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AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

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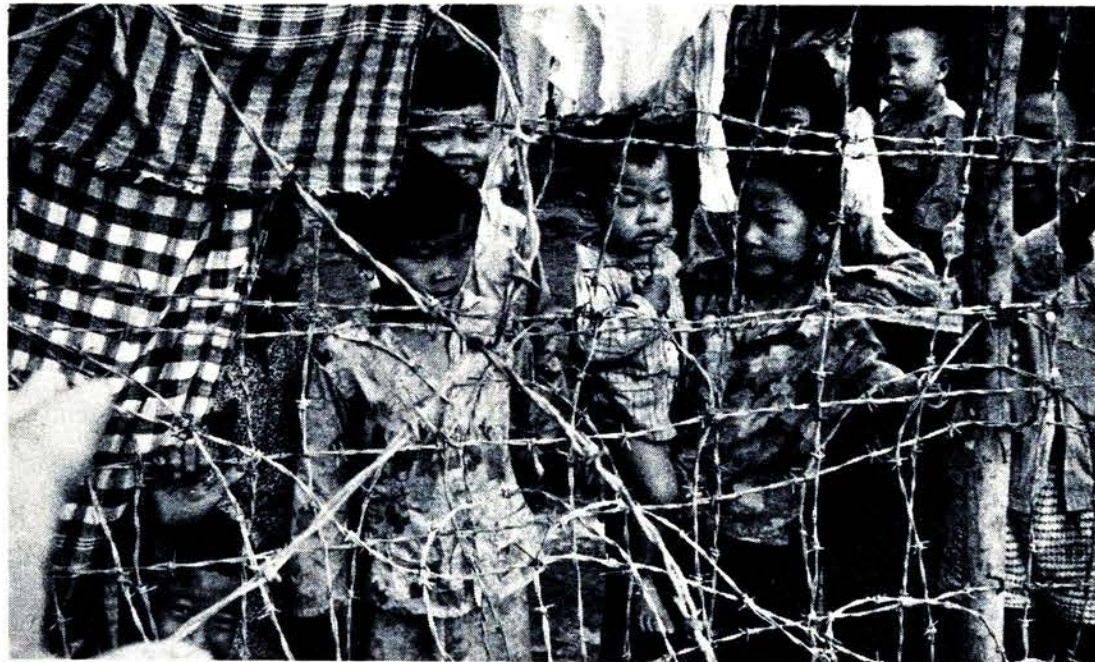
THOUSANDS FIGHT BACK!



Photo: Rick Kline

FOR FOUR DAYS, VVAW/WSO AND ITS SUPPORTERS CARRIED OFF A SERIES OF MILITANT, ANTI-IMPERIALIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON D. C., JULY 1-4. IT IS A TESTAMENT TO THE SPIRIT AND UNITY OF THE PEOPLE THAT THE POLICE, GOVERNMENT AND HOT WEATHER COULD NOT STOP ANY OF THE ACTIONS. "THE PEOPLE UNITED, CAN NEVER BE DEFEATED"!!!

US-Saigon Ignore Peace Agreement **VIETNAM**



One of many refugee camps run by the Saigon Government.

The U. S. government is currently funding 86% of the national budget of the Saigon Government, and now the Pentagon wants to increase U. S. aid to Saigon to \$2-1/2 billion for the next year! Through the Commercial Import Program, Food for Peace and the military assistance programs, our government is sending billions of American tax dollars to support the country of South Vietnam which is run by a dictator, top heavy with military expenditures and overcome by inflation caused by U. S. presence. Although the signing of the Paris Agreement was hailed as a major step in ending the war, the U. S. and Saigon governments continue to ignore most provisions of the Agreement.

By replacing the older-style F-5A fighter jets with the newer F-5E planes (the U. S. is sending 150 F-5E fighter jets to Saigon), the U. S. is violating Article 7 of the Paris Agreement which provides only for exact replacement of used-up equipment and not for improving the character of the equipment or expanding the arsenal. Articles 4 and 7 of the Paris Agreement are being violated by the U. S. government by maintaining over 2700 civilian contractor personnel who perform technical military functions for the South Vietnamese Army. Funds spent for field advisors violates Articles 4, 5, and 7; the use of Rural Development Cadre to recruit villagers into Thieu's political party is a violation of both Article 4 and 9. By funding and maintaining the Defense Attache Office in Saigon the U. S. is violating Article 4 by intervening in the internal affairs of South Vietnam, and Articles 5 and 7 by not withdrawing military personnel and by allowing new personnel to be brought in. The Defense Attache Office employs about 50

military personnel and 936 direct-hire civilians who provide logistical support, communications-electronic support, budget-programming and training for the South Vietnamese Air Force, all in violation of the Paris Agreement.

Saigon's Policies

In violation of Article 2 of the Agreement, the South Vietnamese Army has moved into new areas to expand their areas of control and establish new bases. The Saigon government has ignored Article 11 by refusing to restore democratic liberties, including the right to publish newspapers and even to print the full text of the Peace Agreement. They have refused to plan for national elections guaranteed in Article 9, and they have ignored Article 8 by keeping over 200,000 people in prison and detention camps because of their political beliefs. One of the most blatant, but little-known, violations of the Paris Agreement on the part of the Saigon government is the failure to implement sections of Article 11 which guarantee the freedom to travel to any part of the country. The reason this provision is explicitly ignored is because the majority of the people who wish to travel anywhere wish to travel back to their original homes; but as it turns out, most of these homes are in areas that have been liberated, and the Saigon government is trying every way possible to prevent the people from returning to their ancestral homes in liberated areas. Through the extensive national police and military network and the prison system, the Saigon government is effectively running a police state with no intention whatsoever of implementing the provisions of the Paris Agreement.

U. S. Government Strategy

Our government had only one purpose in signing the Paris Agreement: to trick the American people into thinking that the war was over and the U. S. was finished there. In reality, the government is continuing the same policy in Vietnam that it has been following there for the last 30 years, to maintain through any means possible a government friendly to U. S. business interests.

The signing of the Agreement was a political victory for the liberation forces in that it recognized the legitimacy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government and offered the best solution for gaining independence. That is why the liberation forces want the Agreement implemented. In reality, though, the U. S. government recognizes only the Thieu government in Saigon which does not intend to follow any of the provisions of the Paris Agreement. By supporting the Saigon government and ignoring the main provisions of the Paris Agreement, the U. S. government is trying to perpetuate the division of Vietnam into two countries and maintain South Vietnam under U. S. influence.

Under imperialism, our government will always be more responsive to the wealthy class of people who run this country, rather than the majority of the American people who want the Agreement implemented. Our government does not want the Vietnamese to prove to the whole world that imperialism can be defeated. But through the continued, united effort of both the Vietnamese and American people, we will eventually defeat the U. S. strategy in Vietnam and insure peace and independence for the Vietnamese people.

(For more information about Indochina and a copy of the Paris Agreement, write the VVAW/WSO National Office).



Students at the opening of a high school set up by the Provisional Revolutionary Gov't in the liberated province of Quang Tri.

One Vet's Struggle

A BAD DISCHARGE



Photo: Rick Kline

At the Court of Military Appeals in D. C.

(The threat of the less-than-honorable discharge is a major tool of the military to keep GIs in line. This interview with VVAW/WSO member Jim Christopher shows some of the effects of a "bad" discharge, and why VVAW/WSO demands a single-type discharge for all veterans).

Winter Soldier: You have an Undesirable Discharge. How did your problem with the military begin?

Jim: They began when I joined the Army in 1966. I went to Germany as an artillery-man, but was stationed in Frankfurt as a unit policeman -- an MP. I asked the Army to put me in my MOS (military occupational specialty), but they wouldn't hear of it. In hopes of working in my MOS, I asked for and got Vietnam duty in 1969.

While I was in Nam, back in Texas, my wife was in the hospital. It took me two months to get emergency leave, it was for 15 days. They refused an extension and refused to pay me in Texas. So, I went AWOL. I knew I wouldn't return anyway, because I knew what was happening over there -- the whole war thing and the fact that I was busted from SPC 4 to E-1. I called the Pentagon and told them, "I have personal problems at home and I'm not going back to Vietnam. I don't want to fight your war anyway."

WS: You also spent some time in a military hospital. What were your experiences there?

