last March. At the time of this attack, defense committee members were at the courthouse to show support for another defense worker, William Palmer, who was on trial for an alleged assault on a policeman with a "rusty hubcap." Palmer was convicted and is now serving a ten year sentence in California's Chino prison.

Though Gardner and Chukia Lawton were seriously injured at this courthouse attack, Gardner was charged with felonious assault on a police officer and he is expected to go to trial at the end of November. Chukia was charged with a misdemeanor assault and resisting arrest, and Rusty Bronaugh was charged with interfering with a police officer in the performance of his duties. Their trial is scheduled to begin, for the second time, on November 4th. The first trial of Chukia and Rusty ended in a hung jury and they are to be retried -- a familiar pattern in Riverside. The obvious attack on the RPPDC has very clear-cut goals -- first, to intimidate, isolate and destroy the credibility of the support of Gary Lawton, while simultaneously undermining the defense capabilities of Gary. These blatantly repressive tactics have been, and will continue to be, used when strong community leaders of oppressed Third World communities rise to confront the system of imperialism which oppresses us all.

It is important that people push even harder to see that the charges against Gary Lawton, as well as those brought against RPPDC members, are dropped. The defense committee is asking that people immediately telegram or write the following people, demanding that the charges against Gary Lawton be dismissed: Presiding Judge Richard Marsh, Riverside Superior Court, P.O. Box 1748, Indio, CA 92201; Byron Morton, District Attorney, 3535 10th St., Riverside, CA 92501; and Norton Younglove, Riverside Board of Supervisors, 4050 Main St., Riverside, CA 92501. It is important that immediate public pressure be put on Riverside authorities to end this outrageous frame-up. For more information on this case, contact: RPPDC, P.O. Box 244, Riverside CA 92502, or the VVAW/WSO National Office in Chicago.

On Sept. 24th, after 5 days of deliberation, an all-white jury in Wichita, Ke. returned a verdict of guilty in the trial of 4 black Leavenworth Brothers. Odell Bennett, Jessie Lee Evans, Alf Hill and Alfred Jasper were convicted of inciting to riot, and all but Bennett were found guilty of assaults on prison guards. The verdict came after 8 weeks of a trial which was characterized by the blatant racism of the judge and prosecution; and the repression of the courtroom scene in which Federal Marshalls felt it necessary to "restrain" the brothers time and time again through beatings, shackles and leg irons.

The charges against these brothers stem from the rebellion which occurred in Leavenworth Federal Prison on July 31, 1973, as prisoners lashed out at their oppression. Leavenworth inmates had peacefully attempted to better their living conditions and make changes in the prison's repressive policies, such as the lack of proper medical care, institutional racism, the slave wages given to those employed in the prison industries, etc. Their attempts failed, and following the death of a prisoner due to improper medical treatment, Leavenworth prison exploded. As a result of the rebellion, 7 brothers were indicted. Four of them have just been convicted, and two Chicano brothers -- Jesse Lopez and Armando Miramon -- will begin trial in late October on charges of kidnapping. The 7th brother, William (Whitey) Hurst, was found dead in Wyandotte County Jail in March, following warnings to friends that he was in fear for his life.

Throughout this first trial, the prosecution tried to establish that the 4 defendants knew about, planned, and once it started, encouraged the rebellion. The defense exposed conflicts and inconsistencies in prosecution testimony and other defense testimony placed the de-

First Trial Ends

LEAVENWORTH

endants at other locations during the course of the rebellion. But despite the lack of concrete evidence against the brothers, the jury returned with a verdict of guilty following the prosecution's statement of, "Who would you be most likely to believe -- correctional officers or prisoners?"

A week after the verdict, the brothers were brought, one at a time, to hear their sentences; they appeared in shackles before the court. Evans was sentenced to 20 years each for 3 counts of assault with intent to kill and 10 years for inciting to riot; these sentences are to run concurrently. Bennett was given 10 years for inciting to riot. Hill was sentenced to 20 years for assault with intent to kill and 10 years for riot; sentences to run concurrently. Jasper received 10 years for riot and 5 years for assault with a dangerous weapon; sentence to run consecutively. Following the sentencing, the brothers were shipped out to various federal prisons, and a minor victory of the entire trial procedure is that none of them will have to return to Leavenworth.

The first of the Leavenworth trials is over, and the trial of Lopez and Miramon is soon to begin. Four of the brothers have been found guilty, but we must examine what, in fact, they were convicted for. There was not enough

concrete evidence to convict the brothers of assault or inciting to riot, but with the way the "justice" system works in this country -- with "justice" for the rich and powerful, with pardons for presidents who have committed heinous crimes against the people of this country and of the world, and with convictions for the poor and oppressed -- there was enough judicial sentiment to send them back to prison with longer sentences. In reality, these Leavenworth brothers have been found guilty of being black in a society permeated with racism; they are guilty of being prisoners in a society that refuses to recognize that prisoners are human beings and not animals; and they are guilty of fighting back against the repression coming down on their daily lives in a society which must wipe out all forms of resistance if it is to maintain its control over the American people. This is what these Leavenworth Brothers have been convicted of! And it is this conviction that we must protest!

Though one trial is over, Lopez and Miramon will need the support of the people of this country throughout their trial. Money is desperately needed for this second trial. For further information about the trials and for the needed contributions, contact: Leavenworth Brothers Offense/Defense Committee, 106 E. Lincoln, Wichita, KS 67211.

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312 935-2129

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- I am an active-duty GI
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WINTER SOLDIER

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Trials End IWAKUNI FIVE

The trial of the Iwakuni Five, members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization, ended in September. The Five had been charged with distributing "unauthorized literature" that called for an end to US support of the South Korean dictator Pak Chung Hee. One of the Five was acquitted during a jury trial and charges against two others were dropped. However, stiff sentences were handed down to Frank Huff and Hugh Dalton. Huff will spend two months at hard labor and pay a \$400 fine. Dalton will be given a Bad Conduct Discharge.

Frank Huff talks about his reasons for handing out literature about the Korean situation:

"The primary reason for my interest in the Korean situation is obvious - wherever people are oppressed, it cannot help but appall anyone dedicated to freedom and democracy. But in my case, there is a further reason for taking direct action in support of the Korean people. I am in the position of being a world cop. In the Korean situation, I am Pak's enforcer, and I don't like what I'm enforcing.

"The US Military Industrial Complex know that Pak is a fascist dictator. They further know that the people will put up with Pak only so long and then they'll throw him out on his ear. But the capitalist class in America has financial interests in South Korea. It is also a strategic point to control the Asian economy. If there ever became

the 'danger' of the Korean people nationalizing industries and controlling their own destinies, we will be called in to suppress the people and their righteous movement. The same thing is happening all over the world.

"The only way to insure that the US military represents the interests of the people of America is for the common people of the military (me and other low ranking personnel) to understand the issues and decide for themselves what causes are just. If only the power elite in the military (high ranking officers) make all the decisions and



Korean poet Kim Chi Ha sentenced to life in prison.

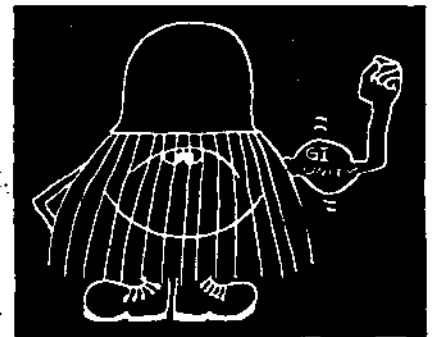
keep us in the dark, then we will be used only for the interest of the privileged class in America."

Format Change

G.I. NEWS

Beginning with this issue, WINTER SOLDIER will only be carrying one page of news about the struggles in the military. At the same time, however, we have changed the format of our monthly newsletter GI NEWS. GI NEWS is now an 8-page newspaper which is printed two weeks after WINTER SOLDIER each month. We encourage readers of WINTER SOLDIER who are interested in the struggles taking place in the military to subscribe to GI NEWS (\$3.00 yearly). The next issue of GI NEWS will have coverage of the recent conference of GIs and GI organizers held in Chicago.

SUBSCRIBE



Italian Soldiers Join Mass Demos



Rome - September 14th Rally

Several hundred thousand people demonstrated and marched in the streets of cities all over Italy during four days of activity, Sept. 11-14, to support the resistance movement in Chile and calling for Italy to drop out of NATO. September 14th was the highpoint when 80,000 people turned out in Rome and 50,000 in Milan to march from one end of the city to the other. Three hundred soldiers in uniform marched in Rome, despite the threat of reprisals from their officers. During the march the soldiers chanted slogans which said "Soldiers organized for the right to struggle, the workers will know who they can count on," and "Soldiers and workers united, there will never be a coup in Italy." The soldiers were received by great warm applause and by another slogan, "Soldiers and comrades, you are no longer isolated." In Rome as well as in Milan, two soldiers in uniform spoke on the podium. They were both members of the soldiers organization Proletariat In Uniform. (see the July GI NEWS for more on Proletariat In Uniform.) Also speaking in Rome were representatives of Chilean resistance organizations, including MAPU, Chilean Socialist Party, and MIR (Revolutionary Left Movement). The demonstrations were organized by Italian revolutionary organizations, including Lotta Continua, Avanguardia Operaia and the new Partito di Unità proletaria per il comunismo.



Vietnam Veterans Against the War

Winter Soldier Organization

Objectives



1. To struggle for an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops, advisors, planes, and military and economic aid from Southeast Asia. We support as a basis for the cessation of these hostilities the various peace proposals of the people of Southeast Asia based upon their right of self-determination and actual control of their own destinies.

2. To struggle for the immediate termination of all other operations by the United States government, its agencies, and American business interests that are designed to suppress the rightful struggles for liberation and self-determination of the people of the world. This includes the creation and maintenance of dictatorial governments, economic domination and the theft of the natural resources of this and other countries.

3. To struggle for the goal that all military people (Active-duty, Reserve and National Guard) be afforded their constitutional rights which are denied by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. We condemn the use of the National Guard, Reserves and Active-duty personnel as strikebreakers, and we support the efforts of servicepeople in the struggles against military repression. We oppose the use of the military as an oppressive and policy-making force domestically and overseas.

4. To struggle for universal unconditional amnesty. This will include a single-type retroactive discharge for all vets, and amnesty for all persons in prison, underground, or in exile as a result of their resistance to the imperialist war machine as well as the clearing of all their resulting civil and criminal records.

5. To struggle for decent benefits, full medical care (including the recognition of Post Vietnam Syndrome as a service-connected disability), and productive employment for all veterans with parity for all war resisters. We demand an end to discriminatory corporate hiring practices based on Vietnam-era service or Special Processing Numbers or descriptions, and the exploitation of veterans as a tool to divide the working class.

6. To struggle against racism which is historically used as a tool of U.S. imperialism to prevent and destroy unity among the people and justify the oppression and exploitation of third world people at home and abroad. We

must fight this dehumanizing tactic which divides us, and strive to build unity between all people.

7. Resolved to fight sexism, to show that sexism plays a major part in promoting war. We must show Americans our society is permeated by sexism, which forces an inferior status upon women, reducing them to subservient sexual objects; and which robs both men and women of their natural growth. This institutionalized sexism channels women into unfulfilling, lower paying jobs which are servile in nature and purpose; it exploits their bodies for sex and profit; and it degrades and dehumanizes them by a double standard of morality wholly dependent on the myth of male supremacy. This sexism is exploited by the military, officially defining servicewomen as subordinate and thoroughly subjugating them to servile work and the role of a sexual object. We resolve to fight sexism within our society, within our own organization and within ourselves.

8. To struggle for the right of all workers to organize and strike to protect their income and safeguard their employment. We support progressive struggles aimed at improving working conditions.

9. To struggle against the use of the criminal justice system (police, courts, prisons, grand juries) as a tool of political repression, recognizing that this system now serves the interests of the rich and powerful while suppressing the majority of poor and working people. We will fight for the freeing of all political prisoners.

10. To dedicate ourselves to these principles and objectives which directly relate to the imperialist oppression of the People of the World by the United States government. We understand this war is imperialist in origin and affirm that the membership of VVAW/WSO is not only concerned with ending this war, but with changing the domestic, social, political and economic institutions that have caused and perpetuated its continuance.

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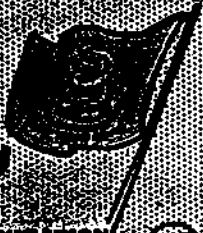


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WINTER SOLDIER



A PUBLICATION OF VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR / WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

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VOLUME 4 ISSUE 5 1974 DECEMBER

MASSIVE UNEMPLOYMENT

LAYOFFS SOAR



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EDITORIAL

As the year 1974 draws to an end, it is important to look back at the great struggles that occurred and reflect upon the lessons the people have learned. 1974 was a year of great upheavals, a year of far-reaching victories that have left the system of imperialism in a state of great crisis and turmoil. The peoples of Indochina have continued to push the U. S. -backed dictators against the wall. In Vietnam, General Thieu is facing opposition by all segments of the population. In Cambodia, the liberation forces govern all but a small section of the territory and the population.

In Africa, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau have gained independence from Portugal, while the struggle in Angola comes closer to victory. All over the world, unpopular governments are toppling like so much timber. Here at home, one of the greatest criminals in history, Richard Nixon, was forced out of the Presidency by the anger of the American people. His successor, Gerald Ford, faces mass actions of protest wherever he goes, as the people realize that it is not the man, but the system that is the real oppressor enemy.

VVAW/WSO played an important role in many of these struggles. Our firm support of all struggles for liberation and self-determination has shown that we, as well as the entire anti-imperialist movement in the U. S., are an integral part of the worldwide struggle against imperialism. The active fight we have waged in the campaign to oust Nixon has helped the American people see who our real enemy is. Putting politics in command, VVAW/WSO exposed the government's attempt to mislead veterans and their struggle by clearly pointing out the reformist nature of the American Veterans Movement. Our demonstrations in Washington, DC and across the country helped raise the issue of universal, unconditional amnesty and its relations to the nature of the continuing war in Indochina.

All this, and more, has taken place in 1974. By learning from the struggles that have taken place, we will strengthen the anti-imperialist movement and contribute even greater efforts in the coming year. Winter Soldier takes this opportunity to call on all people to deepen their commitment to our common struggle and our victory over the system of imperialism



UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY

WINTER SOLDIER

Lon Nol Office Occupied

EMBASSY TAKE-OVER

On October 29, ten people liberated the Cambodian (Lon Nol) Mission to the United Nations in New York City, in support of the struggle of the Cambodian people. Members of the Indochina Peace Campaign-NYC, Indochina Solidarity Committee, Revolutionary Student Brigade, VVAW/WSO, and White Lightning seized the Mission at 8:45 in the morning as the receptionist and one Lon Nol "diplomat" fled the scene.

The action is part of a growing campaign to build support for the seating of the Royal Government of National Union (GRUNC) in the UN, and the expulsion of the government of Lon Nol which is financed and kept in power by the US government. Since the coup in 1970 when the US government (through the CIA) put Lon Nol in power, the United Front of Cambodia forces have liberated all but 10% of the territory of their country; only 15% of the Cambodian people remain under the dictatorial control of the Lon Nol government. GRUNC is in fact the legitimate representative of the people of Cambodia.

At the liberated Mission in New York City, pictures of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of GRUNC, replaced the pictures of Lon Nol; a banner was put up declaring that the Mission was liberated. Documents found in the building reported on the activities of Cambodian residents in the US who actively support GRUNC. And when the GRUNC representatives in Paris were notified by phone about the action, they asked, "What is the phone number of our new Mission?"

After two hours the NYC Police Department and the FBI broke through the heavily barricaded door and took the ten people off to jail. They were charged with criminal trespass, harassment, and a Federal charge of "felonious assault on a foreign diplomat." They were released on their own recognizance; the "felonious assault" charges were later dropped.

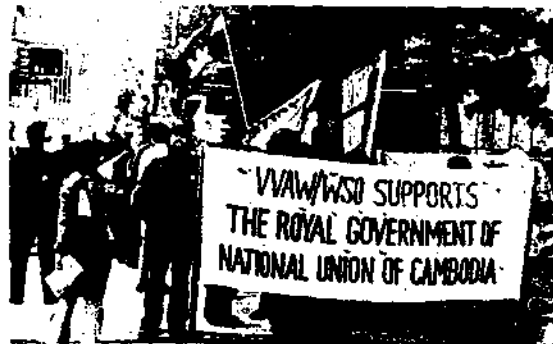
The UN vote is due in late November unless US government attempts to have it postponed are successful. GRUNC is already recognized as the legitimate

Cambodian government by 62 nations around the world; last year, when there was a similar vote, the US managed to table the vote in favor of GRUNC through tricky maneuvering--the vote was called when many of the supporters of GRUNC were at other meetings. Having already tried all kinds of big-power pressure tactics (things like threatening to curtail food programs or foreign assistance in exchange for votes), the US government is now pushing for the seating to be taken up in the Security Council where the US has veto power. The importance of the UN vote is explained in the words of Prince Sihanouk: "With our government universally recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people, will it be possible for the US Congress to go on spending more than \$700 million a year to support the Lon Nol puppets?"

The takeover of the Mission was a direct follow-up to a demonstration and rally to support the Restoration of the Lawful Rights of the GRUNC in the UN. That demonstration ended with the presentation of an eviction notice to the Lon Nol representatives, warning them that if the eviction notice was not heeded, the American people would take further action. Both the demonstration and the takeover were either ignored or distorted by the press: the history of US involvement in Cambodia has been one of keeping the war a secret from the American people. And the continued progress of the United Front forces to bring freedom to the Cambodian people is seldom mentioned in the US corporate-owned press. \$700 million of US taxes keep Lon Nol's mercenary army supplied--and have kept Lon Nol and his cronies living in comfort--during 1974. Meanwhile, the American people never hear about the 40,000 Cambodians who have left areas under Lon Nol control in the last year and moved to the liberated areas--just one more sign of the wishes of the people to see their real government installed throughout their country.

END ALL AID TO LON NOL

SEAT GRUNC IN THE UN



NYC VVAW/WSO in support of GRUNC

CRISIS THROWN ON WORKERS

UNEMPLOYMENT



Workers join growing unemployment lines

Well, they've come out and admitted it. The United States is officially headed into a recession. President Ford has finally had to admit that all is not well in Mudville these days. We don't think this news comes as a surprise to millions of Americans -- those of us who have been trying to keep up with inflation and increasing unemployment, while noticing the big monopolies' super-profits. In fact, our whole economic system is really in deep trouble, so deep that it is scaring the hell out of our supposed leaders.

For the third straight quarter in a row, the production level of this country, the GNP, has continued to fall. Used as a prime indicator of economic health, the fall in the GNP heralds what for most Americans has become an increasingly desperate fight to stay above water. However, it is another aspect of economic health that really lays bare the crisis now facing this system -- the amount of people out of work. The rate of unemployment is steadily on the rise and is now at a national rate of 6%. But that's the government statistic -- pampered and juggled to reflect the lowest possible rate.

What is really happening is that millions of people, after looking high and low for jobs, are giving up that search. These are the figures that are not reflected in government statistics. Their figures also omit the fact that a large percentage of those considered employed are actually working part time, unable to find full time jobs. What is the government afraid of? They are afraid that when the real facts come out, people are going to get fighting made. And what are those facts? That the national unemployment rate is almost double what they say it is, when adjusted for all the people government figures leave out. Instead of 6%, unemployment is at a rate of almost 12%, and things are getting worse every day. Particularly brutal is the fact that many urban Black

communities face an unemployment rate of 40% and over.

Auto workers are some of the hardest hit by the current tidal wave of layoffs. General Motors has announced that it will have 75,000 less workers by the end of the year, let alone the fact that GM already has 73,000 less workers than they had last year (1973). Chrysler is closing down almost all of its plants for the month of December, throwing an estimated 100,000 people out on the streets; a move which can cause thousands of related layoffs. This is particularly hard on Black workers in Detroit because they constitute 80% of that plant's workforce. Ford Motor Co. is also moving rapidly to cut back on its number of employees. All over the country, auto plants are cutting back and each new cutback in direct production causes a whole "wave" of layoffs in related industries.

This is just the tip of the iceberg. The jobless rate in the construction industry, the people that make our buildings and homes, is around 12%. The rate is also high in furniture, clothing, rubber goods, glass goods and machinery. The hardest hit are the so-called blue collar workers with a 7.3% unemployment rate, while white collar workers face almost 4% unemployment. As stated by John Bregger, an analyst for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "The typical unemployed person is blue-collar and semi-skilled, probably an assembly-line worker." However, that's no cause for joy amongst white-collar workers, as their jobs are literally dependent on what happens in heavy industry.

You think it couldn't be worse? You're wrong, especially if you are a young veteran. Carefully hidden away in all those statistics is the ugly fact that the unemployment rate for vets between 25-34 years of age is a rousing 9.9%, and that's the "official" figure. You can bet your last dollar (the one you're holding) that it's a lot higher than

that. Topping that off, in the same age group, Black vets face twice the jobless rate of white vets, and it doesn't look any better for other Third World veterans. In many cases, vets make up a majority of those being laid off, as is the case in the auto industry. This is the little gem the military recruiter never revealed. You get called on to fight a rich man's war, one that you have no interest in; and when you get back, the rich man could care less about hiring you. In fact, the conditions that veterans face contains one of the keys to understanding exactly what is happening, why the supposed "free enterprise" system is in crisis, why peoples' jobs are disappearing like snow in the desert.

Basically, our employment problems amount to the fact that the giant corporations, whose financial fingers extend throughout the world, are finding those fingers being chopped off little by little. A big chop came from the Vietnamese people who actively resisted the use of their country as a resource for U.S. corporate profits and resources, and their struggle has inspired other countries under the thumb of U.S. domination to remove the U.S. fingers from off their throats. At the same time, while the markets for U.S. corporate expansion abroad are closing, there is no market or room for expansion here in America.

All of this leads us back to the conditions that vets face. After pumping billions of dollars into the war in the futile attempt to stop the liberation struggles of the Indochinese people, the U.S. financial wizards have nothing left for the men and women they used to fight in that war. Not only are jobs scarce for all, but because vets lost time in the military from the job market, because of the half-million less-than-honorable discharges, and because there are not training programs adequate to help, veterans have become less employable than many of their civilian counterparts. President Ford even considers a 23% raise in the GI Bill as inflationary, when it would have to be raised 300% to equal World War II levels.

Why doesn't the system provide help? Because it can't; it is too busy trying to force its crisis onto the backs of all poor and working people -- by speed-ups, runaway shops, price hikes, and most importantly, by unemployment. The giant monopoly corporations and their interests, the need for greater and greater profits, runs smack up against our needs -- decent jobs, good education, good health care and a decent life. The people of this country need jobs, and we need them fast!

VVAW-WSO ON THE MOVE

VETS DAY



Buffalo Vets Day demo

Veterans Day, 1974, saw VVAW/WSO chapters around the country take to the streets to bring to the people of their communities the four demands of the VVAW/WSO National Program:

- *Universal, Unconditional Amnesty for All War Resisters
- *Implement the Agreements; End All Aid to Thieu and Lon Nol
- *Single-type Discharge for All Vets
- *Decent Benefits for All Vets

From Long Beach, California, to Boston, Massachusetts, the US government which pushed the traditional Veterans Day activities, was not allowed to forget that the victims of the most recent war of US exploitation were raising demands far different from those of traditional veterans organizations. Members of VVAW/WSO, unlike the members of the VFW or the American Legion, were there to fight for real gains for vets, but more important, to fight for the rights and interests of all people.

In some places VVAW/WSO requested permission to march in the traditional Vets Day parades with all their patriotic trimmings and reactionary politics. In Long Beach, VVAW/WSO was told that they could not march because they were unpatriotic--they had people with less-than-honorable discharges marching with them, and besides, they supported amnesty for "draft dodgers and deserters." Chapters from around the area marched at the end of the parade, behind the street sweepers and garbage collectors--to the cheers of the watching crowd, some of whom joined in with the VVAW/WSO members in the parade.

In Milwaukee, VVAW/WSO was granted permission to march, but it was withdrawn two days before the parade, since "only non-political groups could march." So, VVAW/WSO, with 85 people, marched on the sidewalk passing out leaflets. They were the only Vietnam-era vets in the parade, and the only volunteer marchers present. In Columbus, Ohio, the request to join the parade was turned down because, according to parade organizers, "You don't follow the program."

Veterans Day happened twice this year; the Federal holiday was on Oct. 28 while, in 41 states, the state holiday was on the traditional Nov. 11th. In the VVAW/WSO National Program, there

was a call for regional actions on which ever day the holiday happened in that state; some regions were active on both days, some did regional actions on one day and local actions on the other. What follows here is a cross-section of some of the actions that took place around the country.

*In Buffalo, New York, on Nov. 11, 12 members of the Buffalo, Syracuse and Rochester chapters disrupted the offices of the Federal attorney in downtown Buffalo, while 60-70 members picketed outside raising the four demands. The political focus of the day was "Expose the Sham of Ford's Clemency" (which is administered by the Federal attorney). The demand for a Single-Type Discharge, as part of the overall Universal, Unconditional Amnesty campaign pointed to the need for Decent Benefits for All Vets. After two hours inside, people joined the picket line; teams of people then spread out to neighborhoods and shopping centers, leafletting and explaining the four demands.

*In Boston, 30 VVAW/WSO members arrived at the staging area for the October 28th Veterans Day parade. Though the chapter had requested permission to march, they had gotten no response and, when they picked their own place in the parade, they were pushed out by mounted police (once again demonstrating the "interest" which traditional vets organizations have in the veterans of the Vietnam era). VVAW/WSO members fell in at the end of the parade and, by the time they passed the reviewing stand, there were 90-100 people demanding Amnesty for War Resisters.

*In Minneapolis/St Paul, the Twin Cities chapter of VVAW/WSO began the day of Nov. 11th with 25 people gathered

at the Ft Snelling Veterans Cemetery for a memorial service to remember the victims of the Indochina War. From there, demonstrators drove to the Federal Building; 40 people sang, chanted, and held a picket line around the four demands. Employees from the building listened to a speech about the vets movement and its relationship to the anti-imperialist struggle; spectators bought newspapers and applauded the demonstrators.

*In Washington, DC, 50 people marched through Northeast Washington to the Veterans Assistance Center. Following speeches from representatives of various groups involved, including the African Liberation Support Committee, 250 discharge papers were publicly burned to emphasize the demand for a single-type discharge for all vets. The ashes were collected and shipped to the VA by certified mail. The militant and spirited actions brought out a number of new people interested in getting involved in the VVAW/WSO program.

*In Seattle, Washington, a picket line at the building housing the regional VA office was organized by the Tacoma chapter of VVAW/WSO. 25 people demanded Universal, Unconditional Amnesty and Decent Benefits for All Vets; midway through the demonstration, an effigy of Ford was brought out. One of the vets in the group announced: "This is what we think of Ford and his phoney amnesty plan"--the effigy was soaked in gasoline and burned. Five vets took out discharge papers and lighted them from the burning body.

*In Philadelphia on Oct. 28th, VVAW/WSO members and supporters picketed the VA Hospital, receiving good response from patients, their families, and the VA staff. A march through the

cont. on p.10



Washington, DC Vets Day demo

MARCH BEGINS



Vets setting up camp at Anacostia

World War I was basically a struggle between Allied and Axis business interests for control of the world's economy. When it began, the big businesses that had pushed the US into the war in the first place set up a plan to ensure that once having used GIs to fight the war for them they would not have to pay the burden of vets' compensation payments after it was all over. Thus they amended the War Risk Insurance Act of 1914, initially a federal insurance policy for US industry supplying war material, to further protect their "investment" in WWI by issuing "voluntary" War Risk Insurance to all US troops going to Europe. Although this insurance was supposed to be voluntary it was actually mandatory. GIs were not asked if they wanted to have the insurance payments, about \$8 a month, deducted from their pay--it was done automatically. The neatness of the plan was overwhelming. GIs had to pay for their own future vets' benefits with their own salaries. Given the fact that the pay of a private in WWI was \$1.00 a day for domestic service or \$1.25 for foreign, and that many had dependents' allotments for \$5 to \$25 a month deducted from their pay, the system was simple extortion.

To no one's surprise, most of the money paid by GIs for the insurance was never recovered. While over 5 million policies were issued, all but 600,000 had lapsed by 1932. WWI vets had got such a raw deal that even the government felt obliged to do something about it. Thus, in 1924, mass pressure forced Congress to admit that a debt was due to vets. (Industry had of course already received adjustment payments for their war time contracts through tax refunds, etc.) It decided to award them an "adjustment" in pay for their service.

