FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION-PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

SUBJECT: VVAW
FILE NO: HQ 100-448092
SECTION: 69

PAGES REVIEWED: 212
PAGES RELEASED: 211
REFERRALS: 0
EXEMPTIONS: 62, 63, 65, 67
7:50 PM NITEL DECEMBER 18, 1974 JRS
TO DIRECTOR (180-477-640)

ST. LOUIS b2 bTD
FROM MIAMI
ATTENTION: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SM-VVAV/WSO; 00: MIAMI.

RE MIAMI

SOURCE

SOURCE

VVAV/WSO NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE

REFERENCE

ADVISED SOURCE

HE HAS,

END OF PAGE ONE

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE
AND LODGING EXPENSES. UPON COMPLETION OF TRAVEL, AN ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF TRIP EXPENSES WILL BE FURNISHED BY SOURCE.

MIAMI NOT YET IN RECEIPT OF PSI AUTHORIZATION FOR SOURCE, REQUESTED IN REFERENCED TELEYTYPE. SOURCE, HOWEVER, WILL BE IN TELEPHONIC CONTACT WITH ST. LOUIS OFFICE UPON ARRIVAL, USING CODE NAME 'B2B7D'.

CLASSIFIED BY J-322, XG96-R, INDEFINITE.

END

B2 B7D FBIHQ ACK FOR ONE AND CLR
CONFIDENTIAL


REMTELE DECEMBER 18, 1974, CAPTION:

"SM - VVAV/WSO," (NO COPY TO CHICAGO) REQUESTING HEADQUARTERS AUTHORITY FOR AUTHORITY GRANTED IN ADDITION AUTHORIZED TO ADVANCE SOURCE INSURE THAT AN EXACT ACCOUNTING OF EXPENSES IS MADE. PROMPTLY DEBRIEF SOURCE FOLLOWING HIS RETURN AND FURNISH PERTINENT RESULTS TO ST. LOUIS FOR INCLUSION IN ITS OVERALL LUM.

1 - Chicago (AIRMAIL) 1 - Mrs. (b7C) 1 - 197 0 CNL: meq/sjm 15 4 21 IB (7) b2 em b7D

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

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

This is consideration for travel and for payment of expenses requested is being granted.

It is not anticipated that any additional informants will be authorized to attend captioned meetings as source coverage authorized to date appears adequate. With this
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPEx

182 PM MARCH 18, 1974 JSE

TO: DIRECTOR

ST. LOUIS b7D b7C

FROM: NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM), ST. LOUIS,
MISSOURI, OCEMBER 27-31, 1974; VVAV/WSO.

RE: TELETYPEx TO BUREAU ENTITLED

DATEO

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI TO ATTEND CAPTIONED MEETING. SOURCE
CHAPTER OF VVAV/WSO

SOURCE ATTENDED

REFERENCE TELETYPEx SET FORTH BACKGROUND INFORMATION
ON SOURCE AND RECOMMENDED BUREAU APPROVAL AS PSI. SOURCE

EX-101

DEC 18

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

TELETYPEx WAS BY 8/1/67

b7D

b7C
PAGE TWO

SOURCE

SOURCE ANTICIPATE AN ACCOUNT OF SOURCE'S
EXPENSES WILL BE OBTAINED UPON HIS RETURN.

END TELE

REF FBHQ CLR
To: SAC, St. Louis
From: Director, FBI

12/20/74

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

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

Authority is granted for

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

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

1 - Chicago
1 - Mr.
1 -

CNL: b7D
CONFIDENTIAL

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

b7D
CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 7225
Exempt from CWS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

MAIL TO
 TELETYPtE UNIT 1
The VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, from 12/27-31, 1974, will further define the direction of VVAW/WSO in the future, and adequate informant coverage is important. Is the second source authorized to attend this meeting?

Source

Precise, reliable and detailed information concerning VVAW/WSO activities.

Source

The above meeting from the VVAW/WSO.

Train: Usually the St. Louis Road Atlas gives a distance of approximately

What source lives

The area is considered very reasonable. Additionally, authority for travel and for payment of expenses requested is being granted.
TO SACs, ST. LOUIS (100-21603) 1 - Mr.
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-448092) 1 - Mr.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER
ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

THIS CONFIRMS FBI HQ TELCAS TO AND ST. LOUIS
ADVISING THAT IS NOT AUTHORIZED
TO ENGAGE IN ANY DISRUPTIVE OR UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES WHILE IN
ST. LOUIS TO ATTEND CAPTIONED MEETING.

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

CHICAGO (BY AIRMAIL)

CNL: rsm (5)

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

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO
NOTE CONTINUED:

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

DATE: DEC 18 1974

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

BR; VVAW/WSO
(00:NY)

Re New York letter and LHM, 10/7/74, entitled "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), IS, (00:CG).

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

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

On 11/10/74, SC advised that a review of the records of the Queens, N.Y. Criminal Court revealed that all charges stemming from subject's arrest had been dismissed on 5/7/74.

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

Sources utilized in this LHM are as follows:

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

[Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/11/75 BY SPO

[Redacted]

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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

Enclosure(s) (2)
INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted] and resides a[redacted] has no known employment.

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

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

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

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

10\11\75 046.0 100-448092-4085
ENCLOSURE
On other individuals for "Honor Vietnam Veterans Night" was arrested with five
The Vietnam Veterans Against The War (VVAW) was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam Veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time, VVAW leaders have told members that VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans". Also the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the U.S. In April, 1973, the group changed their name to Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) so that non-Veterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.
CHANGED TO
100-482169

JAN 10 1975

[Signature]
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: CHICAGO (100-53924) (P)

DATE: 12/24/74

SUBJECT: CHICAGO CHAPTER

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
(VVAV/WSO)
IS
OC: CHICAGO

Re Chicago report of SA dated 6/13/74.

During November, 1974, and December, 1974, who has furnished reliable information in
the past, furnished information the Chicago VVAV/WSO
Chapter presently holds its meetings at the New
World Resource Center, 2546 North Halsted Street,
Chicago, Illinois. It is noted that all Chicago
chapter materials and data are maintained at the
residence of the Chicago VVAV/WSO Steering
Committee member,

In addition, the Chicago VVAV/WSO Chapter
receives its mail through the VVAV/WSO National Office,
827 West Newport, Chicago, Illinois. Chapter membership
is estimated at approximately 19-20 individuals with
approximately 15-20 individuals attending weekly
meetings of this chapter. This number of individuals
in attendance is also comprised of individuals representing other organizations.

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

Date: December 12, 1974

Transmit the following in

Best Copy Available

Via Airlie. Air Mail - Registered

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15674) (P)
SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/VSO)
(OS - VVAW/VSO)
(CO: CHICAGO)

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau dated 11/24/74 (no
copy to Minneapolis).

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delegate</th>
<th>Region</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. BUREAU (100-448092) (CHI)</td>
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<td>1. CHICAGO (100-15674) (CHI)</td>
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<td>1. CINCINNATI (Info) (PN)</td>
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<td>2. MINNEAPOLIS (MN)</td>
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<td>2. ST. LOUIS (MN)</td>
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<td>8. MILWAUKEE</td>
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<td>100-15674 (VVAW/VSO)</td>
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<td>100-21659</td>
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<td>100-22223</td>
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<td>100-15804</td>
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All information contained herein is unclassified.

DATE: DEC 16 1974

Special Agent in Charge

DECEMBER 1975

Sent: Yes

For: Yes

Best Copy Available
FBI

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

(Priority)

NI 100-15674

File unknown - cognizant

BUfile 100-476518

File unknown - cognizant

File unknown - not cognizant

BUfile 100-450279

File unknown - not cognizant

BUfile 100-452527

Unidentified individual from Minneapolis, Minnesota

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

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

b7c

-2-
M1 100-15674

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

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

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

LEADS

MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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

MILWAUKEE DIVISION

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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

TO: Director, FBI (100-448092)
FROM: SAC, Newark (100-53565)

DATE: DEC 13, 1974

SUBJECT: Vietnam Veterans Against the War / Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) Internal Security

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

Informants

Identity: b2
Location: b7D 100-56630-3

Other informants mentioned in LHM are identified as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>11/21/74</td>
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<td>11/21/74</td>
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<td>11/27/74</td>
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<td>12/3/74</td>
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<td>12/4/74</td>
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Confidential

Classified by

EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11842
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON Indefinite

Dec. 79

C Jan 18, 1975

By J. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan.
A characterization of the VVAN/WSO is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

**Location of Headquarters**

There is no known headquarters for the VVAN/WSO in N. Jersey. Meetings of the VVAN/WSO are held periodically at the residence of [redacted].

August 21, 1974

[Redacted] is a member of the VVAN/WSO in New Jersey.

July 22, 1974

**CLASSIFIED BY** 1653

EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION

SCHEDULE OF RELEASE UNDER 18 USC

EXEMPT CATEGORY

AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON Indefinite

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 issued to you agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-448092-9089
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAM/WSO)

Membership

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

August 21, 1974

Activities

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

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

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

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

On the dates indicated the VVAM/WSO held meetings at the residence of [redacted] (from New York), during which meetings the majority of the following individuals were present:

b7c
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

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

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

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

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

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

Other Informants

Other informants of the Newark Division who are familiar with certain phases of subversive and revolutionary activity in New Jersey were contacted during November and December, 1974, at which time they advised that they are unaware of any VVAW/WSO activity in New Jersey.
The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (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 United States. In April, 1973, the group changed their name to VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO) so that non-veterans could become members. Current VVAV/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.
The REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), founded in early 1968 in the San Francisco Bay area, is a militant semi-covert Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman MAO-Tse-tung. Its objectives as set forth in its theoretical publication "The Red Papers," and in its monthly newspaper, "Revolution," are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Members of the RU have been identified as collecting weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. As of July, 1974, RU national headquarters was located in Maywood, Illinois.
The REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB), formerly known as the Attica Brigade, is a student-based organization founded in New York City in the Fall of 1971. The RSB considers itself to be an anti-imperialist organization which views United States imperialism as the main enemy of the people of the world. The RSB favors violent actions to further its cause and is moving closer in ideology to the REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), which has significantly infiltrated the RSB and plays a major role in the RSB policies, decisions, and activities. As of July, 1974, the RSB is headquartered in New York City. The RU is a basic Marxist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionary organization.
To: Director (122-443692)
From: Milwaukee (16-15674) (P)

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAV/WSO), 15 - VVAV/WSO, Co: Chicago.

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 U.S. in April, 1973, the group changed their name to VVAV/WSO so that non-veterans could become members. Currently it is VVAV/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist-oriented and...
STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.


END PAGE TWO
THE FOLLOWING DEMONSTRATION WAS OBSERVED BY SPECIAL
AGENTS OF THE FBI:

APPROXIMATELY 30 TO 35 PEOPLE REPRESENTING VVAM AND
RU ASSEMBLED IN FRONT OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL,
WOOD, WISCONSIN, AT APPROXIMATELY 12:16 PM, INDIANT DATE.
DEMONSTRATION CONSISTED OF PICKETING, CHANTING AND LEAFLETING.
DURING ABOVE DEMONSTRATION, SCUFFLE COMMENCED BETWEEN
HOSPITAL SECURITY POLICE AND DEMONSTRATORS WITH APPROXIMATELY
TEN DEMONSTRATORS BEING ARRESTED. DEMONSTRATION ENDED AFTER
ARRESTS AT 1:15 PM.
ADMINISTRATIVE: RE MILWAUKEE NITEL DATED DECEMBER 6, 1974.
SPECIAL AGENTS OBSERVING THE ABOVE DEMONSTRATION WERE SPECIAL
AGENTS [REDACTED] AN [REDACTED]
MILWAUKEE WILL SUBMIT NITEL GIVING FULL DETAILS.
END.
Date: 12/18/74

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM: SAC, ALBANY (100-22519) (P)

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

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

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

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

JFB: kap

(7)

All information contained herein is unclassified.

Date: 10/11/75 by SIGMA

CX-101

REC 73

100-448092-4091

Approved: 1/4 JAN 10 1975

Special Agent in Charge
Memorandum

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

To: Director, FBI (100-448092)

Subject: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS-VVAN/WSO

DATE: December 13, 1974

Re: Buffalo airtel, October 7, 1974.

CONFIDENTIAL

Bureau

(1 - Foreign Liaison Unit)
(1 - Buffalo) (100-21623)
(1 - Paris)

MGZ: CAK

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

10/11/95
10-0-0-44-8092-4892

30
DEC 26 1974

54 JAN 10 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Best Savings Plan
MR 014 BA CODED
11:04 PM NITEL DECEMBER 27, 1974 JAN
TO DIRECTOR 100-448292
ST. LOUIS
CHICAGO 100-58 772
FROM BALTIMORE 100-27999 -P-
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIERS ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO), IS

RE CG AIRTTL TO BUREAU 11/26/74.
ON DECEMBER 27, 1974, ADVISED THAT
ALL MEMBERS OF BALTIMORE CHAPTER VVAV/WSO
PLAN TO ATTEND VVAV/WSO, NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI DECEMBER 27-31, 1974.

NO BALTIMORE SOURCES WILL ATTEND NSCM.
CLASSIFIED BY 5863, XG52 INDEFINITELY.

END

REC-16 100-448092-4093
15 DEC 31 1974

b7c
TO DIRECTOR (100-44892)
ST. LOUIS (100-21623)

FROM (P) IP

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/SURVIVORS SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAWSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM),

REBUNITEL, DECEMBER 27, 1974.

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

CLASSIFIED BY 143
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 1 AND 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

1 - AIRMMAIL TO CHICAGO (100-50772)

END

MCT FBIHQ CLR 375 DECLASSIFIED BY 143
FROM: [Redacted] (P)  
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO).  
ON DECEMBER 26, 1974, SOURCE ADVISED THAT THE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA) CONVENTION WHICH IS TO BE HELD IN  
ST. LOUIS MIGHT POSSIBLY DEVELOP INTO STREET FIGHTING BETWEEN  
MEMBERS OF THE YSA AND VVAW/WSO.  
SOURCE ADVISED THAT IF SUCH FIGHTING RESULTS,  
SOURCE ADVISED THAT IF ARRESTS ARE MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE STREET DISTURBANCE, HE WOULD HAVE TO BE ARRESTED TO MAINTAIN HIS COVER.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM: MC, CHICAGO (100-50772)

DATE: 1/3/75

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

Enclosed for FBIHQ are one copy each of the November, 1974, and December, 1974, issues of the VVAV/WSO publication "Winter Soldier."
Cincinnati, Ohio & New York City

Police Attacks (contin'd)

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

A week earlier, the Defense Committee had brought the militante demonstrator to a meeting of the city council, and forced it to listen to their demands. The picket line was intentionally a small, follow-up action, building toward a large demonstration at the beginning of the trial. At the entrance to the courthouse, a VVAW/WSO member was stopped by police and asked for her ID, she refused and got back in line. A little later two uniformed policemen approached the front of the line, their faces obscured by the barbed wire. Police had been directed to concentrate on the picket line and not the picket itself.

But mentioning of police and calling to patriotism cannot cover up the real complexion of American society. The traditional veterans groups like the American Legion, mobilize their members to march reparations, and make speeches praising past and present military service. Out of this goes the old uniformed and invalided, the belligerent and flag-waving. Military units and military bands march down main streets playing music to call our patriotism to fever pitch in all force.

But moutings of praise and calling to patriotism cannot cover up the real complexion of American society. The traditional veterans groups like the American Legion, mobilize their members to march reparations, and make speeches praising past and present military service. Out of this goes the old uniformed and invalided, the belligerent and flag-waving. Military units and military bands march down main streets playing music to call our patriotism to fever pitch in all force.

UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY

WINTER SOLDIER
EARNED RE-ENTRY IS NOT AMNESTY!

"What do you think of Ford's earned re-entry program?"
"I think it stinks. It's a sham!"
"I'm not going back. (unless) we get a universal and unconditional amnesty. I feel very strongly about what I did."

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

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

The boycott was announced at a press conference following the meeting of the exiles. F.W. Bows of the Indocon chapter of VVAW/WSO read the statement. He was joined by two coordinators of the National Council for Universal

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

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

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

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

Confusion and contradictory statements pervade the clemency program as well. In early October, the Defense Department announced that the so-called 'deserters loophole' would be closed and that "AWOLs would be prosecuted under Article 85 of the Uniform Code of Military

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

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

While the government continues to confuse, distort and contradict itself around the specifics of the program, one thing that stands out clearly is that the clemency in neither universal nor unconditional. This is clear in the fact that the government failed to resign the imperialist war in Indochina. It did so for a variety of reasons, but in every case the clear fact that the war was wrong, stands out, and that resistance to the war and its war criminals is more correct; and that correctness exiles, veterans and civilians should not be punished in any way for their deeds.

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

While Richard Nixon is given a universal and unconditional amnesty for his role in the way in Indochina and against the American people, the government tries to punish resisters for correctly fighting the imperialist system. Clemency discharges, undeportable discharge, and similar schemes are an attempt to confuse the rising fight against imperialism.

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

HONOR THE BOYCOTT

VVAW/WSO builds solidarity with exiles
The struggle of the people of South Korea against the dictatorship of Pak June Il, grow. Pak, another U.S. backed and financed dictator in Asia (Lon Nol in Cambodia, Thieu in South Vietnam) finds his control over the people growing more and more shaky.

Two related elements in the life of South Korea are creating the real bind in which the government now finds itself: the first is Pak's politics of repression and terror, a tactic used by his government since it was first installed by the U.S. Second is the rapid deterioration of the economy caused by the slowdown in foreign aid, investments and trade.

Foreign capital flows slowly into South Korea because the people of the world will no longer stand for Pak's repression, and their governments know it. But when Pak tries to improve his image and lighten the repression at home, the Korean people are in the streets, ready to throw out the dictator's dictatorship.

In a recent attempt to make his high-handedness a little easier to swallow, Pak resorted to "emergency decrees" under which over 200 people have been sentenced to long prison terms since January, simply for criticizing the Pak government. Shortly afterwards, one of Pak's courts upheld the 3-year prison term for a 17-year-old former President Yun Po-Sun, one of the 703 prisoners jailed under those decrees.

The change in the laws, however, do not make living less oppressive, but the direct result of economic pressure from outside the country.

Since the end of the Korean War, the economy of South Korea has been financed by the U.S. and, in recent years, by Japan. In August, a Korean resident of Japan was accused of killing Pak's wife during an assassination attempt on the President. To protect the prestige of national unity, Pak threatened demonstrations against Japan (even paying consultants from $500-$750 to stoke up the flames in protest). He then used these protests to demand that Japan repatriate Chongryun, the General Association of Koreans in Japan, a group which favors North Korea. Japan refused and threatened economic reprisals (which Pak could not afford), the U.S. made it clear to Pak that, given his public retribution of dissent, the U.S. government could not afford to come to his rescue if Japanese aid stopped. Pak backed down.

For all the apparent prosperity in South Korea, the past 10 years, it is clear that foreign economic domination hasn't allowed any real growth. Now, with the aid slowing down, the crumbling economy is rushing toward disaster. The Seoul marketplace, while full of goods, is empty of people because they can't buy them. Consumer prices are up 24% since January and, according to the average wage of $120 per month, the economic squeeze is on working people. The people are angry, in the shipyard on the southeastern coast of Korea.

BANKS AND MEANS FREED

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

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

SHORTS

FIRST ATTICA TRIAL OVER

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

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

Bob Hood Trial Postponed

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

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

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

The U.S. government has tried hard to keep other governments and the American people from recognizing that Cambodia is losing its imperialist government. Last year, the U.S. used parliamentary manuevers to block the ouster of the Lon Nol regime from the United Nations. It was only when the supporters of GRUNC were out at another meeting that the U.S. managed to have the resolution tabled. But defeat of the U.S. on this front is inevitable. The same route is coming up on the UN agenda, and the U.S. is attempting its "allies" to scuttle upvotes against GRUNC. However, 67 countries already recognize GRUNC and others are moving to give full recognition.

The U.S. government has consistently tried to cover up the legitimacy of GRUNC, calling the liberation forces "rebels" or "insurgents." The mass media has continually used the line on this matter, never once questioning this practice. The latest effort of the U.S. focuses on trying to call for a negotiated settlement between GRUNC and Lon Nol. John Gunther Dean, U.S. Ambassador to Cambodia, has recently tried to contact GRUNC officials in the hope of setting up discussions. However, this can be seen as an admission by the U.S. government that Lon Nol and his regime have had it.

