

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION-PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

SUBJECT: VVAW

FILE NO: HQ 100-448092

SECTION: 1 SUB A

PAGES REVIEWED: 128

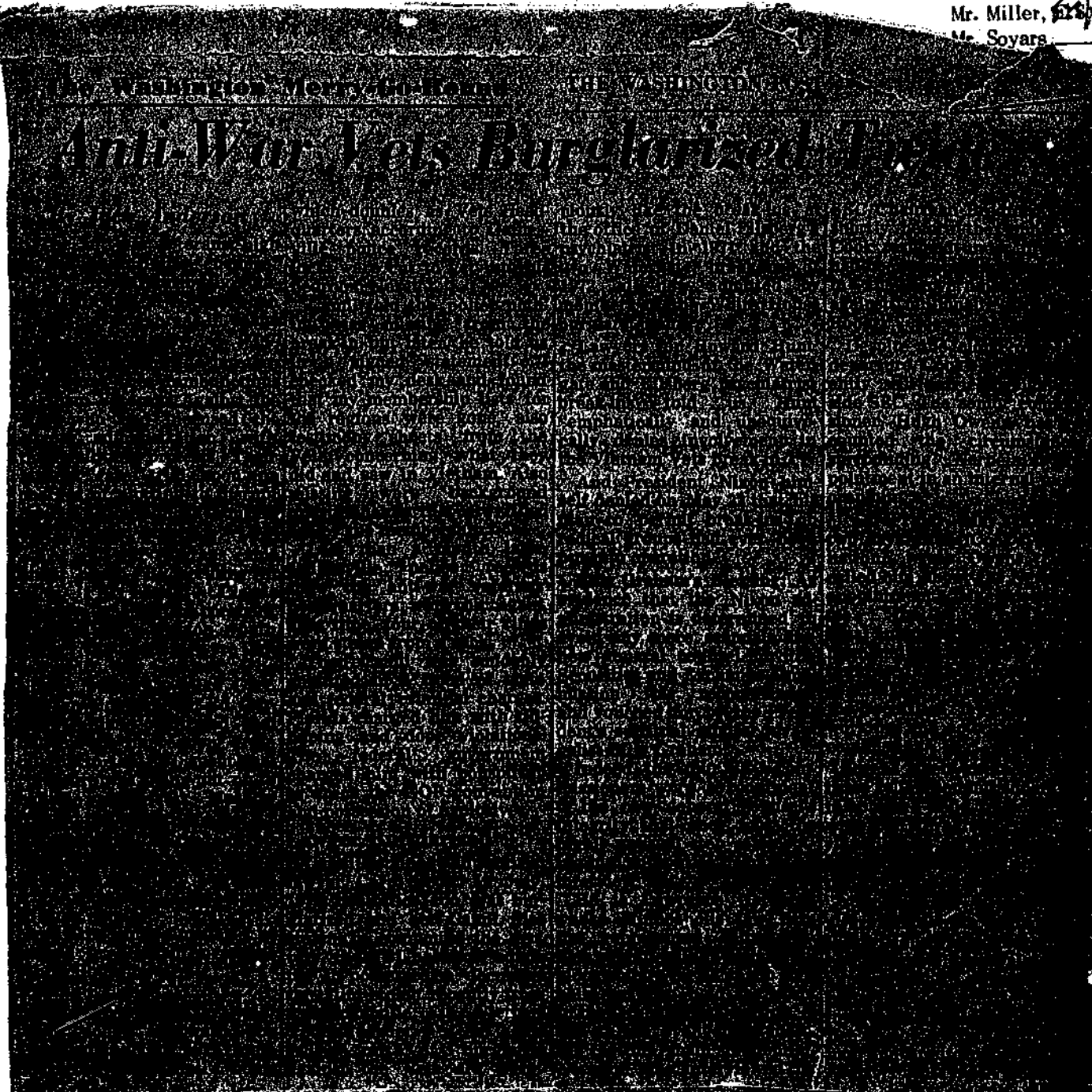
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REFERRALS: _____

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Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Gebhardt _____
Mr. Jenkins _____
Mr. Marshall _____
Mr. Miller, *MS* _____
Mr. Soyars _____

THE WASHINGTON POST
Anti War Vets Burgharized



306
58 JUL 25 1973

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NOT RECORDED
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S-4

Group Says It Was Duped Into Protest

It was a set-up, VAW members said, one of the sub-antwar demonstrations held at the time of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's funeral in New York City last week. The group, which was organized in the wake of the White House bombing, had been duped into a protest by the FBI and the Justice Department, the group's leaders said. The group, which was organized in the wake of the White House bombing, had been duped into a protest by the FBI and the Justice Department, the group's leaders said. The group, which was organized in the wake of the White House bombing, had been duped into a protest by the FBI and the Justice Department, the group's leaders said.

- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Gebhardt _____
- Mr. Jenkins _____
- Mr. Marshall _____
- Mr. E.S. _____
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Mr. Thompson _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Baise _____
- Mr. Barnes _____
- Mr. Bowers _____
- Mr. Berington _____
- Mr. Conny _____
- Mr. Mintz _____
- Mr. Eardley _____
- Mrs. Hogan _____

REC-68

b2c



- The Washington Post Times Herald _____ A-12
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
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- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____


Date 6-2-73

102 b2c
100-447-92-A-
NOT RECORDED
145 JUN 25 1973

Hand Carried
54 JUN 27 1973

6/11/73

b2c



5-AP

100-048392

We dressed straight and kept our signs and buttons under our coats," said Ms. [Name]. Some of the women carried antiwar signs, told by [Name] [Name].

The group traveled on the ferry boat to Battery Park in Lower Manhattan for the trip to Liberty Island passing a police check point and displaying their invitations. [Name] said.

Once on the island, the group was engulfed by the large gathering of school and ethnic groups. The demonstrators unfurled their signs and began shouting "Stop the bombing and the war slogan."

When the packing was started several demonstrators were removed by U.S. Park Police and questioned by Secret Service Agents. No formal arrests were made.

Secret Service spokesman [Name] said that [Name] were detained for questioning and that each held an invitation. [Name] said.

[Name] said that [Name] were detained for questioning and that each held an invitation. [Name] said.

VVAW scheme.

Those invited to the ceremony were drawn from a master list of some 1,000 citizens assembled by the Park Service and the American Association of University Women and included members of Congress, state and federal officials, ethnic organization leaders and others.

According to Park Service spokesman Robert Mahoney, the VVAW was not on the official invitation list. I can assure you of that," he said.

He said there were no security arrangements for protecting the invitations before mailing, but he has no recollection of any being lost or stolen.

He said he knew of no White House involvement in assembling the invitation list, but two representatives of the President's re-election committee came to the Park Service office in New York last before the ceremony

and were preparing their own invitations.

The committee invitations were printed on blue paper, as distinct from the printed invitations of the Park Service. He said that he addressed mostly political clubs and what have you to draw a big crowd.

Re-election committee spokesman DeVan Shumway said yesterday he could not recall or committee involvement in the invitation procedures, nor could any one still employed at the committee recollect any involvement.

Shumway described the VVAW theory as planted invitations to credit the antiwar movement as "little fetched."

The VVAW is "very illicit conscious," he said. "I can't attach a deal of significance to the VVAW list to day."

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST

FBI Still Probes Vets Against War

By Jack Stryker

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP) — A former member of the Communist Party who has been charged with leading a group of veterans against the Vietnam War, said today he was not a Communist and that he had never been a member of the party.

The man, identified as a member of the National Veterans' Association, was interviewed by FBI agents in a probe into the activities of the group. He also spoke today about the Socialist Workers Party, which he said was active in the area.

He said he had never been a member of the Communist Party and that he had never been a member of the Socialist Workers Party. He also said he had never been a member of the National Veterans' Association.

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JUN 18 1973

NOT RECORDED
25 JUN 15 1973

File 5-79

Antiwar Veterans Group Urges That Data on It Be Made Public

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 21 — The Vietnam Veterans Against the War called on the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department today to make public any information it had gathered on the antiwar organization.

The demand was made by Jan Crumb, a founder and past president of the organization, at a news conference held in front of the United States District Court here. He charged that James W. McCord Jr., who has said that he received such information, made certain fraudulent allegations about the organization at the Senate's Watergate hearing Friday.

"We are charging that James McCord and the Committee to Re-Elect the President's intelligence gathering agencies, Mitchell's Justice Department, Gray's F.B.I. and various individuals associated with those organizations are guilty of conspiracy to deprive the civil liberties of V.V.A.W. and its membership," Mr. Crumb said in a statement.

Ernest Fensterwald, McCord's lawyer, said that the

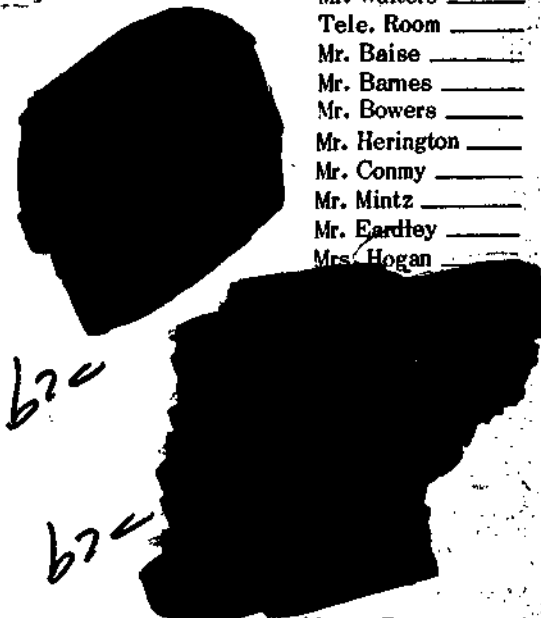
Watergate conspirator was preparing for further testimony tomorrow before the Senate investigating committee and was unavailable for comment on the organization's charges.

Mr. Crumb charged that indictments filed last October in Florida against seven members of the antiwar group on charges of seeking to disrupt the Republican National Convention were "nothing more than an attempt to cover up the Watergate break-in and the over-all activities of C.R.E.P.'s sabotage unit."

The infiltration of V.V.A.W. by political saboteurs such as Alfred Baldwin, an assistant to James McCord, Mr. Crumb added, "was for the purpose of provoking violence at the Republican convention in Miami in the name of V.V.A.W. in order to justify the Watergate break-in."

Mr. Crumb also charged that former Attorney General John N. Mitchell "perjured himself" April 25 in court testimony involving the indicted veterans when he testified that McCord was "not part of an intelligence group."

- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Gebhardt _____
- Mr. Jenkins _____
- Mr. Marshall _____
- Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Mr. Thompson _____
- Mr. Walters _____
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- Mr. Barnes _____
- Mr. Bowers _____
- Mr. Herington _____
- Mr. Conny _____
- Mr. Mintz _____
- Mr. Eardley _____
- Mrs. Hogan _____



- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
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- The New York Times _____
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date 5-22-73

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5-FBG

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JUN 6 1973

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Vietnam Veterans Reported Training IRA Guerrillas

- Carrigan _____
- Cleveland _____
- Conrad _____
- Dalbey _____
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- Jenkins _____
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- Purvis _____
- Soyars _____
- Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

Dozens of Vietnam veterans reported training IRA guerrillas in the north of Ireland, according to a report published in the Washington Post on March 1, 1973. The report, based on interviews with several veterans, claims that the U.S. military trained these veterans in guerrilla warfare techniques during their service in Vietnam. The veterans, who served in various units, reported that they were trained in the use of small arms, explosives, and other weapons. They also reported that they were trained in the use of guerrilla tactics, such as ambushes and hit-and-run attacks. The report also claims that the veterans were trained in the use of the M-16 rifle, which was a controversial weapon at the time. The veterans reported that they were trained in the use of the M-16 rifle by U.S. military instructors. The report also claims that the veterans were trained in the use of the M-16 rifle by U.S. military instructors. The veterans reported that they were trained in the use of the M-16 rifle by U.S. military instructors.

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THE WASHINGTON POST

2/19/73

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MAR 1 1973

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Files 729

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Anti-war poetry book confounds publishers

By **STEPHEN CAIN**
Staff Writer

An anthology of anti-war poems titled "Winning Hearts and Minds" was turned down by 43 publishing houses who told Larry Rottmann and the other anthology editors:

"No one wants to read about the war anymore."

They were wrong. The slender volume, mostly the bitter outpourings of soldiers trying to come to grips with the death and misery around them, has sold more than 40,000 copies.

By publishing standards, it would have been a best-seller of 1,000 copies, said Rottmann, who was in Detroit yesterday talking about the book's unusual success story. **John Barry**, founding president of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, who was the book's first publisher, said:

"I was in Detroit in 1969 when the war was still going on. I had some poems and began taking the rooms of the nation's publishing houses in late 1969."

"They would say to us, 'Well, the war is winding down and we've already got our Vietnam book.' Rottmann said:

"They would call us anti-war and we would call them anti-war. It was a rather interesting situation. I rather enjoyed it. I was a rather young man at the time and I was a bit of a rebel."

themselves, and began distributing it in April.

Rottmann crossed the country four times in an old Chevy van called "The White Whale" finding stores to sell the volume and getting it reviewed in such places as Boise, Idaho; Santa Fe, N.M.; Iowa City; and Springfield, Mo.

They sold out by mid-June and printed another 10,000, which has just sold out again.

The New York Times Book Review discovered the anthology, praised it and suddenly a dozen "legitimate" publishers wanted it.

"We went with McGraw-Hill because they have 6,000 American outlets," Rottmann said. "They printed 25,000 in paperback, 5,000 hard cover and are now getting ready for their second paperback run."

"Really strange things are happening with it. Four of the poems will be in the December issues of National Geographic and the Saturday Review."

"And the book, as you are told, is the first new poetry text purchased by the public schools in Brooklyn in 40 years."

The poems also are being translated into Czech, Dutch, Japanese and French.

He said one third of the royalties will go to First Casualty Press, to finance four more anti-war publications; one third to be divided among the 23 contributors and the remaining third to the Quang Giai Rehabilitation Center in South Vietnam.



LARRY ROTTMANN
Permittent post

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Against the Vietnam Veterans
War to D. F.

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46 JUN 22 1972

File in 100-448092

- Mr. Cleveland _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Dalbey _____
- Mr. Gebhardt _____
- Mr. Jenkins _____
- Mr. Marshall _____
- Mr. McLaughlin _____
- Mr. Parvis _____
- Mr. Scyars _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
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THE DETROIT NEWS

Date: 11/21/72
Edition:
Author: STEPHEN CAIN
Editor: MARTIN HAYDEN
Title:
Character:
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Submitting Office: DETROIT
 Being Investigated

5739

VVAW returns to war at home

By [Name]

At the writing, when peace does finally seem imminent, perhaps it is time to turn our thoughts to the spiritual casualties of this long, devious and bloody war. But there have been and are too many, the list seems just too, too long. For the Vietnamese, both North and South, the weight of physical devastation is so immense the bulk of their attention must of necessity be turned to insuring the physical survival of their people and their nation. No doubt they will succeed, but for the time being their spiritual wounds must largely be left to mend of themselves.

In America, divided at times to the point of death for some, what physical devastation there had been has come at the hands of a convulsive spiritual ache hammered almost daily, year after year, by the assassins and seemingly ceaseless bombardment of Vietnam — wrought in our name but contrary to our spirit. Perhaps the most significant and poignant group of men embodying these conflicts so central to the malaise infecting America today is the organization of Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW). They are the men who were faced with that tough existential predicament of true believers who find themselves confronted with a reality in near total contravention of everything they have been led to expect. They are men who, for the most part, went to Vietnam with the ring of Camelot in their ears ready to commit their lives and their honor, if need be, in behalf of ideals as noble as any in our history. But when they arrived they found themselves trapped in a military machine apparently gone berserk — hell-bent for victory whatever the cost to the people we were supposedly defending. They quickly found themselves agents of destruction, perpetrating on the Vietnamese the very exactness that which they were theoretically protecting them from.

When they return to America — convinced that although their lives had been saved, their consciences of ethical realities and the larger world about them had cost them their honor, and by extension the honor of all Americans — they turned to political activism with Kierkegaardian dread and the fervor of repentant sinners. For the majority of these young men — there are over 16,000 members of VVAW — consider themselves war criminals. Having seen the consequences of war, criminally bleeding under their fingertips and driven by conscience they choose to accept the responsibility of their personal act, while at the same time harboring bitterness toward the system which forced them to make this kind of choice. Other Americans, particularly those in positions of authority and law enforcement, cannot deny the personal experiences of the Vietnam veterans and must therefore accept the logical consequences of their charges — find the system which forced them to make this kind of choice an existing political problem.

On the night of [Date], the Phoenix offices of the Committee to Abolish the Draft were gutted by fire on the same night the Phoenix Civil Peace Fund was destroyed. Someone poured a flammable liquid the length of the hallway, dropped a match, and ran. That happened at about 2 A.M. The Phoenix branch of VVAW was busy conducting the [Event] when the fire broke out. [Event] was opening upon leaving that the fire was [Event].

- Mr. Dalbey _____
- Mr. Gebhardt _____
- Mr. Jenkins _____
- Mr. Marshall _____
- Mr. Miller, P.S. _____
- Mr. Parris _____
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Mr. Walters _____
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- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

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5 NEW TIMES
TEMPE, ARIZONA

11-1-72

VVAW

100-7603

File
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NOT RECORDED
170 NOV 16 1972

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NOV 1972	
FBI - PHOENIX	

Mom thought we were getting out of Vietnam before I went there



...even sure how the building was entered by the arsonist (s).

Nevertheless, the morning after the fire, two men identifying themselves as officers from DPS marched into a private home at 903 E. Monte Vista used as meeting place by the VVAW — without bothering to knock. Once in the door the DPS officers accosted two members, David and Pat, demanding to know their whereabouts the previous evening as well as indicating that all members of VVAW were prime suspects in the case. The next day the same two men returned, announcing that they "knew (VVAW) did it" and threatening the whole group with Attorney General grand jury indictments. Within a week, the group was also approached by the FBI with questions the content of which, say the vets, could only have come from a telephone tap. They were told their group is considered prime suspect not only in the Nixon headquarters incident, but also in the fire bombing of the U.S. Army recruiting center last spring and the recent burning of the John Birch Society building. According to John Payne of the VVAW, the only thread of evidence the authorities have connecting them to any of these incidents is the sighting of a white van in the vicinity of the Nixon fire twenty minutes after it started. The vet owns a white van.

All the law enforcement agencies concerned decline to comment on the VVAW charges. The Department of Public Safety denies that they are even involved in the investigation. But the veterans claim that DPS vehicles keep them under surveillance constantly, that they receive frequent visits from both FBI and DPS, that their private phones to be tapped, and that they are constantly stopped by the Phoenix police for ID checks.

No doubt the republic has a right to protect itself from internal subversion by groups such as the VVAW, but the Vietnam Veterans Against the War claim that they are not violent and that what is happening to them in Phoenix today coupled with what they see happening to other local VVAW groups goes a step beyond. They see it as a movement coordinated at the federal level designed to suppress legitimate political dissent against the Nixon Administration. "Look," says John Payne, "I've met a lot of Vietnam vets who feel the same as I do, but they're not going to join us because they don't want an FBI file with their name on it."

Perhaps the whole issue is anti-climactical with the end of the war apparently stable on the horizon. Yet the end of the war will not mend the spiritual wounds of those who feel deeply betrayed by the conduct of our government during the course of this senseless, bloody war. Nor will the war's end guarantee any of us the right to live the rest of our lives without being treated as if we are subversives. All we can do is to stand up for our rights and our principles.

They went to Vietnam with the flag of the United States of America, they were killed or injured, and they are now being persecuted and the Vietnam Veterans Against the War are bravely protecting them from...

SPRAY THE TOWN AND KILL THE PEOPLE

"No group in America is potentially as dangerous as the vets," says one psychologist.

The ominous "Post-Vietnam Syndrome."

By Catherine Breslin and Mark Jury

THE thing has a name now. Post-Vietnam Syndrome. PVS, some veterans call it. Others object to "this kind of jargon" to describe the psychic cost of the nation's most unwanted war. What nobody can argue is that manifestations such as rage, guilt, self-punishment, alienation and emotional numbing—summed up by one psychoanalyst as "impacted grief"—are epidemic among returning vets. And there are signs that more ominous developments may be in store.

How many have it? Nobody knows. One reason is that other symptoms may not surface until the numbing wears off, sometimes a year or two after being discharged. And they may not be recognized even by the veteran himself. Ron, a 23-year-old black sergeant, finished his Army tour as a member of a sniper team in the A Shau Valley in Vietnam. Nine days later he rejoined his wife in Queens, N.Y. On the third night Ron was home, his wife got up to go to the bathroom. When she climbed back into bed Ron broke her nose and several of her ribs before he heard her screaming. During the two and a half years since then, he has beaten his wife, his three daughters and three sons, all now grown up.

college he has accumulated only 30 credits. A prey to frequent outbursts of violence, he lives in what one psychologist friend calls "a poor state of deterioration." Yet Ron still tells his friend, "I'm all right, man."

How many veterans are similarly impaired? One clue is the number of men who have served in Vietnam—to date, 3 million. Of these, perhaps a thousand are getting supportive therapy through the "rap groups" spontaneously forming around the country. But New York psychoanalyst Chaim Shatan estimates that "tens of thousands" of others need similar treatment. Harvard sociologist Charles Levy, who has been consulted in eight widely scattered court trials of veterans who committed major crimes—rape, kidnaping, murder—in a flashback condition in which they found themselves completely unpredictably and unaccountably back in Vietnam, supposes the total is "more in the hundreds of thousands."

But Shatan and Levy can only guess there has been no word of the families and affected. There is no way to say the number of Vietnam veterans who are angry, bitter, or violent. The only thing that can be said is that

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- Soyars _____
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- Mrs. Neenan _____



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- The Washington Post _____
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- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) *12 Mr*
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date **OCT 1 1972**

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100-44893-A-P
100-44292
NOT RECORDED
136 OCT 24 1972

5700 *1972* *3/16*

Sam, 18, prowls his fiancée's house in Palo Alto, Calif. There are a couple of guns around but no ammunition, because Sam is still being treated at a Veterans Administration psycho ward for trying to slash his wrists while stationed in Vietnam. He'd tried it again, a razor blade to the throat, three weeks after he was admitted, but then a psychiatrist talked him into a session on "truth drugs." Sam poured out the story of how he shot a friendly 14-year-old Vietnamese girl on the orders of his corporal because the girl refused to have sexual relations with the corporal. "A nice girl, a virgin, no VC." Sam shot the girl in the belly, and later that day he shot and killed the corporal. Under drugs, Sam "catharsed all over the place," but a few weeks later he tried cutting his throat again. Now, on this Monday when they have left him alone for

awhile in the house, he fishes a .22-caliber bullet from his pocket and shoots himself in the head.

Thousands of Vietnam veterans are paying the war's price with personal torment and disorientation that can't be measured. Many others may be incubating a peculiar new form of violence that makes one black psychologist believe, "No group in America is potentially as dangerous as the vets—the Panthers, the Young Lords, none of them."

PETER Bourne, a psychiatrist who spent a year researching combat stress for the Army in Vietnam and later co-founded Vietnam Veterans Against the War, insists that the "Post Vietnam Syndrome" is a gimmick, a label overrated as a psychological entity. Something is going on there, but it really isn't very much different from what occurred with other wars. Other doctors agree with Bourne, who currently runs

Georgia's drug-abuse agency. But those who have worked closely with these vets in therapeutic rap groups

tend to boil at this kind of reasoning. They use fancy terms to explain the phenomenon, like "lack of priority of the identity of the enemy" and "permissiveness toward unbridled aggressiveness," but what they are saying is that the psychological aftermath of war for these Vietnam veterans is unique to the American experience.

Danny's wife sits on the darkened porch outside an old house in Savannah, Ga. "She is young, thin, chain-smoking cigarettes. 'I won't go in there when they get like this,' she says defiantly. 'They're drinking too much and talking about that god-damn war. Danny tells that story about throwing the oil cans at the kids and killing the one and they think it's so funny. Then they'll all get up and put their arms around each other and sing that song till they pass out. It makes me sick.'

THE SONG

Spray the town and kill the people
Drop your napalm in the square
Take off early in the morning
Get them while they're still at prayer
Drop some candy to the orphans
Watch them as they gather round
Use your 20 millimeter
Mow the little bastards down

Only two years ago the American government was still congratulating itself for having held down emotional casualties in Vietnam. The morale-boosting lessons learned from earlier wars—limited combat tours, frequent rest and recreation periods, and hot meals in the field—seemed to have been successful. The troops, however, were also reeling from the war. Widespread alcoholism and drug use had become a problem. The war had been a failure, yet it persisted. In the interim,

1970 Harvard sociologist Charles Stenger, chairman of the Vietnam Era Committee. "We're making ten times more effort at outreach than we've ever done before. We're saying come on out and rap, or we'll meet you where you are, all that kind of stuff. We're seeing what are real, unmet needs here. A small percentage of veterans have a hell of a problem. Our problem is reaching them."

Once reached, would adequate treatment be available through the understaffed, chronically low-budget VA? "Oh, yes, absolutely. Yes, sir, unequivocally, we're eager to do it. This PVS should be treated at the VA centers."

The average Vietnam veteran would disagree, lumping the VA with what Shatan calls "an administration which does little to care for their wounds, less to further their education and even less to find them work." The Manhattan VA psychiatric outpatient department has seen only about 20 percent of the casualties from the Vietnam war they expected to assist; other hospitals are not doing much better.

Typically, the Vietnam veteran has returned, after his discharge, to family, job or school. But in some cases, after several unsuccessful attempts to "get it together," he has dropped out, and probably turned on with drugs. When he showed up in the VA psycho wards or drug clinics a few years later, they told him his disability was not "service-connected," and refused to treat him.

Only belatedly, the VA realized that often the real trouble was being deferred until after the veteran left the service. Suddenly, the VA offices sprouted a new phenomenon: middle-aged bureaucrats with freshly grown mustaches and sideburns talking an unfamiliar argot. "After nearly every war some people are so shocked by the experience that they have a hell of a time getting their head on straight," said the psycholo-

gist Charles Stenger, chairman of the Vietnam Era Committee. "We're making ten times more effort at outreach than we've ever done before. We're saying come on out and rap, or we'll meet you where you are, all that kind of stuff. We're seeing what are real, unmet needs here. A small percentage of veterans have a hell of a problem. Our problem is reaching them."

Bill, 26, home just a few days from Vietnam, is back in Philadelphia watching a football game on his parents' color TV. He has dozed off in the chair when the fire siren goes off next door, blaring like an "INCOMING" warning. Bill leaps to his feet, knocks over the coffee table, smashes the TV screen and runs into the hallway. When his family reaches him he is trying to load an andiron from the fireplace.

"You know what really got to me?" Bill says. "They were much more upset that I broke the TV during a football game than they were about my head."

That small percentage with "a hell of a problem" that the VA's Stenger describes tends to surface to official attention through drug addiction, suicide attempts, mental crackups or collisions with the law. Only recently did concerned professionals become aware of a larger, silent majority struggling in the quieter bog of destroyed families and aborted careers.

In 1968, when sociologist Charles Levy started a research project on patriotism in an Irish working-class neighborhood of Boston, he "certainly had no basis for supposing" such an underlying conflict was there. It was the blue-collar veterans themselves who tipped Levy to the fact that sporadic, unaccountable violence was what Levy called "the central problem."

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It was mostly a matter of them having great fear of themselves." One veteran even tried to strangle his mother, screaming at her the same things he had screamed at a Vietnamese woman he caught carrying hand grenades. Afterward he had no memory of the attack. During the two-year project, during which Levy studied 60 ex-Marine enlistees, two were indicted for murder and five for attempted murder.

Ironically, the public seems to have recognized the problem before the professionals did. The image of the troubled few has somehow been taken to stand for the average Viet veteran, projected like an unfocused slide across the three million others. Many thoroughly rational ex-draftees have found themselves spurned by girls or barred from jobs because they are considered "crazy cats."

California psychiatrist George Solomon observed that the Viet veteran, far from being expiated from his guilt by a grateful nation, "does not return a hero and may even be regarded as a pariah, a phenomenon unique in United States wars." The unemployment rate for Viet veterans from March, 1970, to March, 1971, was 9.4 percent; for black veterans it was 19 percent. Industries in the area around Fort Dix, N.J., told job counselor Jim Smith they considered the veterans "troublemakers, hard to handle. Plus they shoot dope." San Francisco Bay area electronics firms won't accept employment applications from veterans for at least three months after their discharge. "We owe these kids some-

thing," said psychologist Smith. "But nobody's doing GLs."

Robert Higsley, 24, dressed in full battle garb and wearing medals he won in action, walks down the aisle of St. Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Church in Atlantic, Iowa, during Sunday mass. He fires an M-1 rifle at the altar crucifix before he is overpowered by several parishioners. "Make love, not war, that's what He died for," Robert shouts as he is dragged from the church and jailed without bond.

Later, the parish rector says he has heard that the veteran was despondent and out of work. "The bullet is still somewhere in the wall," he adds, "but you can't even notice it. There's a lot of woodwork on the altar."

Any discussion of Post-Vietnam Syndrome wanders into murky areas. In what ways are these Viet veterans so different from their troubled counterparts of World War II and Korea? Or, for that matter, from their own brothers who successfully dodged the draft? Audie Murphy, the most-decorated soldier of World War II, had nightmares of combat nearly every night for 10 years, and reportedly slept with a loaded German automatic under his

pillow. College campuses and outposts like New York's East Village are crowded with kids who founder on drugs, can't stick with jobs, rift with families that consider them radicals or freaks, and drift through unsatisfying relationships.

True, all true. But Yale psychiatrist Robert Jay Lifton has another analogy. He found his study of Vietnam veterans "in many ways echoed my earlier work on the survivors of Hiroshima and the Nazi death camps." He is currently writing a book that explores the Viet veterans as survivors of an American holocaust.

Lifton was the first psychiatrist to identify PVS — the Post-Vietnam Syndrome. His focus is on "the psychology of the survivor, what I call the death encounter. These veterans have the survivor's task of giving some form of meaning, some justification to the death immersion they come from, and if they can't do that they remain numbed, locked into their own guilt.

"These men are very different from other people in the youth culture and very different from other veterans. You know them; they're not quite the same. The ones who were in combat have the strongest

conflicts when they come back, but I think everyone who's been in Vietnam has a touch of it. Everyone feels a little bit betrayed in American society, but the veterans feel it in a very special white heat."

Bill Marshall, 25, a feisty black ex-junkie from Detroit's East Side, sits in a bar wiping sweat from his face with his good hand. The headache is not a migraine this time, but his artificial leg is hurting like hell. He talks about the two times the

his VA amputee ward terminated the heart Pacemakers on veterans who had lost their faces along with all four limbs: "We got together and rapped with them, got them stoned and pulled their plugs, thereby putting them out of their misery."

Bill's mood shifts: he talks about the four cars he cracked up, and the wife he is divorcing, the wife he

made into a heroin addict: "I do still feel love toward her in quantities that I didn't think I'd be able to feel toward anyone again. But it happened not just once but again and again; instead of getting together I shoved her away, started arguments, got into a big brawl, walked out of the house. Afterward I'd be sitting somewhere in a bar and I'd say, 'Why the hell did you do that? Why

Lifton, the Yale psychiatrist, first became involved with Viet veterans in late 1970 when he was asked to testify before the Senate Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs. After brief interviews with some 50 veterans, he tossed off "a polemical statement" in which he "virtually predicted quite a lot of violence, because the logic of it is very much that."

Since then, as adviser to a rap group run by the New York Vietnam Veterans Against the War, he has seen a broader range to the problem: "Lots of profound conflicts about personal relationships, especially male-female conflicts. Lots of delayed reactions, delayed guilt. Lots of residual patterns of rage. A whole gamut of specific sexual hangups. Excruciating conflicts about whether they can love, or about how to feel, how to learn to feel. Very widespread talk about suicide."

(The sexual hangups stem from two sources: the reality that troops in Vietnam frequently engage in forced sexual acts with Vietnamese women, making it difficult for those who have participated or observed this conduct to see themselves as "romantic" lovers in the American tradition; and the widespread fear of physical emasculation because of the enemy's use of land mines.)

