FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION-PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

SUBJECT: VVAW

FILE NO: HQ 100-448092

SECTION: 62

PAGES REVIEWED: 282

PAGES RELEASED: 282

REFERRALS: 0

EXEMPTIONS: b1, b2, b4c, c9d
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (100-19743) (P)

DATE: 6/17/74

SUBJECT: CHANGED
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR /
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), AKA. 
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War / 
Winter Soldier Organization
INTERNAL SECURITY
(CG: CG)

Title marked CHANGED to include the name under which the VVAW/WSO has been incorporated in Ohio, as reflected in enclosed LHM.

Re CI airtel to Bureau, dated 6/13/74.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five (5) copies of an LHM re captioned matter. Two (2) copies of an FD-376 are stapled to the LHM.

One (1) copy of this LHM is designated for Chicago which is Office of Origin in this matter.

One (1) copy of this LHM is being disseminated to the following agencies:

U.S. Secret Service
Cincinnati, Ohio

Defense Investigative Service
P. O. Box 416
Cincinnati, Ohio 45201

2-Bureau (Encs. 1-100-50772)(Enc. 1)(info)
1-Chicago (100-19743)
4-Cincinnati
(I-100-18902)(VVAW, COLUMBUS)
(I-100-20591)(VVAW, CINCINNATI)
(I-100-20314)(VVAW, DAYTON)

JMC:cjb
(6)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
5th District
Office of Special Investigations
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

112th MIG
Defense Construction Supply Center
Building 306
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Enclosed LHM is classified confidential to
protect and

The following sources were utilized in the LHM:

First source is [redacted]. Location: [redacted]

Second source is a well placed source in a
position to furnish information of this type.

Third source is [redacted]. Location: [redacted]

Fourth source is [redacted] Location: [redacted]

LEADS:

CINCINNATI

AT COLUMBUS, OHIO

Will attempt to determine location of VVAW/WSO
bank account, if any, and through established sources
obtain pertinent data from any such bank account.

Will continue to follow and report activities
of Columbus chapter.

AT DAYTON, OHIO

Will, through established sources, at First
National Bank, Dayton, Ohio, attempt to obtain pertinent
information concerning bank account there.

-2-
Will continue to follow and report pertinent activities of the Dayton chapter.

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

Will continue to follow and report pertinent activities of the Cincinnati chapter.
Re CI let and LFM to Bureau, dated 6/17/74.

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

WASHINGTON, D.C.  20533
Cincinnati, Ohio
June 17, 1974

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

Dear Sir:

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

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

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available.

Very truly yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED

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

Enclosure(s)
RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), also known as Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization

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

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

CLASSIFIED BY 6120
EXEMPT FROM GDS,
CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

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

DECLASSIFIED ON 8/26/74

100-448092-3830

CONFIDENTIAL
RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO), also known as Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization

I. INCORPORATION IN STATE OF OHIO

On May 13, 1974, Executive Assistant, Office of the Ohio Secretary of State, State Office Building, Columbus, Ohio, made available for viewing Charter # 451394, filed with the Secretary of State, Ohio, on March 28, 1974, in Book #5B958-0647, the following incorporation document:

The undersigned citizens of the United States, desiring to form a corporation, not for profit under the provisions of Chapter 1702, Ohio Revised Code, do hereby certify:

First: The name of the corporation shall be Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization, Incorporated.

Second: Place, City of Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio.

Third: Purpose for which the corporation is formed is to the accomplishment of the objectives of the National organization of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization as heretofore adopted by that organization and as such objectives may hereafter be amended or supplemented by the membership of the corporation.

Fourth: The initial trustees shall be:

Name: Address:

[Redacted]

Ohio 45406

[Redacted]

Ohio 43201

[Redacted]

Ohio 45214
Fifth: No part of the net earnings of the corporation shall inure to the benefit of or be distributable to any of its trustees. The corporation is authorized to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered.

Sixth: Upon dissolution of the corporation, all assets of the corporation will be distributed to charitable or religious institutions.

Seventh: The corporation shall have all the powers of a corporation not for profit organized under Chapter 1702 of the Ohio Revised Code.

In witness thereof March 27, 1974, Michael R. Merz and L. M. Umminger.

The Statutory Agent: Gerald Kosanovic, 85 West Ninth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

A $25 filing fee accompanied the submission of the incorporation papers and was approved on March 28, 1974, by Ted W. Brown, Secretary of State, Ohio.

II. CHAPTERS

A source advised on June 7, 1974, that the three active chapters of VVAV/WSO in Southwestern Ohio are located at Cincinnati, Columbus, and Dayton, Ohio.

A. Cincinnati, Ohio Chapter

Headquarters

The first source advised on June 5, 1974, that the Cincinnati chapter of the VVAV/WSO recently finalized the purchase of a building at 450 West McMicken, Cincinnati, Ohio. Source described this as a residential type three-unit building which is located in a racially mixed neighborhood in a low income area of Cincinnati.
of the Cincinnati VVAW/WSO is currently residing full-time at this residence as well as several other members of the chapter on a sporadic basis. The Cincinnati chapter of the VVAW/WSO holds its regular meetings at 450 West McMicken, which meetings are held on a regular bi-weekly basis. The Cincinnati chapter continues to maintain it mailing address, Post Office Box 19304, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Membership

The first source advised on June 5, 1974, that the Cincinnati chapter has approximately nine (9) active members. They frequently and recurrently discuss the need for recruiting additional members, but have been disorganized and ineffective in that regard.

Leadership

The first source advised on June 5, 1974, that the coordinator of the Cincinnati chapter is [Person C], who is the organizer and policy implementer within the chapter.

Finances

A second source, on June 13, 1974, advised that he had recently learned that the Cincinnati chapter of the VVAW/WSO maintains a bank account, [Account], at the [Bank] in Cincinnati, which has a current balance of [Amount]. The authorized signator for this account is [Signator].

Concerning [Person D], the first source advised on March 7, 1974, that [Person D] is the leader of the VVAW/WSO chapter at Dayton, Ohio.
RE: VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO),
also known as
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization
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Publications

The first source advised on June 5, 1974, that
the Dayton, Cincinnati and Columbus chapters all continue
to regularly attempt to sell the National publication of
the VVAW/WSO, "The Winter Soldier", at demonstrations
sponsored by the VVAW/WSO.

Philosophies of
Cincinnati Chapter

The first source advised on June 5, 1974, that
the Cincinnati chapter supported the policies of the
National Office of the VVAW/WSO to a high degree. The
current leader of the Cincinnati chapter, [REDACTED],
has accomplished close cooperation with the Revolutionary
Union (RU) in the conduct of demonstrations. [REDACTED]
appears to espouse the MAO line and from time to time
quotes MAO. There has been no advocacy, to date, within
the Cincinnati chapter by Moore or other members of the
overt violent tactics.

REVOLUTIONARY UNION
also known as
RED UNION
BAY AREA REVOLUTIONARY UNION

The Revolutionary Union (RU) was
founded in early 1968 and is a militant,
semiclandestine organization. Its
objectives, as set out in its publica-
tions, are the development of a united
front against imperialism, the fostering
of revolutionary working-class unity
and leadership in struggle, and the
formation of a communist party based on
Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung thought,
leading to the overthrow of the United
States Government by force and violence.

-5-
Activities

The first source advised on June 5, 1974, that the Cincinnati chapter of the VVAW/WSO has recently sponsored a "Coffee House" which is open on Friday evenings in a room at the United Christian Ministry building (UCM), which building is located near the University of Cincinnati (UC) complex. This project is intended on a long range to provide a fund raising method, but in the interim, it provides a place to propagandize for VVAW/WSO objectives.

On May 23, 1974, the first source advised that a member of the Cincinnati chapter of the VVAW has become active in the City of Cincinnati Workhouse by going in with a group from the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) and thereafter provided VVAW literature to women prisoners.

On May 18, 1974, the first source advised that the Cincinnati chapter of the VVAW had organized and participated in an amnesty demonstration on that date which began at the Veterans Administration Hospital on Vine Street and had proceeded on foot to the Downtown area of Cincinnati. The source advised that the main focus of the demonstration was to gain better benefits for Veterans, unconditional amnesty for all resisters of the Vietnam War and the upgrading of all military discharges.

On June 14, 1974, first source advised that the Cincinnati chapter of the VVAW/WSO is making initial plans to participate in a demonstration sponsored by the National Office of the VVAW/WSO which will be held in Washington, D.C. on July 1-4, 1974, for the purpose of pushing several issues which will include Universal and unconditional amnesty, the impeachment of President Nixon, and a cessation of support for the regime of LON NOL.
B. Columbus, Ohio Chapter

Headquarters

A third source advised on June 5, 1974, that the headquarters of the Columbus chapter of the VVAW/WSO is located at 255 West 5th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Source noted that Columbus has recently become the Regional Headquarters for the VVAW/WSO region which includes Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania.

Leadership

The third source advised on June 5, 1974, that the recognized leader of the Columbus chapter is serves as the Regional Coordinator for the VVAW/WSO Region. The Columbus VVAW/WSO maintains as its mailing address Post Office Box 10116, Columbus, Ohio.

Finances

There is no current information as the the existance of a bank account for the Columbus chapter, however, the first source has advised in the past that the Columbus chapter has been raising funds through the showing of recently popular films such as "Butch Cassidy and The Sundance Kid" on the campus of Ohio State University (OSU).

Membership

The third source advised on June 5, 1974, that the Columbus chapter has approximately 20 members.

Philosophies of Columbus Chapter

The third source advised on June 5, 1974, that this chapter completely supports the objectives and policy of the National Office as set forth in "The Winter Soldier".
MESSAGE RELAY

Date 7/4/74

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

FROM: Director, FBI

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

SACS:
LEGATS:

FIELD DISSEMINATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
(Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: (SEE ATTACHED PAGE)

(Text of message begins on next page)

JUL 5 1974
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM: LEGAT, TOKYO (100-1005)

DATE: 6/25/74

SUBJECT: VIETNAM

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

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are one copy each of the following:

"Freedom of the Press," 5/15/74
"Freedom of the Press," 6/6/74
"Women Hold Up Half the Sky," May, 1974
"Fall in at Ease," Special issue on VVAW/WSO.

All of the enclosures are published at New Peoples House, Yokosuka, Japan, and were distributed by activists and supporters of Pacific Counseling Service, National Lawyers Guild, and VVAW/WSO.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ST-102

REO-89

100-448092-3837

7 JUL 2 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

INR: RAR

(6)

58 JUL 5 1974
RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR /
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO),
also known as
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War /
Winter Soldier Organization

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CONFIDENTIAL

relates to persons at the meeting on the
objectives of the chapter and states to go home and read
"The Winter Soldier". Whenever discussions at chapter
meetings have touched upon Marxist-Leninist doctrine,
chapter spokesmen have on each occasion emphasized that
the organization is in complete disagreement with
violence-prone activities or tactics which could encourage
violence.

Activities

On June 4, 1974, the third source advised that
a demonstration protesting the appearance of Vice President
Gerald Ford in Columbus, Ohio, on June 5, 1974, was being
planned by members of the VVAW/WSO in Ohio as well as
members of the Attica Brigade (AB).

ATTICA BRIGADE

The Attica Brigade (AB) is a student
based organization founded in New York City
in the Fall of 1971. The AB considers
itself to be an anti-imperialist organiza-
tion which views "United States imperialism
as the main enemy of the people of the
world." The Revolutionary Union (RU) has
significantly infiltrated the AB and plays
a major role in AB policies, decisions, and
activities.

On June 5, 1974, the third source advised that the
above demonstration had been held that date with an esti-
mated number of participants between 90 and 100, who had
marched from the Statehouse in Columbus, to Downtown
Columbus, Ohio, chanting anti-Ford and anti-Nixon slogans.
Thereafter, participants marched back to the Statehouse
where they were addressed by a person who extolled the
virtues of the AB.

CONFIDENTIAL

-8-
RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR /
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO),
also known as
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

On May 17, 1974, a fourth source provided a
copy of the "Regional Newsletter" of the VVAW/WSO, for
this region, which contained, along with other items,
an article urging all VVAW/WSO members to boycott all
Borden products, as Borden, Incorporated owned the
Columbus Coated Fabrics plant, which plant was apparently
guilty of unfair labor practices.

This newsletter further urged support of prisoners
in their struggles at Attica, Leavenworth, Marion, Ohio,
and Lucasville, Ohio, who were allegedly oppressed.

C. Dayton, Ohio Chapter

Headquarters

The fourth source advised on June 4, 1974, that
the Dayton chapter of the VVAW/WSO maintains its chapter
headquarters at 1203 Salem Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. It
maintains as a mailing address, Post Office Box 1625,
Dayton, Ohio.

Finances

The fourth source advised on June 4, 1974, that
the Dayton chapter of the VVAW/WSO has a bank account at
the First National Bank, Dayton, Ohio. Source stated that
at a chapter meeting on May 29, 1974, a Non-Specific
Financial Report was given, noting that the chapter was in
dismal financial condition and it was questionable whether
the outstanding bills could be met.

Membership

The fourth source advised on June 4, 1974, that
there were approximately 12 active members in the Dayton
chapter.
RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO),
also known as
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

Leadership

The fourth source advised on June 4, 1974, that

Philosophies of
Dayton Chapter

The fourth source advised on June 4, 1974,
that the Dayton chapter is somewhat independent of the
National Office of the VVAW/WSO. The Dayton chapter,
through Gary Staiger, expends considerable effort in the
counseling of Veterans and in the dissemination of informa-
tion concerning military counseling and upgrading of
discharges. The Dayton chapter, as reflected through its
leader, Gary Staiger, does not generally subscribe to
Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

III. ATTITUDE TOWARD FBI CONTACTS

The first source advised on March 14, 1974, that
the minutes of the VVAW/WSO Regional Meeting, held on
March 2-3, 1974, contained an item which read, "FBI: There
have been several contacts in the region over the past few
weeks. The trial is the same as ever—there is no legal
need to talk to the FBI, to give them any information
whatsoever: any contact should be reported to the Regional
Office and to National".

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

CONFIDENTIAL
MESSAGE RELAY

Date 6/28/74

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

FROM: Director, FBI

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

SACS: LEGATS:

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

SUBJECT: UNCLASSIFIED
VVAW. MARCH ON WASHINGTON, JULY 1-4, 1974.
(Text of message begins on next page.)
A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED TODAY THAT VVAV MEMBERS AND
IN ORDER TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON, D.C. WITH ST. LOUIS DELEGATION AT THAT TIME.
THE INDIVIDUALS WILL PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATIONS TO TAKE PLACE IN WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1-4, 1974.
VVAV WAS FOUNDED IN THE SPRING 1967, BY YOUNG VIETNAM VETERANS IN NEW YORK CITY. VVAV MEMBERS HAVE LED PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM.
END PAGE ONE
MESSAGE RELAY

Date: 7/12/74

Transmit in CODE via teletype the attached PRIORITY message.

FROM: Director, FBI

TO: RUEADWV/ Board of Directors
    RUEADWV/ The President
    RUEADWV/ The Vice President
    RUEADWV/ Att.: 
    RUEADWv/ White House Situation Room
    RUEADWv/ Att.: 
    RUEHOC/ Secretary of State
    RUEAIC/ Director, CIA
    RUEKJIC/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
    RUEACS/ Department of the Army
    RUEBGFA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
    RUEOLIN/ Naval Investigative Service
    RUEADSS/ U.S. Secret Service (PID)
    RUEBWJA/ Attorney General (By messenger)
    RUEBWJA/ Deputy Attorney General (By messenger)
    RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
    RUEBWJA/ and Internal Security Section REC-41
    RUEBWJA/ and General Crimes Section 100-449012 3832
    RUEBWJA/ Immigration & Naturalization Service
    RUEOIA/ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC, Ats.: SOO)
    RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration

SACS:

LEGATS:

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: SEE NEXT PAGE

(Text of message begins on next page.)

DECLASSIFIED BY: 
ON: 7/3/74

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

12:50 A.M. 10K 4XH 8H6

DECLASSIFIED BY: 
ON: 7/3/74

TELETYPE UNIT
MR 022 BA CODE
9:27 PM NTEL 7-2-74 DJF
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-416892)
SAC, WFO (100-55125)
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-32216) (P)
CONFIDENTIAL
ATTN: INTO
DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST
THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT
WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1-4, 1974; IS-VVAW-WSO
RE WFO NTEL TO BUREAU, JULY 1, 1974.
ON JULY 2, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, ADVISED
THAT DURING A DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT DEMONSTRATION
AT A BALTIMORE, MARYLAND VVAW/WSO ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING
ON JUNE 20, 1974, [REDACTED] A SELF-ADMITTED MEMBER
OF THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION STATED "WE'RE ALL PROBABLY
GET BUSTED ON THE 4TH."

ABOVE SOURCE HAS NOTED THAT ON JULY 4, 1974, THREE
BUSES HAVE BEEN RESERVED TO LEAVE AT 9:30 AM FROM THE
WEST SIDE SHOPPING CENTER, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND FOR PEOPLE
INTERESTED IN PARTICIPATING IN THE SUBJECT DEMONSTRATION

2
PAGE TWO

NOTE TO: DUMREDO
CONFIDENTIAL

RE: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO)
AT WDC, JULY 1-4, 1974; IS-VVAV-WSO

ON THAT DATE, EACH BUS HOLDS 41 PEOPLE, TICKET COST
IS $2.50, WITH RETURN TO BALTIMORE AT 5:00 AM. 300
TICKETS HAVE BEEN PRINTED.

THE ADVERTISED SCHEDULE IS INDICATED AS, ASSEMBLE
11:00 AM AT LINCOLN MEMORIAL, WDC, AT 11:30 THERE WILL BE
A MARCH TO THE ELLIPSE, FOLLOWED BY THE NOON RALLY AT
THE ELLIPSE.

THE ABOVE SOURCE SAID AT A BALTIMORE VVAV-WSO
MEETING ON JUNE 27, 1974, CONCERNING SUBJECT DEMONSTRATION,
IT WAS INDICATED THAT THERE MIGHT BE SOME FORM OF
POSSIBLE SIDE "MILITANT ACTIONS" ON JULY 4, 1974; HOWEVER,
NO DETAILS, IF THERE ARE ANY, WERE FURNISHED.
PAGE THREE

CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL

RE: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT WDC, JULY 1-4, 1974; IS-VVAW-WSO 8A-128-12248

THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) WAS FOUNDED IN EARLY 1966 AND IS A MILITANT, SEMICLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION. ITS OBJECTIVES, AS SET OUT IN ITS PUBLICATIONS, ARE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNITED FRONT AGAINST IMPERIALISM, THE FOSTERING OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING-CLASS UNITY AND LEADERSHIP IN STRUGGLE, AND THE FORMATION OF A COMMUNIST PARTY BASED ON MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT LEADING TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE.

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO VVAW/WSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME
PAGE FOUR

NATIONAL BUREAU

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO)
at WDC, JULY 1-4, 1974; IS-VVAV-WSO

Members. Current VVAV/WSO national officers are Marxist
Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership
in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

Classified by SCG, August 2, indefinite.

Administrative Data:
The confidential source is [redacted].

WFO should advise metropolitan PD and Secret Service
re possibility of "militant actions" on July 4, 1974.

Baltimore will follow and on July 4, 1974, will
advise as to approximate number utilizing bus service
to WDC. END
FIELD DISSEMINATION

FROM: Director, FBI

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

7 JUL 2 1974

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAMESE VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION/ INTERNAL SECURITY CRISIS

TEXT OF MESSAGE BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE.

DECLASSIFIED BY 06/01/85
FROM COLUMBIA — (110-1180) — SECTIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR—INTER-SOLDIER-ORGANIZATION
(WVAV/WSO) - 401-4094/782-782, CABLES 4094/110, TELEPHONE 110-1180.
NATIONAL ALLIANCE AGAINST RACIST AND POLITICAL REPRESSION
(NARRA) - 407-408/4094, CABLES 140-1410, TELEPHONE 140-1410.

ON JUNE 25, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

---END---

CIRCULATING LEAFLETS REGARDING BOTH DEMONSTRATIONS AT CHARLESTON, S.C., KNOWN TO TRAVEL IN COMPANY OF . NO PLANNED ACTS OF VIOLENCE PLANNED BY ANY MEMBERS OF THIS GROUP.

THE NAARPR IS THE CPUSA'S PRINCIPAL FRONT, TARGETING THE PENAL SYSTEM IN THE U.S.

DC IS A MILITARY COUNSELING SERVICE FOR MEMBERS OF U.S. ARMED FORCES AND IS ALLEGEDLY AFFILIATED WITH VVAVW/VS0. END.

ADMINISTRATIVE: CHECKED BY 1/00 X 605 CATEGORY 2.
REFERENCE BUREAU NITEL TO ALL OFFICES JUNE 27, 1974.

THIS NITEL IS BEING CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL UPON
DISSEMINATION, CLASSIFIED BY 7297; EXEMPT FROM GDS; CATEGORY 2,
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION -- INDEFINITE."

SOURCE FURNISHING INFORMATION IS [BLACKED OUT], WHO IS
PLANNING TO ATTEND ABOVE DEMONSTRATIONS. TELETYPE BEING
CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL TO PROTECT [BLACKED OUT] BY SEPARATE
COMMUNICATION, THE BUREAU BEING REQUESTED TO GRANT AUTHORITY
AND PAYMENT TO THIS SOURCE FOR TRAVEL TO [BLACKED OUT].

[BLACKED OUT] (COPYFILE 108-1918), AND [BLACKED OUT] (COPYFILE 108-1919) ARE NOT
SUBJECTS OF CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS. [BLACKED OUT] IS WHITE MALE, BORN
[BLACKED OUT] IS WHITE MALE; NO FURTHER DESCRIPTION
AVAILABLE.

PERTINENT INFORMATION REGARDING [BLACKED OUT] HAS BEEN FURNISHED TO
BUREAU IN CASE ENTITLED "THE DEFENSE COMMITTEE (DOC) AKA,
NORTH CHARLESTON; EXT. 16-3841" BUREAU FILE: 485-234169,
COPYFILE 108-1415.

PITCHING TENTS OR ENGAGING IN ANY OTHER ILLEGAL ACTIVITY AT WASHINGTON, D.C. SOURCE ADVISED VVAW/NSO MEMBERS WORRIED THAT IF ACTION IS TAKEN AGAINST AVM, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS MIGHT TAKE ACTION AGAINST VVAW/NSO ALSO. ACCORDING TO SOURCE, VVAW/NSO ATTEMPTING TO NEGOTIATE WITH AVM AND DESIRES THAT AVM NOT BEGIN THEIR "ACTION" UNTIL VVAW/NSO HAS LEFT WASHINGTON, D.C. SOURCE HAS ADVISED AS OF JUNE 30, 1974, NO AGREEMENT BETWEEN VVAW/NSO AND AVM HAS BEEN REACHED. SOURCE STATED VVAW/NSO CONSIDERS AVM LOOSE KNIT GROUP OF VETERANS HAVING NO POLITICAL GUIDELINES BUT MERELY REFLECTING VARIOUS GRIPES AGAINST THE TREATMENT OF VETERANS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

CLASSIFIED BY 3763, ADBS 2, INDEFINITE.

END

MSY FBIHQ
MESSAGE RELAY

Date 7/1/74

Transmit in CODE via teletype the attached message.

FROM: Director, FBI

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

SACs:
LEGATs:
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

100 448022 3835

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: UNCLASSIFIED

SEE NEXT PAGE.

(TEXT OF MESSAGE BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS
VIETNAM WINTER
VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

Volume II #7 May 15, 1974 FREE/DONATION Yokosuka, Japan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/75 BY [Signature]

FREE MELVIN SMITH & ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS
NO MORE WAR!

WHO IS SP? PAGE
KICK JAP REPORTING PAGE
STOP NIXON OUT PAGE

GI'S UNITE FTN

THIS IS YOUR PAPER - NO ONE CAN TAKE IT FROM YOU!
Department of Defense Directive 1325.6 - "mere possession of unauthorized material may not be prohibited."

IF SOMEONE TAKES IT, YOU CAN WRITE THEM UP FOR THEFT UNDER ARTICLE 121 UCMJ

ATTACHMENT ( )
Chicago Pig-Boat Blues

(USS Chicago) On Friday, April 5, the command of the USS Chicago (CLG 11) ordered a "zone inspection" in which the ship is inspected for cleanliness, etc. Without warning, it was altered to include personal lockers. During this inspection, the usual checklist of uniform items was not used, but civilian clothes, personal property and toiletry articles were searched. Dope and other contraband was found in some lockers during this "zone inspection."

The people busted in this "inspection" were brought to mast at a time when lawyers could not be present during a one-day cruise. People were denied the right to have lawyers or other people for counsel at mast, and to present statements in defense or mitigation. People who had written statements in their defense weren't allowed to read them.

On Friday, April 12, a meeting was held at the Center for Servicemen's Rights in San Diego. People who weren't on restriction wrote up a petition to Senator Alan Cranston (Dem. Calif.) asking him to look into the matter. The next day, they started circulating a petition and in four days had 115 signatures.

A crewman, David Duff, who was put on restriction, went to federal court on the 17th to get a court order forcing CO Buck to lift his restriction. The judge ordered Admiral Watkins (CO, Cruiser-Destroyer Group 1) to hold a complete investigation of Buck's actions. Two days later, the judge reversed this, saying that Duff had not exhausted legal remedies since he had not appealed the mast.

Brothers on the Chicago are putting out a paper called The Chicago Pig-Boat Blues. Contact the Center For Servicemen's Rights, PO Box 2016, San Diego, CA 92112.
Black Vet Gets 8 Years

Pt. Leavenworth, Kansas--SP/4 Melvin Smith was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter in the killing of Sgt. Archie Carnell in May 1971. He was sentenced to 8 years on that charge, and on two previous charges of assault. The trial was held from April 8-13.

The Judge ruled that while Smith was not legally insane at the time of the killing (the defense claimed he was), his mental capacity was sufficiently diminished that he wasn't of sound mind when he fired into a mess hall and killed Carnell and wounded two other enlisted men. Thus Smith was convicted by the judge on the lesser charge.

CROWDED COURT MAKES DIFFERENCE

The trial and surrounding events were, in the judge's words, "like nothing he had ever seen before." The courtroom was small and packed to the bursting point with Smith's family members, reporters, and supporters from VVAW/WSO and other organizations in the area.

A long string of defense witnesses, many of them veterans who had been in Vietnam with Smith, documented that Carnell was a racist of the worst kind, who prevented blacks and other people of color from getting promoted or even from
transferring out of the unit. He had publicly stated that Black, Puerto Rican, and Chicano GIs were "animals," and he had actively thwarted Smith's many attempts to get a transfer.

The defense was able to prove that combat conditions, a fall from an observation tower, and Carnell's attitude combined to induce temporary insanity, and that the killing was a result of his greatly altered mental state. In a week of testimony, it became clear that the government's case was a travesty.

SENTENCE

Approximately three years were lopped off the sentence by the judge for the time Smith has already been in Leavenworth. Smith will be eligible for parole in a few months. In addition to a shorter prison sentence, it appears that he will get a discharge under honorable conditions. He may also get back pay for the period he's been confined.

If the Army had been able to carry out this trial in secrecy, as they did with Smith's first trial, things would not have turned out so well for him. Everyone who helped on this campaign has shown that once again the best defense is popular support.

VIETNAM VETS DAY

In its latest attempt to placate veterans, the Nixon administration announced March 29 as Vietnam Veterans Day. This day was to honor those who served in Vietnam in spite of the fact that the administration has ignored the issues of jobs, benefits and health care for veterans and families, and in spite of the fact that the war in Indochina continues unabated since January 27, 1973.

In New York City VVAW/WSO held a march from the VA to the unemployment center and back to the VA to point out that on Vietnam Veterans Day, veterans could not find jobs, in part because of their bad discharges issued as a result of the veterans' resistance to
In Milwaukee, if veterans denied benefits or received inadequate care, they were often referred to the VA Regional Office. The resultant of this meeting were the same as in New York City: nothing happened. The VA medical center in Milwaukee was closed back to Washington. But there was a shift: the meetings were held in the VA Hospital director's office to confront him with demands of veterans who had been interviewed. The VA did not respond.

As a direct result of these discussions, President Nixon was forced to make a speech two days later. He described the problems of veterans as important issues that needed national attention. The Veterans Administration was in the forefront of this concern, and it was clear that the VA had failed its veterans.

Joe Hinch, the VA's associate director in charge of veterans affairs in the midwest, was dismissed.

In the meantime, Vietnam veterans who had been discharged for medical reasons were returning to Milwaukee. The VA was unable to process their claims, and many veterans were left without necessary assistance.

The veterans' organization in Milwaukee became increasingly influential, and their demands were heard. The VA was forced to improve its services to veterans, and the situation began to improve.

Vets who served in Vietnam were struggling to get the benefits they were entitled to. The VA had a backlog of claims, and it was clear that the system was not working.

As a result, the veterans' organization in Milwaukee held a press conference to demand better treatment from the VA. The veterans' organization demanded that the VA improve its services to veterans, and they were successful in their efforts.

The situation improved, and the veterans were able to get the benefits they were entitled to. The veterans' organization continued to pressure the VA, and they were successful in their efforts.

The veterans' organization in Milwaukee was able to get the benefits they were entitled to. They continued to pressure the VA, and they were successful in their efforts.

The veterans' organization in Milwaukee was able to get the benefits they were entitled to. They continued to pressure the VA, and they were successful in their efforts.
I have been standing shore patrol for a little over three years. In this time I have seen much good and bad done by the shore patrol. You must remember who is standing shore patrol. Most of the shore patrol is made up of petty officers from ships and different commands. There are permanent shore patrol and there are petty officers TAD to shore patrol. The permanent shore patrol here in Yokosuka is made up of about 40 petty officers and one shore patrol officer, First Lieutenant Zebal, USMC. The permanent shore patrol stand two days on and two days off for as long as they are attached to shore patrol duties.

What Type of Petty Officers Go To Permanent SP Duties?

Many of the petty officers that I have talked to wanted to get off their ships. They wanted, in addition, extra time off. Some of these people were ordered to go, but for the most part, they are volunteers. I talked to one third class petty officer that was ordered to permanent shore patrol, who said, "My command wanted to get rid of me." If an unbiased poll were to be taken, I believe that the majority of the petty officers would say that standing shore patrol is simply the lesser of two evils as far as a job is concerned.

What Kind of Attitude Do Most Permanent SP's Have?

If any person is assigned or volunteers for a job he does not really want to do, would you expect him to put out all he has? HELL NO! There are very few people in this world who will do their best when they are doing a job they dislike. Well, believe it or not, petty officers are the same way. Few petty officers are motivated by duty to god and country alone. If the desire to do a good job is not there, you just cannot expect any person to have a good attitude.
Who Are the Street-Walking Shore Patrol?

Most of the street-walking SP’s come off the ships in port. The method of picking street-walking shore patrol is usually petty officers out of the duty section. These people do not want to stand shore patrol and walk up and down a street for 6 to 8 hours. Shore patrol is one of the worst watches a petty officer can get. Just think, do you like to stand watches. I have been called "pig" by people I thought were my friends. Have I changed that much by being ordered to walk up and down a street for 6 hours?

What Is the Shore Patrol’s Job

The shore patrol was formed to guard the beach back in the very good and old Navy. In the good, old Navy, the EMs could not get liberty overseas, so the Navy had to watch the beaches for EMs who would jump over the side and try to go on liberty anyway. Today, in the New Navy, the shore patrol is the police, watching over the liberty party. Here in Yokosuka, the authority shore patrol has comes from CINCPACFLTINST

The shore patrol is to pick up any violators of the USMJ. This is a big job, it puts the shore patrol in a very powerful position. As put by First Lieutenant Zeval at shore patrol indoctrination school: "You will not concern yourself with the legality of the apprehension. You just bring him in. It is my problem to make sure you were legal." Shore patrol is a needed organization, but as in any large and powerful organization, there will always be some corruption.
Just Stay Out of Their Way

The shore patrol gets very tired of running in drunks. Drunks are their biggest job. Most drunks verbally harass shore patrol, and, after working as a permanent SP, you get fed up with drunks. We have all seen shore patrol putting a drunk in their truck. They do not like the hassle of driving a drunk around and having to fill out all the paperwork involved. It just pisses the shore patrol off. After working as a permanent SP for a long time, many petty officers get very mad at having to pick people up. There are some that would like nothing better than to kick your drunken ass. Do not let this happen.
If the shore patrol asks you to do anything, do as they ask. They are the ones with the power and system behind them, not you. If you think you are getting fucked over, do not tell the SP that is picking you up. Wait 'til you get back to the shore patrol headquarters to explain what you were doing. If the shore patrol harassed you or picked you up for no good reason, ask to see the duty shore patrol officer. Do not try to talk to the petty officers that are there. You can demand to talk to the duty officer. If you act straight and do not piss off the petty officers, you will have a much better chance than you do by screaming and shouting. As my shore patrol indoctrination instructor told the class: "Do not start trouble. It will not help our public relations. Give people an even break, but if he gives you any shit, or has done anything before, run him in." It just will not do you any good to fight the shore patrol. If you feel you have been the shore patrol use too much force, or feel too much force was used on you, report it to the shore patrol officer. You probably will not see any good come of it, but the report must be filed and a few reports will start an investigation. There have been people kicked off SP duties for having too many reports filed against them. Just one report will do very little, but there may be a few more filed, so that one more could do the trick. But the best way to handle the shore patrol is to swallow your pride and do as they say, then hit them back later if they have made a mistake.

There is much more that should be written about shore patrol and the New Navy's shore patrol school, but I'll have to wait for later issues. I have many quotes by the new shore patrol officer, First Lieutenant Zeval, that will be published later on, so watch for it in upcoming issues...

Lyle V. Daunt
USS "ORDEN"
DLG 16
VICTORY FOR FARAH STRIKERS!

After 22 months, striking workers and the Farah pants factory in the southwest won a major victory. Owner Willie Farah was forced to recognize their union and negotiate with them. Now they will begin the struggle for better wages and conditions.

The Farah strike began spontaneously May 2, 1972 when workers at a Farah plant in San Antonio, Texas walked out over the firing of 6 workers who dared to take a grievance to a supervisor. The walkout spread quickly to other plants. Working people at Farah's southwestern plants had been fighting to have their union recognized since 1970, and recognition became one of the major demands of the strike. People knew they needed an organization to protect themselves from arbitrary firings and improve conditions.

FARAH'S FARM

Willie Farah said he would never allow a union at his southwestern plants. He built plants there and hired mainly Chicano men and women to get away from unions and their demands that would cut into profits. The factories aren't sweat shops old-style—they are huge, sterile, air-conditioned plants, demanding assembly-like precision of workers and machines alike. They turn out 30 million pairs of pants each year. Strikers said, "Farah is determined to continue using 20th century machines and 19th century policies."

Before the strike, average pay was $2.13/hour, or about $65/week take-home. Men make up to $5/hour, women up to $3. There was no procedure for grievances and employees were treated like children, with supervisors standing over them all the time.

For most of the workers, it was a hard decision to strike. Unemployment is high for women and Chicanos in the southwest. If the strike failed, union members could have been fired and blacklisted.

But it succeeded. The strike itself was supported by boycotts of Farah pants by other working people all over the
US. The boycott cut about $14 million from Farah's sales in 1973. Farah workers traveled all over the US to organize support. They had strong ties with the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee, who have also won recognition using strikes and boycotts.

RIP-OFFS STOPPED

Besides the victory for the union at Farah, this strike explodes the myth that women workers and southern workers cannot get organized. People like Farah have moved their shops from north to south, and to other countries, so that they can cut wage costs.

There are 100,000 unorganized clothing workers in the southwest and many other workers in other industries. It is in the interest of all working people that there are no cheap labor areas for industry to move to. Organized workers lose their jobs by this move. No one would have to produce profits for corporations by getting ripped off.
New Truckers' Shutdown -
ROLLBACK GAS PRICES

Independent truckers are organizing for another shut down in May. Grass roots organizing is going on in Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Michigan. The shut down could spread further in a week or two if it isn't smashed first.

There are several reasons for the shut-down. The prices of all petroleum products are going up again, and the lid on diesel prices is off. The surcharge truckers were granted does not begin to cover cost increases, but is a book-keeping hassle. The trend towards monopolization is increasing, after the last shut-down several truckers lost their trucks through bank foreclosures. Due to high costs, many independent truckers are going bankrupt also. During the last strike strong women's organizations were formed, and they are talking to other women about inflation and the strike, organizing broad support for the shut-down.

ENEMIES OF THE SHUTDOWN

The media did a job on the truckers during the last shut down. They were pictured as violent thugs starving out the cities. There were very few interviews with the truckers, but lots of interviews with teamster officials and others trying to sell the strike out. We have to remember who controls the media. Big businessmen like Hearst and Rockefeller don't want to talk about high prices and high profits. The truckers strike had potential to spark off a mass movement against rising fuel prices and inflation in general. But this would be a disaster to the people who are profiting from the high prices. So the media treated

"The country's going to the dogs."

"Happily, it's the top dogs."

