When Nixon inaugurated Vietnamization, he was aware that the DRV/NLF would respond in some manner. This response was assumed to be an offensive (in fact, when the US government awarded the contracts for post-war development of Vietnam back under Johnson, the planners were told to ‘expect a major offensive, possibility in 1972, which would fail’). on the scale of Tet 1968, in which about 84,000 men participated. Vietnamization was basically planned around this response. It began with the creation of military security cordons along the DMZ, in the Central Highlands and in the Saigon area. Behind this screen, the Thieu regime increased its air force, armored, artillery, and marine strengths all by percentages approaching 100 and its airborne strength by about 30%. These increases were quite evidently aimed at compensating the Thieu regime in terms of firepower for that lost because of the gradual US withdrawals.

At the same time a number of attempts were made to forestall the expected offensive. The first of these was the invasion of Cambodia in 1970 which was designed to disrupt NVA/NLF supply capabilities. Although this operation had some short term effect, it was a failure. The second attempt was the Laos operation of 1971, which resulted in 50% casualties for the ARVN forces involved as well as losses of 35 attack aircraft and almost 500 helicopters. It failed. A third ground attempt was made in the summer and fall of 1971 with renewed incursions into Cambodia, but these were stopped after a series of rather blatant ARVN defeats. Thus it too failed. A fourth attempt was made by means of air attack on the Ho Chi Minh Trail between December 1971 and March 1972. Carried out under the guise of ‘protective reaction’ and of ‘limited duration reprisals,’ some 450 fighter bomber and B-52 sorties also failed to prevent the offensive. The final stage was the ARVN moving into position to meet the expected offensive. From ten divisions in 1968, all of which were committed to the support of ‘pacification,’ the ARVN had moved by 1972 to eleven divisions, seven of which were committed to the conventional military role of the defense of territory.

By October of last year, information pointed to a probable NVA/NLF offensive. By January, the US expected it in February or
March around Kontum. The offensive began, as at the end of March at the DMZ, taking the US/ARVN high command by surprise. Within ten days of the start of the offensive, the ARVN had effectively lost two of its divisions — eleven percent of its men — in the battle for Kontum. The ARVN had to call in all forces to hold the line. The ARVN’s airpower played a critical role in the battle. Nixon’s offensive strategy could not succeed without heavy US airpower. It would require hundreds of US B-52 sorties per day to reduce enemy rail capacity to about 6,400 tons per day. Since it takes a certain number of aircraft sorties to maintain the sorties in the battle, the cumulative effect of B-52 sorties would be to increase the number of aircraft needed to defeat the ARVN. Nixon has used his airpower to force the enemy to fight on US terms. Nixon’s offensive strategy would amount to mass genocide.

Even so, however, it takes 35 to 40 days for a cargo unloaded at Haiphong to reach the front in the South. At the time the US blockaded the harbors, the NVA/NLF already had a substantial stockpile of reserve supplies in the South. Altogether, even if all the supplies from the North are cut off, the NVA/NLF will have the supplies for 75 days of intense fighting. Thus, the early part of the offensive could be stopped by supplies running out. This would be the end of the battle. Altogether, bombing is not very practical. Nevertheless, what Nixon has done essentially has been to burn his bridges behind him. There is only one further substantive action that the US can take in South Vietnam and that is the recommitment of ground troops. Although this may not seem likely, the strategy is working. The reason is the actual ground situation in the South. At this time Thieu’s army, the ARVN, is operating in a series of widely separated and in many cases surrounded areas without any significant reserves. The only way ARVN can respond to a major threat in one area is to “strip another of troops.” This became particularly clear when the An Loc situation forced the ARVN to withdraw the 21st Division along with elements of the 9th division, the Mekong Delta and part of the 18th division from the area west of Saigon. In fact, the whole thing is exacerbated by the fact that normally it takes three ARVN line battalions to match an NVA regular battalion.