But always Lifton comes back to what he calls "that very unpredictable cost to society. There could be lots of random violence. There really could be. We're seeing that already — very likely the jails are full of these guys."

Charles Levy's work suggests in a particularly chilling way what form this violence might take. Sometimes Levy's veterans knew what had triggered them into "flashback" — more likely they didn't. The experience had no timetable, and varied only in "how much they responded to it when they were in Vietnam, and how much it would be built up in their mind when they were there," said Levy. "The

do with the duration of the flashback. If they have the sensation of being totally in Vietnam, there's no restraint operative."

Time doesn't seem to diminish the likelihood of these lethal time-travels. In most of the court cases in which Levy was involved, the murders were committed close to two years after the veteran's discharge. And the veterans who committed them were all found to be "free of psychiatric disorder" by panels of psychiatrists — a judgment with which Levy concurs. He sees the flashback as simply "the point at which their very successful adaptation to Vietnam reappears. They're otherwise fairly balanced. To put this in terms of psychiatry is really missing the whole point."

Levy says he has "yet to meet a Vietnam veteran who hasn't had these flashbacks — always situations where they don't have control over what they are doing. And this includes the ones who are ostensibly more successfully adapted to civilian life. It's almost by chance that all of

them wouldn't end up awaiting trial for murder."

And what of those optimists who say the war is over, the problem has peaked, the veterans will work it out for themselves? Bob Lifton has one cold answer for them: "That's just bull."

Two years ago, Don Sproenle, an ex-Army medic from the Philadelphia area, was a classic PVS case. He was heavily into alcohol and dope. The shrapnel that tore into his leg and side also ripped through his scrotum. "Before I was wounded I always felt proud of my body," he said, "and the feeling that I wasn't a man anymore was really eating at me."

(Don's sexual capabilities eventually returned through a long healing process, but a long period of sexual inactivity during his hospitalization heightened his fear of permanent inadequacy.)

His marriage began to fall apart. The day it blew up completely he came home to find his wife with his best friend. He didn't bother asking any questions and in a jealous rage vented his fury on his friend.

Don flipped out into a flashback, a fugue state where he felt himself back in Vietnam. "I walked outside and started smashing all the windows in the guy's car with my cane. When he came down I threw my leg brace at him. The cops came and I took off, you know, doing my jungle maneuvers. When they cornered me, I pulled a knife. Thank God I knew enough to drop the knife when the cop pulled his gun."

The next day he admitted himself to the VA mental hospital at Coatesville, Pa. After two weeks, he "told the VA people I was about to start college, so they let me out." He eventually met his present wife, Terry, when he tried to pick a fight with a guy in a bowling alley. Terry was the guy's date.

"The PVS problem isn't going to leave us," Don now says. "Nobody was prepared for what has happened. Are the ones coming home now losers? Are we all losers? A veteran's whole life has been changed by the fact that he was involved with this war. And every thing that has happened to him has been detrimental."

Who can be blamed? The people who made the commitment to go here, they're the ones who got the World Bank or the G.I. Bill benefits. And the ones who are

Mark Jury, a Vietnam veteran himself, is the author of the "Vietnam Photo Book" (Grossman). Catherine Breslin is a New York writer.

"The cops came and I took off, you know, doing my jungle maneuvers."



**Thousands are—
paying the war's
price with personal
torment and
disorientation that
can't be measured.**

**"No group in—
America is
potentially
as dangerous
as the veterans."**

Callahan _____
 Campbell _____
 Cleveland _____
 Conrad _____
 Dalbey _____
 Jenkins _____
 Marshall _____
 Miller, E.S. EMC
 Ponder _____
 Soyars _____
 Walters _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Kinley _____
 Mr. Armstrong _____
 Ms. Herwig _____
 Mrs. Neenan _____

Informer Appears Key to M.S. Case Against 6 Antiwar Veterans

By JOHN KIFNER
 Special to the News-Press

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 13—The Government's case against six members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, charged with plotting an assault on the Republican National Convention, appears to rest primarily on the testimony of an informer for the Federal Bureau of Investigation who had established a reputation as one of the antiwar group's more militant and vociferous members.

The informer is William L. Lemmer, a 24-year-old ex-paratrooper who had been the organization's Arkansas-Oklahoma regional coordinator and who testified before a Congressional hearing that he had once been offered a psychiatric discharge from the Army.

Veterans who knew him, and Mr. Lemmer's estranged wife, Mary, say that he had a history of instability. The veterans say that he had frequently urged violent or disruptive acts on the group and that his activities had led to a number of arrests in the past.

The veterans contend that the conspiracy the Government describes did not exist. The Justice Department, as is the normal procedure, declined official comment on the case.

Tape Recordings of Lemmer

The veterans group says it has 14 hours of tape recordings in which Mr. Lemmer details his activities as an informer for the F.B.I. and tells of various plans and counter-plans that he contends he was involved in. They also have recordings of letters written to Mr. Lemmer, in which he urged a suspension of members of the group from dues and speaks of his grand jury testimony and other matters.

The recordings were made shortly after Mr. Lemmer had told some of his fellow veterans at the meeting in Gainesville that forms the heart of the overt acts in the indictment that he was working for the F.B.I. The Government has subpoenaed the tapes, but has not yet obtained them.

Mr. Lemmer, who is apparently under the custody of the F.B.I.—in one letter, he speaks of being in "protective hiding"—was not available for comment.

The indictments, handed up by a Federal grand jury here on July 13, charged six veterans, all in their 20's, with conspiring at a meeting in Gainesville, Fla., on May 26, 27 and 28 to disrupt the Republican National Convention, which is to be held in Miami Beach from Aug. 21 to 23. The six are: Scott Camil, John W. Kniffin, William J. Patterson, Peter P. Mahoney, Alton C. Foss and Donald P. Perdue.

The indictment charges that they conspired "to organize numerous 'fire teams' to attack with automatic weapons fire and incendiary devices police stations, police cars and stores in Miami Beach"; that the alleged conspirators "would fire lead weights, 'fried' marbles, ball bearings, 'cherry' bombs, and smoke bombs by means of wrist rocket slingshots and cross bows," and that they planned to "disrupt communications systems in Miami Beach."

The six veterans have not yet been arraigned. Last week, Judge David L. Middlebrooks of United States District Court ordered four other veterans back to jail for refusing to testify before the grand jury.

The progress of the case thus far bears a number of striking similarities to the Government's prosecution of the Rev. Phil F. Buttrick and six other antiwar activists on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.



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- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

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Special to the Post

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The informer is William L. Lemmer, a 24-year-old ex-paratrooper who had been the organization's Arkansas-Oklahoma regional coordinator and who testified before a Congressional hearing that he had once been offered a psychiatric discharge from the Army.

Veterans who knew him, and Mr. Lemmer's estranged wife, Mary, say that he had a history of instability. The veterans say that he had frequently urged violent or disruptive acts on the group and that his activities had led to a number of arrests in the past.

The veterans contend that the conspiracy the Government accuses him not exist. The Justice Department, as is the normal procedure, declined official comment on the case.

The Recordings of Lemmer

The veterans group says it has 14 hours of tape recordings in which Mr. Lemmer details his activities as an informer for the F.B.I. and tells of various ways they could counter what he contends he was involved in. They also have a transcript of a letter written to Mr. Lemmer in which he urged other members of the group to continue to back the group's program and speaks of his grand jury testimony and other matters.

The recordings were made shortly after Mr. Lemmer had told some of his fellow veterans at the meeting in Gainesville that forms the heart of the overt acts in the indictment that he was working for the F.B.I. The Government has subpoenaed the tapes, but has not yet obtained them.

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- New York Post _____
- The New York Times 16
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

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The case was brought by the Justice Department official who supervised the Berrigan indictment, Guy L. Good-

the Internal Security Division's litigation

In both cases, the defendants belong to groups that have been innovative forces in the antiwar movement. Both groups charged that the indictments were attempts to discredit them.

In both cases, the indictments were brought quickly and both juries remained sitting through the handing up of the indictments. The Government said this was because the arrests were being ongoing. The defense charged it was a "fishing expedition" to find and compel corroborative testimony.

And in both cases, attention focused on the role of an informer: Boyd F. Douglas, a convict in the Berrigan case, and Mr. Lemmer in the veteran case.

Bill Lemmer, a pudgy man who has recently cut off the long hair and bushy beard favored by many of the antiwar veterans, enrolled at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville last fall, following his discharge from the Army.

One of the first things he did when he came to town was to call Martin Jordan, the leader of the Fayetteville antiwar veterans group, and say that he had met him at the group's big demonstration in Washington last spring.

"I'd come on over, I'd like to talk to you," Mr. Lemmer recalled, "because I was interested."

Wife Discovers Husband

Mr. Lemmer quickly became involved in activities of the antiwar group. He was at the university's anniversary celebration in Washington last spring. He met Mr. Jordan and other antiwar veterans. He was at the Fayetteville antiwar veterans group's demonstration in Washington last spring. He met Mr. Jordan and other antiwar veterans. He was at the Fayetteville antiwar veterans group's demonstration in Washington last spring. He met Mr. Jordan and other antiwar veterans.

Mr. Lemmer was a popular young man who had held several class offices and was a serious student who attended the International Science Fair in 1967, she recalled. He attended Valparaiso University in Indiana for slightly over a semester, dropping out when a girl he was going with had a nervous breakdown, his wife said.

"That's the way he is," Mrs. Lemmer said. "Any time he gets close to anything or anybody, it destroys them." She added that he was even unstable in just friendly relationships.

He joined the Army in March, 1968. As she traced his letters from basic training, advanced infantry, jump school and Special Forces training, she found a "gradual mental change," from "an intellectual status" to a more "everyday, physical kind of thing."

In February, 1969, she said, he was sent to Vietnam with the 173d Airborne.

Drawings in Letters

Mr. Lemmer is an excellent artist, his wife noted with some pride, and many of the letters from the period are decorated with his drawings. There is a recurring sketch of a teddy bear, which, she said, he would draw with various expressions to illustrate his feelings.

He was sent home in February, 1970, on a long leave. But in July, she recalled, he was ordered back to Vietnam and they hurriedly got married. He left in August but was soon shipped back because of a severe asthma attack.

He was assigned to Fort Benning, Ga., and she dropped out of the University of Arkansas to join him. There, she says, he became involved in antiwar activities.

He went to Washington at the time of the veterans' protest in the spring of 1971, and ap-

peared before a Congressional hearing. He presented a petition signed by 112 soldiers on the post protesting conditions and said that he had been harassed by military police because of his antiwar activities.

In his testimony, Mr. Lemmer says that when they found out I was about to try and receive a legitimate medical discharge they offered me a discharge on the grounds of psychiatric inability and for some unspecified reason I never found out. The testimony is somewhat discolored, but it appears from the context that this was before he had served in Vietnam.

Mrs. Lemmer recalled much of their married life as a session of financial problems and complained that her husband became more involved in antiwar activities as he always left at home. She attended meetings on a regular basis.

But about last October she placed it, the financial problems seemed to ease. Although she said he never told her why, he was able to fly to various meetings in Denver, Washington and other places. In January he bought a Dalmatian that he kept with him constantly, new clothes, and in May he traded in their old car on a Toyota sports car that she recalled cost \$3,847.

Indeed, it was largely Mr. Lemmer's ability to travel to various meetings, Mr. Jordan said, that persuaded him to step aside and let the newer man become the Arkansas coordinator of the group, a position he later expanded at a meeting in Denver to include Oklahoma.

But, there were things that in retrospect, disturbed him about Mr. Lemmer, Mr. Jordan said.

"As long as I've been in the movement, I've never heard anyone speak of such radicalness," he said of Mr. Lemmer.

When the former Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, came to speak at the university, Mr. Jordan and other veterans said, Mr. Lemmer urged that they get lengths of chain and chain the door shut during the speech. The suggestion was not acted on.

On another occasion, he called he sat down in the basement of the Student Union building where Mr. Lemmer was sitting. He said he was sitting about 10 feet away from Mr. Lemmer. He said he was sitting about 10 feet away from Mr. Lemmer. He said he was sitting about 10 feet away from Mr. Lemmer.

In affidavits filed in Federal District Court here, Mr. Jordan and Donald E. Donner, another member of the Fayetteville veterans group, said that during their tape-recorded interrogation of Mr. Lemmer, he had told them that he had "conceived, aided and abetted" a 1968 plot to blow up a campus landmark known as Old Main, teaching the youth how to make and place the bomb.

At midnight on last Oct. 15, F.B.I. agents and city policemen staked out inside and outside the building captured Mark Camil, then 19, the son of a local minister, with a molotov cocktail. They found ether poured under the building's front door. He was sentenced to jail until his 21st birthday.

Barbara Stocking, a doctoral candidate and teaching fellow at Boston University, who worked for the veterans, met Mr. Lemmer at a peace demonstration in Washington last May. She accepted a ride to Florida with him.

Talked During Trip

He talked for "nearly the whole time" during the two-day trip, she said in an affidavit filed in the District Court here, and he said that he should not go to the Miami conventions because, he said, all of the V.V.A.W. (Vietnam Veterans Against the War) leaders were going to be picked up and taken out of circulation.

The affidavit stated: "He and some other people were going to shoot leaders of the New Left and start a riot, and there would be a lot of fighting and shooting, and everyone would be arrested. He said he had a source of unlimited funds to carry this out and would go into hiding afterwards and leave the country."

"Whenever we stopped to eat along the way, the affidavit went on, as soon as we were at a table or counter, he began talking in a loud voice about shooting, bombing, and the like. I asked him to stop,

but he still did it. When we stopped in Gainesville and went to the home of Scott Camil, which was where he was going to stay, he again talked of shooting and bombing."

Mr. Jordan and some of the other veterans cited in the incident, late in the spring at Tinker Air Force Base near Oklahoma City. After an anti-war rally, 36 demonstrators were arrested on trespassing charges when they crossed onto base property.

In checking the court records, Eric Grove, lawyer for some of the defendants, discovered that Mr. Lemmer had been released on his own recognition without the aid of a lawyer—a highly unusual procedure.

Later, in their affidavits, Mr. Jordan and Mr. Donner would say that Mr. Lemmer had told them during the tape-recorded questioning that he had managed to get his release through his F.B.I. control agent. At this time, Mrs. Lemmer said her husband had called her from Oklahoma and instructed her to tell friends that she had borrowed the money to pay his bail.

Mr. Jordan said that when he learned of the incident, he called the antiwar veterans' national office, which, in turn, called Gainesville, Fla., where Mr. Lemmer was attending a meeting.

It was at this meeting, held in apartments rented in a ramshackle old frame house by Scott Camil and several other Gainesville veterans, that the Government contends the alleged plot was hatched and that the use of firebombs, slingshots and cross bows was demonstrated.

The veterans openly say that many of their members are armed. Mr. Camil also concedes that he has bought wrist-rocket slingshots—a weapon that uses steel balls for hunting small game and that is available in sporting goods stores here. The veterans say that at one point there was a plan to use the slingshots to the marshmallows at policemen in a "guerilla theatre" action.

Veterans Called Tons

The veterans say that the meeting—a gathering of Southern regional leaders and sporadic callers to discuss the problems in Vietnam—had been convened at the home of Mr. Camil, who is a member of the antiwar group.

Some of the veterans said that Mr. Lemmer had been brought up the subject of the publican convention, but was shouted down.

And in 1972, at the meeting, Mr. Camil and others said that Mr. Lemmer took several people aside and for the first time told them that he had been an

F.B.I. informer. He offered at the time to become a double agent.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Jordan and Mr. Donner met with Mr. Lemmer for two tense days, resulting in the long tape recordings, which the Government has subpoenaed but not yet obtained.

One lawyer, not directly associated with the case, who had heard portions of the tapes, described them as "hair-raising." He said he believed that Mr. Lemmer was "being used."

Meanwhile, relations between Mr. Lemmer and his wife were deteriorating. She would soon move out of their apartment, retain a divorce lawyer and, in mid-June, have him arrested and held for a sanity hearing.

Cites Threats and Weapons

In affidavits filed in the Fayetteville courthouse last week, she said that he had a loaded weapon with him, and that he had threatened her, her lawyer and several of the other veterans. The police confiscated a loaded .22-caliber pistol and a loaded .22-caliber automatic rifle from Mr. Lemmer.

Mr. Lemmer was released after being examined by a young general practitioner from the university, who recommended that he see a psychiatrist.

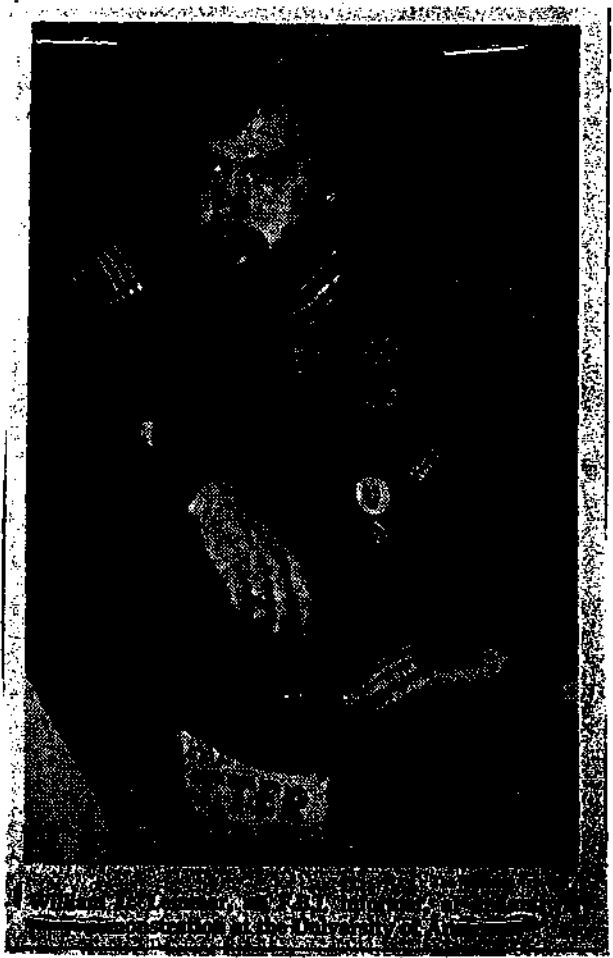
Since the break, Mrs. Lemmer has received three rambling letters from her husband, letters that abruptly shift in tone from pleading with her to come back to him, to bragging of the importance of the Vietnam war and of his grand jury testimony to bragging of his own acts of vengeance against the FBI and other veterans.

He said that he had been told by a source that the FBI was planning to bring charges against him and other veterans.

At another point he says: "If you must tell the ~~story~~ing, tell them to keep an eye over their shoulders at all times. Because one evening soon, they'll see the satisfying smile of mine."

But, Mrs. Lemmer also recalled returning to their apartment the day she left and finding the walls covered with artwork, including many of his war drawings, and a number of index cards stuck on the walls reading "P.V.S. [post-Vietnam syndrome] Kills."

"There was a drawing of a street lined with buildings," she said. "Everything concrete with no life except maybe one or two twigs of grass coming through the cracks. And in the middle was a little teddy bear, the teddy bear he used to draw with this funny look on its face, this am look."



Informor for FBI Pivotal in Case On Anti-War Vets

By JOHN KIPNER
New York Times News Service

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The veterans contend that the conspiracy the government describes did not exist. The Justice Department, as is the normal procedure, declined official comment on the case.

Recordings Used

The veterans group says it has 14 hours of tape recordings in which Lemmer details his activities as an informant for the FBI and tells of various threats and counterplots that he contends he was involved in. They also have three rambling letters written to Mrs. Lemmer in which he blames members of the group for blame for having been arrested and imprisoned.

Lemmer, who is apparently under the custody of the FBI, was not available for comment.

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Ordered Jailed

The six veterans have not yet been arraigned. Last week, Judge David L. Middlebrooks ordered four other veterans back to jail for refusing to testify before the ongoing grand jury.

The progress of the case thus far bears a number of striking similarities to the government's prosecution of the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan and six other anti-war activists on charges of conspiring to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, the presidential adviser.

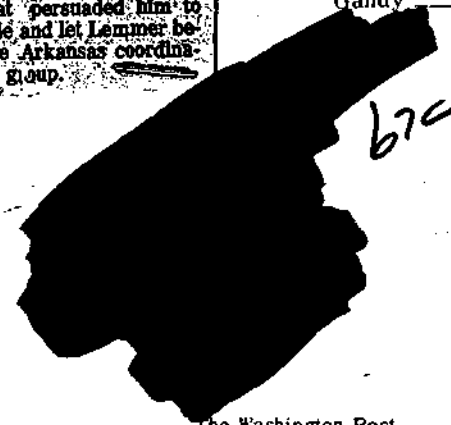
In both cases, the defendants claim the group they have been accused of joining was a legitimate peace organization.

Ang, in both cases, attention focused on the role of an informant: B. Douglas, a convict in a Berrigan case and Lemmer case.

Bill Lemmer, a pudgy man who has recently cut off the long hair and bushy beard favored by many of the anti-war veterans, enrolled at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville last fall, following his discharge from the army. He quickly became prominent in activities of the anti-war veterans at the university.

It was largely Lemmer's ability to travel to various meetings, said Fayetteville anti-war leader Martin Jordan, that persuaded him to step aside and let Lemmer become the Arkansas coordinator of the group.

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- People's World _____

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56 AUG 22 1972

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Conspiracy's Sorry Record

The stream of Nixon Administration conspiracy trials, hitting first flood at Chicago in 1969, and shifting around the nation to Seattle, New Haven, Harrisburg and Los Angeles, reaches another crest at the end of the President's first term, in Tallahassee.

Vietnam Veterans Against the War are the targets of a new trial. But the basic issues and instruments of government against the defendants only confirm the inglorious history of previous conspiracy prosecutions by the Justice Department.

Like the Berrigan brothers, Daniel Ellsberg, Anthony Russo, the Chicago 7 and others, the members of the VVAW are persistent critics of the war in Southeast Asia. The government, which cannot persuade the country to the correctness of its war policy, feels compelled to gag the citizens who denounce it.

To silence the critics, the government accuses them of crimes they have not committed, having only to say that they intended or conspired to commit the crimes. To prove this in the case of the Berrigans, the government produced Boyd Douglas, a highly paid FBI informer with a past criminal record involving impersonation, fraud, and assault with a deadly weapon. The government's case failed. In the case of the VVAW, the government has produced William W. Lemmer, an FBI informant who, according to his wife, vowed "vengeance" against the ex-soldiers, including Scott Camil, the leader of the group. Whether his evidence is any better is yet to be seen. But, in the meantime, on the flimsiest charges, the government keeps its critics from attending two national political conventions.

The Nixon Administration has not kept its campaign pledge to make the streets of America safe from muggers and murderers. Instead the Nixon Justice Department has developed a sorry record of politically motivated prosecutions based upon the amateurish pursuit of nebulous plots at which any first-year law student would scoff.

By using these trials to curb legitimate rights of protest, the Nixon Administration has sent a more threatening specter across the land. The suppression of legitimate dissent creates disrespect for laws which are abused and for the government which immorally exercises this power. Beyond that, the suppression of dissent invariably invites more hostile dissent, a condition long untreated in the nation without eroding support among those citizens who take to heart the ideals of

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ST. PETERSBURG TIMES
St. Petersburg,
Florida
Page - 24A

Date: 8/10/72
Edition:
Author:
Editor: DONALD W. BALDWIN
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 176-
Submitting Office: Tampa
 Being Investigated

file in 100-48912

58 AUG 29 1972

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Witness against veterans

Informant from Texarkana says psychiatric discharge offered

Times-Post News Service
(Los Angeles Times)

FAYETTEVILLE — An FBI informant who vowed "vengeance" on fellow Vietnam veterans and who has testified the Army offered him a psychiatric discharge is the chief witness against six veterans accused of conspiring to incite riots at the Republican National Convention.

He is William W. Lemmer, 24, of Texarkana, who was known as a militant member of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War until he surfaced as an informant. Colleagues in the VVAW describe him as an agent provocateur with a record of mental instability.

BLAMES VVAW

Lemmer testified before a federal grand jury at Tallahassee, Fla., on July 7. The following day he mailed to his wife, Mary, a letter warning her to stay away from his VVAW colleagues and declaring he would get vengeance on them. He blamed them for instigating a divorce suit she filed and also for causing her to file a petition to commit him as a mentally ill person.

On July 13 the jury indicted six VVAW members, accusing them of plotting to use bombs, crossbows, automatic weapons and wrist rocket slingshots to disrupt the convention in Miami Beach Aug. 21-24.

Lemmer's wife, who lives in Fayetteville where he is a University of Arkansas student, had filed a petition on June 22 to commit him for a sanity hearing. "Keeps

loaded pistol with him at all times," the petition declared. "Alleges that he is going into a 'post Vietnam syndrome.' Threatened to take own life."

PETITION WITHDRAWN

Police took Lemmer into custody for a sanity hearing and confiscated two loaded weapons — a .22 pistol and a .22 semiautomatic rifle. He was released after a physician decided he was not insane, and his wife withdrew the petition.

The physician, however, recommended that Lemmer "see a psychiatrist some time

in the near future." And Lemmer's wife, in an affidavit withdrawing the petition, said her husband had told her he needed psychiatric help and that "there were many recent acts of his that caused me to believe he needed mental care."

Mrs. Lemmer says she does not know whether her husband has seen a psychiatrist since the physician's recommendation six weeks ago. Lemmer wrote her a letter saying he was in "protective hiding" and "my identity and life will be changed."

TREATED IN ARMY

Mrs. Lemmer said her husband told her he had been treated by a psychiatrist in the Army. While still in the Army on May 3, 1971, he testified at an informal congressional hearing that the Army offered him a psychiatric discharge.

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- Mr. Kinney _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

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Page 3 A

Arkansas Democrat

Little Rock, Ark.



Date: 8/10/72
Edition: PM
Author:
Editor: Marcus B. George
Title: VVAW

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Submitting Office: FBI

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Lemmer, then a specialist ~~fourth class stationed at Ft. Benning, Ga.~~ and several other Vietnam veterans testified before Reps. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., and Paul Findley, R-Ill. After presenting the congressmen with an antiwar petition he and 112 other veterans signed, he testified of being harassed by military intelligence for antiwar activities.

When he was "about to try" to get a medical discharge because of an asthma condition, he said, the Army "offered me a discharge on the grounds of psychiatric disability for some ungodly reason I never found out."

UNHAPPY VETERANS

Lemmer was among hundreds of veterans who first gained national attention for the VVAW in the spring of 1971 when they demonstrated in Washington and turned in their service medals at the Capitol. The VVAW, which claims 20,000 members, many of them still on active military duty, also occupied the Statue of Liberty for 48 hours last winter and demonstrated at the Betsy Ross House in Philadelphia.

A small contingent of the veterans demonstrated at the Democratic convention in Miami Beach last month.

VVAW officials complained that the Justice Department disrupted their plans for a larger demonstration by subpoenaing 23 leaders of the group to appear before the grand jury at Tallahassee on July 10, the day the convention opened.

COURT CONTEMPTS

All of the VVAW members refused to testify. Federal Judge David L. Middlebrooks ruled four of them in contempt of court Monday.

The grand jury reconvened today to hear additional testimony and possibly return more indictments. It is being directed by Guy S. Goodwin of the Justice Department's Internal Security Division.

The FBI has declined to comment on the Tallahassee case or to say whether Lemmer has been examined by a psychiatrist since the physician's recommendation on June 16.

FILES COMPLAINT

Mrs. Lemmer labeled her husband's lengthy letter of July 8 a threat to herself and several VVAW members and filed a copy of it, along with a complaint, with the Fayetteville police.

After less than a year as a theology student at Valparaiso University in Indiana, Lemmer joined the Army in March, 1968 and became, by his own reckoning, an "elitist paratrooper" who wanted to "look into the eye of the enemy, pull the trigger, kill the man."

He boasted of being the leader of "killer teams" and served two combat tours in Vietnam. But in March 1971, after returning from the second tour, he became active in the VVAW.

At the University of Arkansas, where he enrolled after his discharge in August 1971, he was considered the VVAW's most influential member.

Former Who Vowed 'Vengeance' Key Viet Veterans' Trial Witness

BY JACK NELSON
Times Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE, Ark. — A special informant who vowed "vengeance" on fellow Vietnam veterans who testified that the Army offered him a psychiatric discharge as a bribe to become a witness against six veterans accused of committing the 1968 murders of the Hamilton County, Ga. couple.

The informant was known as William W. Lemmer, a former member of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, until he surfaced as an informant. Colleagues in the organization described him as an agent provocateur with a record of mental instability.

Lemmer testified before a federal grand jury in Tallahassee, Fla., on July 6. The following day he mailed his wife, Mary, a letter warning her to stay away from his VVAW colleagues, warning that he would get "vengeance" on them. He blamed them for instigating a divorce suit she had filed and for causing her to file a petition to commit him to a mental hospital.

On July 10, the jury indicted 12 VVAW members, including them, of instigating the murders. Lemmer's wife was not a witness in the case.

withdrawing the petition, said that her husband had told her he needed psychiatric help and that there were many recent acts of this that caused me to believe he needed mental care.

Mrs. Lemmer said she did not know whether her husband has seen a psychiatrist, since the physician's recommendation six weeks ago, Lemmer wrote her a letter saying he was in protective custody and his identity and he will be changed.

Mrs. Lemmer said her husband told her he had been treated by a psychiatrist in the Army. While still in the Army on May 9, 1971, he testified at an informal congressional hearing that the Army once offered him a psychiatric discharge.

Antiwar Petition
Lemmer, then a specialist fourth class stationed at Ft. Benning, Ga., and several other Vietnam veterans testified before Reps. Jonathan B. Bingham (D-N.Y.) and Paul Findlay (R-Ill.) After presenting the congressman with an antiwar petition he and 112 other veterans had signed, he testified he had been harassed by military intelligence for antiwar activities.

When he was about to try to get a medical discharge because of an asthma condition, she said the Army offered him a psychiatric discharge.

a larger demonstration by subpoenaing 23 leaders of the group to appear before the grand jury at Tallahassee on July 19. The day the convention opened.

All of the VVAW members refused to testify. U.S. Dist. Judge David L. Middlebrooks ruled four of them in contempt of court Monday.

The grand jury will convene today to hear additional testimony and possibly to return more indictments. The jury is being directed by Guy S. Goodwin of the Justice Department's Internal Security Division.

The FBI has declined to comment on the Tallahassee case or to say whether Lemmer has been examined by a psychiatrist since the physician's recommendation on June 16.

Mrs. Lemmer labeled her husband's lengthy letter of July 8 a threat to herself and several VVAW members and filed a copy of it, along with a complaint, with the Fayetteville police.

After less than a year as a theology student at Valparaiso University (Ind.), Lemmer joined the Army in March, 1968, and be-

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"Los Angeles Times" _____

Date August 8, 1972

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came by his own reckoning, an "elitist paratrooper" who wanted to "look into the eye of the enemy, pull the trigger, kill the man."

He boasted of being the leader of "killer teams" and served two combat tours in Vietnam. But in March 1971, after returning from the second tour, he became active in the VVAW.

VVAW members are not sure how long Lemmer has been an FBI informant or whether he ever was a bona-fide opponent of the war. His wife said she believes he may have been an informant ever since he became active in VVAW.

It was at meetings in April and May, the indictment charged, that the six defendants and three other unindicted coconspirators plotted to incite riots. Lemmer attended the meetings.

Mrs. Lemmer said her husband was angry at VVAW members because he believed they had turned against him.

Vets expose military role in drug addiction

By LENORE WEISS

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 — The Vietnam Veterans Against the War opened hearings today aimed at exposing the military's role in drug addiction. The hearings will continue tomorrow at Baruch College of the City University of New York on East 23 Street.

Veterans now in therapeutic programs testified today as to the availability of hard drugs within the military. They were Black, white and Spanish.

Their stories covered the bitter road from the combat zone to the stockade, back to the combat zone, and then to the streets, shooting heroin.

Three panels were held today on drugs in the military, the military's drug amnesty program, and available programs within the Veterans Administration.

The VVAW has been working

with various therapeutic groups to put together the hearings. These include the Drug Mending Zone, the only GI-run drug project in the city; White Lightning Project Return; and others.