Jim: When I came back from Nam, I was pretty well addicted to drugs. After I went AWOL, I turned myself into the VA Hospital. I was in there for a week before the Fort Polk Army Hospi-

tal came to pick me up. Captain Cohen, a doctor at Fort Polk, recommended immediate discharge from the Army. On January 17, 1971, I received a medical discharge. There was no treatment there for drugs. They just gave me some thiorazine and other pills and got me out of the Army.

WS: If you were discharged medically in 1971, why has the military harassed you since then?

Jim: The Pentagon refused to accept the fact that I was discharged. For 3 years, I was periodically arrested as AWOL; they found my discharge then lost it again. It seemed strange that the Pentagon had two Jim Christophers with the same serial number.

WS: The FBI arrested you in January, 1974. What has happened since then?

Jim: I was in Dauphin County, Penn. prison for 65 days, then I went to the stockade at Fort Meade, where I was recommended for a general court-martial and Dishonorable Discharge. Through Congressional pressure, I was finally given a UD in lieu of court-martial.

In the stockade, there was one guy who was there for "disdainfully discarding a match," and because he refused to say "sir" to a colonel. Most of the guys were in there for AWOL, some, marijuana, where the military used Army dependents for informers and agents. Many of the guys who went AWOL from Vietnam did so because of family problems at home, political reasons because of the war, or harassing treatment toward the lower ranks by lifers and officers. They felt they had been betrayed by their country.

WS: How has your UD affected you so far in civilian life and how do you think it will affect you in the future?

Jim: I don't have any benefits, I can't go to school (despite four years in the military). I don't get any medical treatment. I cannot apply for jobs where the good money is because of the UD. I tried to get a bank loan, where I got a loan before the UD, and they turned me down. Since you don't qualify for the "Hire a Vet" thing, which is a racist program anyway, you get what's left. One job I applied for since my discharge said they don't hire less-than-honorable vets.

WS: How would amnesty affect you?

Jim: Universal, unconditional amnesty would give me back my rights that were unjustifiably taken from me; it would restore my educational benefits. Plus, it would open the way so I can get a better job to support my family.

WS: Over 1/2 million bad discharges were given to Vietnam-era vets; can you explain why this was so and why a single-type discharge system should replace that system?

Jim: Because the Vietnam War was the most unpopular war. Plus the racist military treatment toward the troops, long months of harassment which was unnecessarily inflicted, the confusion of going into the military believing in your country and then seeing the true side of the war -- what started it, what it was, what the military had turned itself into.

Drugs also were a widespread thing among GIs in Vietnam. GIs used narcotics to escape the reality of the war, to escape the reality of mass murder for business. There were quite a few guys in our company who got bad discharges for using drugs. The military said they were unable to adjust to military life. It was mostly poor, working class people who got the bad discharges.

A lot of guys got bad discharges because their company commander or another lifer didn't like his attitude in general or his appearance.... These guys are punished unjustly for the rest of their lives. Most GIs are fed up with the Army, anyway. They say, "OK, I'll take that UD." Most bad discharges are given administratively by the company or battalion commander. It's a matter of bureaucracy.

In a way, I don't feel I should be asking for amnesty in my case. But I have to ask for amnesty since the Army has given me a UD. A single-type discharge would eliminate the problem of guys being falsely punished by their government.

POSTPONED AGAIN!

LAWTON- GARDNER TRIAL

Photo: Chip Berlet



Gary Lawton at DC Demo

The trial of Gary Lawton (VVAW/WSO member) and Zurebu Gardner has again been postponed until Aug. 26th. Lawton and Gardner are two black men facing their third trial on trumped-up charges of killing two Riverside, California policemen in April, 1971. The first two trials ended in hung juries, with the majority of votes cast for acquittal.

The reason for this recent trial delay is that the government has refused to comply with court orders. In a court decision of early June, the judge ruled that state information must be made available to the defense. To date, this order has been ignored by the District Attorney. Because of this, the defense, on July 12th, asked that the charges against Lawton and Gardner be dismissed. The judge refused this motion, and instead postponed the trial. Along with the postponement, the judge made no further provisions concerning the DA's handing over of government evidence, so even though time has been given to review the evidence, it is uncertain that it will ever appear. This fits right in with the state's continual harassment of these brothers. This time hold-up could occur again and again if the DA continues to refuse to release the evidence, putting the defense in the position of having to settle for delays. Lawton and Gardner have been forced to deal with the courts and "justice" system for nearly 3-1/2 years for the simple reason that the government has been unable to get a conviction. These delays, which are the fault of the government, can only be seen as increased harassment of Gary and Zurebu.

The state of California has not only been about the business of making things as difficult as possible for Lawton and Gardner, but the defense team has also been attacked. The most recent example relates to defense attorneys Franklin Glenn and Leonard Holt. In early June, Glenn and Holt issued a statement calling on DA Morton to drop all charges against Gary and Zurebu by saying: "It's undisputed that for three

years Morton has had total resources... and has not been able to convince two predominantly white juries... (Morton should) abandon this three-year-long need to make scapegoats of Gardner and Lawton, when the real killers are roaming the streets of Los Angeles." The DA's response to the above was to subpoena Glenn and Holt to appear before a Grand Jury. The lawyers could not have testified because it would have been a breach of client-attorney privilege; thus, the only recourse would have meant facing a jail sentence for contempt. This move to take the defense attorneys out of action failed when Judge Dales declared the DA's subpoenas to be illegal. Though this one attempt at persecution was stopped, it still shows that the government will go to any lengths to convict the brothers.

The series of trial postponements will have to be suffered through, and the continual harassment will have to be put up with. And in the meantime, the movement in support of these brothers grows. The recently formed Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of Lawton and Gardner is planning a major demonstration for Sept. 7th in front of State Attorney General Younger's office. Along with this, the Riverside Political Prisoners Defense Committee asks everyone to telegram or write, immediately, the following people and demand that the charges be dropped: Presiding Judge Richard Marsh, Riverside Superior Court, PO Box 1748, Indio, CA 92201; Byron Morton, District Attorney, 3535 10th St., Riverside, CA 92501; and Norton Younglove, Riverside County Board of Supervisors, 4050 Main St., Riverside, CA 92501. Also, petitions calling for the freedom of Lawton and Gardner are available through the VVAW/WSO National Office. Copies of telegrams, letters, and completed petitions, as well as the much needed defense funds, should be sent to: RPPDC, PO Box 244, Riverside 92502.

**DROP THE CHARGES!
FREE LAWTON & GARDNER!**

SHORTS

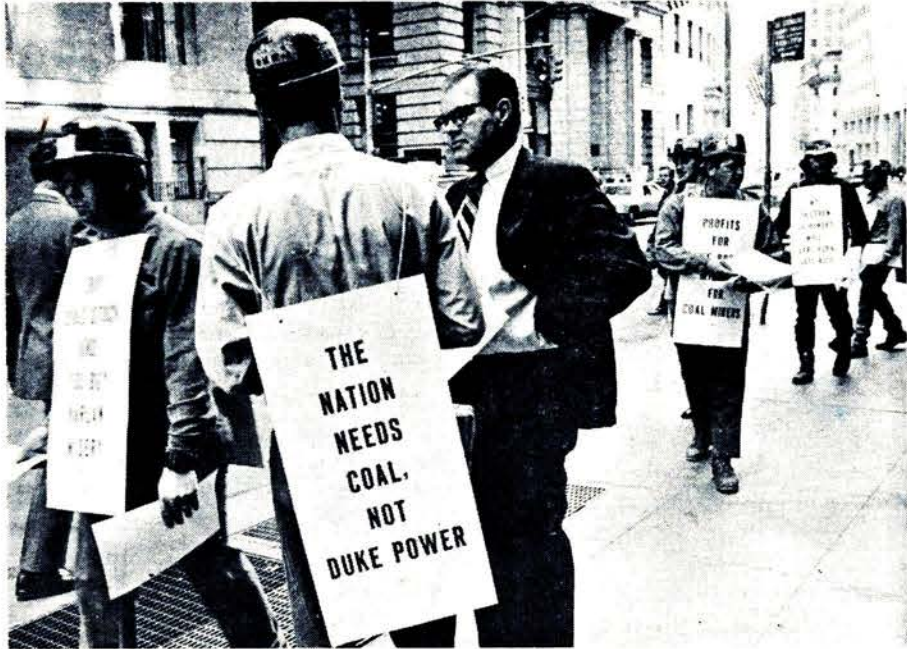
FUTURE VETS MAY LOSE GI BILL: The administration is considering killing the GI Bill for future veterans, according to congressional and administration sources. While it was emphasized that no consideration was being given to cutting benefits for those who have already served in the military, three reasons were cited for ending the GI Bill for the future: 1) Wartime service is no longer involved. 2) The men now entering the service are "volunteers, not draftees." 3) The supposedly "huge" pay increases granted to GIs in recent years. Today service men are allegedly receiving wages "commensurate with civilian scales." Considering who goes into the military today -- mostly third-world and poor people who have little other opportunity -- this must be viewed as yet another in the government's series of attacks on the American people.