For their part, GRUNC has consistently vetoed negotiations, pointing out that they are the legitimate government controlled by the U.S. in the rural coup, and that there will be no talks with dictators such as Lon Nol.

U.S. Congressional opinion, relating to the settlement of the American people, is also going against continued U.S. presence in Cambodia. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in hearings on foreign aid authorizations, recommended the cutting of aid to Phnom Penh. The committee cited the fact that U.S. aid is being used for luxury items serving the ruling clique. A recent supply ship, having just fought its way up the Mekong River, carried luxury goods.

The GRUNC forces have pointed out the practice of indiscriminate shelling by Phnom Penh forces of liberated zones without regard to whether the target is of military value or not. Finally, they pointed out that things were so bad that much of the U.S. military aid was ending up in the hands of GRUNC forces.

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

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

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

The current crisis of U.S. imperialism is in large part due to the successful fight for freedom that the people of Indo-China are waging. Their victories are limiting the areas that U.S. imperialism can exploit, forcing big business and the U.S. government to place the burden of this crisis on the backs of the American people. The interrelatedness of the struggles of the Indo-China people and the American people is a concrete fact. It is in our interest to fight for a complete and total U.S. intervention in Indo-China, while at the same time, we must fight the attempts to have the burden of the imperialists' crisis foisted upon us.
Veterans Day 1974, whether held on the traditional November 11 or on October 28, is the first day of national actions in the VVAV/WSO national program. While the reactionary veterans organisations celebrate the imperialist role of the US military, VVAV/WSO actively points out the true nature and use of the military, and the shabby way in which Vietnam-era vets are treated.

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

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

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

In one of Ford's several appearances in Burlington, he was inside partying at $50-a-drink with party fatales, outside, the demonstrators were selling apple cider at 50 cents a glass. Later, during a $50-a-plate dinner, protesters operated a $1 per plate boulevard food stall, underraising the policies of the US government which place the burden of inflation on poor and working people. Before Ford got his dinner, however, he was forced way through the riot of angry demonstrators.

The demonstration in Burlington continued the observation of the "International Week of Concern," a week-long series of actions pointing to the continuing war in Southeast Asia, and focusing particularly on the 200,000 political prisoners and the billions of tax dollars which the US government continues to squander in order to keep Thieu and Lon Nol in power. Working in coalition with other groups, VVAV/WSO chapters used leaflets, dinners, talks, and guerrilla theatre to keep the continuing war-and US sponsorship of it-in front of the American people. The city of Burlington participated in a demonstration at the United Nations which called for the seating of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people, and the removal of the representatives of Cambodian dictator Lon Nol.

"In the many appearances by VVAV/WSO members attacking the Ford ' Clemency' of the over 200,000 vets with less-than-honorable discharges are discussed and the demand for a single-type discharge is raised. In Denver, as part of actions being built for Veterans Day, the chapter sponsored a picket-line outside the unemployment office (filled, as usual, with vets, especially those with bad discharges). As a result of days of prior leafleting and talking to people at the phone company, postoffices, campuses, and factories, there were many new people at the picket.

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

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

Around the country VVAV/WSO is on the move; there is an offensive against Ford and his amnesty against the VA, against the continuing war in Indo-China, against the discharge system and against the repressive and racist conditions in the military. There is a surge in day-to-day, mostly unpublicized work to build to the first day of actions in the national VVAV/WSO program, and from there on to the next day of nationwide actions (on January 27th, the anniversary of the signing of the Paris Agreements) in our continuing war against imperialism.
PART 2: WORLD WAR I PERIOD

VETS MOVEMENT

With World War I, the modern veterans movement got going in earnest. Much like the experience in Indo-China some 40 years later, the seeds of the new militancy and commitment to struggle that characterized the returning veterans were well-rooted in the trench of European battlefields. The suffering and the attrition that the US Army experienced in Europe, well before they were mobilized, was immense. And mindful of the lessons of previous wars, with the recurring struggles of new vets for jobs, better wages, and better working conditions, the business interests that ran the US were scared stiff. There were well aware of the need for trying to defuse this situation before it exploded.

All over the world people were thinking of revolution. In 1917, the successful Bolshevik Revolution in Russia had scared hell out of the ruling class of Europe. The British, French, and US, actually sent US troops, the 27th and 31st Infantry, to Siberia and Archangel in hopes of defeating the Bolshevists. While they were supposedly there to protect friendly folks, these troops directly supported the counter-revolutionary efforts of the White Russians to regain control of the country. Suffering heavy casualties for the most part and not knowing which way to sneeze, discontent among the troops was everywhere. Protest demonstrations and open displays of support for the working people of Russia finally convinced the US troops that they were better off in Bolshevist Russia themselves.

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

All in all, nearly 4 million men were mobilized for the war, 116,516 were killed and over 300,000 wounded. But when most of them returned, looking for jobs and their rights as US citizens, they found instead debttrap factories, low wages, unemployment, and repression: it was anything but a good deal that America’s ‘doughboys’ encountered once back home. And with the economic crash things were getting worse all the time. But the US had not yet confronted the economic problems that follow a war—and the accompanying agitations among the US troops of veterans—were determined to keep things as they were.

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

In response to these conditions, the veterans movement grew by leaps and bounds. The response to the movement was to try to destroy it. The official History of the American Legion noted the situation: “mobs were sent to pieces. You heard that any day...something had to be done...measures be devised to give outlet...when the men should reach home and be demobilized. If not, almost anything might happen...every ‘Bolshevik’ movement in the country had its inception among disillusioned soldiers or troopers early discharged.”

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

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

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

(Next: The Bonus March of 1932)
ENa ATTACKS WORKERS

United States Steel Plant - Youngstown, Ohio

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

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

The ENA means that steel workers are prohibited from striking over their national contract until 1980. Local strikes around local issues are allowed but they must first be approved by Abel. In return for the loss of the right to strike, steel workers are to receive a $150 bonus for 1974 (which was immediately labeled by many workers as a "bribe"), the promise of a 3% wage increase (which, won't come close to keeping up with the current rate of inflation) and the continuation of the 1971 cost-of-living agreement. This "cost-of-living" agreement may sound like a good deal, but looking at it more closely, we see that this increase equals 15c an hour increase for every 4% increase in the cost-of-living index. This 15c an hour increase doesn't even begin to come close to keeping up with the actual cost of living.

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

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

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

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

Demonstrating against ENA - Chicago
**SYSTEM IN CRISIS**

**INFLATION**

Unless you're rich, you can't ignore it. You can't hide from it. In some way, it affects everyone in the country and is rampant throughout the world. It's called inflation and it has people scared stiff. Simply, it means that your money buys less, and right now, in the U.S., the rate of inflation is 12% per year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAWTON STILL FACES TRIAL

Recent developments in Riverside, California, have given the trial of Gary Lawton and Zureb Gardner a completely new character. Murder charges against Zureb Gardner -- he and Gary were charged with the April, 1971, ambush killing of two Riverside policemen -- were dropped on Oct 3rd by the trial judge.

The reason given by Judge Estudillo was "lack of sufficient evidence." The third trial of Gary Lawton, the last remaining defendant in this frame-up, is tentatively scheduled to begin on October 22nd in Riverside.

After 3-1/2 years, two lengthy trials, over 3 years in prison, and constant harassment from police and Riverside authorities, Zureb Gardner is released from these charges. The dropping of these charges is a real victory for the defense.

The most significant aspect of the charges being dropped is that it clearly proves what the defense has maintained throughout this 3-year ordeal -- that Lawton and Gardner are not guilty of the trumped-up charges brought against them. The inevitably results since the prosecution and Riverside authorities are now crystal clear.

They are out to convict and stop the work of Gary Lawton, a black man who is highly respected in Riverside as a community leader. Lawton, a VVAV/WSO member, has been an all-too-effective spokesman against the racism and repression coming down on the Riverside community, and the Riverside "powers that be" threatened by Lawton's organizing. The District Attorney's office has consistently presented false evidence and forcibly conflicting testimony throughout the two previous trials in an attempt to get a conviction on Gary. Thus far, their efforts have proved futile and the first two trials of this brother have ended with hung juries -- with the majority of jurors voting acquittal.

Now Lawton will stand this third trial against five charges of murder which a majority of state was committed by four people. To make this multiple killing of Riverside policemen more credible to the court, the District Attorney dragged two other defendants into the case along with Gary -- Herbert Jackson (whose charges were dropped after the first trial) and Zureb Gardner.

The prosecution has given up all semblance of credibility with this latest dropping of charges, and we may now assume that since Lawton is the only defendant, the Riverside authorities will be going after him with full force and all the trumped-up evidence they can muster.

Further problems between the judge and prosecution have surfaced to frustrate government strategy in this third trial. The battle apparently ensued following Judge Estudillo's dismissal of the charges against Gardner at which time, the District Attorney's office charged that the Judge couldn't conduct a fair trial on the basis that he had made up his mind about some of the witnesses the state was planning to call.

At this point, the D.A.'s office asked the Judge to remove himself from the case. Estudillo responded by saying that another judge will have to hold a hearing to decide if he should be removed. Because of this hearing, the trial was again postponed until Oct. 22nd. Based on information received from the Riverside Political Prisoner Defense Committee (RPPDC), the Judicial Council of Riverside County is backing Judge Estudillo's refusal to remove himself from the trial. These judges are not about to let the prosecutor throw the case off on them.

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

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

It is important that people push even harder to see that the charges against Gary Lawton, as well as those brought against RPPDC members, are dropped. The defense committee is asking that people immediately telegram or write the following people, demanding that the charges against Gary Lawton be dismissed: Presiding Judge Richard Marsh, Riverside Superior Court, P.O. Box 1748, Indio, CA 92201; Byron Morton, District Attorney, 3335 10th St., Riverside, CA 92501; and Norton Young, Riverside City Supervisor, 4050 Main St., Riverside, CA 92501.

It is important that immediate public pressure be put on Riverside authorities to end this outrageous frame-up.

For more information on this case, contact: RPPDC, P.O. Box 744, Riverside, CA 92505, or the VVAV/WSO National Office in Chicago.
First Trial Ends  

LEAVENWORTH

On Sept. 24th, after 12 days of deliberation, an all-white jury in Wichita, Ks., returned a verdict of guilty in the trial of 4 black Leavenworth Brothers: Odell Bennett, Jessie Lee Evans, Al R. and Alfre Hill and were convicted of inciting to riot, and all but Bennett were found guilty of assaults on prison guards. The verdict came after 8 weeks of a trial which was characterized by the blatant racism of the prosecution and the repression of the courtroom scene in which Federal Marshalls felt it necessary to "restrain" the brothers time and time again through beatings, shackles and leg irons.

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

Throughout this first trial, the defendants knew their plans, and once it started, encouraged the rebellion. The defense exposed conflicts and inconsistencies in prosecution testimony and evidence at the trial. The defendants at other locations during the course of the rebellion. But despite the lack of concrete evidence against the brothers, the jury returned with a verdict of guilty following the prosecution's statement of, "Who would you believe -- correction officers or prisoners?"

A week after the verdict, the brothers were brought, one at a time, to hear their sentences; they appeared in shackles before the court. Evans was sentenced to 30 years each for 3 counts of assault with intent to kill and 10 years for inciting to riot. These sentences are to run concurrently. Bennett was given 10 years for inciting to riot. Hill was sentenced to 20 years for assault with intent to kill and 10 years for inciting to riot. Sentences to run concurrently. Jasper received 10 years for riot and 5 years for assault with a dangerous weapon; sentence to run consecutively. Following the sentencing, the brothers were shipped to various federal prisons, and all the defendants have been denied a hearing to contest that they are human beings and not animals, and that they are guilty of fighting back against the repression coming down on their daily lives in a society which must wipe out all forms of resistance if it is to maintain its control over the American people. This is what these Leavenworth Brothers have been convicted of. And it is this conviction that we must protest.

Though one trial is over, the trial of Lopez and Miranda will need the support of the people of this country throughout their trial. Money is desperately needed for the defense. For further information about the trials and for the needed contributions, contact: Leavenworth Brothers Offense/Defense Committee, 106 E. Lincoln, Wichita, KS 67214.

VVAW/WSO
827 W. Newport AV.
Chicago, IL 60657
312-935-2129

I would like to join VVAW/WSO
I am an active-duty GI
I am currently in prison
I am enclosing $ to support your group
I would like more information

name

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make checks payable to: VVAW/WSO.
**Trials End**
**IWAKUNI FIVE**

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

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

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

"The US Military Industrial Complex know that Pak is a fascist dictator. They further know that the people will put up with Pak only so long and then they'll throw him out on his ear. But the capitalist class in America has financial interests in South Korea. It is also a strategic point to control the Asian economy. If there ever becomes the 'danger' of the Korean people nationalising industries and controlling their own destinies, we will be called in to suppress the people and their movements. The same thing is happening all over the world.

"The only way to stop this is the United States military represents the interests of the people of America is for the common people of the military (and other low-ranking personnel) to understand the issues and decide for themselves what causes are just. If only the power elite in the military (high-ranking officers) make all the decisions and keep us in the dark, then we will be used only for the interest of the privileged class in America."

**Format Change**

**SUBSCRIBE**

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

Several hundred thousand people demonstrated and marched in the streets of cities all over Italy during four days of activity, Sept. 11-14, to support the resistance movement in Chile and calling for Italy to drop out of NATO. September 14th was the highpoint when 80,000 people turned out in Rome and 50,000 in Milan to march from one end of the city to the other. Through the workers united, there will never be a coup in Italy." The soldiers were received by great warm applause and by another slogan, "Soldiers and comrades, you are no longer isolated." In Rome as well as in Milan, two soldiers in uniform spoke on the podium. They were both members of the soldiers' organisation Proletarian in Uniform. (see the July GI NEWS or more on Proletarian in Uniform.) Also speaking in Rome were representatives of Chilean resistance organisations, including MAPU, Chilean Socialist Party, and MIR (Revolutionary Left Movement). The demonstrations were organised by Italian revolutionary organisations, including Lotta Continua, Avanguardia Operaia and the new Partito di Unita proletaria per il comunismo.

**Italian Soldiers Join Mass Demos**

*Rome - September 14th Rally*
Vietnam Veterans Against the War
Winter Soldier Organization

Objectives

1. To struggle for the immediate cessation of the war and the withdrawal of all American troops from Southeast Asia. We support the struggle of the people of Southeast Asia based upon their right of self-determination and against colonialism of all sorts.

2. To struggle for the immediate termination of all other operations by the United States government, its agencies and American businesses in Asia that are designed to support the military efforts of the United States and the determination of the people of the world. This includes the creation and maintenance of military bases, economic domination and the theft of the natural resources of this and other countries.

3. To struggle for the goal that all military people (Reservists, Active-duty, Reserve and National Guard) be regarded as conscientious objectors, who are drafted 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 right of all people to refuse to fight in any war.

4. To struggle for universal social security. This will include a single, comprehensive, discretionary social security system for all citizens, as a basic and necessary social program to provide for the needs and welfare of all citizens in poverty, old age, or illness, as well as for the needs of all citizens in poverty and other conditions.

5. To struggle for decent benefits, full medical care (including the elimination of Post Vietnam Syndrome as a service-connected disability), and productive employment for all veterans, with priority for all winter season workers. We demand an end to discrimination in hiring practices based on Vietnam experience of Special Processing Numbers or other conditions, and the exploration of veterans as a useful and effective, working class.

6. To struggle against the war which is historically used as a tool of U.S. Imperialism to prevent and destroy civil war among the people and justify the oppression of the multinational people at home and abroad. We must fight this devastating conflict which divides us, and strive to build truly democratic societies.

7. Resolved to fight sexism, to show that sexism plays a major role in producing war. We must show American society is permeated by sexism, which forces an "either/or" upon women, requiring them to be either sexual objects, and which robs both men and women of their natural growth. This institutionalized sexism creates women's pain, causing them to be confined, lower paying jobs which are service in nature and purpose; it exploits their bodies for sex and profit and it degrades and dehumanizes them by a double standard of morality which is dependent on the myth of male supremacy. This sexism is exploited by the military, officially defining women as subordinate and subservient, creating the need for male war and the role of the sexual object. We resolve to fight sexism within our society, within our own organization and within ourselves.

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

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

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

Regional Offices


Project Offices

COUNTY/GARDNER DEFENSE COMMUNITY
APPOC
P.O. Box 24
Riverdale, California 91201

ADDRESS CLEARANCE CENTER

PROTECT VIETNAM SYNDROME CLEARANCE CENTER
VVA/WWI
211 Warrior St.
Chicago, Illinois 60657
(312) 357-2159

EXILE, EXILE, EXILE

NATIONAL AUDIT PROJECT OFFICE
VVA/WWI
217 20 West Newport
Chicago, Illinois 60622
(312) 357-2159

HOUSING OF JUNKETS

NATIONAL PRISON PROJECT OFFICE
VVA/WWI
217 West Newport
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Regional Contacts
MASSIVE UNEMPLOYMENT.
LAY-OFFS SOAR.

MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

VIESSPAY
AMNESTY
INDOCHINA

LAWTON
PALESTINE
GI
as the US continues to attack the world with its anti-imperialist war, the United Nations has been transformed into an arm of US imperialism. Members of the Indochina Peace Campaign-NYC, Indochina Solidarity Committee, Revolutionary Student Brigade, VVAW/WSO, and White Lightning seized the Mission at 8:45 in the morning as the receptionist and one Lon Nol “diplomat” fled the scene.

The action is part of a growing campaign to build support for the seating of the Royal/Government of National Union (GRUNC) in the UN, and the expulsion of the government of Lon Nol, which is financed and kept in power by the US government. Since the coup in 1970 when the US government (through the CIA) put Lon Nol in power, the United Front of Cambodian forces have liberated all but 12% of the territory of their country; only 15% of the Cambodian people remain under the dictatorial control of the Lon Nol government. GRUNC is in fact the legitimate representative of the people of Cambodia.

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

After two hours the NYC Police Department and the FBI broke through the locked doors, occupied the Mission, and took the ten people off to jail. They were charged with criminal trespass, harassment, and a federal charge of “felonious assault on a foreign diplomat.” They were released on their own recognizance, the “felonious assault” charges were later dropped.

The UN vote is due in late November unless US government attempts to have it postponed are successful. GRUNC is already recognized as the legitimate government of 62 nations around the world; last year, when there was a similar vote, the US managed to table the vote in favor of GRUNC through trickery and manipulation—the vote was called when many of the supporters of GRUNC were not at the meetings. Having already tried all kinds of big-power pressure tactics (brings like threatening to curtail food programs or foreign assistance in exchange for votes), the US government is now pushing for the seat to be taken up in the Security Council where the US has veto power. The importance of the UN vote is explained in the words of Prince Sihanouk: “With our government universally recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people, will it be possible for the US Congress to go on spending more than $700 million a year to support the Lon Nol puppets?”

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

END ALL AID TO LON NOL

SEAT GRUNC IN THE UN
CRISIS THROWN ON WORKERS

UNEMPLOYMENT

Workers join growing unemployment lines

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

For the third straight quarter in a row, the production level of this country, the GNP, has continued to fall. Used as a prime indicator of economic health, the fall in the GNP heralds what for most Americans has become an increasingly desperate fight to stay above water. However, it is another aspect of economic health that really lays bare the cries now facing this system - the amount of people out of work. The rate of unemployment is steadily on the rise and is now at a national rate of 5%. But that's the government statistic - pampered and juggled to reflect the lowest possible rate.

What is really happening is that millions of people, after looking high and low for jobs, are giving up that search. These are the figures that are not reflected in government statistics. Their figures also omit the fact that a large percentage of those considered unemployed are actually working part time, unable to find full time jobs. What is the government afraid of? They are afraid that when the real facts come out, people are going to get fighting mad. And what are those facts? That the national unemployment rate is almost double what they say it is, when adjusted for all the people government figures leave out. Instead of 5%, unemployment is at a rate of almost 12%, and things are getting worse every day. Particularly brutal is the fact that many of these unemployed communities face an unemployment rate of over 40%.

Auto workers are some of the hardest hit by the current tidal wave of layoffs. General Motors has announced that it will have 75,000 less workers by the end of the year, let alone the fact that GM already has 21,000 less workers than they had last year (1973). Chrysler is closing down almost all of its plants for the month of December, throwing an estimated 150,000 people out on the streets, a move which can cause thousands of laid-off layoffs. This is particularly hard on Black workers, in Detroit because they constitute 80% of that plant's workforce. Ford Motor Co. is also moving rapidly to cut back on its number of employees. All over the country, auto plants are cutting back and each new cutback in direct production causes a more "wave" of layoffs in related industries.