Frank Hunte, 27, who served in Thailand from 1963 to 1967, said that "the first thing I discovered in Thailand was the low morale of the soldiers. GIs felt they were being used by the government. After I was in Thailand, I felt the same way. Drugs are very easy to obtain. By the time I came out and was transferred to Ft. Devins, Mass., I had the habit."

Back in the states, in the Federal House of Detention in New York, correction officers were smuggling drugs to the prisoners, Hunte charged.

A pusher in every barrack

Another veteran, Anthony Ramos, now in Project Return, said there were two or three pushers in every barracks in Vietnam.

Ramos said, "I came out from the Army. I lost my job, girl and self-respect because of drugs."

Ramos began shooting drugs while in Vietnam. He had volunteered to get off the streets of New York and the drug threat here, he said. He found that drugs were even more available in the Army.



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 - The New York Times _____
 - The Daily World page 2
 - The New Leader page 2
 - The Wall Street Journal _____
 - The National Observer _____
 - People's World _____

Date 8/3/72

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Mr. Felt
 Mr. Callahan
 Mr. Casper
 Mr. Cleveland
 Mr. Conrad
 Mr. Dalbey
 Mr. Jenkins
 Mr. Marshall
 Mr. Miller, E.S.
 Mr. Ponder
 Mr. Soyars

REC 16
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6 Vets Indicted in Convention Plot

By William Cottrell
 TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 14 (AP) — Six members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War were indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges of conspiring to cause riots during the Republican National Convention with fire bombs, automatic weapons and slingshots propelled, fireworks.

Camil, chairman of the VVAW, was among the six indicted on the conspiracy charge. He also was indicted on the count of manufacturing and possessing a firebomb and the count of instructing others in how to use explosives.

The six indicted on conspiracy charges were Camil, John W. Kniffen of Austin, Tex., William J. Patterson of El Paso, Tex., Peter P. Mahoney of New York, Alton C. Foss of

Blaleah, Fla., and Donald P. Perdue of Gainesville, Fla.

Camil, convicted on all three counts, could be sent to prison for 20 years and fined \$30,000. The other five indicted only on the conspiracy charge, could receive a maximum of five years and a \$10,000 fine.

U.S. Attorney William Stafford said Camil, Kniffen and Mahoney were being held under \$25,000 bond at the Leon County jail, and that Foss was taken into custody by a U.S. marshal in Miami. He said Patterson and Perdue were not yet in custody.

The indictment said, "It was the part of the said conspiracy that the defendants and the individual co-conspirators would organize numerous fire teams to attack with automatic weapons fire and incendiary devices police stations, police cars and stores in

Miami Beach, Fla., on various dates between Aug. 21 and 24, 1972" — the dates of the Republican convention.

It listed 15 "overt acts" by various defendants claiming that the out-of-state VVAW members crossed state borders to take part in a conspiracy. The indictment said the anti-war veterans plotted to arm themselves with "wrist rocket" slingshots that would fire "lead weights, 'fried' marbles, ball bearings, 'cherry' bombs and smoke bombs at police."

Grand Jury Called 23 Activists
 It also said Camil stocked up on the "wrist rocket" slingshots in preparation for the convention.

The grand jury last Monday subpoenaed 23 VVAW activists to appear in Tallahassee and testify on then-undisclosed matters.

Throughout the week of se-

crecy, the VVAW members maintained that the movement was only trying to keep them away from the Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach.

The indictment said Camil taught VVAW members, including Patterson and Mahoney, how to use fire bombs during a planning session at his home in Gainesville May 27. The second count of the indictment charged Camil with possessing a firebomb made of potassium permanganate.

The third count in the indictment charged Camil with the others of conspiring to cause about April 15 to violently disrupt the Republican convention.

Four other VVAW members were jailed Thursday after receiving orders of U.S. District Judge David L. Middlebrooks in contempt after they refused to testify before the grand jury.

- New York Post
- The New York Times
- The Daily World
- The New Leader
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- The National Observer
- People's World

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Antiwar Veteran Denies Conventions Conspiracy

TALLAHASSEE (UPI) — A member of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, accused of contempt of a federal grand jury, said Wednesday he feels a "moral and legal obligation" not to help the jury investigate an alleged VVAW plot to disrupt the national Republican convention.

Robert Wayne Beverly, 27, of Austin, Tex., said there never was any conspiracy to violently disrupt the national nominating conventions and accused the federal government of launching a "fishing expedition" designed to discredit VVAW and keep the antiwar veterans away from President Nixon's renomination.

"WE CONSIDER these whole proceedings just a farce on American justice," Beverly said in an interview after his release from a week in jail pending a hearing on the contempt charge. "For us to testify would be to set a very dangerous precedent."

Beverly said he and the other veterans have nothing to hide but would be recognizing the legitimacy of the grand jury action if they cooperated.

The grand jury indicted six VVAW members last Friday on conspiracy charges. Scott Camil, Florida coordinator of VVAW, was charged with two additional counts, manufacturing a firebomb and demon-

strating how to use explosives.

BEVERLY AND three other VVAW members were jailed for contempt last Thursday. U.S. District Judge David Middlebrooks signed their commitment orders when they refused to answer questions after being promised immunity from prosecution.

"There is no type of immunity they can give us that would be satisfactory," Beverly said. "We are under no legal obligation, in actuality, to testify — myself, in particular, and one other person were named as coconspirators in the indictment, although we were not indicted."

Beverly, John Chambers of St. Petersburg, Bruce Horton and Jack Jennings, both from Gainesville, were held on the contempt citation last week.

THE U.S. 5TH Circuit Court of Appeal ordered their release Tuesday and told Middlebrooks to hold a full public hearing on the contempt charge, which is scheduled next Tuesday afternoon.

Beverly said he does not expect to be asked again if he will now testify and that next Tuesday's hearing will concern only the contempt charge. But he said that if given another subpoena to come before the grand jury or testify in open court, he will still refuse to answer "very, very broad, leading questions" he said were put to him by Asst. U.S. Atty. Stewart Carrouth in the secret grand jury investigation.

"It's not only our right not to testify, but we have the moral and legal obligation not to testify," he said. "I certainly know I'm not going to."

BEVERLY SAID he served in the Marine Corps from 1964 through 1967 and was in Vietnam 1966-67 as a data-processing man and for four months a "load master" for helicopters at forward supply and medical stations.

He declined to discuss specific events in the meeting at Camil's home in Gainesville last April at which the government claims the VVAW men conspired to disrupt the GOP convention with automatic weapons, explosives and fireworks hurled at police.

Beverly said, however, there was no talk of causing riots.

He declined to cite specific questions put to him by Carrouth in the closed-door grand jury proceedings but said the prosecutor at one point "jumped up and towered over me, shouting" when he tried to discuss his own rights.

"THEY WERE fishing questions, mostly — that and a lot of harassment," Beverly said. "At one point, I was really led to believe that I could not get out of that room and confer with my attorney unless they decided it would be all right with them."

He described the "harassment" as questions on whether his attorney was standing by in the hall, if he had talked to the attorney, the attorney's name and other questions he felt did not apply to finding out whether there actually was any conspiracy to disrupt the convention.

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Beverly Talks to Press in Tallahassee

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- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

**Charge Against
Anti-War Group
Called Nonsense**

MIAMI, Fla. (UPI) Alton C. Foss, one of six anti-war veterans charged with conspiring to disrupt the Republican national convention with fire bombs, automatic weapons and fireworks, said yesterday the government accusations were "trumped-up nonsense."

Foss was released from a federal detention cell in Miami after putting up his home in Hialeah as collateral for the \$25,000 bond.

As Foss was released, nearly 100 members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War gathered in Tallahassee to map plans to demonstrate in support of the six indicted veterans and to launch a campaign to raise \$75,000 bond for them.

The six were charged by a federal grand jury Friday with conspiring to disrupt the GOP convention scheduled in Miami Beach for Aug. 21 to Aug. 24.



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Veterans Indicted in Convention Plot

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A William Cotterell
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 14 (AP) — Six members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War were indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges of conspiring to cause riots during the Republican National Convention with fire bombs, automatic weapons and slingshot-propelled fireworks.

Scott Camil of Gainesville, the Florida chairman of VVAW, was among the six indicted on the conspiracy charges. He also was indicted on one count of manufacturing and possessing a firebomb and one count of instructing others in how to use explosives.

The six indicted on conspiracy charges were Camil, John W. Giffen of Austin, Tex., William J. Patterson of El Paso, Tex., Peter P. Mahoney of New York, Alton C. Ross of Hialeah, Fla., and Donald P. Perkins of Gainesville, Fla.

If convicted on all three counts, Camil could be sent to prison for 20 years and fined \$50,000. The other five indicted only on the conspiracy charge could receive a maximum of five years and a \$10,000 fine.

U.S. Attorney William Stafford said Camil, Giffen and Mahoney were being held in Leon County Jail and that the other three were being held in U.S. Marshals' custody.

The indictment came only hours after the Democrats on the last night of their national convention in Miami Beach, passed a resolution which condemned the Nixon administration for attempting to "intimidate and discredit" the Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

The indictment said, "It was the part of the said conspiracy that the defendants and the individual co-conspirators would organize numerous 'fire teams' to attack with automatic weapons fire and incendiary devices police stations, police cars and stores in Miami Beach, Fla., on various dates between Aug. 21 and 24, 1972" — the dates of the Republican convention.

It listed 15 "overt acts" by various defendants, claiming that the out-of-state VVAW members crossed state borders to take part in a conspiracy. The indictment said the anti-war veterans plotted to arm themselves with "wrist rocket" slingshots that would fire "lead weights, 'fried' marbles, ball bearings, 'cherry' bombs and smoke bombs at police."

Grand Jury Called 23 Activists
 It also said Camil stocked up on "wrist rocket" slingshots in preparation for the convention.

The grand jury last Monday subpoenaed 23 VVAW activists to appear in Tallahassee and testify on then undisclosed matters.

Throughout the week of secrecy, the VVAW members maintained that the government was conspiring to keep them away from the Democratic National Convention in Miami.

The indictment said Camil taught VVAW members, including Patterson and Mahoney, how to use firebombs during a planning session at his home in Gainesville May 27. The second count of the indictment charged Camil with possessing a firebomb made of potassium permanganate.

Four other VVAW members were jailed Thursday night on orders of U.S. District Judge David L. Middlebrooks for contempt after they refused to testify before the grand jury.

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Date **JUL 15 1972**

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70 JUL 27 1972

6 Indicted in Plot To Disrupt GOP

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — Six members of a Vietnam veterans anti-war group have been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to disrupt next month's Republican National Convention by firing rifles and exploding bombs in the streets of Miami Beach.

The indictment came yesterday, only hours after the Democrats on the last night of last year's national convention passed a resolution condemning the Nixon administration for attempting to "intimidate and discredit" the Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

The six, all members of VVAW, were accused of plotting to launch attacks on police stations, patrol cars and stores with automatic weapons, fire and incendiary devices.

Two in Tallahassee under \$20,000 bond were John W. Kuffin, 34, Austin, Tex.; Peter P. Maloney, 27, New Orleans; and Sam Camill, 25, Gainesville, Fla.

Camill, Florida coordinator of the organization, also was indicted on charges of instructing in the use and application of incendiary devices and possession of a chemical bomb.

A hearing is held.

A hearing on the indictment was held in custody by U.S. marshals in Tallahassee.

It charged that the six had planned to fire lead weights, "fried" marbles, ball bearings, cherry bombs and smoke bombs at police by means of wrist rocket slingshots and crossbows.

An attempt to "disrupt communications" also was alleged.

Other Vietnam veterans called before the grand jury were released from their subpoenas.

Grand Jury Probe

The indictments were issued after a weeklong hearing by the grand jury, which recessed until Aug. 3.

Meanwhile, four other members of the anti-war group are being held in Tallahassee on contempt-of-court charges for allegedly refusing to testify before the grand jury after being offered immunity from prosecution by the Justice Department.

An attorney for the veterans protested the arrests and said motions would be filed to quash the indictments and to lower the bonds.

Attorney Judy Peterson of Gainesville also said a rare closed-door bond hearing yesterday in which only lawyers were permitted to enter the hearing room "deprived the defendants of their right to a public hearing."

U.S. marshals blocked news men from attending the arraignment and bond hearing before U.S. Magistrate Robert C. Dean.

- Campbell _____
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- Jenkins _____
- Marshall _____
- Miller, E.S. _____
- Ponder _____
- Soyars _____
- Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____



100-448092-17
NOT RECORDED
18 JUL 26 1972

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date JUL 15 1972

file 5 ip
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JUL 27 1972

VIET VETERANS ASSOCIATION

Six War Foes Indicted in a Plot To Disrupt G.O.P. Convention

By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 14. Six national leaders of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War were indicted today on charges that they had conspired to disrupt the Republican National Convention next month with firebombs and shootings.

As the six were jailed under \$25,000 bonds, other leaders from the 20,000-member anti-war group began flying into Tallahassee to plan demonstrations.

Mike Oliver, a coordinator from San Francisco said that 200 or more members of the militant group would be in the Florida capital and that demonstrations could easily turn violent.

Late this afternoon, extra city policemen were assigned to help government security forces guard the three-story stone post office building that also houses the office of the United States Marshal and the Federal District Court.

In the indictments voted last night by a Federal grand jury but not served until this morning, the Government accused the six veterans of conspiring last April 1 to cause death and destruction during the Republican convention.

The weapons to be used, the Government said, included bombs, cross bows, automatic weapons and wrist rocket slingshots — rubber-banded devices that can propel projectiles accurately for up to 100 yards.

Charges Held Political

Spokesmen for the veterans group said that the charges were political and said that they were based on information provided by informers for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They said the group had acted as provocateurs.

The charges against the six Vietnam veterans were brought under the law used in charging the Chicago Seven after the Democratic convention in 1968. The Chicago trial was the first prosecution under the 1968 Civil Rights Act's anti-riot provisions, which prohibit the crossing of state lines to provoke disorders.

Although neither the United States Attorney for the Northern Florida District, William H. Stafford, nor Guy Goodwin of the Justice Department, would discuss the case, the Government considers Scott Camil, 25 years old, the leader of the "conspiracy."

Mr. Camil, who lives at Gainesville, Fla., was accused of teaching other members of

the veterans group how to "use and make incendiary devices" while "knowing and intending" that the devices would cause injuries and death.

The Government contends that a "bomb school" was held May 27 at Gainesville and was attended by William J. Patterson of El Paso, Tex., Peter P. Mahoney of New Orleans, Robert Wayne Beverly of Austin, Tex., and others.

Mr. Camil and Mr. Patterson and Mr. Mahoney, who is currently a member of the V.V.A.W. national staff in New York City, were among the six who were indicted. The others were Donald P. Perdue of Fort Lauderdale, John W. Kniffin of Austin, and Alton C. Foss of Miami.

Mr. Foss was arrested in Miami today, the others were seized in Tallahassee.

Mr. Beverly was also accused in the indictment of being part of the conspiracy, along with John V. Chambers, and Charles Becker, but they were not charged.

Mr. Chambers and Mr. Beverly and two other V.V.A.W. officials were jailed in Tallahassee last night because they refused to testify before the grand jury.

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- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

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18 JUL 24 1972

- The Washington Post Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date JUL 15 1972

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Federal District Judge David L. Middlebrooks ordered them held in jail until they agreed to testify or until the current grand jury is dissolved. The judge said that this could be as long as 18 months.

In the indictments, the Government said:

"It was part of the said conspiracy that the defendants and individual coconspirators would organize numerous 'fire teams' to attack with automatic weapons, fire and incendiary devices police stations, police cars, and stores in Miami Beach, Fla., on various dates between Aug. 21 and 24, 1972; that the defendants and the individual coconspirators would fire the lead weights, 'fried' marbles, ball bearings, 'cherry' bombs and smoke bombs at police in Miami Beach . . . by means of wrist rocket slingshots and cross bows; that the defendants would disrupt communication systems in Miami Beach . . ."

The Government said that there had been at least four meetings to plan to disrupt the Republican Convention. These were said to have been on the following dates:

¶April 1, when the conspiracy was allegedly hatched.

¶May 27 and 28, at Gainesville, Fla., where Mr. Camil allegedly demonstrated how to use the slingshots and how to make bombs, and Mr. Kniffin taught how to use cross bows.

¶June 24, in Dade County, Fla., where Mr. Camil was said to have once again demonstrated how to use slingshots and he and Mr. Foss allegedly showed a map "designating locations for fire bombings."

¶June 21, in Hialeah, a suburb of Miami.

The Government said that Mr. Camil received a shipment of eight cases of wrist rocket sling shots on July 1.

Camil Faces Other Trials

Mr. Camil had been scheduled to go on trial at Gainesville today on a marijuana charge. He also faces trial in state court on a charge of kidnapping in a family dispute over child custody.

V.V.A.W. spokesmen said that the whole Government case was "fabricated from the ravings of a mad man."

Donald C. Donnell of Fayetteville, Ark., a regional coordinator for the veterans group said that a member, William Leamer had acknowledged that he was an informer for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Donnell said that ~~Mr.~~

Leamer who had proposed to cause violence at Miami Beach, not the indicted V.V.A.W. leaders.

Mr. Leamer, who testified before the grand jury in Tallahassee on July 7, could not be reached for comment. The Government is keeping his whereabouts secret.

Lawyers for the veterans group said that they believed there were other F.B.I. informers in the organization and asked Mr. Goodwin, a Justice Department attorney who specializes in internal security cases if any of the 23 V.V.A.W. leaders who were subpoenaed before the grand jury in Tallahassee were informers.

Mr. Goodwin said that to his

knowledge none were. He also denied that the Government had gathered information against the veterans group through electronic surveillance.

Mr. Camil was indicted on three counts: the conspiracy charge, manufacturing and possessing a firebomb and instructing others on how to use explosives.

If convicted on all three counts, Mr. Camil could be sent to prison for 20 years and fined \$30,000. The five others, indicted only on the conspiracy charge, could receive a maximum of five years and a \$10,000 fine.

No date has been set for the arraignments, which will be in

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES.E	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Walkart	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Seven Cited After Sit-in

Seven persons who oppose the mining of North Vietnamese ports were cited for criminal trespass yesterday following a brief, peaceful sit-in at King County Republican headquarters in downtown Seattle.

They distributed leaflets indicating they were members or supporters of Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

A GOP headquarters employe, who declined to give her name, said the demonstrators, six men and one woman, arrived shortly after noon. They left quietly about a quarter-hour later with three uniformed policemen, she said.

"It lasted 15 minutes," the employe said. "They said they were occupying the building."

Police said the following persons, all Seattle residents, were cited for criminal trespass: Larry Nelson, 22, executive secretary of the local group; Jim Sande, 25; Michael [redacted], 29; Patricia Karsten, 24; Mike Kearney, 22; [redacted], 23; and Paul [redacted], 25.

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1932
67c

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

p.A3 Seattle Post-Intelligencer
Seattle, Wash.

REC-9
NOT RECORDED
EX-112
184 JUL 26 1972

Date: 5/12/72
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Dick Lyall
Title: General Strike Committee, Seattle, Washington
Character:
or
Classification: 100-31710
Submitting Office: Seattle
 Being Investigated

57 JUL 26 1972

100-31710-72

Rusk Opens Centennial Observance At UA Amid Heckling of Protesters

FAYETTEVILLE — Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk opened the University of Arkansas' centennial observance here today amid the heckling of antiwar demonstrators.

Some of the guests and visiting educators responded to the hecklers by shouting for them to shut up. They did, albeit briefly.

Rusk spoke after joining a procession of more than 100 robed educators from the University Law School to the main gym.

Approaching the gym, the procession passed a line of protesters, including members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War who oppose Rusk's official involvement in the war as secretary of State under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

The protesters, dressed in military fatigues and black shrouds, carried signs and had strung a large banner reading "Give Peace a Chance" in front of the gym.

Another banner listed the names of the Arkansas war dead.

One veteran, climbed to a wheel chair, held a sign under his coat reading "Thank You Dean Rusk."

The professional members led by Dean Virgil W. Addison, centennial director, University President David W. Mullins and Rusk, who wore a red academic robe, paid little notice to a demonstrator who read antiwar statements as they passed.

After the members of the academic procession had been seated in the center of the gym, the protesters filed in and took seats beside and behind the educators, occasionally shouting antiwar remarks.

At one point, some of the educators yelled back at the demonstrators to be quiet and the protesters fell temporarily into stunned silence.

As the program began, a telegram from Governor Sufers was read, congratulating

the University on its achievements and reminding the educators that the student was their first concern and the basic reason for the University's existence.

Rusk, who is a Rhodes Scholar and currently a professor of international law at the University of Georgia, calmly delivered his address, after pausing a moment to tell 20 to 30 protesters that he would meet with them after lunch to discuss issues they were concerned about.

He then continued his speech, often drowning out their shouts.

Rusk said nothing about a bomb threat received Friday in a letter to a Fayetteville newspaper. The letter said bombs would explode at Little Rock, Fort Smith and Fayetteville if "the war criminal" Rusk were allowed to speak.

He briefly discussed what he considered the five biggest problems facing the coming generation: Environment,

population, race relations, modification of economic expectations due to a lack of national resources and the organization of a durable peace in the world or, as Rusk put it, "the prevention of World War III."

Rusk told the group of students, alumni and faculty members, "If I could say one thing you would never forget, this is it. We had a chance to start over after World War II but we didn't have a chance after World War III. There just won't be enough left."

Dr. Mullins received the centennial medalion from Fred Pickens, chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Descendents of the first eight students of the school, which was then known as the Arkansas Industrial University, also were recognized during the ceremonies.

About 50 young people talked with Rusk for 2 1/2 hours Saturday afternoon at the Presbyterian Student Center in a session arranged by the Arkansas Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

Among the participants was a woman student whose two brothers had been killed in Vietnam, whose father is a foreign correspondent there and whose fiance is missing in action.

Another participant was a crippled Vietnam veteran who told Rusk that he had fought for his country and his country was not offering him much help now that he needed it.

The VVAW has called Rusk the "chief architect of the early Vietnam war."

The session was, for the most part, a rational discussion of foreign policy, although one protester accused Rusk of representing a capitalistic system which encourages exploitation and racism.

Rusk, whose daughter is married to a black man, told the young man that he could not be accused of racism.

Rusk told the group that North Vietnam has not permitted to release prisoners of war when the war is over and said he didn't think the release of POWs could be the only objective of peace negotiations.

He praised President Nixon's upcoming trip to China but warned that Americans should not expect too much from the trip.

He said the war would have been better if it had been fought in the Middle East.

He said the war would have been better if it had been fought in the Middle East.

- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Dailly _____
- Mr. Cleveland _____
- Mr. Lane _____
- Mr. Baker _____
- Mr. _____
- Mr. _____
- Mr. _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1 A
b2c
Arkansas Gazette

Little Rock, Ark.
b2c

Date: 1-23-72
Edition: AL
Author:
Editor: J. H. Heiskell
Title: FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK AT U OF A, FAYETTEVILLE,
Character: ARK.
or
Classification: 157-2272-
Submitting Office: Little Rock
 Being Investigated

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MAR 3 1972

1-100-4150-
1-100-3745-
1-100-4316-
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MAR 2 1972

Bombings Vowed - If Rusk Allowed On U of A Campus

(Gazette State News Service)

FAYETTEVILLE—The Northwest Arkansas Times here received a letter Friday threatening bombings in Little Rock, Fort Smith and Fayetteville "if the war criminal Dean Rusk is permitted on the UA campus."

Rusk, who served as secretary of State under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, is scheduled to speak at 10 a.m. today at the University's observance of the 100th anniversary of its first enrollment.

University officials said Rusk's speech would not be canceled, although security measures would be taken.

Words cut from various publications were pasted to both sides of a sheet of paper. One side contained the threat. The other side said "Student Socialist Movement By Any Means Necessary."

Fayetteville activists said late Friday they feared arrest at any moment and that they believed the threat was an attempt to discredit and jail them.

Floyd Carl, city editor of the Northwest Arkansas Times, said a rural carrier reported finding the envelope containing the letter on the front steps of the newspaper offices.

The mastheads of three newspapers were on the outside of the envelope, apparently to address the message to the papers. The papers were the Times, the Southwest Times-Record at Fort Smith and the Arkansas Gazette at Little Rock. The Times-Record and the Gazette said they apparently had not received copies of the letter.

The threat read "if the war criminal Dean Rusk is permitted on the UA campus, three bombs in the cities of Little Rock, Fort Smith and Fayetteville will explode."

Traveler Reports Activist Meeting

The student newspaper, the Arkansas Traveler, reported that a small group of students, including Vietnam veterans, met Wednesday to discuss possible protests of Rusk's visit.

Marty Jordan, state co-ordinator for the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, said Friday members of his group had attended the Wednesday meeting as individuals, but had objected to any suggestions of disruptive protests and walked out of the meeting. He said 10 of the 20 persons at the meeting left during discussions of disruptive actions.

Jordan said his group had worked through the University to obtain admission to Rusk's morning speech, which will be by invitation only and to set up a special open forum for students with Rusk Saturday afternoon.

"It would be a contradiction of our own ideas and values to deny him the right to speak or to deny the right of others to listen if they choose to," Jordan said.

Joe Neal, who called the Wednesday night meeting, said persons present at the meeting had no connection with the bomb threat. He said the group had composed questions, based in part on disclosures from the Pentagon Papers, to embarrass Rusk.

Another member of the Wednesday night group said several would hand out leaflets outside the Men's Gymnasium when Rusk speaks today.

"We are not aware of any organization called the Student Socialist Movement and believe that the threat is an attempt to discredit opposition to Rusk's visit by creating hysteria," Neal said.

A member of the VVAW commented that the bomb threat was "too transparent" to be the work of students at the University of Arkansas. He said if an activist group wanted to cause disruption, it would not tip off authorities in advance.

"Somebody equivalent to the CIA is trying to get students arrested as political prisoners so that they cannot cause any more rabble rousing," he said.

ACLU Leader Calls for Arrest

Dr. Otto H. Zinke, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union of Arkansas, released a statement Friday calling for the arrest of those making the threat "whether the threats are carried out or not."

"Threats can be and are as effective in stifling the freedom of speech as actual actions," the ACLU statement said. "Freedom of speech is guaranteed to Americans by the First Amendment to the Bill of Rights. Any effort from any direction to stifle First Amendment rights of any American deserves a wholehearted attention of all our law enforcement agencies."

Asked about the student activists charges that the bombing threat was a plot to get them out of the way, Zinke, who is a professor at the University, said "I doubt that any students that I know up here would be involved in the bomb threat."

He said the ACLU "will certainly see to it that anybody arrested gets the full measure of the process."

Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 11
Arkansas Gazette

Little Rock, Ark.

Date: 1-22-72
Edition: AM
Author:
Editor: J. M. Whiskell
Title: FORMER SEC DEAN
ROCK AT U OF A
FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.
Character:
or
Classification: 157-2272-
Submitting Office: LITTLE ROCK
 Being Investigated

1-100-4158-
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60 MAR 10 1972

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25 MAR 3 1972

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	



FORMER SECRETARY RUSK

... draws opposition for his role in shaping war in Vietnam

Authorities Tighten Security In Wake Of Bombing Threat

Security was tight in Fayetteville and on the University of Arkansas campus today following bomb threats growing out of the appearance on campus of Dean Rusk, secretary of state during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

cord skepticism among law enforcement officials over a letter delivered to the TIMES Friday threatening bomb explosions at Fayetteville, Little Rock and Fort Smith if Rusk spoke.

There was some off-the-record skepticism among law enforcement officials over a letter delivered to the TIMES Friday threatening bomb explosions at Fayetteville, Little Rock and Fort Smith if Rusk spoke.

A long-time member of left-wing political groups on and

around the UA campus said the note was an effort to discredit the left-wing movement and create "hysteria."

Police investigators felt there was at least an equally good chance the bomb threat was issued by leftists to whip up interest in protesting Rusk's appearance. The planned protest had made little headway previously, they believed.

Joe Neal of Fayetteville, a UA graduate and veteran leftist campaigner, told the TIMES, "We are not aware of any organization called the 'Student Socialist Movement' and believe the threat is an attempt to discredit opposition to Rusk's visit by creating hysteria."

Police agreed the Student Socialist Movement, the name signed to the bomb threat, is something new and may well not exist. They disagreed that the bomb threat would cause hysteria, saying they had found little concern.

Rusk was scheduled to meet unofficially this afternoon with representatives of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and to answer their questions.

Neal said he had prepared a list of questions for the students based largely on the Pentagon Papers. It was not clear whether the veterans would ask Neal's questions or decide on their own course of action.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

Page: 1
Northwest Ark Times

112 th Year 1972

Date: 1-22-72

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

FORMER SECRETARY RUSK
AT U OF A, FAYETTEVILLE

Character: ARK.

or

Classification: 157-2272-

Submitting Office: Little Rock

Being Investigated

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100-448372-A
NOT RECORDED
MAR 10 1972

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Test Series Of Problems Facing U. S.

BY HAS WHYTE
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Dean Rusk, 60, today at the University of Arkansas was interrupted several times by shouting from young people in the audience. When he moved in to answer the word, Rusk never paused to be leaped both elbows on the podium and delivered his address on the "serious problems facing the young generation."

Rusk spoke at 10 a.m. today at the University of Arkansas Centennial Convocation, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the first enrollment at the university.

After the talk, members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War burned 40-foot-long banners outside the entrance to the West Gym where the convocation was held. One listed the Arkansas war dead in Vietnam, and the other carried the slogan "Give Peace a Chance."

Rusk responded at the convocation that although the Vietnam situation was a "serious problem," it was not the only one. He said that the Vietnam situation was a "serious problem," but it was not the only one.

Dr. David W. Manning, UA President, introduced Rusk. "As most Americans know," Manning said, "Rusk served in the military during World War II, a very difficult and turbulent time. However, Mr. Rusk speaks to us today as a member of the academic community."

Rusk, 60, is a native of state under President John F. Kennedy and served as a member. He is now a professor of law at the University of Georgia at Athens.

Rusk spoke for about 15 minutes, said the coming generation of young people would be forced to face problems that will determine the survival of mankind.

In wide-ranging remarks he listed the problems he said the nation and the world would face in the next two decades.

"I feel very strongly that the young people who are now in school are a very special generation," he said. He said that was a traditional remark and that "your tongues may be moving toward your cheeks right now" but still he felt it was true.

SOLUTION VITAL

He said serious problems face the nation and "we must reach a definitive solution if the human race is to survive."

He listed the main problems as environment, population control, race relations, economics and peace.

Rusk said he had seen public policy and concern grow and change in regard to the first problem.

"Concern about the environment is good politics," he said. "I could not imagine 10 years ago that the congress could pass a bill requiring automobile manufacturers to clean up their engines in five years. Yet, it has been done."

Rusk said that public policy concerning population control had changed in recent years. "When I joined the cabinet in 1961 if a person had talked about family planning, his ears would have been boxed."

(Rusk served under Kennedy, a Catholic, that year.) Still, legislation on family

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

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

Northwest Ark Times

112th #118

Date: 1-22-72
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: FORMER SEC DEAN RUSK AT U OF A, FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.
Character:
or
Classification: 157-2272-
Submitting Office: Little Rock
 Being Investigated

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planning has been enacted, he

He said the problem for the next generation to face was: "Shall we continue to rely on families to determine family size or shall we have to revert to coercion through law?" Rusk indicated he felt it would be a matter for legislation.

On race relation, Rusk said that "wherever races are in contact there are race problems. It's only by the skin of our teeth that we've been able to avoid a race confrontation between the white race and all the rest."

Rusk also said the country would have to deal with the problem of the nation's "economic expectations." He said the country has become accustomed to doubling the Gross National Product every 20 years.

CAN'T CONTINUE

"That can't continue," he said, "partly because the resources aren't there" and because other nations won't allow it.

Rusk said the most pressing problems was "the organization of a durable peace in the world."

He said there were millions of megatons of nuclear armaments "lying around in the hands of frail human beings."

These are weapons which, if they were all fired together, could put in question the survivability of the human race," he said.

"We shall not have a chance to start over after World War III," he said. "There just won't be enough left. So now we are faced with solving the problem of the war before it occurs."

How? he asked.