[Cartoon image of a human figure]
the truckers like they did the first demonstrators against the war in Vietnam, and like they do other strikers. They pictured them as crackers, and a threat to the people of the country. The reasons for the strike--high prices and inflation were hardly ever mentioned. But a look at the issue makes it pretty clear that it isn't the truckers who are a threat to the welfare of the people of the US.

The government used the threat of the "green machine" to intimidate the strikers. The National Guard was mobilized and they talked of mobilizing GIs at Fort Bragg, Fort Campbell, and other bases. When the final strike vote was taken, a government official told the truckers they had better end the strike "or else"--"or else" meant the 82nd or 101st. The strikers believed him, thinking the choice was to fight the army or surrender. Almost no one believed that the army enlisted people might be on their side.

Most of the National Guardsmen who were mobilized and the GIs in the 82nd and 101st knew very little about the strike issues. They were told they were protecting people's food supply. The same image the media projected to the American people was projected by the government to the GIs. This time the propaganda will be even more pointed. Because if there is another shut-down, the government and big business wants to make sure it is the last.

DIVISIONS AMONG WORKING PEOPLE

The tactic used to end the last shut-down was to create divisions between the truckers and the American people, and between the truckers and enlisted military people. But we are all affected by inflation and fuel prices. But this tactic has been the most successful one used by the people with power in this country since the formation of big business. All of us in the military know the ways we are cut off from other people in the US, even when we are stationed there. Part of the preparation for this shut-down is organizing to break down the isolation of the truckers. The women's groups are passing out leaflets about inflation and the strike in shopping centers, and talking to other women about the strike whenever they can. Newspapers and a petition about the issues of the strike are circulating among guardsmen and GIs.

ROLL BACK GAS PRICES     COMPLETE FILLUPS
PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF ALL FUEL SUPPLIES     CONTROL INFLATION
KICK THE BUM OUT!

From the Watergate transcripts, Nixon shows his real nature: a sly, cunning, ruthless manipulator trying to keep the people in the dark about the payoffs, coverups, pressure, and spying. The transcripts indicate he knew about, and covered up, the break-ins long before he admits—from the summer of 1972 just before the elections.

The tapes show that our lives are on the line in Nixon's game. Anytime he wants, Nixon has declared some action he needs to protect "national security:" secret and unsecret bombings; conviction of spies (when he was Vice President) and "conspirators" (Berrigans, VVAW/WSO, NY Panther 21, etc); spying on "enemies" and everyday people.

Here is a White House discussion on March 21, 1973. They are trying to prevent Howard Hunt, a Watergate 'plumber,' from telling about another break-in (at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist):

President: "What is the answer on this? How you keep it out, I don't know. You can't keep it out if Hunt talks."
Dean: "You might put it on a national security basis."
Haldeman: "It absolutely was."
Dean: "And say that this was..."
Haldeman: (Unintelligible)...
"CIA."
Dean: "Ah."
Haldeman: "Seriously."
President: "National security. We had to get information for national security grounds."
Dean: "The question is, why didn't the CIA do it or why didn't the FBI do it?"
President: "Because we had to do it on a confidential basis."
Haldeman: "Because we were checking them."
President: "Neither could be trusted."
Haldeman: "It has basically never been proven. There was reason to question their position."
President: "With the bombing thing coming out and everything coming out, the whole thing was national security."
Dean: "I think we would get by on that."
President: "On that one I think we should simply say that this was a national security investigation that was conducted. And on that basis, I think the same in the drug field (this reference is not explained) with Krogh (a former "plumber"). Krogh could say he feels he did not perjure himself. He would say it was a national security matter. That is why..."
Dean: "That is the way. Bud (Krogh) rests easy, because he is convinced (that is) what he was doing. He said there was treason about the country...."
President: "Bud should just say it was a question of national security..."

Who can say when Nixon will decide to put our lives on the line for "national security?" And whose security is he talking about--the security of working people, or the rich who pay him to do a job. Nixon should be impeached, and our pressure will see that a weak-kneed Congress does its job.

KICK NIXON OUT!
DON'T TALK - DON'T TALK - DON'T TALK

N.I.S.O.J.

(NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE OFFICE TAIAN)

There at the desk sits John J. Sailor, who came in the Navy two years ago at the age of 18. His parents are respected people in the small country town where he lives. Everyone in his town is proud of him because he joined the Navy, went to Vietnam to "fight for his country" and is stationed in Yokosuka, Japan, to "defend the freedom of the seas." His major movements are printed in the local town newspaper. Everyone knows that John J. Sailor is a "good American sailor."

At the other end of the desk sits Norbert Hedgehog, who has been in the Naval Investigative Service for the last ten years. He believes that communism is tearing America apart, he believes his job is to root out communism that is present in the Navy in Yokosuka, Japan. He hated when the Warren Report came out and stated that every American had rights, because he was forced to go about his job in an undercover sort of way. He is the veteran of many illegal searches and busts and is proud that the charges stuck. As he looks at John J. Sailor, he doesn't see the slightly long hair and snaggly beard, the wire rim glasses and assorted blemishes, but he sees an extremely nervous person (the kind he likes, because they are so "easy") who is chain smoking. He decides to use the same approach (that worked so many times) to get what he wants.

"John J. Sailor, analysis of the rosco clip which was found by your rack, showed a substantial amount of resin on it. Do you understand?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT TO DO WHEN</th>
<th>TALK, PUNK, OR ELSE WE KNOW YOU'RE GUILTY!</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THE OSI COMES</td>
<td>WE'RE HERE TO MAKE SURE YOU'RE NOT INVOLVED, OLD BUDDY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOW'S THAT COMING, LEFT-BY-THE-DOING, FRANK?</td>
</tr>
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THERE MAY COME A DAY OR SO AS IF YOU'D BE IN TROUBLE...
As John J. Sailor shifts around in his seat because it is so uncomfortable, he manages to utter out a stuttered, "Yes, sir."

"You also realize that it has been decided to give you a General Court-Martial, which probably will result in you being dishonorably discharged, and you will be placed in the brig until your court-martial. You will be deported out of Japan and serve your sentence in the States, unless" and Norbert pauses and shows the grin that he knows will make John squirm, "unless the Japanese decide to prosecute you. If they want to try you in Japan, you will be placed in a Japanese jail before and during your trial, which could take years, and your sentence will probably result in you going up to Otsu prison for some time, after which you will be deported to the States. You will carry the name of criminal for the rest of your life."

John J. Sailor squirms in his seat while Norbert talks. He closes his eyes and sees headlines of "John J. Sailor CONVICTED ON DRUG CHARGES IN JAPAN." He knows he wouldn't be able to go back home, because his parents would kill him while his neighbors would watch and nod in approval. He thinks he will never get a job back in the United States. Words like "brig, court, prison, deported, jail" float through his mind, while he sees himself getting beaten by a Japanese guard (because he's heard about Japanese jails). He opens his eyes and sees Norbert smiling at him.

Norbert is smiling because he got the reaction he wanted. He knows that this man will talk now. Norbert knows that most of what he said is bullshit. It would be very hard to prove that theroach eclip actually belonged to John. He also knew that the charge would never stick either.
But he also knows that this "scare" approach, which has worked many times before, will work again. He sits and lets John think for awhile, knowing what is going through John's head. Norbert thinks the time is right.

"But, you can avoid all that "hassle" and Norbert notices John sitting up straight and listening intently.

"We understand that you have friends that sell dope. You can avoid all that I just told you about, by giving us, uh, a little information on the sales your friends made."

John says. He realizes that most of his hassles can be done away with if he turns into a "narc". The label of narc always bothered him, but being concerned only about himself,

"It's a free country and you're fighting to keep it free—what'sa matter, don't you believe in freedom?"
he decides to go through with it.

John answers "O.K."

"I'm glad you see it our way, John. I'll, uh, help you make some statements. Your charges will probably be dropped if the statements you make lead to a conviction. We'll try not to let anyone know." Norbert smiles as he chalks up another one.

This is one of the favorite tactics employed by NISOJ. It turns what most people would classify as "good people" into what is considered lower than whaleshit, a "narc". Most of the scare tactics used by NISOJ are pure lies. Everyone will know if you turn into a "narc" because you have to sign your name to the statement you give and appear as a witness against your "friend". Your charges will probably not be dropped if they are major. Even if you do leave the country people will remember you.

Furthermore, what business is it of yours what other people do? How can you be as selfish as to deny another person the right to live a normal life? If you get busted, take your rap like a human being, and don't get someone else involved. Be strong when it comes to deciding whether you will be pushed around for the rest of your life.

I'm not trying to scare anyone, just being realistic. If you have to decide whether to be a "narc" or not, be prepared to face the consequences. Remember the following list is not complete.

1. Your charges may not be dropped.
2. You can classify yourself "easy".
3. You might not leave the area where the people you "dropped a dime on" reside.
4. If your charge is minor and is dropped, you could be approached many more times for names (commonly known as blackmail.)
5. Eventually, you will have to face your friend you betrayed.
6. The more statements NISOJ gets, the more people will be charged, and this is likely to include you.
7. In my opinion, you are lower than "whaleshit."

Remember, if you get busted, keep your mouth shut and call a lawyer. They CANNOT deny you this right. You can also recall what the Moody Blues say "... Face piles of trials with smiles. It riles them to know that you perceive the web they are weaving..."
(Schofield Barracks, Hawaii) Two Hawaiian GIs, Danny Grance and Pete Kealoha, are facing general court-martial on charges of disrespect, assault, and threats to an officer and a sergeant.

After being subjected to discriminatory treatment in Germany, ever since they entered the military, Danny and Pete went AWOL to come back to Hawaii. They turned themselves in at Schofield Barracks.

On December 12, Danny and Pete got drunk in their room at Schofield. Their commanding officer was called in, and tried to "handle" the situation with the help of one Sergeant. According to MPs who were there, the Sgt. was obviously intoxicated. The Lieut. ordered Danny and Pete to become sober. The ensuing scene, with attempted explanations being cut short by commands of silence, became more and more heated, until longstanding anger and frustration finally exploded.

Now, Danny and Pete are charged with serious offenses, and the wheels of military "justice" are turning. Following the incident, both of them were confined to the stockade for seven weeks, because the Lieut., the same man who had provoked the incident, decided that they were a "danger to society." The evidence against them, and the military's whole case, proved to be very weak when it was presented at their preliminary hearings, but the commander of the division, Gen. Satsie, decided to convene a general court-martial anyway.

Legal and defense work is being handled by lawyers at the Liberated Barracks, a GI center in Hawaii.
SUPERPOWERS TOLD OFF OUR BACKS

After a winter waiting in gas lines to buy 73¢ gas, Americans may feel that they have taken the brunt of the so-called oil crisis. But a Special Session of the UN General Assembly, which started on April 10th makes it clear that, while Americans have been victimized by giant oil companies, the poorer countries of the world have been even harder hit. The session reveals that these countries are rapidly becoming aware of their power over the advanced countries and the giant corporations, that force the people of the Third World (less-developed countries) to follow the orders of the superpowers.

SPEAK BITTERNESS

These Third World countries initiated the Special Session to discuss the problems of raw materials, and are using it also to "speak bitterness" against the few powerful countries. Their words represent more than talk. They reflect the real battle in the world between the exploiting countries, and countries representing 80% of the world's people who are getting poorer each year in relation to their exploiters.

Houari Boumediene, President of Algeria, opened the debate, saying:
"Today, international relations are dominated by a many-faceted worldwide confrontation pitting the forces of liberation against the powers of domination and exploitation, and these powers in fact pose a renewed threat to recently acquired independence whenever their privileges are contested."

He said that following the Non-Aligned Nations Conference in Algiers last September, "the overwhelming majority of people's" had now rejected this passive role assigned to them.
ARAB EXAMPLE

Third World countries are responding to the unity shown among the Middle East oil producing countries during the oil embargo last fall. They showed that the Third World countries could use their raw materials as a political weapon. The same way the exploiting countries use their aid, capital, and military as weapons.

The poor countries, according to US oil company plans, were supposed to rise up and criticize the Arab embargo and price rises. It is true these countries are the most seriously affected by oil price increases, despite the development bank established by the Arab countries. They will have to pay several times more for the manufactured goods they import from industrial countries. Plus they must pay more for the oil they need. Yet, at the UN General Session they generally have lined up on the side of the Arab countries. Why is this?

President Boumediene cited some of the statistics that brought unity. He pointed out that, in recent years, even before the oil embargo:

* The price of wheat (mainly from the US & Canada) was up 400%
* The price of fertilizer was up almost 200%
* The price of cement was up 400%
* The price of steel was up 300%
These are not the prices consumers in the US pay, but are the export prices Third World countries must pay for these vital materials. Boumedienne noted that even though these price increases were difficult for poor countries to pay, there was no outcry by the developed countries on their behalf. Of course, the developed countries were making the profits.

To emphasize this problem, the Iranian Finance Minister pointed out that most Middle East crude oil had been very cheap ever since 1947, it had declined as low as $1.50 a barrel. But the price of manufactured goods and food imported from the developed countries had risen several times over. Why, he asked, didn't the abundance of cheap oil for over 25 years help solve the problems of poverty and misery in the Third World?

THE "FREE WORLD" SYSTEM

This last question raised the real problem of the poor countries. Despite the "aid" that many get, as a whole they are getting poorer ever year, and are forced to bear the brunt of world-wide inflation. Their import prices are going up, while their raw material exports are staying the same price or declining. Giant multinational companies (most based in the US, like Exxon, Gulf, ITT, International Harvester, and Coca-Cola) constantly need to keep expanding and investing the profits they make from overcharging consumers and underpaying workers.

They must invest their profits to keep growing, so they set up plants in Third World countries. They use the cheap labor power to exploit the rich natural resources of these countries. They have more money than any business or individual inside the country, so often they end up owning rights to natural resources as well as processing plants and other enterprises. This usually leads the poor country to develop in a lop-sided way, relying on one raw material for its survival; for example Columbia and coffee, Chile and copper, or Malaysia and tin.

The big corporations control the markets as well. With only one product to sell, countries must sell to a highly organized consumer. Usually one company, or a few cooperating corporations set the price for the raw
materials they will buy. Thus these prices are stable or falling.

If a country decides to set up a manufacturing plant to make some of the expensive goods it needs, the giant multinationals will call for free trade (no trade barriers) and crush the small national industry with a glut of cheap goods from Japan, Europe or the US. And all the time it is the same multinational corporations that have the monopoly on both ends of the trade: they buy for what they want to pay, and sell for what they want to get. They run it. This works with oil as well as other raw materials and manufactured goods.

WHO'S GOT THE POWER?

The United States and the USSR are the major powers contesting for control of the rest of the world. At the UN conference, the USSR claimed that "detente" created
a favorable environment for improving these economic problems. The US, even more deeply involved in the victimization of the Third World, argued a similar line.

This clashed sharply with the predominant mood of the UN Special Assembly. The third world countries, regardless of the political system they practice, did not agree with the superpowers that it is becoming safer for everyone in the world to sleep at night. President Boumedienne clearly said: "the gradual shift out of the cold war context" has meant that "tension and war have been transferred to Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Life for these countries, under the economic and ultimately military power of the super-powers is more dangerous than ever. Vietnam, Chile, and Cambodia are countries which got independence from old-style colonialism only to be faced with neo-colonialism and military intervention on a vast scale.

The People's Republic of China delegate, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said that "ideas of pessimism and helplessness" being spread by the superpowers were unfounded. He reflected the spirit of the session pointing out, "It is not one or two superpowers that are really powerful; the really powerful are the Third World and the people in all countries uniting together and daring to fight and daring to win.

The Third World is mobilizing to unify in the face of the multinational corporations and the military power that backs them up making the world safe for exploitation. We are being exploited by these same forces, while our taxes and work goes to suppress our brothers and sisters in the Third World. We must unite and resist being used against them and against ourselves.'
"Kent State: Who Pulled the Trigger?"

May 4th is the anniversary of the killing of four students at Kent State University by the Ohio National Guard. Recently, a Federal Grand jury returned indictments against eight present and former enlisted members for their role in the shooting.

Neither the governor nor the University President who were responsible for the Guard coming on the campus in the first place, were named in the indictments; nor was the officer who gave the order to shoot.

No one who has ever had riot training is going to believe that this Guard unit’s members, without any orders, readied their weapons, went into firing position and started shooting at unarmed people on their own initiative. The Guard members were exhausted and scared; and when they got the order to fire, some of them did.

While some of the Guardsmen will be scapegoats for Kent State, there is no one being indicted for the similar murder of students at Jackson State University in Mississippi. Those students were black, and their parents got nothing but intimidation and threats when they looked for justice.

At the most, these indictments are a small part of the overall lesson that we should draw from the whole affair. That lesson is how the National Guard is used by the government to suppress the American people in their struggles for decent working and living conditions, for an end to imperialist wars, and for an end to political repression.
FASCISM,
KOREA-STYLE

"It. Okamoto wants death for absenteeism from
classes, death for partitism, death for demo-
cracy, death for freedom, death for human dignity."

Here is your study material of the so-called
Emergency Measures No. 4, proclaimed on April 3,
1974 by South Korean dictator Park. Anyone who reads
it will be shocked and stunned. Democracy
and freedom, human dignity and national inde-
pendence are crying for world-wide help.

ARTICLE 1. It shall be prohibited for any person to organ-
ize or participate in the National Democratic Youth-Students' league or any organizations affiliated or related therewith (hereinafter referred to as the Organizations), or to praise, incite or encourage the Organizations or activities thereof,
or to communicate with member or members of the Organizations
throught assembly or correspondence,
- to provide any
member or members of the Organizations with places, facilit-	ies, goods or other conveniences for the purpose of facilit-
ating concealment, assembly, communication or other activities
of any member or members of the Organizations, or to affiliate
directly or indirectly with the Organizations or of any
member or members thereof.

ARTICLE 2. It shall be prohibited for any person to publish,
print, possess, distribute, display or sell any document,
picture, record or any written or printed matter concerning
the Organizations or activities thereof.

ARTICLE 3. It shall be prohibited for any person to advocate
instigate or prepare any act or acts which are prohibited
in Article 1 and Article 2 of the present Emergency Measures.

ARTICLE 4. Any person who commits any act or acts which are
prohibited in Articles 1 through 3 of the present Emergency
Measures during the period prior to the proclamation thereof
shall appear before law enforcement or intelligence author-
ities not later that the 8th day of April, 1974, and shall
make a full disclosure as to the contents of such act or
acts. Act or acts of which the foregoing disclosure has been
made shall not be subject to punishment.
ARTICLE 5. It shall be prohibited for any student to engage in refusal of class attendance, lessons or examination, or in any other individual or collective activities such as assembly, demonstration, protest, or sitdown conducted in and around academic institutions, with the exception of ordinary classroom or research activities under guidance and supervision of authorized persons within such academic institutions; Provided, however, that this article shall not apply to ordinary or non-political activities in academic institutions.

ARTICLE 6. It shall be prohibited for any person to advocate, instigate, propagate, broadcast, report, publish or otherwise communicate to others such act or acts as are prohibited by the present Emergency Measures.

ARTICLE 7. The Minister of Education may order expulsion or suspension from academic institutions of any student or students who violate the Emergency Measures, or may order dissolution of associations, societies or other student organizations, or may order abolition of academic institutions whose student or students violate the present Emergency Measures. The Minister of Education may take such measures as are necessary for implementation of the foregoing order.

ARTICLE 8. Any person who violates the provisions of Articles 1 through 5 of the present Emergency Measures, and any person who does not observe an order issued by the Minister of Education under Article 7 of the present Emergency Measures, and any person who defies the present Emergency Measures, shall be punished by death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for not less than 5 years as imposed. Suspension of qualification for the period of not more than 15 years may be concurrently imposed. In case of violation of provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 of the present Emergency Measures, any attempt, preparation or conspiracy thereof shall also be punished.

ARTICLE 9. Any person who violates any provision of the present Emergency Measures shall be subject to arrest, detention, search, or seizure, without warrant; and shall be tried and sentenced by the Emergency Courts-Martial.

ARTICLE 10. Prosecutors of the Emergency Courts-Martial may order seizure of documents or goods, even in cases where the person who violated the Emergency Measures is not to be indicted.
ARTICLE 11. Regional military commanders shall assist the Mayor of Seoul, the Mayor of Pusan, and Provincial Governors if request for mobilization of Armed Forces is issued for the purpose of maintaining public order.

ARTICLE 12. The present Emergency Measures shall be effective from 2200 hours on April 3, 1974.

THE WHITE MAN DRAFTS THE BLACK MAN TO FIGHT THE YELLOW MAN TO DEFEND THE COUNTRY HE STOLE FROM THE RED MAN.

MALCOLM X
May 19, 1925 - Feb 21, 1965
We have all seen EMI. The superior will try and cut the lowly EM's some slack and just impose EMI on a UCMJ offender. I have talked to people that would rather impose EMI than write a person up under the UCMJ. They rationalize that EMI is much better for the person than going to Mast. There is no record of EMI there for it will not hurt the person later on in his military career. This is fine and good I agree with them that it would be nice if it would not be abused. EMI is illegal under the UCMJ and none of the armed forces is supposed to use it. The reason for EMI being illegal is that the only person that has the power to impose punishment on you is the commanding officer in charge of you. Article 15 of the UCMJ explains these very well.

If you are given EMI you can refuse to do it. There are many people that got EMI for only being a few minutes late when most of the time a report sheet would not even make it to the captain. For something like that you would refuse the EMI. But if you get popped for something big like OA for 8 hours and have no excuse you would be better off to accept the EMI. There is one other thing you can do and that is do the EMI and then write up the person that told you to do the EMI. If you are going to write up one of your so-called superiors you had better have some witness's to back you up. The captain will probably just throw it out but then again there might not be anymore EMI given out either.

Just remember that EMI is illegal and the person that
Is giving it out is breaking the law. You do not have to do the EMF and you do have a few rights left to you in the military. You had better know what they are if you ever broken any of the rules. One of the ways to be told your rights is to be told them after you have been written up. Then, again, you just may want to know a few before you are popped— if so, just come by the New People's Center and rap about your troubles. There may be something that can be done about them. There are two civilian lawyers and two civilian counselors and many active-duty GIs that will rap about anything you have to get off your mind.

Lyle V. Daunt
USS Worden DLG 18

Knowledge of the law is only one helpful tool in a long and difficult fight. "Turning the Regs Around" is a handbook on military law and counseling. It explains:
- what to do about article 15s and court-martials
- the right to demonstrate and exercise freedom of speech
- what discharges are available
- how to prepare 15s
- how to use the Uniform Code of Military Justice

It is written so that anybody can read and apply it, not just lawyers. It is intended mainly to help enlisted people understand military law.
CONCERT!

We need:

Bands

Equipment

[Event details]

Time

Likely start:

June 30

End:

July 1

Tickets:

Available

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[Map or diagram with arrows and locations]
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR ORGANIZATION

Black America and the Negro People, too:

We the Black American People

Black American People Demand:

* Universal and unconditional amnesty
  * Single type discharge for all Vets
  * Decent benefits for all Vets.
  * Implement the Paris Peace Agreement.
  * End all aid to those andndon of office.

Washington, July 31, 1969

THIS IS YOUR PAPER - NO ONE CAN TAKE IT FROM YOU.

Department of Defense Directive 1325.6 - "possession of unauthorized material prohibited."

IF SOMEONE TAKES IT, YOU CAN HAVE IT BACK UNDER ATTACHMENT (2)

100-4H859
U.S. GI'S ABROAD WIN RIGHT TO DEMONSTRATE

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Court of Military Appeals has upheld the right of overseas servicemen to demonstrate against racism in the armed forces.

Private Ronald L. Alexander was court-martialed and convicted for participating in a takeover of his battalion commander's office. Thirty to forty indignant Black soldiers disobeyed several orders to "halt" and "disperse" in the 1970 incident. Nevertheless, the Court of Military Appeals (COMA) dismissed the charges against Brother Alexander.

Two of the three COMA judges ruled that the regulation prohibiting demonstrations did not apply to demonstrations against the military. The judges said regulation AR 100-20] was "intended to ensure that no suspicion would arise that its (the Army's) members were intruding themselves and the force they represent into the political arena.

A demonstration within the Army against the Army's racist policies is not a direct part of the political arena of the country that is being occupied; so AR 100-20] does not apply.

The decision upholds the rights of thousands of American G.I.s to freedom of speech and freedom of assembly for the purpose of redressing grievances against the military establishment.

SURVEILLANCE

Meanwhile, eighteen plaintiffs in a class action suit filed against the Secretary of Defense and other high-ranking Pentagon officials are seeking an end to surveillance of American civilians by the Army.

The eighteen Americans living in West Berlin filed charges in the Federal District Court in Washington, D.C. They stated that the military is keeping dossiers (files) on American citizens thereby invading their right to privacy as defined in the U.S. Constitution. The keeping of secret state police files is also a violation of Department of Defense Directive 5200.27.

Other cases and suits are pending involving wiretapping, infiltration, blacklisting and mail.
tampering by Army intelligence agents. The crimes were committed against G.I. defense lawyers, clergymen, two members of a G.I. counseling collective and the Berlin Democratic Club and members of the staff of the G.I. newspaper Forward. The suit charges the Secretary of Defense, et al., with violating the First Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

The suit seeks destruction of the dossiers, an end to surveillance and payment of damages to the plaintiffs.

THE FINAL SOLUTION TO THE HAIR PROBLEM

ONE SHIP'S ANSWER

It is upon us once again. We on the USS Jason (AR-8) are faced with the great hair threat. The protein problem.

The problem however is soon to be solved. Yes, the military lifers are earnestly battling the threat. Discipline through haircuts. The Master at Arms force with their high intelligence level have clearly scoped this issue out, and decided hair must go. These brave men are checking everywhere. They are strategically posted throughout the ship to confiscate the I.D. cards of these hairy sailors. A brilliant strategy it is. Who would ever guess that these devoted men would volunteer to be stationed in the mess line to catch unsuspecting violators? Experts are calling it a stroke of intellectual ability. They even guard our heads. Never will a man with untidy or long hair move his bowels on this ship.

This reporter would like to extend a special thanks to a man named Greenfield. This first class petty officer has let nothing stand in the way of performing his job. His professionalism is a mark of high accomplishment. This man clearly deserves more than the navy. Some people attribute the "lifer" (now I hate that word) with immaturity, incompetence, and prejudice, but clearly he is none of these. This reporter watched him move with grace and expertise last week while "doing his job." We especially liked the way he applied his intelligence and resourcefulness in the performance of his duty. While the men of this ship were working 12-grass a day, seven days a week, he's there. The ability hardworking men is truly commendable.
What makes us prouder yet here on the Jason is we have not one but two professionals here on the Jason NAA force. The CMAA deserves the bulk of our praise. Joe Gagnon our man in khaki. It's hard to describe the sense of pride we have when we see that gold Marshall Dillon badge pinned proudly to his Navy chest. Few men have the capability to smell long hair. Yes, it's true. Amazing as it may sound, from the inside of his office he is able to detect and deter the threat. His specialty is the Afro. For some strange unknown reason he even knows when it is packed down. The pride this reporter feels when he says "hold it sailor, can I see your ID card?" is unmeasurable. We spoke with Gagnon while he was writing his reenlistment speech several months ago. "Before the great hair threat," he said, "I see trouble in the days to come. With all the trouble the world has today, we sure as hell don't need hair. After all how many times has Yul Brynner been a threat to democracy?" I couldn't help but be awed by the ability of this man to grasp world problems. "Chief," I said, "I certainly admire you and would like..." He interrupted me to ask me how to spell reenlist.

In a world where criminals abound, it's reassuring to know you're on a ship where integrity is beyond reproach. I only wish that hair wasn't such a problem. As Chief Gagnon put it "perhaps someday humans won't grow that shit."
Horror of the Chilean Coup

"I was living in an apartment house very near the center of town and I could see very clearly from my windows and from my balcony the actual air attack on the presidential palace, the bombing of the Yacar and Siiur factories in Santiago, and the attacks on the poblaciones, the poor working class areas, by these Hawker Hunter jets, by tanks."

Professor Jim Ritter was recalling the military coup in Chile last September 11. He'd gone there in February, 1972, to teach physics at the Catholic University in Santiago. "I leapt at the chance" to teach there, he said, "I thought it would be very exciting." He taught for a year at the Catholic University, and I liked it so much that I decided to stay in Chile. I taught for a semester at the University of Chile, also in Santiago, and in fact I was in the process of renewing my contract for another year when the coup came."

He was arrested in a dragnet house-to-house search, then imprisoned in the national stadium where the military was holding some 12,000 prisoners, most of whom were beaten, tortured, or killed.

BIRD: When were you arrested and why?

JIM RITTER: I was arrested about a week and a half after the coup. The ostensible reason wasn't very important. I had an out-of-date visa, and my visa was being renewed, and generally it takes about six months to renew a visa. But that was never mentioned after I was arrested. When I was beaten, for example, the soldiers were accusing us of being foreigners who had been paid to come to Chile to kill Chileans, and they were going to show us that they were going to kill us instead. We were dangerous foreigners.

I was first taken to a military barracks, and then we were full up and couldn't take any more prisoners. So then we were loaded on the trucks and taken down to the national stadium.

BIRD: What types of things went on in the stadium?

RITTER: We were being held not in the bleachers but inside the stadium itself. The section I was in, they were using the locker rooms as cells, locker rooms built to hold about 11 men. We had about 180 prisoners in each. By the time I got there, they were so crowded that there was no more room, even standing room. We were issued one blanket each. And we were fed twice a day, dried bread and beans, which was an improvement over the first week when we weren't fed at all.

The main occupation in the section I was in was waiting for interrogation. Because I was an American, I was given some sort of special treatment. I got interrogated the following day after my arrest by a civilian detective who had been, as he told me very proudly, a 1965 graduate of the International Police Academy in Washington, DC, and who gave me a very mild interrogation.

While I was waiting to be interrogated, I saw a Belgian being carried out, and they weren't so kind with him. He was unconscious and bleeding. Later on, I met the results of other interrogations, a worker, for example, who had been beaten on his back with a rubber hose filled with cement until he was semi-conscious and paralyzed.

I talked to students from the technical university who had been there since the first day of the coup. They told me about the first week when officers, for example, would order their men to fire point blank and at random into the crowds of prisoners. One guy saw four prisoners drop within three feet of him. They would take prisoners out, six or eight prisoners at a time at random, line them up against the wall in full view of the other prisoners, club them against the head with rifle butts, and then shoot them in the back. The police took a group of about eight or 10 prisoners out and had them run around an enclosed courtyard, again in full view of the other prisoners, and used them for target practice until they were all dead. This went on during the first week.

By the time I was arrested, luckily they were killing people not in the stadium, but outside. We heard machine gun bursts every night from below the stadium.
BIRD: Did you see the coup coming?

RITTER: There was no doubt that it was coming. Everybody knew that it was inevitable, certainly after the March elections [in 1973] when [President Salvador Allende] had gained in voting strength over his presidential campaign of 1970. The Right said directly, openly—the SNA [Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura], the organization of big landowners, said that if the opposition did not gain the two-thirds of Congress necessary to overthrow Allende legally, then the only way out for Chile, from their point of view, would be a military coup d'état.

It was certainly clear to CUT, Central Unica de Trabajadores, the central union of all the unions in Chile. [CUT had called a series of alerts throughout July and August to prevent a coup—Editor.] CUT called an alert the night of the 10th of September. They asked the workers to occupy the factories that night because they knew that the coup was coming. And of course it came the following morning.

So it certainly was not a surprise, but what was a surprise to most of us was the sheer ferocity of the coup. We expected something along the lines—of what it came and if it were successful—of the types of coups that other Latin American countries have had. Instead what happened was something that my Brazilian friends who lived through the 1964 coup and my Bolivian friend who'd been through the Banzer coup had never seen anything like in terms of the sheer bloodshed and torture. It was only comparable to the types of things that went on in Indonesia in 1965 and in the Sudan in 1971.

BIRD: Can you see, looking back, the reason for that ferocity?

RITTER: In a way, the ferocity was predicted by the Right. I remember the debate in Congress after the June 29th attempted coup, the Right started talking about Jakarta. Yelling across the floor of the Congress things like, "Remember what happened in Jakarta. We got this in store for you."

A high Chilean military officer was quoted as saying to a sailor who had been arrested, something to the effect—and this was quoted in all the papers—"Do you really expect that any left-wing leader will be left alive after we get through? We are not playing games."

BIRD: Were there any preparations made to forestall the coup, if people saw it coming?

RITTER: It's a bit difficult to talk about. Let me say this: there were efforts made for resistance, plans made, training done. It was a very difficult situation. I remember right after the attempted coup on the 29th, that there was a big demonstration, a very spontaneous one, in fact. The workers marched into the Constitution Square to applaud Allende. And the two cities that they were shouting were, "Arm the workers, arm us"; and, "Close the National Congress." Allende got on the balcony and said, "I cannot arm the workers, this is forbidden by law."

That was a law passed a year before which gave all control of arms to the Armed Forces. The Armed Forces had the right to go into anybody's home or place of work to search for weapons. This law which had been passed in 1972 had never been implemented until the day after the coup [the attempted coup of June 29—Ed.]. The day after the coup, almost every other day, there was a raid on a factory, only on factories, only on the Left. They would go into the factory, they would look for arms, they almost would never find any. They would just simply take away machinery from the factories, so the factories couldn't operate.

In the case of Lena Austaf, a wool, textile factory in the south, they shot one worker and bayoneted another. The obvious point here was to increase the friction between the working class and the private soldiers in the army, so as to prepare the sort of atmosphere for a coup, one in which the army would feel itself separated from the masses of the Chilean people. And to a large extent, I think that it worked.

BIRD: How extensive was the bombing of factories?

RITTER: The major ones that were hit—that I know of personally—were the major textile firms which did resist and which were attacked and in which hundreds of workers died inside. In one of the cordones, industrial belts, the army surrounded the entire cordon and moved in factory by factory. In the first factory, the workers had fought until they ran out of ammunition. They were then called upon to
surrender. They surrendered and walked out of the building and were shot down where they were.

The workers in the other factories could see this and realized that at this point they were going to be in a suicidal massacre if they remained. They managed to slip through the army lines, and almost all of them got out.

So the resistance that there was in the factories was smashed in a completely brutal fashion, very early on. It was simply move in with Hawker Hunter jets, with the tanks, and level any opposition. It was to serve as a warning for anybody else that any kind of armed resistance would be suicidal.

In spite of this, it’s amazing how long resistance did hold out. Long after I left, people would tell me that every night you would hear machine gun battles and fighting in the streets of Santiago.

BIRD: What kind of resistance is there now in Chile?

RITTER: Basically, as I understand it, the attempt is to rebuild the contacts between the party leadership and the base. The junta was most successful, in terms of the people it killed and imprisoned, in hitting at the middle level cadres, the union officials at the factory level of all the left-wing parties, and including the Christian Democratic union leaders. All known party militants were taken away and killed or imprisoned, except for those who managed to go into hiding.

Speaking to friends of mine who worked in various factories around Santiago, when they went back to work finally at gunpoint—the factories were occupied and the work is done under the machine guns of the Armed Forces—you found usually in every factory some 10% of the work force missing. With no word of them. And they never returned. So the first task of the resistance is to rebuild the contact between the leadership, which by and large is still intact, and the masses of the Chilean people. This will take some time.

Already you have strikes. Even though strikes have been outlawed. There have been a series of illegal strikes in the construction industry, for example, and in certain areas of mining, by workers who at first were simply mowed down, but who have at tremendous sacrifice managed to win a couple of cases. The strikes were necessary because the government has instituted a policy of essentially legalizing black market prices of food, which means, according to General [Augusto] Pinochet himself, an inflation of 1,600%. While at the same time, of course, freezing wages.

And this coupled with a policy of mass firings: almost all friends were fired, not for being party militants—they shoot you for that—but for simply having been hired during the Allende government period. They were forced at gun point to sign 'volun-
And their faces! Their eyes would bulge, and they would have this horrible straining on their faces, and they would say, "The communists are terrible." They had no word for it. "They are all maricones. They ought to be killed." It was incredible. There was simply no point in dialog at any level, on any rational basis at all. They simply hated the poor. They were quite open about their hatred on a pure class basis.

I remember after Tomás Moro [the presidential residence] was destroyed, the junta as part of its campaign to discredit Allende was talking about how they uncovered rooms full of sexual devices and pictures. I was told this by a detective who took part in the raid on Tomás Moro, and he told about how they had found pictures of Allende and Fidel in bed together—right?—and of Allende and members of his cabinet—right?—having homosexual relationships. This was part of the main thrust of the attempt to discredit Allende.

The ideology is so bankrupt that they ultimately have to resort to this sort of emotionally meaningful—to them—insults.

(From Great Speckled Bird, Atlanta)
THE LITTLE ROCK RACISM: IN THE NAVY'S BEST TRADITION

Nearly six months after the first incident, the facts of Navy racism on board the USS LITTLE ROCK, flagship of the Sixth Fleet, are finally being revealed. For months, blacks had been protesting conditions on board, including racist supervisors, giving blacks duty in liberty ports, unequal treatment at sick call, giving blacks the most demeaning jobs on the mess decks, and general institutionalized racism. The captain ignored complaints, and only the blacks looked upon the incidents as racial, and they comprised less than four per cent of the 1300-man crew.