Congress issued Adjustment Service Certificates to the vets that averaged about \$1,000 each in value. Catch 22 in all this, however, was that the certificates were not payable until 1945 (much like modern War Bonds, they were supposed to "mature" for a period of years). What the government's PR men hyped as a "Bonus" for vets, the vets more correctly labeled as a "Tombstone Bonus." By 1945 few would be alive to collect it.

With the 1929 Wall St crash and the ensuing economic hardship that all Americans had to face, vets' discontent with the "Bonus" ripoff began to reach a head. Leading the high rate of unemployment and at the bottom of the heap in terms of what jobs they could get, vets rapidly became the shock troops of the depression. They needed the partial relief they could get from an immediate cash payment of the Bonus and they needed it fast. In 1932 the average vet's Bonus would have been worth about \$500; in the midst of the depression, that was a small fortune. The demand for the Bonus began spreading across the country like wildfire. Vets began making increasingly regular trips to Washington to lobby for the Bonus. Such was the rising pressure for relief that President Hoover himself felt obliged to act. At the 1931 convention of the American Legion Hoover addressed the rank-and-file vets there, asking them to wait for awhile since "better times were ahead."

But vets weren't going to wait for any pie-in-the-sky promises. By 1932 there would be 17 million people unemployed--according to government figures. It was clearly not the time for waiting. Vets, along with millions of other Americans, had lost their savings and had their farms and homes stolen

through mortgage foreclosures. When Congress did begin to act, it passed "economy" legislation that was designed to place the burden of depression on the backs of the American people. In terms of vets, not only did the "economy" legislation not give vets their Bonus, but it cut off 600 thousand veterans from compensation and threw thousands of disabled vets out of VA hospitals as well.

In the face of this worsening situation vets began organizing themselves to fight back. It was becoming clear to many of them that unity and mass action were the only means to deal with their problems. While leaders of the "traditional" veterans groups like the VFW and American Legion began giving lip-service to the demand for the Bonus they actually opposed seeing a real movement develop to fight for it. Dissatisfaction with these traditional vets groups led to the formation of rank-and-file vets groups as their only real hope. One such rank-and-file group was the Workers Ex-Servicemens League; founded in 1930, the W. E. S. L. later changed its name to the American League of Ex-Servicemen. In April 1932 members of the W. E. S. L. appeared before Congress and demanded that the 1945 "Tombstone Bonus" immediately be paid in full. When Congress refused to act on the Bonus, the W. E. S. L. sent out a call for a demonstration in D. C. But even without this call vets had spontaneously begun moving on their own; the main impetus was the condition of the ravaged economy.

In broken-down vehicles, on foot, in boxcars, riding the rails, hitchhiking, however they could make it, vets and their families began the trek to Washington to fight for the Bonus. The first contingent left Portland, Oregon, in May 1932 with 200 vets and their families. Several thousand of the Oregon vets arrived in Cleveland and physically seized the railroad switchyard, stopping all traffic until they were given a train to D. C. Some 500 left from Chicago, 600 from New Orleans, and 200 disabled vets left from the Soldiers Home in Tennessee. And so it went throughout the month of May 1932. On May 29th when some 300 Cleveland vets announced their intention of joining their fellow vets on the march to D. C., the papers started calling them the "Bonus Army" on the "Bonus March." The name stuck. By the time they began arriving in D. C. in late May and early June they were arriving in contingents as large as 1000 people.

Too late, the government officials realized the seriousness of the march. Telegrams were sent from Washington to governors all over the country demanding that the marchers be turned back and split up. But it was to no avail. Things had already gotten out of hand. The Bonus March had begun.

(Louisville, Nov 16) - Steve Grossman, a draft resister, who refused to be inducted into the military returned to the United States on Nov. 16th to discuss the reasons for his resistance to the war in Indochina. He announced that he would be travelling throughout the Northeast and Midwest to point out the total incorrectness of the Ford earned re-entry program during the fifteen-day period he has to turn himself in, in accordance with the punitive plan. Grossman made his plans public at the amnesty conference held in Louisville, Kentucky sponsored by the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty.

Steve will be speaking at the invitation of VVAW/WSO in ten cities. The purpose of the tour is to point out that resistance to the war in Indochina was right and that people in the United States must realize that universal and unconditional amnesty is the only resolution. Because Ford's earned re-entry plan is a deceitful sham, the exile community and VVAW/WSO, among others, has urged a boycott of the bogus amnesty.

One major point that Grossman made was that Ford's punitive plan negates the fact that the majority of resisters in need of amnesty are the 580,000 veterans with less-than-honorable discharges. He said, "The veterans of the Vietnam-era have been screwed by the American government. There are thousands and thousands of veterans who because of their resistance to the war in Indochina, and the repression of the military now suffer because of bad discharges. It is almost impossible for them to find jobs and besides, they're

EXILE RETURNS

I WANT TO BEAT GUILTY TO PROVE RESISTANCE IN A WAR THAT WAS BURGESS, IMMORAL AND CRIMINAL.



IN WHICH THE PENTAGON USED THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE AS A TESTING GROUND FOR NEW WEAPONS AND DEADLY DEVICES.



IN WHICH (S. HEU) MOLEY WERE USED TO FIGHT IN ORDER TO GAIN POPULAR AND CORRUPT GOVERNMENT.



IN WHICH A SECRET WAR WAS FIGHTED AGAINST CAMBODIA WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OR AUTHORIZATION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.



IN WHICH THE CREDIBILITY OF THE U.S. WAS DESTROYED AT HOME AND ABROAD.



YOUR COUNTRY FORGIVES YOU. GIVE HIM A DEAD PAN.

denied benefits promised to them under the GI Bill, and all because of their resistance to the imperialist military."

Another point that he made at the Louisville conference was that in addition to the veterans, there were thousands of civilians who received jail sentences, fines, and criminal records because they opposed the war in Vietnam. He stated that veterans, civilians and exiles had to unite to fight together to insure that a real amnesty is given.

As for himself, Steve feels that he committed no crime; that his resistance was necessary in order to support the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the economic and military interference of the United States in Indochina.

He felt that it was important that an exile from Canada come to the US in order that they could speak directly to the American people. He stated, "By coming here and by speaking in many cities, I hope that people will see that the fight for amnesty is a fight against the system that continues to oppress the Indochinese and at the same time, the people in the United States."

Steve urged all resisters who are eligible for the Ford earned re-entry program to boycott it. The plan, according to the exile, is designed to divide the amnesty movement and cover-up the crimes of Nixon. Steve said that "resisters are not criminals. The real criminals are the corporations, the politicians and the generals."

FORD PLAN SHAFTS VETS!

Much of the ballyhoo of the Ford administration around the earned re-entry program centers on the draft and military resisters. Included in the Ford plan is a provision for veterans who have received less-than-honorable discharges as a result of being charged with Absent Without Leave, (AWOL). The Pentagon says that there are 40,000 veterans who fit into this category and can apply for the Ford clemency.

The government contends that these 40,000 bad discharges for AWOLs is the total given out during the Vietnam-era, the dates for this era being August 4, 1964 to March 28, 1973. The government also implies that these veterans are the only ones who resisted the military in opposition to the Indochina war.

Of the 588,000 punitive discharges given by the military only 40,000 are included in the Ford plan! Veterans who actively opposed the war or the racism and repression of the military and who received bad discharges other than being charged with AWOL are not included.

If veterans surrender themselves to the program, they would have to do alternative service for periods up to two years. The length of time of alternative service is conditional on four factors, as stated in a Department of the Army directive issued from Ft. Benjamin Harrison: length of satisfactory service completed prior to AWOL, length of service in Southeast Asia in hostile fire zones, awards and decorations received, and wounds incurred in combat. This case-by-case review allows the military to pick and choose who gets less service. It is based on awarding clemency on how well you performed for the military. If a veteran went AWOL while stationed in the states for three months of harassment, he or she would be assured of the full two years. In fact, most veterans have been given the two years service.

Upon completion of alternative service the veteran could have his or her discharge changed from undesirable to a clemency discharge. This would be

even more punitive. According to Ford's proclamation, "Such clemency discharge shall not bestow entitlement to benefits administered by the Veterans Administration." Accepting a clemency discharge would effectively cut the veteran off from even the most meager of benefits listed in the GI Bill. In addition, when a veteran went for a job, (if he or she could find one), the employer would know immediately that the vet received a clemency discharge for only one reason -- going AWOL from the military, and you can be assured that the vet will not get the job.

It is not in the interests of any vet to accept Ford's clemency. The program is a sham and VVAW/WSO urges all veterans to boycott the plan and join the ranks of the thousands of Americans who are fighting for a universal and unconditional amnesty for all war resisters, a single-type discharge and decent benefits for all veterans including the 588,000 veterans with less-than-honorable discharges given during the Vietnam-era.

People take to streets - THIEU GOING OUT!



Street Demonstrations in Saigon

Opposition to President Thieu is increasingly becoming more unified in South Vietnam. Over the past several months, various organizations of Catholics, Buddhists, press, veterans, lawyers and others have denounced Thieu and are calling for his removal from office. Much of the protest of these organizations centers around the corruption and repression of the Thieu regime.

Thieu has been charged in a widely circulated document with allowing the most corrupt, repressive conditions to exist in Vietnam. According to the manifesto, Thieu has been charged with making a killing on various illegal land and housing deals, that his wife takes a rake off from a supposedly charitable hospital she founded, that his brother-in-law made a fortune in fertilizer speculation and that his relatives illegally profited from government-subsidized rice shipped to impoverished central Vietnam. These charges have been leveled by relatively new forces in the political struggle being waged against Thieu.

In the wake of this manifesto, and with the continuing suppression of opposition press, thousands of Vietnamese have taken to the streets to demand the ouster of Thieu and the release of the over 200,000 political prisoners being held in his jails. Another factor in the growing public sentiment against Thieu is the fact that the economy of Saigon, one of the few areas still controlled by the regime, is rapidly deteriorating. Unemployment is now at 50% in Saigon and prices for staples skyrocket daily.

On October 20th, almost 2,000 people marched in Saigon. Thieu's police, in attempts to break up the demonstration, cordoned off streets and alleyways to stop others from joining the line of

march. Angered students began hurling rocks at the police, who in turn, hurled bricks and stones back at them. The students charged the police jeep, overturned it and burned the vehicle. These public displays of protest have been drawing all segments of the population. In another demonstration, held on National Day (November 1st), 1,500 Catholics rallied after mass and were fired on by police because they were demanding Thieu's ouster. Also on November 1st, over 3,000 people marched in Saigon despite police attempts to stop them, resulting in major clashes with the police.

S. VIET STUDENTS FACE

DEPORTATION

Six Vietnamese students continue to fight deportation back to Vietnam. (Originally seven, one now moved to Boston where his case is being dealt with separately.) The students who have been active in exposing the repressive conditions of the Thieu regime in Vietnam were refused extensions of their visas by the Saigon Consulate General's office in San Francisco.

They next applied for temporary political asylum from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) fearing arrest on return to Vietnam, and in order to finish their schooling here. The INS, in consultation with the State Department and the Saigon Consulate refused to grant asylum stating that they were assured by the Thieu officials that the students would not be harmed on return to Vietnam.

The students have good reason to fear. In June, 118 Vietnamese had re-

quested asylum in Hong Kong and were refused. The officials in Hong Kong sent them back to Vietnam claiming they were illegal aliens. Upon returning to Vietnam the 118 were severely beaten at the Saigon airport, according to Amnesty International. Since then, reports state that 14 of the group have died on the penal island of Con Son off the coast of Vietnam.



On September 27, the Foreign Ministry in Hanoi announced that American reconnaissance planes flew over Hanoi and Haiphong in another violation of the Paris agreements. In the face of these continued violations, the Vietnamese liberation forces have liberated major portions of the country freeing the people from the US-backed regime in Saigon. Saigon military authorities have stated that another outpost in central Vietnam, Chuong Nghia, has been taken by the Liberation forces, thereby virtually cutting South Vietnam in half, and further isolating the Thieu government.

The military victories and the ever-growing unity between the neutral and the communist forces will force the removal of the US-backed Thieu regime, insuring a better climate in which they can negotiate a peace in accordance with the Paris Agreement on Ending the War in Vietnam.

The students are now appealing the ruling of the INS. These hearings are being conducted by the US State Department. The students are presenting witnesses who have recently been in Vietnam and have seen first hand the brutal repression of the Thieu regime on those opposing his rule. If the State Department rules against them their last recourse is to appeal to the 9th Federal District Court.

The students state that if they are eventually granted political asylum it will represent a victory as the US government will on one hand admit that repression exists in Vietnam under Thieu and on the other will continue to support the corrupt dictatorship.

The students state that if they are eventually granted political asylum it will represent a victory as the US government will on one hand admit that repression exists in Vietnam under Thieu and on the other will continue to support the corrupt dictatorship.

1974 ★ THE P WILL NEVER

VVAW/WSO was in the middle of many of the people's struggles during 1974. Whether walking picket lines with Harley Davidson workers in Milwaukee; or setting up discharge upgrading projects in prison in Santa Barbara; or leafleting for the African Brothers in Buffalo; or passing out GI News at Puckettback Air Force Base in Columbus; most of the work of VVAW/WSO was day-to-day, grassroots work. It was not newsworthy and got no headlines. It was the work needed to move the struggle against US imperialism forward. Throughout the year, VVAW/WSO was guided by a national program, built around five (and later four) demands:

- *Universal, Unconditional Amnesty For All War Resisters
- *Implement the Agreements: End All Aid To Thieu and Lon Nol
- *Single-Type Discharge For All Vets
- *Decent Benefits For All Vets
- *Kick Nixon Out

The success of this program in leading up to and building the July 1-4 national Demonstration in Washington and the Organization to adopt a similar program for the next nine months at our August National Steering Committee meeting.

AMNESTY

A campaign of VVAW/WSO for well over a year for Universal, Unconditional Amnesty for All War Resisters drew growing support around the country. VVAW/WSO constantly raised the issue of the Indochina War, a war fought in the interests of big business by showing that the resisters were right to resist a war of aggression and exploitation. The way in which the sons and daughters of third-world, working and poor people were sent to fight and die in Indochina was brought out in the campaign for a single-type discharge, a part of the overall amnesty struggle. VVAW/WSO helped to build the amnesty movement, not by writing letters to Congress but by working to gain the support of, and mobilize the people. We fought to make sure that the 580,000 vets with less-than-honorable discharges would be seen as a major part of the amnesty movement, and through discharge upgrading projects, enlisted many of the vets in the struggle for amnesty. In response to the fact of the growing demand for amnesty, the US government announced a Draft Card Boycott for the first time in the history of the program. A bankrupt attempt to co-opt the amnesty movement, VVAW/WSO chapters around the country challenged the program and, a few days later, challenged the pardon of Richard Nixon. Often confronting representatives of reactionary veterans organizations such as the VFW or American Legion, VVAW/WSO members supported the boycott of "earned re-entry" called by exile groups in Canada, and continued the fight for a single-type discharge for all vets.

INDOCHINA

VVAW/WSO in all its actions through 1974 pointed out the nature of the war in Indochina, and the fact that the war has not stopped, US support for the dictatorship of Thieu allows him and his forces to continue to violate the Paris Peace Accords, and represent the struggle for liberation of the Vietnamese people. Recent demonstrations in Saigon, and the consistent battlefield victories of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) show that Thieu's days are numbered. 1974 began with VVAW/WSO demonstrations around the country on the anniversary of the signing of the agreements on January 27th. In Washington, VVAW/WSO members seized the Saigon Embassy, and

late October, a similar action took place at the Cambodian Mission to the UN (see story on page 2).

Throughout the year there was a growing awareness on the part of VVAW/WSO that the US war of imperialism--the search for profits at the expense of the people of Indochina using third-world, working, and poor people to pursue those profits--was the only issue. More emphasis was placed on the way in which the PRG and the United Front in Cambodia were rebuilding the liberated areas of their countries, and were in fact meeting the immediate needs of their people. Meanwhile, the US-supported governments of Thieu and Lon Nol were operating in the interests of no one but themselves and their US corporate masters.

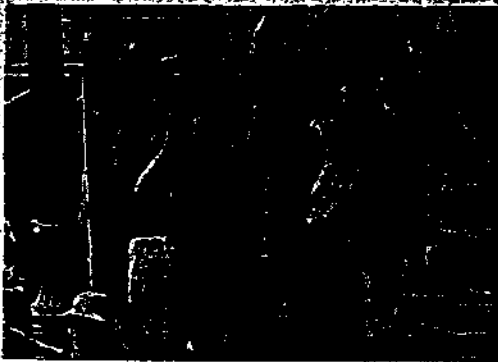
VETERANS

1974 saw a consolidation of the organizational work around veterans issues, and a growing understanding of the need to do anti-imperialist work around the demand of Decent Benefits for All Vets. As the US economy worsened, adequate vets benefits assumed a growing importance to millions of Vietnam-era veterans--they were often the only way to survive. Anger at the VA and the US government for their broken promises and inability to provide adequate benefits created a spontaneous movement of veterans, their friends and families, which led to the resignation of the VA head. The brief appearance of the reformist American Veterans Movement demonstrated the attempts of the government to sap the strength from the growing vets movement, and was thoroughly exposed.

Around the country many VVAW/WSO chapters began to come from the VA with demonstrations, picket lines, and takeovers of VA facilities. Veterans representative programs on college campuses were attacked, and contact began with the hundreds of thousands of unemployed vets for whom the economic crisis is an immediate, vital problem. Bad discharges--which mean no VA benefits--were another target of veterans work.

KICK NIXON OUT

The campaign to get rid of Nixon was a success. VVAW/WSO, often working with the many organizations with similar campaigns, built and participated in demos and actions around the country, until mass pressure from the people led to Nixon's resignation. With the pardon by Ford, the demonstrations continued; when Ford appeared outside Washington, he was guaranteed to be met by a militant demonstration, and VVAW/WSO was



PEOPLE UNITED WAS DEFEATED!

...to be a part of it. Again and again we find that it was good when Nixon was gone, but the system remained, and it was that system that is not responsive to the real needs of the American people. Demonstrations against Rockefeller, when he was nominated for vice-president, carried the same message, and pointed to people like him as the corporate masters pulling the strings of the country.

GI

A growing understanding of the uses of the military as a weapon of the US government for exploiting people abroad and at home led VVAW/WSO to increase its concentration on GI organizing. The VVAW/WSO chapter in Yokosuka, Japan, played an important role in support of Black sailors who left the USS *POWAY* in protest to the racism aboard that ship. In Iwakuni, Japan, VVAW/WSO worked with sailors arrested while protesting the nature of the repressive regime in South Korea. And a point of military "justice"--the USDB at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas--remains a target of work, particularly around the cases of Melvin Smith and Gregory Jackson. Local chapters distribute GI News (a newspaper version first appeared in 1971) on bases and to GIs in their areas.

POLITICAL PERSONS

Support for Gary Lawton and Zureba Gardner grew throughout the country, despite the consistent postponements and delays in their third frame-up murder trial in Riverside, California. In October, charges against Gardner were dismissed, but the repressive attack on Gary Lawton goes on. VVAW/WSO chapters sponsored several speaking tours for Gary, giving him a chance to take his case--and all that it represents--to the people, to build support for his struggle, and for local struggles against racism and repression.

1974 also saw police attacks on the organization in an attempt to intimidate VVAW/WSO members. In Oakland, Bob Hood was singled out for a brutal police attack, and charged with assault--his trial has also gone through numerous delays, and like other cases, has been used to expose the nature of police repression. During the DC Demo, in New York City, in Cincinnati, police assaulted members of the organization, vividly showing us the nature of repression in this country, and teaching us that our strength lies in unified action of the masses of people.

has helped to point out the nature and uses of the American prison system (see page 10). In Buffalo, New York, the beginning of the trials of the Attica Brothers brought out 2000 people to a rally in early September, including VVAW/WSO chapters from the east and middle west. The case of Russell Magee has been a focus of prison support work in Northern California, and many local chapters have been active in support of community political prisoners and local cases of police repression and brutality.

SUPPORT WORK

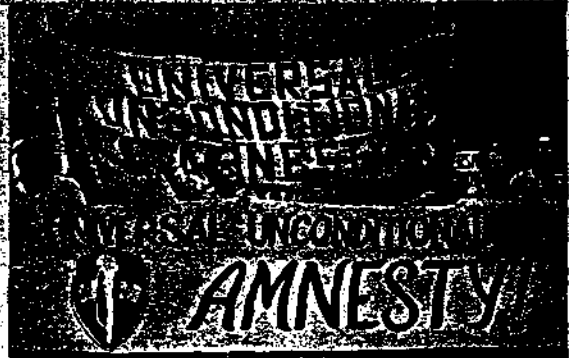
Local chapters and regions of VVAW/WSO have worked on a long list of local, national, and international struggles during the year--from tenants' rights to the Boycott of South African chrome. On a regional basis, VVAW/WSO concentrated on support of the truckers strike early in the year, not only working directly with the truckers but also talking with and leafletting members of the National Guard (acting as strikebreakers) and consumers (who were being told to blame high prices on the truckers). Support for the Independence of Puerto Rico focused on the Puerto Rican Solidarity Rally in late October. Chapters in the mid-west worked with strikers at a Borden's subsidiary in Columbus, Ohio, and helped spread the word about a national boycott of Borden's products, until that strike was resolved. Support for the mine in Harlan Country grew to support for striking coal miners around the country (see page 12).

DC DEMONSTRATION

The high point of VVAW/WSO activity for the year was a national demonstration in Washington, DC, on the 1st through the 5th of July. At first, hundreds, and by the final day, thousands of people fought sleeplessness, the weather, police harassment and finally outright attacks, in order to bring the five demands of the demonstration to the American people. Demonstrations, marches, rallies filled the four days. While VVAW/WSO planned, organized, and led the demonstrations, members of other anti-imperialist and progressive organizations, seeing the importance of the struggle around our five demands, joined in and helped to make the successful action. As with all VVAW/WSO activities, there were important lessons which flowed from the demo: that leadership can never fall behind the militance of the people; and, quite important, that the strength of our organization, and the people's movement in general, comes from real unity of purpose and action.

Building for the demonstration was the work of chapters for months before the demo took place. There were support and building actions around the country in mid-May, and day-to-day work constantly talked about the demo and its demands. Learning through our past practice, however, the organization did not see the demo as an end in itself--it was a tactic by which to continue to grow. New members and chapters did join the organization as a result of the demonstration; the lessons learned from the demo have been an important factor in seeing how we can continue to build, both in numbers and effectiveness. And work did not stop once the demo was over, but continued to grow and build toward 1975 and beyond, in the expanding struggle against imperialism.

UNITY STRUGGLE VICTORY



cont. from p4

Penn Campus ended at an expressway overpass, where banners were displayed bringing a horn-honking, fist-raising response from motorists.

*The first VVAW/WSO action in Cleveland in years took place on Oct. 26; the regional action began with a rally, then a march to Public Square in downtown Cleveland. At its height, there were 120 people, and the demonstration moved on to Cleveland Community College where VVAW/WSO members conducted workshops around the demands.

*The Northern New Jersey chapter of VVAW/WSO brought out 85 people to a demonstration at the Regional VA on Nov. 8th. Following speeches, including one by the President of the Vets Club from nearby Essex County Community College, the demonstrators marched to Rutgers University, then back to the VA where the "War on the VA" continued.

*In San Francisco, northern California chapters of VVAW/WSO participated in actions on both Nov. 10 and 11th. A large contingent marched in the traditional Vets Day parade on the 10th

with a color guard carrying, among others, the flags of the Liberation forces in Indochina. The following day saw a demonstration at the Federal Building in support of Universal, Unconditional Amnesty, with people pouring into federal offices demanding a single-type discharge.

*The Chicago chapter of VVAW/WSO held a demonstration and picket line at the VA facility, both a hospital and regional office. Among the 65 demonstrators were patients and workers from the VA, indicating the success of the day-to-day work around that VA installation.

*In New York City, a coalition of vets clubs, veterans organization, and VVAW/WSO united around demands to 1) Build a fighting veterans movement, 2) Fight the VA, and 3) Veterans unite with workers and oppressed people. Although they marched in the traditional Vets Day parade on Nov. 11th, they held a separate rally in order to bring out the real needs of the Vietnam-era vets, and present the four VVAW/WSO demands.

*A militant Celebration and Rally

on Nov. 11th took place in Riverside, CA where 60 people turned out. To the four demands in the National Program was added the demand to Free Gary Lawton (who was one of the speakers at the Rally).

Other actions--such as a militant march and picket in Oneonta, New York, and a picket-line at the Federal Building in St. Louis--also raised the national demands. Veterans Day, 1974, was a day of unity and struggle for VVAW/WSO and other anti-imperialist forces.



New York City Vets Day demo

The trial of two Chicano Leavenworth Brothers began in Wichita, KS on October 21st. Jesse Lopez and Armando Miramon were brought to trial on charges of 4 counts of kidnapping (carrying a maximum sentence of 100 years each) and Miramon is charged with assault on a prison guard. These charges stem from the July 31, 1973 uprising which occurred inside Leavenworth Federal Prison as prisoners united and stood up against the inhuman and repressive conditions within the prison. Four black Leavenworth Brothers (Odell Bennett, Jessie Evans, Alf Hill and Alfred Jasper) were recently convicted of assault and inciting to riot charges by an all-white jury in Wichita.

Following the presentation of the prosecution's case, Judge Theis ordered that all charges against Jesse Lopez be dropped because the government had produced no evidence to warrant the continuation of the trial against Lopez. These charges were not dropped out of the goodness of anybody's heart, or as a show of fairness and impartiality of the court. These charges were dropped for the simple reason that there was no evidence against this brother and the government can only go so far in its frame-up attempts of people who resist the oppression of their daily lives. The "justice" system knew that any conviction of Lopez would be overturned by an appeal court, so after 1-1/2 years of harassment, many months in solitary confinement, and subjection to the pressures of facing many life sentences in prison, Jesse Lopez is no longer on trial. This may be seen as one small victory for the people in the struggle against the racism and repression of the prisons of this country.

The charges that these brothers were indicted on include the allegation that during the Leavenworth rebellion,

Lopez Charges Dropped

LEAVENWORTH

4 guards were held hostage by William Hurst and Miramon. (Hurst -- the only white Leavenworth Brother to be indicted -- would have been tried with Miramon and Lopez, but in May of this year, he was found hanged in his cell in the Wyandotte County Jail. Officials at the jail called Hurst's death a suicide, but a more apt term for his death is murder). The four hostages were released unharmed after the Warden agreed to meet with a prisoner grievance committee. During the presentation of the prosecution's case, the 4 hostages testified that they were treated well by Hurst and Miramon. One guard stated that "I treated the prisoners as humans and they treated me as such." While being held, the guards were made comfortable and were given chairs, cigarettes and coffee. Obviously, this treatment does not indicate that Hurst and Miramon were maniacal kidnapers.

During the defense presentation, a psychiatrist testified that Miramon could not have been responsible for his activities on July 31st, because he was suffering from "sensory deprivation psychosis." Miramon had spent many months in the Leavenworth "hole" and was released shortly before the rebellion erupted. The psychiatrist stated that people subjected to sensory deprivation cannot concentrate and do not always know what they are doing. Miramon also testified that he knew he was in the laundry (the room where the guards were held), but

that he did not know why he was there or how he had gotten there. Because of the psychological problems which developed as a result of his time spent in the "hole," Miramon has pleaded "not guilty for lack of criminal responsibility" to the kidnapping charges.

Miramon's case is being heard by an all-white, middle-class jury composed of 7 women and 5 men. These men and women have sat through 3 weeks of testimony concerning the conditions within Leavenworth Prison -- conditions that led to the taking of hostages as the only means left by which to struggle for a bearable life within a prison filled with brutality, severe repression and premature death. Often, the testimony given in this trial has brought several of the jurors to tears of disbelief and shock as these people have been forced to come face-to-face with the true nature of the prison system of this country -- a system used to prop up imperialism and a system which exhibits imperialism in all of its ugliness. This jury will decide whether or not Armando Miramon will be sentenced to four lifetimes in prison, or whether the right to rebel belonged to this man as the only course of action left to him. (For more information on this, and the previous, trial, contact: Leavenworth Brothers Offense/Defense Committee, 1715 N. St. Francis, Wichita, Ks).