Rusk said the nation came out of World War II "rather strongly committed to the principle that the prevention of war required collective security."

The principle is embodied in the United Nations Charter and strengthened by NATO, and certain treaties, he said.

Now the idea of collective security is rapidly eroding," he said. But he said, "the solution

AVOID OLD ERRORS

"I have told my young friends not to reject the mistakes of their fathers merely to make the mistakes of their grandfathers."

Rusk said the young people of today were perhaps equipped to deal with the problem of nuclear war.

"We have come 25 years without a nuclear weapon being dropped in anger. Perhaps in another 25 years the idea will become unthinkable," he said.

Rusk concluded his remarks with this observation: "The family of man is finally coming into being. Not because of sentiments of brotherhood... but because of the sheer necessities of getting along with each other." This creates new problems, answers to which must be found by international agreement. "That's why I elected to spend the rest of my years studying international law," he said.

Rusk repeated that the next generation must find the answers. "I have no doubt that the University of Arkansas will play its part in the development of that very special generation."

Following Rusk's talk, Fred M. Pickens, the chairman of the UA Board of Trustees, commented upon the disturbances by the youths in the audience.

"To our distinguished... I would say disagreement is one thing, bad taste is another."

Then Pickens presented a gold centennial medallion about the size of a fist to Dr. Mallins.

Young people gathered about 9:30 a.m. in front of the Men's Gym to protest Rusk's appearance on campus.

About a dozen members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War stood in front of the Gym.

Martin Jordan, state coordinator of the group, said he had arranged with the university for his group to meet Rusk for an informal discussion at 2 p.m. at the Deep End coffee house at the Presbyterian Youth Center near the campus.

Rusk alluded to the meeting in his talk. After the first shouted outburst, he said, "It is to be my privilege to meet after lunch with some of those who have disagreed with what I have done."

LEAFLET IGNORED

The students handed out leaflets to persons entering the gym. One man with a gray beard and mustache shouldered the leaflet out of his way.

As he walked away, the youth called after him, "Hey, 200 tons of bombs were dropped on Vietnam. Ignore it if you wish."

Inside the gym, a bearded young man who identified himself only as "someone who's against war and imperialism" stood up and delivered a short extemporaneous speech on the Vietnam war.

Most people turned to look but said nothing. The man said "I'm not a member of the Arkansas Vietnam Veterans Against the War but I've been changed by the bombing of the bombing."

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- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Parsons _____
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- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

author says My Lai veterans shamed, enraged by killings

REC-22

Members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, who were veterans of the My Lai massacre, felt rage and shame from participating in senseless killings, their interviewer said yesterday.

Robert Jay Lifton, Yale psychiatrist, said these deductions emerged from his New York sessions with members of the group.

Lifton is conducting a lecture series called "Psycho-History and the New Man" as part of the University of Hawaii Interim Session. A prize-winning author, (his "Death in Life - Survivors of Hiroshima" won a National Book Award), Lifton studies men's psychological responses to extreme and drastic events - such as war.

THE ANTIWAR vets felt profound shame and rage at not having done enough to stop the murders," Lifton said in his lecture yesterday to a packed house at Orvis

see editorial "the serious season" page A-15

Auditorium on the University campus.

"The men were wounded by guilt. They could keep this guilt static, or use it as a stimulus to activity, to do something about the situation."

"They also felt rage at telling their story to others and not getting any response. They felt they came into a counterfeit universe. They were particularly angry at military chaplains and psychiatrists.

"Their chaplains would give them the 'God On Our Side' talk, and the shrinks tried to get them to adjust and return to duty. They felt rage because they were in the midst of moral crises, and their spiritual guardians allied themselves with the corrupt, numberless of as-

ture - not man's sensitive side," Lifton said.

PSYCHIATRISTS and researchers cannot remain totally objective when working with people emotionally and morally wounded by mass holocaust, he said.

Instead of regarding subjectivity as a handicap to their work, psychiatrists should use it as a tool. Being sensitive and compassionate can aid them in their work, Lifton said.

Lifton will participate in a panel discussion on "Death and Symbolic Immortality" at 12:30 p.m. today in Orvis Auditorium. He will be on a panel at 7:30 p.m. today at the Institute for Religion and Social Change.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
HONOLULU ADVERTISER
HONOLULU, HAWAII

A-7



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Date: 1-5-72
Edition: FINAL
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Editor:
Title: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

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Submitting Office: HONOLULU
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Lifton: "The men were wounded by guilt." Advertiser Photo by Ray Ho

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RETREAT FROM THE STATUE 49

The alleged Vietnam war veterans who seized the Statue of Liberty Sunday evening bowed to a court order yesterday and retreated to the mainland.

Federal Judge Lawrence W. Pierce issued the order after finding that this means of protesting U.S. participation in the Viet war had caused "immediate and irreparable loss and harm" to the U.S. government and to tourists wishing to visit the great national monument.

So far so good; but does the outrage end there? Do these specimens get away scot-free?

Or shouldn't they be prosecuted to the limit for malicious mischief, trespassing on government property, and all other offenses that can be charged against them?

Let them off easily, and we'll only encourage other yahoos to imitate this seditious caper—to say nothing of the harm such leniency can do to the prestige and dignity of the government.

Should any such bale of goods as that? _____

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87 ARRESTED AT LINCOLN MEMORIAL

New bombings revive peace protests

BY MICHAEL BERNSTEIN 7

Harvey Block, a plastic machine gun in his hands and a red and white candy cane sticking out of his mouth, turned to the puzzled little boy and told him, "I'm a war toy."

"You gonna shoot that gun, mister?" asked the boy.

"No, he isn't," a man in the crowd answered. "He's just here to talk. He's against the war."

And Harvey Block and other members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and their supporters—some 200 in all—did talk yesterday during demonstrations at the Capitol, White House and Lincoln Memorial sparked by the renewed bombing of North Vietnam.

Rumors that they would try to take down the National Christmas Tree or lock themselves in the Washington Monument proved false.

But 87 were arrested at the Lincoln Memorial after they sealed off the top steps and refused to leave. Each was charged with disorderly conduct and obstructing a national monument and bond was set at \$50 each, U.S. Park Police said.

Thomas Urgo, 23, of Paramus, N.J., was arrested in front of the White House and charged with littering after several vets threw what they said were bags of blood on the sidewalk there.

The day began at the Peace Monument a few hundred yards from the West Front steps of the Capitol, where Joel Bangert, a Vietnam veteran from Philadelphia, said in a hoarse, wavering voice, "The Vietnam vets in the 11th hour... I believe we rekindled the anti-war, the peace movement when 10 freaky-looking people took over the Statue of Liberty." He was referring to veterans and their supporters who camped out at Valley Forge for a revolutionary Christmas, took over the statue in New York for two days, and then left after the court ordered them out yesterday.

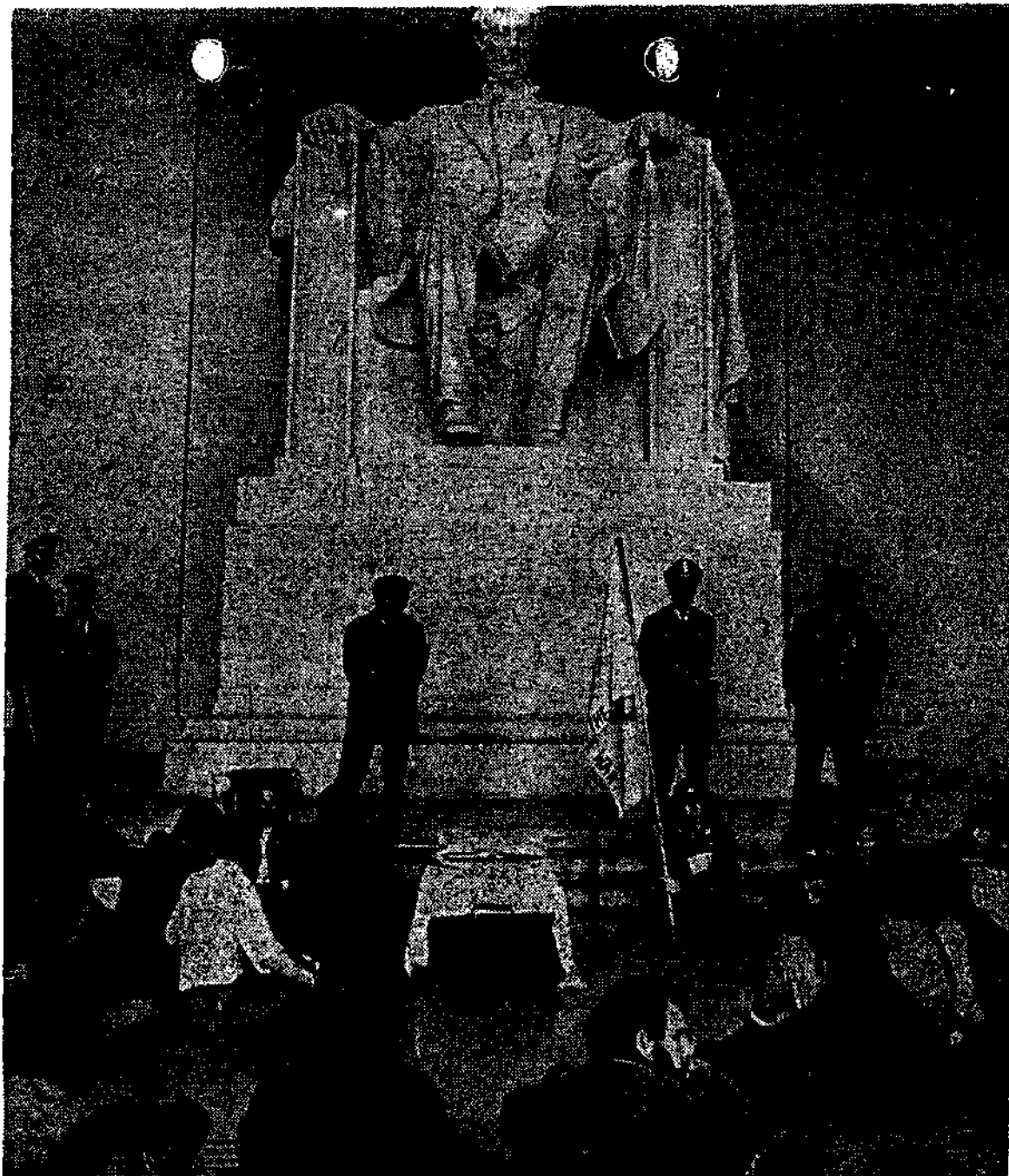
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Date DEC 29 1971

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—AP Wire Photo by Walter Street

At his feet

A group called Vietnam Veterans Against the War, angered by the increase in air strikes over North Vietnam, joined their brothers who had taken over the Statue of Liberty in antiwar protests yesterday at the Peace Memorial near the Capitol, at the White House and at the Lincoln

Memorial. There were 57 arrests at the Memorial, and one arrest at the White House when a young man was charged with littering after he threw what he said was a bag of blood on the sidewalk.

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87 Arrested in Protest At Lincoln Memorial

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—
Eighty-seven members of the
Vietnam Veterans Against
the War were arrested for
disorderly conduct today
after blocking the entrance
to the Lincoln Memorial.

The demonstration against
the increased bombing raids
that began Sunday over
North Vietnam followed a
march by more than 150
young people from the Cap-
itol, where members of the
group burned copies of the
Military Procurement Act.

At the White House, seven
protesters dropped plastic
bags of blood to "bring the
bloodbath home." One demon-
strator was arrested for lit-
tering.

At the Lincoln Memorial,
the group, which included
men who were arrested yes-
terday for barricading them-
selves in the Betsy Ross
House in Philadelphia, de-
posited a coffin in front of
Lincoln's statue and later
blocked the entrance to the
memorial.



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- The Daily World _____
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- People's World _____

Date 12-29-71

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80 arrested as anti-war vets form human barricade at Lincoln Memorial

The Associated Press
More than 80 persons were arrested at a human barricade formed by Vietnam war veterans staging an anti-war protest at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

The arrests yesterday followed by only a few hours a decision by 15 members of the same group, the Vietnam

Veterans Against the War, to end their 40-hour occupation of the Statue of Liberty.

At the Lincoln Memorial, the U.S. park police arrested 86 demonstrators who refused to move from the entrance. The protesters placed their hands on their heads in prisoner-of-war fashion and waited for police to lead them to waiting buses. They were charged with blocking the entrance to a building, which is a misdemeanor.

The last person arrested was Gerald Evan, a University of Massachusetts student and an Air Force veteran. Evan had climbed atop a huge urn in front of the memorial and held aloft a flag emblazoned "Vietnam Veterans Against the War."

Earlier, park police chased one protester from the run

across the memorial steps and knocked him down. Two others were arrested when they moved close to him.

About 150 protesters had marched peacefully from the base of the Capitol to the front of the White House and then to the memorial.

The group had burned copies of the North Vietnamese seven-point peace plan at the base of the Capitol. Then, at the memorial, the group placed an empty coffin in front of Lincoln's statue. The protesters stood silently while taps was played, then staged a short sit-down before locking arms and attempting to barricade the entrance.



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Miami News

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- MISS GANDY _____ ()

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REMARKS:

Viet vets leave Liberty with a thought

NEW YORK (AP) — Fifteen members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War ended their two-day occupation of the Statue of Liberty yesterday.

Al Hubbard, national coordinator, said the demonstrators had agreed to abide by a court order because "they're too valuable to the country to spend a day in jail."

One of the veterans, Eugene Halpern, said the demonstrators had been "overwhelmed by the support of the people."

"We hope this lady's (Liberty's) promise to the mass of people around the world will finally be kept," Mr. Halpern said.

The bearded, long-haired men left the statue peacefully, clenched fists raised as they boarded a tourist ferry for the trip to Manhattan.

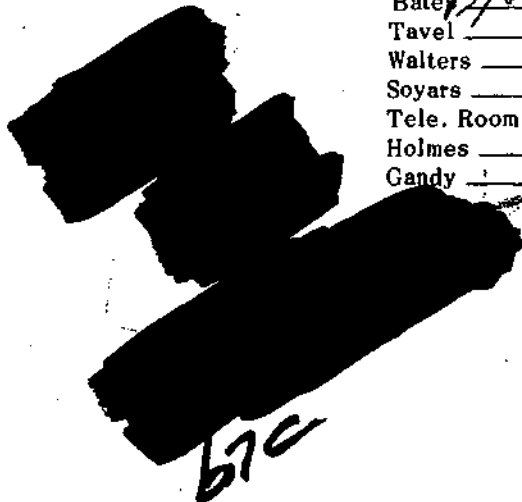
The court order said the men could visit Liberty Island during regular tourist hours but must not interfere with visitors.

The demonstrators had planned to occupy the statue until New Year's Day.

James Batman, superintendent of Liberty Island, said the veterans had left the statue "in

good shape." They washed pots and pans and left \$5 in cash for food, coffee and sugar they used from an employe cafeteria, he said. They had also signed the guest register: "15 people who carried out a beautiful thought — that we should all live in peace."

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- Tele. Room
- Holmes
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- The Washington Post
- Times Herald
- The Washington Daily News 7
- The Evening Star (Washington)
- The Sunday Star (Washington)
- Daily News (New York)
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- The New York Times
- The Daily World
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- The Wall Street Journal
- The National Observer
- People's World

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20 JAN 11 1972

87 Arrested at Protest Here Against Vietnam Bombings

A group of veterans protesting the stepped-up bombings of North Vietnam yesterday marched from one end of the Mall to the other, poured blood in front of the White House, and were finally arrested when they attempted to barricade the Lincoln Memorial.

Eighty-seven persons were arrested to climax the hastily organized but generally peaceful demonstration. There were scattered scuffles between U.S. Park Police and the protesters, but no one was injured.

All Attacks Rapped

All of those arrested were charged with disorderly conduct and five posted \$50 collateral and were released last night. The remainder were held overnight and were to appear in Superior Court today.

Before the protesters began their march down Pennsylvania Avenue, Jerry Gordon, a spokesman for the National

Peace Action Coalition, told a press conference that "the massive air attacks against Viet Nam make a shambles of President Nixon's claim that he is winding down the Indo-China war."

The march moved in slow cadence from the base of the Capitol down the avenue, and then wound past the White House to the Lincoln Memorial.

As they passed by the White House in single file, seven of the demonstrators squeezed blood from plastic bags onto the sidewalk.

The demonstrators said the blood was collected from veterans who had contracted various diseases while stationed in southeast Asia.

Littering Charged

One of the protesters, Tom Urgo, 22, of Paramus, N.J., was charged with littering after he dropped a bag on the sidewalk.

At the Lincoln Memorial, mock pallbearers placed an empty black plywood coffin in front of Lincoln's statue.

The demonstrators, most of them members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War who had come from a temporary encampment at Valley Forge, Pa., where they had observed a "revolutionary" Christmas, also burned a symbol of the North Vietnamese proposal.

They said the burning demonstrated the "meaninglessness" of sincere attempts to end the war.

Joe Brangert, a 23-year-old ex-marine from Philadelphia who said he served two years in Vietnam, termed the winding down of the war a "myth."

In New York, meanwhile, 35 Vietnam veterans ended their occupation of the Statue of Liberty in compliance with a court order. They began the sit-in Sunday in protest against the war.

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87 Arrested at Protest Here Against Vietnam Bombings

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The march moved in slow cadence from the base of the Capitol down the avenue, and then wound past the White House to the Lincoln Memorial.

As they passed by the White House, in some 110 pints of the demonstrators squeezed blood from plastic bags onto the sidewalk.

The demonstrators said the blood was collected from 110 donors, and that the

At the Lincoln Memorial, mock paibearers placed an empty black plywood coffin in front of Lincoln's statue.

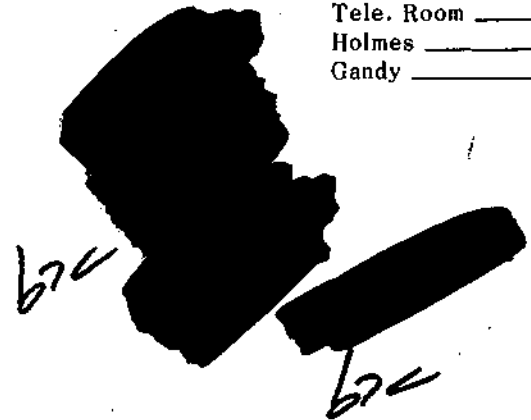
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They said the burning demonstrated the "meaninglessness" of "sincere attempts" to end the war.

Joe Brangert, a 23-year-old ex-marine from Philadelphia who said he served two years in Vietnam, termed the winding down of the war a "myth."

In New York, meanwhile, 13 Vietnam veterans ended their occupation of the Statue of Liberty in compliance with a court order. They began the sit-in Sunday in protest against the war.

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Police and last protester at Lincoln Memorial.

—Star Photographer Pete Schmitt

Alies at Home Back Embuttl Vets

By MERIEMIL RODRIGUEZ
 Timothy McCormick, 24, went to the Vietnam war thinking it was the right thing to do and he came back deeply disillusioned and ready to do battle at home to end it.

This is what took him to the Statue of Liberty Sunday evening for a symbolic act of protest against the war. McCormick
 "I think it's really important. Tim is very committed and I feel just as committed as him," said his wife, Nikki, also 24, from their home in Somerville, N.J. "I feel that our daughter also put in time because he didn't know her until she was 11 months old."

Why should other families go through this, Mrs. McCormick
 McCormick was sent into the service after his graduation to get the service out of the way. He became a medic and was sent to Vietnam in August 1968, she said.

He is one of six children of Francis X. McCormick, a lawyer from Martinsville, N.J. At present he is on vacation from Somerset County College and on a leave of absence from his job as a nurse at Carrie Clinic in Belle Mead, N.J.

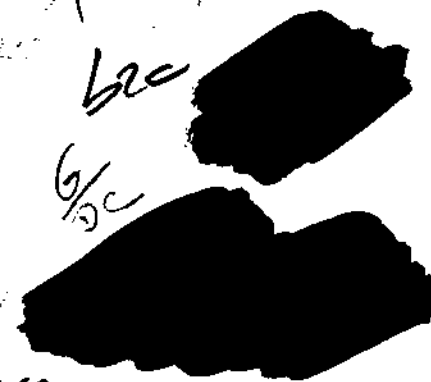
From Florida, where the parents of Donald Carrico, 25, another of the Statue of Liberty sitters, are vacationing, his father said, "We're very happy he's doing something that may be effective."

A friend of the Carricos who is taking care of their home in Morristown, N.J., had said earlier, "I suppose he became disillusioned with all the destruction, because he's basically creative and anything that goes against his creativity is bound to disillusion him."

Mr. Carrico said that Donald was awarded two Purple Hearts while a marine in Vietnam, where he was wounded twice and hospitalized for two months. He came back to the States in the spring of 1969.

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- The National Observer _____
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Liberty-Holders' Lawyers Ordered to Explain in Court

3 By WILLIAM FEDERICI and PAUL MESKIL

Attorneys for 16 antiwar veterans who have refused to leave their barricaded posts at the Statue of Liberty were ordered to appear in court this morning to explain why the ex-servicemen should not be ousted from the monument.

The veterans, wearing fatigues and bushy beards that make them resemble Fidel Castro's guerrillas, seized control of the landmark Sunday night and vowed to remain inside until New Year's Eve in protest against the war in Indochina.

After ruling earlier in the day that the veterans could remain inside the Statue of Liberty indefinitely, if they did not interfere with the normal operation of the memorial, federal Judge Lawrence

Pierce signed last night a show-cause order requesting U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr.

The attorneys for the veterans were ordered to appear in Federal Court in Foley Square at 9 a.m. today to answer why an order should not be entered directing the defendants:

- To open the doors to the Statue of Liberty and to remove all obstructions from in front of them.
- To remove themselves from the statue, except during normal visiting hours.
- To conduct themselves in accordance with the rules and regulations of the National Park Service if they elect to enter the statue during normal visiting hours.

2d Order Unsigned

However, Pierce refused to sign a temporary restraining order that would have directed the defendants to comply with the provisions of the show-cause order immediately.

In addition to the sit-in at the Statue of Liberty, antiwar demonstrations were staged at historic Betsy Ross house in Philadelphia and at Travis Air Force Base in California.

All three were arranged by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War in an effort to force President Nixon to get out of Vietnam and end America's involvement in Vietnam.

The Philadelphia protest lasted only about 45 minutes; the Travis sit-in ended after about 12 hours. But the Statue of Liberty occupation went on, with the Viet vets flying an American flag upside down from Miss Liberty's crown and later from the tip of her torch.

There once was a visitor's gallery reaching to the torch, but it was closed in 1916. National Park Service officials, who administer the monument, said the veterans must have forced their way through a locked door to gain access to the torch, the top-most point on the historic statue.

The show-cause order was served on attorneys for the Center for Constitutional Rights, Peter Weiss, Nancy Stearns, Peter for Constitutional Rights Rhonda Schoenbrod and Doris Peterson.

Seymour's office submitted an affidavit from Larry L. Hakel, an official of the National Park Service, who is responsible for Liberty Island and the statue itself.

"Because of the activities of the defendants," Hakel said in

his affidavit, "the Statue of Liberty is no welcome to visitors. Since this is the week between Christmas and New Year's, visiting is expected to be particularly heavy for this time of the year. It is anticipated that between 1,500 and 2,000 persons are being denied access each day to the Statue of Liberty as a result of the conduct of the defendants."

At 8:30 last night, 20 U.S. park police left the island by ferry, apparently giving up any idea of ousting the veterans by force last night. Thirty minutes later, Hakel passed the court order through the door to the vet-

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- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) 3
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date DEC 28 1971

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After looking at the documents, the veterans issued a statement which said: "We have been successful beyond our wildest expectations in some respects, but we are appalled to see our message was too late to save 800 men at a North Vietnamese hospital."

Earlier yesterday the veterans had agreed to leave the monument if the government allowed them to broadcast their position over the American Forces Network and to print it in Stars and Stripes, the armed forces newspaper.

In Philadelphia, 23 antiwar veterans and two women sympathizers invaded the Betsy Ross house, once occupied by the woman who made the first official American flag, and held it for 45 minutes. Tourists were herded from the tiny, three-story building. Then the protesters locked the doors and climbed to the roof.

When police broke in the front door, the demonstrators left quietly and were hauled off in police vans. The cops identified two of the vets, including Joseph Bangert of New York City, as "ring-leaders."

At Travis Air Force Base, 18 servicemen who recently returned from Vietnam barricaded themselves in a hospital ward to protest the rehabilitation program for drug users. They finally agreed to undergo treatment at military hospitals near their homes.

The three demonstrations were part of a week-long series of antiwar activities scheduled by the Vietnam Veterans as Operation Peace on Earth.

So far, the most sensational of these is the Statue of Liberty takeover. The 16 veterans wearing fatigue uniforms and bushy beards that make them resemble Fidel Castro's guerrillas, had no trouble gaining access to the world-famous monument.

The Viet vets were among some 430 passengers who landed on Liberty Island at 4:15 p.m. Sunday on the last sightseeing tour of the day.

They apparently hid in the American Immigration Museum, under construction in the basement, until after the monument closed at 5 p.m.

Just before closing time, a sightseer fell and broke his arm and another visitor created a disturbance in the washroom. These incidents prevented guards from searching the structure to make sure all visitors had boarded the 5:15 boat to Manhattan.

As soon as they were and

other National Park Service personnel left the statue, the vets came out of hiding and began barricading the three entrances in the base of the statue with heavy boards taken from the museum construction site.

The doors, which swing outward, had already been locked from the outside by the departing guards. To keep guards from opening the doors and storming the barricades, the veterans put wooden bars and metal tubing through the inner door handles.



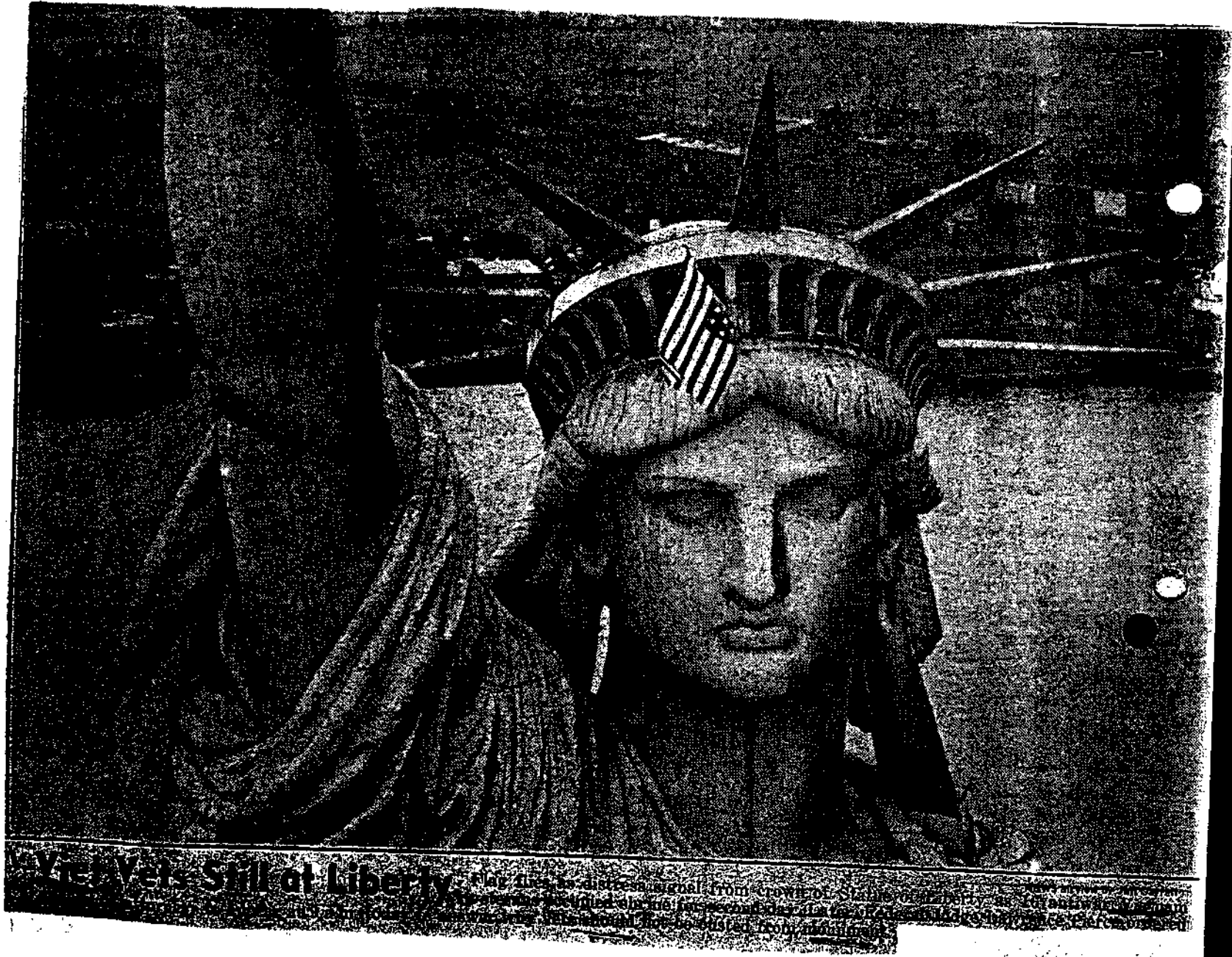
NEWS photo by Jack Clarty
(Peter Weiss, Doris Peterson (dark coat), Nancy Stearns (light coat) and Rhonda Schoenbrod (quilt coat), vets' attorneys, confer at Liberty Is-

Stature of Liberty Is In Question

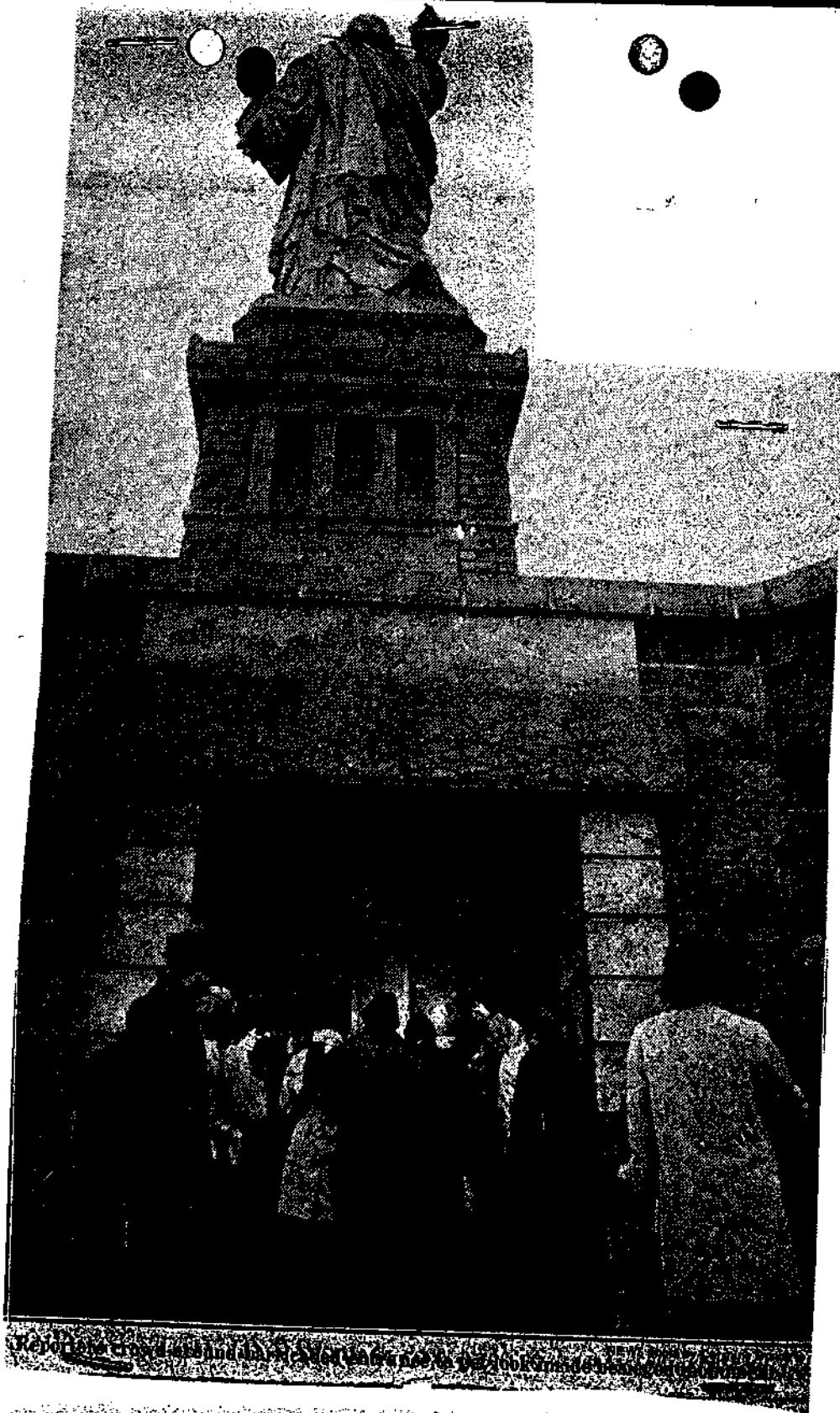
Since 1886 the Statue of Liberty has watched over New York Harbor as an international symbol of freedom. Yesterday the national shrine was a focus of protest. Instead of crowds of holiday tourists, 16 members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War occupied the statue. Vets are trying to force President Nixon to set a date ending U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Protest began Sunday after monument closed to tourists at 5 p.m. Yesterday federal judge Lawrence Pierce ordered vets' attorneys to appear at 9 a.m. today to answer why dissidents should not be evicted. National Park Service has closed statue to Liberty Island tourists until further notice.