The resultant force ratio between the two sides is very instructive: I Corps II Corps (Hue) (Kontum)

NVA BATTALION EQUIVALENTS 56 26
ARVN BATTALION EQUIVALENTS 33 29
FORCE RATIO (NVA/ARVN) 2.0/1.0 2.5/1.0

III Corps IV Corps (Sai gon) (Dela)

NVA BATTALION EQUIVALENTS 27 24
ARVN BATTALION EQUIVALENTS 35 18
FORCE RATIO (NVA/ARVN) 1.0/0.7 4.0/1.0

Of the four areas, the one around Hue has now become critical. Hue constitutes a position of tremendous psychological importance to both sides. It is the old Imperial Capital as well as the cultural center of Vietnam. The impact upon the war when the NLF captured it during Tet in 1968 provides a graphic illustration of this. In addition to this, Thieu has made its importance even greater by the way in which he is defending it. Of the 33 battalions equivalent in the entire country, twenty-six are elite units of the ARVN’s 1st Division or its paratroops, rangers, and marines. These are the only units that have been able to stand against the NVA on one side to one side and they have done most of the fighting. The paratroops and marines are largely formed of Vietnamese Catholics and include many who left the north back in 1954. Their defeat would wreck the last vestiges of morale that ARVN has. In addition, if the units were destroyed as well, it would represent the destruction of 85% of the ARVN’s elite units.

The battle for Hue is going to have the importance of Dien Bienphu in the Vietnamese war against the French. The zone has been extremely quiet recently, but this quiet does not represent the end of the offensive. The quiet represents the fact that the NVA forces have to replenish their supplies before a renewed attack. It is important to remember that the
NVA never moves before it is absolutely ready. What they are doing now is emplacing artillery, supplies and especially antiaircraft forces all over the province of Thua Thien, in which Hue is located. SAVs emplaced in the Thua Thien hills will be able to shoot at US jets as soon as they take off from Da Nang. In addition, as more time passes, the rainfall in Thua Thien is steadily rising toward its peak in September, which will make air operations out of Da Nang more and more difficult. To say that the NVA never attacks during the monsoon season is a delusion; they have done so before not only in Vietnam but also in northern Laos and during the war with the French. In this case, it seems that the stakes are sufficiently high for them to do so. The next three weeks around Hue will be very important and should see the NVA attacking once again. If they do not, it will be as a result of a deliberate policy decision. It will mean that Nixon will be in great trouble in October just before the elections.

To say that Nixon and the US generals do not see all of this is also a delusion. They are currently engaged in 'preparing' the American public for a new intervention. This is being done by ranting about the North Vietnamese 'invasion' of the south, which actually constitutes the same type of operation that Northern generals conducted throughout our Civil War. Through Pentagon spokesmen Jerry Friedheim, the argument was then made that US bases currently held in Vietnam must be defended in order to insure the 'withdrawal' of American troops. No one has mentioned that one of these bases is at Phu Bai, six miles south of Hue on the Pearl River. It just so happens that because of the range of modern canons, any defense perimeter for Phu Bai must include the city of Hue. Thus the 'defense of bases' is going to be used as a disguise for a US ground involvement against the wishes of the American people.

The involvement has so far taken the following course. Phu Bai was reinforced at the beginning of April to the extent of a battalion of the 196th Infantry Brigade, a sixth of all combat forces then in Vietnam. Later in the month, a force of three battalions at least, one of the 196th, one of the 3rd Brigade 1st Air Cavalry Division (formerly around Saigon), and at least one of the 3rd Marine Division, was established at the Hai Van pass, which guards the approaches to Da Nang. The Marines had been withdrawn from Vietnam long ago but they are now back. They passed through Da Nang in unmarked jungle fatigue with US markings painted out on their vehicles (according to one letter). At the present time the mission of the troops at the Hai Van pass is being described as 'security duty.' (Friedheim said at the press conference mentioned above that Abrams had every right to replace 'a company of cooks with a company of riflemen'.) Other US units of the 1st Marine Division have been rotated from Okinawa to the Philippines by way of several days stay in Vietnam, mostly in Quang Ngai province where the division was stationed in January. In addition, the division's normal helicopter complement has been shifted from El Toro in California to bases in Japan (a Marine division is never committed without its helicopters).