This is just the tip of the iceberg. The joblessness rate in the construction industry, the people that make our buildings and homes, is around 12%. The rate is also high in furniture, clothing, rubber goods, glass and machinery. The hardest hit are the so-called blue-collar workers, with a 7.3% unemployment rate, while white collar workers face almost 4% unemployment.

As stated by John Breger, an analyst for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "The typical unemployed person is blue-collar and semi-skilled, probably an assembly-line worker. Hence, there's no cause for joy amongst white collar workers, as their jobs are literally dependent on what happens in heavy industry.

You think it couldn't be worse? You're wrong, especially if you are a young veteran. Carefully hidden away in all those statistics is the ugly fact that the unemployment rate for vets between 25-34 years of age is a robbing 9.9%, and that's the "official" figure. You can bet your last dollar (the one you're holding) that it's a lot higher than that. Topping that off, is the same age group. Black vets face twice the jobless rate of white vets, and it doesn't look any better for other. Third World veterans. In many cases, vets make up a majority of those being laid off, as is the case in the auto industry. This is the little gem the military recruiter never revealed. You get called on to fight a rich man's war, one that you have no interest in; and when you get back, the rich man can care less about hiring you. In fact, the conditions that veterans face contain one of the key to understanding exactly what is happening. Why the supposed "free enterprise" system is in crisis, why people's jobs are disappearing like snow in the desert.

Basically, our employment problems amount to the fact that the giant corporations, whose financial fingers extend throughout the world, are finding those fingers being chopped off little by little. A big blow, although not a victory, was the Vietnamese people who actively resisted the use of their country as a resource for U.S. corporate profits and resources, and who struggle has inspired other people's sacrifices in the search for U.S. domination to remove the U.S. fingers from off their throats. At the same time, while the markets for U.S. corporate expansion abroad are closing, there is no market or room for expansion here in America.

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

Why doesn't the system provide help? Because it can't; it is too busy trying to force its order onto the backs of all poor and working people - by speed-ups, run-away shops, price hikes, and most importantly, by unemployment. The giant monopoly corporations and their interests, that said for greater and greater profits, runs smack up against our needs - decent jobs, good education, good health care and a decent life. The people of this country need jobs, and we need them fast!
Veterans Day, 1974, saw VVAW/WSO chapters around the country take to the streets to bring to the people of their communities the four demands of the VVAW/WSO National Program: Universal, Unconditional Amnesty for All War Resisters* Implement the Agreements: End All Aid to Thieu and Lon Nol** Single-type Discharge for All Vets* Decent Benefits for All Vets From Long Beach, California, to Boston, Massachusetts, the US government which pushed the traditional Veterans Day activities, was not allowed to forget that the victims of the most recent war of US exploitation were raising demands for different from those of traditional veterans organizations. Members of VVAW/WSO, unlike the members of the VFW or the American Legion, were there to fight for real gains for vets, but more important, to fight for the rights and interests of all people.

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

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

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

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

In Buffalo, New York, on Nov. 11, 18 members of the Buffalo, Syracuse and Rochester chapters disrupted the office of the Federal attorney in downtown Buffalo, while 60-70 members picked outside raising the four demands. The political focus of the day was "Exposing the Fraud of Ford's Clemency" (which is administered by the Federal attorney). The demand for a Single-Type Discharge, as part of the overall Universal, Unconditional Amnesty campaign pointed to the need for Decent Benefits for All Vets. After two hours inside, people spread the picket line; teams of people then spread out to neighborhoods and shopping centers, leafleting and explaining the four demands.

In Boston, 40 VVAW/WSO members arrived at the staging area for the October 28th Veterans Day parade. Though the chapter had requested permission to march, they had gotten no response and, when they picked their own place in the parade, they were pushed out by mounted police (once again demonstrating the "interest" which traditional veteran organizations have in the veterans of the Vietnam era). VVAW/WSO members fell in at the end of the parade and, by the time they passed the reviewing stand, there were 90-100 people demanding amnesty for War Resisters.

In Minneapolis/St. Paul, the Twin Cities chapter of VVAW/WSO began the day of Nov. 11th with 25 people gathered at the Ft Snelling Veterans Cemetery for a memorial service to remember the victims of the Indochina War. From there, demonstrators drove to the Federal Building; 40 people sang, chanted, and held a picket line around the four demands. Employees from the building listened to a speech about the vets movement and its relationship to the anti-imperialist struggle; spectators bought newspapers and applauded the demonstrators.

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

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

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

cont. on p.10

Washington, DC Vet Day demo
PART 3: VETS MOVEMENT

MARCH BEGINS

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

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

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

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

But vets weren't going to wait for any pie-in-the-sky promises. By 1932 there would be 17 million people unemployed--according to government figures. It was clearly not the time for waiting. Vets, along with millions of other Americans, had lost their savings and had their farms and homes stolen through mortgage foreclosures. When Congress did begin to act, it passed "economy" legislation that was designed to place the burden of depression on the backs of the American people. In terms of vets, not only did the "economy" legislation not give vets their Bonus, but it cut off 500 thousand veterans from compensation and threw thousands of disabled vets out of VA hospitals as well.

In the face of this worsening situation vets began organizing themselves to fight back. It was becoming clear to many of them that unity and mass action were the only means to deal with their problems. While leaders of the "traditional" veterans groups like the VFW and American Legion began giving lip service to the demand for the Bonus they actually opposed seeing a real movement develop to fight for it. Dissatisfaction with these traditional vets groups led to the formation of rank-and-file vets groups as their only real hope.

One such rank-and-file group was the Workmen Ex-Servicemen League, founded in 1930, the W. E. S. L. later changed its name to the American League of Ex-Servicemen. In April 1932 members of the W. E. S. L. appeared before Congress and asked that the 1945 "Tombstone Bonus" be immediately paid to all. When Congress refused to act on the Bonus, the W. E. S. L. sent out the call for a demonstration in D. C. But even without this call vets had spontaneously begun moving on their own; the main impetus was the condition of the ravaged economy.

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

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

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

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

One major point that Grossman made was that Ford's punitive plan negates the fact that the majority of resisters in need of amnesty are the 500,000 veterans with less-than-honorable discharges. He said, "The veterans of the Vietnam-era have been screwed by the American government. There are thousands and thousands of veterans who, because of their resistance to the war in Indochina, and the repression of the military, now suffer because of bad discharges. It is almost impossible for them to find jobs and besides, they're denied benefits promised to them under the GI Bill, and all because of their resistance to the imperialist military."

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

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

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

FORD PLAN SHAFTS VETS!

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

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

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

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

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

It is not in the interests of any vet to accept Ford's clemency. The program is a sham and VVAW/WSO urge all veterans to boycott the plan and join the ranks of the thousands of Americans who are fighting for a universal and unconditional amnesty for all war resister, going AWOL, deserters and decent benefits for all veterans including the 588,000 veterans with less-than-honorable discharges given during the Vietnam-era.
People take to streets—
THIEU GOING OUT!

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

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

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

On October 20th, almost 2,000 people marched in Saigon. Thieu's police, in attempts to break up the demonstration, cordoned off streets and alleyways to stop others from joining the line of march. Angered students began hurling rocks at the police, who in turn, hurled bricks and stones back at them. The students charged the police, turned it and burned the vehicle. These public displays of protest have been drawing all segments of the population. In another demonstration, held on National Day (November 1st), 1,500 Catholics rallied at noon and were fired on by police because they were demanding Thieu's ouster. Also on November 1st, over 5,000 people marched in Saigon despite police attempts to stop them, resulting in major clashes with the police.

S. VIET STUDENTS FACE DEPORTATION

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

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

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

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

The students state that if they are eventually granted political asylum it will represent a victory as the US government. Till on one hand repression exists in Vietnam under Thieu and on the other will continue to support the corrupt dictatorship.
1974 THE PPL WILL NEVER FORGET

Last October, a similar action took place at the Cambodian Mission to the UN (see story on page 2). Throughout the year there was a growing awareness on the part of VVAW/WSO that the U.S. war of imperialism—the search for profits at the expense of the people of Indochina using third-world working and poor people to pursue those profits—was not the only issue. More emphasis was placed on the way in which the PRC and the United Fronts in Cambodia were rebuilding the Indochinese power base. Meanwhile, the U.S.-supported governments of Thailand and Laos were operating in the interest of one set themselves and their US corporate masters.

VETERANS

1974 saw a consolidation of the organizational work around veterans issues, and a growing understanding of the need to demand anti-imperialist work around the demand for Decent Benefits for All Vets. As the economy worsened, adequate vets benefits became increasingly important to millions of Vietnam-era vets. Yet, there was a growing demand for adequate benefits to be provided. Anger at the VA and the U.S. government for their broken promises and inability to provide adequate benefits caused a spontaneous movement of veterans to demand the benefits that were promised. The VA and the Department of Veterans Affairs moved to meet the VA's demands, and the VA was to be strengthened from the growing need to move the movement forward.

In the spring of 1974, VVAW/WSO chapters began to organize and work with veterans on college campuses across the country. The VVAW/WSO chapters were organized through the VVAW/WSO chapters to work on the campuses and in the community to organize and take over the facilities. The VVAW/WSO chapters were the vehicle for the movement to organize and take over the facilities. Veterans representative programs on college campuses were attacked, and contact began with the hundreds of unemployed vets for whom the economic crisis is an immediate vital problem. Bad discharges—meanings of non-vet non-vet for whom the economic crisis is an immediate vital problem. Bad discharges—meanings of non-vet non-vet for whom the economic crisis is an immediate vital problem. Bad discharges—meanings of non-vet non-vet for whom the economic crisis is an immediate vital problem. Bad discharges—meanings of non-vet non-vet for whom the economic crisis is an immediate vital problem. Bad discharges—meanings of non-vet non-vet for whom the economic crisis is an immediate vital problem. Bad discharges—meanings of non-vet non-vet for whom the economic crisis is an immediate vital problem. Bad discharges—meanings of non-vet non-vet for whom the economic crisis is an immediate vital problem. Bad discharges—meanings of non-vet non-vet for whom the economic crisis is an immediate vital problem.
PEOPLE UNITED ARE DEFEATED!

The struggle for the PEACE UNITED Network is far from over. The War in Vietnam and the Occupation of Vietnam continue. The struggle for peace and against imperialism must continue with renewed determination.

The PEACE UNITED Network is a nationwide organization of peace groups and individuals working together to end the war in Vietnam and the Occupation of Vietnam. We believe that the struggle for peace must be linked to the struggle for social justice and the struggle against imperialism worldwide.

Our network is based on the principle of unity in action, and we strive to build a strong, unified front to take on the massive forces that are working to maintain the war and the Occupation.

Join us in our struggle for peace and social justice! Together we can make a difference.
PEACE CAMPUS ended at an expressway overpass, where banners were displayed bringing a horn-honking, flat-raising response from motorists.

The first VVAW/WSO action in Cleveland in years took place on Oct. 26. The regional action began with a rally, then a march to Public Square in downtown Cleveland. At its height, there were over 150 and the demonstration moved on to Cleveland Community College where VVAW/WSO members conducted workshops around the demands.

The Northern New Jersey chapter of VVAW/WSO brought out 85 people to a demonstration at the Regional VA on Nov. 6th. Following speeches, including one by the President of the Vet Club from nearby Essex County Community College, the demonstrators marched to Rutgers University, then back to the VA where the "War On the VA" continued.

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

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

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

The charges that these brothers were indicted on include the allegation that during the Leavenworth rebellion, with a color guard carrying, among others, the flags of the Liberation forces in Indochina. The following day saw a demonstration at the Federal Building in support of Universal, Unconditional Amnesty for everyone entering into federal offices demanding a single-type discharge.

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

In New York City, a coalition of Vets Clubs, Veterans Organization, and VVAW/WSO united around demands to 1) Build a fighting veteran movement, 2) Fight the VA, and 3) Vets Units with workers and oppressed people. Although they may be the third traditional Vets Day parades on Nov. 11th, they held a separate rally in order to bring out the real needs of the Vietnam-era vets, and present the four VVAW/WSO demands.

A militant Celebration and Rally.

Lopez Charges Dropped

Leavenworth

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

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The charges that these brothers were indicted on include the allegation that during the Leavenworth rebellion, 4 guards were held hostage by William Hurst and Miramón. Hurst was the only white Leavenworth Brother to be indicted - "white" was a condition of the prison system. He was later convicted with Miramón and Lopez, but in May of this year, he was hanged in his cell in the Marion County Jail. Officials at the jail called Hurst's death a suicide, but a more apt term for his death is murder. The four hostages were released unharmed after the Warden agreed to meet with a prisoner grievance committee. During the presentation of the prosecution's case, the 4 hostages testified that they were treated well by Hurst and Miramón. One guard stated that "I treated the prisoners as humans and they treated me as such." While being held, the guards were made comfortable and were given cigarettes, coffee, and water. Obviously, this treatment did not indicate that Hurst and Miramón were moral or decent individuals.

During the defense presentation, a psychiatrist testified that Miramón could not have been responsible for his activities on July 31st, because he was suffering from sensory deprivation psychosis. Miramón spent many months in the Leavenworth "hole" and was released shortly before the rebellion erupted. The psychiatrist stated that people subjected to sensory deprivation cannot concentrate and do not always know what they are doing. Miramón also testified that he knew he was in the laundry (the room where the guards were held), but that he did not know why he was there or how he had gotten there. Because of the psychological problems which developed as a result of his time spent in the "hole," Miramón has pleaded "not guilty for lack of criminal responsibility" to the kidnapping charges.

Miramón's case is being heard by an all-white, middle-class jury composed of 17 women and 5 men. These men and women have sat through 3 weeks of testimony concerning the conditions within Leavenworth Prison - conditions that led to the taking of hostages as the only means left by which to struggle for a better life within a prison filled with brutality, severe repression and premature death. Often, the testimony given in this trial has brought several of the jurors to tears of disbelief and shock as these people have been forced to come face-to-face with the true nature of the prison system of this country - a system used to prop up imperialism and a system which exhibits imperialism in all of its ugliness. This jury will decide whether or not Armando Miramón will be sentenced to four lifetimes in prison, or whether the right to rebel belonged to this man as the only course of action left to him. (For more information on this, and the previous, trial, contact Leavenworth Brothers Defense Committee, 1705 N. St. Francis, Wichita, KS.)

WINTER SOLDIER

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Courthouse shooting delays trial:

GARY LAWTON

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

Gary’s trial began quietly on Nov. 12th, and the jury panel was summoned for selection. The day after the trial began, a young man, Monroe, was stopped by Riverside Police near the front steps of the courthouse where the trial was going on. Police began harassing him and Monroe, who had a gun and shot him, was killed a member of the Riverside Police Dept. (RFP). Within seconds, other RFP members had open fire on this young man. After Monroe had fallen to the ground, police handcuffed him and left him to lie in front of the courthouse. After several hours of lying handcuffed and bleeding, Monroe finally died. He never received medical treatment.

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

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

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

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

I would like to JOIN VVAV/WSO
I am an active-duty GI
I am currently in prison
I am enclosing $______ to support your group
I would like more information

name
address
city
state
zip

WINTER SOLDIER

$6 YEARLY
$9 FOREIGN
3 GILS
15 INSTITUTIONS FREE TO PRISONS

name
address
city
state
zip code

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

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

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

The major issue with the miners is safety; they are demanding the right to work under safe conditions. Negotiations between the UMW and BCOA began on Sept. 3rd, and during the following 10 weeks, 35 miners were killed. Since the Mine Safety Act went into effect in 1939, 930 miners have lost their lives in the mines. With facts like this, it is no wonder that safety is an issue of primary importance to the miners. They are demanding that they have the right to leave the mines anytime conditions are unsafe. They are also demanding that there be full time, specially trained help on duty in dangerous machinery areas, that inspectors inspect at all times, and that union safety inspectors have access to any mine without company officials being present.

The major demand that deals with the question of safety is the right to strike over unsafe working conditions. Miners are specifically stating that they must have this right-to-strike clause clearly written into their contract. Miners have lost their strike over unsafe conditions ripped away from them several years ago and they are now fighting to get it back. As the miners are demanding this right, the companies are asking the miners to cooperate in the drive for "increased productivity," and the companies have stated that there will be no more wildcats at the mines. The wildcat strike has been one of the most effective tools the miners have used for fighting for their needs and protecting the conditions they are forced to work under. Since the miners cannot officially strike around safety conditions, they have averaged 150 wildcats a month during the last 5 years. This right-to-strike clause is one of the miners' major demands, and it is not only important for them. It is important for all working people. We have seen how the government, and the corporations that government serves, are trying to take the right to strike away from workers. The major attack in this respect was directed at steel workers in the form of the Steel Act. (The Experimental Negotiating Agreement states that steel workers can strike over their national contract and that contracts are not to be voted on by the rank-and-file). Now, the corporations are trying to continue to deny the coal miners this basic right to strike, and this attack on all working people must be resisted.

News of a coal strike has been circulating for some time and the government has tried to kill the strike as an attack on the people of this country by the coal miners. The government and corporations are not holding out under the guise of "energy shortages" and the amount of lay-offs in a coal strike will create. Figures relating to lay-offs are being circulated widely, showing that lay-offs in steel and railroad industries will begin immediately with the strike. After 3 weeks of a coal strike, lay-off levels will reach 400,000, and within a month, 1.7 million people will be out of work. These figures may be correct, but these lay-offs are not the fault of the coal miners who are fighting not just for themselves, but for the rights of all working people. These lay-offs, and the general economic crisis they are a part of, are the fault of the corporate owners -- that elite, wealthy few who rule this country.

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

Winter Soldier Organization

Objectives

1. To struggle for an immediate cessation of killing and the withdrawal of all American troops, advisors, planes, and military and economic aid from South Vietnam. We appeal to the hearts of all human beings the various peace proposals of the people of South Vietnam based on their right of self-determination and social control over their own destinies.

2. To struggle for the immediate termination of all other operations by the United States government, its agencies, and its military instruments that are designed to suppress the right struggle for liberation and self-determination of the people of Vietnam. This includes the creation and maintenance of duocratic governments, economic domination, and the theft of the natural resources of the land and other property.

3. To struggle for the goal that all military personnel (active-duty, Reserve, and National Guard) be allowed to exercise the constitutional rights which we agree to the United States government's claim of military duty. We condemn the use of the military as a repressive and oppressive force in the suppression of the people of Vietnam. We demand the liberation of the military as a repressive and oppressive force in the suppression of the people of Vietnam.

4. To struggle for unconditional amnesty. This will include a single-term definitive discharge for all veterans, amnesty for all persons in prison, and amnesty for all persons under the threat of imprisonment, as well as the clearing of all their resulting civil and criminal records.

5. To struggle for better benefits, both medical care and the elimination of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War program, and the expansion of education for all veterans with parity for all war veterans. We demand the re-establishment of post-deployment programs established under the VVAW program and the expansion of veterans services to all veterans, as well as the expansion of education for all veterans with parity for all war veterans.

6. To struggle against racism which is manifestly used as a tool of U.S. imperialism to prevent and destroy unity among the people and justify the oppression and exploitation of other world peoples as a whole. We must fight to denounce racism which divides us, and strive to build unity between all people.

7. To struggle to bring light to the public, to show to the nation a major force in promoting war. We must show American society that it is dominated by a system which imposes an inferior status upon women, restricting them to subjugated sexual objects, and which subverts the message of women to natural growth. This industrialized sexual dominance in wanton domination, lower-paying jobs, and the result of government, social domination, and the theft of the natural resources of the land and other property.

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

9. To struggle against the use of the criminal justice system, police, power, and government as tools of political repression, recognizing that this system does not serve the interests of the rich and powerful while oppressing the majority of poor and working peoples. We will fight for the liberation of all political prisoners.

10. To dedicate ourselves to the principles and objectives which directly relate to the imperialist suppression of the people of the world, which the United States government. Understanding this is to remain in imperialist and affirm that the membership of VVAW/WSO is not only concerned with ending this crisis, but with changing the situation, social, political and economic conditions that have caused and perpetuated the dominance.
Several dramatic events in October and November of this year have dramatically changed the balance of power in the Middle East, weakening the hold that the U.S. has had on the area during the years of the Nixon-Kissinger doctrine. Coming one-two-three, these events have strongly improved the political position of the Palestinian people, the most forgotten group in the Middle East.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Arafat continued, “For what is proposed is that adherents of the Jewish faith, regardless of their national residence, should neither owe allegiance to their national residence nor live on equal footing with its other non-Jewish citizens — when that is proposed we hear anti-Semitism being proposed. When it is proposed that the only solution for the Jewish problem is that Jews must alienate themselves from communities or nations, of which they have been a historical part, when it is proposed that Jews solve the Jewish problem by immigrating to and forcibly seizing the land of another people — when this occurs, exactly the same position is being advocated as the one urged by anti-Semitism against Jews.”