NEWS photo by Carmine Donofrio
Veterans seen through glass door of Statue of Liberty.



Yet, Yet, Still at Liberty The flag, by distress signal from GUNPOW, stands as a symbol of freedom and defiance. The image is a powerful statement on the state of the world, capturing the essence of the Statue of Liberty's mission to bring light to the world.



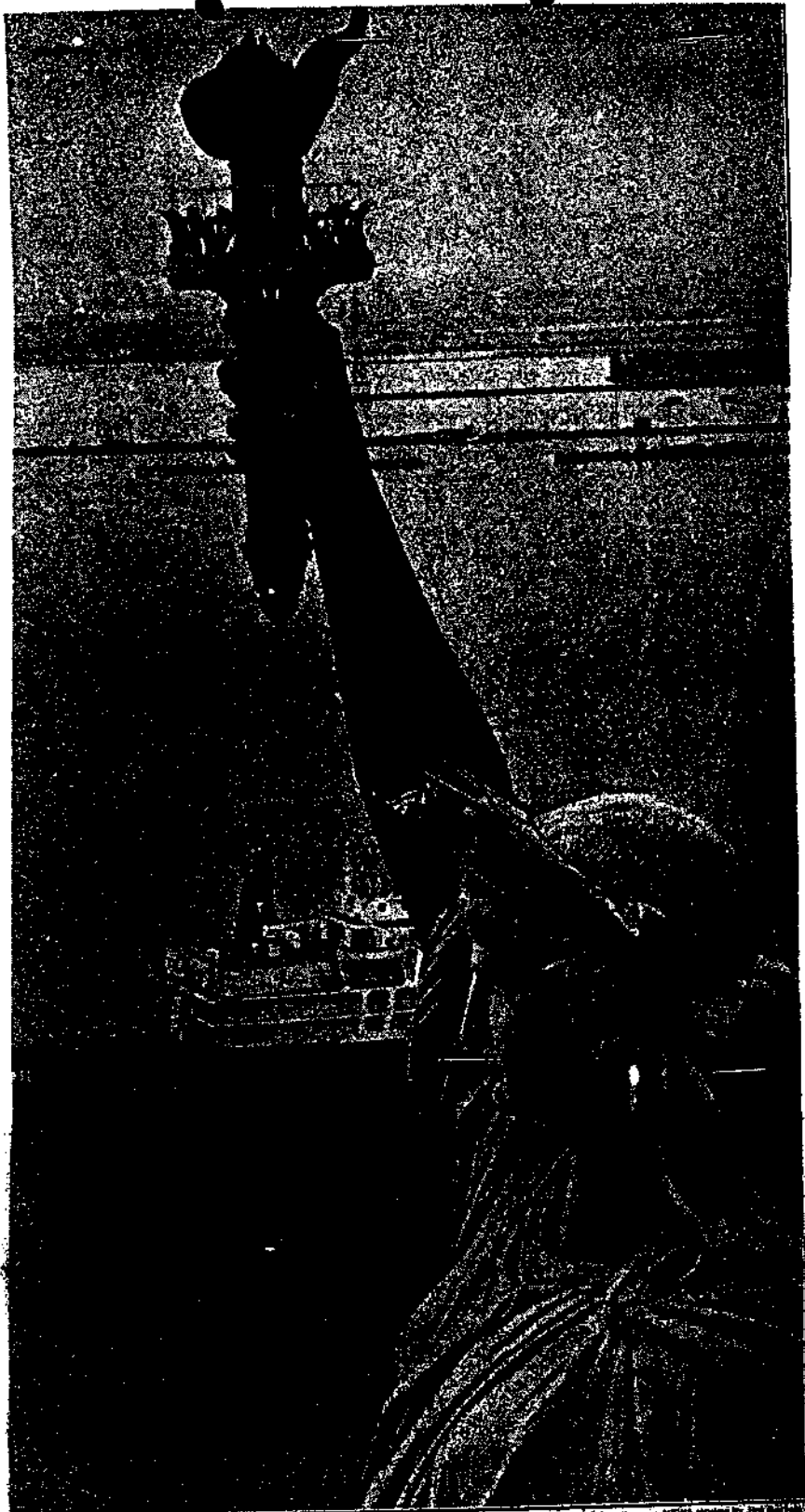
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Special riot-trained National Park policemen carry gear with them as they patrol on the trails.



Framed by beams securing doors, protesters crowd about flag in photo that could be titled "Spirit of '68" NEWS PHOTO BY AP/WIDE WORLD



An international address signal, the tower, upside down, is displayed on crews of Miss Liberty.

War Eyes Re

Statue of Liberty

By LAWRENCE VAN GELDER

Vietnam veterans barricaded inside the Statue of Liberty yesterday rejected a Government compromise designed to reopen the historic monument to the public while allowing the veterans to continue their antiwar protest.

The Government's offer was turned down at nightfall as a small American flag, hung upside by the veterans as a symbol of distress, was illuminated through the windows of Liberty's torch. The rejection set the stage for legal action today to confront the veterans with a Federal injunction.

The small flag was originally hung from Liberty's crown and later moved to the torch, which had for many years been inaccessible to visitors.

And while the veterans, the National Park Service and the Justice Department here and in Washington discussed the situation, a force of 22 armed National Park policemen was standing by on Liberty Island 100 yards from the 380-foot-high national landmark.

Similar antiwar protests were carried out yesterday in other parts of the country by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and their sympathizers. The Betty Ross House in Philadelphia ward in a hospital

at Travis Air Force Base in California were barricaded by demonstrators.

Locally, through a day of discussion, caucus, and negotiation that seemed best characterized as gingerly, there was little indication that the park police, flown here from Washington, where they normally patrol the capital's parks and monuments, were about to be pressed into action.

While the Statue of Liberty remained closed to tourists after members of the

veterans group barricaded themselves inside Sunday night, the Government moved through the courts in one effort to bring the occupation to an end.

Robert Mahoney, a special assistant to the director of the National Park Service, who flew here from Washington, said on Liberty Island that discussions were being held with the Justice Department on how best to proceed.

"We've been talking to everyone, and frankly the shots are being called in Washington," he said.

One Justice Department move brought a petition from United States Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr. before District Court Judge Lawrence W. Pierce.

Acting as attorney for the plaintiff, the United States of America, Mr. Seymour asked for a preliminary and permanent injunction directing the veterans to open the doors to the statue, to leave it except during normal visiting hours and to permit officials of the National Park Service and visitors to enter the statue.

Judge Pierce asked the attorneys representing the 16 veterans — Nancy Stearns, Doris Peterson and Rhoda Schoenbord of the Center for Constitutional Rights, at 588 Ninth Avenue — if there could be a settlement that would not require court action.

Show Cause Order Signed

The Government, through Mr. Seymour's representatives, Michael D. Hees, chief of the Civil Division, and Alan B. Morrison, assistant to the chief, said it was prepared to let the veterans remain on the island and demonstrate, as long as they vacated the statue during normal closing hours.

When attorneys for the veterans said they were unable to say if their clients would accept the offer, Judge Pierce asked them to go to Liberty Island, relay the offer and inform of the response.

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When told that the order had been rejected, Judge [unclear] signed an order last night closing upon the defendants show cause at 9 A.M. today why they should not open the doors to the statue, remove obstructions, remove themselves except during normal visiting hours and conduct themselves in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Park Service.

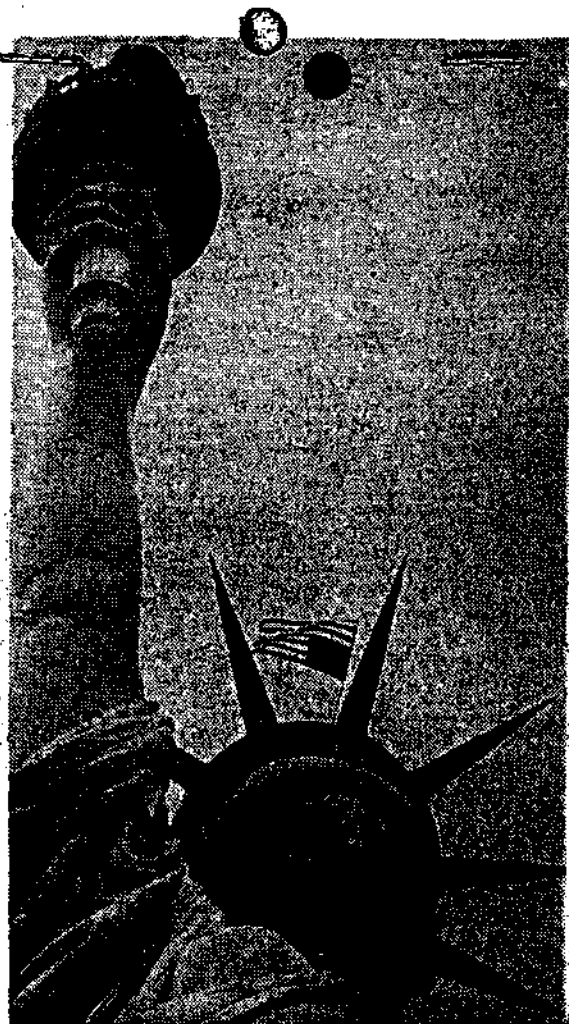
In announcing the rejection, Paul Weiss, another attorney for the veterans, said that they had repeated their demand that their antiwar protest be publicized through Stars and Stripes, the military newspaper, and over the armed forces' radio and television networks.

Mr. Weiss, also from the Center of Constitutional Rights, said that the veterans were not against keeping tourists off the island and that the veterans wanted their supporters to be on the island when—and if—they leave the statue.

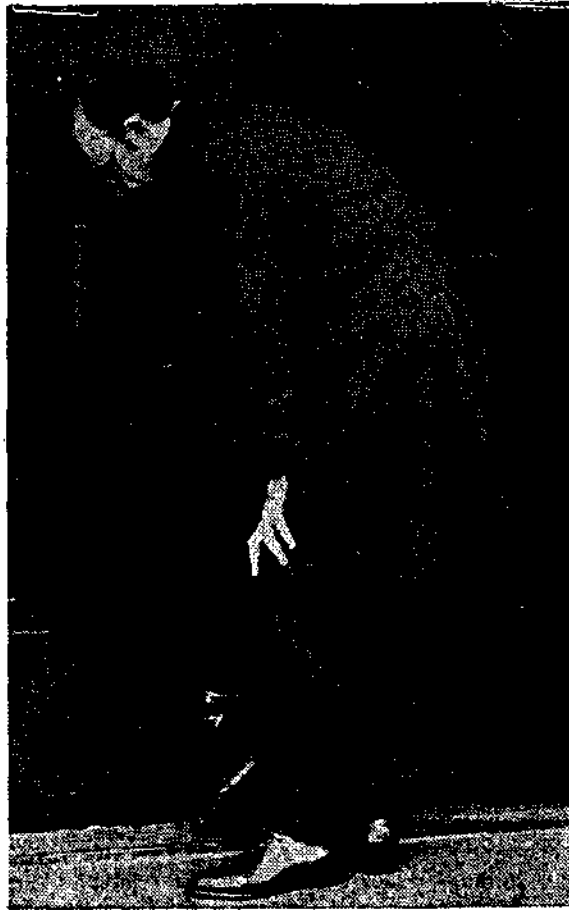
Government officials said the island attracted 1,500 to 2,000 visitors daily. Robert Moakler, manager of the Circle Line, which operates a boat service to and from the island, said that during the holiday week 2,000 to 3,000 visitors daily could be expected to make the trip.

"It's a shame," he said. People from all over the world are here who want to visit the statue. And they can't understand. Speak of Americanism."

Among those disappointed visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Smith of Sioux City, Iowa, and their three children. When they learned at the Battery early yesterday that there would be no trips to the island, one of the children said, "Oh, those damned veterans."



The flag flew upside down from the crown of the Statue of Liberty.



The New York Times

CONVERSING WITH PROTESTERS: Paul Weiss, a lawyer for antiwar veterans group, talking through closed door at base of the Statue of Liberty with people inside.

Protesting Vietnam Vets Seize Statue of Liberty

By Vin McLellan

Special to The Washington Post

NEW YORK, N.Y., Dec. 26 — Fifteen anti-war protesters from Vietnam Vets Against the War seized the Statue of Liberty on Governor's Island in New York harbor tonight and announced their intention to hold it in a symbolic protest until Dec. 31.

New York City police said that they had received a report that 25 protesters seized the monument. The police sent boats but said they thought it was under federal jurisdiction.

The non-violent "assault team" from the veterans group landed on the island on board the last ferry at 4 p.m. today and hid in the superstructure of the giant statue as tourists were cleared and the monument closed.

In a statement issued from inside the monument two hours after the national park service locked it at 5 p.m. they said: "We, as a new generation of men who have survived Vietnam, are taking this symbolic action at the Statue of Liberty in an effort to show support for any person who refuses to kill."

The seizure marks an escalation in protest tactics for the generally moderate VVAW, the same organization which drew national recognition in a week of protesting at the Capitol last week.

The group of men involved say they are a detachment from nearly 200 anti-war veterans camping in the woods in Valley Forge, Pa., since Christmas Eve.

Besides the Pennsylvania gathering — which the vets call "Valley Forge II" — VVAW has gathered in San Francisco, Chicago and Killeen, Tex., for a week of protests.

The Veterans at Valley Forge plan to move to the Capitol tonight for protests tomorrow at congressional offices and the White House. For the last three days they have been demonstrating in the Philadelphia area and at Fort Dix, N.J. They plan protests in the region until New Years Day.

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(ANTIWAR)

NEW YORK--SIXTEEN MEMBERS OF VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) ADORNED THE STATUE OF LIBERTY'S CROWN WITH AN UPSIDE DOWN U.S. FLAG TODAY AS THEY CONTINUED THEIR PROTEST OCCUPANCY OF THE MONUMENT IN THE FACE OF A POSSIBLE FEDERAL COURT INJUNCTION. THE DEMONSTRATORS, WHO BARRICADED THE THREE DOORS IN THE BASE OF THE STATUE AGAINST AUTHORITIES AND TOURISTS, VOWED TO CARRY ON THEIR DEMONSTRATION UNTIL NEW YEAR'S EVE.

ABOUT MIDDAY, SOME OF THE DEMONSTRATORS CLIMBED THE STAIRS TO THE OBSERVATION DECK IN LIBERTY'S CROWN AND HUNG OUT A FLAG UPSIDE DOWN--THE INTERNATIONAL SIGNAL OF DISTRESS.

A U.S. ATTORNEY APPLIED FOR AN INJUNCTION TO FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE LAWRENCE PIERCE WHO SUGGESTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR BOTH SIDES CONFER WITH THE PROTESTERS TO SEE IF A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT CAN BE ACHIEVED.

THE ATTORNEYS PROMPTLY WENT TO LIBERTY ISLAND WHERE 10 NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE POLICE HAD BEEN AUGMENTED BY 20 MORE SENT UP FROM WASHINGTON. THE POLICE, CARRYING PISTOLS AND NIGHTSTICKS, WAITED IN THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING ON THE ISLAND AS NEGOTIATIONS BEGAN.

SEN. JAMES BUCKLEY, R-N.Y., SENT HIS PRESS SECRETARY, LEONARD SAFFIR, TO REPRESENT HIM AT THE SCENE. SAFFIR SAID IT WAS BUCKLEY'S VIEW THAT THE VETERANS SHOULD HAVE BEEN "REMOVED IMMEDIATELY."

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VETS 12-25 WX
 VALLEY FORGE, PA. (UPI)--THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) TODAY HEADED FOR THEIR SECOND CONFRONTATION IN LESS THAN SIX MONTHS WITH MILITANT MINISTER REV. CARL MCINTYRE.

THE ANTI-WAR VETERANS, ENCAMPED THROUGH NEW YEAR'S EVE, SAID THEY WOULD ATTEND CHRISTMAS SERVICES AT THE HAWKISH PASTOR'S BIBLE PRESBYTERIAL CHURCH IN COLLINGSWOOD, N.J.

THE VETERANS DREW MCINTYRE'S IRE LAST SUMMER WHEN THE VVAW'S NEW JERSEY CHAPTER APPEARED AT THE CHURCH. MCINTYRE, AN OUTSPOKEN EXPONENT OF MILITARY VICTORY IN INDOCHINA, TOLD THE GROUP THEY WOULD FACE THE "WRATH OF MCINTYRE" IF THEY RETURNED.

AN ADVANCE PARTY OF ABOUT 100 VETERANS, THEIR FAMILIES AND SUPPORTERS ARRIVED HERE--THE PLACE WHERE THE CONTINENTAL ARMY SPENT THE BITTER WINTER OF 1778--BY CHRISTMAS MORNING. LEADERS EXPECTED ABOUT 1,000 BY NEW YEAR'S.

ON CHRISTMAS EVE, THE VETERANS STAGED A TWO-MILE CANDLELIGHT MARCH FROM THEIR CAMP TO THE AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS BUILDING WHERE INTER-DENOMINATIONAL SERVICES WERE HELD FOR AMERICANS AND VIETNAMESE WAR DEAD.

THE VALLEY FORGE DEMONSTRATION IS ONE OF FOUR SCHEDULED ACROSS THE NATION THIS CHRISTMAS SEASON. OTHERS WERE SCHEDULED IN CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO AND AT FORT HOOD IN KILLEEN, TEX.

A VVAW SPOKESMAN SAID THE GROUPS WOULD VISIT VETERAN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS IN THE WEEK AHEAD TO TALK WITH PATIENTS AND DONATE BLOOD.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

DEC 12 1972

POW Drive in Confusion

By MARY McGRORY
Star Staff Writer

Four heckling women infiltrated a press conference called by John Kerry yesterday to accuse the President of using the prisoners of war for political purposes.

In voices shaking with nerves and rage, the ladies in the back of the room, all relatives of POW's, accused Kerry of using the prisoners for his own political purposes.

"What are you running for now, Mr. Kerry?" screamed one of the disrupters.

Other POW kin who had gathered with Kerry to demand action on the Viet Cong's recent prisoner-release proposal were the targets of some of the ladies' taunts: "You're stupid, Kerry is using you to run for office." The four noisily stamped out. They were under the escort of a representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which regards the stylish and eloquent Kerry spokesman for the Vietnam Veterans Against the War as public enemy number one.

Competing in Hall

The furious four carried on a competing press conference in the hall, and one of them, a slim red-head in a granny dress, said that Kerry had no "right" to talk about prisoners.

"He went to Vietnam, too," offered a Kerry ally, timidly.

The incident shows that nothing can hide for much longer the fact that the prisoners-of-war campaign, its protracted propaganda initiative, is about to blow up in President Nixon's face.

The National League of Families, an organization sponsored and pampered by



JOHN KERRY

the Administration to "tell it to Hanoi" is breaking up with a rapidity that alarms the members. About one third of them have split with the President and league directors and now openly advocate the ending of the war as the only means of bringing their men home.

Officials of the State and Defense Departments, who for the last two years have been urging the families to make the greatest noise possible, are now suggesting — and even ordering them — to keep quiet.

A middle-aged middle American from Colorado, Richard Sigler, whose son was captured in April 1967, told of Kerry's gathering yesterday of a League meeting at Lowrie Air Force Base recently at which the families were instructed by administration spokesmen not to say anything that would "upset the balance."

"Repeatedly we have been

assured there were secret negotiations, when none have taken place," said Sigler. "I want proof of them now."

At earlier meetings, Sigler told Kerry's press conference, the families just asked about what vitamins to send and how to address the packages, but now the queries are flying about the President's response to the V.C. proposal and a date for ending the war.

After both of yesterday's press conferences had wound down, Mrs. Harold Kushner, a gentle auburn-haired young woman from Danville, Va., and a Kerry Fan, came forward.

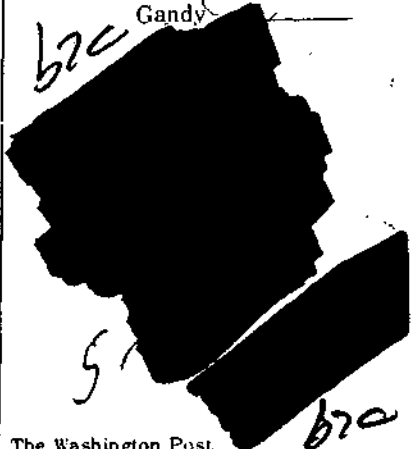
"I know those girls, and I like them," she said, "but I must say their manners were very bad. We have been through the same kind of hell together, and we don't need it from each other."

Feeling of Exploitation

Mrs. Kushner's husband, Harold, an Army major captured in 1967, has never seen their three-and-a-half-year-old son, Mike. Valerie Kushner was a faithful follower of the administration line until the Son Tay raid, which left her with the feeling that the prisoners and their families were being exploited to continue the war.

She is, however, so devoted to POW-family "unity" that she called off a candlelight vigil of concern for the prisoners which was to have begun at sundown last night. Four days after she had sent out the call, and had received many favorable responses, the head of the National League sent out a contrary letter urging the families not to come. Mrs. Joan Vincent told the family members that "we don't see how it could do any good."

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A new organization has sprung up within the League which calls itself "Families for Immediate Release." Its members have "gone public" with their demands that the government's obligation to the American prisoners should take precedence over its obligation to the government of South Vietnam."

Mrs. Kuser, a member of both groups, carries around in her dispatch case in flower-papered folders, letters from high officials who over the years have written her that "there is no higher priority than the prisoners."

She feels that the government has been backing away from the men since the Viet Cong offer. She cites a televised statement of Republican National Committee Chairman Robert Dole of Kansas, the previously most clamorous advocate of prisoner return. Recently he remarked rather coolly that the prisoners, while "very important," were after all, only one-half of one percent of the Americans who have been to South Vietnam, and are not a reason either for withdrawal or for leaving residual force in Vietnam.

"If they want better meals for the men for the next seven years, the present course is all right," she says. "If they want the men home it is time for us to enter the political arena. We've got to end the war."

She agrees with Kerry that the road to Peking lies through Paris.

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Mr. Beaver
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The Last Patrol

They had fought in the stinking jungles of "Nam," and now they expected a few minutes of time to describe a war to those who had sent them. **By Glenn A. McCurdy**
Photographs by Ken Hein

THEY CAME in ~~in~~ like the legendary lost patrol, like a ragged line of nameless ghosts marching endlessly out of some hidden doorway near the Tomb of the Unknowns, their eyes fixed on some distant Camelot, friendly but insistent, unshaven and hippy-haired but still functioning with a nagging discipline stamped into their lives in basic at Fort Dix and Camp Pendleton and Fort Hood and Parris Island and Perma-pressed into their nervous systems by a pressure cooker somewhere in Southeast Asia that they all remembered as "Nam."

Minnesota, Virginia, Florida, Indiana, Texas — they brought their final mission, their final search-and-destroy-war mission from every corner of America and parked it neatly on the immaculate front porch of the comfortable politicians who had sent them "over there."

Your objective, they had once been told, is "to win the hearts and minds of the (South Vietnamese) people."

Your mission, they were told, is to bring democracy and freedom to a civilization threatened by Godless communist oppression.

Your purpose, they were told, is to keep a mysterious set of diplomatic dominoes from collapsing beneath the awful outward pressure of the Yellow Peril.

Now, in the final days of April, 1971, they rolled into mission control and made camp among the greening shade trees of the Mall only a short march away from the sacred white marble dome of the Capitol.

"After all we've done for them," said an ex-sergeant from Oklahoma City, "how can they tell us to stay off the grass? We done their dirty work, and now we want to have some man-to-man talk about it."

This remarkable lost patrol had more than 1,000 members dressed in the bleached-out olive drab of combat, the floppy cloth caps and the shaggy active-duty hair of Nam, and it came advertised as the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. Some

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had been blinded or were blown away somehow by beloved Nam, and five arrived for the week of contact in wheelchairs. They represented the peace movement's first wave, the hardened-under-fire shock troops, the cutting edge of solid opposition, living contradictions to every hard-core hawk perched on Capitol Hill.

"We have demolished all the mythical arguments used by hawks to dismiss peace groups," said ex-Marine Jon Birch.

"They usually write off protest groups as naive and out of touch with the realities of war. This is the hard line. Now, what does a hawk say to a Nam vet with no legs, two Silver Stars and a peace sign? Does he say, 'Forget it kid, you don't know what the war is all about?'"

If the blood of innocent men, women and children stained the lives of these veterans, then, they said, it must also stain the clean, well-groomed lives that walk the cool corridors of Capitol Hill far from the bark of an M-16 and the deep basso thunder of bombs on target and the unearthly screams of a dying village.

Long-haired and unshaven, dressed in combat boots and faded fatigues, the veterans trooped through the austere hallways of Congress in search of the elected representatives from their particular states. Much earlier, back in the roots of this mission improbable, it had been decided they would wear no coats and ties. There had been no coats and ties in Nam where they had been sent to kill for freedom, so they wore none in Washington.

"Disgusting," said one congressman and refused to see them.

"Come back when you can dress more appropriately," said the receptionist in another

"The congressman is in conference and cannot be disturbed," or, "The congressman is unavailable," were the most common ploys.

"I learned a lot about this country," said John Beitzel, a veteran from the Army's Americal division, a veteran who wore the Bronze Star.

He was wrapped in a blanket and pulled on a bottle of apple wine to keep warm in Washington's uncertain springtime chill.

"We talk from our hearts about what we know, and the politicians talk politics. Those guys are unreal, like some computer bank of recorded messages, prerecorded messages. All I can feel is frustration, but I'll still keep trying to get through."

"But some of the others (congressmen) were great," said one veteran. "They came down (to the Mall) in the evenings and rapped with us, so it kind of evened itself out. The night the Supreme Court said we had a clear out, about 30 dudes from Congress were down here, including (Sen. Edward) Kennedy. I know we're getting to the media, and I hope we do some good, because every day our brothers in Nam are dying for nothing."

Jungle tents and sleeping bags on the Mall; a tattered gang of soldier-gypsies camping on the sacred flanks of The Republic. A shudder

of revision sweeps through these cold marble walls of Congress, and someone decided the best place for the ghostly reminders of a war gone sour should be under the rug. The government, in the person of Solicitor General Erwin Griswold, presented its case for immediate eviction to the Supreme Court.

To allow those honored veterans to remain, according to Griswold, "would cause a serious problem in maintaining public order and could lead to substantial public-health hazards with inevitable environmental pollution."

The Supreme Court agreed, but the veterans, remaining predictably unflappable under fire, voted 480 to 400 on a determined camp-in, with nonviolence the rule, should they actually be busted.

Loaded with ex-GIs, the D.C. police force was in no mood to round up their bivouaced brothers, shoulder-length hair or no shoulder-length hair.

"These guys have paid their dues in full," said one officer with a beat on the Mall. "If you think I'd shove some wounded guy out on the street or in a wagon, forget it."

The "pollution" aspects of the eviction also amused local patrolmen.

"They are the only contingent, including tourist parties," said a lieutenant, "who will leave their camp grounds cleaner than it was when they got here."

When the Justice Department finally backed off, it marked the beginning of a week of one-upmanship for the veterans. Invited to testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, VVAW spokesman John Kerry received network news coverage and stunned congressmen with the intense eloquence of his denunciation of the war. When 100 veterans were arrested while picketing the Supreme Court, they in-

nounced they would use all their blood to cover bail costs of \$1 each. A rumor questioning their authenticity quickly produced several steel drums of irrefutable documentation, complete with Saigon drivers' licenses, ration cards and discharge papers brought along for just this purpose.

The veterans named their march on Washington in honor of two "invisible" Marine-led missions into Laos known as Dewey Canyon I and II. Dewey Canyon III was designed to be as visible as possible.

The men of Dewey Canyon III kept every date on their schedule, including a march by candlelight to the White House, a march led by five amputees in wheelchairs and a huge, inverted American flag. Nine hundred ghostly marchers dressed in the rags of wartime, and no one said a word. Down Pennsylvania Avenue in silence, except for the shuffling of boots or the faint metallic squeal of a wheel chair.

The next day, at noon, they publicly disowned all the military honors their country had ever given them: Gail Olsen, a veteran of World War II, played taps, and a single line of men tossed military decorations over a crowd-control barrier and onto the steps of the Capitol. This was Dewey Canyon III's final shot, and even the men in wheelchairs were in line. This was something everyone could understand. Silver Stars, Purple Hearts, Bronze Stars, campaign ribbons; they littered the steps and bounced off the statue of Supreme Court Justice John Marshall.

"It was a way of reaching the type of person who believes in things like medals," said Minnesota artillery gunner Dave Humphrey.

"We threw that stuff away like so much trash in order to convince people there is something wrong with this war. When you get a Purple Heart, it means you bled for something; and when you turn that in,

Nothing left. ~~Wiped out~~ innocent women and children, because someone labeled their homes V.C. homes. Then they turn around and offer us medals for bravery! Christ, don't they think we can remember what we did?"

President Richard Nixon had too many official duties to visit that tiny encampment on the Mall. For instance, he spoke to the Daughters of the American Revolution at their national convention. The United States will stop the war, said President Nixon, with "a South Vietnam able to defend itself against communist aggression."

Meanwhile, out in the streets and far removed from the aloofness of Presidential projections, the veterans took their nonviolent campaign for peace to the people in the most dramatic way imaginable. They call it guerrilla theater.

Armed with a plastic arsenal of amazingly realistic toy weapons, they sliced Constitution Avenue into a series of typical Nam villages and attacked each one with the thoroughness and precision of a drill team, plastic M-16 rifles spraying invisible bullets among the frightened "natives." AT-TAT-TAT-TAT-TAT. The "villagers" screamed their final agonies and sprawled along the pavement, among the parked cars. Those who survived were thoroughly interrogated—in other words, beaten senseless and then herded into the nearest ditch to be slaughtered.

AT-TAT-TAT-TAT-ATAT! The villagers obediently fell into place like cord wood, clutching moist red spots on faces and chests as their screams were muffled by the throb of rush-hour traffic. Commuters on their way home to Virginia and Maryland stopped their cars to stare open-mouthed at the long-haired ~~franklin~~ playing war games.

Soldiers dressed in ~~Q~~ jungle-combat gear carefully sorted among the fallen "Vietnam ~~Q~~" searching for valuables, souvenirs and papers, and established an impressive body count. Search-and-destroy mission is a misnomer, say the veterans for peace; it should be destroy and search, in keeping with current battlefield tactics.

Other equally shabby members of this grim theater group circled the massacre-in-progress distributing programs. You can't identify the players without a program. This is simply another day in the active duty

of a typical American soldier ~~boy~~ in Nam, said the mimeographed sheet.

"If this had been a village in Vietnam, every living thing would have been destroyed, including men, women, children and water buffalo, done with the full awareness of officers at all levels of command."