There is also the exterior element of the situation. At the present time a brigade each of the 82nd Airborne (Fort Bragg) and the 101st Airborne (Fort Campbell) Divisions are on two-day alert with their equipment packed. The Marine landing force off the coast now has three reinforced battalions and a regiment of 3rd Division is aboard transports ready for commitment. In real terms this means that Nixon has the capability of intervening almost instantaneously with three battalions to be followed by three further ones within 24 hours. The airborne represent six more battalions that can be in Vietnam within about 76 hours of his decision. At the present time one cannot rule out the possibility of actual amphibious invasion of the north, around Vinh or Cape Mui Ror, envisioned by Nixon as a sprzeda-zyzgiczka line. After twelve years of insanity the American government has apparently learned nothing. If it is not prevented by the American people, we can easily find ourselves back in 1965.

The following films and books can be ordered through National Office.

**FILMS**

- **Winter Soldier Investigation Films:**
  - #1. 1st Marine Division (17 min, BW): Subject: Eye-witness war crimes testimony given in Detroit, Feb. 1971, by veterans of the 1st Marine Division.
  - Rental: $20.00—Sale: $50.00
  - Rental: $35.00—Sale: $125.00
  - **Only the Beginning** (20 min. 16mm color & BW): Subject: Veterans turning in medals in Washington, the war in Vietnam from both sides, the air war, and back to Washington.
  - Rental: $35.00—Sale: $115.00
  - Dewey Canyon III (25 min. BW): Subject: Viet Nam Veterans Against the War's week in Washington, April, 1971. A limited incursion into the territory of the Federal Gov't. to search out and destroy the last vestige of a barbaric war.
  - Rental: $25.00—Sale: $75.00
  - Different Songs (52 min. color): Subject: "Operation Raw" (Rapid American Withdraw), VWAM's march to Valley Forge, Pa. on Labor Day weekend, 1970.
  - Rental: $60.00—Sale: $425.00

**BOOKS**

- WSI, A complete text of the war crime testimony given in Detroit, in Feb. 1971, by Viet Nam veterans from all over the country.
  - $2.50

**WINNING HEARTS AND MINDS**

A selection of poems written by veterans, about their personal experiences, actions, and the events they saw, that no one else but they could understand. The horrors of war, napalm, white phosphorus; search and destroy.
  - $1.95

- The New Soldier
  - A pictorial view of the events that took place in Washington during Dewey Canyon III, in April of 1971.
  - $1.50
Political repression has become the American way of life. Every day brothers and sisters are being railroaded to prisons on trumped-up charges leveled against them by the racist judicial system under which we live. Sister Angela has been freed. The power of the people stopped the court system from ripping off Sister Angela, but what about those prisoners whom we don’t hear about thru massive publicity campaigns. What about Billy Dean Smith, Scott Camil, Gary Lawton, Carlos Feliciano, the Harlem 4, the VVAM 600. The racism and repression which is the American way of life keeps their names from the public.

WHO IS BILLY DEAN SMITH?
Billy Dean isn’t a halfback for Louisiana State University. He is not a Texas wheeler-dealer-buddy of Lyndon Johnson. Private Smith is a black man about to stand trial for his life for allegedly killing two white American officers in Vietnam by fraggng.

Smith is being defended by attorney Luke McKissack, the lawyer who represented Sirhan Sirhan, Eldridge and Kathleen Cleaver, Charles Manson, and Geronimo Black. McKissack is generating publicity about Smith partly because he needs a great deal of money to conduct the defense. But McKissack has another motive. He hopes that by stimulating public interest in the case, people will begin to ask not "who" but, "Why Billy Dean Smith?" This is a case which represents far more than one innocent man fighting for his life. Billy Dean Smith is a symbol for all of us.

Billy was tenth in a family of twelve children. He spent most of his life in Watts. After graduating from high school in 1966, he worked at an assortment of odd jobs — machinist, car salesman, school bus driver. In 1969 he received his draft notice. Opposed to the war and the Army, Smith walked out of the induction center unpre pared to face trial. But his family was against his action and he returned for induction. He was sent to Oklahoma for Advanced Individual Training in artillery and to Vietnam in October 1970.