Since 1948, over 5,000,000 Palestinian Arabs have been forcibly exiled from their homeland. Since that time, the artificially created state of Israel has continued to expand the territory it holds by war and terrorism. For years, the Zionists, those who wish to keep on expanding, have maintained an aggressive, hostile stance towards their Arab neighbors. The recognition of the PLO lays the foundation for a real settlement of peace in the Middle East because it forces the Zionists to deal with those people they would like to forget — the Palestinian people.
The Struggle Continues

USC MIDWAY

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

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

Some of the black brothers on the ship have been receiving anonymous phone calls in the middle of the night threatening physical harm. Captain's mast (Article 13) are continuing at an astounding pace — with the MIDWAY brig remaining the ultimate form of punishment resulting from Article 13. Some people were saying that the brig guards began refraining from physical contact (i.e. beatings) with the prisoners. This "relaxation" of policy is only temporary, according to inside sources; but the change in policy will certainly affect the ability of the brothers who walked off the ship and used their court-martials as a forum for dissent. By and large, the unity of the MIDWAY brothers is still under attack. The brass's tactics of shipping out the more advanced and vocal brothers coupled with increased repression is meeting with temporary success on the boat.

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

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

G.I.s SUPPORT BASEWORKERS

(Ft. Meade, MD) On October 2, workers belonging to Amalgamated Local Union 1231 went on strike to fight the contract offered them by Eastern Service Management, Inc. (which supplies base workers to Ft. Meade). They work as janitors, buffing floors, and doing general cleanups at various Ft Meade buildings. In August, at the time of an election to recognize the union, the workers were scheduled for a raise to $2.92 an hour for general workers, and $3.07 an hour for wipers and buffers. But, since the recognition of the union, the company's wage offer sank to $2.85 an hour for all employees. The workers resisted this blatant attempt at union busting by striking for wage increases and decent benefits.

The union asked the post command er, Col. Patterson, for the right to picket the management office on base, but the request was denied. Col. Patterson claimed that picketing would violate military regulations which say that the military must be neutral in labor disputes and that pickets would present a safety hazard on the base. Col. Patterson, however, kept the management office closed to workers to break the strike. Further, the union charges that the Army is using active duty people in the meantime to do the work, thus using GIs as strikebreakers! This is just one more example of the military bosses using lower-ranking enlisted people to perform the jobs of striking workers. The military has a long history of strike breaking — GIs attacked striking miners in 1919. The military used GIs being used to sort mail during the postal strike in New York City in 1970.

The VVAV/WSO G1 chapter at Ft. Meade, HIGHWAY 13, is calling on GIs to support the strikers who are picketing across the street from the base. En listed people have performed the job of suppressing people for the rich bosses for a couple of hundred years now — but GIs are organizing to fight being used as scabs by the military.

The WINTER SOLDIER PAGE 15
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-32558) RUC

DATE: 12/26/74

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

IS-VVAW/WSO

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

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

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

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

Alexandria handle in accordance with instructions set forth in referenced WFO communication.
SAC, Albany (100-22519)

Director, FBI (100-448092)

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

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

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

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

NOTE:

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/75 BY S.D.

MAILED A
JAN 7 1975
FBI
MESSAGE RELAY

Date: 1/9/75

Transmit in **CODE** via teletype the attached **PRIORITY** message.

FROM: Director, FBI

TD: RUEADWW/ □ The President
    □ The Vice President
    □ Att.:
    □ White House Situation Room
    □ Att.: RUEHDC/ □ Secretary of State
    □ RUEAIIA/ □ Director, CIA
    □ RUEKJCS/ □ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
    □ and National Indications Center
    □ RUEACSI/ □ Department of the Army
    □ RUEBQFA/ □ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
    □ RUEOLKN/ □ Naval Investigative Service
    □ RUEADSS/ □ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
    □ RUEBWJA/ □ Attorney General (□ By messenger)
    □ Deputy Attorney General (□ By messenger)
    □ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
    □ and Internal Security Section
    □ and General Crimes Section
    □ RUEBWJA/ □ Immigration & Naturalization Service
    □ RUEDIAA/ □ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SDD))
    □ RUEOGBA/ □ Federal Aviation Administration
    □ EX104

CLASSIFICATION: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

SUBJECT: SEE NEXT PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Foreign Liaison Units
Route through for review
□ Cleared telephonically

Message begins on next page.
ON THIS DATE, FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE, BALTIMORE, MD., ADVISED THAT BETWEEN 12 TO 15 PERSONS ASSEMBLED IN HOPKINS PLAZA IN FRONT OF FEDERAL BUILDING, BALTIMORE, REPRESENTING VVAV/WSO GROUP CARRIED PLACARDS AND SOLD LITERATURE BETWEEN 12:45 PM, AND 1:40 PM PERTAINING TO UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY AND VETERANS BENEFITS.

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

END PAGE ONE

Sent by 073 to USSS +
ANG/Grin Div (+555, 657 00) of Dept 1/9/75, 9AM

Due Jan 10 1975
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 MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

NO LHM FOLLOWS.
From: Michael W. Denning

To: Bureau, December 28, 1974

On January 7, 1975, a delegation attended VFW/WSO National Steering Committee Meeting, St. Louis, Missouri, December 27-31, 1974.

Major issue whether organization would focus attention on GI Movement, Vietnam veterans against the war/worker solidarity organization, or on anti-imperialistic movement, with veterans and GIs or on anti-imperialistic movement, with veterans and GIs.

Region not represented, Idaho delegation made up of persons from covered wagon, GI coffee house, Mountain Home, Idaho.

Major issue whether organization would focus attention on GI Movement, Vietnam veterans against the war/worker solidarity organization, or on anti-imperialistic movement, with veterans and GIs.

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Major issue whether organization would focus attention on GI Movement, Vietnam veterans against the war/worker solidarity organization, or on anti-imperialistic movement, with veterans and GIs.

Region not represented, Idaho delegation made up of persons from covered wagon, GI coffee house, Mountain Home, Idaho.
IDEA OF SMALL GROUP WITHIN MILITARY TO INCAPACITATE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMBAT UNITS RAISED ONLY ONCE AND MET WITH SLIGHT NOTICE.

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

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

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

CLASSIFIED BY 142

EXEMPT FROM GO'S CATEGORY 1 AND 2

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

END

BEH FBHQ ACK FOR ONE AND CLR
MESSAGE RELAY

Date 1-11-75

Transmit in Code via teletype the attached Priority message.

FROM: Director, FBI

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

FIELD DISSEMINATION

SACS:

LEGATS:

RUEACSt/ RUEBGFA/ RUEOLKN/ RUEADSS/ RUEBWJA/ RUEOIAA/ RUEOGBA/

100-448092-4102

RE: JAN 14 1975

SUBJECT: SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

FOREIGN LIAISON UNIT

Cleared through for review

CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE WRITTEN BY: Jan 1 1975

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 11 1975

252-481

3
DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY THE VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT VETERANS
ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON
D.C. JANUARY 1975. IS-VVAW/WSO

ON INSTANT DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL
PROTECTION SERVICE (FPS), WASHINGTON, D.C. ADVISED THAT
FPS HAD OBTAINED A LEAFLET ENTITLED "WAR ON THE VA" WHICH
WAS PRINTED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO). THE LEAFLET CALLS FOR
DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AND BALTIMORE,
MARYLAND OFFICES OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA) CALLING
FOR THE FOLLOWING DEMANDS: (1) DECENT BENEFITS FOR ALL
VETERANS, (2) END RED TAPE, (3) JOB INCOME FOR ALL VETERANS,
(4) VA HOSPITALS, NOT WAREHOUSES, (5) CLOSE VA FILES TO ALL
EMPLOYERS. THE LEAFLET ALSO REFLECTS THAT THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, D.C., CHAPTERS OF THE VVAW/WSO WILL BEGIN A SERIES OF DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST VA. THE GROUP WILL DEMONSTRATE ON 1/14/75 AT THE VA ASSISTANCE CENTER, 25 K STREET, N.E., WASHINGTON, D.C. DURING THE HOURS OF 11:00 UNTIL 1:00 P.M. AND CONTINUE SUCH DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE SAME LOCATION EVERY TUESDAY. ON WEDNESDAYS STARTING ON 1/15/75, THE GROUP WILL DEMONSTRATE AT THE VA OFFICE, HOPKINS PLACE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ALSO DURING THE HOURS OF 11:00 UNTIL 1:00 P.M. NO ADDITIONAL DETAILS ARE KNOWN REGARDING THE DEMONSTRATION.

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

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT AND VETERANS ADMINISTRATION CONCIGANT.

ADMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF FPS IS FOLLOWING, P.

END. 67C
CONFIDENTIAL

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

RE CLEVELAND NITEL TO CINCINNATI, JANUARY 3, 1975.

ON JANUARY 3, 1975, FIRST SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT TWO BUSLOADS OF STUDENTS FROM AKRON WOULD BE TRAVELING TO A LEGITIMATE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON STUDENT ORGANIZATION.

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

TO: DIRECTOR
ALBANY
BUFFALO
CINCINNATI (180-21966)
DETROIT
NEW YORK
FROM: CLEVELAND (180-34871) (P)

01B CV CGE
11:00 PM NITEL 1/6/75 JSM

DECLASSIFIED BY: 5015/20 OA 1/6/75
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE TACT, ADVISED THAT AT A MEETING; OF THE KENT STATE UNIVERSITY (KSU) REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB) ON JANUARY 5, 1975, THE PLANS FOR CAPTIONED MATTER WERE DISCUSSED. SOURCE ADVISED THAT BUS TICKETS WERE BEING SOLD FOR $6.50 AT KSU FOR THE TRIP AND IT WAS HOPED THAT TWO BUSES COULD BE FILLED. SOURCE ADVISED THE BUSES ARE SCHEDULED TO DEPART KSU AT APPROXIMATELY 7:00 AM, JANUARY 13, 1975, FOR THE TRIP TO COLUMBUS.

ON JANUARY 6, 1975, THIRD SOURCE ADVISED FOR USE ON JANUARY 13, 1975, FOR A TRIP FROM KSU, KENT, OHIO, TO COLUMBUS, OHIO. SOURCE ADVISED FROM THE KSU STUDENT CENTER AT APPROXIMATELY 7:00 AM AND TRAVEL TO THE STATE HOUSE IN COLUMBUS. SOURCE ADVISED MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ONE OF THE BUSES IN DECEMBER, 1974, AND THAT HAD REQUESTED THE SECOND BUS ON JANUARY 6, 1975. WHITE FEMALES WHO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE KSU RSB CHAPTER.
A fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, verified the information furnished by the above second source. Fourth source also advised that and others active members of the KSURSB chapter, traveled to Columbus in December, 1974, and met with approximately 50 persons concerning captioned matter. Source advised that at this meeting an unknown female, supposedly representing a Christian organization from Detroit, Michigan, planned to have two busses of people attend the demonstration from Detroit. Source further advised that persons from Cincinnati, Dayton, Yellow Springs and Kent, Kentucky; upstate New York, and Ann Arbor and Detroit, Michigan, representing the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), as well as the RSB, were planning to attend.

Sources one, two and four have advised they have no knowledge of any plans for violence at this demonstration.

Revolutionary Student Brigade

The Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), formerly known as the Attica Brigade, is a student-based
CONFIDENTIAL

Organization founded in New York City in the fall of 1971. The RSB considers itself to be an anti-imperialist organization which views United States imperialism as the main enemy of the people of the world. The RSB favors violent actions to further its cause and is moving closer in ideology to the Revolutionary Union (RU), which has significantly infiltrated the RSB and plays a major role in the RSB policies, decisions and activities. As of July 1974, the RSB is headquartered in New York City. The RU is a basic Marxist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionary organization.

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

The VVAW was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time VVAW leaders have told members that VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans."
FIRST SOURCE

MEMBERSHIP HAS BEEN TOLD THE VIETNAM WAS 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 VIETNAM A POWER ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN APRIL 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO CURRENT VIETNAM-VETERANS NATIONAL ORGANIZATION, WHICH NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND SERVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST THINKING. SECOND SOURCE IS THE VIETNAM NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN FORTH COMING MEET IN COLUMBUS ON DECEMBER 14, 15, 1974, THE VIETNAM HAS BEEN TOLD THE VIETNAM WAS 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 VIETNAM A POWER ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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CURRENT VIETNAM-VETERANS NATIONAL ORGANIZATION, WHICH NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND SERVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST THINKING. SECOND SOURCE IS THE VIETNAM NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.
AND IS CURRENTLY UNABLE TO FURNISH DETAILED INFORMATION CONCERNING CAPTIONED MATTER.

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

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

END

BEN FBI HQ ACK FOR ONE AND CLR
PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION AT INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR ELECT JAMES ROHDES, COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 13, 1975, SM-BU, SM-VVW/NSO.

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


A THIRD SOURCE ADVISED THAT THE ABOVE FEMALE WAS SELLING BUS TICKETS FOR THE TRIP TO COLUMBUS ON JANUARY 13, 1975. SOURCE 100-448092.

56 JAN 16 1975

56 JAN 16 1975
ADVISED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT BUSES DEPARTING FROM KENT, OHIO, ON JANUARY 13, 1975 WOULD STOP EN ROUTE AT AKRON, OHIO TO PICK UP INTERESTED PERSONS.

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

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

REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE
FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE ATTICA BRIGADE, IS STUDENT-BASED ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN NEW YORK IN FALL OF 1971. CONSIDERS ITSELF TO BE ANTI-IMPERIALIST.
AND CONSIDERS UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM AS MAIN ENEMY OF PEOPLE OF THE WORLD. FAVORS VIOLENT ACTIONS TO FURTHER ITS CAUSE; MOVING CLOSER TO IDEOLOGY TO THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION. AS OF JULY, 1974, RSB HEADQUARTERED IN NEW YORK CITY. THE RU IS A BASIC MARXIST-LENINIST-MAOIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/PROTEST ORGANIZATION
FORMED IN 1967 AS ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED NAME TO VVAN/USO SO NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAN/USO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.
PAGE FOUR (109-34871) CONFIDENTIAL
FIRST SOURCE IS X... (redacted)
SECOND SOURCE IS... (redacted)

THIRD SOURCE IS... (redacted)
FOURTH SOURCE IS... (redacted)

THIS COMMUNICATION CLASSIFIED TO PROTECT SOURCES 1 AND 4.

CODE NAME... (redacted)
CODE NAME... (redacted)

AND ARE PLANNING TO TRAVEL TO
COLUMBUS, JANUARY 13, 1975 BY BUS WITH THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE
KSB RSB, UACB. SOURCES WILL...

DIRECTING ABOVE SOURCES...

IF THE KSB RSB AND THIS TRIP MAY ASSIST
WITH THIS MATTER. SOURCES WILL BE FURNISHED COLUMBUS CONFIDENTIAL
TELEPHONE NUMBER... (redacted) AND NAME OF SOURCE... SHOULD
IMMEDIATE CONTACT WITH THIS AGENCY BE NECESSARY.

IT IS NOTED THAT ABOVE SOURCES ARE CURRENTLY BOTH ENROLLED
AS FULL TIME KSB STUDENTS AND SCHOLASTIC REQUIREMENTS MAY MAKE
CANCELATION OF THEIR TRIP NECESSARY ON JANUARY 13, 1975 DUE TO
CLASSROOM REQUIREMENTS.

END

CQ SC... (redacted)

b7c b7c

b2 b7d
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-44892) AND SACS
Baltimore
Chicago

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

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

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

15 JAN 1975
EMPLOYERS. THE LEAFLET ALSO REFLECTS THAT THE BALTIMORE AND
WASHINGTON, D.C. CHAPTERS OF THE VVAW/WSO WILL BEGIN A SERIES
OF DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST VA. THE GROUP WILL DEMONSTRATE ON
1/14/75 AT THE VA ASSISTANCE CENTER, 25 K STREET, N.E., WASH-
INGTON, D.C. DURING THE HOURS OF 11:00 UNTIL 1:00 P.M. AND
CONTINUE SUCH DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE SAME LOCATION EVERY
TUESDAY. ON WEDNESDAYS STARTING ON 1/15/75, THE GROUP WILL
DEMONSTRATE AT THE VA OFFICE, HOPKINS PLACE, BALTIMORE,
MARYLAND, ALSO DURING THE HOURS OF 1:00 UNTIL 1:00 P.M. NO
ADDITIONAL DETAILS ARE KNOWN REGARDING THE DEMONSTRATION.

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

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT AND VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
COGNIZANT.

ADMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF FPS IS
WFO FOLLOWING, P.

END.
**MESSAGE RELAY**

Date: 1/14/75

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

---

**FROM:** Director, FBI

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

**FIELD DISSEMINATION**

**SACS:**

**LEGAT:**

**CLASSIFICATION:** Unclassified

**SUBJECT:** SEE NEXT PAGE

**ENCLOSURE**

**TEXT OF MESSAGE:**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED FILED BEHIND FILED BEHIND FILE.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**COMMUNICATIONS SECTION**

**FILE:** 100-448092 41/04

**ORIGINAL:**

**PAGE:** JAN 15, 1975

**FILED:** JAN 1, 1975

**FILED:** JAN 1, 1975

**FILED:** JAN 1, 1975
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND
SACS, BALTIMORE
CHICAGO
FROM: SAC, WFO (102-59034) (P)

ATTENTION: INTD

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

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT IS OFFICE [REDACTED] WFD FOLLOWING.
REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB)
INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU)

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

PURPOSE:

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

BACKGROUND:

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

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

Plans have been formulated to have all RSB chapters in Ohio, as well as Ohio chapters of the VVAV/WSO, participate in a demonstration at the inauguration of Governor-Elect James Rhodes, Columbus, Ohio, January 13, 1975. Information has been received from reliable informant that persons representing the VVAV/WSO and RSB from Yellow Springs and...
Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Revolutionary Student Brigade

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

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

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

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

Observations:

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

Recommendation:

To provide for adequate coverage of this demonstration, it is recommended approval be given for up to five sources to attend and for payment of expenses in connection therewith up to $500.00.
PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION AT INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR ELECT JAMES ROSES, COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 13, 1975, SM-RU; SM-VWAH/WSO

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

SOURCE STATED AFFILIATED WITH REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO, APPEARED TO BE DIRECTING PLANS FOR DEMONSTRATION, JANUARY 13, 1975, AND PRESENT AT MEETING. OSU STUDENT ALSO PRESENT AND CHARACTERIZED BY SOURCE AS CONNECTED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, CONCERNING CAPTIONED DEMONSTRATION.

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

DECLASSIFIED ON 1/13/1975
MEETING RESULTED IN NO CHANGE OF PLANS FOR DEMONSTRATION. DEMONSTRATORS TO ASSEMBLE OUTSIDE U.S. COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING 85 MARCONI BOULEVARD, COLUMBUS, 10:00 AM, JANUARY 13, 1975 AND MARCH TO OHIO STATE HOUSE WHERE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES WILL BE HELD.

NO PLANS FOR VIOLENCE DISCUSSED DURING MEETING.

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

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

CLASSIFIED BY 6282, XGOS 2, INDEFINITE.

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE CINCINNATI NITEL TO BUREAU, JANUARY 7/1975.
SOURCE IS OSHP, COLUMBUSPO, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, USA AND BUILDING MANAGER GSA, ALL COLUMBUS, OHIO, ADVISEO.

CINCINNATI WILL FOLLOW.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, BALTIMORE
CHICAGO

FROM: SAC, WFO (102-55034) (F)

ATTENTION: INTD

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

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

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

51 JAN 21 1975
MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

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

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

P.

END

b7c
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-51647) (RU)

DATE: 1/15/75

SUBJECT: VIETNAMESE VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS: VVAW/WSO
DU: CHICAGO

Re Philadelphia report of SAC 6/7/74; and Bureau airtel to all offices. 1/15/74.

This letter is classified confidential to protect the source which is a continuing source of value.

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

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

Please submit appropriate contact sheet with following.

CLASSIFIED PER 9233
EXCEPT FROM DDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION - INDEFINITE

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

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

Prior to the 12/22/74 meeting to ascertain the time of the meeting. During the conversation, advised that it had already been decided to dissolve the Eastern Region of Pennsylvania VVAW/WSU.