The guerrilla theater's Ron Ferrizzi, a former helicopter gunner with the 1st Air Cavalry, was hollow-eyed and exhausted from a week-long series of war games for peace. Ferrizzi, whose father is a member of the Philadelphia police force, wore a Purple Heart and a Silver Star on the pocket of his faded combat fatigues.

"I was in Nam for a full year, and our company policy was to take no prisoners. A whole year, and we never took one prisoner alive, we just wasted them with the door gun, dropping down to check bodies for maps and valuables and then split. If it was dead and Vietnamese, it was a V.C."

Ron Ferrizzi's wife wanted their son to see those medals some day and be proud. But this veteran came here to throw those symbols of war away like so much garbage. His wife has threatened to divorce him for that gesture, and his parents no longer ~~sp~~ him.

"They don't understand this war," said the former gunner. "They don't know what we have done to the country and people of Vietnam ... in the name of democracy. I joined the service because it was the patriotic thing to do. I went to Nam for that reason. I'm here on this mission right now, because I believe what I'm doing is a very patriotic thing."

Shock troops in faded fatigues acting out a miserable war thousands of miles away. One woman seemed particularly fascinated, and the carefully made-up contours of her face flickered with tension. She was dressed in a sensible dark blue pants suit.

A veteran from the Minnesota contingent with an enormous eagle clutching a bolt of lightning tattooed on the biceps of his right arm was distributing programs.

"Like one?" he asked.

"I would not like one," she said. "You men are a disgrace to your country. You are filthy and disgusting."

"Vietnam is filthy and disgusting, Miss," said the veteran.

"You stink!" she said, walking away.

"Peace!" said the veteran.

It was a week in which the American Way of War took a beating. It was a week full of love and hate and spring dust storms and apple wine and wine wine and getting it on with the world's finest hash, straight from Nam.

"One, two, three, four; we don't want your — — — war!"

It was an orderly, nonviolent week in which Hollywood legends of superwarriors like John Wayne and Burt Lancaster dissolved into toyland as Massmind America faced the flesh-and-blood courage of men like former patrol boat Lieutenant John Forbes Kerry.

Kerry, after graduating from Yale University, enlisted in the U.S. Navy and volunteered for duty aboard one of the gun boats used

to patrol the waters of Vietnam.

"We established American presence in most cases by showing the flag and firing at sampans and villages along the banks," said Kerry. "Those were our instructions, but they seemed so out of line that we finally began to go ashore, against our orders, and investigate the villages that were supposed to be our targets. We discovered we were butchering a lot of innocent people, and morale became so low among the officers on those 'swift boats' that we were called back to Saigon for special instructions from Gen. Abrams. He told us we were doing the right thing. He said our efforts would help win the war in the long

run. That's when I realized I could never remain silent about the realities of the war in Vietnam."

The City of Peace on the Mall disbanded on Friday afternoon. The tents came down, and the sleeping bags were rolled into tight olive drab cocoons, and many of the picket signs were piled behind squares of snow fence set up as a disposal area. Spreading out across their campsite, they policed every square foot as if preparing it for inspection. By nightfall, except for the faint impressions of regulation Army boots in the dusty top soil, there was no sign of Dewey Canyon III. Some waited in tired groups for the chartered buses that would take them home to Min-

nesota or Indiana. Others carried their few belongings down past the Lincoln Memorial into West Potomac Park, where they would be allowed to camp for a few more days.

The spring peace offensive had begun with the men of Dewey Canyon III. Their marching feet and their testimony had been heard from coast to coast. They had primed the pump, and perhaps what would follow would put out a war. Perhaps.

"Mothers came family station wagons and gave us food, man," said Paul Solo, a former medic from Massachusetts. "The straightest people I ever saw came down to the Mall and offered us places to stay almost every night. They didn't come and

say, Look at those stinking freaks. They said maybe those guys could use a shower or some food or a blanket. The message we put across is that it is time to do something when your own army says the war is a freaking farce."

As the veterans moved out, the Woodstock Nation began to arrive on foot and in an endless variety of far-out hand-painted campers. The first arrivals sought out the veterans in a gentle wave of clenched fists and peace signs. The urban silence of the city was broken by the arrival of these political nomads, by the arrival of a highly mobile "nation" that is too young to be inhibited, a vast brotherhood and braless sisterhood,

dressed in the faded blue denim of the turned-on truth and soul movement, a mind-blowing nation within a nation.

Dewey Canyon III was over, but a small group of veterans fought a rear-guard action, infiltrating the random campsites of their civilian brothers and sisters, self-styled missionaries for "keeping the cause together" in the name of nonviolence.

Thousands of first arrivals dumped their traveling gear at the base of the Washington Monument, drawn out of the nighttime like battered moths by that classic monolith. A slightly stoned minority wanted to rip off the nearest symbols of au-

thentic handful of extremely patient D.C. police. A weary veteran put out the fire, one open hand touching the chest of the most vocal hard-case yippy.

"Keep it cool, man," said the vet. "We've been doing the job all week, so please, as a favor to us, man, don't spoil it. No hassles . . . please. That's not why we're here. O.K.?"

The Woodstock Nation rallied around the flag, cheering his efforts with cries of "Right on!" Gradually the veteran eased the militants away from the stationary cluster of uniformed police.

"I'm a citizen, and I got a right to go anywhere without some Fascist yanking my hair," said the hard case.

"Beautiful, man," said the vet, "but don't mess with the pigs. Just give me time keep it cool."

Sunday morning the tide went out. An ocean of long-haired demonstrators had filled the street of Washington for miles like some endless animated shag rug. Despite forecasts of violence, it had been a peaceful show of force, or so it seemed.

Now the tide was out, and all that remained was the wreckage, the abandoned cars, the tons of political literature, the broken bottles, the vandalism.

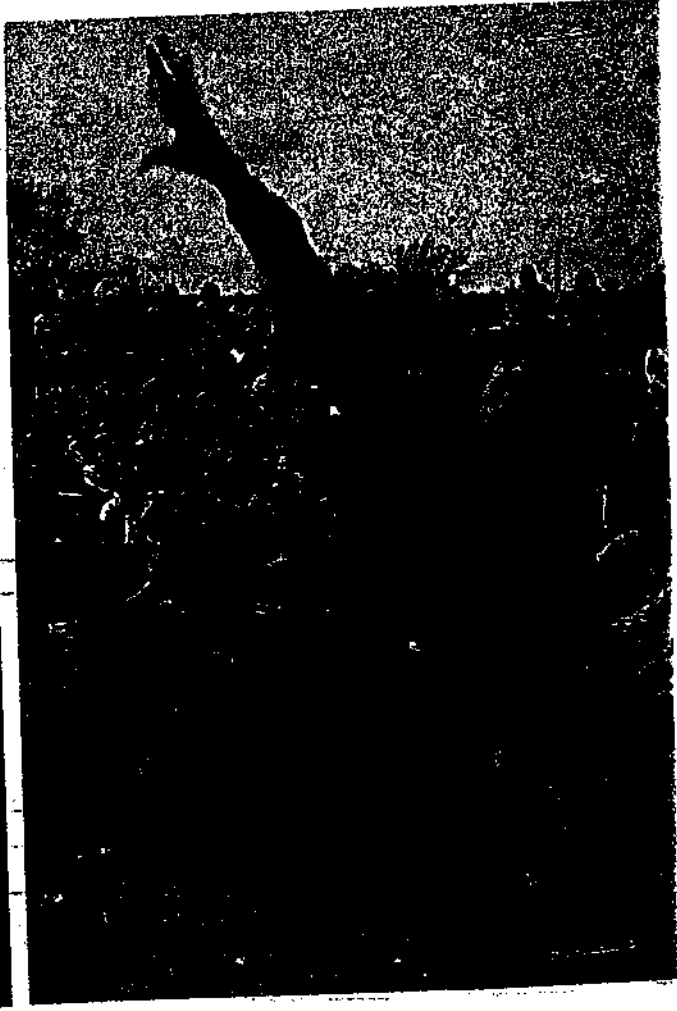
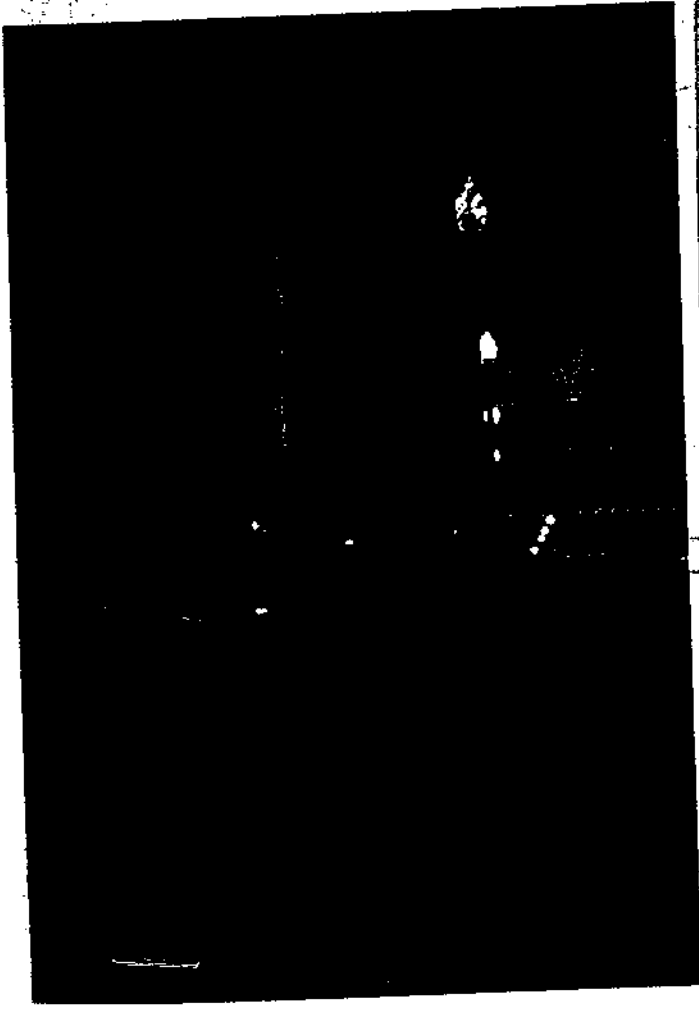
TRASH D.C. Slavery is Freedom.
WE WANT DOPE. BLEEP NIXON.
The white walls of the Washington

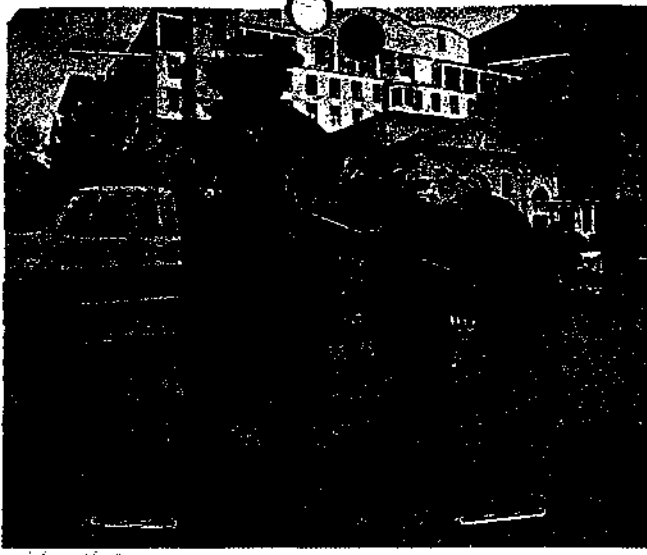
Monument were splattered with graffiti, as if that ~~great~~ ocean of protest had left a ring, a high-water mark. Trash baskets had been used as fireplaces and were reduced to a few charred metal hoops. Benches surrounding the tower were picked clean of their wooden-cross members, fuel for a hundred campfires. Debris from the night before stretched for miles as city garbage trucks cranked across the sacred meadows among an assortment of still-occupied sleeping bags and blankets.

Bleary-eyed and unshaven, shoulder-length hair matted with dust, a weary Dewey Canyon III crusader surveyed the damage. Washington D.C. as the Fort Lauderdale of the protest circuit! He stood in the wreckage of his Camelot; a noble cause well orchestrated and disciplined and thoughtfully presented and blown away in a single night by an adolescent freakshow.

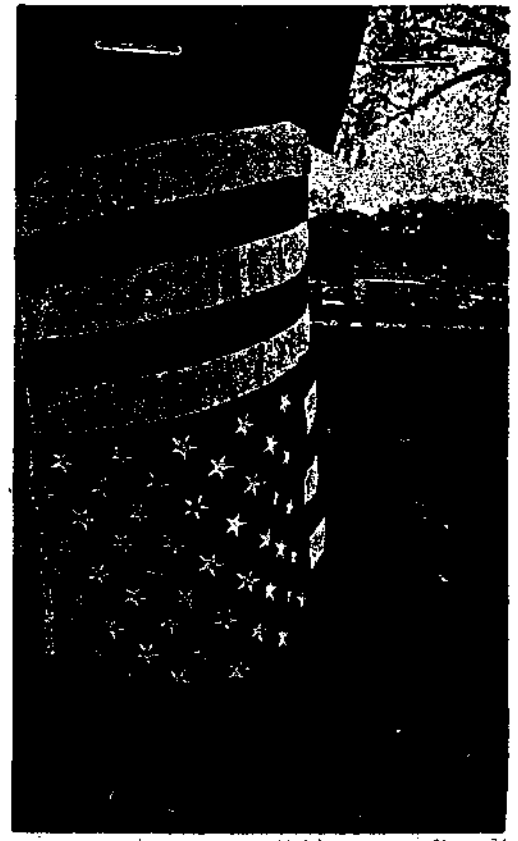
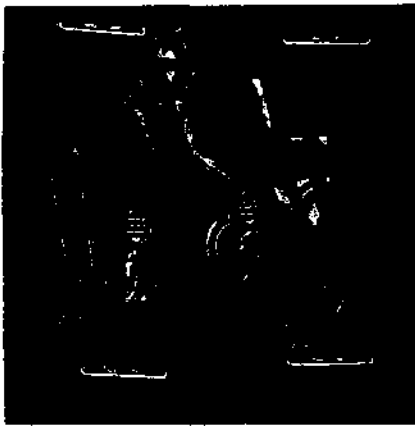
"We tried like hell," he said, "but now it's a circus. Our brothers are dying in Nam for nothing, and they couldn't keep it together. It was beautiful, but they made it into a Goddamn circus."

Below: an embittered ex-GI
heaves his medals toward the Capitol.
Candles glowing, a group takes Pennsyl-
vania Avenue toward the White House.

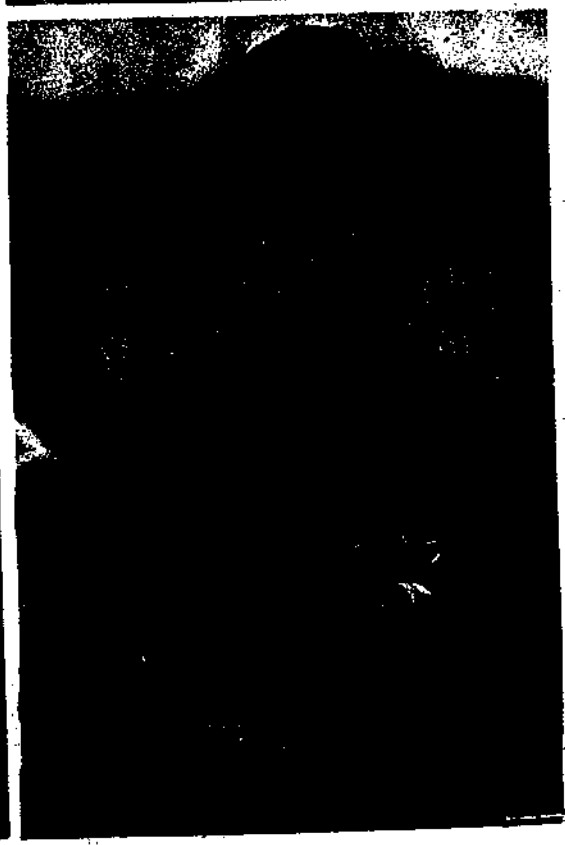
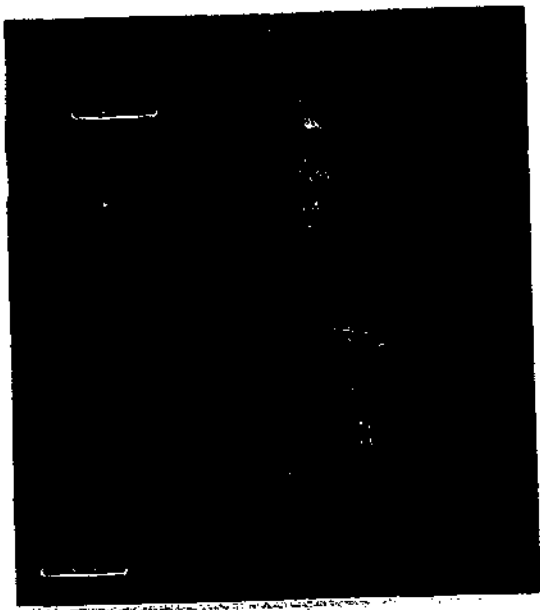
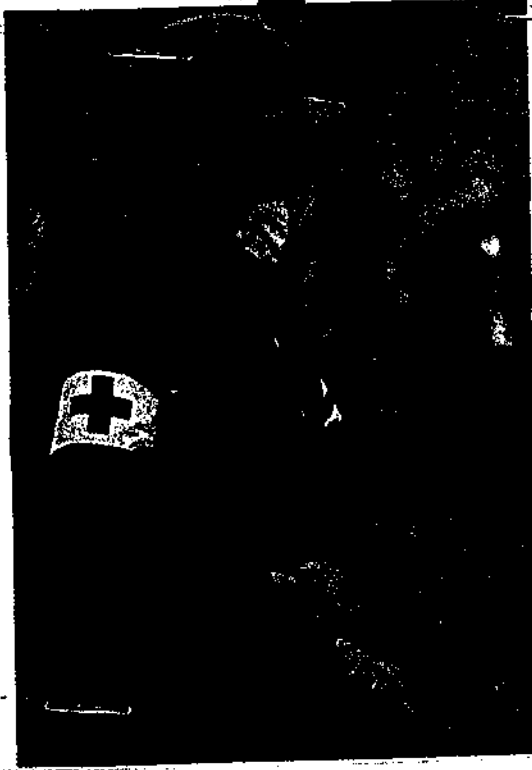




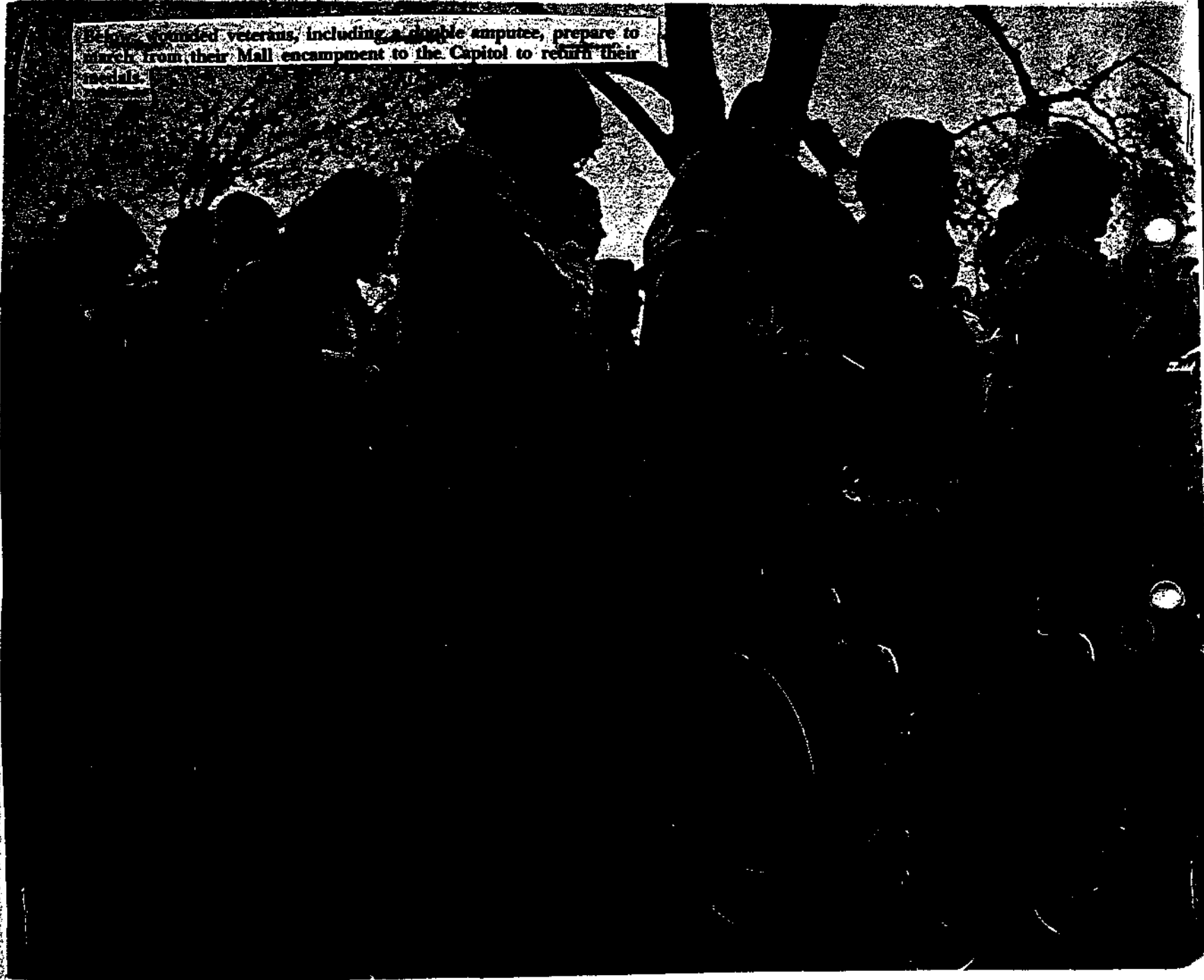
Above: the protest brought many memorable photographs.



Above: near a flag hung upside down from a tree at the site of his temporary home on the Mall, a veteran, hair longer than in his Vietnam days, listens to a speech.



Before wounded veterans, including a double amputee, prepare to march from their Mall encampment to the Capitol to return their medals.





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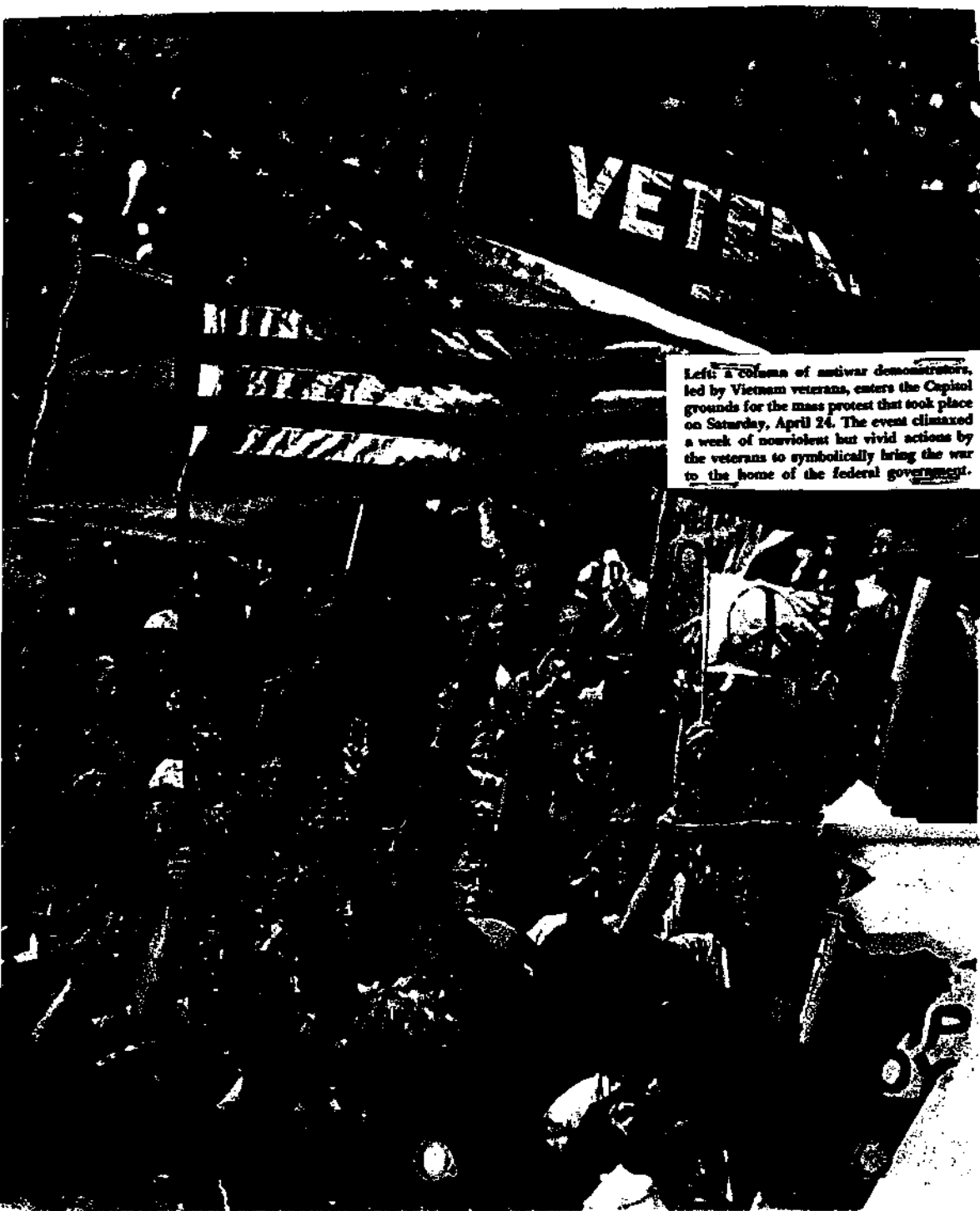


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Left: A column of antiwar demonstrators, led by Vietnam veterans, enters the Capitol grounds for the mass protest that took place on Saturday, April 24. The event climaxed a week of nonviolent but vivid actions by the veterans to symbolically bring the war to the home of the federal government.

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Up the Hill and Down Again

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"The judiciary has been degraded by this whole affair and the manner in which it has been handled," U.S. District Court Judge George L. Hart Jr. said in a voice shaking with anger. "I don't think it could have been handled worse . . . This court feels that one coordinate branch of the government—the judiciary—has been dangerously and improperly used by another equal and coordinate branch of the government—the executive."

The judge had every justification for his wrath. He was talking to Justice Department lawyers who came into his court Thursday evening asking him to rescind an order he had granted a week earlier at their urgent request—a harsh order upholding a narrow, inflexible, interpretation of Interior Department regulations regarding the use of public parks. The order forbade the Vietnam Veterans Against the War to "sleep" on the Mall in front of the Capitol. It should never have been sought by the administration.

Why was it sought? Why did the administration focus all its efforts and all its powers on denying men who had fought and suffered and bled for their country a chance to convey to Congress their sense that the war must be ended as speedily as possible? The answer to these questions has been writ clear in the administration's response to every criticism of its policies, every demonstration against the war that has come to Washington in the past two years. The President has conspicuously and contemptuously turned a deaf ear to the protesters; the Department of Justice has consistently looked upon them as radicals and traitors, has goaded and frustrated and discouraged them as though every effort to exercise the constitutional right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances were a subversive act.

The scenario of the current case is worth reviewing briefly for what it says about the administration's handling of a problem which is certain to continue to be very much with us in the days and weeks just ahead. A National Park Service regulation states that "camping is permitted only in areas designated by the Superintendent who may establish limitations of time allowed for camping in any public camping ground." If this gave the superintendent authority to forbid use of the Mall to the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, it also, obviously, gave him authority to permit use of the Mall. The Vietnam Veterans wanted to use

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the Mall because their message was directed to the Congress. They wanted to bear witness, in the words of John Kerry, one of their leaders, to their "determination to undertake one last mission: to search out and destroy the last vestige of this barbaric war; to pacify our own hearts, to conquer the hate and fear that have driven this country these last ten years and more." They were prepared to express this message in an orderly way, to avoid any defacement of the public land and to sleep upon it in the open air, without shelter, as they had slept so often during their service in Vietnam.

The Interior Department, goaded by the Department of Justice, turned them down. Judge Hart, responding to the demand of the government lawyers, granted an injunction. But a panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals, looking rather less at abstractions and more at the realities of the situation, took the government off its self-sharpened hook by interpreting the regulations sensibly in such a way as to make a limited encampment on the Mall permissible.

Obdurate in its obtuseness, however, the Justice Department appealed to the Chief Justice of the United States who overruled the Court of Appeals—needlessly, we think, and improvidently. His authority was upheld by the full Supreme Court. And then the government was faced with the responsibility of enforcing its own folly.

Fortunately, there was a good deal more common sense in the U.S. Park Police than in the covey of government lawyers handling this affair. Lt. William R. Kinsey said simply: "We are not going in there at 1 in the morning and pick up some wounded veteran and throw him into the street." There was not only compassion in that statement but a wealth of common sense as well.

The administration, having plodded blindly and doggedly up the hill with all their legal weaponry, plodded down again to let the Vietnam Veterans stay in peace precisely where they had so peaceably requested leave to stay.

There are going to be other demonstrations against the war in Washington—starting on this very day. It is imperative that they be met with some degree of flexibility, some measure of imagination, some semblance of compassion. The laws of the land must be upheld, of course. But the laws and the regulations must not be read vindictively and perversely and repressively. Protest is a proper part of the democratic process. It must be allowed its full, fair chance to be heard, so long as it is orderly and lawful and reasonable.

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Will-o'-the-wisp Law

AS the top law enforcement agency in the nation, the U.S. Department of Justice has turned out to be something less than a stickler for its own policies.

A group calling themselves "Vietnam Veterans Against the War" wanted to camp on the Monument Grounds while in the capital for a four-day demonstration.

Justice Department lawyers petitioned District Judge George L. Hart for an injunction to prohibit both the sleep-in and a march near the White House. Judge Hart barred the sleep-in but permitted the March.

Lawyers for the group appealed to a higher court, which reversed Judge Hart, permitting the sleep-in on the Mall near the Capitol. The Justice Department lawyers asked Chief Justice Warron E. Burger to reverse the ap-

peals court. He did. The full U.S. Supreme Court later backed up the chief justice.

After all this, the government had clear authority to prevent the sleep-in. But first it compromised by saying the protesters could stay on the Mall if they didn't sleep. Then it caved in altogether and meekly asked Judge Hart to rescind the injunction.

Judge Hart canceled the injunction, already extensively violated, but he delivered a lecture to the Justice Department lawyers.

"The judiciary has been degraded by this whole affair and the manner in which it was handled," he said.

But it wasn't the courts which were "degraded." It was the Justice Department which made itself look silly.

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Battle of Capitol Hill

District Court Judge George L. Hart Jr. was half right when he blistered the administration for its handling of the antiwar Vietnam veterans. Justice Department vacillation on the matter of the campsite had, he said, degraded the judiciary. He should have pointed out that it covered the executive branch as well with something other than glory.

Certainly the administration's performance was a curious one. During the week prior to the vets' arrival, government attorneys appeared before Judge Hart where they requested, and were granted an injunction to forbid the protesters from camping at the foot of the Capitol. The injunction was rescinded three days later by the U.S. Court of Appeals. The government took its case to the Supreme Court the following day and got an order reinstating the original injunction. Then, when no move was made to enforce the injunction, Justice Department attorneys appeared before Judge Hart and got him to dismiss the earlier order.

It is not necessary to support the protesters' demand for immediate and total withdrawal from Indochina to conclude that the administration's performance was a masterpiece of ineptitude. The President and his advisers mouse-trapped themselves by seeking a court order politically dangerous to enforce. That tactical blunder was compounded by the performance at Arlington Cemetery, when the veterans were locked out one day and welcomed the next. The result was an impression of uncertainty in high places that contrasted unfavorably with the determination, discipline and dignity of the protest.