Courthouse shooting delays trial : GARY LAWTON



Gary Lawton on Vets Day

The third trial of Gary Lawton (VVAW/WSO member) began on November 12th. However, due to some recent events in Riverside, California, Gary's third trial has again been postponed, and is now set for Jan. 6th. Gary, a black man, is on trial for the shooting of two Riverside policemen who were ambushed and killed in April, 1971. The two previous trials on these charges ended with hung juries, with a majority of jurors voting for acquittal of this brother. In the words of one of the jurors who heard the first trial of Lawton, "It is a frame-up... They had no real evidence."

Gary's trial began quietly on Nov. 12th, and the jury panel was summoned for selection. The day after the trial began, a young man, Monroe, was stopped by Riverside Police near the front steps of the courthouse where the trial was going on. Police began harassing him and Monroe pulled out a gun and shot and

killed a member of the Riverside Police Dept. (RPD). Within seconds, other RPD members had opened fire on this young man. After Monroe had fallen to the ground, police hand-cuffed him and left him to lie in front of the courthouse. After several hours of lying hand-cuffed and bleeding, Monroe finally died. He never received medical treatment.

Lawton's trial was not the only important trial going on at this time. The trial of Chukia Lawton (Gary's wife) and Rusty Bronaugh, both members of the Riverside Political Prisoners Defense Committee and VVAW/WSO, had begun a few days earlier. Chukia and Rusty are facing charges stemming from a Riverside police attack which occurred last March. At the time of this attack, defense committee members were at the courthouse to show support for another defense worker, William Palmer, who was on trial for an alleged assault on a policeman. Though Zurebu Gardner (Lawton's former co-defendant on the murder charges who recently had all charges against him dropped for reason of "lack of sufficient evidence") and Chukia Lawton were seriously injured in this courthouse attack, Chukia was charged with a misdemeanor assault and resisting arrest, and Rusty was charged with interfering with a police officer in the performance of his duties. The first trial of Chukia and Rusty ended with a hung jury and they are to be retried.

When the courthouse shooting happened, people inside the courthouse rushed to windows and outside to see what had happened. A large majority of mem-

bers of jury panels for both Gary's trial and Chukia and Rusty's trial saw the shootings, and saw Monroe dying on the sidewalk. Since the policeman that Monroe had shot was only the third Riverside policeman to be killed in recent years (Gary is standing trial for the shooting of the other two), local newspapers have been filled with news of the shootings. Newspapers have also been unusually full of articles about Gary Lawton and the charges he is facing. For these reasons, the defense moved to have the trial postponed and to have both of the jury panels dismissed on grounds that there was too much publicity surrounding the recent shootings to select a fair jury and allow Gary, Chukia and Rusty fair trials. The judge granted these motions, and Lawton's trial was postponed until Jan. 6th, while Chukia and Rusty's trial will begin on Jan. 13th.

So, once again we wait. By the time Gary finally gets to trial on these trumped-up charges, it will be almost 4 years since the harassment of this brother began. The trial of Gary Lawton is an example of the repression and racist brutality that is coming down in our communities all across the country as people struggle to overcome the oppression that the system of imperialism brings down on our daily lives. Gary Lawton is a fighter whose life is dedicated to combatting that oppression, and it is for this reason alone that the state will continue to bring him to trial either until they are satisfied or until the people of this country force Gary's freedom. Up until now, the mass outrage and support of the people has kept Gary alive, has kept a jury from convicting him, and has brought about the dropping of charges against Zurebu Gardner. Now, more than ever, that kind of continued support is vital. For information on how you can help or for the much needed financial contributions, contact: RPPDC, PO Box 244, Riverside, California 92502.

VVAW/WSO
827 w. newport av.
chicago, il 60657
312 935-2129

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LIFE & DEATH ISSUES

MINER STRIKE

The 3-year contract between the United Mine Workers (UMW) and the Bituminous Coal Operator's Association (BCOA) expired on Nov. 12th. With a long tradition of "No Contract - No Work," the UMW has gone out on strike. Initial negotiations between the UMW and the BCOA lasted approximately 10 weeks with the UMW representing 120,000 coal miners who produce 3/4 of the country's coal. The BCOA is the bargaining group which represents most of the major coal producers.

The status of the miner's contract is unclear as we go to press. Arnold Miller (UMW President) and the BCOA have reached some sort of agreement, but it is not certain that the miners will accept the negotiated package. Since Miller replaced the corrupt Tony Boyle (who is currently in prison for plotting the murder of a union rival), the UMW rank-and-file upsurge has resulted in new democratic procedures for contract ratification. Every union member will vote by secret ballot on the contract, and though the entire procedure can take up to 2 weeks (weeks without pay), the miners realize the importance of having a voice in deciding certain aspects of their living and working conditions.

The demands of the coal miners include a wage increase and a cost-of-living clause in their contract. Inflation hits hard in mining communities, and just like everyone else, the miners have found it difficult to make ends meet. They are also demanding better job security (including seniority rights) and an improved grievance procedure. The miners are also fighting for paid sick-leave, increased benefits for disabled and pensioned miners and widows, and higher pensions.

The #1 issue with the miners is safety; they are demanding the right not to work under unsafe conditions. Negotiations between the UMW and BCOA began on Sept. 3rd, and during the following 10 weeks, 39 miners were killed. Since the Mine Safety Act went into effect in 1969, 830 miners have lost their lives in the mines. With facts like this, it is no wonder that safety is an issue of primary importance to the miners. They are demanding that they have the right to leave the mines anytime conditions are unsafe. They are also demanding that there be full time, specially trained help on all the dangerous machinery present at all times, and that union safety inspectors have access to any mine without company officials being present.

The major demand that deals with the question of safety is the right to strike over unsafe working conditions. Miners are specifically stating that they must have this right-to-strike clause clearly written into their contract. Miners had this right to strike over safety conditions ripped away from them several years ago and they are now fighting to get it back. As the miners are demanding this right, the companies are asking the unions to cooperate in the

drive for "increased productivity," and the companies have asked that there be no more wildcats at the mines. The wildcat strike has been one of the most effective tools the miners have used for fighting for their needs and protesting the conditions they are forced to work under. Since the miners cannot officially strike around safety conditions, they have averaged 100 wildcats a month during the last 5 years. This right-to-strike clause is one of the miners' major demands, and it is not only important for them. It is important for all working people. We have seen how the government, and the corporations that government serves, are trying to take the right to strike away from workers. The major attack in this respect was directed at steel workers in the form of the ENA. (The Experimental Negotiating Agreement states that steel workers cannot strike over their national contract and that contracts are not to be voted on by the rank-and-file). Now, the corporations are trying to continue to deny the coal miners this basic right to strike, and this attack on all working people must be resisted.

News of a coal strike has been circulating for some time and the government has tried to bill the strike as an attack on the people of this country by the coal miners. The government and corporations are doing this under the guise of "energy shortages" and the amount of lay-offs that a coal strike will create. Figures relating to lay-offs are being circulated widely, showing that lay-offs in steel and railroad industries will begin immediately with the strike.



Coal miners after work

After 3 weeks of a coal strike, lay-off levels will reach 400,000, and within a month, 1.7 million people will be out of work. These figures may be correct, but these lay-offs are not the fault of the coal miners who are fighting not just for themselves, but for the rights of all working people. These lay-offs, and the general economic crisis they are a part of, are the fault of the corporate owners -- that elite, wealthy few who rule this country.

The corporate owners don't want a coal strike because strikes do not fit in with their insatiable hunger for profits. A strike is not in their interests and they will be using every anti-strike scheme they have to try and prevent a long walk-out, including trying to build mass sentiment against a coal strike. But the coal strike is the right of the coal miners, and it is the responsibility of the people of this country to support that strike and to combat the anti-strike propaganda and possible strike-breaking tactics that the government will employ to try to cut this strike short and protect the profit-makers. The coal miners are waging a battle for decent living and working conditions. They are trying to stay alive in the mines, they are trying to put food on their tables, they are trying to live long lives with a decent standard of existence, and they are trying to protect the only way they have of winning these demands -- their right to strike. The struggle of the miners belongs to all of us. It may not be in the interests of the government and the corporations, but it certainly is in the interests of the people of this country.

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UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY



Vietnam Veterans Against the War Winter Soldier Organization Objectives



1. To struggle for an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops, advisors, planes, and military and economic aid from Southeast Asia. We support as a basis for the cessation of these hostilities the various peace proposals of the people of Southeast Asia based upon their right of self-determination and actual control of their own destinies.

2. To struggle for the immediate termination of all other operations by the United States government, its agencies, and American business interests that are designed to suppress the rightful struggles for liberation and self-determination of the people of the world. This includes the creation and maintenance of dictatorial governments, economic domination and the theft of the natural resources of this and other countries.

3. To struggle for the goal that all military people (Active-duty, Reserve and National Guard) be afforded their constitutional rights which are denied by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. We condemn the use of the National Guard, Reserves and Active-duty personnel as strikebreakers, and we support the efforts of servicepeople in the struggles against military repression. We oppose the use of the military as an oppressive and policy-making force domestically and overseas.

4. To struggle for universal unconditional amnesty. This will include a single-type retroactive discharge for all vets, and amnesty for all persons in prison, underground, or in exile as a result of their resistance to the imperialist war machine as well as the clearing of all their resulting civil and criminal records.

5. To struggle for decent benefits, full medical care (including the recognition of Post Vietnam Syndrome as a service-connected disability), and productive employment for all veterans with parity for all war resisters. We demand an end to discriminatory corporate hiring practices based on Vietnam-era service or Special Processing Numbers or descriptions, and the exploitation of veterans as a tool to divide the working class.

6. To struggle against racism which is historically used as a tool of U.S. imperialism to prevent and destroy unity among the people and justify the oppression and exploitation of third world people at home and abroad. We

must fight this dehumanizing tactic which divides us, and strive to build unity between all people.

7. Resolved to fight sexism, to show that sexism plays a major part in promoting war. We must show Americans our society is permeated by sexism, which forces an inferior status upon women, reducing them to subservient sexual objects, and which robs both men and women of their natural growth. This institutionalized sexism channels women into unfulfilling, lower paying jobs which are servile in nature and purpose; it exploits their bodies for sex and profit; and it degrades and dehumanizes them by a double standard of morality wholly dependent on the myth of male supremacy. This sexism is exploited by the military, officially defining servicewomen as subordinate and thoroughly subjugating them to servile work and the role of a sexual object. We resolve to fight sexism within our society, within our own organization and within ourselves.

8. To struggle for the right of all workers to organize and strike to protect their income and safeguard their employment. We support progressive struggles aimed at improving working conditions.

9. To struggle against the use of the criminal justice system (police, courts, prisons, grand juries) as a tool of political repression, recognizing that this system now serves the interests of the rich and powerful while suppressing the majority of poor and working people. We will fight for the freeing of all political prisoners.

10. To dedicate ourselves to these principles and objectives which directly relate to the imperialist suppression of the People of the World by the United States government. We understand this war is imperialist in origin and affirm that the membership of VVAW/WSO is not only concerned with ending this war, but with changing the domestic, social, political and economic institutions that have caused and perpetuated its continuance.

PLO Wins Major Victory

PALESTINE

Several dramatic events in October and November of this year have drastically changed the balance of power in the Middle East, weakening the hold that the U. S. had on the area during the years of the Nixon-Kissinger doctrine. Coming one-two-three, these events have strongly improved the political position of the Palestinian people, the most forgotten group in the Middle East.

First came the overwhelming vote of the General Assembly of the United Nations to invite a delegation from the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) to address the whole world-body in November. The General Assembly voted 105 to 4 to invite "the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in the deliberations of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine..." Only the United States, Bolivia and the Dominican Republic backed Israel's opposition to the invitation. Britain, West Germany and other Western European countries (except for France and Italy) were among the 20 abstentions, while almost the entire Third World voted in favor of the motion.

Then, a week later, at the Arab summit conference in Rabat, Morocco, leaders of 20 Arab nations agreed to acknowledge the PLO as the "sole legitimate" representative of the Palestinian people. When the Rabat conference began, Jordan and Egypt were still the hope of Kissinger's policy of ignoring the Palestinians. But strong pressure from the other nations at the conference, combined with pledges of annual military subsidies to Egypt, Syria and Jordan from the oil-rich Arab countries, caved in what pro-U. S. sentiment there was and the conference gave its unanimous support to the PLO.

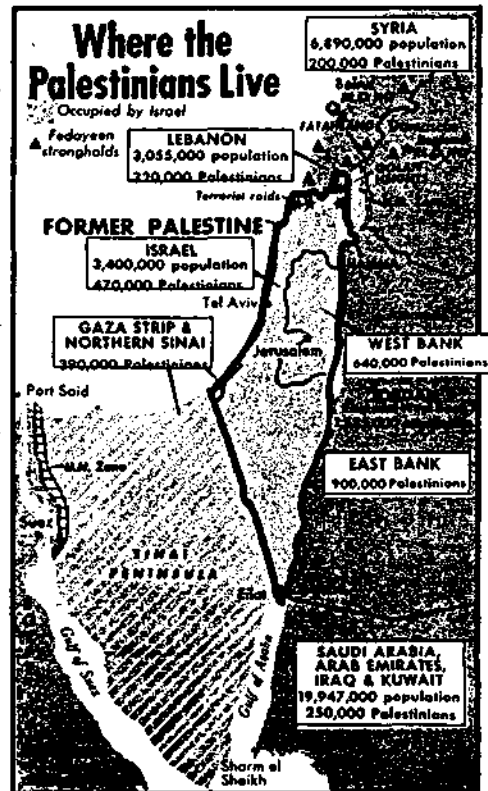
For Israel, which has consistently refused to negotiate with the PLO, and for the United States, which has been trying to create a peace in the Middle East by getting Arab nations to abandon the Palestinians, these events are a crushing setback. The Arab unity that emerged from the Rabat conference is a clear rejection of the U. S. attempt to buy its way into the Middle East with promises of enormous aid to Egypt and Jordan. In addition, the recognition of the PLO by the United Nations sets a precedent in recognizing national liberation movements, something the United States has resisted for years -- largely because many of those liberation struggles are being waged against U. S. domination.

Israel quickly responded to the recognition of the PLO by reaffirming its refusal to negotiate with the PLO and by beginning preparations for war. Premier Yitzhak Rabin said, "There is no one to talk to about peace on the Eastern border. We will not negotiate..." Israeli newspapers are full of articles about how peace is dead and war is the only course open. Admitting the realities of Israel's refusal to negotiate with them, PLO leader Arafat said, "Victory is close at hand. This enemy, this military gang, is a pack of wounded wolves. They are preparing for a fifth war, and we must get ready for it."

A fifth war is exactly what the United States is trying to avoid, but not for humanitarian reasons. Israel's economy is already weak and massive aid from the U. S. is desperately needed. More importantly, the U. S. is seeking to avoid war in order to protect the reactionary Arab governments of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and others from being influenced by people's movements represented by the PLO. The PLO is a threat in that it could lead to the development of other liberation movements in Arab countries that would oppose the current feudal governments that are sympathetic to the West. "Energy crisis" rhetoric to the contrary, the U. S. oil companies maintain friendly relations with the governments of the wealthy Arab oil countries. The aim of the U. S. is to head off any shifts in power that would threaten the U. S. oil supply from the Middle East. The PLO represents just such a threat.

In his speech before the United Nations, Yasser Arafat (PLO representative) exposed the propaganda campaign that has been waged by Israel which says that the Palestinians want to drive the Jewish people into the sea. Addressing the United Nations, Arafat said, "Mr. President, we DO distinguish between Judaism and Zionism. While we maintain our opposition to the colonialist Zionist movement, we respect the Jewish faith. Today, almost one century after the rise of the Zionist movement, we wish to warn of its increasing danger to the Jews of the World, to our Arab people and to world peace and security. For Zionism encourages the Jew to emigrate out of his homeland and grants him an artificially created nationality."

Arafat continued, "For when what is proposed is that adherents of the Jewish faith, regardless of their national residence, should neither owe allegiance to their national residence nor live on



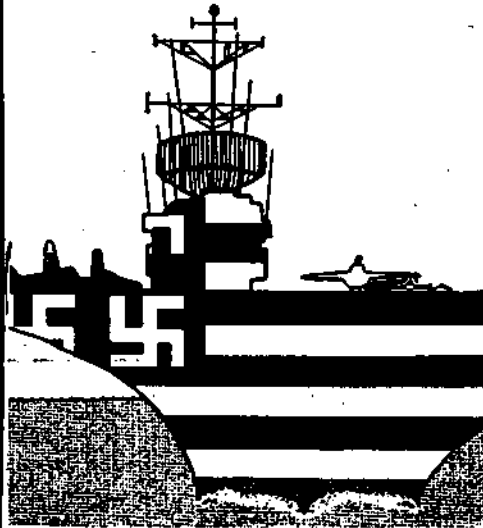
equal footing with its other, non-Jewish citizens -- when that is proposed we hear anti-Semitism being proposed. When it is proposed that the only solution for the Jewish problem is that Jews must alienate themselves from communities or nations, of which they have been a historical part, when it is proposed that Jews solve the Jewish problem by immigrating to and forcibly settling the land of another people -- when this occurs, exactly the same position is being advocated as the one urged by anti-Semites against Jews."

Since 1948, over 1,500,000 Palestinian Arabs have been forcibly exiled from their homeland. Since that time, the artificially created state of Israel has continued to expand the territory it holds by wars and terrorism. For years, the Zionists, those who wish to keep on expanding, have maintained an aggressive, hostile stance towards their Arab neighbors. The recognition of the PLO lays the foundation for a real settlement of peace in the Middle East because it forces the Zionists to deal with those people they would like to forget -- the Palestinian people.

G.I.S STRUGGLE

The Struggle Continues

USS MIDWAY



(Yokosuka, Japan) Early in September, the USS MIDWAY was put into drydock in Yokosuka, Japan. Rumor has it that there was a crack in the hull, which is not surprising since this was the first time in 5 years that the ship was put in drydock for major repairs. It must have been serious since the drydock period caused the cancellation of a scheduled joint USMC-US Navy beach-head/air support exercise off the coast of South Korea. Such exercises are an important show of force for the US military in its mission of propping up shaky dictatorships in places like South Korea.

While the ship was in drydock, it was clear that the situation on the ship--bad working conditions and repression--haven't changed in the months since 40 crewmen walked off in protest last summer. One of the sailors working on the ship, SA Lefebvre, was killed while painting a mast without a safety harness and fell to the deck. Similar unsafe conditions have caused many accidents like this in the past.

Some of the black brothers on the ship have been receiving anonymous phone calls in the middle of the night threatening their physical well-being. Captain's Mast (Article 15) are continuing at an astounding pace -- with the MIDWAY brig remaining the ultimate form of punishment resulting from Mast. Some people were saying that the brig guards began refraining from physical contact (i.e. beatings) with the prisoners. This "relaxation" of policy

is only temporary, according to inside sources; but the change in policy, even if it is only temporary, can be attributed directly to the strength of the brothers who walked off the ship and used their court-martials as a forum for dissent. By and large, the unity of the MIDWAY brothers is still under attack. The brass's tactics of shipping out the more advanced and vocal brothers coupled with increased repression is meeting with temporary success on the boat.

The MIDWAY left drydock and sailed for Pusan, South Korea on September 26th. While the ship was out, the stories about nuclear weapons being brought to Japan on the MIDWAY and other ships came out in the Japanese press, after retired Admiral Laroque testified before Congress. The Japanese people were outraged and took to the streets in protest. Some of the sailors who walked off the MIDWAY had been, in part, protesting the nuclear weapons and it is likely that they will join the struggle of the Japanese people when they return to Yokosuka.

The MIDWAY is an important part of the U. S. military's policy of maintaining U. S. imperialism in Asia, as well as the oppression of GIs who are being used to do the military's dirty work. VVAW/WSO has been working with the MIDWAY brothers in their fight against the Navy and the military in general. Their struggle did not end with the walk-off; it will continue as long as they are used as tools of U. S. imperialism.

FT. MEADE:

G.I.s SUPPORT BASEWORKERS

(Ft Meade, MD) On October 2, workers belonging to Amalgamated Local Union 1231 went on strike to fight the contract offered them by Eastern Service Management, Inc. (which supplies base workers to Ft Meade). They work as janitors, buffing floors, and doing general clean-up at various Ft Meade buildings. In August, at the time of an election to recognize the union, the workers were scheduled for a raise to \$2.92 an hour for general workers, and \$3.07 an hour for waxers and buffers. But, since the recognition of the union, the company's wage offer sank to \$2.56 an hour for all employees. The workers resisted this blatant attempt at union busting by striking for wage increases and decent benefits.

The union asked the post commander, Col. Patterson, for the right to picket the management office on base, but the request was denied. Col. Patterson claimed that picketing would violate military regulations which say that the military must be neutral in labor disputes

and that pickets would present a safety hazard on the base. Col. Patterson, however, is keeping open the management office to hire workers to break the strike. Further, the union charges that the Army is using active duty people in the meantime to do the work, thus using GIs as strikebreakers! This is just one more example of the military bosses using lower-ranking enlisted people to perform the jobs of striking workers. The military has a long history of strike breaking--GIs attacked striking miners in Ludlow, Colorado in 1914 all the way through GIs being used to sort mail during the postal strike in New York City in 1970.

The VVAW/WSO GI chapter at Ft. Meade, HIGHWAY 13, is calling on GIs to support the strikers who are picketing across the street from the base. Enlisted people have performed the job of suppressing people for the rich bosses for a couple of hundred years now--but GIs are organizing to fight being used as scabs by the military.

G.I.s ARE NOT
STRIKEBREAKERS
OR RIOT
COPS!



☆ SUBSCRIBE ☆
GI NEWS



\$3.00 - GIs and civilians;
\$15.00 - Institutions.
MAIL TO: 827 W. Newport Ave.,
Chicago, IL 60657.



1974
THE STRUGGLE GROWS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 12/26/74

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-32558) RUC

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIERS ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
AT WASHINGTON, D.C.
OCTOBER 28, 1974
IS-VVAW/WSO

Re WFO letter to the Bureau, 12/6/74.

Enclosed for Alexandria are 28 photographs taken at the October 28, 1974 demonstration.

The above photographs are being furnished to Alexandria in accordance with instructions set forth in referenced WFO letter for review and identification. Alexandria should return the photographs to WFO upon completion of identification of participants.

On December 12, 1974, [redacted] and [redacted] reviewed the photographs of individuals who participated in the October 28, 1974 demonstration and no additional identification of participants could be made other than those already shown on the reverse side of the photographs.

[redacted] was displayed the above mentioned photographs and made appropriate notations on the reverse side of these photographs.

Alexandria handle in accordance with instructions set forth in referenced WFO communication.

- ② - Bureau
 - 2 - Alexandria (enc. 28)
 - 2 - Chicago (100-55606)
 - 2 - Philadelphia
 - 3 - WFO (100-58810) (1 - 100-47162 VVAW/WSO)
(1 - 105-TASS)
 - 1 - Baltimore
- PMG:evl
(12)

REC-71

100-448092-4097

EX 104

JAN 9 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/95 BY SP 10/110

ENTER

W
b2
b7D
1



1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

SAC, Albany (100-22519)

1/8/75

b7c

Director, FBI (100-448092)

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

Reurlet 7/17/74, captioned "Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), Oneonta, New York, Chapter."

Relat set forth names of 24 individuals believed affiliated with the Oneonta Chapter and advised that preliminary inquiries were being conducted to determine if they are leaders or activists of VVAW/WSO. To date, FBIHQ is not in receipt of results of these inquiries.

By return mail, advise disposition of cases in your office on aforementioned individuals.

100-448092-4098

CNL:meg
(4)

REC-73

5 JAN 8 1975

NOTE:

EX-111

FBIHQ has been previously advised of institution of preliminary inquiries concerning VVAW affiliated persons in Oneonta, New York, but dispositions of these inquiries are not contained in Bureau files. Albany is being instructed to furnish same.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY Sp6/bja/WB

MAILED 5
JAN 7 1975
FBI

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

JAN 14 1975

TJM
cur

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 1/9/75

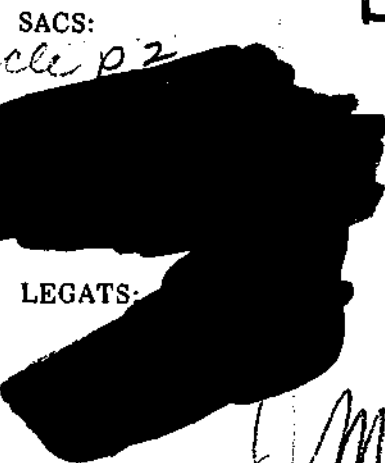
Transmit in CODE (plaintext or code) via teletype the attached PRIORITY (precedence) message.

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

b7C

- TO: RUEADWW/ The President
- RUEADWW/ The Vice President
- Att.: _____
- RUEADWW/ White House Situation Room
- Att.: _____
- RUEHOC/ Secretary of State
- RUEAIA/ 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



LEGATS:

DM

SACS:
Circle p 2

ATTN: CIVIL DISTURBANCE UNIT

EX 104

REC-67 100-448092-4099

UNCLASSIFIED

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

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

SUBJECT: **SEE NEXT PAGE**

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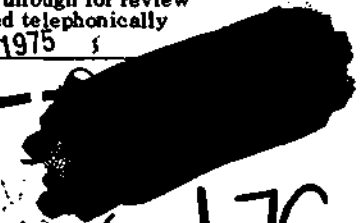
Foreign Liaison Unit
 Route through for review
 Cleared telephonically
5 JAN 10 1975

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Message begins on next page.)

JAN 09 1975
420A SA
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DATE 10/19/84 BY 2963/1/VA



b7C

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DM

NR 015 BA CODE
1059 PM NITEL 1-8-75 TJH
TO DIRECTOR
FROM BALTIMORE 100-NEW 2P

Assoc. Dir.	.....
Dep. A.D.-Adm.	.....
Dep. A.D.-Inv.	.....
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	.....
Ident.	.....
Comp. Syst.	.....
Ext. Affairs	.....
Files & Com.	.....
Gen. Inv.	.....
Ident.	.....
Insp.	.....
Intell.	.....
Plan. & Eval.	.....
Spec. Inv.	.....
Training	.....
Telephone Rm.	.....
Director's Sec'y	.....

2813
b7C [REDACTED]

DEMONSTRATION AT FEDERAL BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD., BY VIETNAM VET-
ERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), JAN.
8, 1975, IS - VVAW.

b7C
ON THIS DATE, [REDACTED] FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SER-
VICE, BALTIMORE, MD., ADVISED THAT BETWEEN 12 TO 15 PERSONS ASSEMBLED
IN HOPKINS PLAZA IN FRONT OF FEDERAL BUILDING, BALTIMORE, REPRESENT-
ING VVAW/WSO. GROUP CARRIED FLACARDS AND SOLD LITERATURE BETWEEN 12:45
PM, AND 1:40 PM PERTAINING TO UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY AND VETERANS BENE-
FITS.

REC-104 *100-448092-4100*

POSSIBLE RELATED INCIDENT REPORTED CONCERNING THE FINDING OF A
SEVERED HEAD OF A PIG ON THE 11TH FLOOR OF THE FEDERAL BUILDING AT
1:05 PM, WHERE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM AND U.S. SECRET SERVICE LOCA-
TED. NO OTHER INCIDENTS REPORTED.

END PAGE ONE

*Sent by 0-73 to USSS &
AAG, Gen. Div (+ISS, COST CDU)
of Dept 1/9/75 HEM*

JAN 10 1975

[REDACTED]
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
JAN 10 1975 BY SP/VAW
b7C

PAGE TWO

BA 100-NEW

VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. 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:

NO LHM FOLLOWS.

END

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NR 005

Code

b7D

3:45PM NITEL JANUARY 7, 1975 CAY

TO: DIRECTOR (100-448092)
CHICAGO

ST. LOUIS (100-21603)

FROM: [REDACTED] (P)

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

(VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM), ST. LOUIS
MISSOURI, DECEMBER 27-31, 1974.

b2 b7D

RE [REDACTED] TEL TO BUREAU, DECEMBER 28, 1974.

ON JANUARY 7, 1975, [REDACTED] ADVISED ATTENDED VVAW/WSO
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, DECEMBER
28-31, 1974. SEATING OF DELEGATES ACCORDING USUAL FORMAT WITH
EXCEPTION IDAHO SEATED ORGANIZING COMMITTEE AND GREAT PLAINS
REGION NOT REPRESENTED. IDAHO DELEGATION MADE UP OF PERSONS FROM
COVERED WAGON, GI COFFEE HOUSE, MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO.