The brothers started to meet and discuss their grievances and rumors would spread about what they were doing. On November 6, a white sailor hit Bulle Jesse over the head with a wrench, screaming "I'm gonna kill you nigger," while the ship was cruising the Med at the height of the Middle East war. A few days before, a white Marine from the ship had beaten a black on the beach. The result of this was a rebellion during which, at one point, 200 whites with knives, pipes and spikes tried to corner the 50 blacks. Altho the captain calmed the whites down at the time, none of the brothers trusted him because he had done nothing before.

This lack of trust has been justified by the situation now. Eleven brothers are the only ones still facing court-marital, for riot and assault. The white who bashed Jesse with a wrench was acquitted and the marine was given short brig time and transferred to Camp Lejeune. No white sailor was charged with assembling with weapons.

Captain Cullin, CO of the ship, has convened the courts, despite the prohibition against an officer convening a court in which he is personally involved. It has taken months of protest for the brothers to win the right to have officers off the LITTLE ROCK act as jurors.

One of the accused, Martin Williams, asks, "Why are only blacks being charged? Why? Because this is just an everyday example of discrimination and racism that exists on board the LITTLE ROCK and every other ship in the Navy."
Indeed, there have been hundreds of incidents aboard other ships, the so-called "riots" on the KITTY HAWK and the SUWANEE, and the strike on the CONSTELLATION, being the most publicized of the Vietnam-era. During the MidEast war, a protest on the INDEPENDENCE resulted in the captain censoring all mail off the ship, and three black marines on the IWO JIMA were transferred to separate ships for opposing the involvement of the US in the war.

Supporters of the brothers on the LITTLE ROCK are asking that letters of protest be written to Congress, in particular to Ron Dellums (Calif.) and John Conyers (Mich.), who are following the case.

"There's no racial prejudice in the U.S. Navy."

You hear some people saying these days, "Blacks have already gotten too much." These same people will probably also say "All the good jobs are going to Blacks." The latest figures from the US Census Bureau prove that this just isn't true.

By the late 1960's, median income of Black families had slowly risen. 41% of this income. Then in 1971, it drop-
ped to 60%, and in 1972 to 59% of white income. To those whites who say, "Blacks have gotten too much" we ask, "How would you like to support a family on 59% of what you are making now?"

Here are some of the other conclusions of the census study on relative position of black and white families over the past five years:

*** Black unemployment rose to 10% or twice as high as white unemployment (5%). Black unemployment had been going down.
*** Only 30% of black families make over $10,000 a year, compared with 54% of white families.
*** Unemployment among black teenagers has risen from 26% in 1957 to 34% today.
*** The number of black families below the government's "poverty line" has gone up, while the number of whites has gone down.
*** Infant mortality for black babies is twice as high as infant mortality for white babies.
*** Only 4% of all blacks hold manager or administrative jobs compared with 11% for whites.

In short, the gains made by blacks during the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s are now being reduced or taken away. Even during the 1960's, Blacks were far achieving equality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Income Gap</th>
<th>Median Income (Blacks)</th>
<th>Median Income (Whites)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per Cent of Black to White</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>$3,724</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>3,886</td>
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<td>1966</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>4,507</td>
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<td>1967</td>
<td>59%</td>
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<td>61%</td>
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<td>1970</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>6,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>5,446</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Even though we now see more Blacks in TV commercials (Mrs. Olson now lays Folgers on black housewives.) We should remember this only means jobs for a few black actors. The vast majority of black families are worse off now than they were five years ago.

(from Wildcat)

RACISM IS...

A YOUTHFUL CRY

People tryin' to live,
How they hate to give;
People playin' their game,
You know we're all the same!

Who knows right from wrong,
Who knows what is truth;
Who will tell me about life,
Who will hang on society's noose?

How can you do this to me,
Playin' with my life;
This is just like killin' me,
Or am I dead now?

Am I too young to die?
Can this game be war?
Who sits there pushing the buttons?
Push the one that opens the door!

My life to them; a problem?
They say I'm not a "man."
Who will explain this world to me?
I don't think anyone can!

I can't stay here any longer!
I'm dyin' every day
Should I pull this trigger
or maybe I should - "Bang"
There's a guy you should know.
Lives in a big white house
When the people ask, "What ya up to, Dick?"
Slick Dick's innocent as a mouse!

He's got a gimmick called "National Security"
Wants to hold the country together;
Ask him about his runaway tapes
You'll get, "How's the weather!"

He talks about "Executive Privilege,"
Says we got to draw the line;
Says people's getting a little bit nosy;
Says everthing's gonna be fine!

Slick Dick your playing the "big game" today,
And I know ya got a losin' team;
That's not such a hot double-play combination
Ehrlichman to Haldeman to Dean.

Your losin', the score's 75 to 25 per cent,
Your a fool if ya think ya got a chance;
Funny how you can face the people
With that same old "song and dance."

Slick Dick, you pig, pack your bags,
The landlord wants you out;
Your dirty money won't pay the rent,
How loud do we have to shout?

"Get out! Get out!" we won't be fooled,
And we'll say it till we burst;
The next guy may not be a whole lot better,
But I doubt if he could be any worse!
VVAW/WSO DEMONSTRATION

Last December a national meeting of VVAW/WSO adopted a national strategy that includes four days of actions in Washington D.C., from July 1-4. The following demands will be raised individually during the first days and jointly during the big March and rally on July 4th.

DEMANDS

* Universal and unconditional amnesty
* Single type discharge for all vets
* Decent benefits for all vets
* Implement the Paris Peace Agreement—End all aid to Thieu and Lon Nol
* Kick Nixon out

Amnesty

The question of whether or not to grant amnesty has been kicked around for a long time. Many people have spoken out for amnesty. VVAW/WSO is demanding amnesty for all draft resisters, military resisters, people in military prison for resisting, those who are living underground, and veterans with less than honorable discharges. I feel that people who left home possibly never to return, people who resisted the military after being in the armed forces, and people who made statements and took action that caused them to be punished by the brass—are the real heros of the Indochina War. Without their resistance we would still be in Vietnam, more than we are now. But what kind of reward do they get? They are exiled from their homes, family and friends. They get bad discharges which keep them from getting jobs, they get put into prisons and they are denied their rightful benefits as American citizens. After the Civil War, President Lincoln granted amnesty to the people of the south who fought against the north. So if Lincoln could grant amnesty to people who took up arms against the United States, why can't Nixon grant amnesty to those people who said "no?"
people who need amnesty now deserve it more than the people of the Civil War because the draft resisters did not wage a bloody war like the rebels did and they didn't fight for slavery, but for freedom.

Decent Benefits for Vets

The vets who stay in are getting hassled because they are thinking for themselves, trying to make the military better. But the Brass does not like this because a better military will mean less power for them. To keep people from changing the military, the brass finds ways of getting the GIs kicked out, usually on less than honorable discharges. GIs get screwed out of decent jobs and the benefits that were promised to them when they joined or were drafted. The military should be just like a civilian job, where a person can quit or be fired without his discharge following him for the rest of his life.

The VA is reluctant to let vets have the benefits they have earned, and has been known for years for its red tape. We must rid the VA of its bureaucracy and assure that every vet shares equally in the benefits, regardless of rank when in the military.
The US government has a history of violating peace treaties and agreements, so it's not a surprise to hear it is violating the peace accords made with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and the Thieu government. The agreement states the "US will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam," and requires the dismantling of all military bases in the south run by the US. It also says that "foreign countries shall... refrain from re-introducing into these two countries... munitions and war materiel (and) the internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference." The news, published and word-of-mouth, makes it clear what is going on. Okinawa marines sat in a float off the coast of Cambodia, the Midway is homeported in Yokosuka, a new Air Force wing is coming to Yokota soon and defense is still the major part of our tax dollar. The Thieu government gets 86.3% of its income from American aid. What can you do about it? You can sign the letter of support for me to take to Washington and you can write your congressman and tell him what's going on.

Throw the Bum Out

Of course, everyone knows about Nixon and the games he has been playing on the people of America. Everyone knows that removing him isn't going to solve all the problems. But I think that if he is kicked out of office and a new presidential election is held, without all the money that has been spent in the past, with people thoroughly checking out the histories of the candidates, then we can begin to check the cancer that is killing our country.

If anybody can get leave and come to Washington, meet me at the Washington Monument on July 4. Just ask for the sailor from Japan. See ya in Washington.

George W. Gardner, III
USS OKLAHOMA CITY
OLG-5
SIGN THE LETTER!

(This letter will be read in Washington D.C. during the demonstrations July 1-4 by a member of Yokosuka VVAW/WSO. If you support these ideas, your signature will help the push to put them into effect.)

Greetings from the VVAW/WSO chapter in Yokosuka, Japan and the 10,000 military prisoners stationed here. We regret we cannot attend this great rally in strength, but for obvious reasons it is impossible.

Our chapter in Yokosuka is made up of many active-duty servicemen from Yokosuka Naval Base as well as from the many ships homeported here. We cannot demonstrate for our beliefs, because of laws that make participation by servicemen overseas in political activities illegal, but through the help of four civilians we have been able to resist the Brass' repression to a large extent.

We would like to express our support of VVAW/WSO's objectives, and the following demands:

* Universal and unconditional amnesty for draft resisters and military resisters, those who are the real heroes of the war, because they mustered up the courage to say NO, we won't be a part of your unjust imperialistic war. And for those who did get in, and saw the farce of the war and received less-than-honorable discharges, we join in the demand for a single-type discharge, one that doesn't punish a person for life because he refused to participate in the wanton slaughter of people carrying on a glorious struggle for liberation. This single-type discharge should be retroactive. The military should have the benefits of a civilian job, i.e., unions representing the people who do the work, opportunity to leave when a person feels he doesn't want to be a part of it any longer, and a process of firing that doesn't punish you for life.

* From our optimum position in Japan, we can see that the US is merely waiting in the wings for the people's liberation movements in South Vietnam and Cambodia to slip up, whereupon the US will pounce upon these two countries like the hungry vulture it is. The war still goes on, and it will continue as long as we fail to implement the Peace Agreement we signed in Paris in January 1973, and support the fascist regimes of Thieu and Lon Nol. The US is building up military power here in Yokosuka, with the homeporting of the air-
craft carrier MIDWAY and many other ships. It is obvious that the US is ready for another imperialistic war in Asia. We must put a stop to this.

*We are all familiar with the ridiculous way the Veterans Administration is treating Viet Vets, the unnecessary red tape, the inadequate medical facilities for those who need it, and the general screw-job the VA is trying to give Vietnam Vets. Even though he went halfway around the world to fight the unjust war and received an honorable discharge, Viet Vets trying to get the benefits they rightly earned are met with a mountain of resistance. We demand that the VA get its head out of its ass and give the Viet Vet his rightful benefits.

*One of the main problems with meeting our objectives is Nixon. He has also brought economic disaster and political repression to the US as well as to a good part of the world. He is a malignant cancer that must be removed if we are to survive without a police state. Our course is clear—

Kick Nixon Out!

NAME

SHIP/UNIT

SEND TO PO BOX 26 YOKOSUKA, OR BRING TO NEW PEOPLES CENTER
We all studied history in school, learning names and dates of "important" people and events. Does any of that explain what is happening now—why there is a war in Asia or why inflation increases by 10% per year? Leo Huberman, in We The People, looks at American history as a process, rather than a series of isolated events, with ordinary people, workers in factories, farms and homes, making things change. He sees history from the point of view of the common people, not the "leaders."

From the beginning, there were classes in America; people who were economically better off than others. Also from the beginning, and ever since, the people below have had to fight for their rights. The people who did most of the fighting in the Revolution were the small farmers and traders, who worked hard for a living. The rich, the governors, big landowners and merchants, were the generals who gained the most from the fighting. They wrote the Constitution, but were forced to include its most democratic parts by pressure from those below.

After independence, the north and south developed different economies, and thus different societies. The north industrialized, and factory owners encouraged immigration to fill their need for workers. It was the workers who built the economy, getting no benefits and being replaced as soon as they complained or burned themselves out.

In the south, the economy was based on agriculture, cotton, big plantations and slavery. Because the economies were different, the needs of the two regions were directly opposed. The election of Lincoln marked the political victory of the north, the south seceded, and the Civil War began, to protect the northern economy. The northern abolitionists, primarily women and blacks, and the southern slave rebellions, forced industrialists to take an anti-slavery position, serving their own needs for more workers. Blacks were no
longer slaves, but were at the mercy of wage-payers. Women still could not vote, but more people had a share in the country. The Civil War was, like all wars, however, a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight."

By 1890, the power of the owners of industry, concentrated in fewer hands, was greater than ever. Industry was more productive than agriculture and it was said the "US is ruled from Wall St." Friction between owners and workers was increasing, and labor organizations and unions were being formed. Workers wanted more power and a higher standard of living and the owners then, as now, resisted every advance tooth and nail.

The owners had the power of the government on their side. For example, in the town of Pullman, owned by the company, wages were cut 33%, as rents and prices remained the same. The workers struck and the American Railway Union called a boycott of Pullman cars. The federal government, at the demand of the owners, sent in troops, and a federal court prohibited picketing, discussion and jailed the leaders. The strike was broken.
Workers were learning their power and started winning some victories. The owners had to give in to some people, and skilled workers won higher wages. But unskilled workers, women and Third World people were kept on the bottom. The military was used against strikers, as the owners gave as little as possible by dividing some workers from the rest.

When the Depression struck in 1929, it came as a surprise to many, but Huberman explains the progression that made it inevitable. The economy, despite the New Deal, did not recover until World War II. People could not pay for everything they produced, so things like bombs had to be produced, sold to the government, blown up and more sold. Today, it is still true that defense spending supports the economy while inflation, government debt and unemployment keep growing. As long as the economy is based on profit, not people's needs, profits will rise while workers, unemployed, women and Third World people will suffer.

We The People has its shortcomings; it all but ignores the struggles of women, Third World people and Indians and it only goes as far as 1947. However, it starts answering questions that are unanswered by school and the government. It shows how history moves forward, by people pushing. It is available, along with other materials on American history, at the New People's Center.
Century of Struggle -- A history of women's struggles in the United States, ends with getting the vote in 1920. $3.95

Grapes of Wrath -- by John Steinbeck, one of the greatest American novels: people vs. dust and big money. $1.50

We, The People -- see story on page 19. $3.95

Labor's Untold Story -- Victories, and losses, of working people that's left out of most history books. $2.50

Free Fire Zone -- Short stories by Vietnam Veterans on their lives in the combat zone. $2.95

Autobiography of Malcolm X -- life of one of America's greatest black leaders, killed by the government in 1965. $1.50

Soledad Brother -- The letters of George Jackson while a prisoner in California; moving political book. $1.50

If They Come in the Morning -- Angela Davis and others speak for political prisoners in the US. $1.25

Introduction to Socialism -- a good outline of the two competing systems in the world, capitalism and socialism. $1.95

PAMPHLETS
International Runaway Shop $.50 Ask a Marine .25
Soldiers and St'kers $.40
Discharge Information (Medical, CO, Unsuitability)
DISCRIMINATION IN JAPAN

As in the US, there is discrimination in Japan. The 7,000,000 Korean and Chinese residents are politically and economically oppressed. They were either tricked or physically forced to come to Japan. Many were forced to work in mining, doing the jobs Japanese laborers didn’t want to do. Their conditions were similar to the slaves the US imported to work in the cotton fields. Many people died from overwork, malnutrition, and accidents.

Korean and Chinese people who still live in Japan are not given fundamental human rights or considered citizens, they are allowed to pay taxes of course. Economic and social discrimination means they still have the lowest paying and most demeaning jobs.

Another group of people subject to discrimination are the Burakumen or "outcasts." The 3 million burakumen are Japanese racially. During the feudal days of Japan, the rulers attempted to divide people up to stop the growing resistance to their rule. They designated the members of the lowest classes as "outcasts." So others felt even if they were low, some group was below them.

In the feudal ages, these outcasts were forced to wear special clothes and cut their hair in a special way. They also were not allowed to take regular jobs. Up to the present day many are forced to work with animals and hides. They are still "outcasts" today. Many still do leatherwork others are forced to do temporary work for large industrial firms. Intermarriage between burakumen and ordinary Japanese is not allowed.

To fight against discrimination, the "outcasts" established the "League for the Liberation of the Outcast Community" (Baraku Kaiho Domei). They are fighting all forms of discrimination. They are also defending Ishikawa, the defendant in the "Sayama Discrimination Case."

This case began 12 years ago in Sayama, an area near Tokyo. A high school girl was raped and murdered. The police set a trap for the murder, but as a result of their own
incompetence he got away. The bad publicity they got, meant they had to arrest someone right away. There was an "outcast" community nearby, so the police arrested and framed a young member of the "outcast" community—Ishikawa. He was told he would be immediately executed if he didn't admit his guilt.

Ishikawa, like other outcasts, came from a very poor family and had little education. He saw no way of fighting the police frame-up, so he did the only thing that could possibly save his life—he "confessed." He was found guilty and given the death sentence. He realized he had been lied to, he appealed to a higher court, strongly asserting his innocence. Many people realizing that Ishikawa is a victim of discrimination, and believing the proof of his innocence have been working for his release.

The League of Outcasts, Organizations of Japanese and Korean People, and Japanese supporters are working for Ishikawa's release and an end to discrimination.

YOU ARE THE PEOPLE, MAKE YOURSELF COUNT. "NIXON WOULD BE PROUD OF THEIR COMPETITIVE SPIRIT, HENLEY."
When facing Article 15 punishment, you are entitled to have a "personal representative" (who may or may not be a lawyer) accompany you. With or without such a representative, there are things you can do to minimize your punishment.

The first thing that must be recognized is that you will be found guilty. The Manual for Courts Martial does not even talk about any other possibility. It provides that the accused can present any matters in defense and extenuation and mitigation he wishes, and then non-judicial punishment can be "awarded." See para. 133. If you are really not guilty, you are probably better off demanding a special court martial, but you should discuss that with a lawyer first, since being innocent doesn't necessarily mean you will be found innocent. If you are in the Navy or Marines, and attached to or embarked on a vessel (that means on a ship, either in port or at sea), you can't refuse non-judicial punishment, so you have to prepare a defense. The main thing to do, however, is prepare extenuation and mitigation.

Extenuation and mitigation is a military legal term. It means showing that you are a good guy, you do your
Work well, and maybe that there was some unusual reason why you did what you did. NJP is supposed to be "corrective in nature" (para. 129b, MCM), so the main thing to show is that whatever you did won't happen again. To the extent you can show this, you can argue that you should not be punished, or your punishment should be suspended.

Find as many people in your division, or who know you, who will say good things about you (you are entitled to have any witnesses you want present). Of course, the higher ranking they are, the better. But people you work with, of your rank or lower, who will say that you do your share of the work, help other people out, contribute to morale, or do anything else beneficial, are important too. If they want to come in person, they can and should. If not, they should write statements.

Para. 129b provides guidelines for "awarding" NJP. It doesn't seem to be common practice that they are followed, perhaps because they aren't often mentioned. It is not unlikely that the average commander doesn't really know that they exist. They should be argued very strongly, and it is for this purpose that a personal representative would probably be most useful. The MCM says that suspension of punishment is normally warranted the first time someone is up for NJP. Beyond that, it strongly urges probation, so that the commander can evaluate a person's performance before he is actually punished. You should read this section carefully before going in front of the commander. In fact, you should read all of Chapter XXVI, but para. 129b is the most important.

Of course, if you have positive proof you are not guilty, you can present it. In cases involving criminal behavior, and not violations of discipline (drug use as opposed to UA, for example), you can argue that you should be found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. This is logical, since that is the normal standard of proof in a criminal case. Unfortunately, the logic escapes most commanders. While it is possible to be found not guilty, or to have your case dismissed, you certainly should not depend on it. Matters in extenuation and mitigation are the key to getting over at Art. 15's. In fact, they also provide the kind of proof that would make a commander believe you are not guilty. For some reason, they seem to think that a person who does his job well is less likely to do anything else wrong. Did you know, for instance, that the command of a certain unnamed aircraft carrier, homeported in Yoko-
sute, thinks the only people who use drugs are the ones who have disciplinary problems?

As in any legal proceeding, you will do better if you prepare. Don't rely on the system to bring in witnesses favorable to you (you should know by now not to rely on the system to do anything favorable to you). Talk to all the potential witnesses, either yourself or, preferably, through a representative. Know what they are going to say. If possible, have them write it down. Find witnesses who will say good things about you. Prepare what you want to say. Remember, the more squared away you sound to the commander, the lighter your punishment will be. Finally, whatever your punishment is, argue forcefully that it should be suspended, that you should be placed on probation, and that you will prove during the probation that it won't happen again.

On March 22, 1974, Seaman Donald J. Crews was sentenced to 3 days bread & water and a $50 fine by a captain's mast on board the USS Vesola (DD 878). He was charged with smoking marijuana on board his ship. The only evidence presented against him was the fact that he was observed to have thrown a pipe into the river when approached by his division officer.

S.J. Crews may or may not have been smoking grass, but the fact remains that he was convicted on the flimsiest kind of circumstantial evidence. As a matter of fact, when he requested a court-martial in lieu of captain's mast, he was refused and the reason given was that there wasn't any admissible evidence and the case would be dismissed. Their honesty can be condoned if nothing else.
Tired of the same stuff?
Come to the People's Concert
June 30
at Seaside Park (near Yokosuka Station)
If you want to help, come by New People's Center any nite from 4 pm. Lots of work!
Also, legal help + counselling.
WOMEN HOLD UP HALF THE SKY

Issue 3  May 1974  P.O. Box 26  Yokosuka, Japan

Cooking: Nutrition & Dwellings p.15

WAF Wants Out p.9

Poetry, Books & More!

India's Peasant Women Speak Out p.17

Women and the Truckers Strike p.5

Interview with Okinawan Wife p.2

Third World Women in the US p.10

ATTACHMENT (3)
THIS ISSUE:

This is the third edition of Women Hold Up Half The Sky. This one is out a little late because we need more help working on it. If you have something you would like to write, or have read an article you would like to share with other women send it to us or give us a call at (0463) 25-0157, and we'll get together to talk.

The major article in this paper is about third-world women in the United States; it was written for the International Women's Day pamphlet by the Third World Women's Committee in northern California. The truckers are getting ready for another strike soon, one thing we just recently learned about the strike was the strong role women played in it, that article is on page 5. Life for women does not seem awfully different for "dependents" in Okinawa and Yokosuka-Yokohama, we have an interview with Jane from Okinawa on this page. We also have articles about peasant women in India, and how to eat well without being rich or kitchen slaves. Even if you don't have concrete ideas for the next paper, write or call to let us know what you think.

STATUS QUO MUST GO

Jane is a woman married to an Army EM, stationed in Okinawa. This interview is from the Okinawa free press Omega Press.

O.P.: Have you had a job?

Jane: Yes, I had a job on base.

O.P.: What did they treat you like?

Jane: Like the military treats all women. They have this psychological thing about women, that a woman is lower than them and serves an inferior job. My boss, one day I told him something that I thought was wrong, and he looked at me and said I was only a teletypist. All the high-paying jobs were held by men.

O.P.: How much did you get paid?

Jane: $1.60 an hour to start, then up to $1.85 for 40 hours. The men earned much more for the same or less time.

O.P.: Why is you pay so low?
Jane: Well, because there is an overabundance of women here in Okinawa, because women can't work on the Japanese economy, the only place they can go is on base.

O.P.: Why did you work?

Jane: I was bored and we didn't have much money. All the time I was sitting around the house I wanted someone to talk to.

O.P.: Are you command sponsored?

Jane: No, I had to pay my own way over here. It seems like people who need money to pay for their way don't get it; and people, basically high-ranking people, who get command sponsorship get everything brought over. The man who needs something doesn't get it, but a high ranking man, who earns more to begin with, he gets it.

O.P.: Do you get your allotment separate from your husband?

Jane: No, he gets it and has to give it to me. It is a burn because if a husband and a wife have a disagreement, then he can just not send or give it to her.

O.P.: How do you like the word dependent?
Jane: It makes me feel like a child. In the military you are dependent. The military makes me depend on my husband for money, to get here, to leave, etc. We can't work extra for the military for slave wages. I had a friend who except for the military for slave wages. I had a friend who said, when she came here, she packed the kids, the house, handled the bank, and sold a car—basically made all the arrangements for herself and the kids. When she got to the airport they wouldn't let her carry the I.D.s for herself and the kids, because she might have lost them on the way. Does not make sense. It is really sad to see a lot of wives so unhappy, tied down in a strange place with children, staying home alone, bored, and there is nothing they can do about it. They don't see any alternative—you can work with yourself and the system to change it, but that is so slow and you know the problem is not only yourself. Anyway, first they have to realize they are getting messed over by the military.

O.P.: Do you think it is only the military that does this?

Jane: No, not only. It is their husband too, and society as a whole. It is just in the military you have extra authority over you. You are totally at the mercy of the military and your husband; if the military moves him, you go, or if you can't go, you get plunked someplace waiting for him to come back.

One thing that bothers me the most about here, is that I can't go anywhere on base alone, especially at night without people staring at me. If I go to the movies by myself, all the guys say—"Wow, there's a chick by herself, let's go get her." First, I'm not a little fuzzy yellow chick, and second, why can't they leave me alone, why do they feel I am there for them?

I can see why a lot of women become dependent here—they are all alone, and they don't know what to do. And it's hard if you live off base or not in a place where other Americans live to make friends.

O.P.: Why did you come to the Women's House?

Jane: Well, a friend told me about it, and it seemed like the kind of place I was talking about before, where women could come and figure out some of their problems without the fear of their husbands, the military, or anything else. I wanted other people to talk with—other women. The Women's House is a place where women can come to talk about new ways to live and give support to each other. And to me that's very important.
TRUCKER'S WIVES & THE STRIKE

During the recent truck drivers strike the wives of the wives of the striking drivers in Gary, Indiana got themselves together to give support to their husbands.

The wives of the truck drivers who drove long hauls live a lot of their lives alone, "and I tell you it's hard work raising a family without their father." "A lot of people think that driving a truck is an easy job but I'll tell you it isn't... it's a mess."

The women who were there from the beginning were almost all from the area around the truck stop. Some wives' (very few could afford it) came to be with their husbands as the strike went on. Many women came when they could, "I have my housework and my children but I get over there when I can", said one wife. They spent much of their time telling the truth about the strike to their friends.

THE MEETING

When the strike had been going for nine or ten days the women called a meeting, for other women to come. A few women knew about the meeting the night before, most heard about it just four or five hours in advance.

"My husband said that he'd heard about a meeting for wives on the news. I said, 'Are you sure?' Then I listened and heard it. That was 5:30. I had to take a bath, wash my hair, feed the kids. It was a lot of running around, but I made it.

There were forty women there, wives and other women interested in the strike. Some were "four wheelers" (car drivers), some truck drivers and some worked for truck companies. When these women started talking there was no end to the things they knew about the shutdown. In the first place the news media was a bunch of liars who didn't tell the truth about the shut down, in the second place there no oil shortage; that was just a hoax to get gas up to $1.00 per gallon. A decision was made to pass out a leaflet at the shopping centers the next day.
THE WOMEN TAKE ACTION

There was a good response to the leaflet which also invited people to a public meeting on Sunday. People liked the idea of a leaflet written by wives and seemed to be sympathetic.

About 120-150 people came to the meeting. The women who spoke invited other women to come to a women's meeting later to make further plans. The truckstop had voted to turn down the settlement.

At the end of the public meeting a woman came in and told people that two trucks were fueling up outside to go back on the road. "Are we going to let them go?" Within five minutes there were 25 women out there, blocking the way out of the truck stop. Soon there were 40. They shouted "Shut it down, Roll back prices." the women ranged in age from 9 to 59. The temperature was about 30 below with the wind chill factor. The men started to come over. One man brought his wife her hat, another man brought two blankets, other men brought coffee, hats and gloves.

Then the police came and the women decided not to get arrested. They cleared out. Probably the most important reason for this was that they were worried that the men would take action if the police started arresting their wives.
and they wanted to avoid trouble. After it was over one police man was asked what it was like to be out there and he said, "I didn't like it one bit!"

Most of the men were happy that their wives had gotten together and gotten involved. One man's wife had come 50 miles to go to the meeting and he was happy that she had gotten involved in his life, instead of just worrying about him. Another man said, "the women should have been meeting together from the very beginning."

These were women who had stepped out of the roles of being quiet "ladies". They said to the photographer, "I guess we don't look very pretty; sometimes there's no time to be pretty; some things are more important."

Even though the trucks and the drivers are back on the road, the women are still meeting, to work on fighting high food prices and to prepare for the next shut down.

---

**GROW UP MY CHILDREN—**

Grow up strong, grow quick, my children, quick now, hurry.

You and I have futures that need building,

a house where murder, hate, and lies are strangers,

Where we can love our lives un-twisted and unspayed.

Grow up strong, my daughter, quick now, hurry,

your rifle will hammer out through history's longest
daynight worthy of your love and suffering,

a home re-told on the land that claims our blood.

Listen my son, as the lullaby whispers our story,

Twenty pierced years have been marked by our tears,

twenty cracked lips have drunk the blood of Vietnam,

our Vietnam.

Grow up strong, grow quiet, my children,
built sound like stone, honed keen by hunger,
grow quiet, my son and daughter, quick now, hurry.

Your strength is the only roof that can shelter my dying.

Written by a Vietnamese Mother.
"Sister Wants out of "New Army"

Join the "New Army" and travel to foreign countries, receive a college education, an active social life, train for a special career.

As a result of enticing advertising slogans such as this, Sister Elizabeth Z. Wynn, signed up for the Army in June 1972.

Instead of seeing the world as the Army ads suggest, Ms. Wynn, a private first class, saw only Ft. Meyers, Va. A former waitress and model, Ms. Wynn said she joined the Army to "travel to other places, and they made so many promises it was hard to resist. Every promise turned out to be untrue."

First there was the promise about traveling, but I haven't been anywhere. They send you where they want to send you.

"Second, there's the matter about education. I was told higher education would be freely available. But I've gotten no schooling. In fact, they even discourage it. Then I was supposed to get training in civilian accounting, but I got military accounting instead, which is completely useless in civilian life."

"And worst of all, I was told I could ask to be discharged at any time, but when I asked to get out of the service, they put me through hell. After they found out I was no dummy and wanted out they started to harass me to the point where I can't even sleep nights. It has made me physically and mentally sick. Lots of others want to get out. Some even get pregnant just to get out. I'm worried about what they'll do to me when this story appears, but my story has to be told. To me getting out of the Army would be like starting a new life."
BOOKS:
OUR BODIES
OURSELVES

When I was young, I was interested in learning more about my body and sexuality— but didn’t know how and felt ashamed for being interested. In the last years sexuality and women’s bodies are discussed more freely. But it seems most discussions are cold and clinical or else objectify women—we are cunts or easy lays.

Our Bodies Ourselves was written by the Boston Women’s Health Collective. So it is women talking about their own experiences and problems and bodies. There are excellent sections on birth control, pregnancy, abortion and menopause. The section on birth control evaluates all the presently used methods from rhythm to pills—in terms of effectiveness, side effects and sexuality. There are lots of pictures and diagrams, so it’s pretty easy to understand.

Also, there are sections on topics that have to do with our bodies, but are not straight health problems. The section on sexuality discusses relationships among men and women, and the different forms relationships and sexuality take with different people. No part of the book tries to push any lifestyle as better or more advanced. The book made me feel more comfortable, doing what felt right for me. It is hard to get in touch with what we as women want for our lives, when there have been so many shoulds and donts.

I recommend the book on two levels. First I learned a lot physically about my body and how to take care of it. By reading about other women’s experiences and feelings, I also learned about new ways of looking at sexuality and my body as part of me.

It is published by Simon and Schuster and costs $2.95. It is available at New People’s Center in Yokosuka or from a bookstore on the back page of this paper.
A Look at History

This kind of day - after - day
herolism displayed over the gen-
erations receives no respect in
today's hedonistic, cash-oriented
society. But it is not only on the
level of survival that the Third
World woman's efforts are note-
worthy. Her vision has also
broadened to include fighting for
the welfare of her entire people.

The history of Third World
women cannot be separated from
the history of nonwhite peoples
as a whole. As part of the most
wretched laboring classes of
America, Third World women
shaped the distorted "equality" of
equal exploitation with her man.

In looking at the hardships
that faced our people, we must rec-
ognize that the efforts of our
mothers to ensure the very sur-
vival of their loved ones were acts of heroism in themselves.
WORLD IN THE US

Black women

The tearing apart of the family, the terror of rape by the slave-master, and work from "can't see in the morning till can't see at night" characterized the life of the slave woman.

The Black woman became slave to debt and poverty as the wife of the sharecropper trying to eke out a living on the barren Southern soil. She was the victim of lynchings, the Jim Crow system and the Black Codes.

During the World Wars many tore up their roots in the South and moved into the urban industrial scene with its ghettos.

Men and women worked on the Detroit assembly lines, in the steel mills, as domestics, janitors and garment workers.

She came to know the hopelessness of unemployment and the welfare system, of her child's "motivational problems" in school, of drugs and crime in the Black community - in short, of the dynamics of racism, northern style.

Out of these conditions have grown some of America's finest women. We cite the example of Harriet Tubman. In addition to bringing 300 slaves to their freedom through the underground railroad, she was the only American woman to lead troops, black and white, on the field of battle.

There is the example of Ida B. Wells who published the first statistics on lynching in 1892. She received so many threats against her life that Sister Ida took to wearing two guns strapped to her waist. There is Rosa Parks, a bold Black woman who in refusing to surrender her bus seat to a white man, sparked the Civil Rights movement. It was this movement that further unleashed the great organizing talents of countless Black women such as Fanny Lou Hamer of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

Latina women

The history of Latina women is the history of the agricultural and cannery workers, of the garment seamstresses of Levi Strauss and Farah. It is the history of the Spanish-speaking domestics in the city's big hotels, of the wives of the miners and steelworkers of the Southwest.

Historically, big business, with the cooperation of the government have taken advantage of
Asian women

The history of Asian women lies in the history of the rich plantations of Hawaii and the valleys of California. Those pioneers who built the railroads and turned the rocky soil into the fertile land it is today were subjected to anti-Oriental exclusion acts, anti-miscegenation laws as well as outright physical attacks. Barred from working in other trades, our Chinese mothers worked late into the night to keep the family laundry afloat or took on piecework in garment sweatshops to send her children to school. Our Japanese mothers held the family together through the years of hard toil in the hot valleys and the hardships of relocation to desolate concentration camps during World War II.

Today, the Pilipina as the newest immigrant arrival shares the anxiety and pains of the Latina mother in the barrios, trying to find work and raise her children in this hostile land.

Today in the Asian communities there is a willingness on the part of the youth to learn from the rich experience of the older generations. Our elders are lending their voices to ours in demanding better living and working conditions in our communities in America and in discussing the realities of the peoples of Asia and how they relate to us.
Native American women

The history of Native American women is the history of a dispossessed people. The confiscation of Indian communal land continues to the present. Indian people as well as their properties are seen as the wards of the U.S. government. Subjected to subhuman living conditions on the reservations, Indians have the highest rate of infant mortality, suicide and alcoholism, of any people in the U.S. The education of Indian children is still under the direction of the racist Bureau of Indian Affairs.

But the years of systematic attack on the history and culture of the Indian people has not been entirely successful. People across the nation saluted the courage demonstrated by the the Native American sisters and brothers at Wounded Knee. This action symbolized the growing movement among Native Americans to organize as a people to demand their just rights and reclaim their stolen lands.

The "woman question"

The history of the US is filled with examples of one particular group of people being set at the throats of another: immigrant against immigrant, the white race against the nonwhite races, men against women. The results of this crossfire have been to eat away at the strength of working people as a whole.

Privileges and benefits awarded to one sector have always come from the pockets of another. This has been easy to see in the case of scabs undermining the strength of striking workers or of pitting the organized sector of labor against the unorganized sector. White Americans are not so quick to see how racism has also scarred the entire white race. The lynching of the Black man by the poor white reduced the white man to a savage. It killed the Black man.

Likewise the oppression of women sets one half of the human race at odds with the other. It exerts a downward tendency on wages, affects the life of the family and the outlook of future generations.

The woman question is a question that must be discussed, but from the perspective of working people. This is the perspective that is in accord with our history as laborers, with our present condition. The category of working people is broad — it in-
cludes not only those who may have jobs at the moment, but also the unemployed—and those housewives and mothers who can only survive through the labor of their families. Thus we are not talking about a few women making it at the expense of the many, or a mere change in lifestyles or brand names. We are talking about fundamental changes for all of our people.

Stand up...

At present although Third World women have no real political and social power, we have the potential to do great things. Our role in making America's riches, our positions in families across the land have tempered us over the generations. We have the legacy of the blood and tears shed by our mothers. Today, as in the past, we can be seen in growing numbers in labor and community struggles.