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Women in the March Dedicated

By MARY ANNE DOLAN
Star Staff Writer

"I've fought so many wars with my husband and my son. But we women fight the silent battles . . . of never knowing why and always wondering when, dear God, they'll come home alive."

As a 64-year-old Mrs. Thomas Thatcher of Long Beach, Calif., stood on the grass at Lafayette Square last night, she watched a group of Vietnam veterans silently carrying the Stars and Stripes turned upside down in the international distress signal before the sleeping eyes of the White House.

She had gone there as a sightseer to see the home of the President for the first time. But when a shaggy haired veteran out of the line of more than 1,500 protestors asked her to "come in, sister, join us," she did so with very little hesitation.

"I've never done anything like this before," Mrs. Thatcher said, as she carried a candle and walked with members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, "but for all the times I've wanted to . . ."

Seasoned by the two World Wars she knew as a daughter and a wife and the Korean War she quietly accepted with her son, silver-haired Mrs. Thatcher voiced concern that "we women say something" about the war in Indochina.

Women of VVAW

Last night and this whole week the women were here, showing the same concern as Mrs. Thatcher, many of them hoping to give a new, strictly female thrust to the spring offensive.

They are the women at the VVAW encampment on the Mall—veteran servicewomen and volunteers doing the cooking and staffing the medical tent; the wives and mothers of dead Vietnam soldiers, here to speak out and protest the war by turning in medals awarded their loved ones at a ceremony today; the more than 1,000 women from all over the country who are expected to join the Women's Contingent of tomorrow's demonstrations.

And the many others, like Mrs. Thatcher, who will join in readily when the opportunity arises, even if it is only to donate food or shelter for visiting demonstrators.

Much of the food handed out at the VVAW campground this week was solicited from local supermarkets, housewives and church groups.

Dava Ansell, a 20-year-old Gold Star wife from Laurel,

Md., who helped to carry the flag in last night's march, was five months pregnant when her husband was killed in action.

She said he enlisted in the Army's 101st Airborne at 18 and that her 2½-year-old son, named John Arthur Ansell III for his father, will have the medals her husband won, "though they don't mean that much."

Mrs. Ansell thought the candlelight procession was "beautiful," because, she said, "these guys . . . they've all been there. They're not coping out like the college kids."

One of the women who will be giving up medals today—seven of them—is Gold Star mother Mrs. Anna Pine of Trenton, N.J. Among the medals will be the Bronze Star awarded posthumously to her son, Fred Pine, after he was killed in Vietnam in 1968.

According to one of the New Jersey Veterans Against the War, Mrs. Pine said she also wanted to come to Washington to see if, among the more than 1,000 veterans gathered here, she might find "someone who knew her son in Vietnam."

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She Had to See

At the spot on the Mall where the veterans have maintained an orderly camp despite a Supreme Court order to disperse, talk of former comrades and war experiences has flourished.

A 26-year-old veteran Navy nurse, Mary Lou Keener, reminisced Wednesday night about her reasons for enlisting:

"Listening to the stories the administration was putting forth, you never knew who was telling the truth and who wasn't. I came to the point where I just couldn't believe anything I heard and I wanted to see for myself."

Originally from Michigan, she spent three years in the Navy, part of that time on the hospital ship *Repose* in Vietnam.

Now, Mary Lou says, she hopes that she and other veterans will have the "credibility" "to change the level of consciousness of the people in this country."

"And maybe it will lend credibility to other parts of the spring offensive if the people on the Hill have a better understanding."

Red-haired and pretty, even in her fatigue jacket, Mary Lou recently quit her job on Capitol Hill where she worked for Rep. Donald Riegle, R-Mich., and hopes to start graduate school at Georgia's

Emory University in September.

But, she says, "there's no way I can go for \$175 a month," so she is even more interested in ending the Indochina involvement, and in easing the unemployment rate.

And too, "we've got to do something to rehabilitate the people who come back with a habit. There are so many of them."

"Most of all, no matter what happens or doesn't happen, you have to keep on trying. The peace movement has brought us to the point we're at today and if you just keep on 'truckin,' as the boys say, maybe something will happen."

Mary Lou, like graying Mrs. Richard Kerry of Massachusetts who marched last night, thinks that, so far, the activities of the VVAW have been, in Mrs. Kerry's words, "extremely impressive."

Mrs. Kerry is the mother of the 28-year-old coordinator of WVAW, John Kerry.

After Kerry's group ends its activities officially tonight, organizers for Saturday's march will stay on and many of them are women.

From 11 States

The United Women's Contingent, which already has sponsored noontime rallies downtown, is expecting representatives from at least 11 states and the District.

According to contingent coordinator Marcia Sweetenham, "we hope to link up problems of abortion, child care and job opportunity to our demands to get out of the war and end the draft."

"We hope to involve all women, including those in college and high school, those who work, housewives, women's liberation activists, plus Blacks, Chicana, Puerto Rican, Asian American and Native American women."

While the VVAW march was taking place last night, workers for the Women's Contingent were busily arming them-

selves with leaflets and reading material at their headquarters at George Washington University.

One of their weapons for

Saturday will be a mimeographed poem by the Russian poet, Yevtushenko:

"Flood the streets and country roads

with the tramp of a terrible army

marching in columns of humanity and flowers . . ."



Girls man the chow line for the protesting Vietnam veterans.

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Peace Offensive Crushes Nixon

By MARY McGRORY
Star Staff Writer

The battle of the Mall has ended in total defeat for Richard Nixon. The Commander-in-Chief was outclassed, outgeneralled and out-faced by a thousand ragged anti-war veterans who slept at last in peace on the ground he had tried to deny them.

The administration had thought, by routing the shock troops, to break the back of the spring peace offensive. But, as has been said so often of Vietnam, where the veterans had fought, it was the wrong war in the wrong place at the wrong time.

From the first, the administration had miscalculated the strength of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and their steel.

"I don't think it could have been handled worse," raged the District Court judge who had issued the first order to keep the troops off the mangy grass plot at the foot of the Capitol.

Split Doesn't Develop

The White House had hoped to demoralize and divide them, confident they would split under the pressure of a Supreme Court order. But

~~while they~~ disagreed among themselves, they were "hearts with one purpose alone." Under the motley uniforms, they burned to "bring our brothers home."

The veterans looked like hippies, and the administration, perhaps recalling Mayor Daley, knows you can't go wrong chasing hippies. But these were hippies with combat infantry badges pinned below the knees of their blue jeans, and ~~people~~ hearts swinging from their headbands.

And they had won ~~the hearts~~ and ~~mines~~ of the police, who had advised the administration they were uncertain how the men would react to arresting veterans. It was plain from the first that the cops had no stomach for the prospect of loading double amputees and their wheelchairs into the wagon.

Friendly With Police

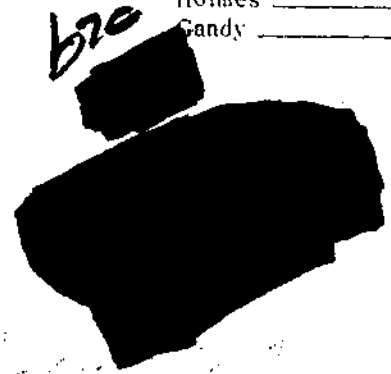
Mike Oliver, a member of the National Board of VVAW, had written a letter to "our brothers in blue" a week ago, pointing out that unlike other demonstrators, the veterans had lived what they were talking about.

The letter infiltrated the bulletin boards of the station

~~houses~~ The veterans ranned through the night with the park police assigned to watch over them. The cops, like the many tourists who picked their way through the state flags and sleeping-bags, had found the oddly garbed young men peaceable and friendly.

The administration saw them differently, as a new and dangerous animal — anti-military, anti-war veterans who swapped atrocity stories and griped, not about the first sergeant, but about the Commander-in-Chief. The decision was made to harass and interdict.

It was obvious that once the national television showed three Gold Star mothers sobbing outside the locked gates of Arlington Cemetery at the head of a veterans' parade, a public-relations catastrophe was in the making. Middle America saw at once that this was not the usual hippie-authority clash. Oblivious, the administration pressed on to the Supreme Court for an eviction order.



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- People's World _____

Date APR 12 1971

Had the President dispatched a junior staff member to the Mall, he would have found out that while it looked like an open-air coffee-house,

it was something else entirely. It was full of men who had learned to hate the war in fire-fights, not teach-ins.

"Scared? Me? Are you kidding?" asked a moustachioed Marine from Connecticut. "I was scared when the Russian 22's were coming over, but

Kennedy Makes Scene

scared of the Park Police?"

If the administration treated the vets as a political problem, the Democrats did little better. They ate and laughed it up at a \$500-a-plate political dinner at the Hilton, while the victims of the war they had made huddled on the cold, cold ground, waiting for the sirens.

Of the presidential men, only Edward Kennedy realized how it looked. After the party, he went home, changed clothes and came back to drink wine and sing songs with the veterans until 3 o'clock in the morning.

At dusk of the next day, when the trouble was over, Edmund Muskie of Maine, the front-runner, showed up, to tell them they had "many friends," which was somewhat derisively received by men who 24 hours earlier had braced for a busting.

The administration did not

really, it seems, ever intend to haul off the heroes with their crutches and canes. It merely meant to shake them up. Still, at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Oliver and the Park Police went over the arrest process. It was agreed the veterans would be arrested by states in alphabetical order. They planned to march out holding their hands clasped over their heads, like prisoners of war, singing the National Anthem.

But at 4:30, when the alarm clock went off from the stage, nothing happened. At 9 p.m., when Oliver saw the police again, they told him, "We have received no orders."

The orders never came. The White House had backed down.

John Kerry, the veterans' brilliant spokesman, asked said somberly, "It won't be so why he thought the President had gone so far in brinkmanship, replied, "He didn't understand us, and he doesn't understand the country."

Mike Oliver, contemplating the victory which the vets gathering for a candle-light parade hailed as "fantastic," fantastic if we don't stop the killing of our brothers."



Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, walks along the Mall with Vietnam veterans protesting the war.

—Dutch Photos

'A Thousand Years in Vietnam'

By ~~Ruthy~~ McCarthy

Paul Withers, a Green Beret and a veteran of 2½ years in Vietnam, stood in his greenish fatigues in the garden of Sen. and Mrs. Philip Hart last night and touched the many medals strung across his chest — nine Purple Hearts, the Bronze Star and the Silver Star.

He glanced around the garden at the other veterans with him and spoke in a tense voice to Sen. J. William Fulbright of his buddies who were back on the Mall in an encampment which had just been ruled illegal by Chief Justice Warren Burger.

"Those guys on the Mall have logged a thousand years in Vietnam," he told the senator.

"We think that's worth five days of a piece of grass here in Washington."

Sen. Fulbright did not know until he arrived at the party that Chief Justice Burger had overturned a ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals which would have given the veterans five days' stay on the Mall. The effect of the Burger decision, as carried out by the Justice Department, means that the veterans must leave the Mall today instead of Friday, as they had planned.

"My advice to Justice Burger is to let the veterans stay," said Sen. Fulbright.

He invited John Kerry, Yale graduate and a smooth-shaven leader of the shaggy-haired veterans, to come up to his Foreign Relations committee and tell their story during hearings.

Most of the 50 or so present had already told their story first hand and

via a 17-minute film shown in the Hart basement to the many members of Congress who turned up to listen.

Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) and Mrs. Pell, and Rep. Ogden R. Reid (R-N.Y.) and Mrs. Reid were there early. Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-N.Y.) stopped at the encampment on her way to the party. Rep. Margaret Heckler (R-Mass.) came to offer her help with veterans benefits.

Mrs. Hart welcomed the guests in her husband's absence. He was delayed by a speech in Seattle. She paid for the party herself and collected checks from incoming guests who wanted to help the veterans.

She told of a phone call she had from former Sen. Eugene McCarthy who could not make the party because of an out-of-town commitment.

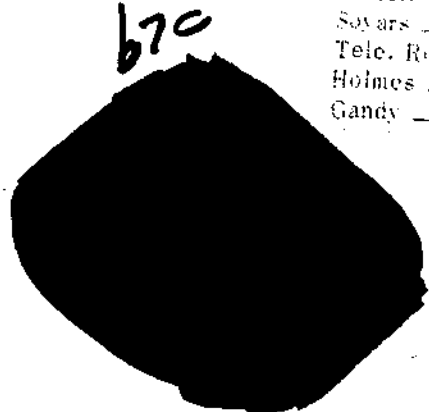
"He read me a poem written in Vietnam in the 15th century," she said. "The poem went like this: 'Why can we not have peace like the days of old.'"

The veterans, who described themselves as "very, very angry" over the war, told their stories in the terms of the peace they hope their movement against the war will bring to Vietnam eventually.

Rusty Sachs, who has resigned as a captain in the Marines after 13 months in Vietnam, looked at the medals he was wearing, including a Purple Heart, and called them "a joke."

"The full meaning of the war never hit me until I had overheard a friend boasting that his only regret was that he didn't have time to kill 700 gooks," said Capt. Sachs. "I suddenly realized what the war was all about."

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- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
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- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date APR 21 1971

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Sachs said that for three years he woke up from nightmares screaming, but he has started sleeping soundly since he has decided to do work against the war.

Scott Camil, a sergeant in the Marines, wore two Purple Heart medals and a Vietnamese Cross for Gallantry with Silver Star, plus a Good Conduct Medal.

"These medals are a farce, and we are all going to turn them in at a ceremony on the Mall Friday," said Camil.

Then he added that when he was in the war, he felt what he was doing was right.

"The more people you killed, the better American you felt yourself to be," said Camil.

"When we killed women, we told ourselves those women would never bear sons to become Communists and kill our children.

"If we killed children, we told ourselves they would never grow up to become Communists and fight against us.

"We went out every day to kill. We didn't discriminate."

Bryan Adams, like many of the veterans, touched on the case of Lt. William Calley, now under sentence for the massacre at My Lai.

"There were many Mylals in Vietnam," said Adams. "Innocent women and children have been killed every day since the war began."



By Matthew Lewis—The Washington Post

Jimmy Powell, left, formerly of the 101st Airborne Division, and Paul Withers, right, formerly of the Special Forces, speak with Sen. J. William Fulbright. The two at center are unidentified.

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Vict Nam Veterans Against The War

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BY DAVID E. ANDERSON

WASHINGTON (UPI) --FACED WITH AN ORDER TO VACATE THEIR CAPITOL GROUNDS ENCAMPMENT BY AFTERNOON, VIETNAM VETERANS PROTESTING THE WAR TODAY DEBATED WHETHER TO DEFY THE SUPREME COURT AND RISK ARREST.

"HELL NO, WE WON'T GO!" ABOUT 1,000 VETERANS -- MANY OF THEM IN COMBAT FATIGUES -- CHANTED OVER AND OVER TUESDAY NIGHT WHEN AN ORDER ISSUED BY CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN E. BURGER BARRING THEM FROM THEIR CAMPGROUND WAS ANNOUNCED. MANY OF THEM RAISED THE CLENCHED FIST SYMBOL OF RESISTANCE.

BUT SPOKESMEN FOR THE VETERANS, WHO LAUNCHED A WEEK-LONG ANTIWAR PROTEST AND LOBBYING EFFORT MONDAY, SAID A MEETING WOULD BE HELD THIS MORNING TO DECIDE HOW THEY WOULD RESPOND TO THE COURT ORDER.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT GAVE THE VETERANS UNTIL 4:30 P.M. EST TODAY TO LEAVE THEIR CAMP. IT WAS DECIDED NOT TO ENFORCE THE ORDER TUESDAY BECAUSE OF THE LATENESS OF THE HOUR AND BECAUSE SMALL CHILDREN WERE PRESENT AT THE CAMPSITE AT THE FOOT OF THE CAPITOL.

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THE VETERANS WOULD RESIST THE ORDER BUT SUBMIT TO ARREST WHEN AND IF NATIONAL PARK POLICE MOVED IN TO END THE ENCAMPMENT, NOW IN ITS THIRD DAY.

LAWYERS FOR THE VETERANS, LED BY FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK, WERE ATTEMPTING TO INITIATE A MEETING OF THE FULL SUPREME COURT TO OVERTURN THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S ORDER. BURGER SET ASIDE A U.S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS DECISION WHICH ALLOWED THE VETERANS TO ESTABLISH THEIR CAMPGROUND.

BEFORE BURGER ACTED, PART OF THE VETERANS RETURNED TO ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY AND WERE ALLOWED TO PLACE TWO RED ROSE WREATHS IN A CEREMONY HONORING VIETNAM WAR DEAD. THEY HAD BEEN REFUSED ADMISSION TO THE CEMETERY MONDAY.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR STAGED MOCK SEARCH-AND-DESTROY MISSIONS IN DOWNTOWN WASHINGTON. SOME ACTED THE ROLES OF GIS, SHOUTING "WASTE THEM! WASTE THEM!" WHILE THEIR WOMEN SUPPORTERS PORTRAYED VIETNAM VILLAGERS. STILL OTHER VETERANS ARGUED THEIR CASE WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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THE VETERANS HAD PLANNED TO CONTINUE LOBBYING AND STAGING "GUERRILLA THEATER" MOCK BATTLE OPERATIONS TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO BRING THEIR OPPOSITION TO THE WAR HOME TO CONGRESS AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

NEWS OF BURGER'S DECISION, ANNOUNCED AT THE CAMPGROUND BY CLARK, SPREAD A NEW MOOD OF APPREHENSION THROUGH THE CAMP. WHEN CLARK READ THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT PRESS RELEASE STATING THAT THOSE WHO REMAINED IN THE CAMP AFTER 4:30 P.M. WOULD BE SUBJECT TO ARREST, A CHEER WENT UP THROUGH THE CROWD.

AT LEAST TWO CONGRESSMEN, REP. BELLA ABZUG, D-N.Y., AND REP. OGDEN REID, R-N.Y., VISITED THE ENCAMPMENT TO GIVE THE VETERANS THEIR MORAL SUPPORT.

REID, WHO HEARD OF THE BURGER DECISION WHILE AT A DINNER PARTY, TOLD THE VETERANS THAT WHILE THE SUPREME COURT DECISION "MAY HAVE BEEN LEGAL," HE WAS MUCH MORE CONCERNED "ABOUT THE MORAL PRECEDENT THIS SETS."

THE VETERANS, HE SAID, "HAVE A UNIQUE RIGHT TO BE HERE. IF ANYONE HAS A RIGHT TO SLEEP ON THE CAPITOL GROUND, IT'S THE VETERANS."

"IF THE CAPITOL STANDS FOR ANYTHING," HE SAID, "IT CERTAINLY STANDS FOR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO PETITION THEIR GOVERNMENT."

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50 Antiwar Vets Storm a Hill

By FRANK VAN RIPER

Washington, April 20 (NEWS Bureau) — A marine veteran who said his first taste of Vietnam combat was watching fellow marines shoot down 5-year-old children from a passing truck "just for the hell of it" joined about 50 other vets on Capitol Hill today to stage mock "search and destroy missions" to protest the war.

Former Sgt. Joe Bangert, 22, of Philadelphia, wore fatigues, a good conduct medal, a Vietnam defense medal, and combat gunner's wings. Bangert said he earned the wings in 1968 during incursions into Laos, which the government said were never happening. Bangert said he became a crack shot shooting elephants.

Vets Swarm Steps

Today, as passing tourists looked on, the vets engaged "limited incursions" into Capitol Hill to dramatize their opposition to the war.

Armed with toy M-16 rifles that sounded disconcertingly real, the protesters swarmed over the front steps of the old Senate office building, their leader, ~~Bill Cran-~~

dell of Ohio—a veteran of the 199th Infantry Brigade—shouting encouragement.

"Keep an eye out for these gods. Shoot the... Body count!"

"We need a body count," Crandell hollered.

Hill reaction to the demonstrators has been mixed. Some liberal lawmakers have welcomed the vets. Others, like Sen. James L. Buckley (Rep. Con-N.Y.), have been "too busy" to see them. Still others, like Rep. John T. Myers (R-Ind.) have branded the protesters "offensive" and a disgrace to their uniforms.

The vets appeared to be practicing non-violence with a vengeance. This morning, when a few of their number wanted to stage a sitdown at Arlington National Cemetery, where they were turned away yesterday, one youth shouted: "If we go ahead and get our heads busted, they're just gonna say we're a bunch of drug-freaks, drinking wine and signifying nothing."

The other protesters voted to refrain from civil disobedience until 2 p.m., on Thursday, when they will try again to place two wreaths at Arlington's Tomb of the Unknowns to honor American and Vietnamese war dead.



Some of the veterans demonstrating in Washington. DFI Telephotos

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Vets' Camp on Mall Banned by Burger

By Sanford J. Ungar and William L. Claiborne
Washington Post Staff Writers

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, acting on an emergency petition from the Justice Department, reversed the U.S. Court of Appeals last night and banned antiwar veterans from camping on the Mall during their week-long protest here.

Acting in his capacity as circuit justice for the District

of Columbia, Burger reinstated a preliminary injunction against the campout granted last Friday by U.S. District Court Judge George L. Hart Jr.

The Justice Department, however, gave the Vietnam Veterans Against the War until 4:30 p.m. today to comply.

After that, the department said in a formal statement, "any persons who are in violation of the park regulations and the court order will be subject to arrest."

Burger's ruling came at the end of a day of protest that included shrieking guerrilla theater on the steps of the Capitol and a somber march by veterans to Arlington National Cemetery to lay wreaths in memory of their fallen comrades.

Attorneys for the veterans group, led by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, said they would ask the full Supreme Court to schedule oral arguments this morning to consider whether Burger's orders should remain in effect.

About 1,500 veterans, caucusing in-site delegations after learning of the decision last night, appeared determined to stay on the Mall even if it means defying the chief justice.

Burger took the unusual action after Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold filed yesterday afternoon for a stay of the order handed down a day earlier by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D. C. Circuit.

A three-judge panel of that court, comparing the veterans' encampment to Boy Scout Jamborees, Resurrection City and other campouts here over the years, ruled that "a so-called campsite base" was permissible as part of a symbolic antiwar protest.

They insisted, however, that the veterans provide their own sanitary facilities and clean up, pitch only a medical tent and refrain from breaking ground or building fires.

Griswold contended in his written brief to the Supreme Court that the Court of Appeals had violated the doctrine of the separation of powers by taking "over the detailed operation of a national park area."

Echoing a Justice Department position of the past week, he also warned against setting "a precedent for further demonstrations" by permitting the veterans to sleep on the Mall.

Griswold cited a protest led by Chicago Seven defendant Rennie Davis scheduled here next week, "which is expected to number 75,000 (and) has applied for authority to camp overnight in Rock Creek Park."

That application has been denied, but Davis has said he will tell the demonstrators to camp in the park anyway.

"Widespread flouting" of Interior Department regulations governing demonstrations in the parks, Griswold argued, "would cause a serious problem maintaining public order and could lead to substantial public health and sanitation hazards, with inevitable environmental pollution."

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- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date APR 21 1971

Clark, in a reply filed with the Supreme Court before Burger's ruling, accused the Justice Department of "nothing less than a call for government by injunction."

Later, when he appeared on the Mall to tell the veterans of the court order and Justice Department statement, Clark was greeted with a chant of, "We won't go."

"You can camp here tonight," Clark said. "There will be further developments tomorrow, but meanwhile you can camp here tonight."

Unless the Supreme Court modifies Burger's order today, the Justice Department appeared determined to stand by its statement of last night that the veterans are being given "an opportunity to comply in an orderly way and without undue inconvenience or hardship."

During their protest yesterday, several hundred veterans jammed a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing. They cheered "Right on, brother," when Sen. George S. McGovern (D-S.D.) said he was "shocked" by the killing of "several hundred innocent civilians by our massive firepower" in Southeast Asia.

Bitter about having been turned away from a similar

mission on Monday, the veterans converged on Arlington Cemetery for another part of their demonstration. This time they were successful.

In a silent, single-file procession, about 300 veterans clad in battle fatigues walked up a cemetery roadway with wreaths held by Patricia Simon of Brookline, Mass., mother of a soldier killed in Vietnam and Robert Maland of Albuquerque, N.M., who said he served in Vietnam for 17 months.

As they marched up the hill, a leader cautioned, "We're not here to make speeches. We're here to honor the dead."

As the last of the group moved up the hill, a volley of rifle salutes from a burial in a lower field was heard, followed by bugle taps.

The marchers knelt under a crabapple tree as Mrs. Simon and Maland placed the wreaths—one marked "Allied" and another "Indochina". Then the veterans silently filed out, many raising their arms in clenched fists and military salutes.

On Monday, about 1,000 veterans and supporters were turned away at the locked gates of the cemetery and told that government regulations prohibited unauthorized demonstrations. (There are about 2.5 million veterans of the Vietnam War.)

However, when the contingent arrived there yesterday, they were allowed inside after a conversation between Al Hubbard, executive secretary of the group, and John Metzler, cemetery superintendent.

The two faced each other in front of a line of park policemen about 50 yards from the gates. Metzler told Hubbard he had no objection to a cemetery service and had not understood what the protestors had planned to do on Monday.

"I had no idea they wanted to do this yesterday," Metzler said later. "I didn't know they were angered or... until one man threw his toy cannon against the gate."

Earlier, "demonstration squads" of veterans staged mock search-and-destroy missions at the Old Senate Office Building and on the east steps of the Capitol, while scores of tourists looked on in astonishment.

At the Capitol, three girls wearing straw coolie hats attempted to run away from a squad of "infantrymen" armed with toy M-16 rifles.

With a burst of simulated automatic firing of the weapons, the girls clutched their stomachs and burst plastic bags of red paint that splattered grotesquely over the Capitol steps.

"It's disgusting. It's horrible," said one middle-aged woman as she turned away.

"Waste 'em! Waste 'em! Get the body count!" cried some of the mock raiders as their toy rifles clacked and the "victims" ~~wounded~~.

At the same time, the squad leader admonished spectators to stay out of the way of the enactment for the benefit of the television cameramen.

Before that, at the steps of the Old Senate Office Building, William Crandell of Columbus, Ohio, a graduate student at Ohio State University, led a platoon in portrayal of the seizure of Vietcong suspects.

"Why are you here? This is my home," the "Vietnamese" actors cried, as Crandell's men pinned them to the ground at rifle point and grabbed for their identification papers.

"This is something we're doing to show the kind of mentality we were forced into in Vietnam," Crandell said later.

"It's the kind of situation where you run across civilians and check their IDs, and if they don't have IDs, therefore they are Vietcong. So we take them in and torture

them, but they don't admit it, because they aren't VCs," said Crandell.

Crandell said he served as a lieutenant in the 199th Infantry Division in Vietnam for a year and conducted

similar forcible seizures several times a week.

"You have to get the sense of how much GIs are encouraged to hate the Vietnamese," Crandell said. "That's why we're against the war."

He said he was personally familiar with incidents of torture of Vietcong suspects with the use of electrical wires, beatings and superficial cutting with knives.

One contingent was laughing and waving to passersby on its way to lobby in congressional offices when they spotted Sen. McGovern walking along Constitution Avenue.

"Keep pulling for us, senator," they shouted. McGovern flashed a "V" peace sign.

However, at the Capitol, following the guerrilla theater, some veterans angrily smashed their toy M-16 rifles on the steps and denounced President Nixon's administration's Vietnam policy.

Many said they were angered because of rumors that the President had estimated that less than a third of the demonstrators were Vietnam war veterans. A White House spokesman denied the rumor.

Nevertheless, the leaders began collecting discharge papers and other military identification and placing them in a box at the Mall campsite for public inspection. Hundreds of veterans were observed turning in discharge papers. One leader estimated that upwards of 1,000 documents were collected.

At the Foreign Relations Committee hearing, the veterans gave a standing ovation to McGovern when he accused all American forces in Indochina of war crimes.

Acknowledging the cheers, McGovern, the only declared presidential candidate for 1972, said, "I have never been prouder of a group of Americans than I am of these combat veterans."



Veterans protesting the war toll with clenched fists during a wreath laying ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery

By Margaret Thomas—The Washington Post



Photos by Steve Szabo and Frank Johnston—The Washington Post
Ramsey Clark tells veterans on the Mall of the chief justice's ruling (left). Earlier, veterans demonstrated on the Capitol steps.

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Bivouac With Wine, Pot, Music and Girls

By LANCE GAY
Star Staff Writer

Operation Dewey Canyon III stuttered into bivouac last night amidst wine and pot and the ear-splitting sounds of "A New Dawn."

The army of more than 1,000 tired, hungry and war-weary Vietnam veterans ended the first day of their week-long "operation" by camping under the clear night sky on the Mall, about 100 yards from the steps of the floodlit Capitol.

There, under the trees, the combat-garbed demonstrators listened to four hours of protest songs, folk tunes and rock music. It was a time for dancing, for drinking and smoking. A time for being with girl veterans—veterans of other demonstrations. It was a time for love, not war.

Some congregated around a makeshift bandstand, passing bottles of wine, cans of beer and reefers to each other as they danced to the visionary lyrics of the Jefferson Airplane. Others took their blankets, plastic ground sheets, sleeping bags and girl friends to the fringes of the revelry and curled up on the sparse grass.

The week-long protest has been christened Dewey Canyon III after two military operations near the Laos border. Dewey Canyon III is "a military incursion into the country of Congress," one of the veterans explained, "like Dewey Canyon I and II were military incursions against the enemy."

The object of the demonstration, he said, was "to bring the war home. By the end of this week, those people who spend three-quarters of their time in that building are going to be scared, he said, pointing with his cigarette towards the Capitol. "They're going to be scared that they're going to end this war."

The protesters were given permission to camp out on the Mall for the rest of the week by an order issued yesterday by a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals here. After a brief hearing, Judges Charles Fahy, J. Skelly Wright and Harold Leventhal reversed a ban on the proposed camp-out issued Friday in U.S. District Court.

As he did on Friday, former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark pleaded the veterans' case, arguing that they presented no danger to the community in their plans to sleep on the Mall. "The courts simply cannot enjoin the public from assembling for free speech" when there is no threat of disorder, Clark argued.

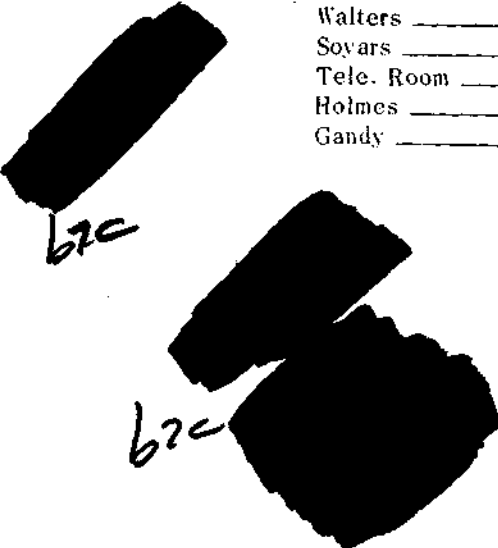
The veterans are allowed to camp on the Mall at night so long as they provide adequate sanitary and medical facilities, break no ground, build no fires and pitch no tents other than the planned medical tents.

Last night, as they settled into their campsite, some started to build fires from paper and wood, but marshals from their group had them extinguished.

A few of the protesters, still wearing their jungle camouflage fatigues and other bits and pieces of uniform, talked of what they did yesterday.

About 1,000 of them had trekked from their first camp in West Potomac Park across Memorial Bridge to Arlington Cemetery, where they found the main entrance closed to them.

Returning to the city, they marched behind the White House and down Constitution Avenue to the Capitol, where they presented their anti-war demands and heard words of encouragement from several sympathetic congressmen.



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- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

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Some who spoke last night were angry and bitter that they had been denied access to the cemetery.

It's our cemetery, they are our brothers buried there. Do you have to die to get in there?" one betterly asked. He said he was one of the hundreds of veterans who marched to the cemetery yesterday only to find the gates locked. A cemetery official told them they would be admitted as individuals, but not as a group.

Others talked of trying to see their representatives on Capitol Hill. "I want to see my congressman, but he was out playing golf," one young man from Boston said.

Some made plans for the week. They said they would lobby with their congressmen and senators to stop the war and would hold guerrilla theater "search and destroy" mission on the streets of Washington "to bring home to the people here what it's like over there." Friday the veterans plan a ceremony in which they will turn in their color ribbons and medals won in the Vietnam war.