MAJOR ISSUE WHETHER ORGANIZATION WOULD FOCUS ATTENTION ON
VETERANS AND GIS OR ON ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC MOVEMENT, WITH VETERANS
AND GIS WINNING AND CALLING FOR CONTINUATION OF WAR AGAINST VETERANS
ADMINISTRATION. DETERMINED INCREASE IN GI COFFEE HOUSES NEEDED WITH
ONE TO OPEN SOON NEAR HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA.

END OF PAGE ONE

REC-104 100-448092-4101

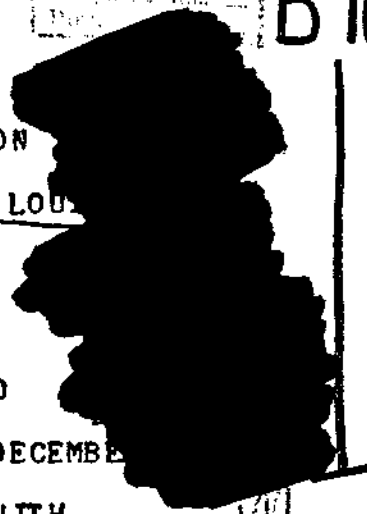
JAN 16 1975

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b7C

Administrative routing stamp with fields for 'To', 'From', 'Date', and 'Time'. Includes handwritten initials and a date stamp.

b7C



PAGE TWO [REDACTED]

IDEA OF SMALL GROUP WITHIN MILITARY TO INCAPACITATE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMBAT UNITS RAISED ONLY ONCE AND MET WITH SLIGHT NOTICE.

MAJOR TOPIC WAS CHANGE FROM LARGELY MARXIST DOGMATIC APPROACH TO STRICT MAOIST LINE. NATIONAL OFFICE AND NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE HAS TAKEN MAOIST LINE AND HAS CHOSEN SLOGANS OF CHINESE REVOLUTIONARIES TO BRING ABOUT REVOLUTION THIS COUNTRY.

TAMPA CHAPTER REMAINS AT ODDS WITH NATIONAL OFFICE BY RETAINING ITS INSISTANCE ON MILITANCY AND STREET DEMONSTRATIONS. FIGHT APPEARED TO BE DEVELOPING BETWEEN RETALIATORY ACTION ORIENTED AND MILITANT MAOIST SECTIONS, ST. LOUIS, UP-STATE NEW YORK, AND OTHER REGIONS, AND SLOGAN ORIENTATED MAOISTS GROUPS AT NATIONAL OFFICE, IDAHO, AND WASHINGTON.

SOURCE FURNISHED PAPER ENTITLED "TELL NO LIES, CLAIM NO EASY VICTORIES." CAPTIONED AS INVESTIGATORY PAPER INTO CURRENT POLITICAL STRUGGLE TAKING PLACE WITHIN VVAW/WSO WRITTEN BY BUFFALO CHAPTER.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 142~~

~~EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 1 AND 2~~

~~DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE~~

END

BEH FBIHQ ACK FOR ONE AND CLR

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 1-11-75

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

ATT: Civil Disturbance Unit

REC-77

100-448092-4102

JAN 14 1975

UNCLAS

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

SUBJECT: **SEE NEXT PAGE**

Foreign Liaison Unit

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- Cleared telephonically

with _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 11 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/11/95 BY [signature]

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- Admin. _____
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- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director

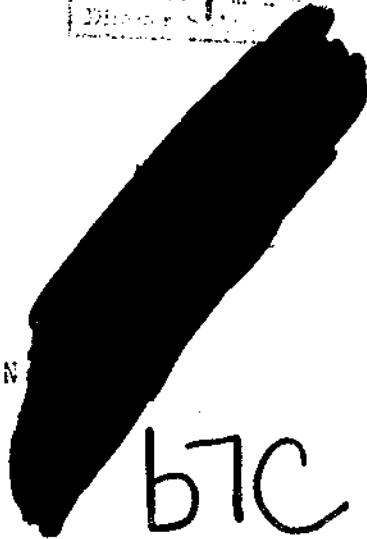
NR014-WF-CODE

~~11:32PM NITEL JANUARY 10, 1975 ALM~~

~~TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092) AND SACS
BALTIMORE
CHICAGO~~

~~FROM: SAC, WFO (100-NEW) (P)~~

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



~~ATTENTION: INTD~~

DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY THE VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT VETERANS ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON D.C. JANUARY 1975. IS ~~VVAW/WSO~~

January 10, 1975

ON ~~INCIDENT DATE~~, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL PROTECTION SERVICE (FPS), WASHINGTON, D.C. ADVISED THAT FPS HAD OBTAINED A LEAFLET ENTITLED "WAR ON THE VA" WHICH WAS PRINTED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO). THE LEAFLET CALLS FOR DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AND BALTIMORE, MARYLAND OFFICES OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA) CALLING FOR THE FOLLOWING DEMANDS: (1) DECENT BENEFITS FOR ALL VETERANS, (2) END RED TAPE, (3) JOB INCOME FOR ALL VETERANS, (4) VA HOSPITALS, NOT WAREHOUSES, (5) CLOSE VA FILES TO ALL

PAGE TWO ~~100-NEW~~

EMPLOYERS. THE LEAFLET ALSO REFLECTS THAT THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, D.C., CHAPTERS OF THE VVAW/WSO WILL BEGIN A SERIES OF DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST VA. THE GROUP WILL DEMONSTRATE ON 1/14/75 AT THE VA ASSISTANCE CENTER, 25 K STREET, N.E., WASHINGTON, D.C. DURING THE HOURS OF 11:00^{A.M.} UNTIL 1:00 P.M. AND CONTINUE SUCH DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE SAME LOCATION EVERY TUESDAY. ON WEDNESDAYS STARTING ON 1/15/75, THE GROUP WILL DEMONSTRATE AT THE VA OFFICE, HOPKINS PLACE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ALSO DURING THE HOURS OF 11:00^{A.M.} UNTIL 1:00 P.M. NO ADDITIONAL DETAILS ARE KNOWN REGARDING THE DEMONSTRATION.

VVAW/WSO WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT AND VETERANS ADMINISTRATION COGNIZANT.

ADMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF FPS IS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WFO FOLLOWING. P.

END.

b7c

NR 010 CV CODE

11:00 PM NITEL 1/6/75 JSM

TO: DIRECTOR

ALBANY

BUFFALO

CINCINNATI (100-21966)

DETROIT

NEW YORK

FROM: CLEVELAND (100-34871) (P)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ATTENTION: INTD

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION AT INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR-ELECT
JAMES RHODES, COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 13, 1975. SM - RU (RSB).

RE CLEVELAND NITEL TO CINCINNATI, JANUARY 3, 1975.

ON JANUARY 3, 1975, FIRST SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] HAD ADVISED ON THAT DATE THAT
TWO BUSLOADS OF STUDENTS FROM AKRON WOULD BE TRAVELING TO

CAPTIONED DEMONSTRATION. SOURCE ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] A LEGITIMATE
UNIVERSITY OF AKRON STUDENT ORGANIZATION.

ON JANUARY 6, 1975, SECOND SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED

*Sent by 0-73 to USSS +
return of report [unclear]*

57 JAN 21 1975

100-448010-
NOT RECORDED
13 JAN 14 1975

DECLASSIFIED BY *Subgruv*
ON *10/11/95*

b7C

[REDACTED]

b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN *44189210*

b7C

*WRW
HEM*

P4

1-13

X

PAGE TWO (100-34871) C O N F I D E N T I A L

RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT AT A MEETING OF THE KENT STATE UNIVERSITY (KSU) REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB) ON JANUARY 5, 1975, THE PLANS FOR CAPTIONED MATTER WERE DISCUSSED. SOURCE ADVISED THAT BUS TICKETS WERE BEING SOLD FOR \$6.50 AT KSU FOR THE TRIP AND IT WAS HOPED THAT TWO BUSES COULD BE FILLED. SOURCE ADVISED THE BUSES ARE SCHEDULED TO DEPART KSU AT APPROXIMATELY 7:00 AM, JANUARY 13, 1975, FOR THE TRIP TO COLUMBUS.

ON JANUARY 6, 1975, THIRD SOURCE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FOR USE ON JANUARY 13, 1975, FOR A TRIP FROM KSU, KENT, OHIO, TO COLUMBUS, OHIO. SOURCE ADVISED

[REDACTED] FROM THE KSU STUDENT CENTER AT APPROXIMATELY 7:00 AM AND TRAVEL TO THE STATEHOUSE IN

COLUMBUS. SOURCE ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] HAD MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ONE OF THE BUSES IN DECEMBER, 1974, AND THAT [REDACTED] HAD REQUESTED THE SECOND BUS ON JANUARY 6, 1975. [REDACTED] AND

[REDACTED] ARE WHITE FEMALES WHO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE KSU RSB CHAPTER.

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PAGE THREE (100-34871) C O N F I D E N T I A L

A FOURTH SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, VERIFIED THE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE ABOVE SECOND SOURCE. FOURTH SOURCE ALSO ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] BOTH ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE KSURSB CHAPTER, TRAVELED TO COLUMBUS IN DECEMBER, 1974, AND MET WITH APPROXIMATELY 50 PERSONS CONCERNING CAPTIONED MATTER. SOURCE ADVISED THAT AT THIS MEETING AN UNKNOWN FEMALE, SUPPOSEDLY REPRESENTING A CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATION FROM DETROIT, MICHIGAN, PLANNED TO HAVE TWO BUSLOADS OF PEOPLE ATTEND THE DEMONSTRATION FROM DETROIT. SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT PERSONS FROM CINCINNATI, DAYTON, YELLOW SPRINGS AND KENT, KENTUCKY; UPSTATE NEW YORK, AND ANN ARBOR AND DETROIT, MICHIGAN, REPRESENTING THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW), AS WELL AS THE RSB, WERE PLANNING TO ATTEND.

SOURCES ONE, TWO AND FOUR HAVE ADVISED THEY HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PLANS FOR VIOLENCE AT THIS DEMONSTRATION.

REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE

THE REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB), FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE ATTICA BRIGADE, IS A STUDENT-BASED

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PAGE FOUR (100-34871) C O N F I D E N T I A L

ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN NEW YORK CITY IN THE FALL OF 1971. THE RSB CONSIDERS ITSELF TO BE AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST ORGANIZATION WHICH VIEWS UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM AS THE MAIN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD. 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 ^{WAS} IS HEADQUARTERED IN NEW YORK CITY. THE RU IS A BASIC MARXIST-LENINIST-MAOIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION.

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

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 THAT VVAW IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP, NOT "JUST ANOTHER GROUP OF WAR VETERANS." ALSO,

PAGE FIVE (100-34871) ~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

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 VVAW/WSO SO THAT NONVETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

~~CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL~~ BY 6666, CATEGORY 2, INDEFINITE.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

FIRST SOURCE IS [REDACTED] SECOND SOURCE IS [REDACTED]
THIRD SOURCE IS [REDACTED] (PROTECT BY REQUEST) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] FOURTH SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

REFERENCED COMMUNICATION SET FORTH INFORMATION THAT [REDACTED] PLANNED TO ATTEND A VVAW MEETING IN COLUMBUS ON DECEMBER 14, 15, 1974. SOURCE [REDACTED]

b2
b7D
b7C

PAGE SIX (100-34871) ~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

AND IS CURRENTLY [REDACTED] AND UNABLE TO FURNISH
DETAILED INFORMATION CONCERNING CAPTIONED MATTER.

FOR OFFICES NOT PREVIOUSLY RECEIVING INFORMATION,
CAPTIONED MATTER IS SCHEDULED TO HIGHLIGHT [REDACTED]
PARTICIPATION IN THE MAY 4, 1970, SHOOTING AT KSU. NEW LEFT
AND COUNTERCULTURE ORGANIZATIONS, WITH INITIAL STIMULATION
FROM THE RSB, HAVE REFLECTED INTEREST IN THE MATTER AND ARE
SCHEDULED TO PARTICIPATE.

THIS COMMUNICATION BEING CLASSIFIED TO PROTECT SOURCES
ONE, TWO AND FOUR WHOSE UTILIZATION IS OF CONTINUING VALUE
TO THIS AGENCY AND DISCLOSURE OF THEIR IDENTITIES WOULD
JEOPARDIZE THEIR CONTINUED USE.

END

BEH FBIHQ ACK FOR ONE AND CLR

b7D
b7C

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	_____
Int. Aff.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

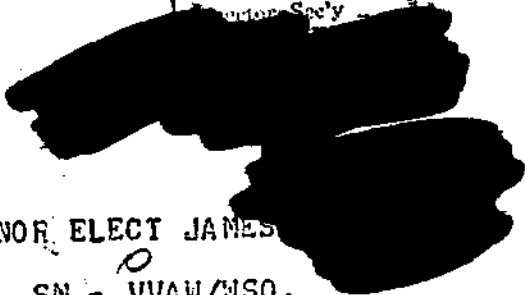
NR 014 CODE **b7D**
8:35 PM NITEL 1/8/75 JSM

TO: DIRECTOR
CINCINNATI
BUFFALO
DETROIT

DECLASSIFIED BY 5063g/wa
ON 10/11/95

FROM: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D **b7C**



PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION AT INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR ELECT JAMES
RHODES, COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 13, 1975, SM-RU, SM - VVAW/WSO.

ON JANUARY 7, 1975, A FIRST SOURCE ADVISED THAT THE REVOLUTION-
ARY STUDENT BRIGADE PLAN TO HAVE ONE INDIVIDUAL FROM EACH PARTICIPATING
GROUP AND CHAPTER ACT AS A MARSHAL DURING THE DEMONSTRATION. SOURCE
ADVISED THAT THE KENT STATE UNIVERSITY RSB CHAPTER HAVE BEEN
ALLOCATED TO MARSHAL POSITIONS. SOURCE ADVISED THAT DURING RECENT
DISCUSSIONS BY THE KSU RSB, THAT THE SPONSORS OF THE DEMONSTRATION
DESIRE TO HAVE IT BE PEACEFUL.

JAN 13 1975

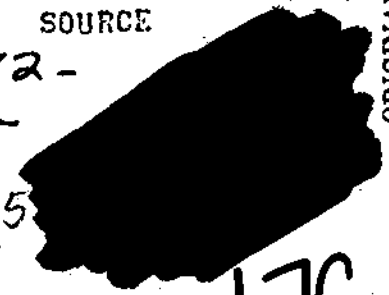
ON JANUARY 8, 1975, SECOND SOURCE ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]
A MEMBER OF THE RSB, DISTRIBUTED LITERATURE CONCERNING CAPTIONED
MATTER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON ON JANUARY 6 AND 7, 1975.

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A THIRD SOURCE ADVISED THAT THE ABOVE FEMALE WAS SELLING BUS
TICKETS FOR THE TRIP TO COLUMBUS ON JANUARY 13, 1975. SOURCE

100-448092-
NOT RECORDED
170 JAN 15 1975

JG
56 JAN 16 1975



b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-471207-11-27

ADVISED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT BUSES DEPARTING FROM KENT, OHIO, ON JANUARY 13, 1975 WOULD STOP EN ROUTE AT AKRON, OHIO TO PICK UP INTERESTED PERSONS.

ON JANUARY 8, 1975, A FOURTH SOURCE ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] b7C [REDACTED] RSB CHAPTER, REFLECTED ON THIS DATE THAT ONE BUS LOAD OF 41 PERSONS HAD BEEN FILLED FOR THE TRIP TO COLUMBUS. SOURCE ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] REFLECTED THAT EFFORTS WERE BEING CONDUCTED TO FILL A SECOND BUS FOR THIS TRIP AND THAT ALSO CARPOOLS MAY BE UTILIZED FOR ADDITIONAL TRANSPORTATION.

SOURCE ADVISED THAT THE BUFFALO, NEW YORK RSB AND VVAS CHAPTERS WERE PLANNING TO ATTEND THE DEMONSTRATION. SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT A MOTHER OF ONE OF THE ATTICA BROTHERS IS FORMULATING PLANS TO HAVE TWO BUS LOADS OF PERSONS FROM DETROIT, MICHIGAN ATTEND CAPTIONED MATTER. SOURCE ADVISED THAT THIS MOTHER IS ACTIVE WITH A CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATION IN DETROIT AND IS SCHEDULED TO BE A SPEAKER AT THE DEMONSTRATION.

REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE

FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE ATTICA BRIGADE, IS STUDENT-BASED ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN NEW YORK IN FALL OF 1971. CONSIDERS ITSELF TO BE ANTI-IMPERIALIST

PAGE THREE (100-34871) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AND CONSIDERS UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM AS
MAIN ENEMY OF PEOPLE OF THE WORLD. FAVORS
VIOLENT ACTIONS TO FURTHER ITS CAUSE; MOVING
CLOSER TO IDEOLOGY TO THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION.
AS OF JULY, 1974, RSB HEADQUARTERED IN NEW YORK
CITY. THE RU IS A BASIC MARXIST-LENINIST-MAOIST
REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER
ORGANIZATION

FORMED IN 1967 AS ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM
VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN
WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL, 1973, THE
GROUP CHANGED 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.

~~CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL BY 6666, CATEGORY 2, INDEFINITE~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

PAGE FOUR (100-34871) C O N F I D ~~X~~ E N T I A L

FIRST SOURCE IS [REDACTED] SECOND SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

THIRD SOURCE IS [REDACTED] AND FOURTH SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

THIS COMMUNICATION CLASSIFIED TO PROTECT SOURCES 1 AND 4.

[REDACTED] (CODE NAME [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED])

[REDACTED] (CODE NAME [REDACTED]) ARE PLANNING TO TRAVEL TO

COLUMBUS, JANUARY 13, 1975 BY BUS WITH THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE

KSU RSB, UACB. SOURCES WILL [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DIRECTING ABOVE SOURCES [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OF THE KSU RSB AND THIS TRIP MAY ASSIST

WITH THIS MATTER. SOURCES WILL BE FURNISHED COLUMBUS CONFIDENTIAL

TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED] AND NAME OF SA [REDACTED] SHOULD

IMMEDIATE CONTACT WITH THIS AGENCY BE NECESSARY.

IT IS NOTED THAT ABOVE SOURCES ARE CURRENTLY BOTH ENROLLED

AS FULL TIME KSU STUDENTS AND SCHOLASTIC REQUIREMENTS MAY MAKE

CANCELATION OF THEIR TRIP NECESSARY ON JANUARY 13, 1975 DUE TO

CLASSROOM REQUIREMENTS.

END

THOLD

Rel. Sup [REDACTED] advised cost [REDACTED]
cost [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
b2 b7D

b2
b7D

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Director	
Deputy Dir. Adm.	
Deputy Dir. Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Off. Liaison & Int. Affs.	

NR014 WF CODE

JAN 10 1975
TELETYPE

11:32PM NITEL JANUARY 10, 1975 ALM

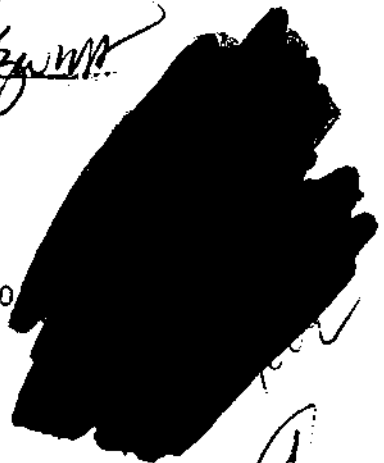
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092) AND SACS
BALTIMORE
CHICAGO

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-NEW) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY SP6/BJW/ML

ATTENTION: INTD

DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY THE VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT VETERANS
ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON
D.C. JANUARY 1975. IS - VVAW/WSO

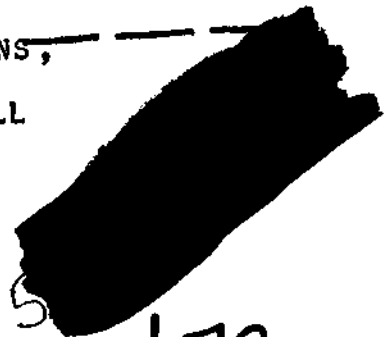


ON INSTANT DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL
PROTECTION SERVICE (FPS), WASHINGTON, D.C. ADVISED THAT
FPS HAD OBTAINED A LEAFLET ENTITLED "WAR ON THE VA" WHICH
WAS PRINTED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO). THE LEAFLET CALLS FOR
DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AND BALTIMORE
MARYLAND OFFICES OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA) CALLING

b7C

100-448092-4103
REC-77

FOR THE FOLLOWING DEMANDS: (1) DECENT BENEFITS FOR ALL
VETERANS, (2) END RED TAPE, (3) JOB INCOME FOR ALL VETERANS,
(4) VA HOSPITALS, NOT WAREHOUSES, (5) CLOSE VA FILES TO ALL



telephonically
advised of
incident by
contact - by [signature]

b7C

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PAGE TWO 100-NEW

EMPLOYERS. THE LEAFLET ALSO REFLECTS THAT THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, D.C., CHAPTERS OF THE VVAW/WSO WILL BEGIN A SERIES OF DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST VA. THE GROUP WILL DEMONSTRATE ON 1/14/75 AT THE VA ASSISTANCE CENTER, 25 K STREET, N.E., WASHINGTON, D.C. DURING THE HOURS OF 11:00 UNTIL 1:00 P.M. AND CONTINUE SUCH DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE SAME LOCATION EVERY TUESDAY. ON WEDNESDAYS STARTING ON 1/15/75, THE GROUP WILL DEMONSTRATE AT THE VA OFFICE, HOPKINS PLACE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ALSO DURING THE HOURS OF 1:00 UNTIL 1:00 P.M. NO ADDITIONAL DETAILS ARE KNOWN REGARDING THE DEMONSTRATION.

VVAW/WSO WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXISTLENINIST DOCTRINE.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT AND VETERANS ADMINISTRATION COGNIZANT.

ADMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF FPS IS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WFO FOLLOWING. P.

END.

b7c

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 1/14/75

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:

b7C



LEGATS

[Handwritten signature]

V.V.A.W.

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

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

SUBJECT: unclassified
SEE Next Page

ENCLOSURE

ENC. BEHIND FILE *Text of message begins on next page.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/1/95 BY [signature]

100-448092-4104

REC-72

Foreign Liaison Unit

Route through for review

Cleared telephonically

JAN 16 1975

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 15 1975

1252AS45-cur

58 MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

RISB

D85

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1975

TELETYPE

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

NR 021 WF CODED

912 PM NITEL JANUARY 14, 1975 QWC

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND
SACS, BALTIMORE
CHICAGO

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-59034) (P)



b7c

ATTENTION: INTD

DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT THE VETERANS ADMINIS-
TRATION OFFICES, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON, D.C.,
JANUARY, 1975, IS - VVAW/WSO

ON ^{1/14/75} INSTANT DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE METROPOLITAN
POLICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC) ADVISED THAT A TOTAL
OF THREE PERSONS APPEARED AT THE VETERAN ADMINISTRATION
ASSISTANCE CENTER, 25 K STREET, N.W., WDC SHORTLY AFTER 11:00
A.M. THE PERSONS HANDED OUT LEAFLETS REGARDING VVAW/WSO
DEMANDS AND TALKED TO PERSONS ENTERING THE BUILDING WHICH
HOUSES THE VA ASSISTANCE CENTER. THE GROUP LEFT THE AREA
SHORTLY BEFORE 1:00 P.M. WITHOUT INCIDENT.

VVAW/WSO WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF
VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN
SOUTHEAST ASIA. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE

PAGE TWO 100-59034

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

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, U. S. SECRET SERVICE, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, AND FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE COGNIZANT.

ADMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT IS OFFICER [REDACTED] WFO FOLLOWING.

P.
END

b7c

Mr. W. R. Wannall

- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

1/17/75

b7C

b7C

REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB)
 INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU)

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

PURPOSE:

To advise of RSB and VVAW/WSO co-sponsorship of demonstration at inauguration of Governor-Elect James Rhodes, Columbus, Ohio, January 13, 1975, and to recommend that approval be given for attendance of up to five invited sources and expense payments in connection therewith of up to \$500.00.

BACKGROUND:

RSB, formerly known as Attica Brigade, is a student based, anti-imperialistic organization which is influenced and infiltrated by the RU, a basic Marxist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionary organization. The RSB is dedicated to rebuilding a revolutionary student movement and to fighting against the monopoly-capitalist system. The RSB has previously been involved in demonstrations which resulted in violence.

VVAW/WSO 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/WSO leadership is Marxist-Leninist oriented.

Plans have been formulated to have all RSB chapters in Ohio, as well as Ohio chapters of the VVAW/WSO, participate in a demonstration at the inauguration of Governor-Elect James Rhodes, Columbus, Ohio, January 13, 1975. Information has been received from reliable informant that persons representing the VVAW/WSO and RSB from Yellow Springs and

YED:lm
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

100-448092

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10/11/95 BY sp6/bja/lv8

NOT RECORDED
 43 JAN 16 1975

58 JAN 14 1975

100-448092-469

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Revolutionary Student Brigade

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

Kent, Kentucky; Upstate New York; and Ann Arbor and Detroit, Michigan, also plan to attend demonstration. Information has also been received that individuals from legitimate student organizations plan to attend the demonstration.

It is estimated 200 to 300 individuals will participate in planned demonstration, and there are no known plans for violence or confrontations. The purpose of the demonstration is to highlight Governor-Elect Rhodes's participation in the May 4, 1970, shooting at Kent State University.

Appropriate officials and agencies of the State of Ohio have been advised of the proposed demonstration, and the U. S. Secret Service has been furnished pertinent information regarding this planned demonstration.

OBSERVATIONS:

Due to estimated size of the demonstration, up to five sources will be needed to provide adequate coverage, and it is estimated expenses for these sources to attend will be about \$500.00. Failure of RSB and VVAW/WSO sources invited to attend could jeopardize their membership. Coverage of demonstration is warranted, as both the RSB and VVAW/WSO have previously participated in and sponsored demonstrations that have resulted in violence.

RECOMMENDATION:

To provide for adequate coverage of this demonstration, it is recommended approval be given for up to five sources to attend and for payment of expenses in connection therewith up to \$500.00.

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

SEP

NR 012 CI CODE

830PM NITEL JANUARY 8/1975 KOD

TO DIRECTOR
CLEVELAND
DETROIT

FROM CINCINNATI (100-21966)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *V.V.A.W.*

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION AT INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR-ELECT JAMES RHODES, COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 13, 1975, SM-RU; SM-VVAW/WSO

SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED TODAY, PLANNING MEETING REGARDING CAPTIONED DEMONSTRATION HELD EVENING JANUARY 7/1975, OHIO UNION BUILDING, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (OSU), COLUMBUS, OHIO, WITH APPROXIMATELY 20 PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE.

SOURCE STATED [REDACTED] AFFILIATED WITH REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO, APPEARED TO BE DIRECTING PLANS FOR DEMONSTRATION, JANUARY 13, 1975, AND [REDACTED]

PRESENT AT MEETING. [REDACTED] OSU STUDENT ALSO PRESENT AND CHARACTERIZED BY SOURCE AS CONFIDENTIAL, COLUMBUS, OHIO, CONCERNING CAPTIONED DEMONSTRATION.

SOURCE LEARNED SPEAKERS HOPING TO BE UTILIZED DURING RALLY AT FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, COLUMBUS, AND AT OHIO STATE HOUSE. IT WAS MENTIONED DURING MEETING PERHAPS ONE OF "KENT 25" COULD

b7C

b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-48184-101

ACT-36 100-448092-
CH 45 NOT RECORDED
100 JAN 13 1975

JAN 10 1975

b7C

54 JAN 28 1975

DECLASSIFIED BY *Sp/1975*
ON 10/11/95

PAGE TWO CI 100-21966 ~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

BE OBTAINED AS SPEAKER. IDENTITY OF ANY SPEAKERS NOT LEARNED.

MEETING RESULTED IN NO CHANGE OF PLANS FOR DEMONSTRATION.
DEMONSTRATORS TO ASSEMBLE OUTSIDE U.S. COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL
OFFICE BUILDING 85 MARCONI BOULEVARD, COLUMBUS, 10:00 AM,
JANUARY 13, 1975 AND MARCH TO OHIO STATE HOUSE WHERE INAUGURATION
CEREMONIES WILL BE HELD.

NO PLANS FOR VIOLENCE DISCUSSED DURING MEETING.

CHARACTERIZATIONS: THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) IS A
MILITANT ORGANIZATION AIMED AT FOSTERING A COMMUNIST PARTY
BASED ON MARXIST-LENINIST-MAOIST THOUGHT LEADING TO AN
OVERTHROW OF THE UNITED STATE GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE.