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

Further advised that although this decision was made to dissolve from Upper Darby, Pa., advised they would continue to exist, but that they do not plan to carry out any active organizing in Upper Darby, Pa. They will retain the Chapter's name only in order to receive correspondence from the National Office, as well as to be able to receive the "Winter Soldier".
The decision to dissolve the Eastern Region of Pennsylvania VVAW/WSO was based on the feeling that this organization is not really a veteran's organization interested in better benefits for veterans.

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

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

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

In view of the above, Philadelphia is placing the organization in a closed status. This means that if they wish to reorganize they must start again in the future with possible influence of outside organizations. It will be immediately known to the VVAW/WSO and Philadelphia will reconsider opening if that should happen and advise the Bureau.
MESSAGE RELAY

Date 2/15/75

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

FROM: Director, FBI

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

Classification: Unclassified

SUBJECT: See next Page 100-448092-4107

(Text of message begins on next page.)
V

BALTIMORE, Maryland.

ASKXTON, JANUARY 15, 1975.

The Representative of Federal Protection Service (FPS), Baltimore, Maryland, advised that two white males were observed in the Hopkins Plaza in front of the Federal Office Building, Baltimore, Maryland, at 11:00 AM and departed at 11:30 AM. No incidents were reported.

WAV/WSO was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest the American involvement in the war in South-East Asia. Current WAV/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

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

On January 15, 1975, a representative of the Federal Protection Service (FPS), Baltimore, Maryland, advised that two white males were observed in the Hopkins Plaza, in front of the Federal Office Building, Baltimore, Maryland, at 11:00 AM and departed at 11:30 AM. No incidents were reported.

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

Baltimore, Maryland, January 15, 1975.

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To: Director, FBI (100-448092)
From: SAC, FBI
Subject: Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW/WSO)
National Steering Committee Meeting
St. Louis, Missouri, 12/27-31/74

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

[Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Date: 1/16/75

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent: M Per


51 Jan 24 1975
FBI
Date: January 3, 1975

Transmit the following in
(Type in plaintext or code)
Via AIRTELE AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO:
DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM:
SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15674) (P)

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

(00: VVAW/WSO

(CO: CHICAGO)

Re Milwaukee nitels to Bureau dated 12/6 and 13/74.

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

BUREAU (100-448092) (Encls. 7) (RM) (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (100-50772) (Encl. 1) (Info) (Regular Mail) (RM)
16 - MILWAUKEE
(2 - 100-15674) (VVAW/WSO)
(1 - 100-15674)
(1 - 100-16234)
(1 - 100-16343)
(1 - 100-20061)
(1 - 100-15714)
(1 - 100-20020)
(1 - 100-15804)
(1 - 100-21569)
(1 - 100-21497)
(1 - 100-21523)
(1 - 100-21761)
(1 - 100-20659)
(2 - 100-New)
(1 - 70-1353)

All information contained herein is unclassified.

Filed. 2/16/75

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Jan 13 1975
MI 100-15674

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

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

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

For information of the Bureau, the criminal aspects of this matter are being handled under MI file 70-1353 captioned, "TAL; CGR - ASSAULT," and Bureau is cognizant.

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

- BUfile 100-476516
  - Closed
  - Bureau cognizant

- BUfile 100-461519
  - Pending
  - Bureau cognizant

- BUfile 100-472413
  - Closed
  - Bureau cognizant

- BUfile 100-451794
  - Pending
  - Bureau cognizant
| MI 100-15674 | BU file 100-472800 Pending Bureau cognizant |
| b7C          | BU file 100-452527 Closed Bureau cognizant |
|              | BU file unknown Closed Bureau cognizant     |
|              | BU file unknown Pending Bureau not cognizant |
|              | BU file unknown Closed Bureau cognizant     |
|              | BU file unknown Closed Bureau cognizant     |

Regarding white male; born check of Milwaukee

Sources utilized in instant LHM are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identity</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<td>is</td>
<td>b7D</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Instant LHM, Page 1

Approved: ____________________________ Sent: __________ M Per: __________

Special Agent in Charge
Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

(Priority)

MI 100-15674

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

b7C
January 3, 1975

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

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

[Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Date [Handwritten Date] by [Handwritten Signature]

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

Enclosure(s) (1)
At a Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVVAH/WSO) meeting which was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on November 30, 1974, an announcement was made that a demonstration would be held at the Veterans Administration Hospital (VAH), Woods, Wisconsin, on December 18, 1974. It was mentioned that an attempt would be made to enter the hospital in an effort to meet with hospital authorities. (December 6, 1974)

At a VVVAH/WSO amnesty meeting which was held in Milwaukee on December 8, 1974, a leaflet announcing the demonstration was passed out to the attendees. (December 11, 1974)

City Bulletin #20, which is an internal document published by the Milwaukee Revolutionary Union (RU) (See Appendix) Collective, reflected RU support of this demonstration. (December 12, 1974)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/HUNGER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

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

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

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

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

The demonstrators moved to the east entrance of the hospital where the demonstration continued for a short period of time. Then the demonstrators returned to the area directly east of the main entrance where they again became loud, boisterous, and created a lot of unnecessary noise.
stated that after the aforementioned fight, assistance was requested from the Milwaukee Police Department. By the time the demonstrators returned to the area, the Milwaukee Police were at the hospital.

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

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

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

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

[redacted] groin area

[redacted] to the left hand and arm; kicked in the
Injuries to the right leg, left elbow; X-rays taken for head injury; injury to the left eye area; pain in lower back area

Injury to the left hand; broken little finger

Eye injury; cut to right eye

Head injury; cut, left little finger area

Injury to chest area from being kicked

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

- Wisconsin
- Date of Birth:
- Wisconsin
- Date of Birth:
- Wisconsin
- Date of Birth:
The Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time, VVAW leaders have told members the VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans." Also, the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally, it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the United States. In April, 1973, the group changed its name to VVAW/WSO so that nonveterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.
The Revolutionary Union (RU), founded in early 1968 in the San Francisco Bay area, is a militant semi-covert Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung. Its objectives as set forth in its theoretical publication, "The Red Papers", and in its monthly newspaper, "Revolution", are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Members of the RU have been identified as collecting weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. As of July, 1974, RU national headquarters was located in Maywood, Illinois.
NOTATIONS HEREBIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

THE FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCLUSIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BIFILE (5) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _______ DATE _______ ACC _______ DATE _______

DEL. _______ DATE _______ DEL. _______ DATE _______

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BIFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

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

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

Sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

First source is [redacted]

Second source is [redacted]

Third source is [redacted]

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

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

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<td>100-180382</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The delay in the submission of the LHM on this meeting was due to the delay in receiving report on it from who has been ill.

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

New York will open for investigation a case on (female) from Old Westburg Chapter, VVAM/WSO, in accordance with current instructions relating to persons affiliated with the VVAM/WSO.
Fourth source is Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Portland, Maine (requested).
Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization

On November 3 and December 10, 1974, a source advised as follows:

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

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

Regional Coordinator

Buffalo, New York

Southern Regional Coordinator

b7c

b7d

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.
Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization

Westchester-Putnam, New York, Chapter

[Redacted]

As one of ten persons arrested by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on October 29, 1974, charged with violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 112 (e) and 2 in connection with the take-over of the Permanent Mission of the Khmer Republic to the United Nations, NYC, on October 29, 1974.

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

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

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

The co-chairmen of the meeting were [redacted] and [redacted].

The first item of business was an announcement that the chapters represented were limited on vote but not on size of delegation.

Round robin reports from the various chapters followed, the first being the Ithaca Chapter. This caused a brief but disruptive struggle. [redacted] stated that for the chapter he had done a radio spot on amnesty and had participated in a demonstration on behalf of the Attica, New York, Prison defendants. [redacted] stated that the chapter consisted of himself and one other and that ten other persons were very interested in the organization.
Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization

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

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

Following the Ithaca Chapter report, copies of reports of the Buffalo, Westchester-Putnam, Rochester, Oneonta, Northern New Jersey Chapters and a Regional Report of the New York-Northern New Jersey Region were distributed and discussed. Facsimiles or copies of these reports follow.
ROUND ROBIN REPORT - BUFFALO VVA-USO
OLD WESTBURY REGIONAL MEETING - NOV. 2-3, 1974

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

1. We have been receiving regular and positive responses from our leafleting and posterering, with most people seeking further information about our organization, clarification of our views, or more information, particularly on Amnesty-DUP.

2. Our committees: Coordinating, Planning, Amnesty-DUP, Prisoners and Political Defense have continued meeting regularly.

3. The calendar below includes some activities which have not always been included in newsletters or in the summation.

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

Aug. 2, 3 - Movie: Who Invited Us?
9-12: Hosted Buffalo NSCM
2, 9, 10: Movies: Revolution Until Victory, Revolution in Dhofar
16, 17: Movies: Free People in Portuguese Guinea, Nossa Terra
21: Movie: On the Battlefield
24: Leaflet community "What is VVA-USO?"
25: Participated in Delaware Park Women's Festival with speaker on UUA
4-9: Sept. 2 - Camp-out

Sept. 3: ADO Picketline
6: Members participated in Syracuse demo around 4 demands
   Helped Chile Committee show "Lucia"
   Leafletted shopping places on Attica
7: Movies: Felix the Cat, Wilmington
   Leafletted community on Attica
8: Picnic on Grand Island
11: Chile demo
10-13: Leaflet for Attica rally - mostly high schools
14: Attica demo
17: Membership forum on Attica
26: Bake Sale and lit. table on UUA, STD at Univ. Buffalo
19: Bake Sale and lit. table on UUA, STD at Univ. Buffalo
26: First cup counselling session
30: Show cause hearing on Martin Sostre in Fed's Ct., Postponed

Oct. 2: Day Care Rally - support from about 15 members.
6: Benefit for DUP - All bills paid.
12-14: Camp-out
   by Prison and Political Defense Committee
17: Membership Forum on Puerto Rican Independence
19: Table at Community Action Org. "National Priorities Day"
   Garage sale
   Benefit for Martin Sostre
21: Picketline for Baba's court appearance
23: Jeff, Danny, Sue trial against NCLC: Dismissed
24: New Storefront Clean-out
27: Puerto Rican Independence Day: Several members at rally.
   Jeff, Danny, Sue recharged.
29: Letter of support for re-chartering of Women's Studies College
   Representatives and speaker at re-chartering hearing.
YEAR'S EVALUATION
BUFFALO CHAPTER

I. Political Education

A. Study Groups

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

B. Films

1. good educational tool, effective means of outreach
2. should have been better planned and coordinated to develop and complement our political work.
3. should have been co-sponsored with other groups, gotten more exposure.

C. Literature

1. we've built up a supply of anti-imperialist pamphlets, most written by people in revolutionary struggles in the U.S. and throughout the world.
2. only group in city which makes a large variety of literature available at reasonable prices.
3. lending library - books available to members and people in community; this library is pretty much utilized.

D. Forums

1. are developing techniques for successful political forums.
2. are holding political forums on a monthly basis.

E. Development of Self and Mutual Criticism

1. positive - essential to the further development of political education and to carry these lessons into our political struggles.
2. aware of the necessity that we need more practice.
3. criticism is acquiring more political content.
We feel all of these means of Political Education fulfill the criteria set forth at the Yellow Springs NSCM. Additionally, they have concretely and positively affected our Mass work. We started our analysis with Political Education because we feel that this has had the greatest effect on all other work that we’ve done.

II. Mass Work

A. Newspaper Sales

1. established a continuous and well-received presence at the unemployment office, in spite of NCLC’s attempts to poison the atmosphere for political organizing.
   a. it is important to maintain a presence. When there is a long period of time between W.S., it is harder to sell them.

2. we regularly insert leaflets into the W.S. (e.g. Attica News, Single Type Discharge, demo announcements).

B. Leafletting

1. class analysis in leaflets is improving.

2. leaflet regularly and have established presence in shopping areas.

3. have leafletted door-to-door twice in the Connecticut Street (Storefront area) community.
   a. we should do more leafletting and follow-up.

C. Demonstrations and Rallies

1. WVAH-WSO has taken leadership in major demonstrations in Bflo

2. we criticize ourselves for participating in a demonstration without sufficient planning, but have learned from that.

3. picketing has been relatively successful, in spite of short lead time (e.g. Attica trials).

4. We’ve participated in the following demonstrations:
   a. Jan. 27 - Implement the agreements, End Aid to Thieu and Lon Ho.
   b. Feb. 26 - Attica, calendar calls
   d. Apr. 27 - Attica
   e. May 10 - Ford’s visit
   f. May 11 - Chile demo
   g. May 16 - Rocky demo
   h. June 29 - VA hosp., building for July 1-4
   i. May 10 - Armed Forces Day- West Point
   k. Sept. 11 - Chile Demo.  2. Oct. 27 - Puerto Rican Solidarity Day
D. Posterings
1. established practice of posterings once a week
   a. linked into our on-going work, both locally and nationally.
   b. utilize old Winter Soldiers, leaflets, posters, demo announcement, etc.

E. Children's Films
1. means of outreach into the immediate community.
2. films should have more progressive and educational content.
3. membership has not worked collectively here.

F. Bourgeois Press & Media
1. not enough initiative in scheduling appearances on TV, radio, or communications with newspapers.

G. Films and Forums - discussed under Political Education.

The increasing effectiveness of our Mass Work has resulted in quantitative and qualitative changes in our chapter's Growth and Development.

III. Growth and Development
A. Membership has grown
1. collectivity has improved
2. decline in specialization (more people writing leaflets, doing lay-out, speaking, distribution of work, leadership, representation at meetings - combat elitism and niche making).
3. more conscious world view - not so isolated
4. individual responsibility and discipline have increased
   a. people are more serious about their work and work has improved
5. beginning contacts with Third World struggles in this community have been made, but participation by Third World people has been lacking.
6. women taking leadership role, but number of women participating remains small.

7. Regional and National Meetings
   a. many members have represented this chapter, resulting in increased understanding of organization at all levels.
8. Social Events - softball games and team, picnics, camp-outs.
B. Organizational Structure has improved our work.

1. Coordinating Committee (5 elected, rotating members)
   a. more clarification of responsibility
   b. improvement of functioning of Coord. Commit.
      1. communications (within org. and with other org.)
         a. monthly newsletter to membership with improved content
         b. with regional and national offices
         c. with other organizations
         d. chapter phone list
      2. collectivity
      3. planning and follow-through
   c. initiates activities
   d. plans and coordinates work for demonstrations, often in conjunction with specific internal committees, special committees, and outside organizations.

2. Planning Committee (Coord. Commit. and representatives from other committees).
   a. meets weekly to formulate policy and to plan and coordinate activities.
   b. still need to develop regular commitment by membership to attend and participate in Planning Comm. meetings.

3. Amnesty-Discharge Upgrading Project
   a. Qualitatively improved.
      1. mass work
      2. collectivity of action
      3. on-going work
      4. individual responsibility
      5. growth (16 members)
      6. speaking to audiences at schools, community meetings, forums.

4. Prisoners and Political Defense
   a. has done strong work around Attica, Martin Sostre, Gary Lawton (e.g., dinners, pickets, movie showings, trial support, etc.)
   b. lack of collectivity and unclear political focus resulted in decrease in mass work in summer
   c. in process of re-organizing and defining political focus.

5. Regional Support
   a. no longer functioning, although it had done some essential work in preventing rcg. coord. from becoming isolated. should be re-established.
   b. hosted RSCN, August, 1974, along with support from chapter.
6. Participation by members in struggles outside chapter activities
   (Work place, Day Care)
   a. enhanced by membership in chapter
   b. chapter has not consistently supported this work.

7. FVS-PNS Committee
   a. no longer functioning due to lack of clear political goals

8. Child Care
   a. not presently functioning
   b. attempts to organize child care failed
      1. leaders did not motivate people or present a clear program
      2. membership lacked understanding of need for child care.

C. Community Storefront
   1. Established on-going presence in community
      a. self-reliant, no longer dependent on colleges or university
      b. not flash-in-the-pan community organization or fly-by-night
         campus group.
   2. All work based out of Storefront.
      a. equipment located here.

D. Acquisitions
   1. Cestetner
   2. Magazine rack
   3. more furniture
   4. use of projector
   5. Offset press
   6. second storefront
   7. radio
   8. paper stock
   9. larger stock of pamphlets, office materials, etc.

IV. Relationships with Other Organizations
A. We've established good working relationships with the following groups:
   1. Attica Brothers Legal Defense (ABLD)
   2. Anti-monopoly Committee
   3. Buffalo Worker
   4. Committee for Chilean Democracy
   5. National Lawyers' Guild
   6. Puerto Rican & Chicano Committee
   7. Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB)
   8. Revolutionary Union (RU)
   9. Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF)
B. Coalition work
   1. Farah
   2. United Farmworkers
   3. Amnesty and Reconciliation Coalition
   4. ABLD
   5. Comm. for Chilean Democracy
C. Due to lack of understanding of work done by organizations, subjective criticisms had been made by members. To correct this, we've started meeting with one group every other Saturday.

1. establish liaisons with these groups
2. understand practice of organizations
3. joint sponsor activities, purchase paper, etc. in bulk.

D. No relationship with CP-YWLL

E. Antagonistic relations with:
   1. Spartacist League,
   2. National Caucus of Labor Committees (HCLC)
   3. Buffalo Police Department
   4. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

V. Fund-Raising

A. Pledge system

1. due to sporadic fund-raising, back bills, and the need for a permanent funding base, we asked members to pledge $5 or more per month.
2. 20 people participate
3. range from $5-$30/mo.
4. enabled us to regularly support Regional and National offices, pay rent on two storefronts, and continue programs.
5. we are self-reliant.

B. Committees are expected to hold fund-raising events and use these to promote activities as well as earn money for the chapter. These fund-raising events are gaining political content and are increasingly successful. Some are:
   1. Dinners
   2. Bake sales
   3. Benefits
   4. Paper drives
   5. Garage sales
   6. Book and record sale
   7. Newspaper and lit sales
   8. Dues at meetings
   9. Film showings
   10. Contributions from mailings

C. Raise money in support of:
   1. Melvin X. Smith
   2. Bob Hood
   3. MOSCAM
   4. Wounded Knee
   5. Lawton-Garner
   6. Attica
   7. Martin-Sostre
   8. Buffalo Worker
   9. National Office
   10. Regional Office.
Regional

1. Regional Office and Coordinator

A. Written communications have been regular, particularly with respect to newsletters.

B. Verbal communications are not as good as should be
   i. needs of regional coordinator are frequently not known by our chapter.

C. Due to lack of support from a regional support committee responsible for this, the regional coordinator frequently is isolated and over-loaded with bureaucratic work.

D. It seems the regional coordinator should travel to other and especially smaller chapters more frequently. Perhaps chapters close to each other could arrange a 2-4 day tour.

E. Overall, we feel the regional coordinator should be credited with keeping a vast area unified and in contact, a job we feel requires an extreme amount of time and skills, particularly in view of the diversity of this region.

II. Chapters

A. Our communications with near-by chapters has been weak.

B. Chapters have not consistently recognized the needs of the Regional Office. We have voted on a system of financial support, but have generally failed to implement it. This seriously hinders the amount of communications, phone calls, mailings, travel which the reg. coord. can do, due to lack of finances.

C. Not all chapters in the region have been sending mailings and notices to us, but this is improving.

D. From the contacts we have had (mailings, Regional Meetings, Rallies and Demonstrations, etc.) it seems collective work is increasing and chapters are becoming stronger.
The Summer's End Benefit Folk Festival was a success despite the shower that drove away the crowd before they heard Barbra Dane or the Human Condition. The 5-hour concert was presented as a benefit for our DUF, but most of the attention was paid to amnesty. The political and organizational outreach was good, fund raising was good, and the learning experience can be used in the future.

We held our first DUF on Oct 17th. We got Community Bulletin Board radio space, a pretty good article in the newspaper, spread the word, and still nobody came. Chapter members will enter a training program in a week or two. The next DUF is scheduled for Nov 21st.

Our amnesty work since the last regional is highlighted by our initiation of an area universal and unconditional amnesty coalition. We've started the preliminary meetings, are finding interest, and expect something solid to develop within the next month. We also did a speaking program in a local high school. And there's work being done for a public debate with the VP.

Another area high school has just approved a ROTC program. Opposition is developing in the community, which we're going to unity.

We're also building for and will participate in the sub-regional Veterans Day action in NYC.