But for most of those gathered on the Mall last night, there was scant talk of politics or war. "Somebody from Wisconsin, will you come up here and get your friend who's passed out," an announcement blared over the loudspeaker.

"Will whoever ripped off my jacket please return it to the stage." . . . "Does anyone know ~~who~~ has the keys to the truck — will whoever has the keys to the truck please give them to us." . . . "If you've got any cigarettes, please share them with the guy next to you. . . ."

" . . . John from New Jersey, there's a girl waiting up here for you. . . ."

Three crippled veterans watched the dancing from their wheelchairs which they had adorned with bumper stickers proclaiming "Another Veteran

for Peace" and "Honor America—Leave Vietnam."

And so it went until shortly before 2 a.m. when the microphones were dismantled and the speakers put in a rented truck.

How long are they staying?

"Me? I'm staying as long as the beer lasts, the food lasts and the dope lasts," a Washington State man in army fatigues retorted.

"Until the war ends," replied a nameless bundel from his sleeping bag.

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ARLINGTON'S GATES SHUT OUT VIET VETS

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By JUDY LUCE

The gates of Arlington National Cemetery were locked today to some 900 Vietnam Veterans Against the War and their supporters, including four war mothers, one of whom has a son buried there.

A Ft. Myer spokesman said the Army Technical Manual prohibits laying of wreaths by groups demonstrating either before or after the ceremony.

The anti-war veterans, most of them dressed in Army fatigues and wearing medals they earned in Vietnam, began their week-long peace offensive shortly after sunrise today with a march from the West Potomac Park staging area — where they had slept on bed-rolls and blankets — across the Lincoln Memorial Bridge.

The march caused some mild delays in early morning rush hour traffic and, tho there were some disgruntled commuters, there were also many in cars, who, extended their arms from rolled down windows and offered the "V" peace sign to the veterans brigade.

The group, including a number of single and double amputees in wheelchairs and using crutches, then massed in the small circle in front of the cemetery's locked gates for a brief memorial service conducted by a former Army chaplain who had served in Vietnam.

But when the group of four war mothers and several veterans attempted to enter the cemetery to lay wreaths, the gates were locked.

When a leader told them they could not enter as a group, the mothers began crying and were quickly surrounded by veterans trying to comfort them.

At least one toy gun was thrown against the gates. It shattered.

Then a mess kit was thrown. There was talk in the crowd of storming the gates, but John Kerry, a leader of the VVAW talked them out of it, recalling meetings held yesterday in West Potomac Park in which the vets agreed to avoid violence.

"It's too bad they lock the gates where our brothers are buried," he said, but urged the group to proceed to the White House and then continue their plans for a rally at the Capitol.

By the time they reached the Capitol, their ranks had swelled to more than 1,200.

They gathered on the west front steps chanting, "Bring them home, bring our brothers home," and waited to meet with congressmen and senators. They planned to lobby in Congress today, giving legislators copies of a letter calling for "immediate, unilateral, unconditional withdrawal of all United States Armed Forces" from Indochina.

Rep. Paul McCloskey, D-Calif., was among several congressmen that met the veterans on the steps. "I don't think there's any group in America that has more of a right to assemble here peacefully and redress grievances," he said. He urged the group to lobby to persuade legislators to cut off money for the war.

Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., later told them, "those of you who have battled on the battle field are now going to battle on the peace field

(Continued on Page 3)



—News Photo by Bill Beall

Mrs. Marcella Kink, who said her son was buried at Arlington Cemetery, and Mrs. Kathryn Grey, another Gold Star mother, cried when they learned that they and 900 Vietnam Veterans Against the War were being locked out and would not be allowed to lay wreaths because of Army regulations.

Cemetery locks out 900 Viet vets

Viet vets against war find barrier on vigil's first day

(Continued from Page 1)

... you are really the conscience of this nation for war atrocity we are committing."

After a series of speeches, most of the marchers began walking to the Mall to organize for lobbying, but a couple of hundred protested to group leaders. The leaders finally agreed to leave the remaining demonstrators begin the lobbying immediately.

They peacefully entered the Capitol — police made them check their knapsacks and toy guns at the door — and began visiting offices.

They also planned to set up the vigil at the Capitol that will last until Friday when Operation Dewey Canyon III — named after the U.S. support operation to the Laos invasion by the South Vietnamese — terminates.

The veterans — many dressed in fatigues — their wives, children, girlfriends and supporters began assembling early yesterday in West Potomac Park, with the question of where they will bivouac still undecided. The Appeals Court is to rule today on whether the veterans may pitch camp on the Mall for the remainder of the week's maneuvers.

But not knowing where they would be tomorrow didn't appear to bother them. The hundred, unattached, friskier, throwing and pitching contingent that pitched camp on the banks of the Potomac yesterday seemed used to living out of canteens, sleeping bags and blankets.

"It's like in the Army. Disorganized, but

we'll get the job done," said one veteran, who asked not to be identified.

He was manning a walkie-talkie. "Chicago I, Chicago I. Come in please, Yeah, Look, Call S street and tell them to get some sugar over here for the Kool-Aid."

"We're going by the MOS (Military Operations Specialty). The cooks will cook, the medics will take care of any health problems that come up and the Com squad will man the radios."

Marine Reserve Lt. Jay Lankford's specialty yesterday was being camp coordinator, and it involved at least one unpleasant task. "I have to make an announcement about no booze and I feel like a real ass," he said, taking the loudspeaker.

He moved away from the registration desk towards a clear spot. "Hey, everybody, I've got some weird words. It's against the law to drink on park lands. So let's keep the drinking to a discreet minimum."

Later, an Avis rental truck pulled up to the registration area and a half-dozen young people piped out of it, along with numerous bottles of wine and cans of beer. It was discreetly distributed. The park policeman who was sitting on his motorcycle about a hundred yards away continued his conversation with an attractive brunette.

Bill Henschel was one of the few near the Avis car who didn't reach for a can of beer in the hot sun. Dressed in a Marine dress uniform, the victim of the Tet offensive in Hue had something more on his mind. "I lost a leg in Vietnam and now I have epilepsy. I spent 12 months in the hospital."

"But I was one of the lucky ones. Out of my company, 285 were killed and four lived." On his chest were the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Ribbon, awarded by the South Vietnamese government to members of the U.S. armed forces who have served there. Mr. Henschel, along with other veterans, will turn in his medals Friday to a collection that will be taken up in a body bag, the rubber bag in which the dead are placed on the battlefield.

Mr. Henschel said he won't regret turning in the medals. He pointed to the Purple Heart. "I got this for being blown apart. I got this (the Bronze Star) for having my company blown apart, and I got this just for being there. And I sure didn't want to be there."





The Vietnam Veterans Against the War crossing the Lincoln Memorial Bridge today on their way to Arlington Cemetery.



At one point in the march, the vets came across an Army truck dumped the driver to park the truck, get out and join the

—Above Photos by AP Wire

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UPI-75 (AMERICAN LEGION)

WASHINGTON--ALFRED CHAMIE, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, TODAY CAME OUT AGAINST THE ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED FOR THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

CHAMIE ASKED IN A STATEMENT RELEASED HERE FOR "ONLY A LITTLE PATIENCE ON THE PART OF ALL SO THAT THE VAST TREASURE IN LIVES AND MATERIAL ALREADY EXPENDED WILL NOT BE TOTALLY LOST."

"WE DEPLORE THE FACT OF ANOTHER WASHINGTON DEMONSTRATION, HOWEVER ALTRUISTIC MAY BE THE MOTIVES OF THE SPONSORING GROUP, AND DESPITE THE FACT THAT VETERANS OF THE VIETNAM WAR ARE PROMINENT AMONG THE ORGANIZERS. WE SUGGEST THAT THE RIGHT TO DISSENT -- THE BIRTHRIGHT OF EVERY AMERICAN -- IS BETTER EXERCISED IN WAYS OTHER THAN IN MASS DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITOL WHICH LACK THE APPROVAL OF THE MAJORITY OF AMERICANS."

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Vets Stage Antiwar 'Offensive'

BOSTON, April 14 (UPI)—About 30 bearded, long-haired former servicemen—wearing old fatigues, firing toy guns and lobbing make-believe hand grenades—staged a mock search and destroy mission across city hall plaza today to open the "spring offensive against the Indochina war."

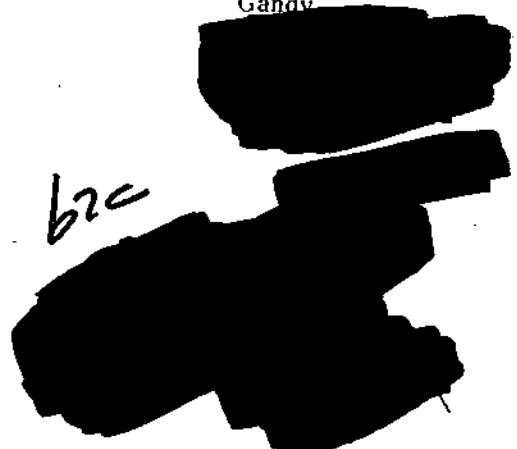
The veterans split into platoons and spread out across the red brick plaza as if on patrol. They converged at a subway station exit where they gave antiwar literature to early-morning commuters.

A very light April shower sprinkled as some of the veterans, members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, "captured" several non-uniformed colleagues who posed as Vietcong.

One onlooker asked: "what are they doing? playing games?"

Boston Cram, a former Marine officer, said the mock mission was "to give people some idea of what it's like when a U.S. infantry platoon sweeps through a village in Southeast Asia. Had this been a town in Vietnam, the dogs would be shot, the women raped, the men hauled off, interrogated and maybe shot, the crops destroyed, the town burned down and the community displaced."

The bogus maneuver, Cram said, was "one of the first in a nationwide spring offensive against the war. Police estimated 100 persons joined the demonstration."



- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____ **A-3**
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
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- People's World _____

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The Spring Offensive: Real veterans point to a mission at the City Hall plaza in London. They make believe prisoners — mock search and destroy. 30 veterans look through the anti-aircraft

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U.S. Veterans of Vietnam War Rally on Wall Street for Peace

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN

A Veteran of the war in Vietnam who has three Purple Hearts, a Bronze Star and a Silver Star told a noontime Wall Street rally yesterday, "We are all of us in this country guilty for having allowed the war to go on."

The speaker, John Kerry of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, addressed the crowd from a truck in front of the New York Stock Exchange. It was at about the same spot that nine months ago student antiwar protesters were jeered by Wall Street workers and were beaten by construction workers.

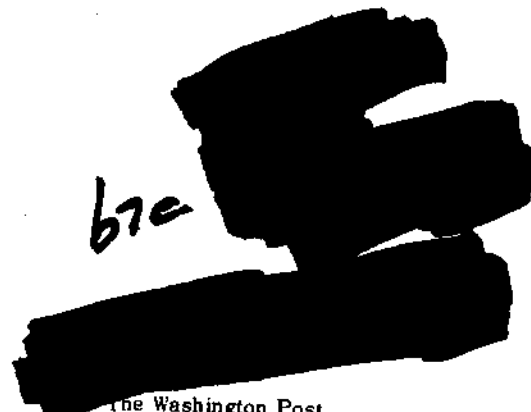
There was no fighting and no heated arguments yesterday, as lunchtime strollers stopped to listen. Listeners came and went and, at no time dur-

ing the hour-and-a-half rally, did the crowd seem to number more than about 100.

Mr. Kerry, now a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve, contrasted the Army's sentencing of First Lieut. William L. Calley Jr. with what he said was a wider collective responsibility for the war.

"Guilty as Lieutenant Calley may have been of the actual act of murder," he said, "the verdict does not single out the real criminal. Those of us who have served in Vietnam know that the real guilty party is the United States of America."

The United States, he said, "finds some men guilty and some men innocent of the very same charges" and tries "to ease its conscience by scapegoating one man."



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Dissidents Map National Protests

Plans for several weeks of nationwide protest, including a rally here April 24, and possible civil disobedience in following days, were outlined this week by antiwar, antipov-erty and civil rights groups.

As described at a briefing, demonstrations will begin the first week in April in New York, under the sponsorship of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the National Welfare Rights Organization, with emphasis on domestic issues.

Al Hubbard, executive director of Vietnam Veterans Against the War said a "division-sized" group of veterans will begin a week of demonstrations here April 19 to show opposition to the war.

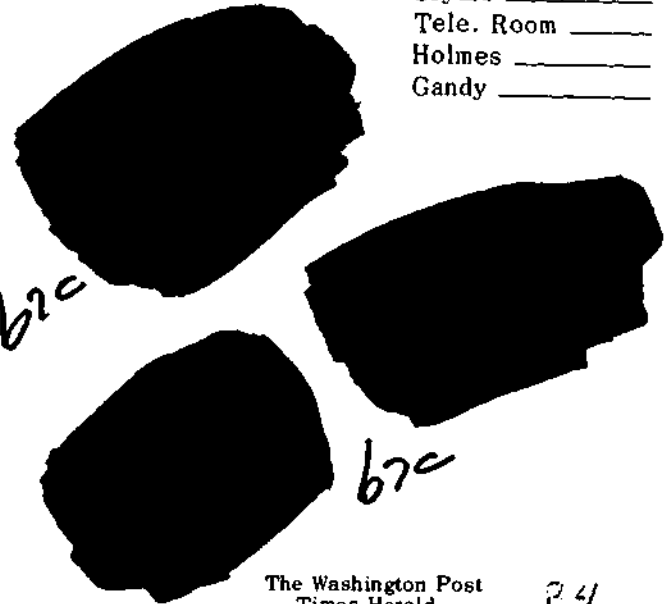
The National Peace Action Coalition, which did not take part in the briefing, has already scheduled a demonstration here April 24 as an orderly protest against the war.

The Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, which has joined with the SCLO and NWRO to protest against the war, repression and racism, has decided to cosponsor the April 24 demonstration.

Peoples Coalition spokesmen said they will call on April demonstrators to remain here to lobby con-

gressmen's offices April 26, and demonstrate at other key government offices for the rest of the week.

After an assembly of youthful protesters here on May 1, spokesmen for the coalition said demonstrators will take part in "massive nonviolent direct action" May 3 and May 4 against the Pentagon and the



- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____ *24*
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'ELECTRIFY THE WORLD'

"We are prepared to intensify the struggle. We are going to electrify the world.

"If there are any of us left (after the May 3 Pentagon traffic-in) we are going to surround Congress and we're going to hold them in session until they have ratified the peoples peace treaty."

(This "threaty" is a manifesto being circulated by peace groups declaring that the conflict between the American people and the people of Vietnam is at an end.)

"On May 1," Froines declared, "if the government has not stopped the war by then we are going to stop the government from functioning.

"In Saigon you will see the greatest insurgenge in the history of the war," adding:

"And a whole lot of GIs are going to call in sick (at U.S. military bases) in the United States—the start of the first GI strike in the history of the United States."

A nation-wide moratorium to halt business has been called for May 5. The PCPJ said: "On that day there will be no business as usual across the country."

Peace groups plan sit-in to choke the Pentagon

By RICHARD STARNES
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

The peace conglomerate is planning to paralyze the Pentagon as the climax of a week of anti-war activity early in May.

John Froines, one of the Chicago Seven, revealed detailed plans for a program of civil disobedience in a speech to the Anne Arundel (Md.) Community College earlier this week.

On Monday, May 3, Froines said, autos carrying anti-war activists will choke the 14th-st bridge, a principal artery linking Washington to the Pentagon area of Northern Virginia.

"At 7:30 a.m.," he continued, "they're all going to break down."

"Then 5,000 to 10,000 people are going to walk onto that bridge, hold hands, and sit down."

MANY PROTESTS PLANNED

While the Pentagon action threatens to be the most dramatic confrontation, it is only one of a long series of planned anti-war protests during April and May.

On April 19, Froines told the students, about 5,000 Vietnam veterans will march on the Capitol "to shut it down."

Because demonstrations long have been prohibited on the Capitol grounds it is possible that violence will take place if the war protesters try to cross police lines.

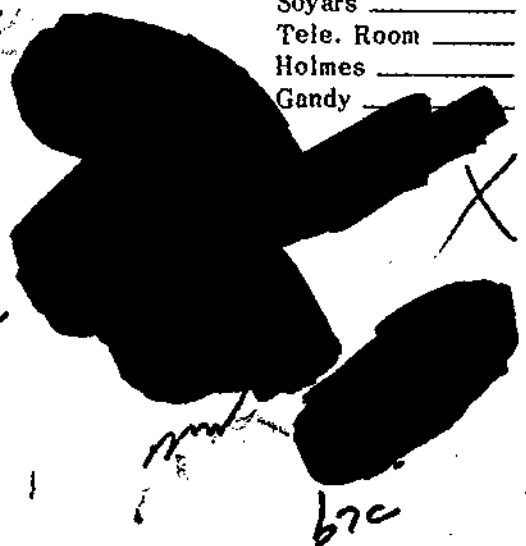
From April 5-9 the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and other groups plan demonstrations on Wall Street, with protests at the offices of 300 corporations and confrontations with Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and Mayor John Lindsay.

The major program of mass civil disobedience is not scheduled until after a planned mass march on Washington sponsored by the two principal organizations that make up the peace conglomerate.

The march, which will take place on Saturday, April 24, is being organized jointly by the Peoples' Coalition for Peace and Justice and the National Peace Action Coalition. But NPAC, which does not subscribe to civil disobedience actions, will content itself with the mass march. The far more militant PCPJ will take over after the march, recruiting war protesters for its carefully plotted series of acts of civil disobedience.

Altho the PCPJ insists it will maintain a climate of peace through its demonstrations, Froines told the students, "If you come to Washington you should be prepared to take

*Vietnam Veterans
Against the War*



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Protest Planned Near Capitol

By William L. Claiborne
Washington Post Staff Writer

A five-day encampment at the foot of the Capitol by as many as 5,000 antiwar Vietnam veterans is scheduled April 19. It was announced yesterday.

The planned protest by Vietnam Veterans Against the War brings to 16 the total number of days in April during which peace organizations are scheduled to demonstrate here. Additional protests are scheduled for May.

The New York City-based veterans organization said at a news conference yesterday that former GIs wearing jungle duffels will set up camp on the steps of the Capitol as possible. They will periodically demonstrate, march and demonstrate. They will use the steps and other areas used by the public. The group said it is seeking a Park Service permit for the encampment.

Admiral Navy Lt. John F. Kerry, a member of the Vietnam Veterans executive com-

Kerry, a former Navy "swift boat" skipper who said he won a Silver Star, Bronze Star and three Purple Heart medals in Vietnam, said the demonstration will begin April 19 with a ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery, followed by a mass march to the Capitol. He said a delegation of congressmen will meet the veterans.

Kerry said the five-day protest is being named "Dewey Canyon III," in recognition of

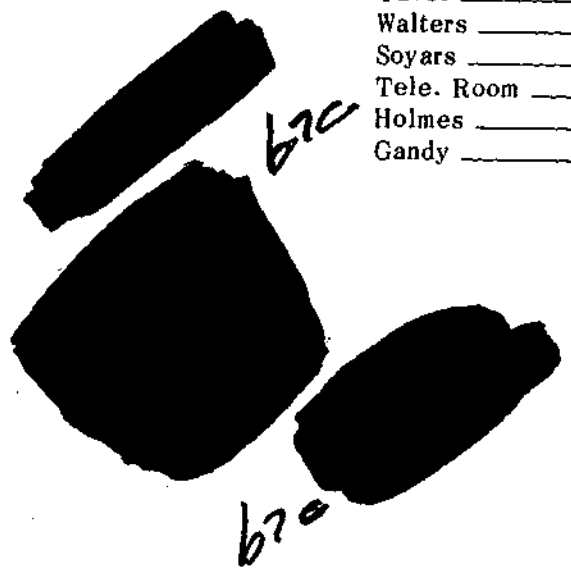
a Laos incursion in which some veterans say they participated during February, 1969. The Pentagon has consistently denied that American ground forces operated in Laos at that time.

Kerry said that families of Vietnam veterans were being asked to participate in the protest march and related activities but that "we're not asking for any kind of mass student backing at this time."

He said, "This is the veteran's effort and the veterans will do it alone." Kerry said the Vietnam Veterans Against the War has 8,000 members.

The group said it plans "constant lobbying" on Capitol Hill, daily teach-ins for the public and a final day march to the White House to present peace demands to the president.

Other massive antiwar demonstrations are planned here for April 1 to 4, April 10 and April 24. Antiwar events have also been scheduled for March 27 and May 1.



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- Times Herald _____
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Viet Vets against war gain support, members

By PETER D. FOX
of the Cardinal Staff

What causes a Vietnam veteran to take charge of a national organization against the Indochina War? In the case of Jan Crumb, National Spokesman for Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), the answer is: "I have been to Indochina, participated in the war, and firmly oppose it."

Crumb spoke in Madison last Tuesday to help the Madison Veterans For Peace organize this city's delegation to "Operation Dewey Canyon III," a vets' march on Washington, D.C.

An infantry radio operator with thoughts of making the military a career, Crumb spent most of 1962 in Vietnam. After his tour, he received an appointment to West Point but resigned after discovering "utter hypocrisy, especially in the honor system."

Crumb is presently a free-lance writer and editor for University Review, a literary magazine.

The VVAW, according to Crumb, is presently comprised of 6,000 veterans. "A tremendous number of veterans are not participating, however, because they don't want to become involved again," he said. "They feel suspicious of any sort of group activity after being through the military."

ONE ESSENTIAL difference exists between the VVAW and the Vets For Peace organizations other than their requirements. While the VFP is

basically many autonomous groups of veterans of wars or periods, the VVAW is Vietnam vets with national structure. "This national structure is designed," Crumb said, "in order to promote action. We're essentially a non-government, non-profit public group with action. We couldn't have gotten them (Vietnam vets) together any other way."

When still in his face, Crumb described the members of the group as anarchists in that they are generally opposed to anyone telling them what to do. "They were goats in the military and don't want to be told again."

The group is directed by an executive committee which receives the feelings of the members through 26 regional coordinators. The day-to-day decisions are made by the committee, but the matters of major importance are decided by the general membership.

Crumb said the group tables are set up in various cities and are open to the public. They are also a source of income in addition to membership.

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MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

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MADISON, WISCONSIN

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FOR BUSINESSMEN who find McCarthy presidential campaign and the More... Jim became... in the VVAW. Most peace... ups had to... and imagination after McCarthy... these businessmen felt that the VVAW would be the group most likely to be effective and gave...

These men have businesses which are not defense oriented and they are being hurt by the war in addition to holding humanitarian reasons for ending the war.

PLAYBOY magazine donated a full page membership ad in the February 1971 issue which has produced unexpected results. 4,000 veterans have responded to the invitation with 1,000 of the respondents coming from Vietnam. Many parents and relatives have sent donations, always with a little note attached such as "from the parents of such-and-such who was killed by his country". Crumb added that "since the ad appeared our phone hasn't stopped ringing and the contributions, large and small, haven't stopped coming in."

Asked what place the VVAW occupies in the ranks of the peace movement, Crumb explained, "I would describe us as the primary peace group in the country in terms of action. Group after group has cooled off the moratorium couldn't be maintained, etc. I am reluctant to characterize the VVAW as a vanguard of the peace movement, but it is the only group with such a growing membership."

AN IMMEDIATE, total, unconditional and unilateral halt to the Asian involvement is the main goal of the VVAW. Crumb also added that the group wants all military hardware out of the area when the Americans pull out. "We're not in the business of supplying the mercenaries, either," he said.

Active since 1967, the VVAW has sometimes felt itself to be short-changed by the press. Reporters covering the R.A.W. (Rapid American Withdrawal) march from Morristown, N.J., to Valley Forge, Pa., this past September said that they were limited by their editors in what they could report. The march was a simulated search and destroy mission.

congressmen who could have cut off funds for the war, the courts who could have declared the war unconstitutional, executive branch members who could influence the President, we might not even mention Nixon by name since that could gall the hell out of him; and the press which could cover the war as it should be.

Jan Crumb looks forward to the day when American involvement in the Vietnamese conflict will end. He expects the VVAW to still exist, however, on the premise that there will be other involvements. West Point cadets are now boning up on tank tactics and the Middle East.

Last month's "Winter Soldier" investigation held in Detroit were largely neglected by the press although the event prompted several legislators to call for Congressional inquiry. The testimonies were given during the news embargo on the Laos incursion and several of them made reference to a previous incursion into Laos. Crumb feels that the news media included these testimonies into the overall embargo because of the mention of previous action in Laos.

"Dewey Canyon III"—the April 1970 anti-Vietnam war march on Washington is getting wide coverage

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Jay Crumb
National VVAW spokesman

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- Miss Holmes.....
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Veterans Plan 5-day Capital Camp-in; General Shoup Backs Antiwar Plan

From Gazette Press Service
WASHINGTON — Vietnam Veterans Against the War announced Tuesday that the organization would hold a five-day encampment at Washington next month "to protest the war and the lack of adequate services for returned veterans."
 Gen. David M. Shoup, retired commandant of the Marine Corps, said, "I wholeheartedly support their hopes and dreams and share with them the universal hope for peace."
 However, Shoup, long a critic of the war, said he would not join the Washington march.

Kerry, a former Navy lieutenant who won a Silver Star, a Bronze Star, and three Purple Hearts for wounds in Vietnam, said 5,000 veterans were expected to march on the Capitol, where many would return their combat decorations.
 Kerry charged that the Nixon administration was continuing to give men sent to Vietnam "a chance to die for the biggest nothing in history." He also contended that the American people had become apathetic toward the war. He said, "People are dying every day over there and this country doesn't care."
 Kerry said that about 23 per cent of the veterans who had returned from Vietnam were

unemployed, while 60 to 80 per cent of them had become drug addicts.
 The widow of an American Navy officer killed in Vietnam called President Nixon a thief and a liar for saying that American men were fighting in Vietnam to ensure a better world.
 Mrs. Judy Keyes, who remarried after her husband, Lt. Donald Droz, was killed two years ago, accused Mr. Nixon of deceiving American women into giving up the lives of their loved ones.
 Mrs. Keyes, of Columbia, Mo., told the news conference that the president was engaging in political doubletalk about the war.

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Page 1 A
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 Arkansas Gazette
 Little Rock, Ark.

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REC-2

Disrupters Chased Away From Antiwar Vet Rally

Valley Forge, Pa., Sept. 7 (Combined Services) — Author Mark Lane used fighting words to discourage a handful of prowar veterans from trying to interrupt an antiwar rally today sponsored by the Vietnam veterans against the war at Valley Forge State Park. Actress Jane Fonda was among those at the rally.

Some 150 Vietnam veterans carrying mock M-16 rifles and dressed in ragged remnants of their service fatigues, ended an 86-mile march and passed in review at the spot where George Washington once reviewed his bedraggled body of troops.

The group march from Morristown, N.J., over the same route Washington's Revolutionary Army took.

Yarns: "You'll Be Killed"

Black zippered canvas bags, similar to those used to carry bodies from the battlefield, were draped over a platform built for the speakers—among them Lane, Miss Fonda and Rep. Allard Lowenstein (D-N.Y.).

About 60 counterprotesters, who said they were members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, also showed up for the rally. Eight of them marched to a flag pole in the center of the parade grounds and mounted the back of an open truck about 150 yards away from the speakers' platform.

Lane approached them. He told them they would not "stand a chance" among the antiwar demonstrators.

"Some of these guys were in Vietnam three weeks ago," Lane said. "They'll kill you."

The VFW members retreated without a word. They returned to their companions, who had assembled in the nearby George Washington Memorial Chapel.

One anti-war veteran lay on the sidewalks of a southern New Jersey community oozing a liquid that resembled blood. "We wanted to show these people how horrible it can be," he said.

Denies Dodger Status

A spokesman for the group, John Kemick, 22, of Newark, N.J., said the march through New Jersey was marked by "jeers and insults."

He said the residents of one small town called the marchers draft-dodgers.

"How can we be draft-dodgers when there are 110 Purple Heart medal winners among us?" Kemick said.



- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Sun (Baltimore) _____
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Examiner (Washington) _____

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Veterans Veterans Against

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Jane Fonda addresses veterans meeting at Valley Forge, Pa. UPI Telephoto

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Anti-war veterans begin 'search-and-destroy' march

By SUE DEVLIN

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—A contingent of Vietnam veterans, active duty GIs and other war veterans plan a simulated military sweep across New Jersey to Valley Forge State Park, Pa. this Labor Day weekend to dramatize their opposition to the war in Southeast Asia.

The four day march will begin Sept. 4 at Morristown, N.J. and culminate in a mass antiwar rally at Valley Forge Sept. 7. The march has been labeled Operation RAW (Rapid American Withdrawal).

Planners of the operation say they will dramatize "as authentic a picture of U.S. Army search-and-destroy missions to the American people as practical."

During the three days of marching along New Jersey Route 523 and Pennsylvania Route 92 the group will carry its own supplies of food and water as well as a complete medical wagon to treat those wounded veterans who will participate in the march.

Enlarge the group will engage in several actions to dramatize the inhumanity of the policy carried out by the U.S. government in the Indo-China War, according to Al Hubbard, executive secretary of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, planner of Operation RAW.

"This will include the taking of prisoners, interrogation of prisoners, ransacking of property (pre-arranged), demonstration of search and destroy sweeps and other tactics used on a daily basis by the U.S. forces in Southeast Asia," Hubbard said.

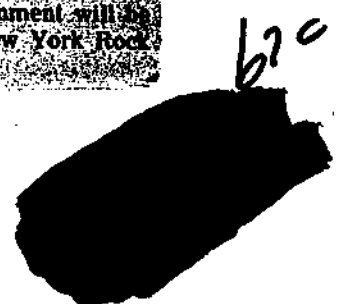
Rally Sept. 7

In a statement of support for Operation RAW, Sen. George McGovern (D-SD) said, "I congratulate the Vietnam Veterans Against the War for their symbolic march to Valley Forge. I fully support Operation RAW and I am proud to be with you, in spirit, at least, as America's veterans—those who know the war from first hand experience, speak out. Your voices will certainly be heard by all citizens. May they heed your voices."

Sponsors of Operation RAW include Sen. McGovern, Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Me), Rep. John D. Conyers (D-Mich), Paul O'Dwyer.

The Valley Forge rally will begin at 11 a.m., Sept. 7. Speak-

ers will include actress Jane Fonda, attorney and author Mark Lane and Don Sutherland, star of MASH. Entertainment will be provided by the New York Rock Ensemble.



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- Sunday News (New York) _____
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- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Examiner (Washington) _____

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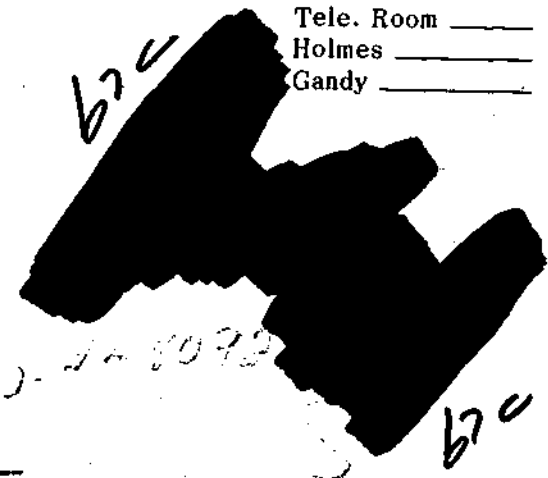
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**Vietnam Veterans to Stage
 A 4-Day Antiwar Protest**

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War, 150 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday a four-day march, beginning Sept. 4, from Morristown, N.J., to Valley Forge, Pa., where a mass rally is scheduled for Sept. 7. The demonstration, entitled "Operation Raw, Rapid American Withdrawal," will simulate a military sweep.

Craig S. Moore, vice president of the antiwar veterans group, spoke at a news conference at the Overseas Press Club, 54 West 40th Street. The meeting was attended by Paul O'Dwyer, who was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Senator in the June primary.

Mr. Moore called the war in Vietnam "unjust and illegal" and said American forces should be withdrawn "immediately and unconditionally."



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 The Washington Daily News _____
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 The New Leader _____
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 The National Observer _____
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