The nation is presently in the throes of one of the most serious economic, political and moral crisis in its history with no end in sight. We have seen how politicians have diverted the blame from themselves to some defenseless sector of the population. We have seen the attempts to push legislation for the sterilization of welfare mothers and been outraged by the sterilization of the two young Black sisters in Alabama. Now more than ever Third World women need to stand up and organize. We will not walk in front of or in back of our men, but shoulder to shoulder with them.

And Hain't I a Woman—Sojourner Truth

That man over there say that women needs to be helped into carriages and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place everywhere.

Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over mud puddles, or gives me any best place—and ain't I a woman?

Look at me! Look at my arm! I have plowed and planted and gathered into barns, and no man could head me—and ain't I a woman?

I could work as much and eat as much as a man (when I could get it) and bear the lash as well—and ain't I a woman?

I have borne five children and seen them most all sold off into slavery, and when I cried out with a mother's grief, none but Jesus heard—and ain't I a woman?
FOOD:
nutrition, $^5$
and drudgery

In many of our homes only one person—a woman—does all the shopping and cooking. Because we don't want to spend all our time in the kitchen, we rely on take mixes, instant rice and other processed foods. The manufacturers talk about "liberating" women with these foods. But it's not a good idea to buy "liberation" from industry, because we are often buying chemical additives and food with no nutritional value.

Instead of relying on manufacturers, we should try to rely more on the people we live with and care about. When cooking is shared it can be an enjoyable task. We can share cooking with the people we live with—husbands, children, and other women. Plus we can share more with friends and neighbors, by organizing potlucks and trading off cooking.

QUICK FOODS

We can also simplify meals. It is better to eat omelets, salads, cheese or leftovers than the frozen or canned gourmet or instant dinners. This may take some getting used to because women are traditionally supposed to win hearts by fixing elaborate meals. But if we are happier spending less time in the kitchen, and we are all healthier without instant foods, it's worth it.

Frequently the quick foods don't save that much work. Jello, pudding, for instance isn't much quicker to cook than...
the cornstarch puddings in any cookbook—generally when you buy jello pudding you pay 45\(^\circ\) a pound for the sugar you'd ordinarily pay 10\(^\circ\) a pound for. And when you cook pudding yourself you can make it more nutritional by adding an egg, wheat germ or powdered milk; and you don't put in a lot of chemicals and extra sugar. It's no more difficult to put brown rice in a pan of water than instant white rice. Instant breakfasts are just non-fat dry milk, flavoring, and some added vitamins and thickener. Mixing milk with flavoring and a vitamin pill is just as instant, better still you can use fruit, eggs, or yogurt, and you may not even need the vitamin pill. Using left-overs and cooking in quantity can also save time— we can make up our own mixes.

MONEY AND FOOD

We can eat well and still keep the food bills manageable. If we use processed or convenience food, we should look twice at them when we think about rising food prices. Potato chips cost 90\(^\circ\) a pound, potatoes about 20\(^\circ\) a pound. By law canned spaghetti sauce with meatballs only has to have 6\(^\circ\) meat. That means we spend about $2.50 a pound for the meat.

Meat is one of the most expensive items on our shopping list. We can substitute many things for meat and still get good protein. We can eat an egg for breakfast, some cottage cheese for lunch, and beans, grains and a salad sprinkled with wheat germ for dinner. For about $5.00 we get eight servings of roast, and 150 servings of soybeans.

PROTEIN

Recommended amounts of proteins are 25 grams a day for toddlers, 30-40 grams a day for kids, 50-60 for adolescents, 55 grams for women, 65 for men, 65 for pregnant women, and 75 for women who are breast feeding. This chart shows the amount of protein in some common foods—it will help you figure out how much you need and how to save time and money.

"If Michelangelo had been a girl, her mother might have said, 'You draw nicely, dear. Now wash the shirts, give the baby his dinner, and sweep the kitchen for me, there's a good girl.'"
## Food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Amounts Eaten</th>
<th>Grains of Protein</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egg</td>
<td>1 medium</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk or Yogurt</td>
<td>1 cup</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottage Cheese</td>
<td>1/4 cup</td>
<td>13-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Cheeses</td>
<td>1 oz. (1&quot; cube)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorbeans, cooked</td>
<td>1/2 cup</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney Beans, canned</td>
<td>2 tsp.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentils, cooked</td>
<td>3/4 cup</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanuts or Peanut Butter</td>
<td>2 tbsp.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Rice or Oatmeal</td>
<td>1/2 cup</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread, Whole Wheat or Rye</td>
<td>2 slices</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower Seeds</td>
<td>1/2 cup</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat Germ</td>
<td>2 tbsp.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewer's Yeast</td>
<td>1 tbsp.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean Flour</td>
<td>1 cup</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole Wheat Flour</td>
<td>1 cup</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuna</td>
<td>3 oz.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haddock</td>
<td>3 oz.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>3 oz.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork</td>
<td>3 1/2 oz. (1 chop)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steak or Hamburger</td>
<td>3 oz.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### India's Peasant Women Speak Up!

A crowd of housewives in saris storms a village store whose owner has been charging black market prices for grain. Angry, shouting, they tell him to stick to the government set fair price or else.

The shopkeeper gives in. Later, a group of rich farmers visits him, and pressures him to have the women arrested, but the shopkeeper sticks to his bargain. Apparently he fears the women more than he fears the farmers.

In the Indian version of a sit-in, a district official is herded—surrounded in his office by a group of peasants, and kept there until he grants their request. The hungry crowd is demanding emergency employment.

The official explains, cajoles, makes excuses. Finally he agrees to pass their request on up to the next level. "Don't worry," he tells them, "Something will be done." The men are ready to leave. But the women stay put. "We don't leave without a promise in writing."

A year of famine has heaped fuel on the smoldering discontent of Maharashtra's poor. And in popular action all over the state, women are taking the lead.
"The women astonished us," says a long-time union organizer in the area. "They can't read or write, they've hardly been outside their villages, they are slaves in their homes and in the fields. Yet wherever we go, the women are the most militant.

Pamir Hits Women Hardest

Before autumn rains finally ended the drought, 20 million of the state's 50 million people were left destitute, unable to scratch a living from the scorched earth. As crops dried up, agricultural work vanished and prices soared. The struggling peasant union movement exploded in a series of marches, demonstrations, gheroos, and strikes. Everywhere women led the ranks, their long-suppressed discontent erupting in actions men were too cautious or too discouraged to take.

Like poor women everywhere, poor women in India carry a double burden: doing all the family's work as well as working to feed the family. Morning chores done, they work all day in the fields -- where their wage rate is half what men earn -- keeping one eye on children left in shelters nearby.

After one village meeting, two women drew me into a windowless hut. They wanted to show me the food they had in the house: a couple of inches of murky oil, a bottle, a few chillies, a potful of limp green vegetables, nothing else.

"How can we live on this? We need more than 10 cents extra in wages. Even when our wages are doubled they can't keep up with the prices, we need more. We need land, and revolution."

In their toughness and militancy, these poor women provide a striking contrast to the soft-spoken, traditionally feminine woman of the upper and middle classes. Hard as their life is, women who work in the fields, accustomed to daily confrontations with landlords and officials, are more "liberated" than the secluded higher-caste housewife.

"We Must Organize"

In a village in Dullia District, composed mainly of mud and thatched huts of landless agricultural workers, I attended a mass meeting where the women were taking part equally with men -- and speaking up with greater fury. Two women shared the place of leadership with two men on the only cot. (In rural India, the leaders sit on the chairs, or cot) From the back doors of their brick houses, landlord's wives watched in amazement at this invasion of the
traditionally male realm of politics.

In another village, a group of women in faded cotton saris poured forth their grievances as we all sat in one woman's hut.

"Indira Gandhi gave us work, she gave us pay. But we had to demonstrate to get the work, then demonstrate again to get the pay."

"What is the remedy?" I asked.

"We must organiza, we must have unity," she said.

Like young girls everywhere, the daughters of these women get together and sing. But their songs are political. These women and girls compose songs about their demonstrations, their times in jail, their victories in getting prices lowered.

One song widely sung in famine areas begins:

"All our life is on fire,
All the prices are rising,
Answer our questions,
Oh rulers of the country!"

This article was written for Pacific News Service by Gail Omvedt. She traveled extensively in the Maharashtra state of India, she was with local organizers of the peasant union and speaks the local language.

The mountain-moving day is coming,
I say so yet others doubt.
In the past
All mountains moved in fire,
Yet you may not believe it.
Oh man, this alone believe,
All sleeping women
Now will awake and move.

Yosano Akiko
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WHAT IS VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/FALL IN AT EASE

VIETNAM VETERANS ORGANIZATION

Soldier Winter
-INSIDE-

ADDITIONS .................................................. 2
WHAT IS VVAM/WSO .......................................... 3
IN JAPAN ................................................... 5
Yokosuka .................................................. 6
Osaka ...................................................... 8
Iwakuni .................................................. 10
VVAM/WSO OBJECTIVES .................................... 12
VETERANS ................................................ 14
AMNESTY .................................................... 16
SERVE THE PEOPLE ....................................... 18
Cairo United Front ....................................... 18
Operation County Fair ................................. 18
WOMEN ...................................................... 19
PRISONS .................................................... 20
ACTIVE DUTY "VETS" ..................................... 22
FRONT COVER: Milwaukee chapter demonstration
Produced by Yokosuka VVAM/WSO

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National Office
827 N. Newport
Chicago, Illinois 60657
(312) 955-2129

National GI Project
PO Box 1025
Dayton, Ohio 45441-0951
(513) 227-4374

National GI Project/GI News
2743 N. Wolcott
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Amnesty Clearinghouse & Discharge
Upgrading Project
(see National Office)

Lawton/Gardner Defense Committee
AREPS
PO Box 5154
San Bernardino, Calif. 92412

Post-Vietnam Struggle Clearinghouse
2439 N. Frazeysburg
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

Operation County Fair
Diane Schmidt
Route 1, Box 109
Brownsville, Alabama 35724

JAPAN

Semper Fi House
PO Box 26
Yokosuka, Japan
(0465) 25-0157

Peoples House
PO Box 49
Iwakuni, Japan
(0989) 37-3107
Vietnam Veterans Against the War began in 1967 in New York City, when six anti-war veterans marched in a demonstration under the banner "Vietnam Veterans Against the War". This first public action was followed by many others in the years to come.

Operation Rapid Withdrawal (RAW) was a forced march by 150 vets from Trenton, N.J. to Valley Forge. This march in the fall of 1970, was one of the earliest national RAW actions. Along the march vets conducted mock "search and destroy" missions, interrogated prisoners, and other lessons well learned in Vietnam. During Operation RAW the original objectives of RAW were formulated.

The trial of Lt. Calley was a major force behind convening the Winter Soldier Investigations into American war crimes committed in Southeast Asia. This investigation, held in Detroit in Jan. 1971, saw over 150 veterans testifying about war crimes they had committed in Southeast Asia. The message to the American people was clear: My Lai was not an exception but the calculated result of American imperialism in Vietnam. Several congressional inquiries, a book, and 3 movies came out of the WSI.

With the spring of 1971 came Dewey Canyon III, a limited incursion into the halls of Congress. Dewey Canyon I and II had taken place in Southeast Asia without the knowledge or consent of the American people; RAW was now determined to be heard. For a week members of RAW lobbied with congresspeople, testified in hearings, performed guerrilla theatre, and engaged the people of Washington, D.C. in a continuing dialogue. On Friday, 1000 vets received the medals they had been awarded by the government for military service. This was the final break, and the return of the medals signaled the ultimate act of rejection for what these medals stood for.

The summer of 1971 saw a general lull in anti-war activity all over the country. RAW began to move in a new direction—into our communities. We began learning that the war was only a symptom, that as long as the American economic structure could profit from the exploitation of
sailors in the gulf of Tonkin in 1964, and there are brothers and sisters in the military today who may well be participants in a future Gulf of Tonkin incident. We have learned that only a radical change in the system of this country can prevent wars in the future.

Internationally, our ties with progressive people and liberation struggles have grown and intensified. Our organization has had the privilege of meeting and talking with representatives of Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Korea, Zimbabwe, Guinea-Bissau, and Japan, just to name a few. These have led to a better understanding of other people's struggles and given them some insight into our movement.

As we learned what was behind the Vietnam War and as we went into our communities to work, we found people who agreed with our objectives but who were not veterans (though all Americans are in fact Vietnam Veterans). To broaden our base of membership we added "Winter Soldier Organization" to our name to become the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization.

Our position brings with it a responsibility; a responsibility to the American people and the people of the world. To meet the continuing and changing character of imperialism we must intensify our work, we must sink roots with the American people. We must act upon the faith of the people struggling for liberation, so that we are more than talk, so our position is based on our current struggles. We must build VVAW/#50.

UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY
Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization includes hundreds of active-duty members all over the world. Japan, with its 170 US bases, is a focal point for VVAK/WSO support of the struggles of active-duty people.

There are three major centers here with chapters: Okinawa, with centers in Kozu and Kin; Yokosuka, with a center just outside the main gate; Iwakuni Marine Corps Air Station, with the Semper Fi House.

In the next pages, each project describes their work and the conditions at nearby bases. (For a description of active-duty support in general, see pages 22-23.)
YOKOSUKA

Three members of VNAV/WSO in Yokosuka talk about why they got involved and what they’re doing now.

MARCUS GARDNER—Me and a friend of mine were walking down the street near the Nagasaki and people were passing out the paper, and we came up here and I’ve been coming up ever since. That was the second day the Nikey was here. It was something to do cause I didn’t drink at the time....

Now I write for the paper, put the paper together, run with people, sleep, and eat here. It was someplace to come, something to do to work against the Navy....

Remember when I first came here I said people were so narrow-minded? Well, now they are getting where they want to go home. Everybody says I can’t wait to go home.

JOHN PAUL JONES—"Basically, I think the center kind of opened up my mind a little bit, to a lot of things I always thought were taboo. I just didn’t want too much to do with them. You got to do something. You get fed up about certain things. Like the country now is so screwed up.

You can’t solve it all, but you can do a little bit. You can try anyway.

The center opened my mind up to things like socialism. I never gave the matter much thought. I always thought the American system was the best form of government. But it doesn’t seem to work too good. Like when we’re having war games. Sometimes I wonder who the hell they mean when they say "aggressor nation." I get a kick out of that.

This is the first time I ever got into anything like this. I used to just get high and have a good time. I never tried to change anything, I liked to forget everything.

MORGAN GAFFNI—"I came here because I was drunk. I got a lot of pamphlets thrown at me. When I got sober I read them. Seems like they got their shit together. Seems like they got their shit together. I know there have to be changes. I just didn’t know how to go about it. Since then I’ve been here just about every day I have liberty.

NEW PEOPLES CENTER

The off-base center for VNAV/WSO is at New Peoples Center at the end of the barrow. The center opened in March 1973 after extensive remodeling, and is now a comfortable and relaxing place to read and work on projects that help bring "human rights for enlisted people" stationed in Yokosuka.

Freedom of expression is almost totally nonexistent in the military, especially overseas. The VNAV/WSO newspaper here, Freedom of the Press, is published every two weeks. Writing, printing, and distribution of the paper is a major part of our work and has involved dozens of people.

Circulation has gone from about 800 to 2000 per month in the past year, mostly through active-duty people’s efforts to distribute it. Several people so far have asked for permission to work on the PP and distribute it, since Navy regs require command approval.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

A lot of our work is the constant struggle for other rights denied to enlisted people. Non-judicial punishment (captain’s mast, office hours) has been and can be fought if people know more about their rights. With counselling and wider use of the book Turning the Regs Around, people have resisted the kangaroo nature of military "justice."
Many people have gone on the offensive against harassment by using Article 138 of the UCMJ, the enlisted people's weapon in the plan to have more legal sessions so that people can see lawyers and counsellors.

**ISSUES AND ANSWERS**

Yokosuka VYAM/NSO has a bookstore and a wide selection of pamphlets that are not available through the military: information on people's struggles in Asia and in the United States, and on what the government and military planners plan to oppose them. We get films from the US, and people who have visited other countries in Asia talk about the people's lives there. Recently, we've talked with visitors to Korea, Vietnam, and China.

We realize that the military attempts to divide us not only along officer/enlisted lines, but also by race and sex. To change this, we've distributed a special pamphlet on racism and the military. Freedom of the Press has frequent articles on the struggle of Black and Third World (non-white) people both inside and outside the military. Only the command benefits from competition between white and Third World enlisted people for petty privileges.

Women in the Yokosuka chapter put out a paper for military-connected women called "Women Hold Up Half the Sky." It covers problems of women in the military, and women's efforts to change the conditions that oppress them and limit their growth. We have regular discussions of women's liberation and its meaning for women and men.

**HOMEPORTING**

Yokosuka is the major 7th fleet naval base in Asia. Destroyers, guided missile destroyers, and the aircraft carrier USS Midway are homeported here. We believe that bases in Japan, and Yokosuka in particular, allow the military to easily threaten any countries from Korea to Malaysia who might disagree with US exploitation of their resources and people.

VYAM/NSO is part of the movement against homeporting. Tens of thousands of Japanese working people and students demonstrated against the so-called homeporting in 1973, and against the growing US-Japanese military partnership. Although active-duty people can't legally join demonstrations in Japan, we wrotegements of solidarity that were read at demonstrations.

We also work constantly on board the ships here, including the Midway even before it left the US, to stop homeporting. Only enlisted people, together with Japanese and American people, can end this plan to use GIs and Japanese against other working people of Asia.

New Peoples Center is the VYAM/NSO chapter office, and the center for the Yokosuka Citizens' Group. The Citizens Group not only demands "Stop Homeporting" but also "Human Rights for GIs." They are active in fights against industrial pollution and US bases in Japan.

They have made it possible for us to understand and build solidarity with the Japanese people. They helped us put on rock concerts in Yokosuka, including the "Stop Homeporting" concert in October 1973, and an upcoming concert in June.

**PEOPLE'S POWER**

VYAM/NSO is an arm of the people's movements in the US. Even though we have limited rights and almost no freedom while we're in the military, we believe that we need a strong organization to win against military repression. Only is what we need. Together with civilians in Japan and the US, we will win!
OKINAWA

Over one-tenth of the population of Okinawa consists of American military personnel and so-called dependents—this is almost 100,000 people. Over 20% of the island is owned outright by the US military and the military is the major source of jobs for the Okinawa people. One could say the whole island is trapped in the military machine.

VFAW/WSO has two chapters here. The People's House in Koma relates to people from Kadena Air Force Base, Machinato Army Service Area, Futama Marine Corps Air Station, marines at Camp Hagee, and Seabees from Camp Shields. The United Front, in Kin Village the northern part of the island is the gathering place for "grant" marines from Camps Sasebo and Camp Schwab. They are the major landing forces for use anywhere in East Asia. Both chapters work closely with the Women's House, a project staffed by women who relate to servicemen and military wives.

HISTORY OF SOLIDARITY

The chapters began in 1972 when Okinawa was one of the major jumping off points for men and material used in Vietnam. We participated in many anti-war demonstrations along with thousands of anti-American Okinawans. We also counseled many servicepeople about their rights and helped those who refused to go to war. We also launched several defense committees for political prisoners in the military, such as the Sunter 3 and Lee King.

In 1973 the United Front opened in Kin and the chapters' contacts grew. Our activities reached a high point in the summer when 15000 people came to our outdoor "Let Us Out" Rock/Soul concert. It was the only interracial concert in Okinawa history. Besides music, we had films about Indochina and VFAW/WSO, free literature and counseling.

GIs show solidarity with striking base-workers in Okinawa.

For the past two years we have supported the Okinawa Base Workers Union, Zenuro, by joining their demonstrations and publicizing their struggles. We also urged GIs not to scab when they were ordered by the military to move cargo at Naha Port during an Okinawan dockworkers' strike. Several GIs refused to participate in strikebreaking.

Most of our work now revolves around sexual and racial discrimination and helping people fight for their rights within the military. We are working to raise our consciousness about the nature of imperialism so when GIs are called to fight in East Asia again, they will hesitate from the start. We have weekly study sessions on different aspects of the worldwide revolutionary struggle and have supported many GIs who no longer wish to cooperate with the military.
WHAT HAPPENED TO THE 1ST AMENDMENT?

Currently, we are fighting, along with the other Japan chapters, the prohibitions on GIs distributing literature off base and getting signatures on petitions to Congress. Four people were busted lastsummer for distributing a leaflet opposing US bombing of Cambodia and copies of the newspaper Hansen Free Press, without prior approval. Charges were dropped on three leafleters, but John Hunter, a Navy Corpman, attached to Camp Hansen, was taken to a special court-martial. In spite of the unconstitutionality of the order, a military judge convicted John and gave him a bust from 2-5 to 2-15 fine, and 60 days restriction suspended.

We are now fighting the prior approval order by: (1) going down the street leafletting in groups of three or more leafleters, so far the MPs have not hassle anyone, and (2) applying for prior approval and when the request is denied, preparing the necessary paperwork for a federal lawsuit.

We have also collected about 600 signatures on a petition to abolish Article 15, which we will turn into Congress shortly.

RACIST DAPPING ORDER

Another major effort has been to help fight the racist frame-up of two brothers in the Marines, Kenneth Johnson and Milton Cuqro. They were busted last October for dapping in the company office corridor. The constitutionality of the order will be decided by a higher court, but they were both convicted. A major victory: 2 military judges ruled that 4 of their 4 days of pretrial confinement were illegal, because their battalion commander had not received approval of the division commanding general, as the regs state. Charges have been filed against the battalion commander Lt. Col. Murphy. We are in the process of building a campaign to put pressure on the command to not simply dismiss these charges. If Johnson and Cuqro were punished for a harmless thing like dapping, then Murphy should burn too.

VVAW/USO FIGHTS FOR GI RIGHTS

In January several people from Camp Shields wrote and distributed all over the base a leaflet about the piss test. The whole base had to take a piss test Jan. 2—a time when practically everybody had something in their bloodstream. Several people took the leaflets advice and demanded their Article 37 rights (requesting mast etc.). So once was put on the urinalysis program, they didn’t even bother to inform anyone of the outcome—a clear victory for the people.

This spring we hope to have another rock/soul music and politics festival. We want to make it an annual event until all American GIs can leave Okinawa to the Okinawan people.
The Semper Fi celebrated its 4th birthday, 20 January 1974, making it the oldest US movement paper still coming out regularly. People working on the paper decided to become a VVAW/WSA chapter in March 1973. They realized the importance of being part of a bigger organization to fight US imperialism and struggle for servicepeople's rights.

Iwakuni base has 4,000 to 5,000 marines, 100 of them women. It is the major Korean base for Marine fighter-bomber aircraft. During the height of the Indochina war, marines with several air wings were transferred to Nan Phong, to carry out bombing missions.

The temporary quiet buildup in Nan Phong resulted in terrible living and working conditions: long hours, no recreation away from the isolated base, sometimes only tents and cots. A lot of people subscribed to Iwakuni's paper the Semper Fi. There was growing consciousness about the war, and people built a strong unity against the brass' repression, and ultimately some of the petty spit and polish the Corps is so proud of.

Like ground troops in Indochina, a lot of people got into dope—mainly smack. Usually the brass looked the other way in Nan Phong, as long as the job got done.

People coming back from Nan Phong were angry and united. As many as 50 people came to VVAW/WSA meetings where the squadrons returned. The Corps at Iwakuni continued its long tradition of shipping people out if they got active at the center. The PI and VVAW/WSA kept growing and attracting new people as it had done for 4 years.

JULY 4TH 1973

The Marine brass likes to see lonely marines, military tradition, and obedience. They are willing to use whatever repressive measures are necessary. A major part of the Iwakuni struggle is to fight for GI rights.

An example of the absurdity of Marine Corps policy: On July 4, 1973, several GIs passed out the Declaration of Independence on base "in honor of Independence Day." Sure enough they got busted. For distributing subversive literature.

VVAW/WSA chapters all over the world, other US movement groups, and even the US and Japanese press carried stories about the action. The Marine Corps looked pretty bad. They ended up discharging 4 of the brothers. One went to a court-martial and was found guilty of distributing unauthorized literature on base.

July 1973—Marines busted for passing out copies of the Declaration of Independence

On December 14, 1973, Iwakuni was hit with the Third Marine Division order saying marines had to get prior command approval to originate, publish, or distribute unauthorized material. The paper Semper Fi was the major unauthorized material around, so the command's intentions were clear.

Several people have applied for permission. Jim Kirchoff, a 20-year-old marine from Cedar Rapids held a press conference to talk about the order just before he was discharged for unsuitability. He said:

"We think this order is illegal because it infringes on our Constitutional rights. Since the 21st of January, we have tried to go through military channels to, first, get permission to do some of the activities mentioned in the order, and second, to have the order rescinded.

On March 12 I asked for permission to distribute a leaflet which included an individual letter to Congressman Ron Dellums and information about parts of military law which the military did not usually tell us about. That same day I asked for permission to circulate a petition to Congressman Bella Abzug of New York City, for
the impeachment of President Nixon. On March 21 I was told I would not be given permission to do either of these things.

On January 21 this year I asked for a redress of wrongs, under Article 190 of the CCAC, because I felt that Wing Order 5370.1A infringed on my Constitutional rights.

I think the Marine Corps realizes this Order is unconstitutional, and they are delaying my complaint as much as possible by saying I was not going through the proper procedures.

From our experience with this Order, I can honestly say that this Order is not being used to stop Marines from hurting Japanese-American relations, as the military claims, but only to gag and repress the political views of all Marines on this base.

LEGAL OFFENSIVE

To fight this and other repression, Iwakuni VFW/WSO has held legal rights classes, attended by White and Third World marines. The chapter is supported by the Iwakuni office of the National Lawyers Guild's Military Law Office.

The lawyers and the chapter here have supported many political prisoners at Iwakuni NOK. A lot of them, in the US, are Third World.

PC0 Lawrence, a black marine, was told by his CO to get a blood test for drugs. When he declined, he was knocked unconscious and blood was taken forcefully. Living with harassment by racist officers before and after led him to pick up an M-16 and attempt to shoot a lieutenant, an attempt which failed. He was charged with attempted murder. The Corps wanted to try him without consideration of the racism and conditions in Nam Phong, but with the help of a civilian lawyer and Japanese doctors, he won a pretrial agreement and a discharge.

PEOPLES SOLIDARITY

Iwakuni, like other Japan chapters of VFW/WSO, has close relations with the Japanese movement. The Hobbit, an Iwakuni coffee house, is run by Japanese anti-war activists. Originally it was set up to be a meeting place between Marines and Japanese people. The Corps put it off limits a year ago. But we still visit the Hobbit, including a 25-man group of Nam Phong returnees one night.

The Japanese people and VFW/WSO people still do joint activities, such as the very successful "Let Us Out" concert in the fall of 1973.

We also plan visits in the area to learn about Japanese people and their struggles. Iwakuni is close to Hiroshima so we have been having joint discussion meetings with Hiroshima people one Sunday a month. VFW/WSO also has visited the Peace Museum and has been active in the anti-A- and H-bomb struggle. Two years ago two marines were shipped out when they disclosed that there were nuclear weapons at Iwakuni in violation of the US-Japan Security Treaty.

Marines Against War, the Iwakuni VFW/WSO chapter will continue their struggle for human rights for marines. We will also continue to build the anti-imperialist movement internationally by getting out the Semper Fi and building unity with the Japanese people.

The Hobbit bookstore and counselling took to the streets following the ban order. The Semper Fi house is not off limits!
Vietnam Veterans Against the War
Winter Soldier Organization
Objectives

To demand an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops, planes, and military and economic aid from Southeast Asia. To support as a basis for the cessation of hostilities the various peace proposals. To the people of Southeast Asia and all others who may support them, that their right to live, work, and control their own destinies be respected.

To demand the immediate termination of all other operations by the United States government, its agencies, and American businesses that are designed to suppress the rightful struggles for liberation and self-determination of the peoples of the world. This includes the creation and maintenance of dictatorial governments, economic exploitation, and the theft of the natural resources of other countries.

To demand that all active-duty servicemen and women, reservists and national guardsmen be afforded the same rights that are guaranteed by the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights and that are presently denied by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. We are appalled that our active-duty DIs are treated as less than first-class citizens. We demand that the efforts of our active-duty sisters and brothers in their struggle to democratize the military.

To support all military personnel refusing to serve their consciences in war at home and abroad. We demand that Congress enact legislation for the immediate repatriation of these brothers and sisters who are in prison or in self-exile because of their refusal to wage war in the military. It must also involve an end to all repression and a freeing of all political prisoners.

To demand there be no distinctions as to types of discharge and that a single-type discharge be issued, and that this be retroactive. We also demand all veterans receive all rights and benefits under the VA and that compensation for disabilities be based solely upon the degree of disability for veterans and their families, without regard to sex, race, rank, or length of service.

Resolved to fight racism, to show Americans that our society is permeated by racism, which manipulates whites into viewing non-whites as inferior or less than men. This racism pervades third world people through inferior schools to inferior jobs and into combat areas. Thus third world people are sent off to die in disproportionate numbers.

To support the democratic right of Americans to unionize and strike to protect their income and safeguard their employment. We consider all legislation designed to suppress these rights, including mandatory arbitration, to be illegal and not in the interests of the American working people. We also demand full employment for all Americans, including free educational and vocational training for all who need or want it. We refuse to participate in the efforts being made to separate us from other working people, making veteran enemies by giving us the chance of employment priority. We condemn this as a method of encouraging enlistment by the false promise of employment after service. We also condemn the use of active-duty DIs, reservists and national guardsmen as strikebreakers.

To dedicate ourselves to those principles and objectives which directly pertain to the imperialist suppression of the people of the world by the United States government. We understand this war is imperialist in origin and design that the membership of Vietnam is not only concerned with ending this war, but will change the domestic, social, political and economic institutions that have caused and perpetuated war.
VETERANS

Post-Vietnam Struggle

The military will promise us anything (remember the recruiter), but we only get the rights and benefits we fight for. Veterans vets, like many Vietnam vets, have been misled into the VA license, which is 525 pages of callous, unnecessary, and even illegal paperwork. The VA needs to keep people in their jobs so there is an adequate supply of cheap, unskilled labor—don’t let us compete with their kids for jobs.

Vets vs. V.A.

The war in Indochina cost billions of dollars. The economy is in a mess because of the defense expenditures and other factors. So Nixon needs to economize. Rather than cutting down current defense expenditures, Vietnam veterans' benefits are being cut. There are not enough hospital beds or hospices and the care is terrible. Other benefits—non-veterans and the GI bill to inaugurate—-the GI bill is one of the most important programs the military makes. It’s hard to go to college or get after training and work at the same time. How many people join the service so they can go to school to train themselves for a decent job when they get out.

GI BILL

The VA says 35% of all Vietnam era vets have used the GI bill. The VA doesn’t say why. Nixon has cut VA benefits, and the VA has hired the educational testing service to study whether the GI bill was adequate. They found “inflation and a rising standard of living” have taken their toll on the Vietnam veteran benefits and that the real ability to purchase education has diminished. It is a matter of his staff counting on his unpart. Not only are Nixon and his cronies trying to save money at our expense, but they don’t want vets to use the GI bill. Many Vietnam era vets are poor and/or third-world people or they wouldn’t have gone into the military in the first place. The VA needs to keep people in their jobs so there is an adequate supply of cheap, unskilled labor. That’s why they don’t want us to compete with their kids for jobs.

Vets and Nixon, two of the thousands of Vietnam vets who are going through Post-Vietnam Struggle. (77) winter Soldier, the Vietnam anti-war weekly newspaper described PBS: “boorish. simpleminded, free fire zone, desert booting, and round the clock six-shooters. All leave the GI with the notion that the GI is to kill as many people as possible and not to help them. Then he or she returns to a society that sees no honor in having served, like in Vietnam. These thoughts totally alienate the Vietnam vet from the rest of society. The GI is no longer a hero or a side show, like drugs, or no beginning to revive Vietnam again and again.”

NATIONAL VETERANS WEEK TAKES OFF IN 1973

PBS is struggling all over the country for veterans rights. The Milwaukee chapter has taken over the VA office there twice in the last 6 months. Their slogan was “From vet to vet.” Vietnam Vets 11% the plate. They entered the office to present their demands to the Director of the VA. Vets were present, and they took over the office for 30 minutes until he agreed to come out of hiding and talk with them.

The demand was 2 things: (1) full benefits for the 500,000 vets with less than honorable discharges; (2) recognition of Donald Johnson, the director of the VA, who has named the Congress to cut VA benefits; and (3) restoration of all cutbacks in the VA budget for staff, beds, space, and research money and a GI bill equivalent to the one authorized right after World War II.

If that happens, we’re going to serve the 6 million veterans. It will be our duty to force it. At the Milwaukee solidarity show, there’ll be a lot of vets ready to do just that.
AMNESTY

A basic part of the drive for amnesty is discharge upgrade. The national project of VVAW/VSO will have officers all over the country to help with their discharge upgrade. Demonstrations and publicity are vital to pressure the government into action on this serious problem. VVAW/VSO will continue to sponsor nationwide actions and demonstrations as part of the fight for amnesty and discharge upgrade.

WHO NEEDS AMNESTY?

Today there are hundreds of Americans in much the same position as Terry. Contrary to Nixon's deliberate distortion about the "few hundred" anti-war exiles, there are in fact 50,000 to 100,000 of them. Moreover, the majority of war resisters are inside the US, not in exile. They are the thousands of GIs and civilians in overseas and prisons, the estimated 500,000 fugitives still underground, and the 2 million vets with less-than-honorable discharges. They share a common need: AMNESTY.

Amnesty also speaks to the recent and class divisions in our society. It is no accident that the cannon fodder for Vietnam was basically made up of poor and Third World (non-white) Americans. For this group of American society's alternatives are very few. They have traditionally regarded the military as a way out of their economic situation and as a way of helping their families.

Many of the Third World Americans did have an alternative to legal resistance. They didn't have the privilege of working the war by going to college, or going to medical school or being a professional psychiatrist. They were forced into the military and into helping to legitimate the war.

Their acts of resistance, conscious or unconscious, whether they were refusing to go into combat, deserting, slapping their CO, or taking drugs to escape the oppression of the military, were acts of resistance to the military machinery that created their problem in the first place.

Their response must be seen in the same light as the response of those who are able to get any medical treatment and unable to get any compensation, but is unable to go to work and earn a living.

POSITIVE MILLION

A vast part of the drive for amnesty is discharge upgrade. The national project of VVAW/VSO will have officers all over the country to help with their discharge upgrade. Demonstrations and publicity are vital to pressure the government into action on this serious problem. VVAW/VSO will continue to sponsor nationwide actions and demonstrations as part of the fight for amnesty and discharge upgrade.

RETURNING FROM VIETNAM

Those who are being denied any amnesty from the VA, when they were not the only ones. Terry is not only un

VETERANS DAY MARCH—CHICAGO 1973

These Americans must receive amnesty. It should include a release of all those still in military prisons. It would have to include the upgrading of all their discharges to a single, universal discharge. The case for the universal discharge can be simply stated. Those with less-than-honorable discharges for resistance to the war are being used and punished. They shouldn't have to.

Perhaps more importantly, the military must cease to prosecute those for acts not even classified under military law. They should be tried only under military courts, not military tribunals. People who are court-martialed and sentenced to prison and given less-than-honorable discharges are being punished twice. This is a form of double jeopardy, illegal in civil law. No CASE-BY-CASE REVIEW

We must be careful to avoid accepting an individual or case-by-case review for amnesty. Amnesty is a collective problem, not an individual one. For the government, a case-by-case review would imply that vets are getting 'punishment' as specific individuals rather than correcting the injustices and punishment given to a group of people for their resistance. With a case-by-case review, the government wouldn't give amnesty to your and third world Americans who need it most.

VETS WILL NOT BE USED AGAIN

War resisters are not criminals. The real criminals are the leaders in our government who have violated both the US Constitution and international law in waging the war in Indochina. As members of the war, we know this. We also know that our government used us. Even as we were used as the instruments of our government's hideous policy in Indochina. We are now trying to use our noses, and the names of our dead brothers, to justify that war. In our name, Nixon says that amnesty cannot be granted, because it would do us and our dead comrades dishonor.

We won't be part of the hypocritical of Nixon's lies. The war was wrong and those that resisted were right. Understanding this, we actively seek a total, universal, and unconditional amnesty for all groups of war resisters.

UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY!
SERVE THE PEOPLE

Any group can talk about struggles against racism and sexism, and working for better lives for people in the US. VVAW/WSO knows it is not enough to just write good policy. Operation County Fair (OCF) is a project dedicated to building a health clinic in Hooge Chitto, providing a much needed service in one of the most isolated communities in the United States. The clinic will be controlled by the residents of Hooge Chitto. VVAW/WSO is doing fund-raising, collecting supplies, and providing medical workers. Progress on the clinic is slow but sure. Even though the clinic isn't finished, the visiting nurses and paramedics are making house calls, and teaching people things they know about health care. Over 100 people are helping in the clinic or in the national office.