We're welcoming Ben & Dot and Ron Abram's from Goshen. Their presence in southern Westchester is going to help greatly in organizing that area.

UNITY - STRUGGLE - VICTORY
Rochester Chapter Calendar  December 1973 - 1974

Following is a listing of activities the Rochester Chapter initiated or participated in over the past year, broken down by month.

DECEMBER
1. Regional Meeting
2. December 15 Rally to Throw the Bum Out
3. National Steering Committee Meeting

JANUARY

MARCH
5. Vietnam Veterans Day (March 29) media giga on WCI and Channel 13

APRIL
6. start of a regular chapter newsletter
7. coordination with WCI and the Rochester Patriot to cover Gary Kenton's speaking tour in Buffalo.

MAY
8. May 14 half-hour program on Catch 21 to talk about WCI/WSQ, its work and its aims
9. beginning of chapter involvement with MLA (the Military Information program of the Rochester Area)
10. beginning of involvement with the local chapter of Americans for Amnesty - Rochester Area Coalition.

JUNE
11. mailing of evaluation survey with the newsletter to the regular mailing list.
12. June 12 and 16 airing of a forty-minute radio program put together to build support and mobilize people for the July 1-4 demos. Program was aired on WCI.
13. Picnic called for in the newsletter for June 25 was not followed up on due to last-minute problems.

JULY
14. participation at demo's in DC for night of July 3 on.
15. Amnesty speaking gig and showing of the film "Winter Soldier" (excerpt) at Brockport State College on July 15.

AUGUST
16. visit to the Buffalo chapter at the end of the MSU.

SEPTEMBER
17. participation in the September 14 rally held in solidarity with the Attica Brothers

OCTOBER
18. half-hour on Channel 13 devoted to Amnesty opposite the American Legion. Full hour program on Channel 21 on Amnesty, participants were: WCI/WSQ, mother of an ex-service living in Canada, American Legion, person from the VPW never showed up. These programs were on October 1.

NOVEMBER
19. Regional Meeting
20. Throughout this period chapter members have sold the Winter Soldier on the streets.
In a crisis of this past year, specific items on the calendar will be referred to by their number.

§2: although we were involved with this rally, it really didn't bring us further than having a speaker. The support work beforehand consisted of a limited amount of leafleting; the leaflet containing little more than time, date, place and a few specific reasons why Nixon should be put out of office. One mistake that we feel is evident is the lack of a principled analysis immediately afterward, in order to discover areas of improvement in future demo's. All in all, the rally was considered good, in terms of turnout, content and the ability of different groups to work together even though they hadn't previously.

§4: this demo was put together primarily by WLM/780, though that was not the original intention. We proposed the rally to see whether it would have the support and participation of other community groups, and with the intention that a steering committee could be formed to coordinate the various kinds of publicity and support work beforehand. Due to poor communications and inexperienced this did not occur. In effect by default into a leadership role, the demo came off rather disorganized, with no coordination of callers, bannerers or even security. Nonetheless, we feel that this rally had an overall good impact, in that our presence in the community was reasserted after a fairly long period of low visibility.

§5: Feedback received after these two radio gigs was generally positive, saying that the political reasons behind the declaration of Vietnam Veterans Day were portrayed accurately. Both of the gigs were short and did not allow for much on-air discussion — particularly the one on Channel 15, which was shared with the American Legion.

§6: although a monthly newsletter was started in April, there has been little feedback from it. It is therefore hard to judge the level of effectiveness, except to say that we have been told it is good, keep up the good work, and similar expressions of solidarity. Since the June newsletter, only one mailing has gone out to the whole mailing list, solely due to a lack of funds for postage. In July a partial mailing was sent, and in September a complete mailing went out. The Winter Soldier has not gone out to the membership since the June-July issue. We are at present preparing a mailing, and see an updating of the mailing list coming up which should improve our contact.

§7: During Gary Lawton's speaking tour of New York, we arranged for the Rochester Patriot to have a reporter present at a benefit dinner, after which a good article was written and published. At the same time, we arranged for a telephone interview with WCBS. Due to equipment and schedule problems, this did not occur. However, WCBS did a review of his case based on the Winter Soldier and a pamphlet prepared by the NEPU. Also, four members of the chapter were at the dinner held in Buffalo and has the chance to meet him.

§8: this program was a half-hour. The first half was spent on a discussion of WLM/780 and our work, and the second half had a "public line" segment in which we responded to telephone questions. Although the program was not as smooth as the practice, overall we felt that it was positive.
Involvement with HEA has been good from the start. At present, there are two chapter members working with HEA, and the program has a much clearer sense of the political role it plays than before. An emphasis is currently on reservists, and at this point little has been done concretely regarding discharge upgrading. Two counselors attended a workshop on DUP, and more emphasis is to be given it as and when it is possible.

This chapter's amnesty work has been mainly with the local coalition, and through media action. In early April we attempted to form a coalition with several local groups. Due to what some considered to be unprincipled undercutting of this attempt, it was some months before anything solid developed. Now, there is a viable amnesty coalition here. Chapter involvement is welcome, and discussions are more political than originally. We feel that there is good potential in our involvement.

In mid-June, WTFL aired a chapter-written and produced support gig for the July 1-4 demo's. The program was broadcast twice. No direct response resulted, but we feel that the program itself was not to blame. It is forty minutes long and contains four separate parts: open with a description of the continued air war, highlighted by excerpted testimony from Project Air War; section on the solidarity between the Vietnamese and African people; section on how the war has been brought home; and a final section on the demos, their demands, WFWA and how to get in touch with us. The separate sections of this program were divided by music, the program opened and closed with music, and the whole thing was designed to both educate and mobilize. A tape is available, as well as the script. In our view, the few input we received later, the lack of any direct response cannot be attributed to the program itself.

The non-picnic was a direct result of taking on more responsibility than we could handle at that time. Our work in trying to build support for the demos, and the fact that we are so small a group locally, prevented us from following through on the picnic. We feel that there was a lack of planning overall.

Very little posting was done here prior to the demo's. Very few of the stickers were put up. About the only concrete support work done consisted of the radio program. For the demo's themselves, it was the NU who arranged for the bus which went. Due to a misunderstanding, no chapter person went to DC on the bus. One carload of chapter people went, and one van containing three people. The people in the van never found the Hall, and consequently joined the main march from the Lincoln Memorial. Overall, it was good that some people went; the reasons for the lack of more involvement are better described in the following section on internal development.

This came off rather well for a midsummer evening. A July newsletter was sent to the people in the Brockport area but little response was noted at the speaking gig. After showing the film, the discussion on amnesty clearly showed the importance it plays in the anti-imperialist movement. The regional coordinator was present, and this fact made the program as good as it was.

These two programs showed clearly the contradictions in the anti-amnesty arguments generally, and specifically how reactionary the American Legion's position is according to the feedback received. The chapter played a part in planning the hour program, and is gaining support in some of the local media.
INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT

An overview of our work over this past year shows that, although there are a number of positive events, there are consistently repeated negative aspects. This can be explained superficially as being due to the fact that we are small and therefore don't have a lot of time and energy resources, but the real reasons lie deeper than that. They can be summarized as follows: lack of seriousness in building, VKX/NSO, due to a negative or defeatist outlook on the prospects for American liberation; lack of internal discussion due to poorly attended meetings; lack of theoretical study; and failure generally to put politics in command and make serious use of criticism/self-criticism.

This is not to say that no honest people are in the chapter, that is not the case at all. Our experience has been that as differences have come up, people have handled them rather than confront and struggle with them. Also, we have had to contend with the fact that some of the more experienced people have left the area, so that the overall level of work and experience has remained the same. Usually these have been people who contributed much of the work, thus our output has remained fairly constant.

We are at a higher level now in terms of commitment than ever before, and there is much more awareness of the need for a positive attitude on internal development. For instance, this chapter did not have any real input to the struggle over revising the objectives; now there is beginning to be discussion of them. A factor particularly hard to deal with has been the apathy expressed by the rank and file. With no feedback, it has been hard to determine the needs/feelings of the people on our mailing list - and this despite repeated attempts to draw some feedback and involve more people. That this has meant, in essence, is that the core few people have carried the bulk of the workload. The same person(s) attend Regional Meetings and inter-chapter events, and this has meant uneven development - both politically and within the organization itself.

We see this changing, with the increased recognition of the need for internal, collective growth. As we learn to put politics in command we expect our outreach to become more effective in bringing in new people. We are beginning to learn more collectivity as we move away from a strong one-person "leadership" (domination). In the past, we have asked for suggestions and criticism from the other chapters within this region. As we continue to develop, we hope that there will be more inter-chapter visits and support of local actions.

To sum up, although there are a number of negative things to contend with here, we see a good potential for growth.

UNITY  STRUGGLE  VICTORY
"Oneonta Chapter Report
Old Westbury Regional Mtg
November 2, 3, 1974

"Chapter Activities
"Since the last regional meeting the activity of the Oneonta
Chapter has centered around the four demands, the Indochina 'Week
of Concern', the National Guard, and Winter Soldier sales.

"Education around the four demands has mainly been done
through the use of a leaflet we wrote. We also have set up
literature tables at the Oneonta State campus. We had a leaflet
for the 'Week of Concern' which concentrated on the three demands
put forth by the organizers of the week: Implement the Agreement-
End all Aid to- Thieu and Lon Nol; Free South Vietnam's 200,000
Political Prisoners; and Universal, Unconditional Amnesty.
Winter Soldier sales have gone along with all of these activities.
Sales went up sharply. This is probably due partly to disgust
among people with Ford's 'bogus' amnesty for war resisters as
opposed to his unconditional pardon for Nixon. Also, people
realize that VVAV/MSO is the only organization in this area
struggling for universal, unconditional amnesty. Another point
to explain increased W.S. sales is that the paper has become
familiar to people in the area because of its presence on the
streets in the past.

"We have been doing educational work at the National Guard
armory in Oneonta during their training weekends. We wrote an
anti-imperialist leaflet detailing the history of the NG as a
repressive force
used by the capitalists in collusion with the government
during strikes and other social uprisings. Also, we distributed
information (CCCO pamphlets) on how to get discharges as well
as free Winter Soldiers. Our efforts have been quite well
received. It seems that many Guard members in Oneonta joined
in order to escape Vietnam service in the regular army and are
now just finishing out their time. In some cases members joined
because they are poor and need the money to supplement their
family incomes.

"Members and supporters of the chapter travelled to Buffalo
for the Attica demo and to New York for Puerto Rican Solidarity
Day.

"We will be working with the Buffalo Chapter on November 11
and we have to be criticized since we took no action on October
28.

"Other Organizations

"We have ties with two other organizations in the Oneonta area. The People's Bicentennial Commission has a chapter at the
Ononta State campus. They struggle around student-oriented issues. Right now they are exposing successful and planned purges of radical professors at the school. Anyone wanting more info on this can talk to me outside the meeting.

"There are some political people in the Third World Association who support us and work with us. The TWA is a cultural organization though, and the radicals in it are being stifled. Anybody interested in more info on this can talk to me outside the meeting.

"RSB is organizing upstate chapters, however, as far as I know, they haven't made contact with anybody in Oneonta yet.

"Strengths and Weaknesses
"Overall activity of the chapter has fallen off in the months since the last regional. Meetings have not been well attended either. Surprisingly, chapter members, with only two exceptions, have demonstrated considerable apathy concerning the two-line struggle. I am hoping I can gain more insight into this here at the meeting, since the phenomena has caused me some frustration.

"We gained one new member, due to our organizing efforts for the Attica demo. He is a vet, a former Black Panther Party member, who was involved in the Attica rebellion.

"Our chapter requests two (2) votes at this meeting."
This report is not only going to be a round robin report, but also a brief political sumup of our past practice. Our chapter encompasses the whole Northern New Jersey area. We have active members in the following: Jersey City, Bayonne, East Orange, Newark, Elizabeth, Patterson, Lodi and Wayne, New Jersey. The majority of our members work or attend college or both.

Since the last regional Steering Committee Meeting in Oneonta, New York, the New Jersey Chapter has participated in many struggles against police repression, against ROTC and military recruiters moving back on campus, against the City of Newark forcing hot-dog vendors out of the downtown area, and other struggles to be mentioned later in the report.

Immediately after the July 1st-4th demonstrations, the New Jersey Chapter was formed. We had, at that time, a core group of 7 people—2 of whom were Third World vets—along with ten more vets who came to meetings but were not that active.

The problems that working and oppressed people face in this area are similar to those in other parts of the country with rising prices, high unemployment, speedup on the job, cutbacks and increased police repression in the communities. In building for the July 1-4 demo, we found that vets face not only these problems but even more with a lot of shit coming down on them from the VA. Immediately after the 1-4 demo, we began an in-depth investigation of the VA. From this investigation we wrote up a proposal calling for a campaign of "War on the VA" which was presented at the last National Steering Committee Meeting. In it we laid out the main areas of problems that vets face from the VA. We saw the need for VVAW/WSO to take up these day-to-day problems, build a broad fighting vets movement directed against the imperialist system, and linking it up with other peoples fighting against the same system that's screwing us all. We have found that war on the VA campaign provides us with the focus in building the national campaign which was decided on at the last NSCM.
"One of the first issues to confront us as a new chapter back in August was the increased police repression in the community. In response to this repression, an Anti-Repression Coalition was formed which was made up of the following groups: Congress of African People, RU, Black Panther Party, Harambee (a black student org.), the Revolutionary Student Brigade, PSP and different rank and file workers organizations. At this time we had a good political discussion at a chapter meeting where we talked about why the police were coming down more and more on the people and the role of the police as protectors of the system. People drew out from their own experience how the cops were used to bust up their picket lines while they were on strike, and we drew from our collective experience as a chapter how the cops were used to try to bust up our June 25 and July 1-4 demos. Out of these discussions the chapter as a whole and particularly new members broadened their understanding of the nature of imperialism and saw the necessity for the people to stick together in fighting back against our common enemy.

"We began to send representatives to the coalition meetings. At one of these meetings a representative from a group of Hotdog Vendors and street peddlers who were being kicked out of downtown Newark by the cops, approached our chapter. These vendors (75% are black, Korean War and Vietnam era vets) heard about our June 25th demo and saw VVAW/#30 as a militant organization fighting for the day-to-day needs of vets. One of their representatives came to our next chapter meeting and explained their situation. We discussed it and agreed that it was important for us to support them by participating in the actions they called.

"The coalition called for an afternoon demonstration through the black community to protest the police murder of 'Charles Sutton.' That same day, in the morning, the American Legion called a demonstration to encourage a 'sympathetic' senator to vote for a new GI bill. The Legion called for this demo because they saw a whole upsurge among vets in the area and they tried to direct it in a totally reformist reactionary direction. We mobilized our chapter and jumped into the middle of their picket line where we exposed the Legion and the line they were pushing for the farce it was. We put forward the line that we can't rely on the Con-ress or Lobby in order to give better benefits. We must organize a broad, fighting vets movement and rely on the people. One of the weaknesses of this action was that we didn't have any leaflet to put our line across or a concrete plan of action that would win over the honest vets who got sucked into this action. We did manage to get a number of vets there to participate with us later that afternoon in the Anti-Repression Demonstration in Newark."
"Another weakness in this area (we don't consider it a major one) was the fact that we failed to mobilize for the Attica Demo in Buffalo and the Puerto Rican Independence Rally on October 27th. After the two events, our chapter called a special meeting to discuss the regional meeting and why we were unable to build support for the Attica Demo and the PR Independence Rally. The problem we found was our chapter had failed to discuss politically the whole question of political repression with respect to Attica and the whole question of Puerto Rican Independence. We found that if these questions, like others, are not discussed by our members, we would be unable to grasp the importance of these struggles and be unable to make the link between the day-to-day struggles we are involved in to that of Attica or other struggles.

"Right after the Attica demo, Ford came out with his conditional amnesty program for war resisters. In our meetings our chapter discussed Ford's sham amnesty, how it is meant to smother the growing amnesty movement, divide vets against war resisters and screw the 530,000 vets with bad papers. Our members including a lot of new members coming around the chapter, developed a clear understanding of the bullshit class nature in this country and clearly grasped an understanding of what universal, unconditional amnesty means. What we failed to do was, in practice, print a leaflet taking our position on amnesty out to the masses of people.

"At this time ROTC and the military recruiters are trying to make a comeback on the campuses. One particular campus was William Paterson College. The WAV/WSO and the RSO pulled off an action to kick the recruiters off campus. Our chapter organized a guerilla theater skit which exposed the imperialist nature of the military and the racist, repressive conditions that exist for the GI in it. We got a real good response from the students. Following the guerilla theater we crowded around the recruiters table and forced them to leave. Later in the afternoon our chapter held a mass meeting on the campus where we showed 'Only the Beginning' and talked about the WAV/WSO and our national campaign. Coming out of this, we developed a solid core of WAV/WSO members on the campus."
"Now we come up to the present situation. In building for the Nov. 11 Sub regional demonstration in NYC, the NJ chapter saw that it would be helpful to have a building action. We decided to call for a demonstration at the VA in Newark on Nov. 8, where we are raising demands against the VA along with our Nat'l demands. In building for these actions, we've increased the strength and membership of our chapter. Right now, there are 15 solid members who are developing a good understanding of the imperialist system and are learning to work with a high level of collectively. We are doing this by taking out our Nat'l campaign to the campuses, workplaces and communities. And organizing vets in a broad fighting anti-imperialist movement!!!
REGIOINAL OFFICE REPORT: Regional Meeting, Old Westbury, Nov. 2 and 3

EVENTS:

There were three events of a Regional nature since the Oneonta meeting: the Buffalo NSCM, the Oct. 15th Attica demo in Buffalo, and the Oct. 27th Puerto Rican Independence Day Rally in New York City. Since the Attica demo and the Independence Rally were handled almost exclusively on the Chapter level, they will not be discussed here.

The N3GW was coordinated by the RO and the Buffalo Chapter. Logistical work was performed by the Buffalo Chapter. The consensus was that it was the best prepared and supported N3GW VVAM/#30 has yet held. Because of the day to day nature of expenses, particularly for food, accurate financial records were not kept. All but three delegates paid the registration fee of $10.00 (or less depending on the length of attendance). Expenses matched income almost exactly and a hoped for surplus earmarked for the Bob Hood Defense did not materialize.

We did not, as a Region, put any serious effort into the “International Week of Concern” for Indochina. This was an error.

REGIONAL GROWTH:

We now have ten Chapters in the Region. Since the Oneonta meeting, we have lost three Chapters: Kid-Hudson, Orange County, and Suffolk County. The first two, for different reasons, represent a loss in name only. The third, due to the smallness or too small a core to implement programs are Buffalo, N.Y., Rochester/Putnam and Oneonta. Chapters with fully functioning programs are Buffalo, N.Y., Rochester/Putnam and Oneonta. Chapters with internal problems or too small a core to implement programs are Rochester, Ithaca, Old Westbury and Fredonia. The RO has received nothing from Syracuse and New Jersey City and is not in any position to determine activity. We have organizing contacts in Utica, Canton and Saugerties, N.Y.

Communication is increasing with the annexed area of Connecticut and Rhode Island. A Chapter formed in Providence, R.I. in August but hasn’t contacted the RO since then. Because of the annex status of CT and RI and the distance between Providence and other Chapters in this Region, the Chapter there will ask to join the NE Region at the upcoming N3GW. The RO’s of both Regions support this move.

REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS:

A RO newsletter has been established on an approximate monthly basis to provide for internal communication. Response and criticism are needed. Communication from the Chapter level to both the RO and other Chapters is generally poor.

FINANCES:

Following the Oneonta meeting, we had $70.60 on hand. Income since then has been $172.00. This has included pledges from the Buffalo Chapter for Sept. and Oct. and a donation from the Westchester/Putnam Chapter as well as individual pledges. Expenses have totalled $238.84. Areas have been postage and shipping - $117.00; telephone - $63.00; printing - $37.00; and office supplies $14.50. We now have on hand $13.76. Most of September and half of August we were in the red. These expenses have been the minimum needed to insure continuity of communications.
RD REPORT: Page 2

Resources that the RO provides have been donated by the Buffalo Chapter, Attica Brothers Legal Defense, APEX and Indochina Solidarity Committee, among others. Chapters should attempt to pay for those whenever possible. Twice since the last Regional meeting, the RO has asked Chapters to collect books and records for a fund-raising sale. The response has been nil - only one individual in the Buffalo Chapter has contributed anything at all.