On the front lines Billy’s alienation increased. He wrote home, "They ain’t doing nothing over here but killing, killing. This was not the kind of attitude cherished by the Army. His commanding officer, Captain Rigby, along with lst Sgt. Willis, persistently harassed him. Private Smith received three Articles 15’s (non-judicial punishment) within a few months. These included a citation for not shaving even though he was in the bush at the time. Rigby sought an unfitness discharge for Smith because he was unenthusiastic about closing on the enemy and Rigby doubted that he would ever make a good soldier.

At 12:45 the morning of March 15th, 1971, a fragmentation grenade exploded in an officers barracks inBien Hoa, killing two officers and wounding a third. Rigby and Willis were to have slept in the fragged barracks that night, but had switched barracks with the victims at the last moment. Rigby and Willis were convinced that Billy had done it. They contacted the Criminal Investigation Division and called a battalion formation. Smith was called to the front of the formation and notified that he was under arrest for murder. No one else was accused or even investigated. In fact, six members of the battalion didn’t even show up. No evidence was offered, no witnesses or explanation of possible motive provided. But Billy Dean Smith was under arrest.

"To understand this case you must see what Billy Dean represents," said Louise Monaco, Mr. McKissack’s assistant. "The army might as well have picked him at random." She further explained that Smith’s case is the flip side of the U.S. for fraggng. It is clearly intended as a crackdown of the insurg

rection of enlisted men, because fraggng has become a serious problem for the Army.

In 1969 the DOD reported 126 fraggngs. In 1970 the number increased to 271, causing 34 deaths and 306 injuries. In the first eight months of 1971 there were 238 fraggngs. Army officers, like Rigby and Willis, are reportedly switching barracks nightly to confuse would-be saboteurs. Some officers are even keeping enlisted men in their barracks overnight as hostages. According to the L.A. Times, the Pentagon now frowns on the term fraggng because it "doesn’t carry the stigma as the proper legal term for murder."

The Army is concerned for the welfare of its officers, for the efficient operation of the war machine, and for its image. In April, Mike Mansfield introduced the term fraggng into the Senate. He warned that the problem has become so severe that the Army must lock up the weapons of soldiers after they leave the combat area. Mansfield argued that taking weapons away from a G.I. doesn’t remove "the atmosphere that drives an American G.I. to kill his fellow G.I. or superior." Mansfield was referring to the pervasive disillusionment of enlisted men with the war. But, according to Louise Monaco, there is another cause of dissent, "The racist persecution of black people by whites, the segregation of bars and recreational facilities, the attitude of many white, particularly southern white, officers against black enlisted men who refuse to act like slaves...." Billy wrote home, "No Vietnamese ever called me nigger."

Smith’s attorney sees other issues in the case besides the Army crackdown on enlisted men. They intend to question the legality of the Vietnamese war based on the Pentagon Papers and the entire system of military justice, "from its jury selection process, to court-martial procedures, to the legality of the death penalty. Finally, they intend to question the pre-trial detention system, pointing to Nixon’s intervention in the Calley case.

In the middle of all this sits Billy Dean Smith, symbol. He has been confined since his arrest last March and is presently being held in the stockade at
Fort Ord. The sum total of the direct evidence against him is a hand grenade pin found in his pocket after the fragging. Ballistic experts in Japan tested the markings on the pin and grenade spoon found near the explosion. Clearly the two don’t match. But the Army insists they do. They have even blown up one of the two photographs to simulate a match. Initially, the Army had a theory about how Smith had access to a grenade—but ballistics showed the grenade in the fragging doesn’t correspond to the theory. Furthermore, it is common for G.I.s in the front line to carry grenade pins or wear grenade pin necklaces. One soldier told McKissack that he was ordered to bolt onto pins he used in combat.

A ballistic expert told McKissack that it is impossible to tell whether a pin and spoon match because “the pins don’t make an identifiable mark; only by rubbing it against a concrete wall would it leave a trace.” It is even conceivable that the grenade was not an American weapon.

The Army failed to turn up any other evidence against Smith. They took soil from where the alleged fragging took place and soil from Smith’s shoes. Again no match. The sole circumstantial evidence against Smith was that he reportedly made statements that he hated the Army, the war, and Rigby and Willis. He allegedly called the two “racists” and stated that he would “get even” with them and that fragging would be a good way to do it.