United Front

Hooge Chitto was formerly known as the first stop on the underground railroad, during slavery days. Today it is known as little Egypt, a place torn by wars, hunger and disease. Individual and institutional racism have been coming down on Hooge's black community since the turn of the century. In 1969 Hooge's citizens began struggling to deal with this racism. They decided that the first step was to end the system of the white establishment who were raping, robbing, and killing. The local police and a black vigilante group, the White Hats, have fired on the black community with automatic guns, and shot down two black community members. The black community has continued to defend itself and continue the boycott.

The organization in Hooge of the people is the united front against racist exploitation and repression. Since it was formed in 1969 it has made a lot of progress. They have raised $1000 a week for the local school, and they have collectively decided to provide food for the people. They are also forming cooperative businesses, and they have organized themselves to support themselves. They have their own medical group, and a liberation school for their children.

As in Hooge Chitto, VVAW/WSO supports the local organization, as they think the local residents should be the first to solve their own problems. We have organized two groups to provide food, medical supplies, clothing, and education to the United Front. However, our government has not been willing to support. We have organized two groups to provide food, medical supplies, clothing, and education to the United Front. However, our government has not been willing to support.

Support for OCF is a national project of VVAW/WSO. It's an active not a talk that builds trust between white and third-world organizations. We are learning a lot about racism and struggle from the people of Hooge Chitto and Hooge Chitto people.

Bogue Chitto

The health care system in the US is based on profit and privilege. Good health care is a luxury for those who have money. For black people in areas like Bogue Chitto, good health care is not a question of money—it is also a question of race. The nearest health care facility is 125 miles away. For most blacks in Bogue, there isn't money for the doctor, much less transportation. If you are pregnant, you have the choice between bearing the child at home, abandoned by a society that has no use for you, or you can pay over $500 to have a doctor deliver the baby.

Bogue Chitto needs money, medical supplies, people with medical skills, and other organizational information or to help out, get in touch with the director or the national office.

UNITY-STRENGTH-VICTORY

WOMEN

Throughout history women have played a vital role in struggles for freedom around the world. The women of Vietnam were an important example of the strength of women. Women have played an active role in building VVAW/WSO since the beginning of the organization. The strength of the women within VVAW/WSO was the major reason for joining the Viet Nam Women's Army to the name of the organization. VVAW/WSO realized that the men should not only help to have women as full members of the organization.

The women's military is one of the most sexist institutions within the US. Many of our members have been influenced by these attitudes. In the beginning some women were not full members and often worked in the office. But we don't want to do this, unless we change our attitude towards ourselves and our organizations. Over the last two years we've provided leadership in VVAW/WSO in combating sexism and the overall anti-imperialist struggle.

Women join VVAW/WSO for many reasons. Some are vets. Some are veterans who joined because we were in a relationship with a vet, and realized the importance of the struggles of VVAW. Another reason we joined is that VVAW/WSO is an active anti-imperialist organization, and the sexism in the movement. The Bogue Chitto location is where she lived. Some of us work with VVAW/WSO as well as with other liberation groups.

Because of the influence and leadership of the women within the organization, VVAW/WSO realizes that eliminating the sexist discrimination against women is a crucial part of the anti-imperialist struggle. In recent months VVAW/WSO has carried articles about sexism. The March edition of VVAW/WSO had a centerfold on the history of women's struggles within the US. VVAW/WSO is working on important issues in fighting sexism in the US and within the organization.

Women have the same right to self-determination as other oppressed groups. Women in women's groups will continue to lead the struggle against sexism. But it is also important for women to be involved in and take part of the leadership of mass anti-imperialist groups such as VVAW/WSO. Sexism is a part of the whole system which must be changed to free us all. Hopefully the next year will see even stronger leadership by women in VVAW/WSO and the formation of an independent women's caucus.
This letter is from ALL MILL, founder of the Leavenworth VFW/USO chapter. He was charged with murder, assault, and kidnapping after the July 21, 1971 uprising against prison conditions. This is part of his statement answering the new chapter. In March 1974, mill and other brothers were found guilty of assault and kidnapping a prisoner.

FROM THE HOLE...

"The forty-six of us who are currently quartered within the solitary cell of this empty cell have come to be known, even by our captors as the vanguard of the July 21st movement. This honor, so hastily bestowed on us does not come from our training in the conventional VFW/USO chapter. Rather, it is the result of our struggle to hold a prison down and to survive.

The prisoners have been treated with contempt and the authorities have used force to maintain control. The cell where we are held is a virtual dungeon.

Gary Leacock has been active in organizing black, third world, and poor communities since 1966. He was unanimously elected to head the city's black congress. As Chokle Leacock puts it, "Gary's most conscious because of his work in the fight for Black power."

Gary has been active in organizing the black community in the city of Black power. After Gary was arrested, Reverend Martin Luther King and others were arrested to bolster the movement's case. All are indicted for civil rights. Gary has been a key figure in the movement. He has been tried twice.' I will continue to argue on and with whatever tools are left at my disposal. I will continue to struggle against all powers of evil and against the traditional abuses of Black men."

The purpose of our daily lives is to make the transformation of our lives in a direction of progress, the light for freedom and the realization of our people.

In the prisons we note the constant influx of thousands of brothers who must learn to resist the US imperialism uniform and still fight for our people, our society, and ourselves, the most respectable of us. In placing the war in its proper perspective, bringing it to the very root of this war, in the newly acquired and developing revolutionary consciousness (a fact influenced by the courage and victory of the Vietnamese people) in theory and practice are grandly joining their brothers in the struggle and the masses. This is the time for solidarity and the struggle for freedom."

"The support of the July 21st movement comes largely from VFW/USO's correct idea. That there is a soul in prison, something to be saved.

FREE THE LEAVENWORTH BROTHERS!
ACTIVE-DUTY VETERANS

VVAW/KSO is not just strictly Vietnam combat troops, but includes brothers and sisters who are stationed in Asia and all over the world. In a real sense we are all "veterans" of the Vietnam War. We are people who opposed the war while it involved US troops, people who want to maintain an anti-war ethic outside of Vietnam, and people who don't want to be used in the war. We are people who are as closely tied all over the Mediterranean and Asia, people on ships who carry out operations in the Gulf of Tonkin, the Sea of Japan, or in the Indian Ocean.

We are the people who are oppressed every day as the military tries to rebuild its organization and discipline following the massive resistance by active-duty people during actual combat in Indochina. We are the "New Volunteer Forces" of today, reflecting the new attitudes in the command that led to Vietnam. There are no clearer dividing lines between war and peace, only different shades of military repression both inside the military and against countries around the world.

Active-duty people are a very important part of VVAW/KSO. Since 1970, VVAW/KSO has had an office that deals solely with the struggles of active-duty people. There are several hundred active-duty members stationed all over the world who get help on legal problems, news of resistance both inside and outside the military, and counselling help from VVAW/KSO.

ACTIVE-DUTY MEMBERS

VVAW/KSO National Office Project now has 2 offices, one in Dayton and one in Chicago. They publish a monthly newsletter for active-duty members and edit the af News section of Vietnam Soldier. They mail the newsletter, national paper, and other information to active-duty members each month. People at isolated duty stations can get counselling help from these offices as well as participate in national actions.

CHAPLAIN'S LETTERS

Chapters in your home state will send news of their activities, so that you have strong ties with people back home after you become a veteran. From articles in this pamphlet, you can see that various local chapters carry on their own programs, as well as participate in national actions.

ANTI-RECRUITING DUTIES

The Miami chapter of the VVAW/KSO is working on anti-recruiting campaigns in their area. During a recent fair in Miami, VVAW/KSO had a booth right next to the Marine Corps Recruiter and rapped with people about what life was really like in the military these days. There was a lot of hostility from the Corps, but a great response from high school students and college potential recruits as they read Vietnam Soldier and talked with people who had been through the system themselves. Other chapters have given talks at high schools and made it difficult for recruiters in various parts of the country.

People on ships and bases around the world have set up chapters with the support of VVAW/KSO. Since fall 1973, there has been a chapter aboard the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy, which is with the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. They helped get out information about the October War in the Middle East, and they helped get messages out to others in the outside world (who else has such short hair?...). As a result, enlisted people can gain strength through unity among themselves and with brothers and sisters on the outside. VVAW/KSO is dedicated to encouraging people to join the military to fight for their rights, and fight against being used in useless and criminal wars such as Vietnam.

If you would like to start a chapter, just write to the National Office Project, P.O. Box 1625, Dayton, Ohio 45406. They can get you in touch with other active-duty chapters so you can exchange experiences in the struggle.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

UNITY—STRUGGLE—VICTORY

If you are an active-duty soldier:
MESSAGE RELAY

FIELD DISSEMINATION

RUEBWA/□ Department of Justice
□ Attorney General (□ By messenger)
□ Deputy Attorney General (□ By messenger)
□ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
□ and General Counsel
□ and General Services
□ Immigration and Naturalization Service
□ National Library Agency (DEBWA/DEBWA/DEBWA)
□ Federal Aviation Administration

SUBJECT: UNCLASSIFIED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

JUL 01 1974
1230 AM
TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
On July 3, 1974, a representative of the veteran administration was advised that an instant incident was reported in the area of MacArthur and 27th Street. The military police were called to the area and a meeting was held with the veteran administration representative. Officials from the veterans' department were present with the two individuals and a meeting was held. At the scheduled meeting, Ron Kovic and 10 others met with officials of the Department of Veterans Affairs until about 3:30 p.m. The VA representative advised that no incidents occurred during the meeting.

During the early morning hours of July 3, 1974, a local source advised that the Vietnamese veterans had held an instant incident in the area of 27th Street between MacArthur and 27th Street. The government of the city area was notified immediately and the incident was handled accordingly.
THE STATE WHERE THE GROUP WOULD BE ELECTION TO ENACT THEIR DESIRED CHANGES. THE GROUP RECEIVED MANY REQUESTS FROM THE PEOPLE IN THE AREA TO JOIN THEM IN THEIR PROTEST. THE GROUP MADE THEMSELVES IVISIBLE TO THE SERVICE OFFICIALS AND THE AREA UNTIL THE SERVICE OFFICIALS LEFT THE AREA. AT THAT TIME ABOUT 600 WWV/WSO MEMBERS HAD REGISTERED IN THE \n\ILLA AREA.

DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF JULY 6, 1974, A THIRD Source Advised that Approximately 371 WWV/WSO Members Had Registered and That a Total of About 400-500 Persons Were With the WWV/WSO Group in VOC. The Third Source Advised that Members of the WWV/WSO Group Had Decided to Stay Away All Members except for those who were ordered byery who were sleeping.

On July 6, 1974, Representatives of the FBI Observed a Group of about 100 WWV/WSO Members During a March from the Wall Area to the Veterans Administration at about 10:00 AM. The March Started at the VA, Vermont and 1st Street, Wall, and Ended at 1st and Second Ave.
TBI/MSL Began A March For A Rally In Front Of The VA -Tel-Aviv. VA VFW/MSO Members Declared That The Interior Secretary During The Marching Hours Instant Date Had Attempted To Defer The VA Only Police To Evict The Group At About Two And A Half Hours Before Eviction Order The Group, Namely Began To March To The Hotel Near By Where There Was A Confrontation And The State Police Attempted To Evict Any Members Of The Group. Following The Va Only Police, The Group Marched To Lafayette Park About 12:45 AM For A March Rally, Where They Concentrated On Their Theme Regarding The Impeachment Of President Nixon. Shortly After 1:15 AM The Group Began Its March Back To The Mall Area.

At About 2:30 PM, Representatives Of The FBI Observed A Group Of About 250-260 VA/MSO Members Forming A March Line In Anticipation Of Their March To The Court Of Military Appeals. The Group Began Arriving At The Court Of Military Appeals Shortly After 3:00 PM Where They Spoke And Chanted For A Discharge For All Veterans. At Approximately 5:00 PM, The March

End Of Page Four
FIVE
BEGIN TO DISPERSE FROM THE AREA OF THE MILITARY COURT OFFICE, AND BEGAN TO MARCH BACK TO THE AREA OF THE WALL. THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS AT THE VA, LAFAYETTE PARK, OR THE COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS.

DURING THE AFTERNOON HOURS OF JULY 2, 1974, THE NEWSPAPERS REPORTED THAT VVAV/NSO HAD ABOUT 500 MEMBERS AT SUPPORT IN DC FOR THE SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES.

VVAV WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAMESE VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED ITS NAME TO VVAV/NSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAV/NSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

THE SECOND AMERICAN BONDS MARCH COALITION WAS FORMED IN MARCH, 1974 AS A COALITION OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS WITH VIETNAMESE AMERICAN B.I. FORUM, AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR VIETNAMESE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEMONSTRATING IN DC.
VETERANS' RIGHTS. THE COALITION PRESENTLY UTILIZES 10000 CIRA ROAD, WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE COALITION WAS FORMED IN 1974 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VETERANS, TO WORK WITH THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, AND TO OBTAIN THE REVIVALS OF LAWS PERTAINING TO VETERANS' BENEFITS.


DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VETERAN VETERAN AGAINST THE
VETERANS SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VSO), AT WASHINGTON,
D.C., JULY 1-4, 1974; 18-WAY ALSO VFO FILE 188-58125.
DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH
COALITION; AT WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 4, 1974; 18-4791
VFO FILE 188-96321.

ON JULY 2, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS PREVIOUS
RELATES INFORMATION TO THE FACT THAT HE EXPECTS
DATE THE ABOVE LEAFLET AT KENNEDY HILL PARK AND AT THE
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION VFW;

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.
DATE: 7/2, 1974.
ADVERTISING THE JULY 1-4 ACTIVITIES, INCLUDED WERE A COPY OF
THE "WINTER SOLDIER" PUBLICATION OF VVW/WSO, JUNE-JULY, 1974
ISSUE, AND A FLYER WHICH SET FORTH THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE FOR
JULY 4TH:

ASSEMBLY, 11:30 A.M., LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

MARCH 11:30 A.M., TO THE ECLIPSE AND A BUM RALLY. SPEAKERS:

AT THE RALLY ARE SCHEDULED TO BE VIRGINIA COLLEGE, NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY, GARY LAVIGNON, RIVERSIDE POLITICAL
PRISONERS DEFENSE COMMITTEE AND VVW/WSO; BRIAN MCCARTHY, NEW
JERSEY WORKERS COMMITTEE TO THROW THE BUM OUT; SOKHON YOUM, AN
INDIVIDUAL FROM KHMER; AND SAM SCHOO, VVW/WSO.

END TELE

BRIAN MCCARTHY
DC, NJ

AFFILIATED WITH - NEW JERSEY WORKERS COMMITTEE TO
THROW THE BUM OUT

SAM SCHOO

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

DC.
INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/2/74

Attached concerns the two demonstrations currently taking place in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the American Veterans Movement (AVM) and the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO).

AVM will spend the remainder of today distributing leaflets at Meridian Hill Park and the Veterans Administration (VA).

VVAW/WSO scheduled demonstrations are as follows:

July 2, 1974
10:00 a.m.: VA - Decent benefits for veterans.
Lafayette Park - "Kick Out Nixon."
1:30 p.m.: Court of Military Appeals - Single-type Discharge.
8:00 p.m.: Forum of speakers at campsite (mall).

July 3, 1974
10:00 a.m.: Justice Department - Universal and unconditional amnesty.
1:30 p.m.: March from mall to Capitol Building.

1 - Administrative Division
2 - External Affairs

TDJB: 1m

INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: 7/25/74

[Handwritten note: \[\_\_\_\_]
8:00 p.m.: Forum of speakers at campsite (mall).

July 4, 1974
10:15 a.m.: March from mall to Lincoln Memorial
11:30 a.m.: Mass march up Constitution Avenue.
12 Noon: Rally at ellipse.

Following noon rally, VVAW/WSO members will disperse and leave the city. Some members will sleep on the mall each night expecting to be arrested, thus calling attention to their cause.

Dissemination made to Secret Service, VA, General Crimes and Internal Security Sections of the Department by messenger and hand carried to Civil Disturbance Unit of the Department. Local police authorities, Secret Service and AUSA, Washington, D. C., advised by Washington Field Office.
DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAMESE VETERANS AGAINST
THE VIETNAM WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VWAH/WSO) AT
WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1-4, 1974; 15-VWAH-WSO

RE: WFO WTB/C TO BUREAU, JULY 1, 1974.

ON JULY 2, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED
THAT DURING A DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT DEMONSTRATION
AT A BALTIMORE, MARYLAND VWAH/WSO ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING
ON JULY 1, 1974, A SELF-ADMITTED MEMBER
OF THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION STATED "WE'RE ALL PROBABLY
GET RESTED ON THE 4TH."

ABOVE SOURCE HAS NOTED THAT ON JULY 4, 1974, THREE
BUSES HAVE BEEN RESERVED TO LEAVE AT 9:30 AM FROM THE
WEST SIDE SHOPPING CENTER, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND FOR PEOPLE
INTERESTED IN PARTICIPATING IN THE SUBJECT DEMONSTRATION.
On that date, each bus holds 41 people. Ticket cost is $2.50, with return to Baltimore at 9:00 AM. 300 tickets have been printed.

The advertised schedule is indicated as, assemble 11:00 AM at Lincoln Memorial, WDC, at 11:30 there will be a march to the ellipse, followed by the noon rally at the ellipse.

The above source said at a Baltimore VVAV-WSO meeting on June 27, 1974, concerning subject demonstration, it was indicated that there might be some form of possible side "militant actions" on July 4, 1974; however, no details, if there are any, were furnished.
THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) WAS FOUNDED IN EARLY 1966 AND IS A MILITANT, SEMICLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION. ITS OBJECTIVES, AS SET OUT IN ITS PUBLICATIONS, ARE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNITED FRONT AGAINST IMPERIALISM, THE FOSTERING OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING-CLASS UNITY AND LEADERSHIP IN STRUGGLE, AND THE FORMATION OF A COMMunist PARTY BASED ON MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT LEADING TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE.

THE VVAV WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO VVAV/WSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME
RE: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO) AT WDC, JULY 1-4, 1974; IS-VVAV-WSO BA-100-32215

MEMBERS, CURRENT VVAV/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENIINST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

CLASSIFIED BY J563, RGDS 2, INDEFINITE

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

THE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS

WFO SHOULD ADVISE METROPOLITAN PD AND SECRET SERVICE RE POSSIBILITY OF "MILITANT ACTIONS" ON JULY 4, 1974.

BALTIMORE WILL FOLLOW AND ON JULY 4, 1974, WILL ADVISE AS TO APPROXIMATE NUMBER UTILIZING BUS SERVICE TO WDC.

END
TO DIRECTOR ATTN INTD (100-448092)
WFO (100-58125)
CHICAGO
FROM CINCINNATI (100-19743) P 3P

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

CO CHICAGO

ON JULY 3, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT THE VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) HAD
NOTIFIED RADICAL GROUPS IN YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO, THAT THEIR
DEMONSTRATION, SCHEDULED FOR JULY 4, 1974, IN WASHINGTON DC
WILL BE MILITANT. VVAW/WSO INSTRUCTED THAT DEMONSTRATORS WERE
LONG SLEEVE CLOTHING AND STURDY SHOES FOR PROTECTION AND SHOULD
BRING EXTRA MONEY FOR FINANCES. THE VVAW/WSO INSTRUCTIONS WERE
NOT SPECIFIC AS TO WHAT MILITANT ACTIONS WERE PLANNED OR WHAT

END PAGE ONE
THE TARGETS WOULD BE. THE INSTRUCTIONS DID STATE THAT TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE WERE EXPECTED TO ATTEND THE DEMONSTRATION. THE SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT TWO VEHICLES CARRYING WOULD ATTEND THE DEMONSTRATION.

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

THE VVAV WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. SINCE THAT TIME VVAV LEADERS HAVE TOLD MEMBERS THE VVAV IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP, NOT "JUST ANOTHER GROUP OF WAR VETERANS". ALSO, THE MEMBERSHIP HAS BEEN TOLD THE VVAV HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MAOIST GROUPS. ADDITIONALLY, IT WAS INDICATED THAT "ANTI-IMPERIALIST GROUPS" CONSIDER THE VVAV A POTENT ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATURE IN THE US. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO VVAV/WSO SO THAT

END PAGE TWO
NON VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/NSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

CLASSIFIED BY 6420, ACDS 2, INDEFINITE

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE: WFO TELETYPE TO BUREAU JUNE 26, 1974. THE IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS

ATTENDING THE DEMONSTRATION.

TELETYPE CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL TO PROTECT

END

LRF FBIHQ CLR
MEMORANDUM

TO: [Recipient]

FROM: [Sender]

DATE: [Date]

SUBJECT: [Subject]

[Body of the memorandum]

END
A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS ARMY COALITION ENTERED LAFAYETTE PARK WHERE THEY WALKED AROUND AND THEN WALKED TO THE SIDEWALK IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE. THEY REMAINED IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE FOR ABOUT ONE HOUR BEFORE THEY HANDLED OUT LEAFLETS. AT ABOUT 2:45 PM, THE GROUP DEPARTED AREA OF LAFAYETTE AND THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE VVA WVC FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL, 1975, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO VFW/WVC SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENTLY, THE VFW/WVC NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE WARSOLDIER-LEAD, AND THEY SEEK TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PEACE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

THE OFFICERS OF THE VFW/WVC INCLUDE:

[Redacted]

THE ADDRESS OF THE VFW/WVC IS:

[Redacted]

END OF MESSAGE DATED [Redacted] WHO FOLLOWING...
INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/2/74

As you were previously advised, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) planned a protest demonstration in Washington, D.C. (WDC), 7/1-4/74. Additionally, an unrelated protest demonstration sponsored by the American Veterans Movement (AVM) and two other groups under the name of Second American Bonus March Coalition (SABMC) are scheduled to sponsor a demonstration on 7/4/74 in WDC.

Attached relates to early protest activity on 7/1/74 by 25 to 30 members of the SABMC in front of the Supreme Court where a petition listing veterans' grievances was delivered to the clerk of the Supreme Court. The participants dispersed about noon and no incidents occurred. Additionally, a group of 19 members of SABMC entered Lafayette Park and proceeded to the front of The White House where they remained for about one hour distributing leaflets.

VVAW/WSO members approximating 75 to 100 conducted a rally at the Veterans Administration (VA) Building between 1:30 and 4:00 pm, and four members met with Deputy VA Administrator [redacted] after which they departed the area. No incidents occurred and local police authorities, Secret Service, VA security, GSA Federal Protective Service all advised by WFO.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 1 - [redacted] REMAINS UNCLASSIFIED OVERDATE: 11/3/74 BY [redacted]
Dissemination to Secret Service; Internal Security Section, General Crimes Section and Civil Disturbance Unit of the Department by messenger.
APRIL 1975: THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO THAT OF CHRISTIAN VETERANS, COULD BECOME MEMBERS, CIVILIAN VETERANS NATIONAL. THE PRESENT ORGANIZED UNIT ORGANIZED AS A STATE OF DEDICATION TO THE INFANTIST-LINIMIST DOCTRINE.

AT 18327 A.M. ON 7/4/74, DETECTIVE [REDACTED] FROM THE OCCUPANT'S GROUP FORWARDED THE Above TELEPHONICALLY WITH THE OBSERVED DATA FOR RELAY TO THE METROPOLITAN PD, WDC.

THE OBSERVING SA WAS [REDACTED].
ATTENTION INTE:  

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAMESE VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM (VVAV/WSO) AT WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1-4, 1974!

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE SECOND AMERICAN BONDS MARCH COALITION, AT WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 4, 1974;

INFORMATION CONCERNING...

ON JULY 3, 1974, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE
INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT AT APPROXIMATELY 4:00AM
ON INSTANT DATE, THE GROUP OF DEMONSTRATORS WHO WERE AT THE
VVAV/WSO CAMP SITE AT 8TH AND THE MALL WERE EVICTED BY THE
U.S. PARK POLICE FOR VIOLATING THE TERMS OF THE PUBLIC
GATHERING PERMIT ISSUED THE GROUP BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

END PAGE ONE

TELETYPED TO:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY

ALL OFFICES VIA WASHINGTON

FROM WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

RECALL 

TELETYPED 5/3/74 11:00

100-58591

9/4/74

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF AID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
The source stated that all persons, except for about 120 who remained at the site to take care of the property, left the site and went to the First Presbyterian Church Village Chapel where arrangements had been made previously to sleep if evicted. Now the camp site.

The source stated that the majority of the group plans to return to the VVAP/GSO camp site during the evening hours on July 3, 1974. However, no decision has been made as to what action the group will take if the park police will evict them during the early morning hours of July 4, 1974. The source advised that during the early morning hours of July 3, 1974, one of the members of the group was hit by a police car and reportedly his legs were injured. However, the individual returned to the camp site with one leg wrapped and of questionable.

According to the source, radical groups are coming into Washington, D.C. (DC) for the final day of demonstrations on July 4, 1974. The Revolutionary Union (RU) and the radical groups are calling for more action by the groups. However, the end page 120.
PAGE THREE

EXACT NATURE OF THE ACTION IS NOT KNOWN. REPORTEDLY, THE GROUP
IS TO DECIDE DURING THE EVENING FORUM EXACTLY WHAT TYPE OF
ACTION WILL TAKE PLACE ON JULY 4, 1974.

ON INSTANT DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE D.C. CAPITOL
POLICE, DPC, ADVISED THAT DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS WHILE
MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WERE RETURNING TO THE CAMP SITE FROM THE
SLEEPING QUARTERS AT THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH A CONFRONTATION
ERUPTED ON CAPITOL GROUNDS WHEN SEVERAL MEMBERS ATTEMPTED TO
TAKE OVER A CAPITOL POLICE VEHICLE. THE MEMBERS CAUSED DAMAGE
TO THE VEHICLE AND ONE OF THE GROUP WAS INJURED BY ANOTHER
VEHICLE ARRIVING AT THE SCENE. HOWEVER, X-RAYS OF THE VICTIM
REVEALED NO BROKEN BONES. THE REPRESENTATIVE ADVISED THAT THE
INCIDENT WAS UTILIZED BY THE GROUP TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THEIR
SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES.

ON INSTANT DATE, A SECOND SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT THE GROUP AT THE
VWAM/MSO CAMP SITE PRESENTLY WAS IN POSSESSION OF A POOR ATTITUDE

END PAGE THREE
END PAGE FOUR
PAGE FIVE

TO MOTIVATE THE CROWD AT THE VVAV/WGO CAMP SITE ON INSTANT DATE.

HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF WHAT TYPE ACTIVITY THE BU
MEMBERS PLANNED FOR JULY 3, 1974 OR JULY 4, 1974. THE FOURTH
SOURCE FURTHER STATED THAT AN INDIVIDUAL KNOWN AS **
CLAIMED THAT HE WAS HIT BY A POLICE CAR ON INSTANT DATE AND THAT
THE INDIVIDUAL WAS WALKING ON CRUTCHES.

DURING THE MORNING HOURS OF INSTANT DATE, A FIFTH
SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST
ADvised THAT THE SECOND AMERICAN BONDS MARCH COALITION WAS TO
HOLD A MEETING AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS, 1010 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W.
WDC AND THEN TO HOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE AT MERIDIAN HILL PARK
AT 2:00 PM INSTANT DATE. FOLLOWING THE PRESS CONFERENCE, THE
GROUP PLANNED TO MARCH TO THE ARLINGTON CEMETARY WITH A TOTAL
OF ABOUT 30 PARTICIPANTS.

ON INSTANT DATE, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) OBSERVED A GROUP OF ABOUT 250-300 PERSONS
BEGINNING TO FORM A MARCH LINE AT THE VVAV/WGO CAMP SITE AT ABOUT
END PAGE FIVE
11:30AM. SHORTLY AFTERWARD, THE GROUP BEGAN ITS MARCH TO THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WITH A POLICE ESCORT ARRIVING AT
ABOUT 12NOON. THE GROUP HELD A RALLY AT THE 18TH AND PENNSYLVANIA
ENTRANCE TO THE BUILDING FOR APPROXIMATELY 15 MINUTES AND
DISPERSED THE AREA WITHOUT INCIDENT OR ARREST. HOWEVER, SEVERAL
MEMBERS OF THE GROUP PAINTED A SIGN ON EACH SIDE OF THE ENTRANCE
TO THE BUILDING WHICH READ AS FOLLOWS "UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL
AMNESTY--VVAV/MSO". UPON LEAVING THE AREA OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE, THE GROUP MARCHED TO THE AREA OF THE U.S. DISTRICT
COURT HOUSE, JOHN MARSHALL PLACE, N.W. FOR A SHORT RALLY.
AT APPROXIMATELY 12:45 PM, THE GROUP BEGAN ITS MARCH BACK TO THE
MALL AREA.

AT ABOUT 4:30PM, THE GROUP AFTER IT HAD FORMED A MARCH
LINE, BEGAN TO LEAVE THE CAMP SITE FOR THE MARCH TO THE U.S.
CAPITOL. HOWEVER, A CONFRONTATION OCCURRED BETWEEN THE GROUP
AND THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT ON 3RD STREET AND
JEFFERSON, N.W. AS THE POLICE ATTEMPTED TO PREVENT THE GROUP
END PAGE SIX
FROM DISRUPTING TRAFFIC ON 3RD STREET. THE MARCH WAS EVENTUALLY
HALTED DURING THE CONFRONTATION. AT ABOUT 3:30 AM THE MARCH
RESUMED AND THE GROUP REACHED THE WEST FRONT OF THE OLD CAPITAL.
SHORTLY BEFORE 4:00 AM, BARTON ORDERED A MAJOR RALLY ON THE WEST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL AND ANNOUNCED
A SHORT RALLY ON THE WEST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL, AND ANNOUNCED
THE GROUP BEGAN THEIR RALLY BACK TO THE CAMP SITE. AT ABOUT 6:30 AM, THE GROUP HAD RETURNED TO THE CAMP SITE AND THE SITUATION WAS
CALM.

ON INSTANT DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE METROPOLITAN
POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED THAT ONE MEMBER OF THE GROUP HAD BEEN
ARRESTED, ONE POLICEMAN INJURED, AND TWO MEMBERS OF THE GROUP
INJURED.

ON INSTANT DATE, A SECOND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NPD
ADvised THAT THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION HELD A
PRESS CONFERENCE AT MERIDIAN HILL PARK AT ABOUT 2:30 PM AND THAT
THE GROUP HAD A TOTAL OF ABOUT 30 MEMBERS PRESENT FOR THE
REGISTRATION TAKING PLACE AT THAT TIME. REPORTEDLY THE GROUP

END PAGE SEVEN
PAGE EIGHT

Vas waiting for more supporters before going to Arlington Cemetery. At about 4:30 PM, the group still planned to go to Arlington Cemetery; however, they had decided to bring a delegation by rental truck instead of by foot.

On instant date, a representative of the U.S. Park Police advised that a delegation of 50 persons from the Vietnam American Bonds March Coalition went to the Arlington Cemetery on instant date shortly after 6:00 PM. However, there were no incidents or arrests as the group witnessed the changing of the guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and left the area.

The VVAW was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest the American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. In April 1973, the group changed its name to VVAW/NSO so that non-veterans could become members. Current VVAW/NSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist-oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist thought.

The AVN was formed in 1974 as an organization of former VVAW members. AVN is presently headquartered at 241/2 Hurricane, End Page Eight
MARINA DEL REY, CALIFORNIA, AND REPORTEDLY HAS 35 CHAPTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE GROUP ARE TO OBTAIN BETTER BENEFITS FOR VETERANS, TO END BAD CONDITIONS IN VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, AND TO OBTAIN THE REWRITING OF LAWS PERTAINING TO VETERANS' BENEFITS.


THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) WAS FOUNDED IN EARLY 1968 AND IS A MILITANT, SEMICLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION. ITS OBJECTIVES, AS SET OUT IN THE PUBLICATIONS, ARE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNITED FRONT AGAINST IMPERIALISM, THE POSTERIOR OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING-CLASS UNITY AND LEADERSHIP IN STRUGGLE, AND THE FORMATION OF A COMMUNIST PARTY BASED ON MARTIANS.


WE WFO NITEL DATED JULY 2, 1974. WFO FOLLOWING.

END

FOR ANY CORRECTIONS/QUESTIONS PLA CONTACT THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE.

END

R RELAY FBING K.L. CLR
THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY, ALSO KNOWN AS YIPPIES,

wants to extend its presence in the United States through the cooperation of local police departments.

The activities of the Second American Bond Party will be coordinated through a liaison with the local VDC Police Departments.

For any questions or corrections, please contact Washington Field Office.

YIPPIES

UPСAЛУ"
Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) hold demonstration.

The VVAW was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time VVAW leaders have told members the VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans." Also, the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with anti-Vietnam organizations, including communist and anti-American organizations. Additionally, it was indicated that "anti-war groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the US. In April 1973, the group changed their name to Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW).
10:30 a.m. URGENT JULY 3, 1974

TO DIRECTOR (100-445852) ALEXANDRIA (100-678)
BALTIMORE (100-32218) CHICAGO (100-58272)
NEW YORK (100-160547) TAMPA (100-3811)
PHILADELPHIA

ALL OFFICES VIA WASHINGTON

FROM WASHINGTON FIELD - 10F

ATTENTION INTD.

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1-4, 1974; IS - VVAW/WSO (WFOFILE 100-5853).

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION, AT WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 4, 1974; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. (WFOFILE 100-5853).


END PAGE ONE
PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE


ON INSTANT DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. CAPITOL POLICE, WDC, ADVISED THAT DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS WHILE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WERE RETURNING TO THE CAMP SITE FROM THE SLEEPING QUARTERS AT THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH A CONFRONTATION ERUPTED ON CAPITOL GROUNDS WHEN SEVERAL MEMBERS ATTEMPTED TO TAKE OVER A CAPITOL POLICE VEHICLE. THE MEMBERS CAUSED DAMAGE TO THE VEHICLE AND ONE OF THE GROUP WAS INJURED BY ANOTHER VEHICLE ARRIVING AT THE SCENE. HOWEVER, X-RAYS OF THE VICTIM REVEALED NO BROKEN BONES. THE REPRESENTATIVE ADVISED THAT THE INCIDENT WAS UTILIZED BY THE GROUP TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THEIR SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES.

ON INSTANT DATE, A SECOND SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT THE GROUP AT THE VIETNAM VETS CAMP SITE PRESENTLY WAS IN POSSESSION OF A POOR ATTITUDE END PAGE THREE
AND BAD MORALE MAINLY DUE TO THE LACK OF PARTICIPANTS
AND THE FACT THAT THE VVAW/WSO GROUP FEELS THAT IT HAS BEEN
IGNORED BY THE MEDIA AND THE PUBLIC. THE SECOND SOURCE ALSO
STATED THAT RON KOVIC FROM THE AMERICANS VETERANS MOVEMENT (AVM)
IS RECOGNIZED BY THE PRESS AS THE LEADER OF THE VETERANS GROUPS
PRESENTLY IN WDC.

ON JANUARY 4TH, A THIRD SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT APPROXIMATELY
500 PERSONS HAVE REGISTERED WITH THE VVAW/WSO GROUP, AND THAT
ABOUT 200 OF THOSE REGISTERED ARE FEMALES.

ON JUNE 3RD, A FOURTH SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED DURING THE MORNING
HOURS THAT THE VVAW/WSO GROUP PLANNED TO PAINT THE WORD
AMNESTY ON THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DURING THE SCHEDULED RALLY
AT JUSTICE, AND THAT THIS WOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED DURING DIVERSIONS
CREATED BY PERSONS BLOCKING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AT THAT TIME.
The source also stated that members of the RU were attempting
END PAGE FOUR
PAGE FIVE

TO MOTIVATE THE CROWD AT THE VVAW/WSO CAMP SITE ON INSTANT DATE. HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF WHAT TYPE ACTIVITY THE RU MEMBERS PLANNED FOR JULY 3, 1974 OR JULY 4, 1974. THE FOURTH SOURCE FURTHER STATED THAT AN INDIVIDUAL KNOWN AS CLAIMED THAT HE WAS HIT BY A POLICE CAR ON INSTANT DATE AND THAT THE INDIVIDUAL WAS WALKING ON CRUTCHES.

DURING THE MORNING HOURS OF INSTANT DATE, A FIFTH SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION WAS TO HOLD A MEETING AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS, 1010 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. WDC AND THEN TO HOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE AT MERIDIAN HILL PARK AT 2:00 PM INSTANT DATE. FOLLOWING THE PRESS CONFERENCE, THE GROUP PLANNED TO MARCH TO THE ARLINGTON CEMETARY WITH A TOTAL OF ABOUT 30 PARTICIPANTS.

ON INSTANT DATE, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) OBSERVED A GROUP OF ABOUT 250-300 PERSONS begining TO FORM A MARCH LINE AT THE VVAW/WSO CAMP SITE AT ABOUT
11:30AM. Shortly afterward, the group began its march to the U.S. Department of Justice with a police escort arriving at about 12NOON. The group held a rally at the 10TH AND PENNSYLVANIA ENTRANCE TO THE BUILDING FOR APPROXIMATELY 15 MINUTES AND DISPERSED THE AREA WITHOUT INCIDENT OR ARREST. HOWEVER, SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE GROUP PAINTED A SIGN ON EACH SIDE OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE BUILDING WHICH READ AS FOLLOWS "UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY--VWAW/WSO". UPON LEAVING THE AREA OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, THE GROUP MARCHED TO THE AREA OF THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT HOUSE, JOHN MARSHALL PLACE, N.W. FOR A SHORT RALLY. AT APPROXIMATELY 12:45 PM, THE GROUP Began ITS MARCH BACK TO THE MALL AREA.