MISC:

The Sub Region is effectively building unity both in communication and practice. It is now meeting regularly and planning a joint Veterans Day action for Nov. 11th in NYC. It also increases the outreach potential for the Region considerably.

There has been no response by either the Revolutionary Union or Mike McDonald to the letters of criticism authorized and mailed after the Oneonta meeting.

ASSESSMENT:

The overall situation in the Region continues to improve. Political outlook and conscious practice have both increased in the last quarter. The political struggle to date has been handled in an exemplary way and has resulted in an increase in effectiveness and unity. Work on programs has improved both in quality and quantity. Mistakes are made, but they are dealt with and rectified when possible in a less antagonistic fashion than ever before. Weakest points, from a Regional perspective, are communications and fund-raising. Too often there is a failure to recognize the diverse nature and uneven levels of development in this Region. A greater effort at criticizing and summing up our practice is needed in all levels of the Region.

It is increasingly obvious that the RO is bogged down in mechanistic details. While this does not impede activity where ongoing and structured programs exist, it prevents the RO from giving support to the weaker Chapters in the Region and from working in the areas of program implementation, political education and outreach where Chapters do not exist.
This results in the isolation of the RO from political struggle and creates situation where careerist and bureaucratic tendencies can arise.

Among the changes needed in the future are the creation of a fund-raising policy to meet the minimal needs of the RO, the consolidation of activity in the Region, especially upstate NY, a means for increasing outreach and supporting new and/or weak Chapters, increased communications and a method by which Chapters can regularly sum up their experience and practice. Some suggestions that will hopefully rectify our weaknesses in these areas are:

1. Chapters provide the Regional Office with one half of the amount provided the National Office under the monthly funding policy.

2. Upstate NY be consolidated as a VA/WM Sub Region similar in function to the existing Sub Region made up of NYC, Northern New Jersey, Long Island, and the Lower Hudson Valley.

3. Chuck Smith of Oneonta be elected for one year as upstate Sub Regional Coordinator.

4. Buffalo, NYC and Oneonta form and maintain Regional Support Committees to assist the work of the Regional and Sub Regional Offices.

5. Each Chapter give a report on a monthly basis to the appropriate Sub Regional Coordinator on the implementation of programs and National and Regional policy in their Chapter.
Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

Characterizations of the Black Panther Party (BPP), Communist Party (CP), National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), National Lawyers Guild (NLG), Socialist Party of Puerto Rico (PSP), Spartacist League (SL), Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL), and Young Against War and Fascism (YAWF), which are referred to in one or more of the reports of the Buffalo, Oneonta and Northern New Jersey Chapters are contained in the Appendix here to.

In the discussion of the Westchester-Putnam Chapter report it was mentioned that the problem of Ted Lee had been settled but no elaboration on this statement was given. Since that time they had slowly been developing a program which they hoped to get off the ground.

In the discussion of the Oneonta Chapter Report it was mentioned that the chapter has six or seven strong core members that the chapter has improved its political education, but it has not been sufficiently active on the campus of SUNY, Oneonta.

The Old Westbury Chapter report followed orally. It was emphasized that the chapter had lost considerable support of the administration at SUNY, Old Westbury, Campus in that the administration backed another person for the office of president of the veterans association on the campus, a position that in the previous year had been held by Steven Litterer. There are fifteen members of the chapter and it is focusing on issues other than specific veterans issues. The chapter has initiated a new study group with leadership of it coming from the RSB.

The Syracuse Chapter report followed. This chapter consists of eleven members, six of whom are active and five of whom are less active. It has a study group on imperialism which has worked into a study group on National Office reports. The chapter does not function collectively.
Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization

Following the round robin reports, a discussion on the National Steering Committee Meeting (NSC) that had been held in Buffalo, New York, on August 8-12, 1974 was held. It was reported that Rich Bengert was leaving the National Collective and that support for the Cairo United Front had been dropped. There was a lengthy discussion on the reasons of Sam Schorr, a member of the National Collective, for not having any articles on the Middle East situation in the VVA/WINTER publication "Winter Soldier" when asked in the Winter Soldier workshop of the NSC. Schorr's reasons were: 1. lack of time, 2. lack of understanding as to which group was in the right and 3. that a lot of money to the National Office comes from Jewish people in NYC and he did not wish to offend them. A proposal was passed unanimously that a letter be set to the National Office or to Schorr making inquiry as to whether the position on Palestine has been cleared, why it was made, why it was not printed up with a request that it be printed as an agenda item at the next NSC. (\)

Representatives of the Buffalo Chapter brought out that they were upset that one-third of the delegates to the NSC at Buffalo were from three chapters, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis. This was because of regional representation, that is the New York Region has only eight votes as does every other region. However, there are many chapters in that region so that only one person from a chapter could attend. In some regions there is only one chapter in a region so that eight people can attend from one chapter and this is reflected in opinions given at the NSC. (\)

The regional meeting voted to have no objection to the objective on gay people and the new sexism which was proposed at the NSC in Buffalo. It voted against the proposal of the National Office that only two NSC's be held per year. An alternate proposal was suggested and passed that it would agree to the holding of only two NSC's per year only if there was in addition one National convention per year. (\)

Joe Urgo mentioned that he is now working full time as Northeast Regional Coordinator of the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA) in NYC and that the NCUUA has four counseling centers for amnesty, in Denver, Colorado, Los Angeles, California, Atlanta, Georgia and NYC. It was announced that a national conference of the NCUUA would be held in Louisville, Kentucky, during November 14-16, 1974 (\)
Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

The NCUUA is the central organization serving as liaison for more than 50 groups across the United States demanding universal and unconditional amnesty for those persons who opposed the war in Southeast Asia and are in exile, prison, subject to prosecution and underground in the United States or have been separated from military service with less than honorable discharges.

Next item on the agenda was a discussion on the Attica demonstration that had been held in Buffalo, New York, on September 14, 1974. There was much criticism expressed that the RU had spearheaded the Right to Rebel Contingent in the demonstration and that the VWAV/ISO had been coerced into sponsoring it. The various chapters that participated had not checked on the RU and when everyone got to Buffalo the VWAV/ISO ended up by marching with the RU in a separate contingent.

Next item discussed was the Puerto Rican Independence Day rally held at Madison Square Garden, NYC, on October 27, 1974. Criticism was expressed that the region had disregarded this activity by failing to educate members of the importance of the event, that the members should not only bring tickets to the affair, which they did, but to attend and help fill up the Madison Square Garden, which they did not.

There was a brief discussion of the planned Veteran's Day activities by various chapters. Joseph Hirsch reported that the NYC action on November 11, 1974, would be supported by the Chapters in the Southern Sub-region. The activity would consist of a march in the American Legion sponsored parade with tentative plans being drawn up for a demonstration at the Veterans Administration (VA) Office at 252 Seventh Avenue, NYC. Tentative speakers include who will speak on "bogus" amnesty, a Cambodian, and the NYC Chapter,

It was also announced that the Northern New Jersey Chapter would hold a demonstration on November 8, 1974, at the VA Office, Washington Place, Newark, New Jersey, starting at 12:30 PM, to demand decent benefits for all veterans, single type discharge for all veterans, universal and unconditional amnesty and an implementation of the agreement to end all aid to the governments of President Thieu of South Vietnam and of President Lon Nol of Cambodia.
Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization

It was mentioned that the Buffalo Chapter would hold a demonstration at the Federal Court House, 68 Court Street, Buffalo, on November 11, 1974, concerning the demands described above with respect to the Newark demonstration.

A letter which [redacted] member of the RU in NYC, had sent to the NYC chapter in response to criticism made of him concerning his activities at the VVAW/MSO sponsored demonstration in Washington, D.C., July 1-4, 1974, was read. The letter answered some of the criticism directed at him and it was agreed that the matter should be dropped.

An election was held to determine how the region would cast its vote at the next MSCM for National Office Collective members. The vote turned out as follows:

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<td>Barry Romo, RU</td>
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It was agreed to caucus as a region before the vote came up at the next MSCM. Prior to the vote there was a heated discussion on the status of Barry Romo. It was discussed whether he would owe first allegiance to the RU, a democratic centralist organization or to the National Office Collective, also a democratic centralist organization, when the time came to decide an issue in which the RU and the VVAW/MSO differed. It was argued that he might owe his allegiance to the RU which is the reason he received only three votes which came from the Northern New Jersey Chapter which is believed to be RU controlled.

After the voting the Northern New Jersey Chapter submitted a proposal that the issue of a Winter Soldier Investigation on military and VA abuses unfolding around four demands be considered. It was decided that this should be discussed again at the next regional meeting which will be held in Syracuse, New York, on the weekend of George Washington's Birthday in February, 1975.
Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization

At the next NSCM the New York-Northern New Jersey Region will have five votes and eight delegates. It was decided that the five chapters with three votes at the regional meeting will each have one delegate and the regional office will send one. The other three chapters will have to caucus to decide who will have the other two delegates.

A long discussion followed which centered on a sum-up of the past year's practices by the chapters. It was the common consensus that Political Education was the most necessary thing in all of the chapters and the most single factor in moving some chapters ahead faster than others.

It was decided that an upstate New York sub-region similar to the successful Southern Sub-Region be formed and that Chuck Smith will be the coordinator inasmuch as Oneonta was the largest upstate chapter which could support a sub-regional office.

The meeting ended with a period of self-criticism on the activities of the region.
APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE BLACK PANTHER
PARTY FOR SELF-DEFENSE

The Black Panther Party (BPP), organized in December, 1966, at Oakland, California, by Huey P. Newton and Bobby George Seale, has the publicly stated purpose of organizing black people to take control of the life, politics and destiny of the black community. The Party, operating the Black Panther Intercommunal News Service, publishes a newspaper called "The Black Panther," which at one time openly advocated the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in a revolutionary program to end the oppression of the black people but since early 1971 has spoken for a survival program pending revolution.

While openly advocating direct overthrow of the U.S. Government by force and violence until 1971, leaders have since avoided extreme statements in favor of calling for action within the established order. Newton, in an interview appearing in the May, 1973, issue of "Playboy" magazine, stated the Panthers' chief ambition is to change the American Government by any means necessary but that ultimately such change will be through armed violence.

BPP national headquarters, aka Black Panther Intercommunal Headquarters, as of May, 1974, continued to be located in Oakland, California, with branches throughout the country.
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA)

Title 80, U.S.C., Section 793 (Internal Security Act of 1950) stated that, as a result of evidence adduced before various committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, Congress found the existence of a world communist revolutionary movement, whose purpose is to establish a communist totalitarian dictatorship in the world's countries through the medium of a world-wide communist organization. Communist action organizations in various countries endeavor to carry out the objectives of the world communist movement by bringing about the overthrow of existing governments by any means. The communist organization in the United States -- the CPUSA -- pursuing its stated objectives, presents "a clear and present danger to the security of the United States." The Subversive Activities Control Board, established by Section 791 of the above Act, found the CPUSA to be a communist action organization. This finding was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in June, 1961. The CPUSA has continued to be an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. The CPUSA, in its dependence on the Soviet Union, has never knowingly adopted a position contrary to Soviet policy. Its leaders frequently confer with Soviet leaders to receive guidance and direction on the policies the CPUSA is to follow. There has been no evidence that the primary aims of the CPUSA, as they conform to Soviet objectives, have changed over the years.
APPENDIX

NATIONAL CAUCUS OF LABOR COMMITTEES

The National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCIL) is a violence-oriented, self-described "organization of revolutionary socialists" which was formed in 1969 with its stated aim to identify with American workers and orient them toward a socialist America. In its attempt to become the dominant left group in the U.S., NCIL members have attacked attendees at meetings, demonstrations, conferences and conventions of various communist, Trotskyist and socialist organizations because it contended that it is necessary to use violence to achieve socialism. According to statements made by Lyn Marcus, National Chairman, NCIL will have gained state power in the U.S. by 1978 and by the year 2000 in the world. NCIL, which is headquartered in New York City, currently has chapters in more than 40 cities in this country and has affiliated chapters in five foreign countries.

NCIL utilizes its front group, the North American Unemployed and Welfare Rights Organization (NAUWR), to attract poor people to its philosophy; its youth group, the Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), to organize ghetto youth; and its political arm, the U.S. Labor Party (USLP), to conduct political campaigns aimed at acquainting the general public with the activities of NCIL.

APPENDIX
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- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): *(NYC) 77 Civ. 999 (U.S.D.C. S.D.N.Y.)*

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-4448092-4110 Page 84
NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)

The NLG was formed in 1936. It was cited as a Communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, in House Report 3123 of the NLG, dated September 21, 1950. At the 1971 NLG Convention, a resolution was introduced that the NLG direct its actions and programs toward inmate groups, prison organizing groups, jailhouse lawyers, and military projects attacking military stockade conditions. At a June, 1972, NLG Conference, it was stated in a position paper that, "Prisoners are the revolutionary vanguard of our struggle. When prisoners come out, they will lead us in the streets because they have experienced the most blatant oppression that this system can produce." A paper presented at the 1973 NLG Convention concluded that the prison movement is an important aspect of the revolutionary struggle in "America" and that legal people, because they have free access to prisons, are important to the prison movement. It was noted that "by building organizations of revolutionary people ... we can move forward to make a victorious revolution in this country." A resolution circulated at the 1973 NLG Convention equated military organizing with the proletarian organizing necessary for a successful revolution. It was pointed out that the military must be neutralized before a successful revolution is possible and that it may be possible to mobilize the military in support of a revolution. The NLG is presently headquartered in New York, New York.

-34-
PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

The PSP is a Marxist-Leninist organization which advocates total independence for Puerto Rico from the United States. PSP was founded in Puerto Rico in November, 1971, at the Eighth Annual Convention of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) when the membership of the latter organization voted to change its name to PSP.

The PSP openly supports the revolutionary government of Cuba and maintains permanent representation in Havana. The official PSP publication, "Claridad", has frequently claimed the right of PSP to use violence to accomplish its revolutionary objectives.
On 11/30/84, settlement was reached in a civil action against the Department of Justice and the FBI by referenced Leagues. (FBIHQ Airtel to All SACS, 12/18/84, Captioned "SPARTACIST LEAGUE; SPARTACUS YOUTH LEAGUE; JAMES M. ROBERTSON AND SUSAN ADAMS v. ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, et al., (U.S.D.C., S.D.N.Y.) CIVIL ACTION NO. 83-CIV-7680.)

In the settlement agreement, the FBI agreed to change its characterization of the Spartacist League. The text of the new characterization is provided below. Effective 11/30/84, all PLSs are instructed to advise the requester that a new characterization exists and should include the court-approved characterization in the disclosure letter of any future FOIPA releases containing a prior Spartacist League characterization.

"The Spartacist League (SPL), a Marxist political organization, was founded in 1966. The historical and theoretical roots of the SPL derive from the early Communist Party, U.S.A. and the Socialist Workers Party. The immediate precursor of the SPL was the Revolutionary Tendency of the Socialist Workers Party. The SPL has an official youth section named the Spartacus Youth League."

"The SPL was once the subject of an FBI domestic security investigation. The investigation was closed in 1977, however, and it did not result in any criminal prosecution."
The Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), formerly known as the Attica Brigade, is a student-based organization founded in New York City in the Fall of 1971. The RSB considers itself to be an anti-imperialist organization which views United States imperialism as the main enemy of the people of the world. The RSB favors violent actions to further its cause and is moving closer in ideology to the Revolutionary Union (RU), which has significantly infiltrated the RSB and plays a major role in the RSB policies, decisions and activities. As of July, 1974, the RSB is headquartered in New York City. The RU is a basic Marxist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionary organization.
The Revolutionary Union (RU), founded in early 1963 in the San Francisco Bay area, is a militant semi-covert Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Its objectives are set forth in its theoretical publication, "The Red Papers," and in its monthly newspaper, "Revolution," are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxist-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Members of the RU have been identified as collecting weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. As of July, 1974, RU national headquarters was located in Haywood, Illinois.
Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

APPENDIX

VENCEREMOS BRIGADE

The Venceremos Brigade (VB) was formed in June, 1969, in cooperation with the Cuban Government to show support for a successful communist revolutionary government and to encourage American youth to travel to Cuba in defiance of a ban on travel to Cuba by the U.S. Department of State. The VB seeks participation of subversive people in the United States, based on their support for the communist regime and desire to aid in harvesting agricultural products and construction of housing in Cuba. The VB has stated it will seek to educate people about imperialism and foster a revolution against it. Individual members of the VB have made statements to the effect that the most significant effect of the Brigade would be to build a revolutionary movement in the U.S. among those who go to Cuba. The VB utilizes a questionnaire to screen applicants and recruitment for membership in recent Brigades has favored individuals with subversive backgrounds. It is known that officials of the Cuban Government have played a dominant and decisive role in the formulation of VB policy and in selection of VB leaders and members for recent VB contingents. VB members are known to have been contacted by various hostile intelligence services while in Cuba and it is known that the VB is being used by these intelligence services for spotting purposes as well as recruiting intelligence agents and support personnel. The VB is currently headquartered in New York City.
The Vietnam Veterans Against The War (VVAW) was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam Veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time, VVAW leaders have told members that VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans". Also the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the U.S. In April, 1973, the group changed their name to Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) so that non-Veterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.
The Weatherman group, now commonly referred to as the Weather Underground, was formed in June, 1969, as a faction of the Students for a Democratic Society. A Weatherman ideological paper entitled "You Don't Need a Weatherman to Know Which Way the Wind Blows," prepared in June, 1969, stated the basic philosophy of this group in Marxist-Leninist in content but with strong advocacy that action, not theory, would bring about revolution in the United States. In mid-February, 1970, members of the Weatherman entered an underground status with an intended program of "strategic sabotage" with police and military installations as primary targets.

Current Federal warrants are outstanding for a number of Weatherman wanted for violations of Federal statutes and local criminal violations. Since 1970, the Weather Underground has claimed responsibility for a number of bombings, including the U.S. Capitol Building in March, 1971; the Pentagon Building in May, 1972; the ITT Building in New York City in September, 1973; the Office of the California State Attorney General, Los Angeles, in May, 1974; and the Gulf Oil Corporation Building, Pittsburgh, in June, 1974. In October, 1973, a Weatherman fugitive, in a letter to the press, encouraged other revolutionaries to assume an underground status, noting that the underground provides a revolutionary haven for operations looking toward the violent overthrow of this Government.
The Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) is the youth group of the Workers World Party (WWP). It was formed in the Summer of 1932 and is currently headquartered in New York City. It propagandizes the beliefs of the WWP among the youth and is the main source of recruitment into the WWP. The WWP is a Trotskyist-communist organization whose objective is the overthrow of the present capitalist system of government in the U.S. and the institution of a dictatorship of the working class.
The Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL), the youth group of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), was formed in February, 1970. It has established chapters throughout the United States for the purposes of educating youth in Marxist-Leninist doctrine and recruiting them into the CPUSA. National headquarters are in New York, New York.

A characterization of the CPUSA is attached hereto.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 1/22/75

SUBJECT: [Redacted]

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of an investigative summary, two copies of an FD-376 attached.

One copy of investigative summary disseminated to Secret Service locally.

Subject does not meet ADEX criteria.

Interview not being recommended since there is no information that he would cooperate in any way.

The following have been identified as subject's relatives:

Father
Mother

Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)

FBI

PM: ENC
eac (3)
In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 22, 1975

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

RE: b7C

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

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

Enclosure(s) 1
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
January 22, 1975

INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

This investigation is based on information which indicates that in view of his affiliation with Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) (see Appendix), is engaged in activities which could involve a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), and 2387 (Sedition).

[Redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is not to be distributed outside your agency.
APPENDIX

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

The Vietnam Veterans Against The War (VVAW) was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam Veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time, VVAW leaders have told members that VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans". Also the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the U.S. In April, 1973, the group changed their name to Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) so that non-Veterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.
Referent and investigative summary 1/22/75.

Referenced letter, with which you closed this case in your office, advised that subject was not being interviewed as there is no information available indicating that he would be cooperative.

The above is insufficient reason for not interviewing subject. In most instances, personal interview is the best way to properly assess the cooperativeness, as well as the informant potential, of a subject, and FBIHQ is in possession of no information which would make interview of subject inadvisable. Accordingly, in the absence of a more compelling reason for not interviewing subject, you are to reopen this case and take steps to interview subject. In view of subject's student status he is to be contacted away from his college campus and informed at the outset of the interview that this Bureau has no interest in the legitimate activities of institutions of learning. Interview is to be conducted in accordance with existing instructions pertaining to interviews of security subjects as contained in Section 872, Manual of Instructions.