But, as his attorney points out, “Perhaps 90% of the lower enlisted troops hate the Army and their C.O.’s and feel fragging is too good for them.”

Shot in the back while walking away from police, tension came to a head on April 2, when two white police officers, Leonard Christianson and Paul Feel, were killed in the Bordwell Park district, a center of previous turmoil.

The shootings had the police department in a total state of uproar. The entire 185-man police force was put on stand-by alert. A special task force of 18 detectives was organized to track down the killers, and roadblocks surrounding the community were set up. Blacks were indiscriminately stopped, searched, and questioned. What followed, black residents described as a “reign of terror.” The killers had to be caught.

After all, Riverside had not had a policeman killed in over 20 years. The city’s reputation of being “trouble-free” was at stake.

The initial reports gave descriptions of the four suspects, three white and one black. Later an APB issued described the suspects as four blacks between 16 and 18 years of age, three about 5’7” in height with medium build, the other 6’ tall and thin. As the search dragged on without success, police narrowed their investigation down to one person—Gary Lawton.

Gary Lawton, an ex-marine and self-employed maintenance man, had been an active leader in the black community for several years. Lawton was also actively involved in a committee to seek justice in the death of William Palmer. Gary had become a spokesperson in the eyes of the city power structure.

The shooting of the police officers became a perfect opportunity for authorities to eliminate one “black militant.” Lawton was called down to the station on several occasions for questioning. Each time he went without resistance and volunteered for the lie detector test. Each time on the machine, the test confirmed “no deception” in his statements.

Lawton told police at the time of the shooting that he was in his room working on his truck. He heard of the incident from friends. Gary in no way matched the description of the suspects. He is 6’3”, heavy set and balding.

Gary Lawton’s proof of innocence was not good enough for the police. On May 19, police in force broke into his house and arrested him. Within 90 minutes of the arrest he was arraigned without bail on two counts of murder. (Since the indictment, Lawton has been further charged with eight counts of attempted murder and one count of shooting at an occupied dwelling in 1968).

Complete silence was imposed around his arrest. Chukia Lawton, Lawton’s wife, was informed of her husband’s arrest from a neighbor. She refused to see him, including his wife.

The grand jury indictment is solely based upon the testimony of two blacks, Ronald Williams and Ronald McKenna, both suspected by the community of being police informers, and a 14 year old white girl. Williams claims that he sold the shotgun used in the killings to Lawton. The 14 year old girl can allegedly link Lawton to the shootings. However, the police have failed to mention the fact that none of the guns confiscated from Lawton matched the murder weapon in a ballistics test.

Gary Lawton’s trial is to be held in Indio. Indio lies in the middle of the desert; its population of 16,000 is only 1% black. Prior to the current murder trial of Bucky Walker, no blacks had ever sat on a jury in the history of Riverside County which still remains a racial stronghold.

When the trial begins on July 10 brother Gary will be...
faced with a line of police and 
less than creditable prosecution 
witnesses and no attorney. 
This is a classical case of 
conspiracy by the state to el-
minate all black organizers. 
(>is negro attorney quit on 
June 3 because he didn’t have a 
$20,000 advance).
It has become obvious that 
Gary has no chance for a fair 
trial in Indie or Riverside 
County. It becomes our res-
ponsibility to see that this 
brother does not hang.
On July 10th, the Califor-
nia, Nevada, Hawaii region of 
VVAV will sponsor a support ac-
tion at the Indio courthouse. 
We urge your support in the 
struggle to free Gary Lawton 
and all political prisoners.