At about 4:30PM, the group after it had formed a March line, began to leave the camp site for the march to the U.S. Capitol. However, a confrontation occurred between the group and the Metropolitan Police Department on 3RD STREET AND JEFFERSON, N.W. AS THE POLICE ATTEMPTED TO PREVENT THE GROUP END PAGE SIX
PAGE SEVEN

FROM DISRUPTING TRAFFIC ON 3RD STREET. THE MARCH WAS TEMPORARILY
HALTED DURING THE CONFRONTATION. AT ABOUT 4:50PM, THE MARCH
RESUMED AND THE GROUP REACHED THE WEST FRONT OF THE U.S. CAPITOL
Shortly before 5:00PM. The group of about 250 persons held
a short rally on the west front of the capitol and at about
5:15PM began their march back to the camp site. At about 5:30PM,
the group had returned to the camp site and the situation was
CALM. 7/3/74

ON INSTANT DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE METROPOLITAN
POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED THAT ONE MEMBER OF THE GROUP HAD BEEN
ARRESTED, ONE POLICEMAN INJURED, AND TWO MEMBERS OF THE GROUP
INJURED. 7/3/74

ON INSTANT DATE, A SECOND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MPD
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REGISTRATION TAKING PLACE AT THAT TIME. REPORTEDLY THE GROUP

END PAGE SEVEN
PAGE EIGHT
WAS WAITING FOR MORE SUPPORTERS BEFORE GOING TO ARLINGTON
CEMETERY. AT ABOUT 4:30 PM, THE GROUP STILL PLANNED TO GO TO
ARLINGTON CEMETERY, HOWEVER, THEY HAD DECIDED TO SEND A DELEGATION
BY RENTAL TRUCK INSTEAD OF BY FOOT.

ON INSTANT DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. PARK
POLICE ADVISED THAT A DELEGATION OF 30 PERSONS FROM THE SECOND
AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION WENT TO THE ARLINGTON CEMETERY
ON INSTANT DATE SHORTLY AFTER 6:00 PM. HOWEVER, THERE WERE NO
INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS AS THE GROUP WITNESSED THE CHANGING OF THE
GUARD AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER AND LEFT THE AREA.

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF
VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR
IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED ITS NAME
TO VVAW/WSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT
VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND
STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

THE AVM WAS FORMED IN 1974 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF FORMER
VVAW MEMBERS. AVM IS PRESENTLY HEADQUARTERED AT 241/2 HURRICANE,
END PAGE EIGHT
PAGE NINE

MARINA DEL REY, CALIFORNIA, AND REPORTEDLY HAS 35 CHAPTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE GROUP ARE TO OBTAIN BETTER BENEFITS FOR VETERANS, TO END BAD CONDITIONS IN VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, AND TO OBTAIN THE REWRITING OF LAWS PERTAINING TO VETERANS' BENEFITS.


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LENINISM-MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT, LEADING TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE.


ADMINISTRATIVE: THE FIRST SOURCE IS [Redacted], THE SECOND SOURCE IS [Redacted], THE THIRD SOURCE IS [Redacted], THE FOURTH SOURCE IS [Redacted], THE FIFTH SOURCE IS [Redacted].


THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MPD IS OFFICER [Redacted].

THE SECOND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MPD IS OFFICER [Redacted].

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. PARK POLICE IS SGT. [Redacted].

RE: AFTO NTEL DATED JULY 3, 1974. FOR FOLLOWING:

END

FOR ANY CORRECTIONS/QUERIES, PLEASE CONTACT THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE.

END
ALL OFFICES VIA WASHINGTON

FROM WASHINGTON FIELD

ATTENTION INTD.

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAM/WSO), AT WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1-4, 1974; IS - VVAM/WSO (VF0FILE 100-58125);

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION, AT WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 4, 1974; MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING VF0FILE 100-58591;

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP), AT WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 4, 1974, IS - YIP (VF0FILE 100-58935);


END PAGE ONE TELETYPED TO:

[Signature]

5 JUL 1974
AND MOVED TO THE LOCATION AT 3845 19TH STREET, N.W. IN ORDER TO BE CLOSER TO THE SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES AT MALCOLM X PARK ON JULY 17, 1974. THE SOURCE ALSO ADVISED THAT THE SCHEDULED MARCH WOULD NOT BEGIN UNTIL SHORTLY BEFORE 2:00PM, ARRIVING AT LAFAYETTE PARK ABOUT 3:00PM.


ON INSTANT DATE, THE FIRST SOURCE ALSO ADVISED THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION HAD DECIDED TO REMAIN IN LAFAYETTE PARK FOLLOWING THEIR SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES. THE GROUP PLANNED TO HOLD AN ALL-NIGHT VISIT UNTIL END PAGE 400
TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1974

THE SAME REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. PARK POLICE ADVISED
THAT THE PERMIT FOR THE SECOND AMERICAN RURAL MARCH COALITION
EXPIRES ON JULY 10 AT MIDNIGHT AND THAT THE GROUP WILL LEAVE
THE AREA UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.

ON JUNE 29, 1974, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) OBSERVED SMALL GROUPS OF INDIVIDUALS
GATHERING IN MARCH LINES AT THE AREA OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT,
WASH. D.C., AT ABOUT 11:30 P.M. A GROUP OF ABOUT 500 PERSONS BEGAN TO
MARCH FROM THE CAP SITE TOWARD THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL. THE GROUP
CARRIED BANNERS AND SIGNS WHICH IDENTIFIED THE GROUP
AS MEMBERS OF THE VVAW/VSO, UNITED FARM WORKERS, THE REVOLUTIONARY
UNION (GRU), AND THE REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB). THIS GROUP
WAS JOINED ALONG THE MARCH ROUTE BY SIMILAR GROUPS AS WELL AS
GROUPS AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL. UPON ARRIVAL OF ALL GROUPS AT
THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, THE SIZE OF THE CROWD WAS ESTIMATED AT
1,000 PERSONS. THE GROUPS ARRIVED AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT
END PAGE THREE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Projects Workshop</th>
<th>20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prison Workshop</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Funding Proposal</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominations for National Office</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion of Rusty Lindley</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defunct Regions Proposal</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority Report from Mass Organizations Workshop</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Statement Proposal</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and Site of Next NSCM</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment to Objectives Workshop</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expulsion of Tom Davis</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annexation of Louisiana</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annexation of Connecticut/Rhode Island</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSI on Concealment of U. S. Casualties</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criticism/Self-Criticism</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations of and</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reference is made to Milwaukee Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) dated May 8, 1974.

This LHM is being prepared as a supplement in order to incorporate information regarding captioned meeting which was received subsequent to the preparation of referenced LHM.

On May 14, 1974, provided the minutes of captioned meeting as compiled by the National Office, Chicago, Illinois. These minutes are as follows:
REGIONS PRESENT:
Alabama/Mississippi/Tennessee; California/Nevada; Colorado/Utah/Wyoming;
Maryland/Virginia/Washington, D.C.; Florida/Georgia; I. Illinois/Iowa; S. Illinois/
E. Missouri; Ohio/Indiana/Kentucky/Michigan/ W. Virginia/W. Pennsylvania; Great
Plains; Wisconsin/Minnesota; New England; New York/N. New Jersey.

ROUND ROBINS, NATIONAL AND PROJECT REPORTS:

All Round Robin reports, National Office reports and the majority of National
Project reports were written prior to the meeting and handed out to those regions
present. Because of the length of some of these reports and because a majority of
regions already have copies of these reports, they will not be included in the min-
utes. If regions who were unable to attend the NSCM would like copies of the Round
Robins or Project reports, they can be obtained either from the National Office or
from the various regions. Those Projects whose reports were not printed will be
discussed below.

NOSCAM REPORT:

The first suggestion made by the NOSCAM representative was that the name of "NOSCAM" be dropped. The reasons for this are that "NOSCAM" has begun to
develop an identity of its own, and this fact is not conducive to the building of a mass
organization. This was discussed in the G.I. Workshop and will be reported on in that workshop report.

At this time, NOSCAM is handling the membership of approximately 150 active-
duty G.I.'s. There has been a growth of new members in Germany and England, plus
there has been a substantial increase in correspondence from members and the pro-
jects in Japan. Also, NOSCAM has continued to develop and expand contacts within
the G.I. movement. The GI Project is now in the process of working on a paper dis-
cussing VVAW/W20's involvement in military work and our ability to make contacts
in the military, which will involve social change.

The problems surrounding our national G.I. work are: lack of funds for NOSCAM
regions not keeping up with their correspondence with G.I.'s, and a lack of trained
people to do the G.I. work. Regions should discuss these problems for solutions to
these problems and how our G.I. work can be more effective.

The problems surrounding the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Ft. Leavenworth
were also discussed. At this point, 10% of the prisoners in the USDB are VVAW/WS
members (230 people). NOSCAM is planning to put out a newsletter for the USDB
members, and regions will receive copies of this when it is completed. Ft. Leaven-
worth USDB seems to be developing into a pre-Antica situation. The prison is using
racism to "divide and conquer" the brothers and destroy unity. Also, one VVAW/WS
member has recently been charged with the murder of Ward. It is imperative that the region assume responsibility of writing to the brokers in the USDB who are from their regions, and this responsibility must be ongoing.

**PVS CLEARINGHOUSE:**

An update on the PVS library was given. To date, the Table of Contents has been completed and those people with libraries should have received this index. The list of existing PVS rap groups is not yet complete, mainly because people did not respond to the Clearinghouse request that they be informed of any known rap groups. They still need this information, so if people are aware of PVS groups, the Clearinghouse should be notified. The Clearinghouse is also getting ready to add another 40 pages to the library and people can check with Milwaukee to find out when this will be completed.

The series of articles on Vietnam Veterans which have been appearing in *Penthouse* Magazine was also discussed. The PVS Clearinghouse suggested that people write to *Penthouse* and respond to this series, as well as asking them to print more information on VVAW/WSO projects and work.

**CAIRO, ILLINOIS:**

The National Office reported that contact with the United Front of Cairo has been sketchy in recent months, and the majority of information we have received has come from the Friends of the United Front in St. Louis. The Cairo/Bogue Chitto clothing drive was successful and this was the only work that VVAW/WSO has done around the Cairo Project in many months. Most of the work of the United Front at this time is centered around the trial of the long-time organizer for the United Front, Bob Williams. Other than this, activity in Cairo at this point seems to be at a very low level. But, there has been no real energy in the organization to work around this project. Because of this, the National Office suggested that the Project be kept on a "back-burner" for the time being and kept as a national project until the situation in Cairo can be investigated. If chapters are interested in setting up speaking gigs for Bob Williams or film showings for the United Front, they should contact the National Office.

**LAWTON/GARDNER TRIAL:**

The Riverside Political Prisoners Defense Committee has been going through some internal struggles recently, but the problems seem to be straightened out now. The RAP has organized three picket lines at the Riverside Police Dept. during the past two months and the community has supported these pickets. Regular community meetings are being held to discuss the problems of police brutality, and community support is building.

On a national level, the response to the petitioning campaign has been good, but more petitions and increased publicity are needed. A motion for the dismissal of charges against Gary and Zareba will be filed soon, and it is important that people across the country push forward the same political demands that will be discussed in the dismissal motion: namely, stop the harassment and the racism of the trial.
Some of the things which the APPDC and Lawton Ordner need at this point are people outside Riverside to build support for the brothers and to do publicity about the frame-up. Most importantly, political people are needed to go to Riverside this summer to do work around the trial, and people who can do legal research (interview witnesses, etc.) are desperately needed. If people can come to Riverside, they should be cleared by their own regional office, the California regional office and the APPDC. Housing and some food will be provided for those who can do work in Riverside this summer.

In closing, recent reaction to the trial, the speaking tours, letters, etc. have been seen as a very supportive thing by the Lawton family and Zareba. They send their feelings of love and solidarity to the National Steering Committee and the entire organization.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

OLD BUSINESS

ELECTION OF NATIONAL COORDINATORS:
The terms of office for Barry Romo and Sam Schorr expired at this meeting, leaving two positions open for National Coordinator. Two people accepted their nominations for these positions -- Sam Schorr and Pete Zastrow (of the Ohio region).

PROPOSAL: As it moved that Sam Schorr and Pete Zastrow be unanimously accepted for the position of National Coordinators.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance.

AFFILIATION WITH NCUUA:
As decided at the last NSCM, the discussion was to whether or not we should affiliate with the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty was tabled until this meeting. A short run-down on the projected work of NCUUA was contained in the National Office Reports and because of this work, the following proposal was made.

PROPOSAL: That VVAW/WSO affiliate with NCUUA for its second year of operation.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance.

WSI ON CONCEALMENT OF U. S. CASUALTIES IN INDochina:
At the last NSCM, we discussed the New York region's project of conducting a Wiper Soldier Investigation into the concealment of U. S. casualties in Vietnam. The New York region has been working on this project and a clearinghouse for the project information has been established in Buffalo. At this meeting, the New York region made the following proposal:

CONFLICT FEAT.
PROPOSAL: That the WSI on Concealment of U.S. Casualties be adopted as a National Project of VVAW/WSO, with the clearinghouse for this project to be set up in the New York regional office in Buffalo.

VOTE: This proposal failed with a vote of 163 yes; 44 no. Though this proposal failed, the Steering Committee encourages regions and chapters to participate in this New York project as much as possible. For information about this project, people should contact: VVAW/WSO, PO Box 982, Ellicott Station, Buffalo, NY 14205.

AMENDMENT TO THE WORKING PAPER RE. ELECTIONS OF COORDINATORS:

In the "Organization of NSCMs" Workshop held at the Yellow Springs meeting, the following proposal was made. Because this proposal is an amendment to our bylaws, it had to be taken back to the regions for discussion.

PROPOSAL: "In the case of the resignation of a national coordinator, the national office shall, by means of the national newsletter, advise the chapters that a vacancy has occurred and that nominations for the position are open. Further, resignations of national coordinators must be accompanied with the effective date of that resignation.

Nominations of individual national coordinators shall be made for specific vacancies for the remainder of that particular term."

VOTE: This amendment received unanimous acceptance and is now part of our organizational policy.

AMENDMENT TO ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROPOSAL:

At the last NSCM, we adopted as policy the proposal for Alternative Service for National Coordinators. An amendment to this proposal was made and had to go back to the regions for discussion before this amendment became policy.

PROPOSAL: That the word "fledgling" be dropped and in the place of the term "fledgling chapter," the words "chapter, organizing committee or project" be added. Also, that the last line of the proposal be dropped.

VOTE: This proposal passed with a vote of: 53, 75 yes; 4 no; 2, 25 abts. This is now organizational policy as part of the Alternative Service Proposal.

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OBJECTIVES WORKSHOP

The discussion surrounding the objectives was somewhat procedurally confusing, so we feel that some explanation as to what is to happen with these objectives is needed. It was decided at the last NSCM that the National Office would prepare revised wording of our objectives, based on input and suggestions from the regions. This was done and these objective wordings were discussed in this workshop one at a time. There were minority opinions on some of the objectives, as well as a majority report from the workshop which includes a preamble and 8 objectives. The objectives which came out of this workshop (both majority and minority reports) are to be considered as final wording of the following proposed objectives. This means that the following objectives will have to be voted either up or down at the next NSCM, and no changes in the wording of these proposed objectives can be made at the time of the vote. If an objective is voted down, then the objective which we already have will remain. Remember -- these are FINAL WORDING of the proposed objectives. It should also be noted that for an objective to pass, a 2/3 vote in favor of the objective is required.

Listed below the preamble and each of the objectives are the votes cast by the Steering Committee. The entire body voted on each of the objectives for the purpose of listing these votes to reflect the consensus of the Steering Committee regarding each of these proposed objectives. If the above explanation is confusing and people have questions as to the procedure on adoption of new objectives, contact the National Office.

**MAJORITY REPORT PREAMBLE:**

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country, but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman."

-- Thomas Paine, 1776

These words express an overwhelming need in America today, the need of all men and women who have learned the lessons of Indochina to continue fighting for self-determination and justice. Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization struggles in the spirit of those men and women who remained at Valley Forge during the harsh winter of 1776. We understand that the basic root of the oppression and exploitation that exists in the United States today is the system of imperialism. We also understand that the war in Indochina is imperialist in origin, and we are dedicated to ending the brutal exploitation of the people of the world by the United States Government. Only through unity and a commitment to ongoing political education and struggle against all oppression can we hope to end the inequalities of the system and stop its imperialist nature. We have set forth the following objectives to that end.

**MINORITY REPORT PREAMBLE:**

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These words express the overwhelming need in America today, the need of all men and women who have learned the lessons of Indochina to continue fighting for self-determination and justice. Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization struggles in the spirit of those men and women who remained at Valley Forge during the harsh winter of 1776. We understand that the basic root of the oppression and exploitation that exists in the United States today is the system of imperialism. We experience it on the job and in the unemployment line, in police repression and racial discrimination, in sky-rocketing prices and the theft of our history of struggle. Our society was built and is maintained by the working class, here and in other countries, yet our human labor and collective wealth are exploited by a profit-seeking corporate system. To enrich themselves, the owners of the means of production are attacking our living standards and destroying our environment. We also understand that the war in Indochina is imperialist in origin, and we are dedicated to ending the brutal exploitation of the people of the world by the United States Government. Only through unity and a commitment to ongoing political education and struggle against all oppression can we hope to end the inequalities of the system and stop its imperialist nature. We have set forth the following objectives to that end.

MINORITY REPORT FOR NO PREAMBLE:
The object of this minority report is the preamble to the objectives approved by the Objectives Workshop. It is the opinion of the proponents of this report that the preamble should be deleted entirely.

THE OBJECTIVES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. The purpose of the objectives is to define for the identifiable mass of people among whom we have a base the broad issues that concern and affect them. The objectives are the ground-level basis of agreement around which membership in VVAW/WSO is organized. They are not a short lesson in political education.

We believe that people should not be required to go through a paragraph attacking, without defining, imperialism before even getting to the objectives. It is possible that some people may agree with the objectives and disagree with the preamble. These people may stop reading before they ever get to the objectives themselves.

We believe the objectives should be as broad as as concise as possible. Nothing, particularly this 200 word preamble, should stand between the reader and the objectives.

Although VVAW/WSO is an anti-imperialist organization and the preamble is anti-imperialist in nature, the preamble requires acceptance of a higher level of consciousness than most people have reached in many areas of the country. Requiring acceptance of the preamble as a prerequisite to VVAW/WSO membership will seriously hinder our ability to recruit people who have no greater consciousness than the fact that they are angry, troubled, or to some degree discontented with what is happening in the country today. We want to reach these people to build a mass base but our belief is that this preamble will hinder, not help, that effort.

VOTE: The three proposals regarding the preamble were voted on all at once, meaning that delegates cast votes for their preferred preamble proposal. The votes on these preamble proposals are as follows: Majority Preamble: 15,375 in favor; Minority Preamble: 20 in favor; Minority Report for No Preamble: 20,625 in favor.
PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #2: To struggle for the immediate termination of all other operations by the United States government, its agencies, and American business interests that are designed to suppress the rightful struggles for liberation and self-determination of the people of the world. This includes the creation and maintenance of dictatorial governments, economic domination and the theft of the natural resources of this and other countries.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance in the consensus vote.

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

VOTE: The Consensus vote on this objective was: 52-yes; 7-no; 1-abs.

PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #4: To struggle for universal and unconditional amnesty for all war resisters. This includes a retro-active, non-punitive, single-type discharge for all veterans. All veterans should receive decent benefits, medical care, and productive employment which are the right of all people.

VOTE: The consensus vote on this objective was: 27-yes; 33-no. (See New Business for additional proposals concerning this objective).

PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #5: To struggle against racism which is historically used as a tool of U.S. imperialism to prevent and destroy unity among the people and justify the oppression and exploitation of third world people at home and abroad. We must fight this dehumanizing tactic which divides us, and strive to build unity between all people.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance in the consensus vote.

MAJORITY REPORT PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #6: To struggle for an end to sexism which forces an inferior status on women, using them as a cheap labor reserve and channeling them into endless hours of household work. Both men and women are forced into sexual stereotypes that act to discriminate against them. We must fight sexist attitudes and actions because they divide our people against each other, making us less able to struggle together for change.
MINORITY REPORT FOR OBJECTIVE #6: To struggle for an end to sexism which forces an inferior status on women, using them as a cheap labor reserve and channeling them into endless hours of household work. We condemn the denial of basic civil rights to people because of their sexual preference. Both men and women are forced into sexual stereotypes that act to discriminate against them. We must fight sexist attitudes and actions because they divide our people against each other, making us less able to struggle together for change.

VOTE: The Majority and Minority proposals for the 6th objective were voted on at the same time. The consensus vote is: 42.25 in favor of the Majority proposal; and 13.75 in favor of the Minority proposal. 4 votes were recorded for "neither."

MAJORITY REPORT PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #7: To struggle for the right of all workers to organize and strike to protect their income and safeguard their employment. We support progressive struggles aimed at improving working conditions.

MINORITY REPORT PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #7: To struggle for the right of all workers to organize and strike to protect their income and safeguard their employment. We support progressive struggles aimed at improving working conditions, and we support workers' control of the means of production in society.

VOTE: The Majority and Minority proposals for the 7th objective were voted on at the same time. The consensus vote is: 38 in favor of the Majority proposal; and 22 in favor of the Minority proposal.

PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #8: To struggle against the use of the criminal justice system (police, courts, prisons) as a tool of political repression, recognizing that this system now serves the interests of the rich and powerful while suppressing the majority of poor and working people. We will fight for the freeing of all political prisoners.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance in the consensus vote.

AMNESTY WORKSHOP

The workshop was divided into two topics -- amnesty in general and our July amnesty action. Under the first topic, we heard and discussed the National Office report. Ten regions gave extensive descriptions of the work they're doing around the issue of amnesty and discussed the origin of the single-type discharge movement, with a better understanding of this coming out. Our VA work is seen as an integral part of the amnesty issue, particularly as illustrated by each region's report (all were involved in some kind of VA action or education). The intrinsic anti-imperialist nature of amnesty was somewhat misunderstood by some, but through discussion most differences were basically resolved.

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Our July action had the major topics: We disc.announced the major slogan -- "Universal, Unconditional Amnesty;" "Implement the Agreements/End All Aid to Vietnam and Laos Not!" "Single-Item Discharge for All Vets," and "Kick Nixon Out!" We propose a fifth demand -- "Deserve Benefits for All Vets" -- to follow the other vets' demand and go before the Nixon demand. This is the order in which we see all the demands being raised, and we came to this conclusion after much struggle. Although we knew about and discussed the proposed demand of "End All US Intervention in Indochina," politically it was thought that this was not the best terminology and that it is better to use these five as stated.

We voted to reaffirm the National Office proposal on the May regional building actions with vets' problems as the focus of the first day (emphasizing VA actions or education) and the second day being used to unite as many people/groups as possible around all five demands (marches, rallies, etc.). We discussed building for the July action with reference to materials (posters, buttons, etc.). We must unite with community groups and vets clubs around the five demands. There was specific discussion of the scenario to be used in the July action. We approved the action for singing for the Mall when the lawyers and the four-person "logistics committee" (whose members will come from various regional) deems it necessary.

BUILD FOR THE NATIONAL JULY ACTION IN D.C. !!!!!

VOTE: This workshop report received unanimous acceptance.

DUP WORKSHOP

The political perspective of DUP is covered in the VVAW/WSO national amnesty position; this report deals with DUP as one part of the amnesty program. The members of the workshop felt that DUP should be used as an organizing tool to bring people into VVAW/WSO and its projects. This position was covered in both the Yellow Springs and St. Louis NSCM meetings. People interested in DUP work should refer those minutes for political guidance.

The discussion in the DUP workshop centered around three major areas: working with non-VVAW/WSO DUP groups, and the supposed ending of SPN codes.

Strategy: As DUPs across the country become operative and start sending in completed appeals into the boards in Washington D.C., these boards will become flooded. This will continue to increase the processing time and thus shows that a case by case review cannot work, thereby proving the necessity for a single-type discharge. We must continually organize and mobilize vets with less than honorable discharges into VVAW/WSO's fight for the single-type discharge.

As an organization, we must recognize that a single-type discharge is a real demand that can be won.

Non-VVAW/WSO DUP: We must unite with local 'service types' and push forward our analysis of the discharge system and its function in support of U.S. imperialism.
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We must recognize that VVAW/WSC position is and can be brought to forces not yet struggling for a single grade of discharge and universal and unconditional amnesty or recognizing it as anti-imperialist in nature.

SPN Codes: The department of defense has told the people that they have eliminated SPNs. This is a lie that must be exposed. SPNs will no longer be on a veteran's DD-214 but will be given to the VA and selective service. The elimination of the SPN on DD-214's was made retroactive and procedures will be out within six weeks on how veterans with SPNs on their DD-214's can have them removed. We encourage all chapters to find veterans with SPNs and help them process this records change. This policy change by DoD will not end SPN, nor will it keep employers from using a veteran service record to discriminate. We are going to be releasing the DoD release directive to the press to show how much of a hoax this dropping of SPNs is.

The final discussion of the workshop centered on how to handle the present crushing case loads of the DUP and on inter-communication in DUP work. It was decided that the Bay Area DUP would take charge of producing the DUP newsletter.

VOTE: This workshop report received unanimous acceptance.

WINTER SOLDIER WORKSHOP

In the first part of the workshop, the political content of the newspaper was discussed. Primarily, the discussion centered on what was viewed as the excessive use of rhetoric in the paper. After much discussion, the workshop agreed that the paper should avoid rhetorical language that may cloud the political point being expressed in the article. The workshop sees the real need for constructive criticism around the paper by providing the National Collective with on-going criticism and analysis of their particular work with the paper.

The workshop feels that, again, the whole organization must stress getting the paper out to increase paper sales. If the organization takes this to heart, our paper will soon pay for itself.

The second part of the workshop was focused on the day-to-day aspects of getting the paper out and some criticisms of the layout. The following are some guidelines laid out that might help in getting the paper into stores:

1. Can be placed in most stores by having a good presentation to give store managers; i.e., who, what, why, where, etc.
2. Hide papers at beginning of presentation to avoid instant turn-off
3. Push rap on programs that relate to many people, like DUP
4. Stamp in local chapter address
5. Place paper where people will see it in the store
6. Stress areas that are not close to campuses for bigger outreach
7. Use bars where people know you and place paper in conspicuous place
8. Be aggressive with the paper
9. Hustle people in line for concerts and movies
10. Be consistent — same place, same time, etc.

PROPOSAL: That the price of the paper be larger in size.

VOTE: This workshop report and proposal were accepted.

CONFIDENTIAL - 14
In this workshop, discussion was held, and proposals considered on the theory and practice of Mass Organizations. The following proposal was approved by this committee. It is recommended that the NSC accept the following:

PROPOSAL: That the following definition be accepted: That VVAW/WSO is a mass anti-imperialist organization.

VOTE: This proposed definition was accepted with a vote of: 38,15-yes; 21,85-no.

The major portion of the agenda was devoted to the California/Nevada proposal. The specifics of this struggle are adequately detailed in the accompanying minority report. (This minority report discussion was moved to New Business for discussion on the floor).

There was a discussion about the definitions of cadre and mass organizations, particularly the possibility and/or place of cadre within a mass organization. There were no proposals from this interesting and educational discussion.

VOTE: This workshop report received unanimous acceptance.

INDOCHINA WORKSHOP

The workshop discussed the role of IPC (Indochina Peace Campaign) and the American Veterans Movement (AVM) in relationship to the struggle of VVAW/WSO in its campaign to build the anti-imperialist struggle. Basically, we see the leadership of IPC trying to build a veterans organization that will follow its leadership on the question of Indochina. In this regard, we see IPC pushing the AVM as the only valid vets organization for combating the problems now facing ex-GI's (Refer to National Office Report on this question). This has a direct effect on VVAW/WSO's work of showing that the war is imperialist in origin, including IPC's distortion of our anti-war work to other organizations, and interfering with our relations with the Indochinese people.

The workshop felt that the only strategy for dealing with this situation is to out-organize the leadership of these groups. We put forward the slogans:

Unite with local AVM and IPC Members

Push the Indochina Slogan of the D.C. Demo!

This entails local chapters going to local meetings of IPC and explaining the opportunism of the leadership of AVM and uniting with the local IPC, building programs around the war in the local areas.

THE SITUATION IN INDOCHINA TODAY:

The workshop believes that Indochina is still the major focus of U.S. aggression and attempts at domination in the world today. We criticize VVAW/WSO for tending to fall into the trap of accepting the idea that the "war is over" in any manner. This workshop believes that the war has never ended, only taken on new forms and strategies.
egies. We do not believe that after billions of dollars and years of aggression that the U.S. government has given up its desire to dominate Southeast Asia.

The workshop points to the incredible build-up of U.S. military forces in Southeast Asia, particularly of the Navy. We think that the possibility of an escalation, with new tactics, is imminent, especially with the likelihood of the fall of Lon Nol's regime. It was clear that many chapters in the organization have failed to keep up with the continually changing nature and tactics of how the U.S. is continuing the war.

Therefore, the workshop proposes an intensified effort by the organization to make the new nature of the war known to its members and the American people.

This can be done by the chapters updating their resources on Indochina and getting out the word about the continuing aggression in Indochina. After much discussion, the workshop put forth the following slogan for the D.C. Action: END ALL US INTERVENTION IN INDOCHINA! We feel this slogan is correct in that all aspects of U.S. attempts at domination, in whatever form, are included. (During the discussion of this workshop report on the floor, the above proposed slogan was ruled out of order due to the fact that the slogan put forward by the amnesty workshop had already been accepted by the Steering Committee).

VOTE: This workshop report received unanimous acceptance. It was suggested that people who would like to keep up on the current activities in Indochina subscribe to a publication of: Indochina Resource Center, 1322 18th St. NW, Washington, D.C., 20036. Subs to this monthly publication are quite expensive, so chapters should explain that they have no money, but feel that the information is vital to your work.

G.I. WORKSHOP

The workshop began with a discussion of the notes of the last NSCM G.I. workshop report.

The following agenda items were decided on: 1) evaluation, 2) GI organizers conference, 3) VVAW/WSO National GI Project, 4) relations between VVAW/WSO GI projects and non-VVAW/WSO projects, 5) Robert Preston case (vt. Meade), 6) Ft. Leavenworth, 7) fund-raising, and 8) the GI working paper.

Project Reports: There were brief reports from VVAW/WSO GI organizing projects. More detailed project reports will be coming in to the VVAW/WSO National GI Project, and they will be available for people later.

VVAW/WSO relations with other groups: Some of the GI organizers felt that the need to work more closely with other groups but that the other groups felt threatened by VVAW/WSO. It was generally agreed that in working with other groups, the following guidelines should be followed: 1) VVAW/WSO projects should work with an ideal­ ized groups in a politically principled way, 2) VVAW/WSO projects will try to do political education with these groups, 3) VVAW/WSO projects should deal with these groups in a non-opportunistic way. It was generally agreed that a decision to deal with another group should be based primarily on their good practice. The VVAW/
National GI Project: It is decided that the project's experiences or problems in working with other groups should be kept confidential.

National GI Organizers Conference: It was decided to hold a national GI organizers conference on Labor Day weekend (unless the next NSCM is scheduled for that weekend). It will be held in Denver and the Denver delegation agreed to take care of the planning. They will put together suggested agenda items from the projects and will put together a list of those GI projects to be invited. This conference will be attended by non-VVAW/WSO projects as well as VVAW/WSO groups. The planning agenda and list of those to be invited will be prepared by a month before the conference.

VVAW/WSO National GI Project: There was a discussion on the need to change the name NOSCAM. It was decided that the name NOSCAM will be dropped and the project will be called VVAW/WSO National GI Project. There was a general discussion of the work of the national project, and some of peoples' misconceptions were cleared up. The national project is more than just a way to recruit new members; it is set up to be a support office for GI organizing. The main problems that the project is having are money and lack of effective communication with the projects. To help deal with the financial problems it was decided that when a GI joins VVAW/WSO, his or her name should be sent to the national project and the membership fee can be used in part for the national project mailings. It was decided that the national project should be an information center and that the local GI organizing projects have a responsibility to keep up the flow of information and analysis. The national project will also assume responsibility for collecting and distributing local project reports and discussions of tactics and strategy for GI organizing.

It was proposed by the national project that there is a need to develop a VVAW/WSO national program for GI organizing. It was decided that as part of the program, we raise the single grade of discharge as an issue and secondary to that, we raise the issue of SPN codes. All VVAW/WSO organizing projects are strongly encouraged to raise these issues as part of the national amnesty campaign. The development of the program will be ongoing, and will be continued through correspondence with the projects and at the conference.

Ft. Leavenworth (USDB): There was a brief discussion of the extremely repressive conditions in the USDB, but further discussion was tabled until the national project could get together with the Leavenworth Brothers Offense/Defense Committee to work out a strategy for organizing and support in the USDB.

Robert Preston Case: The delegation from HIGHWAY 13 at Ft. Meade ran down the Preston case (see HIGHWAY 13, April, 1974 for details). The case is important because it raises the constitutional issue of granting bail in a military case.

Fundraising: It was decided that people should exchange ideas and tactics for fundraising.

GI Working Paper: It was decided that this report and the project reports that will be coming out later will form the basis for the GI working paper. The GI working paper will have more material after the GI conference.

VOTE: This report received unanimous acceptance.

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The NDC workshop was broken down into 3 areas: past experiences, future practice and developing a training program. Discussion centered around the report on the National Defense Committee workshop which met February 23-24 in Chicago.

A. Past Experience

1. Gainesville -- criticisms expressed from those who worked with the Gainesville Defense Committee were:
   a. There wasn’t effective leadership.
   b. Funds weren’t accountable to VVAW/WSO Nationally.
   c. The overall problem was that VVAW/WSO did not have control over the Gainesville Defense Committee.

2. Karl Armstrong -- basic problems were:
   a. Lack of politics among those working on the defense committee. Many people were in it for opportunistic reasons (law students, journalists).
   b. Students were mobilized instead of the community.
   c. The defense committee had already been formed before VVAW/WSO came in and we didn’t have much say in the committee.
   d. Propaganda could have been better. It was found that it is important to establish and maintain contacts with the media and it is also important to be truthful.
   e. Some positive aspects were that the issue of amnesty was built around the trial and that the lawyers were political. Also, AMRC was exposed.

3. Leavenworth Brothers Defense/Defense Committee -- struggles are:
   a. Political analysis (Internal Statement) the committee has found that one of the first things that needs to be established is an internal political statement.
   b. Jury selection is very important in trials of prisoners because of the general biased feelings the jury has before the trial even begins.
   c. Community outreach -- more needs to be done in this area.
   d. Propaganda is essential to all other areas and needs to be thought of in terms of national, instead of just local.

4. GI Defense -- points brought out were:
   a. The military is sensitive to outside publicity and will try to look good and therefore, at times can be forced to compromise.
   b. The political nature of what the military is doing needs to be brought out and propaganda needs to go out into the community.

5. Lawton and Gardner was not discussed as the trial is in progress.

B. Future Practice

1. Leadership -- There needs to be a breakdown of control which involves delegating work outward from the core.

2. What is a political trial -- There was controversy over whether drug busts were political enough to be considered as political trials. There was a question as to priorities also. Some were afraid of a statement that would show an inflexible position. In light of this, the following proposal was made:

   [Proposal content]

   [Handwritten note: Confidential]
PROPOSAL to the statement in the NDC working paper to be used with an amendment to the NDC's statement on political trials. The statement would read: "Not all issues can be seen from an organizational standpoint as political. Given our resources, capabilities and political priorities, certain trials may not, in fact, qualify as a political trial that we can justifiably work on."

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance by the body.

3. Criteria for work on defense committees: As was discussed in past experiences, defendants should have a say, but it should not be dictatorial. The essence of control comes from the organization.

C. Developing a Training Program
   1. Enlarging and improving working paper: Since it was felt that there was a need for the development of a more specific working paper, it was decided that there be a NDC meeting before the next NSCM. It will be June 7-9 at St. Louis, and each region is to send those who feel they can contribute to the formation of this paper. Different reports are to be made by certain individuals or regions and are to be sent by that specific region to each region represented at this NSCM by May 24th. The entire paper will be compiled June 7-9 and then will be taken back to the regions for them to read and be ready to discuss at the next NSCM (NDC Workshop).