Submit results in form suitable for dissemination, if appropriate, along with your recommendation regarding any additional action deemed warranted.

FBHQ files contain no information concerning subject not already in your possession.
Letter to SAC, New York
Re: [Redacted]

NOTE:

New York submitted closing letter and investigative summary 1/22/75 on subject, a 39-year-old white male student. Subject has been active in VVAW/WSC in the general New York City area and was in attendance at two regional conferences in 1974. Intelligence Division concurs with New York's assessment that subject does not qualify for ADEX, but that office's basis for not interviewing subject is believed unsound. Subject has never been interviewed, and FBHQ files contain no information which would render interview inadvisable. Subject is single and not known to be employed.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-22223) (C)
SUBJECT: SM - Y.VA/Q WSO
OO: MILWAUKEE

Enclosed for Bureau are four copies of an investigative summary, two copies of an FD-376 attached.

One copy of investigative summary disseminated to Secret Service, Milwaukee.

Subject does not present an immediate threat to the internal security of the United States, therefore, he is not being recommended for ADEX at this time.

Interview not being recommended since past experience with members of this organization shows they refused to be interviewed and it is doubtful subject would be cooperative.

The following have been identified as subject's parents: Father "one" Mother "Mk".

In view of the above, Milwaukee is placing this matter in closed status and will reopen on periodic basis.

Approved: Sent 
JAN 31, 1975 M
MI 100-22223

basis for further evaluation as to the extent of subject's activities.
Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

January 8, 1975

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCLASSIFIED
INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

This investigation is based on information which indicates that Subject, in view of his affiliation with the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) (a characterization of which is attached hereto), may be engaged in activities which could involve a violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Sections 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 793 (Espionage), or Title 50, U. S. Code, Sections 781 - 798 (Internal Security Act of 1950).

Subject was first identified with VVAW/WSO when he accompanied the Milwaukee contingent traveling to Washington, D. C., to participate in VVAW sponsored National Action July 1-4, 1974. Since this time, subject has attended nine meetings of this group and participated in seven demonstrations, marches, rallies which were sponsored by or supported by VVAW, Revolutionary Union (RU) and Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB) (characterizations of which are contained in the Appendix attached hereto). Subject participated in a VVAW and RSB sponsored, week long, anti-recruiting campaign against United States Marine Corps recruiters on University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee (UWM) campus during
October 14 - 18, 1974 in which three people were arrested during a rally on October 16, 1974. Subject attended the Universal and Unconditional Amnesty National Conference at Louisville, Kentucky, November 10 - 16, 1974. Subject was an elected delegate to the VVAW National Steering Committee Meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, December 27 - 31, 1974. Subject has been elected to the Chapter Collective which is responsible for forming policy and coordinating functions and activities on the local level. Subject is also attending Vets Study Circle which is directed by RU and consists of VVAW members and instructed by the Milwaukee RU leader.

Subject is described as follows:

Race:          White
Sex:           Male
Date of Birth: 
Height:        
Weight:        
Hair:          
Eyes:          
Social Security
Account Number:
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

The VVAW was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time VVAW leaders have told members the VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans." Also, the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally, it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the U. S. In April, 1973, the group changed their name to VVAW/WSO so that non-veterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist Leninist doctrine.
The Revolutionary Union (RU), founded in early 1968 in the San Francisco Bay area, is a militant semi-covert Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung. Its objectives as set forth in its theoretical publication, "The Red Papers", and in its monthly newspaper, "Revolution", are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Members of the RU have been identified as collecting weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. As of July, 1974, RU national headquarters was located in Maywood, Illinois.
The Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), formerly known as the Attica Brigade, is a student-based organization founded in New York city in the fall of 1971. The RSB considers itself to be an anti-imperialist organization which views United States imperialism as the main enemy of the people of the world. The RSB favors violent actions to further its cause and is moving closer in ideology to the Revolutionary Union (RU), which has significantly infiltrated the RSB and plays a major role in the RSB policies, decisions and activities. As of July, 1974, the RSB is headquartered in New York City. The RU is a basic Marxist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionary organization.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

SAC, ALBANY (100-22519)

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (WAW/WSO)

The following individuals are members of the WAW/WSO Charter whose files have been placed in a closed status inasmuch as these individuals are acting in a legitimate protest capacity and rejecting Marxism-Leninism.

Name: Oneonta, New York, WAW/WSO Charter

Date of Birth: 1/15/74.

Re: Bureau letter to Albany dated 1/28/75, and Bureau airtel to all offices dated 7/15/74.

The following inquiries concerning the following WAW/WSO members were not initiated inasmuch as information indicating their WAW/WSO membership was received simultaneously with information indicating their activities were strictly in a legitimate protest capacity.

Name: Name: 1/15/74.

Date: 1/15/74.

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

SAC, ALBANY (100-22519)

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (WAW/WSO)

The following individuals are members of the WAW/WSO Charter whose files have been placed in a closed status inasmuch as these individuals are acting in a legitimate protest capacity and rejecting Marxism-Leninism.

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Name: Name: 1/15/74.

Date: 1/15/74.
FROM BALTIMORE 100-32835

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


ON JANUARY 15, 1975, A REPRESENTATIVE OF FEDERAL PROTECTION SERVICE (FPS), BALTIMORE, MARYLAND ADVISED THAT TWO (2) WHITE MALES WERE OBSERVED IN THE HOPKINS PLAZA, IN FRONT OF THE FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND SELLING THE WINTER SOLDIER NEWSPAPER.

ONE INDIVIDUAL WAS RECOGNIZED AS [REDACTED], A MEMBER OF THE BALTIMORE CHAPTER OF THE VVAV/WSO. THE TWO MEN APPEARED AT THE PLAZA AT 11:00 AM AND DEPARTED AT 11:30 AM. NO INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED.

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

END PAGE ONE
ADMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL PROTECTION SERVICE IS NO LONGER IN BALTIMORE FOLLOWING - P

END
Of Communications

DIRECTOR
CINCINNATI
FROM LOUISVILLE (100-6401)
ATTR: INTO

PROPOSED LEAFLETTEING BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR - WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION AT U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION, FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 25, 1975; IS - VVAV

ON JANUARY 27, 1975, FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY, ADVISED THAT NO DEMONSTRATION NOR LEAFLETTEING OCCURRED ON MILITARY RESERVATION AT FORT KNOX ON WEEKEND JANUARY 25-26, 1975. ADVISED FURTHER THAT NO INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFYING THEMSELVES AS MEMBERS OF CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION ATTEMPTED TO ENTER THE LIMITED ACCESS FORT KNOX POST.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO). VVAV/WSO LEADERS HAVE TOLD THEIR MEMBERS THAT THE VVAV/WSO IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP WHICH HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MAOIST GROUPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE LOUISVILLE TELETYPETO BUREAU AND

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DU JAN 31 1975
CINCINNATI, JANUARY 24, 1975 AND CINCINNATI TELETYPETO BUREAU
AND LOUISVILLE, JANUARY 24, 1975.

CINCINNATI SHOULD ADVISE IF MEMBERS OF CINCINNATI
CHAPTER OF VVAW/WSO TRAVELED TO KENTUCKY.

IN VIEW OF NO ACTIVITY BY CAPTIONED GROUP, NO FURTHER
ACTION BEING TAKEN BY LOUISVILLE. P

END

MW W FBI WASH DXXXXXX

MW W FBI WASH DC
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-54331) (C)

DATE: 1/22/75

SUBJECT: SM - VVAV/WSO (TN), aka b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Enclosed herewith for FBIHQ are four copies of an investigative summary designated and dated January 22, 1975. Also enclosed for FBIHQ are two photographs of subject.

Attached herewith for FBIHQ are two copies of an FD-376.

By use of an FD-376, one copy of this investigative summary is being furnished to the U.S. Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois. One photograph of subject is also being furnished to U.S. Secret Service, Chicago.

Enclosed investigative summary is classified "confidential" to protect the identities of

This matter has been thoroughly reviewed, and it is felt subject does not meet the current criteria for inclusion on the ADEX. Subject to date has exhibited no propensity for violence. In addition, subject holds no position of authority and/or leadership within the VVAV/WSO and the October League (OL). Appropriate background information has been obtained through investigation regarding subject.

An interview of subject is not being recommended at this time as it is felt that subject offers no or little

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informant potential. No information is available to date to indicate that subject would be cooperative and receptive to an interview, and it is felt that intelligence information gained from interview of subject would be of a minimal nature.

Chicago is placing this matter in closed status at this time; however, should subject's activities at a future date be such to warrant additional investigation, this matter will be reopened, a preliminary inquiry conducted, and the FBIHQ appropriately advised.
January 22, 1975

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

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.
Between the period August, 1973, and December, 1974, [redacted] attended meetings of the Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter on a regular basis. She is considered a rank-and-file member of this organization holding no position of authority and/or leadership; however, she continues to attend the activities and functions of the Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter.

Between the period May 6, 1974, through September 5, 1974, [redacted] was observed in attendance at 18 sessions of OL Study Groups, Chicago, Illinois; however, during September, 1974, [redacted] appeared to be wavering in her support of the OL.

On September 7, 1974, [redacted] was observed in attendance at an OL-sponsored forum, Chicago, Illinois. To date, [redacted] holds no position of authority and/or leadership within the OL.
APPENDIX

OCTOBER LEAGUE

The October League (OL) was founded in 1969 in Los Angeles, California, and in May, 1972, merged with the Georgia Communist League, a small Marxist-Leninist organization, having the same goals as the OL. The OL maintains its headquarters in Los Angeles. The OL's published "Statement of Political Unity of the Georgia Communist League (M-L) and the October League (M-L)" dated May, 1972, states, "The alliance and merger of the movements of the oppressed nationalities and the general workers movement is the basic strategic alliance for revolution in the United States; a revolution that will accomplish, in one sweep, the liberation of the oppressed nationalities and the emancipation of the working class." Various OL leaders have visited the People's Republic of China.
The VVAW was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time VVAW leaders have told members the VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans." Also, the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally, it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the United States. In April, 1973, the group changed its name to VVAW/WSO so that non-veterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.
Referenced closing letter advised that subject was not being interviewed since she offers no informant potential and since there is no information available indicating she would be cooperative.

Referenced summary contains information that subject, although continuing to be active in VVAV/WSO activities in the Chicago area, attended 18 sessions of October League (OL) Study Groups between 5/6/74 and 9/5/74 but that, since 9/74, she has appeared to be wavering in her support for OL. In view of her possible disaffection with OL, FBIHQ believes that immediate personal contact with subject for purpose of interview regarding her OL activities would be timely. If receptive, this would afford an opportunity for an assessment of her informant potential and also for inquiries in connection with her knowledge of VVAV/WSO activities on a local, regional, and national level.

Accordingly, in the absence of a more compelling reason for not interviewing subject, you are to reopen this matter and take steps to interview subject. Results should be submitted in form suitable for dissemination, if appropriate, together with your recommendation regarding any additional action deemed warranted.

FBIHQ filee contain no information regarding subject not already in your possession.
NOTE:

Chicago submitted closing letter and investigative summary 1/22/75 on subject, a white female involved in both VVAW/WSO and GR activities in Chicago. Intelligence Division agrees with Chicago's negative ADEX recommendation but considers it a good time to approach subject for interview due to the fact she appears to be disenchanted with OL and may have and be willing to impart information of value regarding activities of the revolutionary group. Subject is employed as a [redacted], Chicago, Illinois.
TO DIRECTOR
LOUISVILLE

ATTN INTO

CONFIDENTIAL

PROPOSED LEETING BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) OF US ARMY INSTALLATION, FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY, ON JANUARY 25, 1975, IS — VVAW.

ON INSTANT DATE, SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST, ADVISED THAT CHARTER OF VVAW/WSO IS Sending MEMBERS TO US ARMY INSTALLATION, FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY, ON JANUARY 25, 1975, TO DISTRIBUTE AMNESTY LEAFLETS AND TALK WITH GI'S. SOURCE ADDED THAT IT IS THE INTENT OF THE VVAW/WSO TO DISTRIBUTE LEAFLETS ON ARMY POST PROPERTY AND THAT THE GROUP IS OF THE OPINION THAT ARMY OFFICIALS WILL NOT ARREST, BUT MERELY HARASS THEM.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO): VVAW/WSO LEADERS HAVE TOLD THEIR MEMBERS THAT THE VVAW/WSO IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP WHICH HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MAOIST GROUPS.

SEE ADDENDUM, P.2.

51MR20 1975

JAN 29 1975
ADMINISTRATIVE SOURCE CODE NAME b2 b7D INTENDS TO TRAVEL WITH GROUP TO FORT KNOX AND PARTICIPATE IN LEAFLETTING.

BUREAU AUTHORITY IS REQUESTED FOR SOURCE TO TRAVEL TO FORT KNOX FOR ABOVE ACTIVITY. TRAVEL EXPENSES AND SERVICES WILL BE PAID THROUGH EXISTING BUREAU AUTHORITY. WILL INSURE APPROPRIATE ACCOUNTING OF SOURCE'S EXPENSES.

LOUISVILLE IS REQUESTED TO FURNISH WITH CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER AND AGENT AT FORT KNOX TO BE CONTACTED SHOULD SITUATION WARRANT AND SECURITY CONDITIONS PERMIT CONTACT. WILL FOLLOW CLOSELY AND ADVISE BUREAU OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL TO PROTECT SOURCE.

END  Addendum: FBI HQ 1/24/75, 3:45 SA CLR ADVISED SA FOR RETENTION OF HIS STATURE AND RAPPORT AMONG HIS FELLOW U.S. W.W. MEMBERS. AUTHORITY FOR TRAVEL BY SOURCE WAS GRANTED ON A UACB BY COB 1/24/75 BASIS. WAS ALSO INSTRUCTED TO ADVISE SOURCE NOT TO ENGAGE IN DISRUPTIVE OR UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES PER BUTEL TO ALL SAC. ABILITY CAPTURED "CONDUCT OF EMPLOYEES."
ST. LOUIS HAS NOT RECEIVED REPORTS FROM RECEIVING OFFICES TO DATE AS REQUESTED BY BUREAU RE COVERAGE OF CAPTIONED NSCM.

UPON RECEIPT OF REPORTS FROM BUTTE AND DENVER, ST. LOUIS WILL PREPARE A DISSEMINATABLE COMMUNICATION RE CAPTIONED MEETING.


END
6:33 PM URGENT JANUARY 24, 1975  JWS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOUISVILLE (100-NEW)

ATTENTION INTO

PROPOSED LEAFLETING BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLIDER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) OF U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION,
FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY, ON JANUARY 25, 1975, IS - VVAW.

CALL TO FBI AND LOUISVILLE TELEPHONE CALL TO

APPROPRIATE SOURCES FORT KNOX, KY., APPRISOE OF PROPOSED
LEAFLETING ON JANUARY 25, 1975. MILITARY AUTHORITIES, FORT
KNOX, ADVISED THAT THE POST IS NOW A LIMITED ACCESS POST AND
ALL VISITORS WILL HAVE TO IDENTIFY THEMSELVES AND ADVISE
THE GATE GUARDS WHOM THEY DESIRE TO VISIT OR THE PURPOSE OF
ENTRY. SHOULD ADVISE SOURCE THAT IN ALL LIKELIHOOD
THE VVAW GROUP WILL BE DENIED ENTRY ONTO THE POST.

IF THE GROUP PERSISTS AND TRIES TO GAIN ENTRANCE ON THE
POST THE PROVOST MARSHAL OF FORT KNOX WILL ORDER THEM ARRESTED.

MATTER BEING FOLLOWEO.
NR 024 NY CODE
545 AM 1/23/75 HITEL 1/24/75 RDP
TO DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON FIELD (G-10673)
FROM NEW YORK (192-161214) (RUC)
ATTN:INTD
XASSEMBLY TO SAVE VIETNAM PEACE AGREEMENT AND CALDIELIGHT
MISCO-INFORMATION CONCERNING
ON JANUARY 21, 1975, CONFIDENTIAL RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED
THAT MEMBERS OF VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAB/WSO) WILL MARCH TO SOUTH
VIETNAMESE EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, DC AT 10:30 AM ON
JANUARY 25, 1975.
ON JANUARY 23, 1975, SECOND CONFIDENTIAL RELIABLE SOURCE
ADvised THAT VVAB CHAPTER IN WASHINGTON, DC IS MAIN SPONSOR
OF MARCH ON JANUARY 25, 1975. NEW YORK PARTICIPATION WILL BE JAN 28 1975
MINIMAL. SOURCE STATED THAT VVAB CHAPTER IN WASHINGTON IS
REPORTED TO BE COMPLETELY DOMINATED BY REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) (194)

CLASS. & EXT. EX21269
REASON - FOR: 12/21/75
DATE OF REVIEW 1/24/75
ALL INFORMATION CON-CLASSIFIED EXCEPT ENCODED IN THIS DOCUMENT
OTHERWISE CONFIDENTIAL
873 TO USSS, Dept. (ISS, CCS, COO) 1/25/75 20S-97C
ON JANUARY 23, 1975, THIRD CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED THAT APPROXIMATELY FOUR BUSES ARE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY, AT 5:00 AM ON JANUARY 25, 1975, FOR WASHINGTON DC. NEW YORK BUSES ARE SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO NEW YORK BY MIDNIGHT ON SAME DAY.
ATTENTION: INTO

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR AMERICAN SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AND OTHER GROUPS TO IMPLEMENT PARIS PEACE AGREEMENT AND MARCH TO SAIGON EMBASSY, WDC, JAN 25, 1975.

IS - VVAW

ON JAN 24, 1975 A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT THE VVAW/WSO BALTIMORE CHAPTER DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS ANNOUNCING DEMONSTRATION TO TAKE PLACE AT WDC ON JAN 25, 1975. IT WAS TO BE SPONSORED BY THE VVAW/WSO AND OTHER GROUPS.

THEY PLAN TO ASSEMBLE AT 11 AM AT KALORAMA PARK, 19TH AND COLUMBIA ROAD, WDC, AND MARCH TO SHERIDAN CIRCLE NEAR SAIGON EMBASSY. THEIR OBJECTIVE - IMPLEMENT PARIS PEACE AGREEMENTS AND END ALL AID TO THIEU AND LDN NDL.

SOURCE ADVISED THAT ABOUT 5 TO 10 MEMBERS OF THE VVAW/WSO FROM BALTIMORE PLAN TO ATTEND.

END PAGE ONE
ON SAME DATE, A SECOND SOURCE WHO FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) FROM BALTIMORE WOULD BE REPRESENTED BY UNDETERMINED NUMBER THOUGH NOT TO EXCEED 20 PERSONS.

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

RU WAS FORMED IN EARLY 1968 AS A MILITANT SEMI-COVERT MARXIST-LENINIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION IEOLOGICALLY ORIENTED TOWARD PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND TEACHINGS OF MAO TSE-TUNG FOSTERING REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLASS UNITY LEADING TO OVERTHROW OF US GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE. AS OF JULY 1974, RU NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS WERE LOCATED IN MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS.

ADMINISTRATIVE:
FIRST SOURCE IS  
SECOND SOURCE IS  
US SECRET SERVICE AT WDC NOTIFIED.  
UACB WILL ATTEND AN
THIS SOURCE WILL BE PAID FOR EXPENSES AND SERVICES OUT OF CURRENT MONTHLY ALLOCATION. SOURCE WILL BE FULLY DEBRIEVED UPON RETURN.

END

JAC FBIHQ ACK FOR ONE AND HOLD FOR ONE
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: LEGAT, TOKYO

DATE: December 9, 1974

SUBJECT: PACIFIC COUNSELING SERVICE (PCS)
IS - RA
(BUfile 14-3079)
(TOKfile 100-731)  (P)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE W/R/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS - RA
(BUfile 100-448092)
(TOKfile 100-1005)  (P)

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)
IS - C
(BUfile 100-7321)
(TOKfile 105-5874)  (P)

TO: OUR FRIENDS
DATE: JANUARY 2, 1975

ENCL: Buro (Enc. 30)
2 - Chicago (VVAW/WSO)
2 - New York (NLG)
2 - San Francisco (PCS)
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
3 - Tokyo
1 - 100-731; 1 - 100-1005; 1 - 105-5874
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (100-21918) (C)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF SEVEN INDIVIDUALS SPONSORED BY THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AND REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB), CINCINNATI, OHIO

10/30/74 IS

Re CI nitel to the Bureau, 10/30/74.

This communication is classified "Confidential" to protect CI nitel to the Bureau, 10/30/74.

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