VVAW/WSO LEADERS HAVE TOLD THEIR MEMBERS THAT THE VVAW/WSO
IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP WHICH HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON
AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING
COMMUNIST AND MAOIST GROUPS.

CLASSIFIED BY 6282, XGDS 2, INDEFINITE.

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE CINCINNATI NITEL TO BUREAU, JANUARY 7/1975.

SOURCE IS 

OSHP, COLUMBUSPD, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, USA AND BUILDING MANAGER
GSA, ALL COLUMBUS, OHIO, ADVISED.

CINCINNATI WILL FOLLOW.

END

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affairs	
Director's Sec'y	

NR 021 WF CODED
912 PM NITEL JANUARY 14, 1975 WWC

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND
SACS, BALTIMORE
CHICAGO
FROM: SAC, WFO (100-59034) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
10/11/95 [Signature]

b7C



ATTENTION: INTD

DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT THE VETERANS ADMINIS-
TRATION OFFICES, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON, D.C.,
JANUARY, 1975, IS - VVAW/WSO

[Handwritten signature]

ON INSTANT DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE METROPOLITAN
POLICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC) ADVISED THAT A TOTAL
OF THREE PERSONS APPEARED AT THE VETERAN ADMINISTRATION
ASSISTANCE CENTER, 25 K STREET, N.W., WDC SHORTLY AFTER 11:00
A.M. THE PERSONS HANDED OUT LEAFLETS REGARDING VVAW/WSO
DEMANDS AND TALKED TO PERSONS ENTERING THE BUILDING WHICH
HOUSES THE VA ASSISTANCE CENTER. THE GROUP LEFT THE AREA
SHORTLY BEFORE 1:00 P.M. WITHOUT INCIDENT.

100-448092-4105
REC-77

VVAW/WSO WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF
VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN
SOUTHEAST ASIA. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE

51 JAN 21 1975

5- [Handwritten signature]

PAGE TWO 100-59034

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

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, U. S. SECRET SERVICE, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, AND FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE COGNIZANT.

ADMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT IS OFFICER [REDACTED] WFO FOLLOWING.

P.

END

b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-51647) (RUC)

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

DATE: 1/15/75

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6/ALP
ON 20/11/95

Re Philadelphia report of SA [redacted] 6/7/74; and Bureau airtel to all offices, 7/15/74.

This letter is classified confidential to protect [redacted] who is a continuing source of value.

Referenced Bureau airtel set forth information regarding the status of various chapters of VVAW/WSO in particular regards to whether they were led or strongly influenced by the Revolutionary Union (RU) or the October League (OL). At the time of referenced Bureau airtel, Philadelphia VVAW/WSO, which is part of the Eastern Region of Pennsylvania, still was under the partial influence of the RU, namely [redacted] is a Philadelphia RU member and worked closely with the VVAW.

b2
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b7C

b7C
b7D

- 2 - Bureau (100-448092) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (100-50772)
- 1 - Philadelphia (100-51647)

DPH/mdf 100-4440 GEM
(5) 6-7 to PH (action)

REC 68

100-448092-4106

Please resubmit appropriate contents of relet in form suitable for dissemination.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY 5933

EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION - INDEFINITE JAN 20 1975

enc/mey
1/24/75



F 299
JAN 27 1975

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

[Handwritten signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-51647

Little activity was demonstrated by the VVAW in Philadelphia, except for the visit of President GERALD FORD in 9/74. During President FORD's visit to Philadelphia, a demonstration with about 150 people present and sponsored mainly by VVAW was held. Nothing of consequence resulted in the demonstration. Following the demonstration, activity continued to decline.

b2
b7D
On 1/6/75 [redacted] advised that the VVAW/WSO, Eastern Region of Pennsylvania, cancelled a regional coordinators meeting for 12/22/74 in Reading, Pa.; however, no one notified the coordinators that the meeting had been cancelled. [redacted] at this meeting, it was disclosed that [redacted] regional coordinators had sent in their resignations to the National VVAW/WSO Office.

[redacted] called [redacted] prior to the 12/22/74 meeting to ascertain the time of the meeting. During the conversation, [redacted] advised that it had already been decided to dissolve the Eastern Region of Pennsylvania VVAW/WSO. [redacted]

b7C
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b7D
[redacted] Pennsylvania Chapter of VVAW/WSO. [redacted] would have argued against the dissolution of the organization, but since it was already a fact, he would not attend the meeting and take no additional action.

[redacted] further advised that although this decision was made to dissolve [redacted] from Upper Darby, Pa., advised they would continue as members, but that they do not plan to carry out any active organizing in Upper Darby, Pa. They will retain the Chapter's name only in order to receive correspondence from the National Office, as well as to be able to receive the "Winter Soldier".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-51647

The decision to dissolve the Eastern Region of Pennsylvania VVAW/WSO was based on the feeling that this organization is not really a veteran's organization interested in better benefits for veterans.

b2
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b7C
[REDACTED] on the same date that [REDACTED] National Office, VVAW/WSO, had called a regional coordinator at Reading, Pa., on at least two occasions to find out what was going on and urge the continuation of the Eastern Region of Pennsylvania, but he was not successful.

b2
b7D
In addition [REDACTED] stated that no members of the Eastern Region of Pennsylvania attended the VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee meeting at St. Louis, 12/27-31/74

[REDACTED] has [REDACTED] on the part of VVAW/WSO in the Eastern Region of Pennsylvania and in particular Philadelphia, Pa. On 12/10/74, he advised that meetings are rarely being held and no one is interested in any activities of the VVAW. The members do not seem to have the time, cannot get organized, and it is continually going down hill. [REDACTED] was not present or knowledgeable of the 12/22/74 meeting in Reading, Pa.

In view of the above, Philadelphia is placing captioned organization in a closed status. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that if they wish to reorganize and start again in the future with possible influence of outside organizations it will be immediately known to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Philadelphia will reconsider opening if that should happen and advise the Bureau.

ADMINISTRATIVE

3*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 1/15/75

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:

Opp 2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/11/01 BY 60322/UCB

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

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

SUBJECT: Unclassified **REC-56**
EX-103
See Next Page 100-448092-4107

Foreign Liaison Unit
 Route through for review
 Cleared telephonically
with _____

(Text of message begins on next page.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 15 1975
11210aw

JAN 24 1975
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RIC/FAE

DB

NR 017 BA CODED

7:18 PM NITEL JANUARY 15, 1975 JAN

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: INTD)

WFO 100-59034

CHICAGO

FROM BALTIMORE 102-32835 -P-

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

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT VETERANS ADMINISTRATION OFFICES BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON, 1975, IS ~~VVAW/WSO~~

b7C

~~RE WFO NITEL DATED JANUARY 10 & 15, 1975.~~


ON JANUARY 15, 1975, A REPRESENTATIVE OF FEDERAL PROTECTION SERVICE (FPS), BALTIMORE, MARYLAND ADVISED THAT TWO (2) WHITE MALES WERE OBSERVED IN THE HOPKINS PLAZA, IN FRONT OF THE FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND SELLING THE WINTER SOLDIER NEWSPAPER. ONE INDIVIDUAL WAS RECOGNIZED AS [REDACTED] A MEMBER OF THE BALTIMORE CHAPTER OF THE VVAW/WSO. THE TWO MEN APPEARED AT THE PLAZA AT 11:00 AM AND DEPARTED AT 11:30 AM. NO INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED.

b7C

VVAW/WSO WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL PROTECTION
SERVICE IS  NO LHM.
BALTIMORE FOLLOWING P

b7C

END

FBI

Date: 1/7/75

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM : SAC, [REDACTED] (P) **b7D**
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
(VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
12/27-31/74

S/pen
[REDACTED]
b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau and receiving offices is a pamphlet entitled "Tell No Lies, Claim No Easy Victories," written by the Buffalo, New York, chapter of the VVAW/WSO as an investigatory paper into the current political struggle taking place within the VVAW/WSO. This pamphlet was received by [REDACTED] at the National Steering Committee Meeting at St. Louis, Missouri.

b2
b7D

- 2 - Bureau (AM) (Enc. 1)
 - 2 - Buffalo (AM) (Enc. 1)
 - 2 - Chicago (AM) (Enc. 1)
 - 2 - St. Louis (AM) (Enc. 1)
 - 2 - [REDACTED]
- GTS/db
(1)

ENCLOSURE
FBI - BUFFALO

REC 44 100-448092-4108

EX 104

JAN 16 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY SP6 BJA/vr

[Handwritten signature]

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

51 JAN 24 1975

FBI

Date: January 3, 1975

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

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

Spec
b7C [Redacted]
[Redacted]

Re Milwaukee nitels to Bureau dated 12/6 and 18/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven (7) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above; enclosed for Chicago is one (1) information copy of instant LHM.

- 2 - BUREAU (100-448092) (Encls. 7) (AM) (RM)
- 1 - CHICAGO (100-50772) (Encl. 1) (Info) (Regular Mail) (RM)
- 16 - MILWAUKEE
 - (2 - 100-15674) (VVAW/WSO)
 - (1 - 100-16234) (RU)
 - (1 - 100-16543)
 - (1 - 100-20061)
 - (1 - 100-15714)
 - (1 - 100-20020)
 - (1 - 100-15804)
 - (1 - 100-21649)
 - (1 - 100-21487)
 - (1 - 100-21523)
 - (1 - 100-21761)
 - (1 - 100-20659)
 - (2 - 100-New)
 - (1 - 70-1353)

b7C
[Redacted] *REC-25*
103

100-448092-4109

22 JAN 16 1975

AJE/dgr
(19)

7-20
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY SP6/DA/IA

rec H/HO gen
rec J.S.
rec J.S.S
rec J.S.
54 JAN 20 1975

Approved: **JAN 13 1975**
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date:

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

Via _____
(Priority)

MI 100-15674

Two copies of an FD-376 are stapled to the LHM.

Two additional copies of the LHM are being furnished to the Bureau; one for dissemination to Secret Service and one for dissemination to the Veterans Administration, if deemed appropriate.

One copy of the LHM is being disseminated to Secret Service, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and one to the United States Attorney's Office, Milwaukee, in view of their possible prosecutive interest in this matter.

For information of the Bureau, the criminal aspects of this matter are being handled under Mifile 70-1353 captioned, [REDACTED] ET AL; CGR - ASSAULT," and Bureau is cognizant.

b7C

Following is the investigative status of those individuals mentioned in instant LHM:

[REDACTED]

BUfile 100-476518
Closed
Bureau cognizant

[REDACTED]

b7C

BUfile 100-461519
Pending
Bureau cognizant

[REDACTED]

BUfile 100-472413
Closed
Bureau cognizant

[REDACTED]

BUfile 100-451794
Pending
Bureau cognizant

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

F B I

Date:

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

Via _____
(Priority)

MI 100-15674

T
b7C
|

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

BUfile 100-472800
Pending
Bureau cognizant

BUfile 100-452527
Closed
Bureau cognizant.

BUfile unknown
Closed
Bureau cognizant

BUfile unknown
Pending
Bureau not cognizant

BUfile unknown
Closed
Bureau cognizant

BUfile unknown
Closed
Bureau cognizant

b7C

Regarding [REDACTED] white male; born [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] a check of Milwaukee
indices revealed no pertinent information.

Sources utilized in instant LHM are as follows:

Identity

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]

Location

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

Instant LHM, Page 1

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

F B I

Date:

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

Via _____
(Priority)

MI 100-15674

In view of the above, it is recommended that a preliminary investigation be conducted in the Milwaukee Division in order to fully identify [REDACTED]

b7C

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 3, 1975

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

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

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

Dear Sir:

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

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

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY sp6/bj/ua

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

Enclosure(s) (1)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

January 3, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

At a Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) (a characterization of which is attached hereto) meeting which was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on November 30, 1974, an announcement was made that a demonstration would be held at the Veterans Administration Hospital, (VAH), Woods, Wisconsin, on December 18, 1974. It was mentioned that an attempt would be made to enter the hospital in an effort to meet with hospital authorities.

[REDACTED]

December 6, 1974)

b2
b7D

At a VVAW/WSO amnesty meeting which was held in Milwaukee on December 8, 1974, a leaflet announcing the demonstration was passed out to the attendees.

[REDACTED]

December 11, 1974)

b2
b7D

City Bulletin #20, which is an internal document published by the Milwaukee Revolutionary Union (RU) (See Appendix) Collective, reflected RU support of this demonstration.

[REDACTED]

December 12, 1974)

b2
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/11/95 BY SP6/BJA/VA

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

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

100-448092-4109
ENCLOSURE

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

On December 24, 1974, [REDACTED] b7C
VAH Police, provided his observations of the demonstration
which took place on December 18, 1974:

Approximately 30 - 40 demonstrators gathered on the sidewalk located approximately 200 feet from the front entrance to the hospital. This demonstration consisted of chanting, leafleting, and the displaying of posters. This demonstration was sponsored by the VVAW/WSO.

According to [REDACTED] representatives of this group met with Richard Leubetter, Assistant Director of the VAH, on December 17, 1974, at which time this group was given permission to demonstrate on the sidewalk, approximately 200 feet in front of the main entrance to the hospital.

After demonstrating for approximately 30 minutes, the group moved to an area directly east of the main entrance to the hospital approximately 30 feet from the hospital. At that point, the demonstrators became loud, boisterous, and created a lot of unusual noises. While in that area, [REDACTED] stated that he contacted an unidentified person, who appeared to be one of the leaders of the group, and told this person to move the demonstrators back to the designated area. This person replied, "Keep out of it." At that point [REDACTED] ordered Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] into the group to identify this person for the purpose of citing him for disorderly conduct. At that point, a fight broke out between these officers and the demonstrators. The fight broke up with no one being arrested at that time. b7C

The demonstrators moved to the east entrance of the hospital where the demonstration continued for a short period of time. Then the demonstrators returned to the area directly east of the main entrance where they again became loud, boisterous, and created a lot of unnecessary noise.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

b7C [redacted] stated that after the aforementioned fight, assistance was requested from the Milwaukee Police Department. By the time the demonstrators returned to the area, the Milwaukee Police were at the hospital.

When the demonstrators gathered at the area directly east of the main entrance the second time, they were again asked to return to their designated area; and their reply was "to keep out of it." At that point, orders were given to approximately 15 police officers to move the group to the designated demonstrating area and also to identify their leader and those who assaulted Officer [redacted] during the earlier fight. At that point, fighting broke out between the police officers and demonstrators, with 11 demonstrators being arrested as a result of the fighting. At that point, the demonstrators returned to their vehicles and left the premises.

[redacted] advised that those arrested were transported to the District Attorney's Office by the Milwaukee Police. They appeared before Assistant District Attorney William Gardner, and it was decided to transfer the matter to the United States Attorney's Office.

On December 18, 1974, contact was made with Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) D. Jeffrey Hirschberg, Eastern District of Wisconsin (EDW), Milwaukee, at which time he advised that those arrested had been released with no charges being issued. On December 19, 1974, AUSA Hirschberg advised that after a further review of this matter is made, a determination will be made as to whether or not to issue any charges.

On December 24, 1974, [redacted] provided a list of officers who sustained injuries during the demonstration, as follows:

[redacted] Wisc
Abrasions to the left hand and arm; kicked in the groin area

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

b7C

[REDACTED]

Abrasions to the right leg, left elbow; X-rays taken for head injury; injury to the left eye area; pain in lower back area

[REDACTED]

Injury to the left hand; broken little finger

[REDACTED]

Head injury; cut to right eye

[REDACTED]

Head injury; cut, left little finger area

[REDACTED]

Injury to chest area from being kicked

On December 24, 1974, [REDACTED] furnished a list of those who were arrested at the demonstration as follows:

[REDACTED]

Wisconsin
Date of birth - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Wisconsin
Date of birth - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Wisconsin
Date of birth - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Wisconsin
Date of birth - [REDACTED]

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

b7C

[REDACTED] Street
[REDACTED] Wisconsin
Date of birth - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Street
[REDACTED] Wisconsin
Date of birth - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Street
[REDACTED] Wisconsin
Date of birth - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Avenue
[REDACTED] Wisconsin
Date of birth - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Wisconsin
Date of birth - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Wisconsin
Date of birth - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Wisconsin
Date of birth - [REDACTED]

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

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 United States. In April, 1973, the group changed its name to VVAW/WSO so that nonveterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY UNION

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

FBI

Date: DEC 24 1974

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Transmit the following in _____

AIRTEL ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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CLASSIFIED BY SP-1 Jde/mjdelm
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4
DATE OF REVIEW 12/24/95 11/19/80
Comp #J7704

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-160644) (P)
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS
(OO: CHICAGO)

DECLASSIFIED BY SOLBY/UA
ON 10/11/95

ReNYnitels 10/22/74 and 11/4/74

ENCLOSURE

[REDACTED]

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- 2- Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
- 2- Albany (100-22519) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1- Atlanta (100-16340) (Encls. 1) (Page 24) (RM)
- 1- Boston (100-42739) (Encls. 1) (Page 24) (RM)
- 2- Buffalo (100-21623) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 2- Chicago (100-50772) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1- Denver (100-10467) (Encls. 1) (Page 27) (RM)
- 1- Los Angeles (100-77703) (Encls. 1) (Page 27) (RM)
- 1- Louisville (100-) (Encls. 1) (Page 27) (RM)
- 1- Milwaukee (100-15674) (Encls. 1) (Page 27) (RM)
- 2- Newark (100-53565) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1- New Haven (100-21058) (Encls. 1) (Page 24) (RM)
- 1- St. Louis (100-21603) (Encls. 1) (Pages 27) (RM)
- 1- Springfield (100-) (Encls. 1) (VVAW/WSO) (Page 27) (RM)
- 1- New York (100-160644 SUB S) (VVAW/WSO, OLD WESTERNY CHAPTER) (3A6)
- 1- New York (100-160644 SUB K) (VVAW/WSO, WESTCHESTER-PUTNAM CHAPTER) (3A6)
- 1- New York (100-160644 SUB R) (VVAW/WSO, MID-HUDSON CHAPTER) (3A6)
- 1- New York (100-160644 SUB H) (VVAW/WSO, ORANGE COUNTY CHAPTER) (3A6)
- 1- New York (100-160644 SUB I) (VVAW/WSO, SUFFOLK COUNTY CHAPTER) (3A6)
- 1- New York

REC-28

REC-68

100-448092-411

AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY BUX 1446 DATE 10-20-74

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 9798/see 288
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR 12-24-81
DECLASSIFIED BY 57 FEB 24 1975 4-27-81

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) DATE 12/30/74

DOCS RELEASE

b7c

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JAN 21 1975
JAN 16 1975

FEB 20 1975

Dec 26 2 00 PM 1974

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INTELLIGENCE DIV.

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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ACC. _____	<u>SSC</u>	DATE _____	ACC. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>HSC</u>	DATE <u>11/14/75</u>
DEL. _____		DATE _____	DEL. _____		DATE _____

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NY 100-16064+

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five (5) copies of an LHM concerning a Regional Meeting of the New York-Northern New Jersey Region, VVAW/WSO held at Old Westburg, New York, 11/2-3/74.

Appropriate copies of LHM based on its contents are directed to listed offices.

Sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

b2
b7D

First source is [REDACTED]

Second source is [REDACTED]

Third source is [REDACTED]

(4) u
X

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect the identities of the first, second and third sources.

The status of the investigations of the persons mentioned in the LHM as in attendance at the Regional meeting, New York-Northern New Jersey Region, VVAW/WSO, Old Westburg, New York, residing in the area covered by the NY Office are as follows:

[REDACTED]
(LNU) (female)
(LNU)
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

100-175682
100-171898
100-17613
100-177421
100-176118
100-180793
100-176989
No case file
100-180866
100-179828
100-180116
100-177868
100-180117
100-180382

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-160644

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The delay in the submission of the LHM on this meeting was due to the delay in receiving report on it from [REDACTED] who has been ill. (A) u

b2
b7D

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

New York will open for investigation a case on [REDACTED] (LNU) (female) from Old Westburg Chapter, VVAW/WSO, in accordance with current instructions relating to persons affiliated with the VVAW/WSO.

b7C

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NY 100-160644

~~NON SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONFIDENTIAL~~

Fourth source is [REDACTED]
Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Portland, Maine
(requested).

~~u~~ u

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

DEC 24 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bureau 100-448092
NY 100-160644

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

On November 3 and December 10, 1974, a source advised
as follows: (S) u

The New York-Northern New Jersey Region, Vietnam Veterans
Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), a
characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, held
a regional meeting at the State University of New York (SUNY), Old
Westbury, Nassau County, New York, on November 2-3, 1974. The
chapters represented were: New York City (NYC), Northern New
Jersey, Ithaca, New York, Old Westbury, New York, Syracuse, New
York, Oneonta, New York, Buffalo, New York, Westchester-Putnam,
New York, and Rochester, New York. About 30 persons attended. (S) u

Among those in attendance and the chapters they
represented were the following:

~~Regional Coordinator
Buffalo, New York~~

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~~Southern Sub-regional Coordinator~~

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DECLASSIFIED BY SP16/BJP/ML/EE
ON 10-11-95

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES NYC
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) BY PDK/mlf
DATE 10-30-81

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 9788/RCS/amb
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 12-24-94
4-29-81

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY 7102
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

Comp#
55704

ENCLOSURE

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the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-448092-4110

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1D Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization

([REDACTED])

b7C

NYC Chapter

[REDACTED] (delegate)
[REDACTED] Delegate
[REDACTED] (delegate)
[REDACTED] (observer)
[REDACTED] (observer)

Northern New Jersey Chapter

[REDACTED]
Three unidentified new members, all male, two white and one Black
[REDACTED] (last name unknown) (LNU),
an organizing contact from Teaneck, New Jersey

Ithaca, New York Chapter

[REDACTED]

Old Westbury, New York Chapter

[REDACTED] (Female)
[REDACTED] (LNU)

Syracuse New York Chapter

[REDACTED] (LNU)

Oneonta, New York Chapter

[REDACTED]

Buffalo, New York Chapter

[REDACTED] (LNU)
two other unidentified males

4 (C)

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MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

NY

NY

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Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Westchester-Putnam, New York, Chapter

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (LNU)

(S) u

[REDACTED] was one of ten persons arrested by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on October 29, 1974, charged with violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 112 (a) and 2 in connection with the take-over of the Permanent Mission of the Khmer Republic to the United Nations, NYC, on October 29, 1974. u

On August 22, 1974, a second source advised that [REDACTED] attended a meeting of Weatherman surface support personnel in NYC, on August 21, 1974. At this meeting the distribution and printing of the Weatherman Underground publication, "Prairie Fire", was discussed. A characterization of the Weatherman is contained in the Appendix hereto. (S) u

On November 15, 1974, a third source identified [REDACTED] as a member of the Revolutionary Union (RU), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto. (S) u

On May 17, 1972, a fourth source furnished a list of members of the Fifth Contingent of the Venceremos Brigade (VB), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, that was in Cuba during March-May, 1972. Among those listed was [REDACTED]

The co-chairmen of the meeting were [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (S) u

The first item of business was an announcement by [REDACTED] that the chapters represented were limited on vote but not on size of delegation. (S) u

Round robin reports from the various chapters followed, the first being the Ithaca Chapter. This caused a brief but disruptive struggle. [REDACTED] stated that for the chapter he had done a radio spot on amnesty and had participated in a demonstration on behalf of the Attica, New York, Prison defendants. [REDACTED] related that the chapter consisted of himself and one other and that ten other persons were very interested in the organization. u (S)

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MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

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Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

but that he was advising them not to join until it was decided whether the RU would take over the organization or not. The meeting was immediately in an uproar and it ended with [REDACTED] challenging Ithaca's right to be represented as a chapter, that is, to have three votes at the regional meeting. After an extended discussion it was voted that the region recognize [REDACTED] as an organizing contact in Ithaca, that he be mandated to call a meeting of all contacts in Ithaca, that the structure and objectives of the VVAW/WSO be discussed at the meeting and that a report on it be delivered to the region. [REDACTED] resigned and left the meeting. (S) u

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During a discussion on the number of votes assigned to chapters at the regional meeting, it was learned that three votes were assigned to those chapters that function collectively and have regular ongoing committees and work. Those chapters that are assigned two votes at the regional meeting have "several" members, have some meetings and activities, but do not have regular meetings or function collectively. (S) u

Following the Ithaca Chapter report, copies of reports of the Buffalo, Westchester-Putnam, Rochester, Oneonta, Northern New Jersey Chapters and a Regional Report of the New York-Northern New Jersey Region were distributed and discussed. Facsimiles or copies of these reports follow. (S) u

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ROUND ROBIN REPORT - BUFFALO VVAW-USO
OLD WESTBURY REGIONAL MEETING - NOV. 2-3, 1974

This report will be relatively short, as we feel most items have been covered in the enclosed newsletters and leaflets, as well as year's evaluation and summation. The only items not included are:

1. We have been receiving regular and positive responses from our leafletting and postering, with most people seeking further information about our organization, clarification of our views, or more information, particularly on Amnesty-DUP.
2. Our committees: Coordinating, Planning, Amnesty-DUP, Prisoners and Political Defense have continued meeting regularly.
3. The calendar below includes some activities which have not always been included in newsletters or in the summation.

July 27 - Movies: Hilton Davis-History of a Strike, Richmond Oil Strike, The Inheritance

Aug. 2,3- Movie: Who Invited Us?

8-12: Hosted Buffalo NSCM

9,10: Movies: Revolution Until Victory, Revolution in Dhofar

16,17: Movies: Free People in Portuguese Guinea, Nossa Terra

23: Movie: On The Battlefield

24 - Leaflet community "What is VVAW-USO?"

25 - Participated in Delaware Park Women's Festival with speaker on UUA

30-Sept. 2 - Camp-out

Sept. 3: ABOV Picketline

6 - Members participated in Syracuse demo around 4 demands
Helped Chile Committee show "Lucia"

Leafletted shopping plazas on Attica

7 - Movies: Felix the Cat, Wilmington

Leafletted community on Attica

8 - Picnic on Grand Island

11 - Chile demo

10-13 - Leaflet for Attica rally - mostly high schools

14 - Attica demo

17 - Membership forum on Attica

18 - Bake Sale and lit. table on UUA, STD at Univ. Buffalo

26 - First cup counselling session

27 - Eveler in court from Aug. 8 arrest. Charges dropped.

30 - Show cause hearing on Martin Sostre in Fed'l. Ct., Postponed

Oct. 2- Day Care Rally - support from about 15 members.

6 - Benefit for DUP - All bills paid.

12-14 - Camp-out

15 - Bake Sale and movies("FromUp" and "Attica") at Erie Comm. Coll.
by Prison and Political Defense Committee

17: Membership Forum on Puerto Rican Independence

19: Table at Community Action Org. "National Priorities Day"

Garage sale

Benefit for Martin Sostre

21: Picketline for Baba's court appearance

23: Jeff, Danny, Sue trial against NCLC: Dismissed

24: New Storefront Clean-out

27: Puerto Rican Independence Day: Several members at rally.

Jeff, Danny, Sue recharged.

29: Letter of support for re-chartering of Women's Studies College.
Representatives and speaker at re-chartering hearing.

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

Storefront: 263 Connecticut Street
Buffalo, New York 14213
(716) 886-8645

Mailing Address: Box 902
Buffalo, New York 14203

YEAR'S EVALUATION

BUFFALO CHAPTER

I. Political Education

A. Study Groups

1. 3 Marxist-Leninist study groups, with about 35 people participating
2. developed political analysis, moved work of organization forward.
3. first study group formed did not develop an elite, but made people aware of the need for study and political education, which resulted in the second and then the third group being formed.
4. each successive study group learned and built on lessons of ones before it.

B. Films

1. good educational tool, effective means of outreach
2. should have been better planned and coordinated to develop and complement our political work.
3. should have been co-sponsored with other groups, gotten more exposure.

C. Literature

1. we've built up a supply of anti-imperialist pamphlets, most written by people in revolutionary struggles in the U.S. and throughout the world.
2. only group in city which makes a large variety of literature available at reasonable prices.
3. lending library - books available to members and people in community; this library is pretty much utilized.

D. Forums

1. are developing techniques for successful political forums.
2. are holding political forums on a monthly basis.

E. Development of Self and Mutual Criticism

1. positive - essential to the further development of political education and to carry these lessons into our political struggle.
2. aware of the necessity that we need more practice.
3. criticism is acquiring more political content.