   Areas which need to be dealt with in more depth and the people and regions assigned are:
   1. Internal Defense Committee Organizing -- all
   2. GI Defense Work -- Bill Davis, Gary Staiger, National GI Project
   3. Political Criteria for Defense Work -- all
   4. Prisons -- Leavenworth Brothers Offense/Defense Committee
   5. Governmental Strategy -- all to report on local, Tim Buts on federal
   6. Legal (Relationships to lawyers) -- Jeane Friedman and the RPPLC
   7. Jury Selection -- Mary Jo Cook and the Buffalo chapter
   8. Politics of Defense Committees -- all
   9. Propaganda -- Ann Bailey and Milwaukee chapter
   10. Fundraising -- Sam Schorr and National Office

   2. Government Strategy was discussed briefly at the end of the workshop and it was found that there were several instances of government repressions in different chapters and regions which the National Office of VVAW/VEA knew nothing about. From this, it was recommended that from now on any attacks on VVAW/VEA should be reported to the National Office.

   VOTE: This entire workshop report received unanimous acceptance.
The workshop did accept the Milwaukee Proposal that OCF be dropped as a National Project.

Reasons: Although the work at the Clinic and in Bogue Chitto is going slowly, the workshop felt that the reasons given for this were acceptable. The primary reason for the slowness of progress was the lack of national support; because the Bogue Chitto Collective had to spend time on supporting itself (working elsewhere in order to live) and because, until March 10, there were only two people in the collective, much work did not get done.

There have been a series of problems affecting the work in Bogue Chitto; many of these are now being solved: for instance, relationships with People's Farm have improved measureably and the people on the farm look to the BCC for constructive advice -- they do not see themselves as directing the clinic.

OCF is politics in practice, combining education and service: the emphasis on completing the clinic lies in the need to have a base for organizing. By taking care of the people's immediate needs which are not taken care of by the system -- you are performing a political act. In discussing the Milwaukee proposal, the following points were made:

1. Commitment to the community, made by the organization.
2. With the exception of Florida, BC is the only base for further organizing in the deep South.
3. OCF provides a means of outreach to people who would have an interest in no other VVAW/WSO project -- a 300 name mailing list has been already compiled.
4. Reaction from the movement, should the project be dropped, would be highly unfavorable.
5. OCF graphically shows VVAW/WSO moving away from being simply an anti-war organization.

However, without national support or national strategy, keeping OCF as a national project would be tokenism at its best. Therefore, the workshop investigated the needs of the project and formulated strategy.

1. OCF needs two full-time community organizers whose focus will not be primarily on medicine.
2. Funding -- if the members of the collective do not have to work to support themselves, there will be time to accomplish the objectives of the project.
3. There needs to be a clear sense of the politics of healthcare which is the purpose of the project.
4. Supplies
5. Workgroups
6. Propaganda/publicity

The strategy for meeting these needs is as follows:
1. Doreas Hemmila, from California, has volunteered to go to Bogue Chitto in June for a year to serve as a community organizer.

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PROPOSAL: NSCM should find at least one more volunteer to spend no less than one year as a community organizer in Bogue Chitto (in the same way as the LBODC found volunteer). If there is no volunteer from this meeting, regions should suggest possibilities to the National Office.

VOTE: This proposal passed with a vote of 59-yes; 1-no.

2. Funding -- OCF is investigating the possibilities of sharing resources with the Federation of Southern Cooperatives, a black organization of small, local businesses and farmers in 14 states. However, because the workshop sees the need for organizational funding, we make the following proposal:

PROPOSAL: Each chapter should conduct monthly fund-raising activities to go to support the Bogue Chitto Collective to enable them to do political organizing; money will be sent through the National Office. Outreach and political education, based on the politics of healthcare packet to be prepared by OCF, should be done around these fundraisers. They will begin in May, 1974.

VOTE: This proposal passed with a vote of: 45.65-yes; 14.35-no.

Because of the direct effect on the survival of the BCC, there must be a consistent and dependable income to do the necessary work some members of the collective must be able to devote fulltime.

To deal with the other four needs, the workshop makes the following recommendations:

1. Regions organize work groups of 5-10 people to spend the period of two weeks before or after the national action in July. A worksheet with instructions and necessary work (harvesting, building the clinic, etc.) will be prepared by OCF.

2. The supplies on the current list (attached to the OCF report) are still needed, but there is no storage space. Supplies should be collected and held until work groups can deal with building the necessary storage facilities.

3. The slide show will be ready by April 23, and updated regularly. Regions should plan showings to include the politics of healthcare handing out the Bogue Chitto newsletter.

Political organizing in southern, rural black communities is something we've never done before. The mistakes that have been made were discussed in the workshop and the consensus being that growth was possible if concrete responses were made by the national organization. We saw the similarity between the Lawson/Gardner support and the Leavenworth Brothers case and the interest expressed in this workshop for salvaging the project during this crisis.

VOTE: This portion of the workshop report dealing with OCF was accepted by a majority vote.
The discussion in Cairo centered around four points:

1. Relations with the United Front in Cairo are bad and a national coordinator should be assigned to research the United Front.
2. No activity in Cairo at the present. The United Front seems loose.
3. It would have an effect not to continue the project.
4. Cairo should be more than tokenism.

PROPOSAL: Cairo as a national project be investigated by the St. Louis region with input from the National Office and other regions; this information should be printed in the national newsletter. Further action will be postponed until the next NSCM.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance.

Further discussion stated that Cairo does not show us combating racism, nor does it provide us a place to put forth our political positions.

ATONAL PROJECT AND ENDORSEMENT DEFINITION:
The workshop felt there was a need to define what a national project was. After much discussion these two definitions are proposed:

PROPOSAL: "National Endorsement" is applied to activities which the organization encourages and supports on a priority level below the full status of a national project.

"National Project" is in keeping with the following six guidelines (set down at Yellow Springs) and because of its political importance requires that all active regions work on this activity.
1. Does it elevate the political consciousness internally?
2. Does it have potential for recruitment and building the organization?
3. Does it have potential for developing mass support?
4. How well does it meet the objectives of VVAW/WSO?
5. Does it further an overall class struggle?
6. Is it feasible on all organizational levels?

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance.

Workshop criticisms to the body about dealing with national projects were around tokenism and hypocrisy in dealing with National Projects by the regions and membership. Lack of seriousness in our work. Constructive criticism for work done around the Lawton/Gardner trial was voiced. A criticism of the National Projects for a lack of outreach to the organization was also made.

PRISON WORKSHOP

1. Politics of prison work: Prisons are a reflection of society -- and have the same contradictions as society. Just as VVAW/WSO calls for a radical change in society, we should not be working on prison "reforms," though many parts of the prison project (changes in visiting rights, mail censorship cases, etc.) could be called reforms. While avoiding reform programs, VVAW/WSO should do what it can to.
make conditions easier for prisoners.

In this, as in all aspects of the prison support work, direction should come from the prisoners -- by asking them, for instance, which change in the prison system they consider most important. We must recognize, too, that even the most politicized prisoners always have the additional goal of getting out.

The class nature of prisons is obvious -- there are few representatives of the ruling class in prison. Prisons are an integral tool of the capitalist system, the repression which prisons represent will not disappear until the end of capitalism.

2. We propose the following statement of purpose for our prison support project:

"To develop unity inside and outside prisons around the oppression and exploitation in prisons, in the context that it is part of the exploitation and oppression caused by imperialism everywhere."

To support this purpose we recommend the following types of activity around prisons:

-- Raise community awareness
-- Produce an organizing booklet which can be used inside prisons for organizing VVAW/WSO, and outside prisons to help with that organizing. This would be produced by the National Prison Project Office.
-- Continue the national prison newsletter
-- Gain entrance into prison by whatever means possible to maintain direct contact with prisoners
-- Begin DUP work in prisons.

3. Regions reported their prison support practice. The National Prison Project Office stressed the importance of having this type of information about prison work sent to Chicago.

VOTE: This workshop report received unanimous acceptance.

4. Leavenworth Brothers Offense/Defense Committee: The LBODC presented their position and the present situation in Leavenworth. The work around the Leavenworth Brothers is being done primarily in Kansas, though publicity and support are needed from the rest of the organization. In keeping with the definition of "National Endorsement" found in the National Projects Workshop, this workshop makes the following proposal:

PROPOSAL: That the Leavenworth Brothers be given National Endorsement by VVAW/WSO.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *
INTERNAL FUNDING PROPOSAL

PROPOSAL: That membership in this organization require a $1.00 per month fee. This money would be collected by the regional and chapter offices in their respective areas of responsibility and forwarded to the National Office for use in the support of the National Office and the printing of "Winter Soldier - Prisoners are to be exempt from this requirement.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance. Because this is a policy decision on paying dues to the national organization, this will have to be discussed in the regions and voted on at the next NSCM before this becomes policy.

NOMINATIONS FOR NATIONAL OFFICE:

Two positions for National Coordinator will be open at the next NSCM because the one-year terms of Brian Adams and Rich Bangert will be up. Nominations for these two positions were taken and the following were nominated: Brian Adams (National Office), Bill Davis (Columbus, Ohio), Rich Bangert (National Office), Bob Moore (Cincinnati, Ohio), Walter Klim (Milwaukee, Wisc.), Michael Mc Cain (San Francisco, Calif), and Danny Friedman (New York City). Walter Klim and Danny Friedman declined their nominations on the floor.

At this time, those who are still nominated for the position of National Coordinator are: Brian Adams, Bill Davis, Rich Bangert, Bob Moore and Mike McCain.

DISCUSSION OF RUSTY LINDLEY'S RECENT ACTIVITIES:

A discussion of the recent activities of Rusty Lindley was introduced by the Washington, D.C. delegates. In 1971, VVAW set up the VVAW Legislative Liaison Office in D.C., and this office was primarily run by Rusty Lindley. This office did little more than sporadic lobbying, and because it served no real function, the Legislative Liaison Office was shut down in 1972. Rusty remained in D.C. and continued to represent himself as an official representative of VVAW, on Capitol Hill. Recently, a letter appeared in Penthouse Magazine in response to their series of articles on the problems of Vietnam Veterans signed: Bill Hanshaw, VVAW Legislative Liaison Office. We believe that this letter was written by Lindley, because the name "Bill Hanshaw" seems to be a composite name of two former D.C. chapter members (Logan Hanshaw and Bill Hanchel). Because Lindley has continued to represent himself as part of the VVAW Legislative Liaison Office which no longer exists, the following proposal was made:

PROPOSAL: That the National Office be authorized to engage in any contact necessary with Penthouse Magazine to clarify VVAW/WSO's position on matters addressed in Rusty Lindley's article/letter. The National Office is to write a letter to Congress people stating that Rusty Lindley is not to represent VVAW/WSO. (Amendment) That no one is to represent VVAW/WSO to Congress except the National Office and their authorized representatives.

VOTE: This proposal and amendment received unanimous acceptance.
DEFUNCT REGIONS PROPOSAL:

PROPOSAL: We feel the time has come to realistically ascertain just what constitutes a region and just how that should be reflected in the voting procedures of the organization. The following guidelines, we feel, are equitable and should be adopted at this meeting.

A REGION
1. Communication with the National Office
2. Day to day work based on the objectives of the organization
3. Contacts in other parts of the region capable of forming chapters

A REGIONAL ORGANIZING CONTACT:
1. A person or an unorganized group of people, unable to meet the requirements listed above, in an area of the country apart from an organized region.

INTERNATIONAL CHAPTERS
1. Chapters outside the United States doing day to day work based on the objectives of the organization and communicating with the National Office.

VOTING PROCEDURES
1. Regions have five votes
2. Regional Organizing Contacts have one vote
3. International Chapters have one vote each

There are presently four international chapters in Okinawa, Yokosuka, Iwakuni, Japan; and London, England. There are presently four regions that do not meet the regional criteria. They are: Connecticut/Rhode Island, New Mexico/Arizona; Idaho/Montana; and Louisiana. A Regional Organizing Contact would become a Region by presenting to the National Steering Committee an outline of the requirements of becoming a Region.

VOTE: This proposal was passed by a majority vote.

MINORITY REPORT STATEMENT FROM MASS ORGANIZATIONS WORKSHOP:
The following statement was presented as a minority report from the Mass Organizations Workshop and was discussed under New Business.

RESOLUTION: ANTI-IMPERIALISM IS THE PRIMARY FOCUS OF VVAW/WSO

WHEREAS: Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization developed out of our first-hand experience with U.S. imperialism, and

WHEREAS: U.S. imperialism is not confined to Vietnam or Indochina but constitutes the major force in the world today preventing people from achieving freedom and self-determination, and

WHEREAS: Through struggle we have learned that THE WAR we are AGAINST is not just the war within the border of VIETNAM but is the IMPERIAL WAR which the U.S. waxes throughout the world, and

WHEREAS: People all over the world are struggling against U.S. imperialism and its agents for their own self-determination, therefore
BE IT RESOLVED: That the primary focus of VVAW/WSO is anti-imperialist work. Projects considered for adoption by VVAW/WSO according to this criteria and political education on these projects will show how they stem from imperialism.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That anti-imperialist work will be conducted on all organizational levels from the local chapters to the national office.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That VVAW/WSO will strive on all organizational levels to work with groups struggling against U.S. imperialism in Southeast Asia, Korea, South Africa, Portuguese Africa, Chile, Middle East etc., with groups seeking to reduce the size and world-wide involvement of the military; and with groups struggling against imperialism within the United States.

PROPOSAL: To take this statement back to the regions for discussions around coming up with guidelines for anti-imperialist work.

VOTE: This proposal failed with a vote of: 28.25-yes; 31.75-no.

PROPOSED CHILD-CARE STATEMENT:

PROPOSAL: In view of VVAW/WSO's commitment to expand into a mass organization with a broad political focus, the increasing number of parents with small children in the organization, and the general neglect to which these children have been exposed under the auspices of VVAW/WSO's past child-care policy, we offer the following policy statement on VVAW/WSO and child-care. Since we live in a society where parents must be very cautious about into whose hands are entrusted the minds and bodies of their children, the VVAW/WSO policy statement on child-care must first and foremost be conducive to the requirements and desires of the parents whose children will be affected. To insure that this condition is met by any final policy statement, it is imperative that parents be encouraged to evaluate and correct such a policy statement at all levels of its preparation.

1. In the past, child-care has been conducted for the convenience of the adults in VVAW/WSO with little concern for the welfare of the children involved. The treatment of children as nonpersons and the "child-care-as-prison" philosophy are repugnant to the political ideology of VVAW/WSO.

2. Any political education of children should be in keeping with the broad objectives of VVAW/WSO, eg. discussion around racism and sex-role orientation. Physical education, hygiene education, and related exercises as well as games that teach simple cognitive skills appropriate to the individual child's development could be central to child-care projects.

3. VVAW/WSO child-care must be oriented toward the child as a conscious entity. Child-care personnel and parents should coordinate their activities to meet the needs of the individual child. Parents should introduce the child to child-care personnel and encourage the child to relate to these personnel in a positive manner.

4. General disciplinary policies that meet the needs of parents, child-care personnel and above all, children should be worked out collectively on a chapter level. In special situations, such as national and regional steering committee meetings, parents should lay down specific guidelines for the disciplining of their children.
When the behavior of an individual child cannot be mediated at a non-disruptive or safe level, responsibility for control of the child must revert to the parents.

5. Though child-care should be voluntary, it should be respected as a revolutionary labor worthy of praise and practice. Statements that degrade child-rearing and children should be subjected to the same criticism as racist and sexist statements.

VOTE: This statement received unanimous acceptance and will serve as the guidelines for the organization's relating to child care.

DATE AND SITE OF NEXT NSCM:

Because none of the mid-west regions volunteered to host the next NSCM, it was decided to suspend the rules stating that all NSCMs are to be held in a centrally located region.

PROPOSAL: That the next NSCM be held in the New York/N. New Jersey region.

VOTE: This proposal was unanimously accepted. Details as to the exact site of the next meeting will be arranged by the New York region and the information will be sent to all regions as soon as possible.

Four dates were suggested for the time of the next NSCM. Following are the proposed dates and the number of votes that each proposed date received:
- August 8-12 -- 35 in favor
- August 1-5 -- 7.5 in favor
- August 22-26 -- 7.5 in favor
- Aug. 29-Sept. 2 -- 5 in favor

Thus, the dates for the next NSCM will be from August 8-12, 1974.

AMENDMENTS TO OBJECTIVES WORKSHOP:

Because the reports from the objectives workshop were considered as final working of the objectives, when the discussion of the workshop reached the floor, no amendments to those proposed objectives were allowed. This meant that further proposals for objective changes were presented under New Business. Following are three additional objective proposals—one proposal for Objective #4, and two proposals for an objective which would follow the amnesty objective. (If one of these two objectives were accepted, they would be numbered #5, and the remainder of the objectives would be re-numbered). Again, these proposals are to be considered as final wording and no changes in words will be allowed when voting on these objectives at the next NSCM. They will have to be voted either up or down in August. Each of the following objective proposals was voted on by the body to determine if these proposals would be sent back to the regions for discussion and voting at the next NSCM and the consensus of the Steering Committee regarding these three proposals.
PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #4: To struggle for universal, unconditional amnesty. \*\*\* will include a single-term, conscientious discharge for all veterans and an amnesty for all persons in prison underground, in exile, and the clearing of all criminal records resulting from resistance to the imperialist war machine.

VOTE: This proposal received a vote of: 36.5-yes; 18.5-no. This is to be discussed in the regions and will be voted on at the next NSCM.

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

VOTE: This proposal received a vote of: 33.1-yes; 21.9-no. This is to be discussed in the regions and will be voted on at the next NSCM.

PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #6: To struggle against the discrimination applied towards veterans in the areas of employment and Veterans Administration assistance. We demand an end to discriminatory corporate hiring practices based on Vietnam-era service or Special Processing Numbers or descriptions, and the exploitation of veterans as a tool to divide the working class. We further demand that adequate medical attention, including the recognition of Post Vietnam Syndrome as a service-connected disability, be afforded all veterans with parity for all war resisters.

VOTE: This proposal received a vote of: 32.9-yes; 22.1-no. This is to be discussed in the regions and will be voted on at the next NSCM.

ELECTION OF TOM DAVIS:

became the regional coordinator of the Washington/Alaska region in December 1973. He attended the Yellow Springs NSCM as a representative of that region, and after the completion of the meeting, he went to Milwaukee. The Milwaukee VVAV/WSC chapter has seen in Milwaukee up until the time of this meeting. The chapter in Milwaukee has had problems dealing with and discussed some of the activities that have recently been involved in (for more information regarding this, contact the National Office). In light of recent behavior, the following proposal was made:

PROPOSAL: That be expelled from VVAV/WSC and no longer be considered a member.

VOTE: This proposal was passed with a majority vote. If wishes to appeal this decision, he may do so by appearing before a future Steering Committee Meeting.
APPROXIMATELY 12:15PM WHERE THEY REMAINED FOR A PERIOD OF ABOUT 15-20 MINUTES PRIOR TO BEGINNING THEIR MARCH TO THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL. THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WERE THE FIRST TO REACH THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT 1:00PM. A SPEECH WAS DELIVERED AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL THAT DUE TO THE TIME ELEMENT, THE SPEECH AT THE MEMORIAL WOULD BE CANCELLED.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MENTIONED GROUPS PARTICIPATING IN THE MARCH TO THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, MEMBERS OF THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP) WERE OBSERVED IN THE MARCH. YIP MEMBERS WERE SCHEDULED TO HOLD A SEPARATE DEMONSTRATION ON THE MALL AREA NEAR THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART. HOWEVER; LESS THAN FORTY YIP MEMBERS WERE OBSERVED IN THE AREA OF THE MALL.


END PAGE FOUR
THE SPEECHES CONTINUED UNTIL ABOUT 3:00PM. AT WHICH TIME IT WAS
INDICATED BY MEMBERS OF THE GROUP THAT THE ENTIRE GROUP WOULD
THEN MARCH PAST TO THE CAMP SITE. HOWEVER, THIS WAS IN VIO-5
LATION OF THE MARCH UNTIL ABOUT 3:10PM WHEN THE GROUP DECIDED TO LEAVE THE
AREA. THE MARSHAL OF THE GROUP IN FACT MARCHED DIRECTLY TO THE CAMP SITE AT 8TH STREET AND THE CAMP SITE AT EIGHTH STREET.
SIXTH STREET THERE WAS NO INDICATION AT THAT TIME THAT ANY GROUP PLANNED ANY ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES AND IN FACT, VERY
PACKING FOR DEPARTURE.
FREQUENT CHECKS ON THE MALL AREA IN THE VICINITY OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART REFLECTED NO ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF THE YIP. SOME YIP MEMBERS WERE OBSERVED IN THE MARCH TO THE ELLIPSE; HOWEVER, SPONSORED ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF YIP WAS NOT OBSERVED.
DURING THE MORNING HOURS, SMALL GROUPS OF INDIVIDUALS
BEGAN GATHERING AT MALCOLM X PARK. AT ABOUT 12NOON, APPROXIMATELY
50-75 PERSONS HAD GATHERED IN ANTICIPATION OF THE MARCH BY THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION TO LAFAYETTE PARK. THE SIZE

AS OF 7:30 PM, ALL DEMONSTRATORS HAD DISPERSED. NO INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS NOTED.

END PAGE SIX
The American Bonus March Coalition was formed in June 1974 as a coalition of the American Veterans Movement, the American Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the National Association of Puerto Rican Civil Rights, for the purpose of demonstrating for better benefits for veterans, to end bad conditions in Veterans Administration hospitals, and to obtain the rewriting of laws pertaining to veterans' benefits.
BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT INFORMATION INDICATES THAT THE NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE MEM TELEYTE TO BUREAU JUNE 26, 1974.

THE IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS INDICATED.

THE CINCINNATI DIVISION WILL REMAIN IN CONTACT WITH THE INFORMANT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND THE IDENTITIES OF THE PERSONS FROM YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO ATTENDING THE REPETITION.

TELEYTE CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL TO BUREAU.

END

LHF FBING CLR
The attached concerns demonstrations of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) and the American Veterans Movement - Second American Bonus March Coalition (SABMC) in Washington, D.C., on July 4, 1974. The demonstrations were nonviolent and consisted of marches and speeches of VVAW/WSO members and supporters approximating 1,000, and 200 AVM-SABMC members. Demonstrations ended approximately 4:30 p.m. and all demonstrators had dispersed by 7:00 p.m. No incidents or arrests made and no further demonstrations planned.

Previously, on July 3, 1974, five VVAW/WSO members were arrested and several injured in confrontation with police.

A scheduled Youth International Party demonstration failed to materialize.

Dissemination made to Secret Service, General Crimes and Internal Security Sections of the Department by messenger and hand carried to Civil Disturbance Unit of the Department.

1 - Administrative Division
1 - External Affairs Division

TDJB: lm
THE PARADE WAS CONDUCTED WITHOUT INCIDENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE


2. ATTACHMENT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR ACT VIETNAM VETERANS ACTED PROTEST TO THE PARADE WITHOUT INCIDENT.

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100. ATTACHMENT: DETAILED REPORTS OF VETERANS ACTING PROTEST TO THE PARADE.

A SOURCE PROVIDING INFORMATION HEREBIN IS UNKNOWN.

PARADE WAS PERSONALLY OBSERVED BY SOURCE PROVIDING INFORMATION HEREBIN.

THOSE PERSONS IN THE PARADE ON JULY 4, 1974 AT VENICE, CALIFORNIA.

END

FBMO FLC CLR
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DENVER (100-11738) (P)

DATE: 6/17/74

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
BOULDER CHAPTER
IS-VVAW/WSO
OO: DN

Re Denver report of SA dated 3/26/74, entitled VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION. IS - VVAW/WSO. OO: CHICAGO.

Activities of the various chapters, including the Boulder Chapter, are being reported in the general report on VVAW.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATED 7/5/74 BY D. R. 169

REC 41

100-448092-3849

VOL 20 1974

58 30-1 2 1974

JUL 12 1974
Memorandum

TO Mr. W. R. Wannall

FROM R. L. Shackelford

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

At 9:50 am, 7/2/74, the Civil Disturbance Unit (CDU), U.S. Department of Justice, telephonically contacted Supervisory Intelligence Division, advising that he is responsible for reporting, on a timely basis, to his superiors in the Department events occurring in the Washington, D.C., area this week, especially those events sponsored by captioned organization. He stated it is necessary for him to receive pertinent information at the earliest possible time and pointed out that he had received, this morning, a copy of a teletype reporting on a VVAW/WSO sponsored demonstration in Washington, D.C., occurring before the Veterans Administration Building the afternoon of 7/1/74. He realizes under presently established procedures this is probably the quickest such information can be relayed to him, but he pointed out that for his purposes it would be better if such information was relayed to him as soon as it came to the attention of the FBI. Inquired if an arrangement could be effected whereby pertinent activities occurring in the Washington, D.C., area this week could be relayed by phone from WPO to the appropriate Headquarters supervisor and then to  . Such phone calls would necessarily be followed by a confirming teletype. Advised his inquiry would be brought to the attention of appropriate Bureau officials and he would be advised of the results.

OBSERVATIONS:

As you have been previously advised, separate demonstrations are planned this week in Washington, D.C., under the sponsorship of captioned organization 7/1-4/74, and by Youth International Party (YIP) 7/4/74. An unrelated protest demonstration sponsored by the American Veterans Movement (AVM) and two other groups under the name Second
Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO)

American Bonus March Coalition (SABMC) is also scheduled to occur 7/4/74. VVAW/WSO and YIP organizations are currently under investigation by this Bureau and coverage is being afforded these demonstrations. AVM is not under investigation by this Bureau and no informant coverage is being assigned this demonstration, although unsolicited information related thereto is received from various sources and is made available to the Department for their information in a manner consistent with information received concerning the VVAW/WSO and YIP demonstrations. Under presently constituted arrangements teletypes received, of interest to the CDU, are promptly handled and carried to the CDU after processing, and any significant information of an urgent nature is immediately furnished CDU by telephone and confirmed by teletype. Telephonic dissemination is, however, held to minimum because of the likelihood that such communications may become garbled.

On 7/2/74, the above request of [redacted] was discussed by Section Chief R. L. Shackelford with Inspector [redacted] Intelligence Division. Inspector [redacted] instructed that he be contacted and respectfully advised that should he desire a change in established Bureau dissemination procedure he should forthwith request to the Bureau in writing, specifically setting forth the type of information he desires to be furnished.

At 1:00 pm, 7/2/74, supervisor [redacted] telephonically contacted [redacted] in accordance with instructions of Inspector [redacted] and advised him of information contained in preceding paragraph.

At 1:00 pm, 7/3/74, [redacted], Number One Man, IS-2 Section, upon instructions of Inspector [redacted] telephonically contacted [redacted] and advised that in view of the nature of the above demonstrations we would have Agents on the street and at FBJHQ and that teletypes received concerning the demonstrations would be furnished to CDU immediately after processing with significant information of an urgent nature telephonically made available to CDU and later confirmed by teletype. Use of FBJHQ personnel on the 7/4/74 holiday has been approved by the Administrative Division.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. Submitted for your information.
Attached are amended pages 17, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, and 29 as requested. Copies also furnished receiving offices and Secret Service, Milwaukee. Milwaukee copies corrected.
TO:  DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM:  MILWAUKEE (100-15674) (P)
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
       MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
       APRIL 11-15, 1974
       15 = VVAW/WSO

QO: Chicago

Re Milwaukee airtel and LIM dated 5/8/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies, and receiving offices two copies, of an LIM dated and captioned as above.

2 Bureau (Enc. 6) (AM-RM)
  2-Albany (Enc. 6) (AM-RH)
  2-Albuquerque (Enc. 6) (AM-RH)
  2-Alexandria (Enc. 6) (AM-RM)
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  2-Baltimore (Enc. 4) (AM-RM)
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  2-Birmingham (Enc. 4) (100-6614) (AM-RM)
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  2-Buffalo (Enc. 4) (AM-RM)
  2-Burke (Enc. 4) (AM-RM)
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  2-Chicago (100-50772) (Enc. 4) (AM-RM)
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7/1/74

[Redacted]

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<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
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One additional copy of instant LM being furnished to the Bureau for dissemination to Secret Service at headquarters and one copy being disseminated locally to Secret Service, Milwaukee.
The enclosed LHM is classified "Confidential" in order to protect and

As stated in opening paragraph of instant LHM, this LHM is a supplement to re LHM and incorporates information regarding captioned meeting received after the preparation of re LHM.

Following is the status of investigation of those individuals mentioned in LHM from Milwaukee Division:

- [Redacted] (Bufile 100-471690; MI file 100-18373), pending - not on ADEX
- [Redacted] (Bufile 100-472276; MI file 100-18598), pending - not on ADEX
- [Redacted] (Bufile 100-476518; MI file 100-20650), pending - not on ADEX

Sources utilized in enclosed LHM are identified as follows:

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<tr>
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If the observations of [Redacted] materialize, and the political tensions come to a head and an organizational split occurs, the next NSCM could be crucial.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
June 24, 1974

Confidential

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regions Present</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Robin Reports</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National G. I. Project Report</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Vietnam Syndrome (PVS) Clearinghouse Report</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairo, Illinois report</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawton/Gardner Trial Report</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election of National Coordinators</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation with National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Soldier Investigation on Concealment of U. S. Casualties</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment to Working Paper Regarding Elections of Coordinators</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment to Alternative Service Proposal</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives Workshop</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amnesty Workshop</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharge Upgrading Project (DUP) Workshop</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Winter Soldier&quot; Workshop</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Organizations Workshop</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indochina Workshop</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. I. Workshop</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense Committee Workshop</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONFIDENTIAL

ALABAMA/MISSISSIPPI TENNESSEE ANNEXATION LOUISIANA:

PROPOSAL: That the region of Louisiana be declared defunct and that the region of Alabama/Mississippi/Tennessee annex this region, for administrative purposes.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance.

NEW YORK/N. NEW JERSEY ANNEXATION OF CONNECTICUT/RHODE ISLAND:

PROPOSAL: That the region of Connecticut/Rhode Island be annexed to the New York/N. New Jersey region for administrative purposes.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE WSI ON CONCEALMENT OF U.S. CASUALTIES:

In light of the proposal concerning National Endorsements, which was presented by the National Projects Workshop and passed by the body, the following proposal was made:

PROPOSAL: That the Winter Soldier Investigation on Concealment of U.S. Casualties in Indochina be given National Endorsement.

VOTE: This proposal failed with a vote of: 21.5-yes; 32.5-no; 1-abs.

* * * * * * * * * * *

CRITICISM / SELF-CRITICISM

As with the last NSCM, a criticism/self-criticism session was held following completion of the meeting. Regions took turns offering their criticisms and self-criticisms and the following is a compilation of some of the major points which were raised.

1. This meeting was probably the first time that the majority of struggles at the meeting were along political lines. This was viewed as a definite progression in the political development of the organization. However, people didn't always know how to handle these struggles; so we often tried to put them into the form of proposals and immediately try to legislate the politics. An example of this was the discussion of the objectives. The objectives were never effectively dealt with at this meeting and struggle around some of these questions was avoided. This led to a great deal of confusion.

2. When people are trying to decide on political issues, we must try to understand the needs and realities of the entire national organization, rather than working solely on the beliefs of our specific regions. Delegates to the NSCMs are chosen and should be trusted. We need to be more flexible when it comes to making decisions and not get locked into regional positions, so that we cannot make the best decision in what is good for the entire organization at this point in our development.
5. The political maneuverings that went on in the NSCM often led to a good deal of divisiveness. This was particularly true of the "veteran" caucuses which appeared to be a faction within the organization. It was noted that this caucus was open and on the floor, rather than being conducted in back rooms, and even thus it can play a divisive role both in the steering committee and within the regional delegations. In general, this caucus received a negative reaction from the majority of the body.

4. We need to develop better methods of principled argument. People had a tendency to get defensive about their specific positions and this sometimes led to flares of temper and name-calling (through the use of "left" phrases). We need to be more patient when listening to the positions put forward by others so as to be better able to get to the politics behind discussions and not avoid struggle.

5. There was a good deal of disrespect shown to the body as a whole in the form of talking during the meeting and moving around the room. Also, people often seemed to be talking simply for the sake of responding to every point raised on the floor. We should try to be more disciplined and not talk for the sake of talking when the points of an argument have already been made by others.

6. The use of parliamentary maneuvering was somewhat better than at the previous NSCM, but it was still in existence. We saw that one of the most negative results of extreme parliamentary practice is that it inhibits good political discussion as people are forced to relate to politics in the context of motions and proposals.

7. The chairs of the meeting were generally inexperienced and unfamiliar with parliamentary rules. It is important to get work done at a maximum speed and a good chair will help with this. The body often didn't give the proper respect and cooperation to the chair and lost patience with the chair at difficult times when it was hard to maintain order and cohesiveness to the meeting.

8. The workshops held at the meeting were generally good, and it was positive that workshops didn't feel obligated to come up with proposals simply for the sake of making proposals. Good discussions were held in the workshops and people felt satisfied that discussion was often sufficient. It would be helpful to workshops if more direction to discussion could sometimes be provided, and the selecting of a strong chair would probably help lend more direction.

9. Everyone praised the Milwaukee chapter for the excellent facilities of the meeting. The extremely smooth logistics helped make it easier for us to get our work done and took a lot of pressure off people. The food preparation and timing, and the transportation of people to and from meetings were particularly thanked. Good work Milwaukee. We hope that this trend in smooth logistics will continue.

ON TO WASHINGTON!
BUILD THE DEMONSTRATION!
BUILD UP/UP/UP!!!
BUILD THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT!

CONFIDENTIAL
NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SERVICE PEOPLE'S COUNSELING AND MATERIALS (NOSCAM)

NOSCAM was created by the VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee in July, 1972, in Milwaukee. NOSCAM's job is to help VVAW/WSO build a strong, viable and ongoing GI movement.

UNITED FRONT OF CAIRO

The UFC is a predominantly black organization which has maintained an economic boycott of the white merchants of Cairo, Illinois, since August, 1969.

POST VIETNAM SYNDROME

PVS is the name given by VVAW/WSO to the psychological condition of returning Vietnam veterans who seem to stray from our accepted social structure.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR UNIVERSAL AND UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY

The minutes of the Steering Committee, NCUUA, dated June 28, 1973, reflect the purpose of the NCUUA to be to mobilize the American people to work for a universal and unconditional amnesty and to educate them concerning the structures and institutions that created the war in Southeast Asia. The council is committed to working for universal and unconditional amnesty for all persons suffering disabilities because of opposition to U. S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia, to the draft and to the military. The council is demanding an immediate amnesty without conditions and without case-by-case review for all military resisters including deserters and draft resisters whether in exile or underground in the U. S., all persons who because of their opposition to the war and the military have been administratively punished, convicted by civil or military courts or are subject to prosecution and all veterans with less than honorable discharges.
INDOCHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN

The IPC is a campaign which deals with issues only involving the Indochina War.

AMERICAN VETERANS MOVEMENT

The AVM is a mass-based veterans movement demanding more rights for returned veterans.

[Redacted] was contacted on April 16th and April 18, 1974, and presented his observations as to captioned meeting. These observations are being set forth as follows:

On April 11, 1974, all delegates and alternate delegates registered for this meeting with approximately 80-85 delegates (including alternate delegates) in attendance, with a total of twelve regions being represented.

The following VVAH/WSO National Coordinators were present at the NSCM, with the exception of Barry Romo, who maintained office security at the VVAH/WSO National Office, 827 West Newport, Chicago, Illinois:

Samuel Schorr
Brian Adams
Rich Bangart
Maria Watson
Ed Damato

During registration for the NSCM, all persons in attendance were issued a small, pink card to wear on their person which contained different colored markings to identify these individuals. Each card bore the name of the individual and the individual's chapter city. Some cards bore a yellow mark, which meant this individual was an alternate delegate, and other cards bore a green mark which meant this individual was a "security risk" (did not have full access to all areas of the meeting).
On April 12, 1974, Sam Schorr, Number One VVAW/WSO National Coordinator, gave the National Office report to those in attendance. Discussed in this report were finances for the period January, 1974 - March, 1974, for this organization. This report reflected a total income for this period of time as $27,351, of which $22,000 was obtained from contributions. In addition, during this period of time the total expenses for this organization was $24,562.

Additionally, it was pointed out to those in attendance the VVAW/WSO has hired a professional fund raiser, who was selected from a listing of approximately 84,000 names. The cost of this fund raising project will be approximately $25,000 a year, which includes the fee for the professional fund raiser, cost of materials and also the cost of the mailing of materials. Schorr indicated the VVAW/WSO throughout the country would have approximately 6,000 hard-core contributors. The above fund raising project has allegedly been filed under Federal Article 501-E for tax exemption purposes.

The following furnished a report on NOSCAM. It was decided to drop the name NOSCAM and develop a name for this project which could be more appropriately linked to the VVAW/WSO. The new name selected was the "VVAW/WSO G.I. Project." The VVAW claims to have approximately 150 active duty G. I. contacts and maintains an alleged mailing list of between 750-800 G. I. contacts. In addition, it was pointed out that all VVAW/WSO regions should emphasize additional contact with prisons. It was quoted that NOSCAM was obtaining approximately fifteen new names of individuals currently incarcerated in prisons per week.