WORKERS FIGHT BACK: As of mid-July there were over 600 labor disputes going on across the country, according to a national news network. This is the largest number of strikes that have ever occurred at one time in the US. With the continuation of Nixon's economic attacks on the working people of the US, there should be a lot more of this in store for the corporate elite in the coming months.

VVAW/WSO SEIZES VA: Ten members of the NYC VVAW/WSO seized the regional executive offices of the VA on June 28th for over 6 hours. The VVAW/WSO members demanded that the NY regional VA grant benefits to all veterans regardless of their type of discharge and help publicize VVAW/WSO's July 1-4 demo in Washington, DC. Forcing their way into VA regional director Paul Nugent's office, they barricaded the door after he hurriedly vacated the area. A letter found on Nugent's desk from the head of the VA's intelligence and security division described VVAW/WSO's plans for the takeover and said that VA security "assures me security will be 'air tight.'" There will be no mob invasion of the New York VA. Currently all ten members have been charged with criminal trespass.

BORDEN'S STRIKE ENDS: After Borden's caved in to major strike demands, Local #487 of the Textile Workers has called off their strike of Borden's Columbus (Ohio) Coated Fabrics plant and a boycott of all Borden's products. The 950 workers of Local #487 had been on strike since Feb. 9th for demands centered around a cost-of-living pay increase, an improved health-care plan, and stopping plans to move the plant out of the state. The workers of Local #487 felt that growing nationwide support of the strike, especially by various national organizations, was a key factor in their victory. They also thanked the many people who took time to write Borden and voice support of the strike and boycott. Rather than take a loss in profits, Borden gave in to demands they had earlier flatly refused to negotiate.

NO CONTRACT: NO COAL!



Brookside miners on Wall Street

The fight for the right to control their own lives isn't new to the coal miners in Harlan County, Kentucky. The struggle against the dominance of the coal operators and mine owners began in 1917; it continues today.

Since 1917, the coal operators have used every tactic they could to crush the militant miners, and though they have had temporary successes, the miners have never stopped fighting back. In 1931, the "Battle of Evarts" saw four hired gun thugs killed, and 43 miners (who were defending themselves) arrested on charges of murder and conspiracy; Harlan earned its reputation as "Bloody Harlan." When coal lost its place as the number one source of power, the mechanization cut the labor force by 2/3's, the companies got the upper hand.

In 1970, the Eastover Mining Company bought the mines at Brookside and Highsplint in Harlan County. Although the miners began to organize to join the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA), the company quickly signed a contract with the Southern Labor Union (SLU), a company union which agreed to \$30 per day (top wage) where UMWA mines paid \$42 per day; SLU had no safety committee, and provided a medical card which wasn't honored by local hospitals. No SLU local has ever gone on strike.

When the three-year contract ran out, the Brookside miners went to the UMWA and brought the union into the fight; in June, 1973, by a vote of 113-55 they voted in the UMWA. On July 26, 1973, when negotiations with Eastover failed, the miners went out on strike.

Eastover Mining and the coal oper-

ators could not stand alone against the militant determination of the miners. Eastover, however, is the wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Power Company, the 6th largest utility in the country, with over \$2.5 billion in assets. Duke wants a controlled system -- coal from Duke-owned mines straight to the Duke-owned generating plants. To complete the chain, Duke wants to own the unions and the miners.

Duke has money -- over \$90 million in profits last year -- and money means power; when miners set up picket lines to keep scabs out of the mine, Judge Byrd Hogg, himself a mine-owner, prohibited the union from having more than 3 pickets at any one mine entrance. Miners' wives, members of the Brookside Women's Club, took up the picket line and beat the scabs away from the mine. Duke had to find another tactic.

Under the guidance of the UMWA, 20 miners went to the New York Stock Exchange to picket. Back in Harlan County, during Duke's annual stockholders' meeting, they cast 55 votes for Arnold Miller, president of UMWA. Bound by the legal restraints of so-called "labor" laws, the union mounted a public relations campaign against the company, calling it the next Farah (the pant's factory which was finally forced to recognize the union after a lengthy strike), and warning potential buyers against Duke stock. The campaign has not yet proved successful.

The real battle still goes on in Harlan County. SLU officials, on behalf of Duke Power, offered two of the striking miners bribes to get the miners back to work -- and a \$5000 bonus within 48

hours of success. Tape recorders and a UMWA photographer recorded the attempt, and the SLU was publically exposed as a sell-out representative of the coal operators.

Under company oriented labor law, a striking union must hold an election after one year in order to continue to represent the workers. Duke and it's union hacks began to coerce new employees at the company's Highsplint mine (just down the road) to sign SLU cards, in hopes that they could rig the vote in a new union election. The striking miners also understood the importance of the other mines in the area: the Brookside mine alone cannot hurt the huge power company, but united action can.

In early July, miners from Highsplint began a sympathy walkout. One pensioned miner, walking the picket line, was shot twice by a security guard and five others were pinned down in a ditch by automatic weapons fire coming from the direction of the company commissary. State troopers, used as scab guards throughout the strike, could find no automatic weapons when they searched the area. The security guard, arrested the next afternoon, was charged with shooting and intent to kill; his \$3000 bail was paid by the personal bodyguard of the president of the Eastover Mining Company.

On the following day, a foreman from the Highsplint mine, sympathetic to the striking miners, held off company officials with a high-powered rifle as they tried to force him to return to work. He was arrested the following morning.

Eastover is using still another tactic -- evicting the miners and their families from their sub-standard company housing (half the houses have no plumbing, water has been declared unfit for animals to drink). When asked why she lives in company housing, one miner's wife replied: "All I can say is, we can't find anyplace else to move to, there's such a housing shortage in Harlan County and around."

Lines are clear: on one side is the massive corporation with its company union; its hired gun thugs; complete cooperation from the local judge, the State police, and the State government. On the other side are the miners and their families; men and women with a history of resisting intimidation and violence, and growing support from those who see that the miners' struggle is the struggle of all those who fight exploitation. The miners' demands are clear, too: give us back the control of our lives and our union -- which means safe working conditions, good pay, medical benefits. In return the company will get its coal; without it, in the words of one miner: "No contract, no coal."



Vietnam Veterans Against the War

Winter Soldier Organization

Objectives



1. To demand an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops, planes, and military and economic aid from Southeast Asia. We cannot allow one more human being to be killed in Southeast Asia. We support as a basis for the cessation of these hostilities the various peace proposals of the People of Southeast Asia or such future plans as they develop based upon their right of self-determination and actual control of their own destinies.

2. To demand the immediate termination of all other operations by the United States Government, its agencies, and American business interests that are designed to suppress the rightful struggles for liberation and self-determination of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. This includes the maintenance of dictatorial governments, economic domination, and the theft of the natural resources of other countries. The United States should make reparations in a program acceptable to the Indochinese for all of the damage done by the United States.

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

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

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

6. To make clear that the United States has never undertaken an extensive, open investigation of American war crimes in Indochina. In its war in Indochina, the principles of Nuremberg have been violated. As active-duty and former GIs, we recognize the responsibility and guilt of the individual soldier to refrain from committing war crimes. We also recognize that the

responsibility and guilt of war crimes committed in the name of America lies with our policy makers at all levels.

7. Resolved to fight racism, to show Americans that our society is permeated by racism, which manipulates whites into viewing non-whites as inferior or less than human. This racism pushes Third World People through inferior schools to inferior jobs and into combat arms. Thus Third World People are sent off to die in disproportionately high numbers as we kill Asians indiscriminately. We also demand the US military recognize its complicity in America's domestic and international racism.