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We feel all of these means of Political Education fulfill the criteria set forth at the Yellow Springs NSCM. Additionally, they have concretely and positively affected our Mass Work. We started our analysis with Political Education because we feel that this has had the greatest effect on all other work that we've done.

II. Mass Work

A. Newspaper Sales

1. established a continuous and well-received presence at the unemployment office, in spite of NCLC's attempts to poison the atmosphere for political organizing.
 - a. it is important to maintain a presence. When there is a long period of time between W.S., it is harder to sell them.
2. we regularly insert leaflets into the W.S. (e.g. Attica News, Single Type Discharge, demo announcements).

B. Leafletting

1. class analysis in leaflets is improving.
2. leaflet regularly and have established presence in shopping areas.
3. have leafletted door-to-door twice in the Connecticut Street (Storefront area) community.
 - a. we should do more leafletting and follow-up.

C. Demonstrations and Rallies

1. VVAW-WSO has taken leadership in major demonstrations in Bflo
2. we criticize ourselves for participating in a demonstration without sufficient planning, but have learned from that.
3. picketing has been relatively successful, in spite of short lead time (e.g. Attica trials).
4. We've participated in the following demonstrations:
 - a. Jan. 27 - Implement the agreements, End Aid to Thieu and Lon Nol.
 - b. Feb. 26 - Attica, calendar calls
 - c. Mar. 29 - Viet Vets Day, Picket at Fed'l. Bldg.
 - d. Apr. 27 - Attica
 - e. May 10 - Ford's visit
 - f. May 11 - Chile demo
 - g. May 16 - Rocky demo
 - h. June 29 - VA hosp., building for July 1-4
 - i. May 18 - Armed Forces Day - West Point
 - j. July 1-4, Nat'l. Actions.
 1. Sept. 14, Attica Demo
 - k. Sept. 11 - Chile Demo.
 - a. Oct. 27 - Puerto Rican Solidarity Day

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D. Postering

1. established practice of postering once a week
 - a. linked into our on-going work, both locally and nationally.
 - b. utilize old Winter Soldiers, leaflets, posters, demo announcements, etc.

E. Children's Films

1. means of outreach into the immediate community.
2. films should have more progressive and educational content.
3. membership has not worked collectively here.

F. Bourgeois Press & Media

1. not enough initiative in scheduling appearances on TV, radio, or communications with newspapers.

G. Films and Forums - discussed under Political Education.

The increasing effectiveness of our Mass Work has resulted in quantitative and qualitative changes in our chapter's Growth and Development.

(4)

III. Growth and Development

A. Membership has grown

1. collectivity has improved
2. decline in specialization (more people writing leaflets, doing lay-out, speaking, distribution of work, leadership, representation at meetings - combat elitism and niche making).
3. more conscious world view - not so isolated
4. individual responsibility and discipline have increased
 - a. people are more serious about their work and work has improved
5. beginning contacts with Third World struggles in this community have been made, but participation by Third World people has been lacking.
6. women taking leadership role, but number of women participating remains small.
7. Regional and National Meetings
 - a. many members have represented this chapter, resulting in increased understanding of organization at all levels.
8. Social Events - softball games and team, picnics, camp outs.

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B. Organizational Structure has improved our work.

1. Coordinating Committee (5 elected, rotating members)

- a. more clarification of responsibility
- b. improvement of functioning of Coord. Commit.
 - 1. communications (within org. and with other org.)
 - a. monthly newsletter to membership with improved content
 - b. with regional and national offices
 - c. with other organizations
 - d. chapter phone list
 - 2. collectivity
 - 3. planning and follow-through
- c. initiates activities
- d. plans and coordinates work for demonstrations, often in conjunction with specific internal committees, special committees, and outside organizations.

2. Planning Committee (Coord. Commit. and representatives from other committees).

- a. meets weekly to formulate policy and to plan and coordinate activities.
- b. still need to develop regular commitment by membership to attend and participate in Planning Comm. meetings.

3. Amnesty- Discharge Upgrading Project

- a. Qualitatively improved.
 - 1. mass work
 - 2. collectivity of action
 - 3. on-going work
 - 4. individual responsibility
 - 5. growth (14 members)
 - 6. speaking to audiences at schools, community meetings, forums.

4. Prisoners and Political Defense

- a. has done strong work around Attica, Martin Sostre, Gary Lawton (e.g., dinners, pickets, movie showings, trial support, etc.)
- b. lack of collectivity and unclear political focus resulted in decrease in mass work in summer
- c. in process of re-organizing and defining political focus.

5. Regional Support

- a. no longer functioning, although it had done some essential work, in preventing reg. coord. from becoming isolated. should be re-established.
- b. hosted NSCH, August, 1974, along with support from chapter.

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6. Participation by members in struggles outside chapter activities
(Work place, Day Care)

- a. enhanced by membership in chapter
- b. chapter has not consistently supported this work.

7. PVS-PMS Committee

- a. no longer functioning due to lack of clear political goals

8. Child Care

- a. not presently functioning
- b. attempts to organize child care failed
 - 1. leaders did not motivate people or present a clear program
 - 2. membership lacked understanding of need for child care.

C. Community Storefront

1. Established on-going presence in community

- a. self-reliant, no longer dependent on colleges or university
- b. not flash-in-the-pan community organization or fly-by-night campus group.

2. All work based out of Storefront.

- a. equipment located here.

D. Acquisitions

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Gestetner | 2. Magazine rack |
| 3. more furniture | 4. use of projector |
| 5. Offset press | 6. second storefront |
| 7. radio | 8. paper stock |
| 9. larger stock of pamphlets, office materials, etc. | |

IV. Relationships with Other Organizations

A. We've established good working relationships with the following groups:

- 1. Attica Brothers Legal Defense (ABLD)
- 2. Anti-monopoly Committee
- 3. Buffalo Worker
- 4. Committee for Chilean Democracy
- 5. National Lawyers' Guild
- 6. Puerto Rican & Chicano Committee
- 7. Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB)
- 8. Revolutionary Union (RU)
- 9. Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF)

B. Coalition work

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Farah | 2. United Farmworkers |
| 3. Amnesty and Reconciliation Coalition | 5. Comm. for Chilean Democracy |
| 4. ABLD | |

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C. Due to lack of understanding of work done by organizations, subjective criticisms had been made by members. To correct this, we've started meeting with one group every other Saturday

- 1. establish liaisons with these groups
- 2. understand practice of organizations
- 3. joint sponsor activities, purchase paper, etc. in bulk.

D. No relationship with CP-YWLL

E. Antagonistic relations with:

- 1. Spartacist League,
- 2. National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC)
- 3. Buffalo Police Department
- 4. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

V. Fund-Raising

A. Pledge system

- 1. due to sporadic fund-raising, back bills, and the need for a permanent funding base, we asked members to pledge \$5 or more per month.
- 2. 20 people participate
- 3. range from \$5-\$30/mo.
- 4. enabled us to regularly support Regional and National offices, pay rent on two storefronts, and continue programs.
- 5. we are self-reliant.

B. Committees are expected to hold fund-raising events and use these to promote activities as well as earn money for the chapter. These fund-raising events are gaining political content and are increasingly successful. Some are:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Dinners | 2. Bake sales |
| 3. Benefits | 4. Paper drives |
| 5. Garage sales | 6. Book and record sale |
| 7. Newspaper and lit sales | 8. Dues at meetings |
| 9. Film showings | 10. Contributions from mailings |

C. Raise money in support of:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Melvin X. Smith | 2. Bob Hood |
| 3. MOSCAN | 4. Wounded Knee |
| 5. Lawton-Gardner | 6. Attica |
| 7. Martin Sostre | 8. Buffalo Worker |
| 9. National Office | 10. Regional Office. |

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Regional

I. Regional Office and Coordinator

- A. Written communications have been regular, particularly with respect to newsletters.
- B. Verbal communications are not as good as should be
 - 1. needs of regional coordinator are frequently not known by our chapter.
- C. Due to lack of support from a regional support committee responsible for this, the regional coordinator frequently is isolated and over-loaded with bureaucratic work.
- D. It seems the regional coordinator should travel to other and especially smaller chapters more frequently. Perhaps chapters close to each other could arrange a 2-4 day tour.
- E. Over-all, we feel the regional coordinator should be credited with keeping a vast area unified and in contact, a job we feel requires an extreme amount of time and skills, particularly in view of the diversity of this region.

II. Chapters

- A. Our communications with near-by chapters has been weak.
- B. Chapters have not consistently recognized the needs of the Regional Office. We have voted on a system of financial support, but have generally failed to implement it. This seriously hinders the amount of communications, phone calls, mailings, travel which the reg. coord. can do, due to lack of finances.
- C. Not all chapters in the region have been sending mailings and notices to us, but this is improving.
- D. From the contacts we have had (Mailings, Regional Meetings, Rallies and Demonstrations, etc.) it seems collective work is increasing and chapters are becoming stronger.

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Westchester/Putnam Round Robin Report

Nov 2nd

The Summer's End Benefit Folk Festival was a success despite the shower that drove away the crowd before they heard Barbara Dane or the Human Condition. The 5-hour concert was presented as a benefit for our DUP, but most of the attention was paid to amnesty. The political and organizational out-reach was good, fund raising was good, and the learning experience can be used in the future.

We held our first DUP on Oct 17th. We got Community Bulletin Board radio space, a pretty good article in the newspaper, spread the word, and still nobody came. Chapter members will enter a training program in a week or two. The next DUP is scheduled for Nov 21st.

Our amnesty work since the last regional is highlighted by our initiation of an area universal and unconditional amnesty coalition. We've started the preliminary meetings, are finding interest, and expect something solid to develop within the next month. We also did a speaking program in a local high school. And there's work being done for a public debate with the VFW.

Another area high school ^{Melrose} has just approved a JROTC program. Opposition is developing in the community, which we're going to unify.

We're also building for and will participate in the sub-regional Veterans Day action in NYC.

We're welcoming Don & Dot and Ron Abrams from Goshen. Their presence in southern Westchester is going to help greatly in organizing that area.

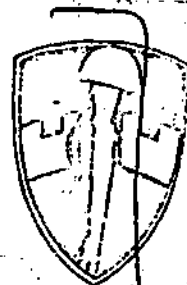
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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION, INC.



40-H Ramona Park Rochester, NY 14615 (tel.) 716/647-1852

Rochester Chapter Calendar December 1973 - 1974

Following is a listing of activities the Rochester Chapter initiated or participated in over the past year, broken down by month.

- DECEMBER
 1. Regional Meeting
 2. December 15 Rally to Throw the Bum Out
 3. National Steering Committee Meeting
- JANUARY
 4. Jan. 25 Rally on the anniversary of the signing of the Peace Agreement.
- MARCH
 5. Vietnam Veterans Day (March 29) media gigs on WGRF and Channel 13
- APRIL
 6. start of a regular chapter newsletter
 7. coordination with WGRF and the Rochester Patriot to cover Gary Lawton's speaking tour in Buffalo.
- MAY
REGIONAL MEETING
 8. May 14 half-hour program on Catch 21 to talk about VVAW/WSO, its work and its aims
 9. beginning of chapter involvement with MIRA (the Military Information program of the Rochester Area)
 10. beginning of involvement with the local chapter of Americans for Amnesty - Rochester Area Coalition.
- JUNE
 11. mailing of evaluation survey with the newsletter to the regular mailing list.
 12. June 12 and 16 airing of a forty-minute radio program put together to build support and mobilize people for the July 1-4 demo's. Program was aired on WGRF.
 13. Picnic called for in the newsletter for June 23 was not followed up on due to last-minute problems.
- JULY
REGIONAL MEETING
 14. participation at demo's in DC for night of July 3 on.
 15. Amnesty speaking gig and showing of the film "Winter Soldier" (excerpt) at Brockport State College on July 15.
- AUGUST
 16. visit to the Buffalo chapter at the end of the NSCM
- SEPTEMBER
 17. participation in the September 14 rally held in solidarity with the Attica Brothers
- OCTOBER
 18. half-hour on Channel 13 devoted to Amnesty opposite the American Legion. Full hour program on Channel 21 on Amnesty, participants were: VVAW/WSO, mother of an exile living in Canada, American legion, person from the VFW never showed up. These programs were on October 1.
- NOVEMBER
 19. Regional Meeting
 20. Throughout this period chapter members have sold the Winter Soldier on the streets.

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In our analysis of this past year, specific items on the calendar will be referred to by their number.

- #2: although we were involved with this rally, it really didn't bring us further than having a speaker. The support work beforehand consisted of a limited amount of leafletting; the leaflet containing little more than time, date, place and a few specific reasons why Nixon should be put out of office. One mistake that we feel is evident is the lack of a principled analysis immediately afterward, in order to discover areas of improvement in future demo's. All in all, the rally was considered good, in terms of turnout, content and the ability of different groups to work together even though they hadn't previously.
- #4. this demo was put together primarily by VVAW/WSO, though that was not the original intention. We proposed the rally to see whether it would have the support and participation of other community groups, and with the intention that a steering committee could be formed to coordinate the various kinds of publicity and support work beforehand. Due to poor communications and inexperience, this did not occur and we fell by default into a leadership role. The demo came off rather disorganized, with no coordination of slogans, banners or even security. Nonetheless, we feel that this rally had an overall good impact, in that our presence in the community was reasserted after a fairly long period of low visibility.
- #5. Feedback received after these two media gigs was generally positive, saying that the political reasons behind the declaration of Vietnam Veterans Day were portrayed accurately. Both of the gigs were short and did not allow for much on-air discussion - particularly the one on Channel 15, which was shared with the American Legion.
- #6. although a monthly newsletter was started in April, there has been little feedback from it. It is therefore hard to judge the level of effectiveness, except to say that we have been told it is good, keep up the good work, and similar expressions of solidarity. Since the June newsletter, only one mailing has gone out to the whole mailing list, solely due to a lack of funds for postage. In July a partial mailing was sent, and in September a complete mailing went out. The Winter Soldier has not gone out to the membership since the June-July issue. We are at present preparing a mailing, and see an updating of the mailing list coming up which should improve our contact.
- #7. During Gary Lawton's speaking tour of New York, we arranged for the Rochester Patriot to have a reporter present at a benefit dinner, after which a good article was written and published. At the same time, we arranged for a telephone interview with WCMF. Due to equipment and schedule problems, this did not occur. However, WCMF did a review of his case based on the Winter Soldier and a pamphlet prepared by the NRPDC. Also, four members of the chapter were at the dinner held in Buffalo and has the chance to meet him.
- #9. this program was a half-hour. The first half was spent on a discussion of VVAW/WSO and our work, and the second half had a "public line" format in which we responded to telephoned questions. Although the program was not as smooth as the practice, overall we felt it was positive.

- #9. involvement with MERA has been good from the start. At present, there are two chapter members working with MERA, and the program has a much clearer sense of the political role it plays than before. An emphasis is currently on reservists, and at this point little has been done concretely regarding discharge upgrading. Two counselors attended a workshop on DUP, and more emphasis is to be given it as and when it is possible.
- #10. this chapter's amnesty work has been mainly with the local coalition, and through media gigs. In early April we attempted to form a coalition with several local groups. Due to what some considered to be unprincipled undercutting of this attempt, it was some months before anything solid developed. Now, there is a viable amnesty coalition here. Chapter involvement is welcome, and discussions are more political than originally. We feel that there is good potential in our involvement.
- #12. In mid-June, WJMP aired a chapter-written and produced support gig for the July 1-4 demo's. The program was broadcast twice. No direct response resulted, but we feel that the program itself was not to blame. It is forty minutes long and contains four separate parts: open with a description of the continued air war, highlighted by excerpted testimony from Project Air War; section on the solidarity between the Indochinese and American peoples; section on how the war has been brought home; and a final section on the demos, their demands, NCUA and how to get in touch with us. The separate sections of this program were divided by music, the program opened and closed with music, and the whole thing was designed to both educate and mobilize. A tape is available, as well as the script. In our view, and from input we received later, the lack of any direct response cannot be attributed to the program itself.
- #13. the non-picnic was a direct result of taking on more responsibility than we could handle at that time. Our work in trying to build support for the demos, and the fact that we are so small a group locally, prevented us from following through on the picnic. We feel that there was a lack of planning overall.
- #14. Very little postering was done here prior to the demo's. Very few of the stickers were put up. About the only concrete support work done consisted of the radio program. For the demo's themselves, it was the RU who arranged for the bus which went. Due to a misunderstanding, no chapter person went to DC on the bus. One carload of chapter people went, and one van containing three people. The people in the van never found the Mall, and consequently joined the main march from the Lincoln Memorial. Overall, it was good that some people went; the reasons for the lack of more involvement are better described in the following section on internal development.
- #15. This came off rather well for a midsummer evening. A July newsletter was sent to the people in the Brockport area but little response was noted at the speaking gig. After showing the film the discussion on amnesty clearly showed the importance it plays in the anti-imperialist movement. The regional coordinator was present, and this fact made the program as good as it was.
- #18. these two programs showed clearly the contradictions in the anti-amnesty arguments generally, and specifically how reactionary the American Legion's position is; according to the feedback received. The chapter played a part in planning the hour program, and is gaining support in some of the local media.

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INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT

An overview of our work over this past year shows that, although there are a number of positive events, there are consistently repeated negative aspects. This can be explained superficially as being due to the fact that we are small and therefore don't have a lot of time and energy resources, but the real reasons lie deeper than that. They can be summarized as follows: lack of seriousness in building VVAW/WSO, due to a negative or defeatist outlook on the prospects for American liberation; lack of internal discussion due to poorly attended meetings; lack of theoretical study; and failure generally to put politics in command and make serious use of criticism/self-criticism.

This is not to say that no honest people are in the chapter, that is not the case at all. Our experience has been that as differences have come up, people have backed away rather than confront and struggle with them. Also, we have had to contend with the fact that some of the more experienced people have left the area, so that the overall level of work and experience has remained the same. Usually these have been people who contributed much of the work, thus our output has remained fairly constant.

We are at a higher level now in terms of commitment than ever before, and there is much more awareness of the need for a positive attitude on internal development. For instance, this chapter did not have any real input to the struggle over revising the objectives; now there is beginning to be discussion of them. A factor particularly hard to deal with has been the apathy regarding the newsletter. With no feedback, it has been hard to determine the needs/feelings of the people on our mailing list - and this despite repeated attempts to draw some feedback and involve more people. What this has meant, in essence, is that the same few people have carried the bulk of the workload. The same person(s) attend Regional Meetings and inter-chapter events, and this has meant uneven development - both politically and within the organization itself.

We see this changing, with the increased recognition of the need for internal, collective growth. As we learn to put politics in command we expect our outreach to become more effective in bringing in new people. We are beginning to learn more collectivity as we move away from a strong one-person "leadership" (domination?).

In the past, we have asked for suggestions and criticism from the other chapters within this region. As we continue to develop, we hope that there will be more inter-chapter visits and support of local actions.

To sum up, although there are a number of negative things to contend with here, we see a good potential for growth.

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"Oneonta Chapter Report
Old Westbury Regional Mtg
November 2, 3, 1974

"Chapter Activities

"Since the last regional meeting the activity of the Oneonta Chapter has centered around the four demands, the Indochina 'Week of Concern', the National Guard, and Winter Soldier sales.

"Education around the four demands has mainly been done through the use of a leaflet we wrote. We also have set up literature tables at the Oneonta State campus. We had a leaflet for the 'Week of Concern' which concentrated on the three demands put forth by the organizers of the week: Implement the Agreements- End all Aid to Thieu and Lon Nol; Free South Vietnam's 200,000 Political Prisoners; and Universal, Unconditional Amnesty. Winter Soldier sales have gone along with all of these activities. Sales went up sharply. This is probably due partly to disgust among people with Ford's bogus amnesty for war resisters as opposed to his unconditional pardon for Nixon. Also, people realize that VVAW/WSO is the only organization in this area struggling for universal, unconditional amnesty. Another point to explain increased W. S. sales is that the paper has become familiar to people in the area because of its presence on the streets in the past.

"We have been doing educational work at the National Guard armory in Oneonta during their training weekends. We wrote an anti-imperialist leaflet detailing the history of the NG as a repressive force used by the capitalists in collusion with the government during strikes and other social uprisings. Also, we distributed information (CCCO pamphlets) on how to get discharges as well as free Winter Soldiers. Our efforts have been quite well received. It seems that most Guard members in Oneonta joined in order to escape Vietnam service in the regular army and are now just finishing out their time. In some cases members joined because they are poor and need the money to supplement their family incomes.

"Members and supports of the chapter travelled to Buffalo for the Attica demo and to New York for Puerto Rican Solidarity Day.

"We will be working with the Buffalo Chapter on November 11 and we have to be criticized since we took no action on October 28.

"Other Organizations

"We have ties with two other organizations in the Oneonta area. The People's Bicentennial Commission has a chapter at the

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Oneonta State campus. They struggle around student-oriented issues. Right now they are exposing successful and planned purges of radical professors at the school. Anyone wanting more info on this can talk to me outside the meeting.

"There are some political people in the Third World Association who support us and work with us. The TWA is a cultural organization though, and the radicals in it are being stifled. Anybody interested in more info on this can talk to me outside the meeting.

"RSB is organizing upstate chapters, however, as far as I know, they haven't made contact with anybody in Oneonta yet.

"Strengths and Weaknesses"

"Overall activity of the chapter has fallen off in the months since the last regional. Meetings have not been well attended either. Surprisingly, chapter members, with only two exceptions, have demonstrated considerable apathy concerning the two-line struggle. I am hoping I can gain more insight into this here at the meeting, since the phenomena has caused me some frustration.

"We gained one new member, due to our organizing efforts for the Attica demo. He is a vet, a former Black Panther Party member, who was involved in the Attica rebellion.

"Our chapter requests two (2) votes at this meeting."

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"NORTHERN NEW JERSEY CHAPTER REPORT

"This report is not only going to be a round robin report, but also a brief political sunup of our past practice: Our chapter encompasses the whole Northern New Jersey area. We have active members in the following: Jersey City, Bayonne, East Orange, Newark, Elizabeth, Patterson, Lodi and Wayne, New Jersey. The majority of our members work or attend college or both.

"Since the last regional Steering Committee Meeting in Oneonta, New York, the New Jersey Chapter has participated in many struggles against police repression, against ROTC and military recruiters moving back on campus, against the City of Newark forcing hot-dog vendors out of the downtown area, and other struggles to be mentioned later in the report. w
(C)

"Immediately after the July 1st-4th demonstrations, the New Jersey Chapter was formed. We had, at that time, a core group of 7 people--2 of whom were Third World vets--along with ten more vets who came to meetings but were not that active.

"The problems that working and oppressed people face in this area are similar to those in other parts of the country with rising prices, high unemployment, speedup on the job, cutbacks and increased police repression in the communities. In building for the July 1-4 demo, we found that vets face not only these problems but even more with a lot of shit coming down on them from the VA. Immediately after the 1-4 demo, we began an in-depth investigation of the VA. From this investigation we wrote up a proposal calling for a campaign of 'War on the VA' which was presented at the last National Steering Committee Meeting. In it we laid out the main areas of problems that vets face from the VA. We saw the need for VVAW/WSO to take up these day-to-day problems, build a broad fighting vets movement directed against the imperialist system, and linking it up with other peoples fighting against the same system that's screwing us all. We have found that 'War on the VA' campaign provides us with the focus in building the national campaign which was decided on at the last NSCM.

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"One of the first issues to confront us as a new chapter back in August was the increased police repression in the community. In response to this repression, an Anti-Repression Coalition was formed which was made up of the following groups: Congress of African People, RU, Black Panther Party, Harambee (a black student org.), the Revolutionary Student Brigade, PSP and different rank and file workers organizations. At this time we had a good political discussion at a chapter meeting where we talked about why the police were coming down more and more on the people and the role of the police as protectors of the system. People drew out from their own experience how the cops were used to bust up their picket lines while they were on strike, and we drew from our collective experience as a chapter how the cops were used to try to bust up our June 25 and July 1-4 demos. Out of these discussions the chapter as a whole and particularly new members broadened their understanding of the nature of imperialism and saw the necessity for the people to stick together in fighting back against our common enemy. (C) u

"We began to send representatives to the coalition meetings. At one of these meetings a representative from a group of Hotdog Vendors and street peddlers who were being kicked out of downtown Newark by the cops, approached our chapter. These vendors (70% are black, Korean War and Vietnam era vets) heard about our June 25th demo and saw VVAW/WSO as a militant organization fighting for the day-to-day needs of vets. One of their representatives came to our next chapter meeting and explained their situation. We discussed it and agreed that it was important for us to support them by participating in the actions they called. (C) u

"The coalition called for an afternoon demonstration through the black community to protest the police murder of 'Charles Sutton.' That same day, in the morning, the American Legion called a demonstration to encourage a 'sympathetic' senator to vote for a new GI bill. The Legion called for this demo because they saw a whole upsurge among vets in the area and they tried to direct it in a totally reformist reactionary direction. We mobilized our chapter and jumped into the middle of their picket line where we exposed the Legion and the line they were pushing for the farce it was. We put forward the line that we can't rely on the Congress or Lobby in order to give better benefits. We must organize a broad, fighting vets movement and rely on the people. One of the weaknesses of this action was that we didn't have any leaflet to put our line across or a concrete plan of action that would win over the honest vets who got sucked into this action. We did manage to get a number of vets there to participate with us later that afternoon in the Anti-Repression Demonstration in Newark. (C) u

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"Another weakness in this area (we don't consider it a major one) was the fact that we failed to mobilize for the Attica Demo in Buffalo and the Puerto Rican Independence Rally on October 27th. After the two events, our chapter called a special meeting to discuss the regional meeting and why we were unable to build support for the Attica Demo and the PR Independence Rally. The problem we found was our chapter had failed to discuss politically the whole question of political repression with respect to Attica and the whole question of Puerto Rican Independence. We found that if these questions, like others, are not discussed by our members, we would be unable to grasp the importance of these struggles and be unable to make the link between the day-to-day struggles we are involved in to that of Attica or other struggles. (C) u

"Right after the Attica demo, Ford came out with his 'conditional amnesty' program for war resisters. In our meetings our chapter discussed Ford's sham amnesty, how it is meant to smother the growing amnesty movement, divide vets against war resisters and screw the 580,000 vets with Bad Papers. Our members including a lot of new members coming around the chapter, developed a clear understanding of teh bullshit class nature in this country and clearly grasped an understanding of what universal, unconditional amnesty means. What we failed to do was, in practice, print a leaflet taking our position on amnesty out to the masses of people (C) u

"At this time ROTC and the military recruiters are trying to make a comeback on the colleges. One particular campus was William Paterson College. The VVAW/WSO and the RSB pulled off an action to kick the recruiters off campus. Our chapter organized a guerilla theater skit which exposed the imperialist nature of the military and the racist, repressive conditions that exist for the GI in it. We got a real good response from the students. Following the guerilla theater we crowded around the recruiters table and forced them to leave. Later in the afternoon our chapter held a mass meeting on the campus where we showed 'Only the Beginning' and talked about the VVAW/WSO and our national campaign. Coming out of this, we developed a solid core of VVAW/WSO members on the campus. (C) u



"Now we come up to the present situation. In building for the Nov. 11 Sub regional demonstration in NYC, the NJ chapter saw that it would be helpful to have a building action. We decided to call for a demonstration at the VA in Newark on Nov. 8, where we are raising demands against the VA along with our 4 Nat'l demands. In building for these actions, we've increased the strength and membership of our chapter. Right now, there are 15 solid members who are developing a good understanding of the imperialist system and are learning to work with a high level of collectively. We are doing this by taking out our Nat'l campaign to the campuses, workplaces and communities. And organizing vets in a broad fighting anti-imperialist movement!!!!!" (S) 4



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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINNER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

NEW YORK - NORTHERN NEW JERSEY REGIONAL OFFICE

REGIONAL OFFICE REPORT: Regional Meeting, Old Westbury, Nov. 2 and 3

EVENTS:

There were three events of a Regional nature since the Oneonta meeting: the Buffalo NSCM, the Sept. 14th Attica demo in Buffalo, and the Oct. 27th Puerto Rican Independence Day Rally in New York City. Since the Attica demo and the Independence Rally were handled almost exclusively on the Chapter level, they will not be discussed here.

The NSCM was coordinated by the RO and the Buffalo Chapter. Logistical work was performed by the Buffalo Chapter. The consensus was that it was the best prepared and supported NSCM VVAW/WSO has yet held. Because of the day to day nature of expenses, particularly for food, accurate financial records were not kept. All but three delegates paid the registration fee of \$10.00 (or less depending on the length of attendance). Expenses matched income almost exactly and a hoped for surplus earmarked for the Bob Hood Defense did not materialize.