SCOTT CAMIL

Scott Camil, the VVAV Reg-
ional Coordinator for Florida, 
and Nancy McNall were arrested 
and charged with kidnapping for 
ransom, a capital offense.
According to Sherriff’s dept. 
aide, Captian Wilson, three 
“hippy” types got ripped off 
for some THC so they kidnapped 
two teenage boys to recoup their 
losses.
Wilson said the two victims 
were taken to VVAV headquarters, 
where they were held overnight, 
“guarded by six men armed with 
shotguns and carbines.” Then, 
allegedly, they were turned 
loose after promising to return 
with $100.
Scott was said to have then 
gone to a pre-arranged spot, 
accepted a marked $100 bill, and 
was then arrested. The victims 
them spotted Nancy near the scene 
and suddenly remembered that she 
who had been involved all along. She 
was also arrested.
Scott said he was told that 
the boys owed a debt to a friend, 
“and since I was the only one at 
the house who had transportation, 
I agreed to pick up the money.” He 
said “I even signed a receipt 
and gave it to the teenagers—
would I sign a receipt if I 
thought I was involved in a kid-
napping?”
After considerable delay and 
hassle, Scott was released on 
$10,000 bail and went to the 
National Convention in Denver. 
As soon as he returned to Gaines-
ville, his house and car were 
searched without benefit of a 
search warrant. Nothing incrim-
inating was found, but he was 
charged anyway on 3 charges of 
possession and delivery of mari-
juna and hallucinogens.
The basis for the second arrest 
is a tip from a person the police 
refuse to name. Again after much 
hassle, Scott was released on an 
additional $6,000 bond.
In all of these cases we see a 
constant theme. Community or-
ganizers and workers have been 
accused of crimes against the 
state, i.e. private property. 
Angela Davis has been acquit-
ted, Bobby Seale and Erika 
Hughins have been freed. The 
Soledad Brothers were acquit-
ted but are still in jail on 
other charges. The force which 
freed all of these brothers and 
sisters is not the fairness of the 
American judicial system, 
but the strength and unity of 
common people to stand up and 
demand a halt to the unjust 
prosecution of those who speak 
out against injustice and in-
humanity in America. We must 
continue this fight to free all 
political prisoners——for it is 
only when we are all free, will 
any one of us be truly free and 
human.

Billy Dean Smith, Scott 
Camil, and Gary Lawton very 
directly relate to VVAV’s strug-
gle. Billy is an active-duty 
brother, Scott is our regional 
coordinator in Florida, and 
Gary is a Marine Corps vet-
eran. All are members of VVAV.
The fourth objective of 
VVAV ends by stating we de-
mand that all political prin-
cipals be freed. Political re-
pression is not isolated to 
our organization or membership. 
It is wrong not to recognize 
the just struggles of others 
or to feel that ours are much 
more important. We are building 
for a third American revolu-
tion. Our task is to build 
communities based on trust, 
understanding, collectivism, 
and love; not a continuation 
of old patterns built out of 
sexism, racism, and corporate 
profit.

ATTENTION!!!

On August 2 and 3 the 
NYC Chapters are plan-
ing a public hearing dealing with the pro-
blems of addicted veter-
ans, the causes of that addiction and the 
treatments that are a-
valiable and those 
that should be avail-
able. We are also 
looking for people 
who are familiar with 
Air America and its 
cargoes. If anyone has information on any of 
these topics, please 
write to: NSS VVAV, 
25 W. 26 St. NYC, NY 
10010.

WEATHER COMMUNIQUE

The Weather Underground re-
cently sent us a communiqué con-
cerning the bombing of the Pen-
tagog. While VVAV does not en-
gage in this type of tactic, we 
certainly understand the rea-
sons leading to such actions.
"All Power to the Indo-Chin-
ese in their struggle against 
Imperialism...and their allies."

Vietnam Veterans
Against the War

63 W. 26th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10010

C an you be a Vietnam Veteran and I would like to join your 
our group. Can you be a concerned citizen and enclose $____ to 
support your program.

Name__________________________

Address__________________________

City _______ State __________ Zip

Area code & phone# __________

Vietnam service: yes no

Active duty: yes no

Service #:_______________________

Are you a new member? yes no

Is this a change of address? yes no

I enclose $_________ to help pay the 
costs of the last CASUALTY. 
Please take me off the 
National mailing list_________
COME TO MIAMI!

The Miami conventions are at hand. The circus side shows of American politics—complete with barkers, ticket takers, animals, beautiful girls, pretty boys, and freaks—will be presenting the '72 versions of "Democracy in Action," July 10-14 and August 21-23. Obscene old men and women will converge on Miami Beach, get drunk, get laid, and attempt to shape the destiny of this country as an afterthought. They will talk, argue, compromise, bribe, sell out, cop out, and lie during this exercise in futility, but they will accomplish nothing.