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

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

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

VIETNAMESE SEND SUPPORT

(The following telegrams were received at the VVAW/WSO National Office on July 1st and 2nd, respectively.)

"Republic of South Vietnam Special Representatives in Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, honourably transmit all support for your campaign protesting US policy towards veterans, for strict implementation of Paris Agreement, complete cessation of aid to Thieu and Lon Nol. We all wish your just demands record success."

from the Provisional Revolutionary
Government of South Vietnam
Embassy in Hanoi

"Warmly welcome and support early July demonstrations urging US implementation of Paris Agreements."

from the Democratic Republic
of Vietnam, Hanoi

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MAIL TO: GUARDIAN, 33 West 17th St.,
New York, NY 10011.

VVAW-WSO DEMO BUILDS UNITY!



Photo: Rick Kline

DC workers show solidarity with marchers

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization demonstrated in Washington DC from July 1-4, bringing together veterans and non-veterans; members of VVAW/WSO, the Revolutionary Union, the Revolutionary Student Brigade and the Indochina Solidarity Committee, among others. This anti-imperialist demonstration, focusing on five demands, culminated on July 4th when over 3,500 people marched and rallied in front of the White House facing a stage bedecked with the flags of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, the Pathet Lao and the Royal Government of Cambodia.

On the first day of the demo veterans and non-veterans marched to the VA demanding decent benefits for all veterans. At one point about 20 people stormed into the national VA building to demand to see its head. Fearful of the militant protesters, the head of the VA appeared, and three members of the group talked to him. Afterwards they realized that talk is a useless waste of time: the VA wasn't listening. From that point on it became clear that in dealing with this system, (which the VA is part of), it is important to expose the system for what it is--incapable of dealing with the needs of this country's people, including veterans. This realization set the tone for the spirit of the next days' actions.

Over the next two days, the demonstrators talked not to the representatives of the system, but rather to the American people - by united, militant, marching and demonstrating. Actions occurred at the VA again; at the White House, demanding that Nixon be kicked out of office; at the Court of Military Appeals, focusing on a single-type discharge for all veterans; at the Justice Department, demonstrating for universal and unconditional amnesty for all war resisters;

and at the Capitol Building demanding an implementation of the peace agreements and ending all aid to Thieu and Lon Nol.

As each action occurred, the demonstrations became more and more militant and spirited. Chants were heard at the White House saying, "Kick Nixon in the ass, for the crimes of his class." People standing on street corners and construction workers waved and cheered the demonstrators on. A sense of unity swept over everyone realizing that there was a strength that people had that could not be denied...or stopped.

This was attested to by the fact that on several occasions the police tried to intimidate the people and prevent the demonstrations from happening. Each evening as people camped on the mall in front of the Capitol Building, police and government officials threatened to arrest all of them and stop the next day's actions. Time and again, through unified action, the demonstrators tactically responded, resulting in no arrests. By Wednesday morning it was clear where the lines were drawn. As people returned from a middle-of-the-night march after getting some rest, a police car drove onto the sidewalk into the crowd and smashed into several people; one being badly hurt. Angry demonstrators responded by surrounding the car and beating on it, forcing the driver away.

That afternoon, in what became the clearest example of how the government feared the sight of veterans and others returning to the Capitol Building, (the site of vets throwing medals away in 1971), to demand an end to the war in Indochina, the police tried to stop the march by blocking the streets. Marchers insisted on walking in the streets,

and events quickly flared into an all-out skirmish. Several demonstrators were hurt, five were arrested and yet when the dust cleared, it was obvious that at least seven of the police and their vehicles were battered down by angry protesters. Several of the cops were seen being carried off into police vans. What the cops tried to do was stop the march...and they failed! The march continued to the Capitol where speakers such as John Young and Alphonso Riate, two ex-POWs, spoke about the nature of the war of imperialism in Indochina.

The demonstration ended on July 4th with a rousing march in the streets of Washington to the Ellipse where several thousand people gathered to listen to speakers and entertainers focus on the demands and the over-all anti-imperialist nature of the four days of actions. In spite of the intense heat, and many sleepless nights, most of the people at the rally marched back to the encampment in a militant and spirited way. At the campsite, people quickly summed up the four days of demonstrations and it was obvious that the determination would be carried back to all parts of the country in a continuing effort to build both the veteran's movement, and its larger anti-imperialist movement, by exposing the government and its corporate big daddies.

The most important point of the demonstration was the lesson learned that the government wanted to not only stop the demonstration from occurring, but that it also wants to smash the veterans and the anti-imperialist movement in this country. All of the government's maneuvers in DC were consciously designed to do that...they utterly failed. The actions did occur, they were militant, effective and built the movement. The key to the success in this people's victory was unified, militant mass action. This is our strength and it should be understood by all. It must be applied to building the veterans movement, the amnesty movement and the overall anti-imperialist movement. The political focus of our work is prime; any barriers that stand in our way are secondary. In learning this and applying it, the people can and will be victorious!

One chant that was heard again and again during the four days and that sums up this lesson is, "THE PEOPLE UNITED CAN NEVER BE DEFEATED."



Photo: LNS

The people strike back



Photo: LNS

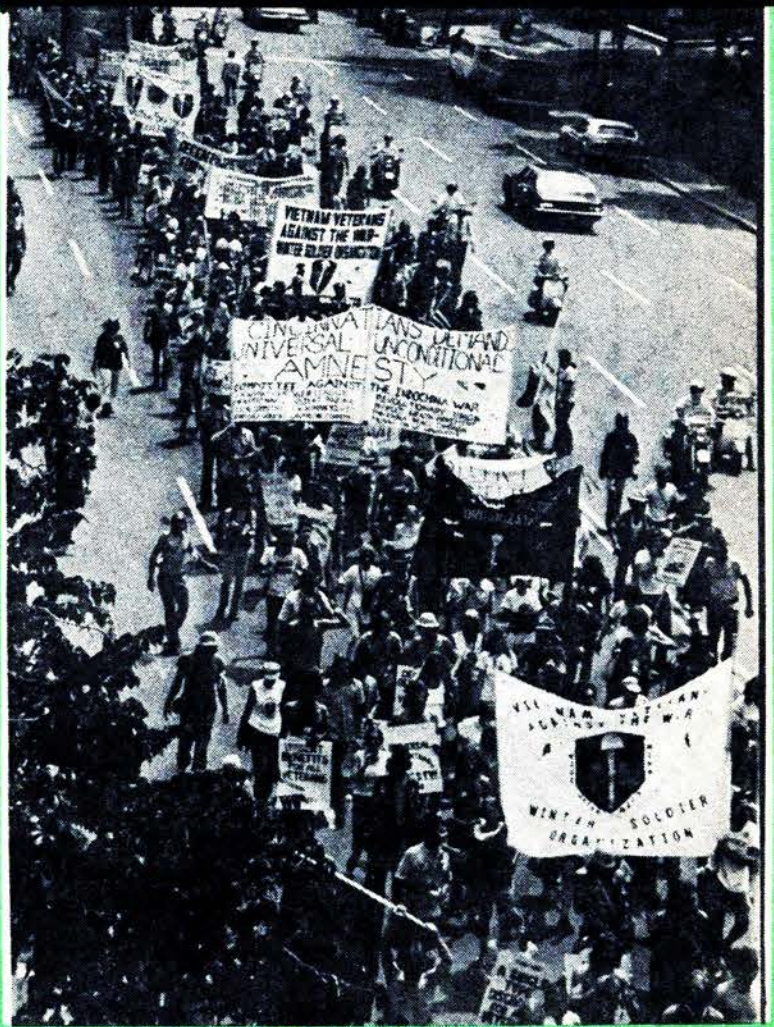


Photo: Rick Kline

TOP: Moving out from the Mall RIGHT: July 4th March
DOWN: In front of the Court of Military Appeals



Photo: White Lightning

WASHINGTON JULY 1-4

Photo: LNS

BOTTOM: Fighting back against the police attack
RIGHT: Aftermath of demonstration at the VA