We did not, as a Region, put any serious effort into the "International Week of Concern" for Indochina. This was an error.

REGIONAL GROWTH:

We now have ten Chapters in the Region. Since the Oneonta meeting, we have lost three Chapters - Mid-Hudson, Orange County, and Suffolk County. The first two, for different reasons, represent a loss in name only. The disbanding of Suffolk County will be discussed at this meeting. Chapters with fully functioning programs are Buffalo, NYC, Westchester/Putnam and Oneonta. Chapters with internal problems or too small a core to implement programs are Rochester, Ithaca, Old Westbury and Fredonia. The RO has received nothing from Syracuse and Newark/Jersey City and is not in any position to determine activity. We have organizing contacts in Utica, Canton and Saugerties, NY.

Communication is increasing with the annexed area of Connecticut and Rhode Island. A Chapter formed in Providence, RI in August but hasn't contacted the RO since then. Because of the annex status of CT and RI and the distance between Providence and other Chapters in this Region, the Chapter there will ask to join the NE Region at the upcoming NSCM. The RO's of both Regions support this move.

REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS:

A RO newsletter has been established on an approximate monthly basis to provide for internal communication. Response and criticism are needed. Communication from the Chapter level to both the RO and other Chapters is generally poor.

FINANCES:

Following the Oneonta meeting, we had 70.60 on hand. Income since then has been \$172.00. This has included pledges from the Buffalo Chapter for Sept. and Oct. and a donation from the Westchester/Putnam Chapter as well as individual pledges. Expenses have totalled \$233.84. Areas have been postage and shipping - \$117.00; telephone - \$63.00; printing - \$37.00; and office supplies - \$11.50. We now have on hand \$13.76. Most of September and half of August were in the red. Those expenses met have been the minimum needed to insure continuity of communications.

Resources that the RO provides have been donated by the Buffalo Chapter, Attica Brothers Legal Defense, AEX and Indochina Solidarity Committee, among others. Chapters should attempt to pay for these whenever possible. Twice since the last Regional Meeting, the RO has asked Chapters to collect books and records for a fund-raising sale. The response has been nil - only one individual in the Buffalo Chapter has contributed anything at all.

MISC:

The Sub Region is effectively building unity both in communication and practice. It is now meeting regularly and planning a joint Veterans Day action for Nov. 11th in NYC. It also increases the outreach potential for the Region considerably.

There has been no response by either the Revolutionary Union or Mike McDermott to the letters of criticism authorized and mailed after the Oneonta meeting.

ASSESSMENT:

The overall situation in the Region continues to improve. Political outlook and conscious practice have both increased in the last quarter. The political struggle to date has been handled in an exemplary way and has resulted in an increase in effectiveness and unity. Work on programs has improved both in quality and quantity. Mistakes are made, but they are dealt with and rectified when possible in a less antagonistic fashion than ever before. Weakest points, from a Regional perspective, are communications and fund-raising. Too often there is a failure to recognize the diverse nature and uneven levels of development in this Region. A greater effort at criticizing and summing up our practice is needed in all levels of the Region.

It is increasingly obvious that the RO is bogged down in mechanistic details. While this does not hamper activity where ongoing and structured programs exist, it prevents the RO from giving support to the weaker Chapters in the Region and from working in the areas of program implementation, political education and outreach where Chapters do not exist. This results in the isolation of the RO from political struggle and creates situation where careerist and bureaucratic tendencies can arise.

Among the changes needed in the future are the creation of a fund-raising policy to meet the minimal needs of the RO, the consolidation of activity in the Region, especially upstate NY, a means for increasing outreach and supporting new and/or weak Chapters, increased communications and a method by which Chapters can regularly sum up their experience and practice. Some suggestions that will hopefully rectify our weaknesses in these areas are:

1. Chapters provide the Regional Office with one half the amount provided the National Office under the monthly funding policy.
2. Upstate NY be consolidated as a VVAW/WSO Sub Region similar in function to the existing Sub Region made up of NYC, Northern New Jersey, Long Island, and the lower Hudson Valley.
3. Chuck Smith of Oneonta be elected for one year as upstate Sub Regional Coordinator.
4. Buffalo, NYC and Oneonta form and maintain Regional Support Committees to assist the work of the Regional and Sub Regional Offices.
5. Each Chapter give a report on a monthly basis to the appropriate Sub Regional Coordinator on the implementation of programs and National and Regional policy in their Chapter.

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Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

Characterizations of the Black Panther Party (BPP), Communist Party (CP), National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), National Lawyers Guild (NLG), Socialist Party of Puerto Rico (PSP), Spartacist League (SL), Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL), and Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), which are referred to in one or more of the reports of the Buffalo, Oneonta and Northern New Jersey Chapters are contained in the Appendix hereto. (S) u

In the discussion of the Westchester-Putnam Chapter report it was mentioned that the problem of Ted Lee had been settled but no elaboration on this statement was given. Since that time they had slowly been developing a program which they hoped to get off the ground. (S) u

In the discussion of the Oneonta Chapter Report it was mentioned that the chapter has six or seven strong core members that the chapter has improved its political education, but it has not been sufficiently active on the campus of SUNY, Oneonta. (S) u

The Old Westbury Chapter report followed orally. It was emphasized that the chapter had lost considerable support of the administration at SUNY, Old Westbury, Campus in that the administration backed another person for the office of president of the veterans association on the campus, a position that in the previous year had been held by Steven Litterer. There are fifteen members of the chapter and it is focusing on issues other than specific veterans' issues. The chapter has initiated a new study group with leadership of it coming from the RSB. (S) u

The Syracuse Chapter report followed. This chapter consists of eleven members, six of whom are active and five of whom are less active. It has a study group on imperialism which has worked into a study group on National Office reports. The chapter does not function collectively. (S) u

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Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

Following the round robin reports, a discussion on the National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM) that had been held in Buffalo, New York, on August 8-12, 1974 was held. It was reported that Rich Bangert was leaving the National Collective and that support for the Cairo United Front had been dropped. There was a lengthy discussion on the reasons of Sam Schorr, a member of the National Collective, for not having any articles on the Middle East situation in the VVAW/WSO publication "Winter Soldier" when asked in the Winter Soldier workshop of the NSCM. Schorr's reasons were: 1. lack of time, 2. lack of understanding as to which group was in the right and 3. that a lot of money to the National Office comes from Jewish people in NYC and he did not wish to offend them. A proposal was passed unanimously that a letter be set to the National Office or to Schorr making inquiry as to whether the position on Palestine has been cleared, why it was made, why it was not printed up with a request that it be printed as an agenda item at the next NSCM. (S) u

Representatives of the Buffalo Chapter brought out that they were upset that one-third of the delegates to the NSCM at Buffalo were from three chapters, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis. This was because of regional representation, that is the New York Region has only eight votes as does every other region. However, there are many chapters in that region so that only one person from a chapter could attend. In some regions there is only one chapter in a region so that eight people can attend from one chapter and this is reflected in opinions given at the NSCM. (S) u

The regional meeting voted to have no objection to the objective on gay people and the new sexism which was proposed at the NSCM in Buffalo. It voted against the proposal of the National Office that only two NSCMs be held per year. An alternate proposal was suggested and passed that it would agree to the holding of only two NSCMs per year only if there was in addition one National convention per year. (S) u

Joe Urgo mentioned that he is now working full time as Northeast Regional Coordinator of the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA) in NYC and that the NCUUA has four counseling centers for amnesty, in Denver, Colorado, Los Angeles, California, Atlanta, Georgia and NYC. It was announced that a national conference of the NCUUA would be held in Louisville, Kentucky, during November 14-16, 1974. (S) u



Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

The NCUVA is the central organization serving as liaison for more than 50 groups across the United States demanding universal and unconditional amnesty for those persons who opposed the war in Southeast Asia and are in exile, prison, subject to prosecution and underground in the United States or have been separated from military service with less than honorable discharges.

Next item on the agenda was a discussion on the Attica demonstration that had been held in Buffalo, New York, on September 14, 1974. There was much criticism expressed that the RU had spearheaded the Right to Rebel Contingent in the demonstration and that the VVAW/WSO had been coerced into sponsoring it. The various chapters that participated had not checked on the RU and when everyone got to Buffalo the VVAW/WSO ended up by marching with the RU in a separate contingent. (C) 4

Next item discussed was the Puerto Rican Independence Day rally held at Madison Square Garden, NYC, on October 27, 1974. Criticism was expressed that the region had disregarded this activity by failing to educate members of the importance of the event, that the members should not only bring tickets to the affair, which they did, but to attend and help fill up the Madison Square Garden, which they did not. (C) 4

b7C

There was a brief discussion of the planned Veteran's Day activities by various chapters. Joseph Hirsch reported that the NYC action on November 11, 1974, would be supported by the Chapters in the Southern Sub-region. The activity would consist of a march in the American Legion sponsored parade with tentative plans being drawn up for a demonstration at the Veterans Administration (VA) Office at 252 Seventh Avenue, NYC. Tentative speakers include [redacted] who will speak on "bogus" amnesty, [redacted] a Cambodian, and [redacted] of the NYC Chapter,

VVAW/WSO
NY

It was also announced that the Northern New Jersey Chapter would hold a demonstration on November 8, 1974, at the VA Office, Washington Place, Newark, New Jersey, starting at 12:30 PM, to demand decent benefits for all veterans, single type discharge for all veterans, universal and unconditional amnesty and an implementation of the agreement to end all aid to the governments of President Thieu of South Vietnam and of President Lon Nol of Cambodia. (C) 4



~~SECRET~~

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

It was mentioned that the Buffalo Chapter would hold a demonstration at the Federal Court House, 68 Court Street, Buffalo, on November 11, 1974, concerning the demands described above with respect to the Newark demonstration. (S) u

b7C A letter which [redacted] a member of the RU in NYC, had sent to the NYC chapter in response to criticism made of him concerning his activities at the VVAW/WSO sponsored demonstration in Washington, D.C., July 1-4, 1974, was read. [redacted] letter answered some of the criticism directed at him and it was agreed that the matter should be dropped. (S) u

An election was held to determine how the region would cast its vote at the next NSCM for National Office Collective members. The vote turned out as follows:

b7C

[redacted]	18 votes
[redacted]	15 votes
[redacted]	9 votes
(Milwaukee)	
Ed Demato	8 votes
(National Office)	
Barry Romo, RU	3 votes

(S) u

It was agreed to caucus as a region before the vote came up at the next NSCM. Prior to the vote there was a heated discussion on the status of Barry Romo. It was discussed whether he would owe first allegiance to the RU, a democratic centralist organization or to the National Office Collective, also a democratic centralist organization, when the time came to decide an issue in which the RU and the VVAW/WSO differed. It was argued that he might owe his allegiance to the RU which is the reason he received only three votes which came from the Northern New Jersey Chapter which is believed to be RU controlled. (S) u

After the voting the Northern New Jersey Chapter submitted a proposal that the issue of a Winter Soldier Investigation on military and VA abuses unfolding around four demands be considered. It was decided that this should be discussed again at the next regional meeting which will be held in Syracuse, New York, on the weekend of George Washington's Birthday in February, 1975. (S) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

At the next NSCM the New York-Northern New Jersey Region will have five votes and eight delegates. It was decided that the five chapters with three votes at the regional meeting will each have one delegate and the regional office will send one. The other three chapters will have to caucus to decide who will have the other two delegates. (S) u

A long discussion followed which centered on a sum-up of the past years practices by the chapters. It was the common consensus that Political Education was the most necessary thing in all of the chapters and the most single factor in moving some chapters ahead faster than others. (S) u

It was decided that an upstate New York sub-region similar to the successful Southern Sub-Region be formed and that Chuck Smith will be the coordinator inasmuch as Oneonta was the largest upstate chapter which could support a sub-regional office. (S) u

The meeting ended with a period of self-criticism on the activities of the region. (S) u

Vietnam Veteran Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE BLACK PANTHER
PARTY FOR SELF-DEFENSE

The Black Panther Party (BPP), organized in December, 1966, at Oakland, California, by Huey P. Newton and Bobby George Seale, has the publicly stated purpose of organizing black people to take control of the life, politics and destiny of the black community. The Party, operating the Black Panther Intercommunal News Service, publishes a newspaper called "The Black Panther," which at one time openly advocated the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in a revolutionary program to end the oppression of the black people but since early 1971 has spoken for a survival program pending revolution. u

While openly advocating direct overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence until 1971, leaders have since avoided extreme statements in favor of calling for action within the established order. Newton, in an interview appearing in the May, 1973, issue of "Playboy" magazine, stated the Panthers' chief ambition is to change the American Government by any means necessary but that ultimately such change will be through armed violence. u

BPP national headquarters, aka Black Panther Intercommunal Headquarters, as of May, 1974, continued to be located in Oakland, California, with branches throughout the country. u

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA)

Title 50, USC, Section 791 (Internal Security Act of 1950) stated that, as a result of evidence adduced before various committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, Congress found the existence of a world communist revolutionary movement, whose purpose is to establish a communist totalitarian dictatorship in the world's countries through the medium of a world-wide communist organization. Communist action organizations in various countries endeavor to carry out the objectives of the world communist movement by bringing about the overthrow of existing governments by any means. The communist organization in the United States -- the CPUSA -- pursuing its stated objectives, presents "a clear and present danger to the security of the United States." The Subversive Activities Control Board, established by Section 791 of the above Act, found the CPUSA to be a communist action organization. This finding was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in June, 1961. The CPUSA has continued to be an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. The CPUSA, in its dependence on the Soviet Union, has never knowingly adopted a position contrary to Soviet policy. Its leaders frequently confer with Soviet leaders to receive guidance and direction on the policies the CPUSA is to follow. There has been no evidence that the primary aims of the CPUSA, as they conform to Soviet objectives, have changed over the years.

u

APPENDIX

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



APPENDIX

NATIONAL CAUCUS OF LABOR COMMITTEES

The National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC) is a violence-oriented, self-described "organization of revolutionary socialists" which was formed in 1969 with its stated aim to identify with American workers and orient them toward a socialist America. In its attempt to become the dominant Left group in the U.S., NCLC members have attacked attendees at meetings, demonstrations, conferences and conventions of various communist, Trotskyist and socialist organizations because it contended that it is necessary to use violence to achieve socialism. According to statements made by Lyn Marcus, National Chairman, NCLC will have gained state power in the U.S. by 1979 and by the year 2000 in the world. NCLC, which is headquartered in New York City, currently has chapters in more than 40 cities in this country and has affiliated chapters in five foreign countries. U

NCLC utilizes its front group, the North American Unemployed and Welfare Rights Organization (NAUWRO), to attract poor people to its philosophy; its youth group, the Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), to organize ghetto youths; and its political arm, the U.S. Labor Party (USLP), to conduct political campaigns aimed at acquainting the general public with the activities of NCLC. U

APPENDIX



XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

(b)(7)(A)

(d)(5)

(b)(2)

(b)(7)(B)

(j)(2)

(b)(3)

(b)(7)(C)

(k)(1)

(b)(7)(D)

(k)(2)

(b)(7)(E)

(k)(3)

(b)(7)(F)

(k)(4)

(b)(4)

(b)(8)

(k)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(9)

(k)(6)

(b)(6)

(k)(7)

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

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

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

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

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

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): (NLG) 77 CIV. 999 (U.S.D.C. S.D.N.Y.)

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

100-448092-4110 Page 34

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

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

APPENDIX



NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)

The NLG was formed in 1936. It was cited as a Communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, in House Report 3123 on the NLG, dated September 21, 1950. At the 1971 NLG Convention, a resolution was introduced that the NLG direct its actions and programs toward inmate groups, prison organizing groups, jailhouse lawyers, and military projects attacking military stockade conditions. At a June, 1972, NLG Conference, it was stated in a position paper that, "Prisoners are the revolutionary vanguard of our struggle. When prisoners come out, they will lead us in the streets because they have experienced the most blatant oppression that this system can produce." A paper presented at the 1973 NLG Convention concluded that the prison movement is an important aspect of the revolutionary struggle in "America" and that legal people, because they have free access to prisons, are important to the prison movement. It was noted that "... by building organizations of revolutionary people ... we can move forward to make a victorious revolution in this country." A resolution circulated at the 1973 NLG Convention equated military organizing with the proletarian organizing necessary for a successful revolution. It was pointed out that the military must be neutralized before a successful revolution is possible and that it may be possible to mobilize the military in support of a revolution. The NLG is presently headquartered in New York, New York.

APPENDIX



VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

The PSP is a Marxist-Leninist organization which advocates total independence for Puerto Rico from the United States. PSP was founded in Puerto Rico in November, 1971, at the Eighth Annual Convention of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) when the membership of the latter organization voted to change its name to PSP. U

The PSP openly supports the revolutionary government of Cuba and maintains permanent representation in Havana. The official PSP publication, "Claridad", has frequently claimed the right of PSP to use violence to accomplish its revolutionary objectives. U

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Spartacist League; Spartacus Youth League

On 11/30/84, settlement was reached in a civil action against the Department of Justice and the FBI by referenced Leagues. (FBIHQ Airtel to All SACS, 12/18/84, Captioned "SPARTACIST LEAGUE; SPARTACUS YOUTH LEAGUE; JAMES M. ROBERTSON AND SUSAN ADAMS V. ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, et al., (U.S.D.C., S.D.N.Y.) CIVIL ACTION NO. 83-CIV-7680.)

In the settlement agreement, the FBI agreed to change its characterization of the Spartacist League. The text of the new characterization is provided below. Effective 11/30/84, all PLSs are instructed to advise the requester that a new characterization exists and should include the court-approved characterization in the disclosure letter of any future FOIPA releases containing a prior Spartacist League characterization.

"The Spartacist League (SPL), a Marxist political organization, was founded in 1966. The historical and theoretical roots of the SPL derive from the early Communist Party, U.S.A. and the Socialist Workers Party. The immediate precursor of the SPL was the Revolutionary Tendency of the Socialist Workers Party. The SPL has an official youth section named the Spartacus Youth League."

"The SPL was once the subject of an FBI domestic security investigation. The investigation was closed in 1977, however, and it did not result in any criminal prosecution."

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE

The Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), formerly known as the Attica Brigade, is a student-based organization founded in New York City in the Fall of 1971. The RSB considers itself to be an anti-imperialist organization which views United States imperialism as the main enemy of the people of the world. 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.

u

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY UNION

The Revolutionary Union (RU), founded in early 1968 in the San Francisco Bay area, is a militant semi-covert Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung. Its objectives as set forth in its theoretical publication, "The Red Papers," and in its monthly newspaper, "Revolution," are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on 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. *u*

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

APPENDIX

VENCEREMOS BRIGADE

The Venceremos Brigade (VB) was formed in June, 1969, in cooperation with the Cuban Government to show support for a successful communist revolutionary government and to encourage American youth to travel to Cuba in defiance of a ban on travel to Cuba by the U.S. Department of State. The VB seeks participation of subversive people in the United States, based on their support for the communist regime and desire to aid in harvesting agricultural products and construction of housing in Cuba. The VB has stated it will seek to educate people about imperialism and foster a revolution against it. Individual members of the VB have made statements to the effect that the most significant effect of the Brigade would be to build a revolutionary movement in the U.S. around those who go to Cuba. The VB utilizes a questionnaire to screen applicants and recruitment for membership in recent Brigades has favored individuals with subversive backgrounds. It is known that officials of the Cuban Government have played a dominant and decisive role in the formulation of VB policy and in selection of VB leaders and members for recent VB contingents. VB members are known to have been contacted by various hostile intelligence services while in Cuba and it is known that the VB is being used by these intelligence services for spotting purposes as well as recruiting intelligence agents and support personnel. The VB is currently headquartered in New York City. *ll*

APPENDIX

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

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 that 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.

(S) u

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

WEATHERMAN

The Weatherman group, now commonly referred to as the Weather Underground, was formed in June, 1969, as a faction of the Students for a Democratic Society. A Weatherman ideological paper entitled "You Don't Need a Weatherman to Know Which Way the Wind Blows," prepared in June, 1969, stated the basic philosophy of this group is Marxist-Leninist in content but with strong advocacy that action, not theory, would bring about revolution in the United States. In mid-February, 1970, members of the Weatherman entered an underground status with an intended program of "strategic sabotage" with police and military installations as primary targets. u

Current Federal warrants are outstanding for a number of Weatherman wanted for violations of Federal statutes and local criminal violations. Since 1970, the Weather Underground has claimed responsibility for a number of bombings, including the U. S. Capitol Building in March, 1971; the Pentagon Building in May, 1972; the ITT Building in New York City in September, 1973; the Office of the California State Attorney General, Los Angeles, in May, 1974; and the Gulf Oil Corporation Building, Pittsburgh, in June, 1974. In October, 1973, a Weatherman fugitive, in a letter to the press, encouraged other revolutionaries to assume an underground status, noting that the underground provides a revolutionary haven for operations looking toward the violent overthrow of this Government. u

APPENDIX

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization



APPENDIX

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

The Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) is the youth group of the Workers World Party (WWP). It was formed in the Summer of 1962 and is currently headquartered in New York City. It propagandizes the beliefs of the WWP among the youth and is the main source of recruitment into the WWP. The WWP is a Trotskyist-communist organization whose objective is the overthrow of the present capitalist system of government in the U.S. and the institution of a dictatorship of the working class. *u*

APPENDIX



Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

APPENDIX

YOUNG WORKERS LIBERATION LEAGUE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL), the youth group of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), was formed in February, 1970. It has established chapters throughout the United States for the purposes of educating youth in Marxist-Leninist doctrine and recruiting them into the CPUSA. National headquarters are in New York, New York.

u

A characterization of the CPUSA is attached hereto.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-180116) (C)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7C
SM-VVAW/WSO

DATE: 1/22/75

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of an investigative summary, two copies of an FD-376 attached.

One copy of investigative summary disseminated to Secret Service locally.

Subject does not meet ADEX criteria. D

Interview not being recommended since there is no information that he would cooperate in any way.

The following have been identified as subject's relatives:

Father [REDACTED] b7C

Mother [REDACTED] nee

REC-56

100-448092-4111

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/11/95 BY [Signature]
22 JAN 24 1975

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

PMB:eac
(3)

1 cc - 4440 JEN
1 cc - SI (FD-376)
2 cc - YCO JAB.
CWL/meg
1/31/75

[REDACTED]
GAB b7C

see a by
2/5/75
2 encls.



5010-110

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 22, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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

RE:

[Redacted]

b7C

Dear Sir:

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

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

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/95 BY [Signature]

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

Enclosure(s) 1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
January 22, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

[REDACTED] b7C
SUBVERSIVE MATTER -
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

This investigation is based on information which indicates that [REDACTED] in view of his affiliation with Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) (see Appendix), is engaged in activities which could involve a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), and 2387 (Sedition). b7C

[REDACTED] white, male, was born on [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] and is self-described as being 6'3" in height, with [REDACTED] hair and [REDACTED] eyes. He is single and resides at [REDACTED] New York, and is occupied as a student. b7C

[REDACTED] attended a Regional Meeting of the New York - Northern New Jersey Region of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) on February 16-17, 1974, at Monroe, New York, and November 2-3, 1974, at Old Westbury, New York. I

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

12/11/95 sp6g/10A

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

100-448092-411
ENCLOSURE

APPENDIX

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

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 that 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.

APPENDIX

b7C

1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted] (FG)
1 - Mr. [redacted]

SAC, New York (100-180116) -

2/5/75

Director, FBI

100-448092-411

ST-105

REC-56

7/2

SM - VVAW/MSO

b7C

Reurlet and investigative summary 1/22/75.

Referenced letter, with which you closed this case in your office, advised that subject was not being interviewed as there is no information available indicating that he would be cooperative.

The above is insufficient reason for not interviewing subject. In most instances, personal interview is the best way to properly assess the cooperativeness, as well as the informant potential of a subject, and FBIHQ is in possession of no information which would make interview of subject inadvisable. Accordingly, in the absence of a more compelling reason for not interviewing subject, you are to reopen this case and take steps to interview subject. In view of subject's student status he is to be contacted away from his college campus and informed at the outset of the interview that this Bureau has no interest in the legitimate activities of institutions of learning. Interview is to be conducted in accordance with existing instructions pertaining to interviews of security subjects as contained in Section 87E, Manual of Instructions.

Submit results in form suitable for dissemination, if appropriate, along with your recommendation regarding any additional action deemed warranted.

FBIHQ files contain no information concerning subject not already in your possession.

CNL:meg *meg*
(6)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

MAILED 4
FEB 04 1975
FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY [signature]

Cont
TJ
[signature]

- Exec. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Serv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Insp. _____
- Intell. _____
- Lab. _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Off. Cong. & Public Aff. _____
- Rec. Mgmt. _____
- Tech. Serv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to SAC, New York
Re: [REDACTED]

b7C

NOTE:

New York submitted closing letter and investigative summary 1/22/75 on subject, [REDACTED] old white male student. Subject has been active in VVAW/WSO in the general New York City area and was in attendance at two regional conferences in 1974. Intelligence Division concurs with New York's assessment that subject does not qualify for ADEX, but that office's basis for not interviewing subject is believed unsound. Subject has never been interviewed, and FBIHQ files contain no information which would render interview inadvisable. Subject is single and not known to be employed.

FBI

Date: 1/8/75

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: *11/24* SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-22223) (C)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka
SM *WVAW/WSO*
OO: MILWAUKEE **b7C**

[REDACTED]

Enclosed for Bureau are four copies of an investigative summary, two copies of an FD-376 attached.

One copy of investigative summary disseminated to Secret Service, Milwaukee. **D**

Subject does not present an immediate threat to the internal security of the United States, therefore, he is not being recommended for ADEX at this time.

Interview not being recommended since past experience with members of this organization shows they refused to be interviewed and it is doubtful subject would be cooperative.

The following have been identified as subject's parents: Father [REDACTED] mother [REDACTED] need [REDACTED] **b7C**

Wisc.

In view of the above, Milwaukee is placing this matter in closed status and will reopen on periodic

REC-40 100-448092-4112

- ENCLOSURE**
- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
 - 1 - Milwaukee (100-22223)
 - AJE/jma *see 4440 dell*
 - (3) *see SA (PO 376) photo*
 - see SCB 2 SA*
 - CW/meg 1/20/75*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY SP/BJT/...

[Handwritten initials]

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

MI 100-22223

basis for further evaluation as to the extent of subject's activities.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 8, 1975

1/20/75

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

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. MI 100-22223

RE: [REDACTED]

b7c

Dear Sir:

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

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

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY 8602/LOA

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) 2
U. S. Secret Service , Milwaukee (RM)

Enclosure(s)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
January 8, 1975

INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

[REDACTED]

b7C

SUBVERSIVE MATTER -
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

This investigation is based on information which indicates that [REDACTED] in view of his affiliation with the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) (a characterization of which is attached hereto), may be engaged in activities which could involve a violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Sections 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 793 (Espionage), or Title 50, U. S. Code, Sections 781 - 798 (Internal Security Act of 1950).

D.C.
Ky.
M.C.

[REDACTED] white, male, was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He is single, resides at [REDACTED] and is not known to be steadily employed. [REDACTED]

Subject was first identified with VVAW/WSO when he accompanied the Milwaukee contingent traveling to Washington, D. C., to participate in VVAW sponsored National Action July 1 - 4, 1974. Since this time, subject has attended nine meetings of this group and participated in seven demonstrations, marches, rallies which were sponsored by or supported by VVAW, Revolutionary Union (RU) and Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB) (characterizations of which are contained in the Appendix attached hereto). Subject participated in a VVAW and RSB sponsored, week long, anti-recruiting campaign against United States Marine Corps recruiters on University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee (UWM) campus during

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED







DATE 10/11/95 BY SP6/BJA/100-448092-4112

ENCLOSURE

 b7C

October 14 - 18, 1974 in which three people were arrested during a rally on October 16, 1974. Subject attended the Universal and Unconditional Amnesty National Conference at Louisville, Kentucky, November 10 - 16, 1974. Subject was an elected delegate to the VVAW National Steering Committee Meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, December 27 - 31, 1974. Subject has been elected to the Chapter Collective which is responsible for forming policy and coordinating functions and activities on the local level. Subject is also attending Vets Study Circle which is directed by RU and consists of VVAW members and instructed by the Milwaukee RU leader.

Subject is described as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	 b7C
Height:	
Weight:	
Hair:	
Eyes:	
Social Security Account Number:	

 b7C

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

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 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.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY UNION

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

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE

The Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), formerly known as the Attica Brigade, is a student-based organization founded in New York city in the fall of 1971. The RSB considers itself to be an anti-imperialist organization which views United States imperialism as the main enemy of the people of the world. 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.