St. Louis VVAW/WSO, furnished a report on "Operation County Fair." [Redacted] claimed to be currently living on the [redacted] located in [redacted], Alabama. Holland
indicated "Operation County Fair" is a failure, and these sentiments were expressed by numerous other individuals. The possibility exists this project may be dropped in the future. It was also voted upon that every VVAM/NSO chapter currently functioning should send $10 per month for the operation of the farm in Bogue Chitto, Alabama. Several members in attendance felt that the sending of money would not work and projected that "Operation County Fair" would be dropped at the next NSCM, which is scheduled to be held in Buffalo, New York, August 8-12, 1974.

Rich Bangart, National Coordinator, furnished a report on VVAM/NSO projects within the community of Cairo, Illinois. This report left a lot to be desired and indicated a failure on the part of VVAM/NSO with this project. It was decided to drop the Cairo project.

VVAM/NSO, Redwood City, California, gave a report on the Lawton/Gardner Trial. During this talk it was decided that everyone should do what they can to assist in any aspect of the defense for Lawton and Gardner. In addition, it was pointed out that Gardner would be traveling to the State of New York during May 1974, to make various public appearances on his behalf.

Sam Schorr furnished a report at the Indochina Workshop which indicated the relationship between the VVAM/NSO and the National Liberation Front appears to be breaking down. Also indicated was the fact that very few international conferences have been scheduled in recent months. This breakdown was blamed on the fact that the only group doing anything now is the International Peace Committee. Those in attendance decided the organization should go back to the "Good Old Days," and again join forces and express solidarity with various groups functioning in Southeast Asia. It should also be brought to the attention of the American public the United States buildup in Thailand, as well as new weapons being introduced by the United States military in Southeast Asia. Additionally, it was stated the First Battalion, Third Division, Fourth Marines, allegedly have approximately 5,000 fighting men off the coast of Vietnam who are ready to go into action at a moment's notice. Various people in attendance at this workshop felt that war would break out in Korea within approximately six months, and the American people should be alerted to this fact.
During the morning hours of April 12, 1974, the Amnesty Workshop convened with approximately 34 individuals in attendance. Sam Schorr, a volunteer, Chicago VVA/WSO Chapter. As this workshop convened, the "Amnesty" title was dropped, and the workshop concentrated on the forthcoming VVA/WSO demonstration scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., July 1-4, 1974. The discussion of this workshop appeared to be the highlight of the entire NSCM. The following general itinerary for this activity was discussed in depth by those in attendance:

July 1, 1974
Demonstrators will register, attend various meetings and attend rock concert at Washington, D.C. Mall

July 2, 1974
Demonstrators will march from Mall to Veterans Administration Headquarters to conduct rally. At approximately 10:30 a.m., demonstrators will march from Veterans Administration Headquarters to Lafayette Park for a rally. At approximately 12:00 noon, the demonstrators will march from Lafayette Park for a rally. At approximately noon the demonstrators will march from Lafayette Park back to the camp site. At approximately 2:00 p.m. demonstrators will leave the camp site and march to the Court of Military Appeals for a rally, returning to the camp site at approximately 4:00 p.m. Upon returning to the camp site, those in attendance will conduct public forums and set up educational booths reflecting numerous literature. At this point, demonstrators are hopeful of having numerous tourists in the area in an effort to enlighten them regarding VVA/WSO proposals.
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

July 3, 1974

At approximately 9:00 a.m., demonstrators will march to the Department of Justice Building to conduct a rally. At 2:00 p.m. the demonstrators will march to the Capitol Building and again conduct a rally, following which they will return to the camp site.

July 4, 1974

Demonstrators are hopeful of going to the Lincoln Memorial for a rally, following which they will march to the Ellipse. During the march to the Ellipse, those in attendance are hopeful of marching past the White House.

During this workshop it was also reflected that the Washington, D.C. Police Department has instructed the demonstrators to the effect that all must leave the Ellipse by 4:00 p.m. on July 4, 1974.

In addition, it was stated the VVAW/WSO is in the process of filing a civil suit against the Federal Government in an effort to allow demonstrators to set up their camp site on the Washington, D.C. Mall. Apparent instructions to date by Washington, D.C. representatives are to the effect that there is no sleeping allowed on the Mall.

It was also decided that during June, 1974, each VVAW/WSO Region is instructed to send one representative to Washington, D.C. to appear on a Logistics Committee for this demonstration. This committee is responsible for insuring that concerned demonstration is well planned by coordinating such items as security and medical support. In effect, the Logistics Committee has been established to insure this demonstration will run smoothly. Since the demonstration has been planned, the Logistics Committee will not have the responsibility of planning a demonstration, but will have the responsibility of insuring that all aspects are well coordinated.

To date, the following individuals have been selected for the Logistics Committee:

Ed Damato, National Coordinator, will be the chairman of this committee.
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCH)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter
Milwaukee VVAW/WSO Chapter
Cincinnati, Ohio, VVAW/WSO Chapter

At approximately 7:00 p.m., on April 12, 1974, the Amnesty Workshop reconvened until approximately 11:00 p.m. on this date. Lengthy discussion dealt with the selecting of the slogans to be used for the forthcoming Washington, D.C., demonstration. After much lengthy discussion, the following slogans were selected by those in attendance:

1. Universal and Unconditional Amnesty
2. End All Support to Thu and Lon Noll
3. Recruit Benefits for All Veterans
4. Full Employment and Education for All Veterans
5. Kick Nixon Out

All the above slogans were adopted by those in attendance at the NSCH.

At approximately 10:00 p.m., the "Winter Soldier" Workshop convened with approximately 21 individuals in attendance. Mary (last name unknown), VVAW/WSO Colorado Region, chaired this workshop. At the outset of this workshop, the St. Louis, Missouri, VVAW/WSO collective gave a report criticizing the current policy of the "Winter Soldier" with regard to language, content, and rigidity of editorial positions. This report was not well received by those in attendance, and the St. Louis collective was verbally reprimanded for criticizing the "Winter Soldier." Those in attendance felt the St. Louis report was not only a criticism of the "Winter Soldier," but also a criticism of the National Collective. It was apparent the St. Louis collective felt the National Collective overemphasizes the Marxist-Leninist philosophy and also is not sincere in their concern for the various VVAW/WSO collectives. It was apparent the St. Louis chapter felt the National Collective exhibits an elitist attitude towards the various VVAW/WSO collectives.
CONFIDENTIAL

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

After much discussion regarding the above, it was decided by those in attendance the "Winter Soldier" would continue to be published as before. This workshop ended at approximately 3:00 p.m. on April 13, 1974.

On April 14, 1974, it became apparent that a factionalism split existed between the St. Louis VVAW/WSO collective and the National Collective based upon the over emphasis of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

It was also ascertained that a factionalism split exists within the Washington, D.C. collective, thus creating a lack of coordination within this chapter.

The possibility exists that acute factionalism between the collectives and the National Collective may be brought to a head at the forthcoming NSCM scheduled for Buffalo, New York.

On May 8, 1974, [redacted] furnished his observations regarding captioned meeting, set forth as follows:

During the NSCM a hard drive was launched by persons from the Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York City chapters to get VVAW/WSO to declare that it was openly a communist organization. This attempt was turned back by the rest of the organization.

It was argued by the pro-communists liners that VVAW/WSO had to openly ally itself with the "progressive forces of the world." That the entire program and course of VVAW/WSO was such that the next logical step would be to declare it openly communist. Not surprisingly, these same people said that VVAW/WSO should drop the VVAW part of the name and cease to fight for veterans issues. These people argued that VVAW/WSO was only bogged down by staying with the veterans. That veterans issues were "economist" (i.e., concerned with jobs, money, more benefits) and that such issues were "counter-revolutionary." They urged that the name be shortened to just Winter Soldier Organization and that the main goal of the new organization would be to build a "mass democratic organization that would be anti-imperialist in nature." These people further said that this new group (i.e. WSO) must begin to take the lead in confronting the state. No specific tactics were mentioned.
Most of the regions at the NSCM opposed that tendency. They said that such a move would isolate VVAN/WSO from most of their support. They disagreed that fighting for veterans' rights was wrong, per se. They felt that the fight could be used as the cutting edge of a general campaign against the government. They further felt that just to call the organization WSO would lose it much of the sympathy that the name VVAN had gained. It was this group that won out. The name remains the same, and so does its basic politics.

As a subsidiary conflict, much criticism was thrown on the National Office (NO). Persons (especially from St. Louis and Texas) said that the NO was acting as a separate organization. They did not like the way the NO was issuing statements and playing politics with the name of VVAN/WSO. At their urging, the NSCM told the NO to stop.

Another issue was over the VVAN/WSO newspaper, "Winter Soldier." The delegates told the NO to print more articles sent in from the regions and not to treat the "Winter Soldier" as their own personal property.

These conflicts take on an even more important meaning when it is remembered that the members of the NO (especially Barry Romo) were at the forefront of the fight to change the direction of VVAN/WSO.

The main opposition groups could be arranged as follows:
Pro-Communist orientation: Illinois, New York and Wisconsin;
Anti-Communist orientation: Missouri, Texas and Alabama.
The rest are neutral, but leaning toward the anti-communist group (except perhaps Ohio).

The tensions that were expressed at this NSCM are not by any means calmed. There promises to be a very big blow up at the next one. The main outlines of the fight will still be the same, but as the persons on both sides begin to gather allies, the lines will be a lot harder than they were at the Milwaukee NSCM. This time, I think, there will be an organizational split.

If there is a split, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio and New York will go one way, and the rest of the organization the other way. Most of the serious people left will drop out or go into the American Veterans Movement (AVM) or local veterans groups.
On April 19, 1974, furnished his observations regarding captioned meeting, set forth as follows:

This meeting appeared to be better organized than the meeting at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and it appeared the politics of the people present had progressed further. The Colorado delegate was singled out as one of the most progressive regions in the organization.

The organization appears to still be growing. Approximately one-half of those present at the Milwaukee meeting had never been to a national meeting before.
9:05 PM NITEL JUNE 21, 1974 EMZ

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-443882)

ATTENTION: INTD

CHICAGO (100-58772)

WFO (100-471622)

FROM: [REDACTED] (P)

CONFIDENTIAL

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR / WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION,

IS - VVAV/MSO. OO: CHICAGO.

SOURCE ADVISED INSTANT DATE THAT HE WAS REQUESTED BY VVAV
LEADERSHIP TO ACCOMPANY VVAV/MSO CONTINGENT GOING TO
WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1-4, 1974. SOURCE ADVISED TO DATE PLANS
REMAIN THE SAME WITH PEOPLE TRAVELING TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

AND [REDACTED] 7:00 AM., JUNE 30, 1974, AND WILL DEPART 11:00PM

END PAGE ONE

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

DECLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED] ON [REDACTED]
JUNE 30, 1974. ACCORDING TO SOURCE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MAY OCCUR,
BUT WILL BE SPONTANEOUS IN NATURE IF IT DOES OCCUR.

ADMINISTRATIVE SOURCE IS [REDACTED]. BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED
FOR SOURCE'S TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON, D. C. IN CONNECTION WITH
SOURCE'S TRAVEL THE FOLLOWING ANTICIPATED EXPENSES WILL BE
INCURRED:

TOTAL AMOUNT OF ANTICIPATED EXPENSES TO BE INCURRED

FOR INFORMATION WFO, IN EVENT BUREAU AUTHORITY GRANTED,
SOURCE WILL UTILIZE CODE NAME [REDACTED] UNLESS ADVISED TO
THE CONTRARY, SOURCE WILL BE INSTRUCTED TO CONTACT WFO ONLY IF
INFORMATION OF AN URGENT NATURE IS RECEIVED.

BUREAU MAY BE ASSURED EXACT ACCOUNTING WILL BE MADE OF
ALL MONIES PAID TO SOURCE. IF AUTHORITY IS GRANTED, WFO
REQUESTED TO FURNISH IDENTITY OF CONTACTING AGENT AND
CONFIDENTIAL TELEPHONE NUMBER.

END PAGE TWO
CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED BY 456, XGDS2, INDEFINITE.

END
TELETYPTE TO CHICAGO, ET AL
CONFIDENTIAL
RE: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY VVAV/WSO
AT WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1 - 4, 1974
100-448092

NOTE:
The VVAV/WSO is sponsoring captioned demonstration
to protest on behalf of veterans rights and to impeach
President Nixon. No violence is anticipated and while
VVAV/WSO leaders publicly proclaim 3,000 persons are to
attend, they privately hope for 1,000. Another unaffiliated
group, the American Veterans Movement (AVM), plans a similar
nonviolent demonstration commencing 7/4/74, but plan a
confrontation with the police on the U. S. Capitol steps
with a view toward arrests of demonstrators. AVM leaders
claim 100,000 veterans will participate. AVM is not being
investigated by the FBI. The Festival of American Folk
Life exhibits will be held in Washington, D. C., during
this period and an excess of one million visitors is
expected. [redacted] has telephonically advised that
source's failure to attend would not adversely affect
membership status in the VVAV/WSO. There is
no other informant attending this demonstration from
[redacted], a large influential chapter of VVAV/WSO, and the
extremely large number of people in Washington, D. C.,
during the demonstration period necessitates extensive
informant coverage to discern the activities of VVAV/WSO
from those of other demonstrators. Accordingly, source's
attendance to afford coverage of captioned demonstration is
most desirable. This will be the tenth source approved.
Source is currently, and up to
VVAV/WSO Regions
will be largely self-contained and responsible for actions
of the group, including security. [redacted] is the only source
attending with the large influential contingent.
[redacted] (Madison) is noted for militant, violence-oriented
activists and, accordingly, warrants coverage at captioned
demonstration. If no coverage is afforded by [redacted] we
will have no advance knowledge of violence planned by that
group. If such violence takes place, the contingent
would be instrumental in planning it.

CONFIDENTIAL
- 2 -
June 28, 1974

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Enclosed is a self-explanatory memorandum I have received from my District Office concerning a call from my constituent, alerting me of a proposed militant action by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War against the Pentagon.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Lagomarsino
Member of Congress
Memorandum

To: [Name redacted]
From: [Name redacted]
Subject: Article in L.A. Free Press re: mass protests

Ca. 93003

called to relate that she has seen an article in the Los Angeles Free Press of June 21, 1974 that the so-called "Vietnam Veterans Against War" have called for a mass protest in Washington D.C. from July 1 to July 4 in an effort to keep the anti-war movement alive. This calls for militant action against the Pentagon, the Veterans Administration and the White House.

Their demands are five-fold:

1. Amnesty for all

2. An end to all aid to the governments of South Vietnam and Cambodia.

3. Increased veterans benefits.

4. Single type discharge for all - eliminating dishonorable, general, etc.

5. The ouster of President Nixon.

Mrs. Thompson felt that this information should be passed along to the Congressman for whatever action he might wish to take.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
July 9, 1974

Honorable Robert J. Lagomarsino
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lagomarsino:

Your letter of June 28th, with enclosure, has been received and I appreciate your assistance in bringing this information to my attention. Your cooperation in all matters of mutual interest is indeed welcomed.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - Los Angeles - Enclosures (2)
1 - Congressional Services Office - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of and no derogatory information regarding Congressman Lagomarsino (R-California).

RCD:mks (7)
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

Section 552

- (b)(1)
- (b)(2)
- (b)(3)

Section 552a

- (b)(7)(A)
- (b)(7)(B)
- (b)(7)(C)
- (b)(7)(D)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(F)
- (b)(8)
- (b)(9)

- (d)(5)
- (j)(2)
- (k)(1)
- (k)(2)
- (k)(3)
- (k)(4)
- (k)(5)
- (k)(6)
- (k)(7)

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

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

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

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

Pages were not considered for release, as they are duplicative of ________________________________

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

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

File No.: 105-4092 58101 3851 Enclosure Page 2

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

FBI/DOJ
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-6041)(RUC)

DATE: 7/11/74

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO), ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE REGION IS - VVAV/WSO


Investigation conducted in the Birmingham Division since the date of referenced report, has failed to reveal any organized chapter of captioned organization within the Birmingham Division.

On 5/24/74, [redacted] advised that for all practical purposes, the Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee region of the captioned group was defunct.

On 6/25/74, [redacted] (former) advised that the captioned organization was no longer functioning in the Tuscaloosa area.

1 - Bureau
2 - Chicago
1 - Jackson (100-1882)(Info)
1 - Knoxville (100-4270)(Info)
1 - Memphis (100-5804)(Info)
1 - Mobile (100-2408)(Info)
1 - Birmingham

ELW/dsh
(9)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
In view of the above information, Birmingham is placing this matter in a RUC status, subjected of course, to be reopened if information is received concerning further activity of the group.
FBI
Date: 7/12/74

Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-160644)

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

Re: Bureau nitels to CC, NY and WFO, 6/21/74, and 6/25/74.

Enclosed herewith for Washington Field are two copies of an FD-306 containing report of captioned demonstration.

For the information of the Bureau and Washington Field,

[Redacted]

1. Bureau (RM)
2. Washington Field (100-58125) (Encls. -2) (RM)
3. New York

JFM: jm (6)

REC 4800 448092 3856

7 JUL 15 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

[Signature]

Approved: Spmy
7 JUL 1974

Sent M Per

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-77703)

DATE: 7/8/74

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
REGIONAL CONFERENCE
CALIFORNIA/NEVADA REGION
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
5/25-27/74
IS - VVAW

Re San Francisco airtel to Los Angeles, dated 6/6/74.

There are enclosed for the Bureau ten (10) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned as above. Three copies of this LHM are designated for other recipient offices.

The following confidential sources were utilized in preparing the enclosed LHM:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE</th>
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ST-114
Orally to SA instant LHM, page 2

ENCLOSURE

12 - Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM)
1 - Chicago (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - Sacramento (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - San Francisco (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles

SDF/cls (10)

7. JUL 15 1974

BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS REGULARLY ON THE PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN.
The enclosed LHM is classified Confidential in order to protect the identity of the above sources.

Receiving offices should identify any individuals noted from their respective areas.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
July 8, 1974

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
REGIONAL CONFERENCE
CALIFORNIA/NEVADA REGION
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
MAY 25-27, 1974

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

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

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

I. TIME AND SITE OF REGIONAL CONFERENCE ............ 2

II. AGENDA .................................................. 2

III. PARTICIPATION IN WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHOP REPORTS

    A. AVM Workshop ......................................... 5
    B. The Veterans Problems Workshop .................... 6
    C. Discharge Upgrading Workshop ....................... 6
    D. Objectives Workshop ................................ 7
    E. Planning of Actions Workshop ....................... 7
    F. Internal Funding Report ............................. 9
    G. Security Committee Report .......................... 9
    H. Operation County Fair .............................. 10
    I. The New Business Report ............................ 11
    J. Washington, D.C. Demonstration .................... 11
    K. Criticism/Self-Criticism ........................... 12
    L. VVAV/HSO Represented ................................ 12
    M. Members Present ..................................... 13

IV. FUTURE EVENTS .......................................... 14
TIME AND SITE OF REGIONAL CONFERENCE

and on May 28, 1974, June 3, 1974 and June 4, 1974, advised that at Regional Conference of the VVAW/WSO California/Nevada Region was held in the left wing commons of the International Students Lounge on the University of California at Riverside campus, Riverside, California. Approximately 45 to 70 individuals attended.

AGENDA

on June 3, 1974, provided the following agenda for the Regional Conference; direct quotation.

SATURDAY 25 MAY:

9 - 11:00 a.m.: talk by Defense Committee, getting literature ready.
11 - 3:00 p.m.: community leafleting in teams
Late Afternoon: possible rally
Dinner
Evening: film and educational program, also boogie

SUNDAY 26 MAY:

9:00 a.m.

present agenda: additions, corrections
adopt rules of order
report from National Steering Committee meeting
discussion of Regional Office Report
discussion of written Round Robin Reports
any oral Round Robin reports
Regional Finance report
Sub-Regional reports
scheduling of workshops

11:00 a.m.

Oral report from VVAW/WSO Defense Committee -
Oral report on prison work: Santa Barbara Chapter

LUNCH:

1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. Workshops
3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Workshops

Amnesty - Irvine Chapter
American Veterans Movement (AVM) -
San Fernando Valley Chapter
VVAW/WSO Objectives - San Francisco Chapter
Veterans' Problems - Santa Cruz Chapter
The Planning of Actions -
Discharge Upgrading -

DINNER:
evening: slide show and discussion of GI movement in Asia: ,
also boogie and rapping

MONDAY 27 MAY

9:00 a.m.

old business
workshop reports
New Business

1. Regional Office proposal on chapter distribution method.
2. Amnesty - Discharge Upgrading Coordinating Committee - report, elections (others to be added).

MASSIVE AND ENTHUSIASTIC PLANNING FOR D.C. NATIONAL ACTION

1. Propaganda distribution before action.
2. Report on availability of buses, cars, costs, etc.
3. Setting up Regional coordination.
4. Set time and place of next Regional Conference.

4:00 p.m. Criticism and Self-criticism

Things that can be done in between everything else:

1. Interested people talk with Defense Committee about work in Riverside.
2. All security matters be given to one of three members of Regional Security Committee:
   - Venice
   - Northern California
   - Oakland
3. Chapters that need literature or information or forms from the Regional Office, please write down all requests and give them to me.
4. Anyone that is especially interested in rapping about the state of the Regional Office please get together with me during boogie time.
The Los Angeles Times newspaper article of April 18, 1974, identified Ron Kovic as a spokesman for the AVM and described it as identifying itself as an organization of veterans interested in increasing the rights of all veterans and improving conditions of Veterans Administration hospitals.

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

PARTICIPATION IN WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHOP REPORTS

AVM WORKSHOP

Advised on May 26, 1974, the AVM Workshop was a success. There were approximately 20 to 25 people present at the workshop. There was a discussion concerning AVM leadership as being opportunist in character and not having an anti-imperialism, anti-Nixon outlook. A suggestion was made to create guidelines regarding the VVAW/WSO on the AVM. The guidelines included but were not limited to a right to political analysis to the AVM, an increase in VVAW/WSO activities around veterans issues where the AVM is supposedly exploiting veterans and general support of the National Steering Committee meetings and VVAW/WSO guidelines such as to build the VVAW/WSO and not the AVM.
advised on May 26, 1974, the Amnesty Workshop led by the Irvine, California Chapter met. There were disagreements during the meeting concerning the question of "Is Amnesty a Burning Issue?" People also disagreed concerning organizing around the middle class. It was finally decided the Workshop report would be amended in the above regard to show a continued effort to unite the middle class but specifically to organize it.

The Amnesty Workshop decided as its focus a summary of past amnesty work nationally with an emphasis on development within the California/Nevada Region. With respect to the question "Is Amnesty a Burning Issue" the Workshop reported it is not and it was felt that aside from the discharge upgrading project effective work can be done around amnesty. It was concluded that amnesty is not a campaign and has no momentum of its own but it should be raised whenever possible as part of the ongoing VVAW/WSO political educational agitation program.

THE VETERANS PROBLEMS WORKSHOP

reported the Veterans Problems Workshop was held May 26, 1974 and the preamble of the Workshop proposed was to form a committee to research and compile information on veterans problems and they be established for educational purposes. The Workshop was headed by

DISCHARGE UPGRAADING WORKSHOP

reported on May 27, 1974, the oral report of the Discharge Upgrading Workshop was read, which included the fact that the Workshop discussed what kind of cases should be appealed, and it also stated that all should be appealed with certain exceptions which included very complicated cases. The major problem was reported to be the lack of staff to work on cases. Another problem was to get people involved in the program. The report also included a brief summary of prison work which on the whole was reported good. The
report stressed the fact that staffing was a problem and an answer to a question if Discharge Upgrading Program people could work with those in county jails, it was decided this was difficult due to the transiency of the inmates but not impossible.

OBJECTIVES WORKSHOP

reported on May 27, 1974, the Objectives Workshop report was read. It was agreed that the Workshop report should be voted on for approval at the next sub-regional meeting. In addition to the report, two additions were made, chapters were urged to recite the sexism objective and mandated that chapters discuss objectives before the conference and vote on them at the regional level.

Source reported there was a lively discussion around the sexism issue and the point was raised that this objective would speak positively about same. It was noted that homosexuality is an area which must be dealt with in the VVAW/WSO.

PLANNING OF ACTIONS WORKSHOP

reported on May 26, 1974, the Planning of Actions Workshop convened and the report finalized. At the end it was decided that another Workshop on this issue must be held at the next regional conference. Among the additional points made were the following:

1. Have realistic goals. Know what other groups have accomplished in your community. Be realistic and do what you can with the group you have.

2. Be creative and realistic when conducting an action in accordance with a national action.

3. Plug into other organizations' actions by requesting they add on our demands to their list and by participating in their action. Call other groups and coalitions and ask to participate.
4. Always work in groups, and as a group, and be visible by carrying banners and wearing buttons, etc.

5. Actions need not be spectacular; small successes are better than large failures.

6. When planning an action:
   a. Do what people really want to do. You have a feel for what's not going to work and things do not work when you feel they will not.
   b. Give yourselves sufficient lead time. e.g. If you have two months to do something and nothing happens after three weeks, drop the action.
   c. Do not do anything that your group cannot do by itself. Any support from elsewhere then serves to improve an ongoing action.

7. Everything we do should also serve to raise internal consciousness as well as reinforce our understanding of our own abilities.

8. Do not neglect to "stroke" one another for work well done.

9. Team reliable persons with unreliable ones in order that the latter may learn from the former. Do this even if the job requires only one person. Everyone needs to learn that they can and should contribute their energies and abilities.

10. Set up general plan for response actions. If something really outrageous occurs in which we would be expected to assume a leadership role (e.g. resumption of U.S. bombing in Vietnam) we should be prepared to print signs and banners and call on as many people as possible to demonstrate.
11. Get press coverage. Media contacts can be made by working with other groups and underground media.

12. At every action there will be one person delegated for each chapter to act as security.

INTERNAL FUNDING REPORT

reported on May 27, 1974, an Internal Funding report was given. A suggestion was made and accepted to give a break down of the Internal Funding money received and distributed along with the checks to each participating chapter. To be included with this breakdown are the number of chapter members who participate each month. Internal Funding is based on 5% of a person's net income, or whatever he/she can contribute. A motion was made and passed to maintain Internal Funding and to encourage members and chapters to participate at a higher level. Included in this report was a proposal for National Internal Funding which came out of the Milwaukee National Steering Committee meeting. According to this proposal, each chapter member would send $1.00 per month to the National Office. Chapters are to send this money directly to the National Office to promote communication between chapters and the National Office. The proposal passed and will go into effect in June.

SECURITY COMMITTEE REPORT

reported on May 27, 1974, a Security Committee report was given. The three on the Committee will be, or are, in a training program sponsored by Citizens Research and Investigating Committee (CRIC) in Los Angeles. None of the three in the committee have been cleared yet. Any problems (security) chapters may have are to be dealt with only through the Security Commission to prevent speculation and gossip. When the three have completed their training and they have been cleared, they
will have the task of training one person in each chapter (in their respective areas) to handle security within the chapter.

reported in 1973 that CRIC was an organization headed by (both former members of the Southern California District Communist Party) for the purpose of discrediting the work of local and Federal intelligence agencies.

OPERATION COUNTY FAIR

on February 21, 1974, advised Operation County Fair is a farm in Bogue Chitto, Alabama, and the goals of Operation County Fair include political discussion on the nature of the health care system in the United States and construction of a Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Clinic, at Bogue Chitto, Alabama, which will provide health care to the surrounding communities and cities.

on May 27, 1974, advised that an individual identified only as had part on a discussion of whether (LNU) should go to Boga Chita, Alabama or not. After some discussion to remove it, it was put on the agenda and discussed. (LNU) was accused by an individual identified as in addition to as a security risk and a "pig". As it could not be decided or proved if (LNU) was a "pig" or not a motion was tabled until the Security Committee could decide if she was a security risk.

notated above were and
THE NEW BUSINESS REPORT

Reported on May 26, 1974, new business was scheduled and an individual identified as announced plans to use the tie-in telephone from her office at San Jose State University, which will cost nothing to contact chapters. Telephone calls will be made to each chapter every two weeks on a regular basis during the hours of 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. In addition announced a suggestion for a new mailing procedure to the effect that instead of mailing to individual active members in the Region, bundles would be sent via Greyhound to each chapter and the chapters would have the responsibility to distribute the mailings. Mailings to supporters, not active members, would be on a four to six week interval and to those who request mailings.

On June 6, 1974 identified as WASHINGTON, D.C. DEMONSTRATION

Reported on May 27, 1974, a discussion was held regarding the mass demonstration being planned July 1-4, 1974, in Washington, D.C. Methods of travel to Washington were discussed and it was indicated that a car convoy would probably leave from the California/Nevada Regional area on June 24, 1974, to arrive in Washington June 30, 1974. The trip back would be about four days of travel and would bring the total traveling days to about 15. Chapters were to get an idea of the number of vehicles in each chapter and the number of people going.
CRITICISM/SELF-CRITICISM

reported on May 27, 1974, the next item on the agenda was Criticism/Self-Criticism. Individual identified as criticized himself and accepted some of the criticism of an individual identified as criticized the Region as a whole but stated he would continue to work in the organization. The Criticism/Self-Criticism was very emotional and several people did or nearly did end up crying. reported the discussion around (LNU) held during the Operation County Fair Workshop was productive and positive.

reported on June 6, 1974, identified individuals referred to above as and

VVAW/WSO CHAPTER REPRESENTED

reported on June 3, 1974, reported the following chapters were reported at the VVAW/WSO California/Nevada Regional Conference:

Riverside Chapter (Inland Empire)
Santa Barbara Chapter
Santa Cruz Chapter
Irvine Chapter
San Jose Chapter
San Francisco Chapter
San Fernando Valley Chapter
Palo Alto Organizing Committee
East Bay - Oakland Chapter
Long Beach Chapter
Venice Chapter
MEMBERS PRESENT

On June 3, 1974, the following individuals were in attendance at the California/Nevada Sub-Regional Conference VVAW/WSO during May 25-26, 1974; direct quotation.

- San Francisco Chapter
- San Francisco Chapter
  and (ph)
- VVAW/WSO Regional Coordinator
- Conference Chairperson
- Palo Alto Chapter - has been
  - Santa Cruz Chapter
  - San Fernando Chapter
  - Santa Cruz Chapter
  - Santa Cruz Chapter
  - Santa Cruz Chapter
  - Santa Cruz Chapter
- Oakland
  - Northern California Sub-Regional Coordinator
  - San Jose Chapter
  - San Jose Chapter; used to live in
  and
  - (LNU) - white male,
    fairly short brown hair, dark
    rimmed glasses
  - (LNU) - white female,
    long sandy blond hair past shoulder
    length, wire-rimmed glasses; living with or
  - (LNU) - attended Northern California
    Sub-Regional Conference in April - San Francisco
    Chapter.
Future Events

Reported on May 26, 1974, it was decided that the next Regional Conference would be in Santa Cruz, California, during September 14-15, 1974. It was also noted that there would be a GI Conference in Denver, Colorado, during the Labor Day weekend. No additional information was noted.
CHANGED TO

OCT 31 1974
FBI

Date: 7/5/74

Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-9147)(P)
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO)
        IS: VVAV/WSO
        00: Chicago

Enclosed for the Bureau and each receiving office is one copy of a round robin report from the Tampa Chapter of the VVAV/WSO.

On 7/3/74, __ made available a copy of the round robin report from the Tampa Chapter of the VVAV/WSO, which was received by the Idaho-Montana Region on 6/29/74.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-101

GTS/imw (9)

JUL 15 1974

Special Agent in Charge

Round robin r
Tampa Chapter of VFW joined with PMGW to demonstrate against the delay in the impeachment of Nixon. A separate report on our participation to included elsewhere in this report.

made an intensive tour of the South and Midwest to recruit participants for the VFW demonstration in Washington next July. He reported that he found enthusiastic support in Atlanta, Tallahassee, St. Louis, Paducah, Chicago, Memphis, Mobile, and Mississippi.

Members of the American Veterans' Movement pledged support to the demonstration, and Tampa Chapter has been working in concert with AVH California headquarters to work for veterans' benefits in those areas where VFW seems to have relaxed the pressure.

Regular weekly meetings have been held alternately at our Unity House headquarters and USF campus, Tampa. Members present at meetings voted unanimously that they would not rejoin Florida Regional at this time. They further voted that we would not hold any discussion about rejoining the regional for at least six months because neither regional nor National shows any understanding of the strong feelings we have about regional's disruptive tactics. To forestall infiltration of those who would disrupt the active and brotherly functioning of Tampa Chapter, the members decided that any new members in the Chapter would have to be bona fide residents of Tampa, and that they would have to be dues-paying members of Tampa Chapter for at least 90 days in order to vote.

We have received many letters from chapters throughout the country asking for further information about the happenings in Florida. Since we were forbidden to come to the National Steering Committee meeting to present the Florida problem to all the members in a democratic manner on the floor, we shall try to tell the facts now.

After the trials in Gainesville, no chapter wanted the regional headquarters. Tampa was asked to take on the job of handling the region because it was the largest chapter.

Tampa members spent three months travelling throughout Florida to build up defunct chapters. As these chapters were being built up again, came to Miami to work with the Miami coordinator.

...got to move from Tampa to Miami. Then we troubles began--lies, tale-bearing, backstabbing, talking behind peoples' backs. The biggest hurdle was ever where the regional meeting would be held.

Although the minutes stated that all regional meetings would be in central Florida location so that all members would travel about the same distance to attend, Miami wanted the meeting to be held in Miami. coordinator of Tampa Chapter, sent a letter to all Florida chapters reminding them that no vote had been taken, approved, and recorded in the minutes that the meeting would be located centrally, and that that's where the meeting would be held.
While camping out in the woods where the meeting was being held, a rain caused an adjournment of the meeting until the next day. [Redacted] coordinator of Miami went with [Redacted] to Tampa. [Redacted] (St. Petersburg coordinator) went to Gainesville with Tallahassee chapter members.

We were to meet next morning at 8 a.m. At 7:30 Miami and Tampa arrived at the meeting grounds. We waited until 10:30 (5 hours) and those who went to Gainesville didn't show up. Region adjourned the meeting because a quorum was not present. We went back to Tampa, leaving a note for the missing members that we had gone to Tampa.

That night [Redacted], [Redacted], and [Redacted] showed up at [Redacted] house and said that they had called a meeting to order despite Tampa and Miami's absence. [Redacted] argued that they had no right to do this. They then joined forces against [Redacted] and had the regional location changed.

In the conflict between the regional and local chapters, [Redacted] requested that someone from national come to sit in on meeting to mediate the matter. Tampa offered to pay 2 the expenses of the delegate who came.

[Redacted] called [Redacted] on the phone to say that he would go to Miami to meet with them first, then to Tampa to meet with Tampa before he had the regional meeting.

After the meeting in Miami [Redacted] called [Redacted] to say he was bypassing Tampa and going directly to the meeting in Gainesville. Tampa and St. Petersburg arrived in Gainesville for the meeting. As soon as the meeting was called to order, it was reported that in Miami it was ruled that the St. Petersburg chapter was defunct although 3 St. Petersburg members were present. In Miami it was also decided to have Tampa turn the region over to Gainesville, Tampa told them it would turn regional over to anyone who wanted it, and they would turn it over to Gainesville.

One question we think should be answered is:

**WHY DID [Redacted] GO ONLY TO MIAMI AND NOT TAMPA BEFORE THE REGIONAL?**

Second question: Since Tampa was regional at that time, how could Miami decide that an existing chapter was not a chapter—especially since St. Pete chapter had been represented at a KSC meeting and five regional prior to its ouster?

A meeting was held in Tampa when we returned, and we decided that if this sort of bullshit could occur we would withdraw from the regional in protest to the injustice done to Tampa chapter as well as to brothers and sisters in other chapters. We resigned from the region for that reason.
National was notified about all of the foregoing incidents. At that time National agreed that our action in withdrawing from regional was correct. How can they now condemn us for it?

When Tampa was ready to attend the next NSC meeting—with National's knowledge of our intention to come—they let us come to Yellow Springs, Ohio, and then refused to seat us. We want to know why!

After we were told that there was no way we would attend NSC meeting, we returned home. Now National wants to know why we left.

It would take another 10 pages to tell all the contradictory and discriminatory actions inflicted on Tampa by regional and national. Tampa is tired of being screwed by them — and Tampa believes the only way to resolve these differences is to be permitted to bring open charges at a national meeting before all the members.

Unless this is done, there is strong feeling among the members that they will resign from VVAW altogether and join another group. If that occurs, National should be kicked—out Tampa. We are a strong, cohesive group—eager to work for our principles and refuse to be hampered by petty, destructive and secret tactics.

If your chapter believes that democratic action demands a fair hearing, you might let national know that both sides of the question should be heard, rather than accepting Miami and muzzling Tampa.

Hoping to see you all in Washington——

Yours in the struggle, [Name]

Special last minute bulletin:
Members of Tampa Chapter of VVAW have been interrogated by agents of the FBI concerning their knowledge about [Redacted]. We learned about this too late to include details in this round robin report, but will have a report of this most recent attempt to intimidate our members and coordinator for the next round robin.