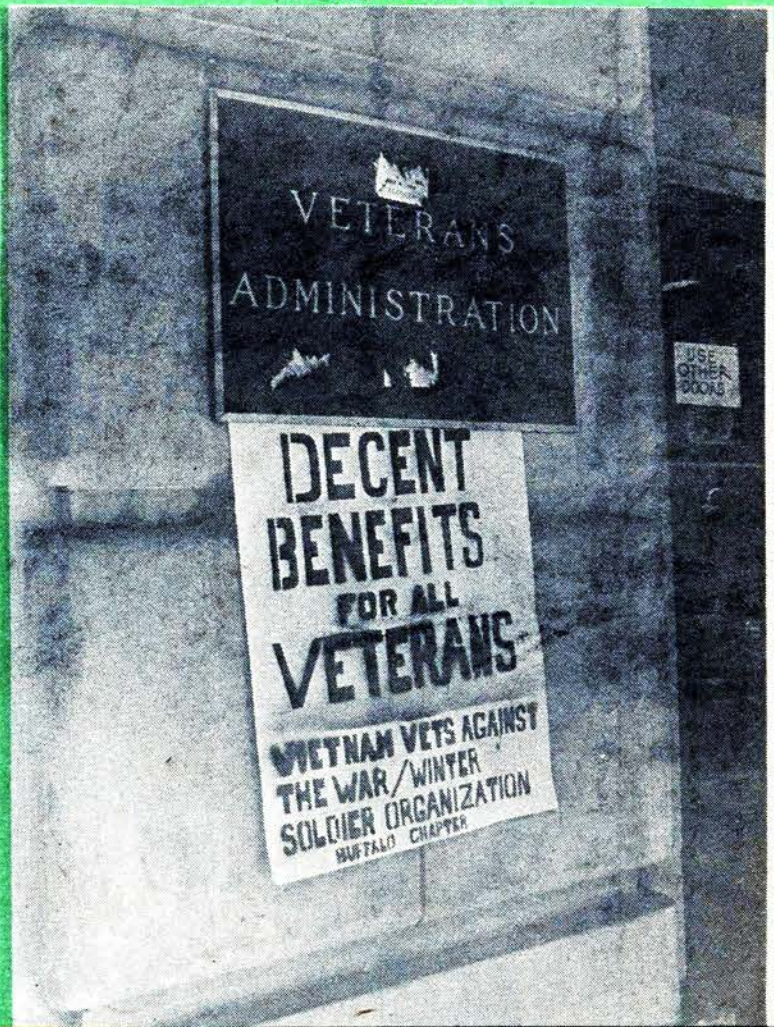




Photo: LNS



Photo: LNS

TOP: GI contingent of the demonstration LEFT: Leaving our mark at the Justice Department DOWN: Standing up to the police at the Mall

WASHINGTON

1-4 1974

Photo: LNS

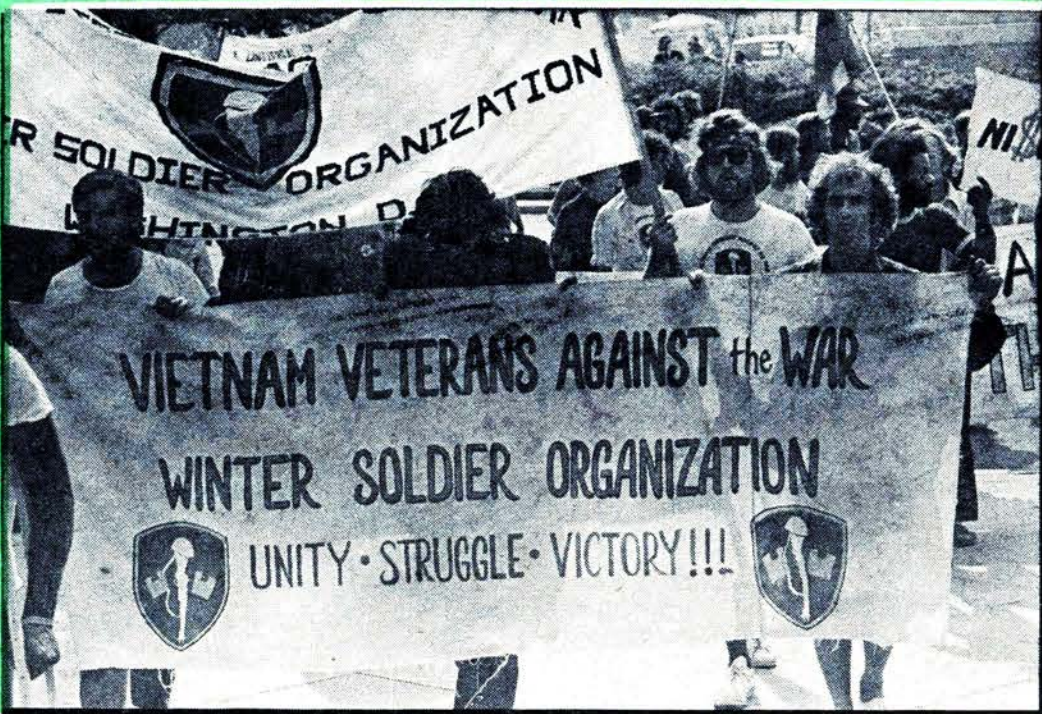


Photo: Chip Berlet

BOTTOM: ExPOW's Fred Elbert, John Young and Mike Branch LEFT: On the way to the White House and VA



Photo: LNS



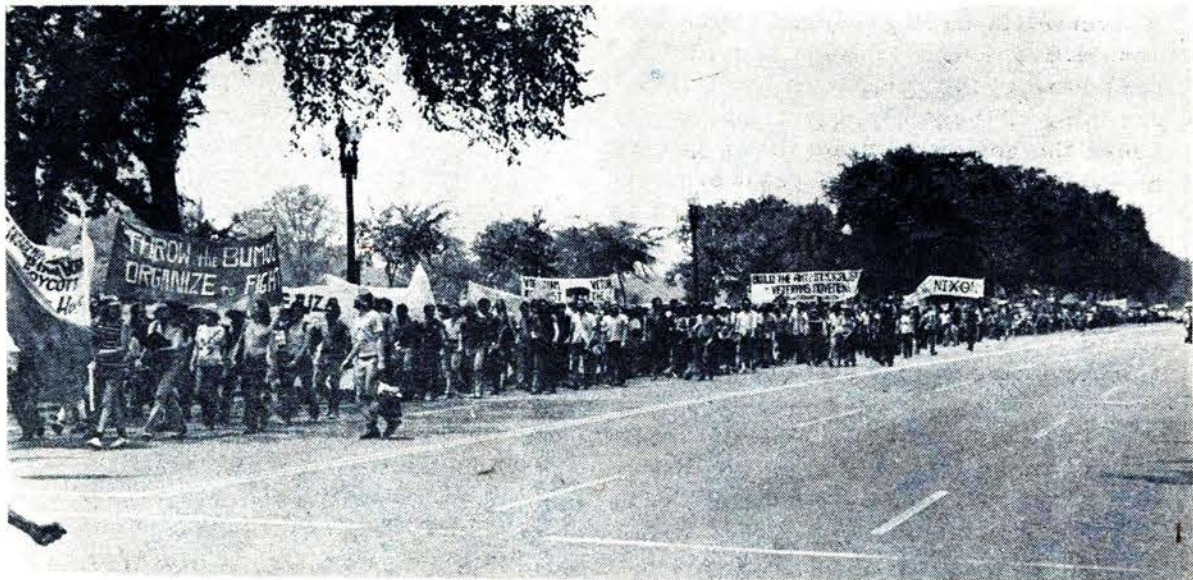
EDITORIAL: THE VETS' MOVEMENT

The recent series of demonstrations organized by VVAW/WSO mark a major step forward in the history of the US veterans' movement. These actions came at a very crucial stage in the development of this movement. While many struggles around individual issues affecting vets are coming to a head today, it's clear that they cannot be won without the vigorous participation of thousands of veterans and non-veterans or without linking up this fight with vets' real allies: working people, the unemployed, and all people struggling against US imperialism. We feel that the Washington demo was a good example of how this process will unfold.