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 1/23/75

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

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

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 1/8/75, and
Bureau airtel to all offices dated 7/15/74.

The following individuals are members of the
Oneonta, New York, VVAW/WSO Chapter whose files have been
placed in a closed status inasmuch as these individuals are
acting in a legitimate protest capacity and rejecting
Marxism-Leninism:

Name

Name

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

H

Preliminary inquiries concerning the following
Oneonta VVAW/WSO members were not initiated inasmuch as
information indicating their VVAW/WSO membership was
received simultaneously with information indicating their
activities were strictly in a legitimate protest capacity:

Name

Name

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

100-448092-4113

EX-112 JAN 27 1975

It is noted that [REDACTED] is a current
subject of AL file [REDACTED] and Bufile 105-181670.

- 2-Bureau (RM)
 - 3-Albany (1-100-22326)
- JFB:sap

54 FEB 1975

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
EXEMPT FROM [REDACTED] NUMBER 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

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

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 bpa/ua
ON 11/19/91

1-4440
JFK



5010-110

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 15 1975

TELETYPE

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

NR 017 BA CODED

7:18 PM NITEL JANUARY 15, 1975 JAN

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: INTD)

WFO 100-59034

CHICAGO

FROM BALTIMORE 100-32835 -P-

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT VETERANS ADMINISTRATION OFFICES BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON, 1975, IS - VVAW/WSO

b7C

RE WFO NITELS DATED JANUARY 10 & 15, 1975.

[Handwritten signature]

ON JANUARY 15, 1975, A REPRESENTATIVE OF FEDERAL PROTECTION SERVICE (FPS), BALTIMORE, MARYLAND ADVISED THAT TWO (2) WHITE MALES WERE OBSERVED IN THE HOPKINS PLAZA, IN FRONT OF THE FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND SELLING THE WINTER SOLDIER NEWSPAPER. ONE INDIVIDUAL WAS RECOGNIZED AS [REDACTED], A MEMBER OF THE BALTIMORE CHAPTER OF THE VVAW/WSO. THE TWO MEN APPEARED AT THE PLAZA AT 11:00 AM AND DEPARTED AT 11:30 AM. NO INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED.

b7C

REC-16

100-448092-4114

VVAW/WSO WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

END PAGE ONE

54 JAN 30 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY 5063/VA

5-ent

0-73 USSS

PAGE TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL PROTECTION
SERVICE IS [REDACTED] NO LHM.

BALTIMORE FOLLOWING - P

END

b7c

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.	_____
Intell.	_____
Lab.	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR001 LS CODE

JAN 27 1975

11:33AM URGENT JANUARY 27, 1975 BB

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR
CINCINNATI

FROM LOUISVILLE (100-6401)

ATTN: INTD

PROPOSED LEAFLETING BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR -
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION AT U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION, FORT
KNOX, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 25, 1975; IS - VVAW

ON JANUARY 27, 1975, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY, ADVISED THAT NO
DEMONSTRATION NOR LEAFLETING OCCURRED ON MILITARY RESERVATION
AT FORT KNOX ON WEEKEND JANUARY 25-26, 1975. [REDACTED] ADVISED
FURTHER THAT NO INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFYING THEMSELVES AS MEMBERS
OF CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION ATTEMPTED TO ENTER THE LIMITED

ACCESS FORT KNOX POST [REDACTED] 100-448092-4115
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER
ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO); VVAW/WSO LEADERS HAVE TOLD THEIR
MEMBERS THAT THE VVAW/WSO IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP WHICH HAS
BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY
ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MAOIST GROUPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE LOUISVILLE TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND [REDACTED]

JAN 28 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY SP6BZ/UP

JAN 31 1975

NO
1/27/75
[Handwritten notes]

LAC
b7C
[REDACTED]

b7C
[Handwritten mark]

[REDACTED]

b7C

LS 100-6401

PAGE TWO

CINCINNATI, JANUARY 24, 1975 AND CINCINNATI TELETYPE TO BUREAU
AND LOUISVILLE, JANUARY 24, 1975.

CINCINNATI SHOULD ADVISE IF MEMBERS OF CINCINNATI
CHAPTER OF VVAW/WSO TRAVELED TO KENTUCKY.

IN VIEW OF NO ACTIVITY BY CAPTIONED GROUP, NO FURTHER
ACTION BEING TAKEN BY LOUISVILLE. P

END

MWW FBI WASH DXXXXXX

MWW FBI WASH DC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/22/75

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-54331) (C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] (TN), aka **b7C**

SM - VVAW/WSO

OO: CHICAGO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY SP6/BJA/MLK

Enclosed herewith for FBIHQ are four copies of an investigative summary captioned [REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED] and dated January 22, 1975. Also enclosed for FBIHQ are two photographs of subject.

Attached herewith for FBIHQ are two copies of an FD-376.

By use of an FD-376, one copy of this investigative summary is being furnished to the U.S. Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois. One photograph of subject is also being furnished to U.S. Secret Service, Chicago.

Enclosed investigative summary is classified "confidential" to protect the identities of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

This matter has been thoroughly reviewed, and it is felt subject does not meet the current criteria for inclusion on the ADEX. Subject to date has exhibited no propensity for violence. In addition, subject holds no position of authority and/or leadership within the VVAW/WSO and the October League (OL). Appropriate background information has been obtained through investigation regarding subject.

An interview of subject is not being recommended at this time as it is felt that subject offers no or little

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

SPW/dlb
(3)

100-44409id
100-15 (20370)/photo
see Dec 24/74
cmj/mey
2/4/75

REC-7 100-448092-4116
EX 104

21 JAN 24 1975

[Handwritten signature]



CG 100-54331

informant potential. No information is available to date to indicate that subject would be cooperative and receptive to an interview, and it is felt that intelligence information gained from interview of subject would be of a minimal nature.

Chicago is placing this matter in closed status at this time; however, should subject's activities at a future date be such to warrant additional investigation, this matter will be reopened, a preliminary inquiry conducted, and the FBIHQ appropriately advised.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 100-54331

January 22, 1975

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

RE: [REDACTED]

b7C

Dear Sir:

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

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

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED

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

Enclosure(s)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01/19/95 BY SP6/BJA/UA



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

January 22, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. CG 100-54331

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

[REDACTED] ALSO
KNOWN AS [REDACTED]
SUBVERSIVE MATTER - VIETNAM
VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

~~X~~
b7C

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

b7C

[REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is a female, born [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] currently resides at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] in
[REDACTED] affiliate of the October League (OL) (see appendix)
[REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois. [REDACTED] employed as a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classified by 6607
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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

DECLASSIFIED BY Sg6A/wa
ON 10/11/95

~~ENCLOSURE~~ 100-448092-4116

[REDACTED] b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Between the period August, 1973, and December, 1974, [REDACTED] attended meetings of the Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter on a regular basis. She is considered a rank-and-file member of this organization holding no position of authority and/or leadership; however, she continues to attend the activities and functions of the Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter.

b7C
|
—

Between the period May 6, 1974, through September 5, 1974, [REDACTED] was observed in attendance at 18 sessions of OL Study Groups, Chicago, Illinois; however, during September, 1974, [REDACTED] appeared to be wavering in her support of the OL.

On September 7, 1974, [REDACTED] was observed in attendance at an OL-sponsored forum, Chicago, Illinois. To date, [REDACTED] holds no position of authority and/or leadership within the OL.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

OCTOBER LEAGUE

The October League (OL) was founded in 1969 in Los Angeles, California, and in May, 1972, merged with the Georgia Communist League, a small Marxist-Leninist organization, having the same goals as the OL. The OL maintains its headquarters in Los Angeles. The OL's published "Statement of Political Unity of the Georgia Communist League (M-L) and the October League (M-L)" dated May, 1972, states, "The alliance and merger of the movements of the oppressed nationalities and the general workers movement is the basic strategic alliance for revolution in the United States; a revolution that will accomplish, in one sweep, the liberation of the oppressed nationalities and the emancipation of the working class." Various OL leaders have visited the People's Republic of China.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPENDIXVIETNAM 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 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 its 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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE 100-57331

(11) 1161

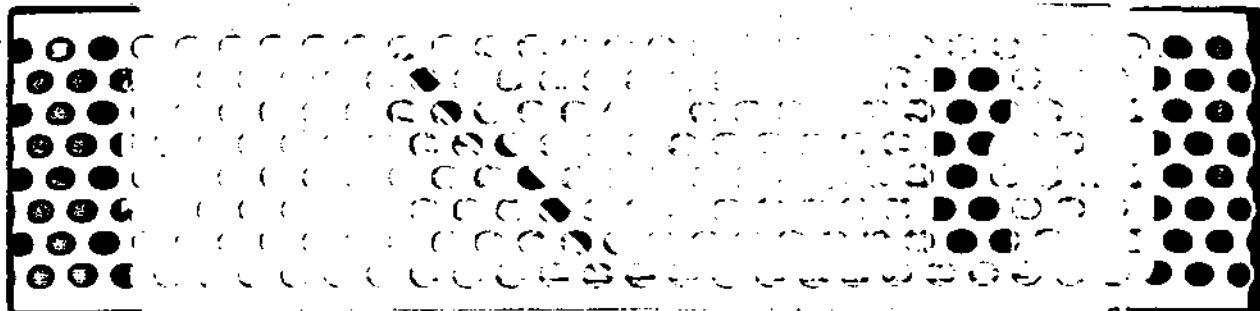
SYNOPSIS
104 Chicago

Enclosed are two photographs of this case.

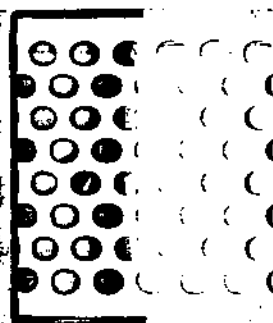
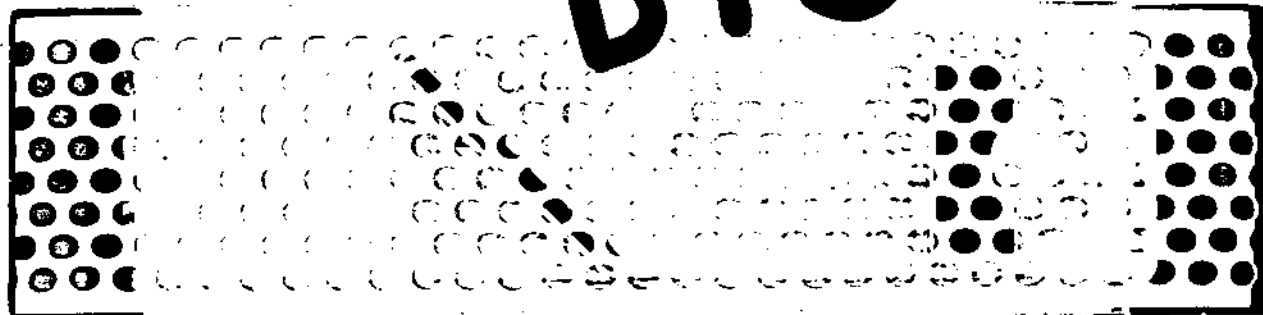
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/20/03 BY 60322/UC/STP

ENCLOSURE

b7C



b7c



b7C

Sex - Female

Race - Cau.

DOB - [REDACTED]

POB - [REDACTED]

Wt. - 120 lbs

SSN - [REDACTED]

residence [REDACTED] Ill.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY 96301/VA

100-448092-4116

1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted] (FG)
1 - Mr. [redacted]

SAC, Chicago (100-54331)

2/6/75

b7C
77

Director, FBI - ^{REC-75} 100-448092-4116

[redacted] b7C
SM - VVAW/WSO

Reurlet and investigative summary 1/22/75.

Referenced closing letter advised that subject was not being interviewed since she offers no informant potential and since there is no information available indicating she would be cooperative.

Referenced summary contains information that subject, although continuing to be active in VVAW/WSO activities in the Chicago area, attended 18 sessions of October League (OL) Study Groups between 5/6/74 and 9/5/74 but that, since 9/74, she has appeared to be wavering in her support for OL. In view of her possible disaffection with OL, FBIHQ believes that immediate personal contact with subject for purpose of interview regarding her OL activities would be timely. If receptive, this would afford an opportunity for an assessment of her informant potential and also for inquiries in connection with her knowledge of VVAW/WSO activities on a local, regional, and national level.

Accordingly, in the absence of a more compelling reason for not interviewing subject, you are to reopen this matter and take steps to interview subject. Results should be submitted in form suitable for dissemination, if appropriate, together with your recommendation regarding any additional action deemed warranted.

FBIHQ files contain no information regarding subject not already in your possession.

check
ep

- 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 _____

meq
CNL:meq (6)

MAILED 5
FEB 6 1975
FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/95 BY SP6 BJA/UA
RIS

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Out
JM
WHL

WV/PCW
8 FEB 12 1975

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to SAC, Chicago

Re: [REDACTED]

b7C

NOTE:

Chicago submitted closing letter and investigative summary 1/22/75 on subject, [REDACTED] white female involved in both VVAW/WSO and OL activities in Chicago. Intelligence Division agrees with Chicago's negative ADEX recommendation but considers it a good time to approach subject for interview due to fact she appears to be disenchanted with OL and may have and be willing to impart information of value regarding activities of this revolutionary group. Subject is employed as a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

b7D

NR 007 [redacted] CODE

JAN 24 1975

1125AM URGENT 1/24/75 CFR

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR

LOUISVILLE

FROM [redacted]

b7D

ATTN INTD

DECLASSIFIED BY Slobyan VA
ON 10/11/95

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROPOSED LEAFLETING BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) OF US ARMY INSTALLATION, FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY, ON JANUARY 25, 1975, IS - VVAW.

new
b7C
b2
b7D

ON INSTANT DATE, SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST, ADVISED THAT [redacted] CHAPTER OF VVAW/WSO IS SENDING [redacted] MEMBERS TO US ARMY INSTALLATION, FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY, ON JANUARY 25, 1975, TO DISTRIBUTE AMNESTY LEAFLETS AND TALK WITH GI'S. SOURCE ADDED THAT IT IS THE INTENT OF THE VVAW/WSO TO DISTRIBUTE LEAFLETS ON ARMY POST PROPERTY AND THAT THE GROUP IS OF THE OPINION THAT ARMY OFFICIALS WILL NOT ARREST, BUT MERELY HARASS THEM.

ST-105
REC-15 100-448092-4117

JAN 28 1975

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO): VVAW/WSO LEADERS HAVE TOLD THEIR MEMBERS THAT THE VVAW/WSO IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP WHICH HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MAOIST GROUPS.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

cc 4433 JEH
SEE Addendum, p2.

LHB

51MIR 20 1975

JAN 29 1975

[Handwritten signature]

PAGE TWO ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CLASSIFIED BY: 6262, RDS 2, INDEFINITE.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

SOURCE [REDACTED] CODE NAME [REDACTED]

b2 b7D

INTENDS TO TRAVEL WITH GROUP TO FORT KNOX AND PARTICIPATE IN LEAFLETING.

BUREAU AUTHORITY IS REQUESTED FOR SOURCE TO TRAVEL TO FORT KNOX FOR ABOVE ACTIVITY. TRAVEL EXPENSES AND SERVICES WILL BE PAID THROUGH EXISTING BUREAU AUTHORITY [REDACTED] WILL INSURE APPROPRIATE ACCOUNTING OF SOURCE'S EXPENSES.

LOUISVILLE IS REQUESTED TO FURNISH [REDACTED] WITH CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER AND AGENT AT FORT KNOX TO BE CONTACTED SHOULD SITUATION WARRANT AND SECURITY CONDITIONS PERMIT CONTACT.

[REDACTED] WILL FOLLOW CLOSELY AND ADVISE BUREAU OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL TO PROTECT SOURCE.

b7C

END

Addendum:

JRM FBIHQ 1/24/75, 3:05 P

SA [REDACTED]

OFFICE, TELEPHONICALLY

CLR ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT ABOVE TRAVEL BY SOURCE IS NECESSARY FOR RETENTION OF HIS STATURE AND RAPPORT AMONG HIS FELLOW VVAW/USO MEMBERS. AUTHORITY FOR TRAVEL BY SOURCE WAS GRANTED

ON A UACB BY COB 1/24/75 BASIS [REDACTED] WAS ALSO INSTRUCTED TO ADVISE SOURCE HE MUST NOT

ENGAGE IN DISRUPTIVE OR UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES PER BUTEL TO ALL SAC, 12/31/74 captioned "Conduct of Employees."

b7D

OS [REDACTED] 1/24/75

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 04 1975
TELETYPE

Asst. Dir.:	
Dep. Dir.:	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.:	
Ident.:	
Intell.:	
Lab.:	
Legal Coun.:	
Plan. & Eval.:	
Spec. Inv.:	
Training:	
Telephone Rm.:	
Director's Sec'y:	

NR006 SL CODE

5:07 PM NITEL 1/24/75 MSM

TO DIRECTOR (100-448092)

BUTTE (100-9147)

DENVER (100-10467)

FROM ST. LOUIS (100-21603) (P)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VVAW/WSO NSCM, ST. LOUIS, MO., DECEMBER 27 - 31, 1974.

ST. LOUIS HAS NOT RECEIVED REPORTS FROM RECEIVING OFFICES TO DATE AS REQUESTED BY BUREAU RE COVERAGE OF CAPTIONED NSCM.

UPON RECEIPT OF REPORTS FROM BUTTE AND DENVER, ST. LOUIS WILL PREPARE A DISSEMINATABLE COMMUNICATION RE CAPTIONED MEETING.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 3067, AGDS 2, INDEFINITE~~

END

b7C

D

DECLASSIFIED BY *sp/ly/1UR*
ON 10/11/95



REC-67
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

100-448092-4118 b7C

EX-111

JAN 28 1975

88 FEB 5 1975

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POSTAL/MAILING SECTION

JAN 24 1975

TELETYPE

NR 010 LS CODED

6:33 PM URGENT JANUARY 24, 1975 JWS

TO DIRECTOR

[REDACTED] b7D

FROM LOUISVILLE (100-NEW)

ATTENTION INTD

PROPOSED LEAFLETING BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) OF U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION, FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY, ON JANUARY 25, 1975, IS - VVAW.

[REDACTED] TEL TO FBIHQ [REDACTED] AND LOUISVILLE TELEPHONE CALL TO [REDACTED]

b7C

APPROPRIATE SOURCES FORT KNOX, KY., APPRISED OF PROPOSED LEAFLETING ON JANUARY 25, 1975. MILITARY AUTHORITIES, FORT KNOX, ADVISED THAT THE POST IS NOW A LIMITED ACCESS POST AND ALL VISITORS WILL HAVE TO IDENTIFY THEMSELVES AND ADVISE THE GATE GUARDS WHOM THEY DESIRE TO VISIT OR THE PURPOSE OF ENTRY. [REDACTED] SHOULD ADVISE SOURCE THAT IN ALL LIKELIHOOD THE VVAW GROUP WILL BE DENIED ENTRY ONTO THE POST.

D

b7D

IF THE GROUP PERSISTS AND TRIES TO GAIN ENTRANCE ON THE POST THE PROVOST MARSHAL OF FORT KNOX WILL ORDER THEM ARRESTED.

REC-16 100-448092-4119

MATTER BEING FOLLOWED.

END

2 JAN 28 1975

[REDACTED]

b7C

58 JAN 27 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/11/95 BY 9065 JWB

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 1-25-75

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

FROM: Director, FBI **FIELD DISSEMINATION**

TO: **EX 100** RUEADWW/ The President **100-448092-4120** SACS:
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 Civil Disturbance Unit

RUEBWJA/ Immigration & Naturalization Service
RUEOIAA/ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOO))

RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration

b7C
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/26/95 BY [signature]
LEGATS: [redacted]
10/26/95
CLASSIFIED BY [signature]
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

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

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office) **Unclassified**

SUBJECT: **See Next Page**

RELEASE ONLY
(Text of message begins on next page.)

JAN 30 10 02 AM '75

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
[Handwritten initials]

Foreign Liaison Unit
 Route through for review
 Cleared telephonically
with _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 25 1975
TELETYPE

b7C

54 FEB 7 1975
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

se

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1975

TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

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	_____

b7C

NR 024 NY CODE

545 AM 1/25/75 NITEL 1/24/75 ROP

TO DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON FIELD (62-10673)

FROM NEW YORK (100-161214) (RUC)

ATTN:INTD

ASSEMBLY TO SAVE VIETNAM PEACE AGREEMENT AND CALDELLIGHT

WALK TO WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON DC, JANUARY 25-27, 1975

MISC-INFORMATION CONCERNING

ON JANUARY 21, 1975, CONFIDENTIAL RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED THAT MEMBERS OF VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) WILL MARCH TO SOUTH VIETNAMESE EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, DC AT 10:30 AM ON JANUARY 25, 1975.

CLASSIFIED BY: SP4 JEM/bj
DECLASSIFY ON: DOADR

EX 104 REC-67 100-448092-4120

ON JANUARY 23, 1975, SECOND CONFIDENTIAL RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED THAT VVAW CHAPTER IN WASHINGTON, DC IS MAIN SPONSOR OF MARCH ON JANUARY 25, 1975. NEW YORK PARTICIPATION WILL BE MINIMAL. SOURCE STATED THAT VVAW CHAPTER IN WASHINGTON IS REPORTED TO BE COMPLETELY DOMINATED BY REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 JEM/bj
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1/24/95
9/4/80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

0-73 to USSS, Dept. (ISS, CCS, COA) 1/25/75 CC-SWE

b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

NY (100-181214)

PAGE TWO

ON JANUARY 23, 1975, THIRD CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED THAT APPROXIMATELY FOUR BUSES ARE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY, AT 5:00 AM ON JANUARY 25, 1975, FOR WASHINGTON DC. NEW YORK BUSES ARE SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO NEW YORK BY MIDNIGHT ON SAME DAY. (S) u

ADMINISTRATIVE

[REDACTED]

b1

END

JAN 23 1 50 PM '75

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
RECORDS SECTION
CONFIDENTIAL

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 1/24/75

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

FROM: Director, FBI **REC-16** 100-448092-412 **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
 -
 -

SAC:

LEGATS

b7C

24609300
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/12/95 BY SP6 BJA/LLA

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

unclassified

SUBJECT: See Next Page

Foreign Liaison Unit
 Route through for review
 Cleared telephonically
with _____

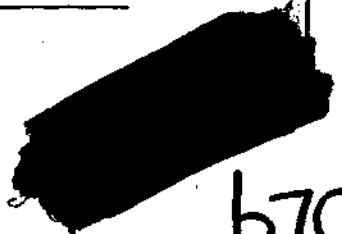
TELETYPE UNIT
(Text of message begins on next page.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 25 1975
12:15 A.M.

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT



b7C

RLS/AT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 24 1975

TELETYPE

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

NR 016 BA CODE

7:35 PM NITEL JANUARY 24, 1975 JAN

TO DIRECTOR

WFO

FROM BALTIMORE 100- NEW -P-

ATTENTION: INTD

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AND OTHER GROUPS TO IMPLEMENT PARIS
PEACE AGREEMENT AND MARCH TO SAIGON EMBASSY, WDC, JAN 25, 1975
IS - VVAW

ON JAN 24, 1975 A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION
IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT THE VVAW/WSO BALTIMORE CHAPTER DISTRIBUTED
LEAFLETS ANNOUNCING DEMONSTRATION TO TAKE PLACE AT WDC ON JAN 25
1975. IT WAS TO BE SPONSORED BY THE VVAW/WSO AND OTHER GROUPS
THEY PLAN TO ASSEMBLE AT 11 AM AT KALORAMA PARK, 19TH AND
COLUMBIA ROAD, WDC, AND MARCH TO SHERIDAN CIRCLE NEAR SAIGON EM-
BASSY. THEIR OBJECTIVE - IMPLEMENT PARIS PEACE AGREEMENTS AND END
ALL AID TO THIEU AND LON NOL.

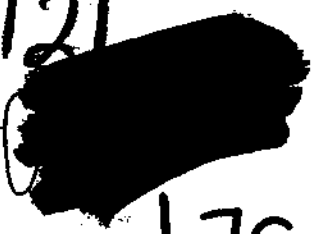
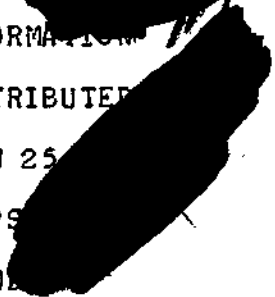
SOURCE ADVISED THAT ABOUT 5 TO 8 MEMBERS OF THE VVAW/WSO FROM
BALTIMORE PLAN TO ATTEND.

END PAGE ONE

REC-15 / 100-448092-4121

15 JAN 28 1975

INTELLIGENCE DIV.
RECORDED
INDEXED
UNCLASSIFIED
12/12/95 BY [signature]



0-73 State, USSS, FBI

PAGE TWO BA 100-NEW

ON SAME DATE, A SECOND SOURCE WHO FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) FROM BALTIMORE WOULD BE REPRESENTED BY UNDETERMINED NUMBER THOUGH NOT TO EXCEED 20 PERSONS.

VVAW/WSO WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

RU WAS FOUNDED IN EARLY 1968 AS A MILITANT SEMI COVERT MARXIST-LENINIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION IDEOLOGICALLY ORIENTED TOWARD PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND TEACHINGS OF MAO TSE-TUNG FOSTERING REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLASS UNITY LEADING TO OVERTHROW OF US GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE. AS OF JULY 1974, RU NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS WERE LOCATED IN MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

FIRST SOURCE IS [REDACTED]
SECOND SOURCE IS [REDACTED]
US SECRET SERVICE AT WDC NOTIFIED.

UACB [REDACTED] WILL ATTEND AND [REDACTED]

END PAGE TWO

b2
b7D

OK 1/24/75. No objection per EPC/PT

67D
PAGE THREE BA 100-NEW

[REDACTED] THIS SOURCE WILL BE PAID FOR EXPENSES AND SERVICES
OUT OF CURRENT MONTHLY ALLOCATION. SOURCE WILL BE FULLY DEBRIEFED
UPON RETURN.

END

JAC FBIHQ ACK FOR ONE AND HOLD FOR ONE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 9, 1974

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE W/R/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VAV/WSO)
IS - RA
(BUfile 100-448092)
(TOKfile 100-1005) (P)

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)
IS - C
(BUfile 100-7321)
(TOKfile 105-5874) (P)

Original Filed In
14-3017-256
EXP. PROC.
30 - DEC 17 1974



b1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01/11/95 BY SP8 BJA/UA

JAN 20 1975



b7C

- 10 - Bureau (Enc. 30)
- 2 - Chicago (VVAW/WSO)
- 2 - New York (NLG)
- 2 - San Francisco (PCS)
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
- 3 - Tokyo
- 1 - 100-731; 1 - 100-1005; 1 - 105-5874

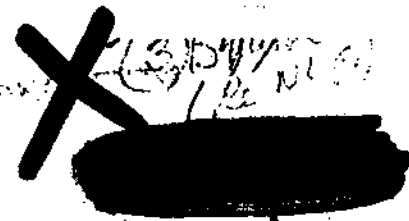
ENCLOSURE
Encl. return
4-28-15
DL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(10)

BYO-7 INFO
GIL/ram 1/10/75

JAN 22 1975



b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/23/74

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-21918) (C)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF SEVEN INDIVIDUALS SPONSORED BY THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AND REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB), CINCINNATI, OHIO
10/30/74
IS

Re CI nitel to the Bureau, 10/30/74.

This communication is classified "Confidential" to protect [redacted]

[redacted] advised the trial for the seven individuals arrested on 9/17/74, has been continued on several dates with the last being on 12/13/74.

Inasmuch as the trials have/continued and no demonstrations have resulted on the dates the cases were continued, this matter is being closed.

It is noted that Cincinnati Division has cases concerning each of the seven individuals referred to in caption.

- 2-Bureau
- 1-Cincinnati

RCD:stn/cjb
(3)

100-427585

EX-101
REC 68

CLASSIFIED BY 6282
EXEMPT FROM GDS,
CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION
INDEFINITE

NOT RECORDED

JAN 8 1975

14 DEC 27 1974

DECLASSIFIED BY *[signature]*
ON 10/11/95
296 093 601

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

58

5 1975

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

[Handwritten scribble]

EXEMPT FROM GDS

75

[Handwritten initials]