In D. C., veterans' demands were not put forward as the narrow interests of one group separated from everybody else. Instead, they were raised as part of the overall struggle against imperialism and for a better way of life. Similarly, the issues were not raised with a "hat-in-hand" pleading to the US Congress, the VA or anybody else. Rather, masses of veterans and non-veterans alike were mobilized in unified action to begin the process of forcing the implementation of our demands. Real victories in the vets' movement can only be won by fighting for them.

In the Bonus March of 1932, over 25,000 vets, families and friends went to Washington, DC, to demand that the government fulfill the promises made to them. As in 1932, the vets' struggle is plagued by a consortium of veteran's pimps, vets "specialists" and other self-proclaimed "gurus" of the veterans' movement who say that vets are a "special interest group" who should confine their struggle only to asking for a few more crumbs from the VA. "You shouldn't demand an end to the war in Indochina or demand amnesty. Just stick to vets' issues and you'll be better off!" They say the veterans' question is not a "political one." But it is, and these liars know it. The government also knows it, as witnessed by the 1,100 federally funded veterans programs in the US; all set up to buy off the militance and anger of the vets' movement.

A prime example of such enemies of the veterans' movement is the recently emerged American Veterans Movement (AVM). A "group" with no real membership, AVM's only stated goals are for "increased rights for all vets" and for an "end to the disgraceful conditions in VA hospitals. Priding itself on being "non-



Some of the 3,500 people who marched in DC on July 4th

political," the AVM has tried, like its big brothers, the VFW and the American Legion, to channel the vets' movement into a meaningless and harmless scrabbling for a few bennies here and there from the VA -- a price the government can easily afford. AVM held a shoddy, so-called "Second American Bonus March" in DC on July 4th, consciously designed to coincide with the VVAW/WSO demonstrations. AVM openly set up a strategy of being a parasite on the spontaneous upsurge of vets' struggles, confusing people about who was really holding a demonstration in DC on July 4th, and generally leading vets into a dead-end movement of meaningless reformism. Consciously or not, AVM in fact acted in concert with the VA and the overall governmental strategy of subverting the real veterans' movement.

AVM was well-funded, had access to the highest reaches of government (invitations to the White House and audiences with the head of the VA), and was incredibly hyped by the establishment media. It is clear that it was pushed by the government for all it was worth: to try and lead angry veterans into sterile struggles for a few more crumbs from the VA and ignore altogether the system that caused their problems in the first place. Yet AVM failed to draw anything but a meager 150 people to its July 4th rally. Why was this?

The answer is that the masses of vets are not to be fooled by the lies and reactionary politics of AVM and groups like them. While VVAW/WSO was literally being attacked by police for conducting its demonstrations in Washington, AVM led a "silent procession of 50 vets to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, laid a silk rose on it and

played taps on a harmonica!" Actions such as this must be viewed in context with AVM's repeated boasts of its red, white and blue "patriotism." When AVM speaks of "giving veterans the rights they fought to protect" and how they must do honor to the "flag we fought for," it is in fact saying that the war in Indochina was right, that they are proud of their role in it and that we should support the government on such future ventures. To Vietnam-era vets this is an intolerable position. The grand total of 150 people that showed up at the AVM rally shows that vets aren't swallowing these lies.

Ho Chi Minh said that imperialism is a two-headed monster, sucking the blood of the people of the colonies with one head, while it sucks the blood of the working class of its own country with the other head. Vietnam-era veterans, like their brothers and sisters of the 1932 Bonus March, have seen both sides of this monster and know that both sides must be fought at the same time. The struggle of veterans cannot be separated from the struggle of all working people here in the US or from the liberation struggles of the people around the world fighting to free themselves from the boot of US imperialism. Efforts to confine the struggle to vets' issues alone can only be to the advantage of our enemy. As was shown by our victory in DC, the key to future victories for the vets' movement is unity and a commitment to militant, mass action.

**BUILD THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST
VETERANS' MOVEMENT!
UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY!**

TRIAL DATES SET!

Leavenworth

Murder charges against four black Leavenworth Brothers (Odell Bennett, Jessie Evans, Alf Hill and Alfred Jasper) were dropped on June 21st. The dropping of these charges occurred because the government admitted they had no evidence. These charges were originally brought against the Brothers as a result of the July 31, 1973 rebellion which happened at the Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary in Kansas in response to the repression and inhuman conditions existing in that prison.

Judge Theis (the judge who will preside over the trials) also ordered that these four prisoners are to go on trial in Wichita beginning July 29th. The charges they are still facing are assault and conspiracy to riot and mutiny. The other two Chicano Brothers, Jesse Lopez and Armondo Miramon, have been charged with kidnapping and their trial is scheduled for August 12th.

In other developments, the Brothers won a victory regarding their mo-

tion to be transferred from Leavenworth to a County Jail. The reason the motion was filed is because the Brothers felt they could not prepare an adequate defense due to the continued repression within the prison and because many of the guards who are to testify against the Brothers are still working in and around the Segregation Unit where the prisoners were being held. Theis granted this "motion to transfer" and the Brothers have been moved. Blatant racism is reflected in this transfer, however, as the black brothers were sent to the Sedgwick County Jail in Wichita, while the Chicano brothers were moved to the Harvey County Jail in Newton, Ks. Though this division of the races has occurred, the six Brothers still remain united, and the granting of the motion is seen as a victory. It is vitally important for the well-being of the Brothers that they are no longer behind the walls of Leavenworth.

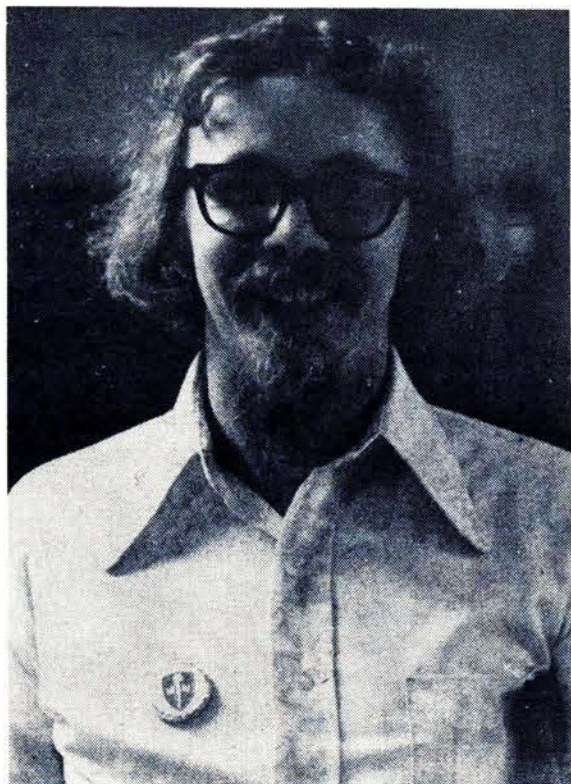
As the trials approach, it is clear

that the government has some doubts about the credibility of their case against the prisoners. The murder charges against Bennett, Evans, Hill and Jasper were not dropped out of the goodness of anybody's heart. They were dropped because there simply is no case, because the Brothers were originally charged as a result of their political involvement in speaking out against the repression of prison life, and because the prison administration needed someone to "pay" for the uprising which happened last July. But we may assume that because the government knows they cannot "hang" the Brothers with murder, they will be pushing even harder to try to make the other charges stick.

The Brothers need your help. We ask that everyone send a postcard to Judge Theis (U. S. District Court, Federal Building, Wichita, KS) demanding that the trials be further postponed (this is because lawyers only entered the case a month ago, because witnesses still need to be interviewed, and because an extensive FBI report must be researched). Also, funds for the defense are still needed. If people can spare a contribution, or wish further information, contact: Leavenworth Brothers Offense/Defense Committee, P. O. Box 5818, Kansas City, MO 64111.

Railroading Continues

HOOD TRIAL



Bob Hood

Bob Hood, a leader in the Oakland California chapter of VVAW/WSO still has not gone to trial on charges of assaulting an Oakland police officer with a deadly weapon. On Feb. 6th Bob was viciously beaten by Officer Ted Burrows of the Oakland PD and then arrested for assaulting Burrows with a deadly weapon. (A 3" pocket knife was found in Bob's pocket after he was arrested and handcuffed!) Despite the fact that Bob has already passed a lie detector test proving his innocence in this frameup, the state is apparently going ahead with its plans to prosecute anyway.

It is clear that the only evidence that the state has on Bob Hood is Officer Burrows' allegations and lies. The defense has learned that many complaints have been registered against Burrows, yet the Oakland PD has revealed only one case, in which Burrows was "reprimanded" for beating a 61-year-old man without provocation. Despite that, in a pre-trial motion, Super-

ior Court Judge Koford ordered that the defense be given all personnel files on Burrows relating to citizen complaints of harassment and the use of force and violence; the Oakland PD and the DA have refused to do so, claiming an "official information" privilege. The defense feels strongly that it has a right to those files on Officer Burrows and does not intend to go to trial until they are released by the DA. These records will substantiate what is already widely known in the community; Officer Ted Burrows is a brutal and racist police officer who makes a practice of railroading innocent people into jail with lies to cover his own crimes. Additional hearings on the issue of these files are to be held before Bob's trial will finally begin. It is now tentatively expected to start sometime this fall.

Bob needs your support. Letters of protest should be sent to: Lowell Jensen, Alameda County DA, 1225 Fallon, Oakland, CA., or Officer E. Wilson, Internal Affairs Div., Oakland PD, 455 7th St, Oakland, CA. For donations or information, contact: VVAW/WSO, Legal Defense Comm., 4919 Telegraph Ave, Oakland, CA. Tel: (415) 658-7806.

FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS!

G.I.S CONTINUE

Sailors Fight Back USS MIDWAY

(Yokosuka, Japan) The USS MIDWAY left Yokosuka, Japan, on June 14th headed for the "Japan Operations Area." It left behind 60 - 100 of its crew of 4200. These sailors refused to go with the ship in protest against the conditions enlisted people face aboard the carrier and because the ship is homeported in Japan. (Homeport is a term which refers to the city or port which a ship returns to after it finishes going on a maneuver. The MIDWAY is the first US ship to be homeported outside the US.) Most of the sailors went into hiding immediately and scattered all over the Tokyo/Yokosuka area. The walkout was a spontaneous action which included black, white and brown sailors who were fed up with the MIDWAY.

By July 4th, about 35 sailors had returned; at least 20 were still out. The courts-martial began on July 5th for several of the men and they were sentenced up to three months at hard labor after entering pre-trial guilty pleas. In the past, sailors who missed the ship would go to Captain's Mast - a semi-legal procedure resulting in up to 30 days in the ship's brig. But Captain Schulte, hoping to discourage such a protest from occurring again, has decided to send the other men to Special Courts Martial where they will face up to 6 months in the brig and a Bad Conduct Discharge.

The VVAW/WSO chapter in Yokosuka has formed a defense committee to support these brothers, and with the help of lawyers from the National Lawyers Guild Military Law Office in Yokosuka, they have talked with 22 of the AWOL sailors. Ten of them (nine black and one white) have requested the lawyers to defend them at their courts-martial. In addition, on June 30th, the VVAW/WSO chapter and the Yokosuka Citizens Group (an anti-imperialist group of young people) sponsored a concert at which active duty GIs from other bases and many Japanese groups expressed solidarity with the MIDWAY crew. Three hundred GIs attended.



Photo: Yokosuka VVAW/WSO

Fence in Yokosuka urging sailors to walk out on June 14th.

HOMEPORING

The USS MIDWAY is the first and only carrier to be homeported outside the United States, and is scheduled for a 3-year stay. It arrived in Yokosuka on October 5, 1973, opposed by daily demonstrations of up to 30,000 Japanese citizens. Most of the crew didn't volunteer, but were sent there from Navy schools as their first duty station, and they are well aware that the Japanese don't want the MIDWAY in Japan.

The reason for homeporting of the MIDWAY in Japan goes back to the beginning of this century when the US began to expand its business operations in Asia and the western Pacific. Today that drive for profits in the Pacific is stronger than ever. Hundreds of US multinational corporations are trying to gain control of raw materials sources and cheap labor in the area. They are also trying to hold onto what they already have. By developing the Nixon Doctrine and the policy of homeporting, our government is doing everything it can to help these multinational corporations.

The Nixon Doctrine was developed explicitly to maintain US imperialism abroad. Under this Doctrine, US ground troops overseas will be gradually withdrawn, while the Navy and Air Force become the main branches of the mili-

tary for policing the world. The Navy will probably be the most important branch during the years to come because it is a strong, sophisticated, mobile force. Using giant carriers like the MIDWAY, homeporting is a powerful political tool. Five thousand people floating into your harbor tells you the US is interested as hell in the area.

Another aspect of the Nixon Doctrine is the use of regional allies such as Japan to protect both Japanese and US corporate interests in places like South Korea, The Philippines, Indochina and Indonesia. With US bases all over Japan and the US controlling the sea lanes, Japan will remain a reliable, but competitive, ally. It's no accident that the first US aircraft carrier to be homeported in the Pacific is in Japan.

Homeporting is expansion in the name of readiness. It is a commitment which can go almost unnoticed by the American people and Congress. But it is not going unnoticed by the Japanese people or the GIs stationed on the MIDWAY. Through continued united action by the American and Japanese people and the continued support of the militant struggle of GIs on the MIDWAY, homeporting can be defeated.

CONTACT: VVAW/WSO, New Peoples Center, PO Box 26, Yokosuka, Japan.

TO STRUGGLE!

MIDWAY Sailors Speak Out

(The following statements were made by five different MIDWAY sailors about conditions on the MIDWAY.)

Jobs -

I had a recommendation that I was supposed to get into photography. They told me that they had made a mistake - they jived me really - because when I was in boot camp, they sent me to a seaman's school and I was supposed to go to an airman's school. Still again I was supposed to get what I wanted because I signed a contract for photography - the contract that I was supposed to come over here for 2 years.

I am in 3rd division which is boatswain's mate. This is one of the hardest jobs on the ship. When I went to be interviewed for the job that I was going to be getting, all they did was look at my records and say boatswain's mate. And when I asked the man how come I couldn't get photography, he said they didn't have room. About 2 seconds later another black man came right behind me and they told him he could get into photography. But when he went to the officer in charge he was told he couldn't get in.

Boatswain's mate is the division where they paint the ship and they handle the unreps (underway replenishment). This is real dangerous, like my job in the unreps is holding a phone line and you hold this line so the other ship can hear you talking. They don't give you any gloves.

Working conditions -

I work in #1 Engine room. In port it's OK. You work 8 hours a day and you get your liberty until 7:30. But when you're out to sea, you work 16 hours a day and you sleep about 6 or 7.



Seven black MIDWAY sailors at press conference in Tokyo, June 30, 1974. (An eighth sailor was also present, but not in picture.) All were AWOL at the time.

MIDWAY Sailors' Demands

1. END RACISM ON THE MIDWAY
2. IMPROVE WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS
3. END BRUTALITY IN THE BRIG
4. RELIEVE CAPTAIN SCHULTE - ABOLISH CAPTAIN'S MASTS
5. END HOMEPORING - SEND THE MIDWAY HOME
6. HUMAN AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS FOR GIs

Working conditions are unreal. The heat down there is from 90 to 120 degrees. Really we don't even have to be down there, because all we do is just clean up. We do the same thing day after day.

Living conditions -

The compartments are filthy - dirt on the walls and things. When you go to sleep at night, you wake up in the morning and you get a napkin or something to clean your nose and you see black, in your nose. It's really bad, the ship is ragged.

The Captain -

The morale on the ship is .001. It's the way that the captain - I would like to use the word "dictates". The captain is supposed to be responsible for the morale of the ship, and he's not doin' his job. That's all there is to it. If you interview the people on there, you'll find that about 95% of them feel the same way.

I think the problem lies in the way he feels about enlisted men. I really don't think he cares too much about us. I don't think he cares whether we pull into ports. He certainly doesn't care about our morale, because he hasn't done anything to help it. In my opinion, I don't think he even thinks we exist, except as tools, like for chess players as pawns. He promised a lot of liberty ports, good working conditions and living conditions. We don't even know when the sun comes out anymore.

The Brig -

I was put up against the wall, with my face toward the wall. And this Marine - "jarhead" I call them now, I don't like them too much - rammed my face against the wall. It chipped my tooth, bloody nose, lips cut. They're just having fun with you down there.

A lot of people are gettin' hurt down there. If you want to go to sick bay or something, they won't let you go to sickbay. The medic comes down there and asks, "Anything wrong with the prisoners?" You have to say no. If you don't, they harass you more.

The second day, they put two 45-pound cans of wax in my arms and told me to stand there. I stood for about an hour and a half, and finally I passed out. They got me up and started hitting me and throwing me against lockers.

Usually they'd come in and start screaming at me to get up off the ground. I was weak from not eating, and I would not respond. So they'd just pick me up and put a pillow over my face and beat me through the pillow so there were no bruises. The main thing that they usually did was take a pillow case and put it around my neck and squeeze my Adams apple to the point of unconsciousness. They had to use artificial respiration once to wake me up.

They make you play stupid games, like the first thing they do when you come down is they give you a working party and take you in the back room and you lie on the floor. You got to stay there and the Marines jump on you. Then they play games, like they turn off the lights and you are supposed to hit the floor, so they just keep turning off the lights. And you keep jumping up and down hitting the floor, bumping your head against the lockers and dumb stuff like that. There's not one black Marine there.

You have to sign a paper before you get out saying if you were mistreated. Most prisoners write that they haven't been maltreated or they do not get out, or they get out with big bruises.

Photo: Yokosuka VVAW/WSO

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Browns, Alabama 36724
(205) 996-8286

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NATIONAL G.I. PROJECT OFFICE

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Dayton, Ohio 45401
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NATIONAL PRISON PROJECT OFFICE

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Chicago, Illinois 60657
(312) 935-2129

UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY



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

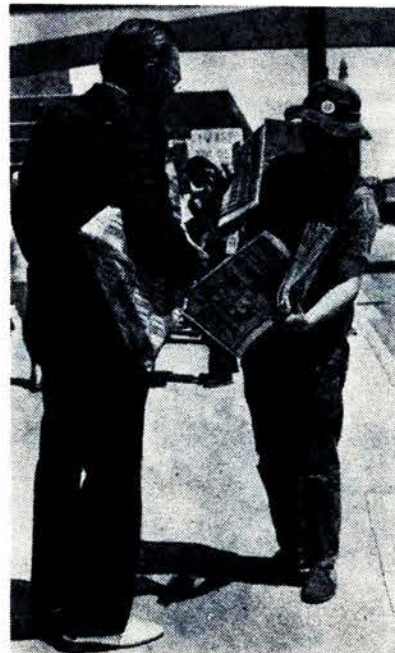
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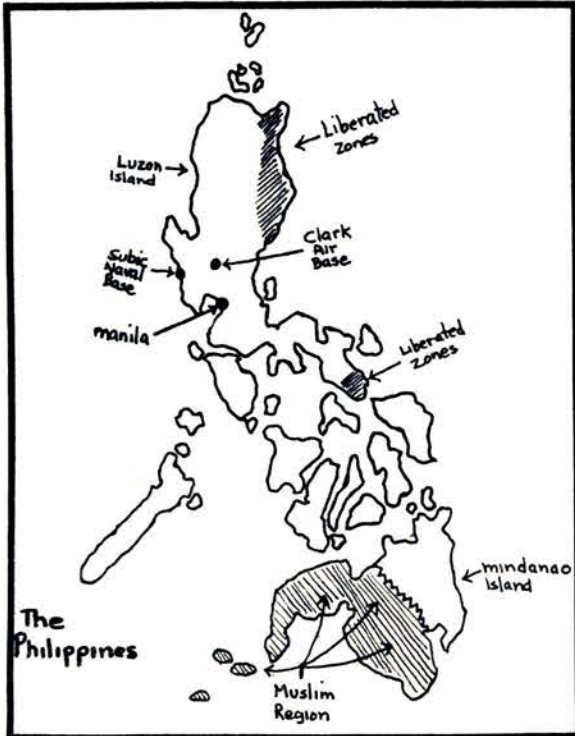
address _____

city _____

state _____ zip code _____

make checks payable to: VVAW/WSO.

THE PHILIPPINES



The Philippines lies approximately 600 miles southeast of the coast of Asia. As such it provides US imperialism with a strategic position to defend its interests in that area, 'safely' surrounded by sea and yet close enough to launch massive B-52 raids from its large military installations there as it did on Vietnam. In addition the Philippines contains vast mineral resources that have been exploited by the US businesses for about 75 years. To keep this position in the Philippines, the US has propped up and encouraged the dictatorship of Ferdinand Marcos, who declared martial law over a year and a half ago. At that time he declared himself head of all branches of government in order to 'save the nation and create a new society.' Shortly after this coup, in September of 1972, Marcos stated that he did so after receiving several signs from God that this would be correct! He stated, "It seems as if I was being led and guided by some strange mind above me." In fact, that strange mind belonged to the US.

Foreign intervention in the Philippines is nothing new. As far back as the 16th century, the Spanish entered the country and ruled the people, while it exploited the mineral, farming, fishing and labor of the Filipino peoples. This colonial rule was met with stiff resistance and during the course of three hundred years there were over 200 revolts by the Filipino peoples. As conditions became more oppressive, the Filipino people united in 1896 and fought off the Spanish.

By the time US troops entered the Philippines, in 1898, under the guise of promising liberation to the Filipino peo-

ple, the Spanish were isolated in Manila; the rest of the country being liberated. A deal was made between Spain and the US whereby the Spanish surrendered and the US together with the Spanish fought the Filipino people in order to preserve the country for foreign interests. The Spanish landlords kept their lands and Spain was paid \$20 million. Resistance to US troops was fierce, but in 1902, the US won the battle, with the Filipino people suffering casualties of 600,000 or about 1/6 of the entire population.

The situation remained the same until 1946, when the US decided to grant 'independence' in order to continue the economic enslavement, to protect its interests in the Pacific and to maintain its two large bases, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. From 1946 until the present dictatorship, US intervention hasn't changed in the Philippines, only its form. The Philippines still represents a source of raw materials, a market for American products, and a field of investment for US corporations. For example, from 1956-1965 US corporations reaped \$380 million dollars in profits that was sent back to the US, while at the same time only 1/6 of that total was used in new investments in the Philippines.

Resistance to the tyrannical rule of the US-Marcos dictatorship is growing steadily. Marcos insists that these rebellions are religious Muslim revolts, when in fact the real struggles are for a national democracy, and against his sham land reform programs and US imperialism.

Dating back to the Spanish colonial rule, Christianity has been used to divide the Filipino peoples. About 85% of the Filipino people are Malay and Christian. The largest national minority is the Muslims who number about 3.5 million. Recently steps have been made to bring together the struggles of the peasant Malay and the Muslims. In February of 1974 an alliance was made between the two largest sectors of the Muslim people, the Mindanao Independence Movement and the Moro Bangsa Army. Present at these meetings were members of the national mass anti-imperialist organization Kabataan Makabayan, representing the Malay people.

Other developments include the formation of a National Democratic Front made up of all strata of Filipino people. Workers, peasants, small business owners and even some of the large national business owners are included in this

front along with communists and Christians. The purpose of the front is to unite all who can be united in order to overthrow the US-Marcos dictatorship and pave the way for a national democratic coalition government made up of all sectors of Filipino society.

The reconstitution of the Communist Party and the formation of the New People's Army (NPA) are also steps taken in the advancement of the struggle. The NPA is made up of mostly peasants, some workers and even some priests. Their stronghold is in the northeast and southeast sections of the country's largest island, Luzon. Peasant support has made it possible for many of these areas to become liberated zones.

In the cities activity is also on the rise. In Manila there are about 30 underground papers, with about 75 being published throughout the country. In March of 1974, many poor workers marched on the presidential palace protesting the conditions in the city where prices for such staples as sugar and cooking oil have skyrocketed over 200%. There are now annual rice shortages; the result of poor agrarian planning. Workers have staged sporadic walk-outs in recent years.

As the National Democratic Front grows, the resistance to the US-Marcos dictatorship increases. At this time the rural areas are the strongholds of resistance, but this is changing. The Philippines bears watching as the people there who are being held down by the tyranny of Marcos grow stronger and will eventually overthrow the dictatorship, as another bastion of US imperialism bites the dust.

END THE US-MARCOS DICTATORSHIP!



Ferdinand Marcos, Philippine Dictator

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