As members of the armed forces, we were well acquainted with the real effects of American imperialism and neo-colonialism. We have seen this first hand in the form of dismembered bodies, tortured minds, puppet governments, and disrupted society.

As members of the armed forces, we were forced to become the deadly instruments of our government's racist and genocidal policies in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world. We were part of the great American war machine which, even now, is systematically destroying the lands and people of Indo-China in the name of their own freedom.

As members of the armed forces, we found that we faced a superior army—superior not in arms and equipment but in will and determination. They believed in what they were fighting for; we didn't. We found that we could never defeat this army because it truly represented the people; it was the people.

As members of the armed forces, we saw too many of our brothers and sisters forced to die in this insane war. We saw too many of our brothers and sisters crippled physically by this conflict, and crippled mentally in wild attempts to escape its realities.

As members of the armed forces, we were forced to live and work under conditions which allowed us no control over our own destiny. In the name of discipline, we had no say in what our destiny was. We allowed the representation of a union or the election of our own leaders. All the time, the oppressive Uniform Code of Military Justice was held over our heads to mete out decisive injustice to those who chose to dissent.

Now, we are veterans, and as veterans we should be guided by the force of our consciences to heighten the struggles against these manifestations of oppression that we once suffered under. Our previous actions have proved that the American people listen when veterans speak. Now we must speak all the louder because it is a time when maybe the people will do something to change these conditions which have existed for so long. National attention will be focused on Miami during the conventions; this makes it ideal for our struggle. We must come prepared to deal with the real issues, and we must make every attempt to force those who purport to be our leaders to deal with them also.

Miami is necessary. Miami is crucial. Join us there. For more information, contact your local chapter or regional coordinator.

SCENARIO FOR MIAMI

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

July 6-8: Veterans will arrive in Florida. All veterans should check in through the Florida Regional Coordinator, Scott Cami, to be directed to staging areas for the conventions. Since parking may be a problem on Miami Beach, it may be necessary to park off the beach and be shuttled in. July 9: Check in and set up day. Tentatively, the "non-delegates" (that's us) are going to be given the Par Three Golf Course for accommodations. VVAM will have an area at the course which is apart and distinctly separate from the rest of the demonstrators. This is to give us a certain amount of unit integrity and enable us to have better control over our own people. The campsite will be set up with a regional grouping and a central information and control point.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), led by Reverend Ralph Abernathy, will be holding a rally in Miami City sometime in the afternoon. They have asked that everyone join them. Also SCLC will be establishing "Resurrection City" at this time.

July 10: VVAM, along with National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO), (Beulah Sanders, National Director), will sponsor a mass march from Miami City to the convention site. The march will likely begin before dark (about 7 p.m.). This is when we will be presenting to the delegates what we are expecting they accomplish during the convention.

July 11: This will be the first day of workshops and seminars at which VVAM will attempt to begin to deal with the real issues and problems that face us as veterans and the country as a whole. We are tentatively planning groups that deal with the war, the bombing, the escalation, drugs, the VA, veterans benefits, unemployment, etc. Also during this time will be spontaneous demonstrations and guerrilla theatre which will dramatically portray the issues we are dealing with.

July 12: Same as the 11th.

July 13: Education of the candidates. We are trying at this point to contact all the candidates and we are inviting them to come to listen to what
we have to say about what they should be concerned with. If they will not come to us, then we will go to them. The Democrats have been promising that they stand for meaningful change. This will be their chance to prove it.

July 14: The program for this day will be left open pending the outcome of the convention.

Logistics: Everyone should come prepared to house, clothe and feed themselves for the five days of the convention. In keeping with the overall atmosphere of the convention, the weather will probably be oppressively hot, so come prepared to deal with that. Also, the mosquitos will probably be on the prowl for young and tender bodies to suck on. Medical facilities and sanitary facilities will be provided. The availability of drinking water at the campsite is not known at this time, so it would be advisable to bring a canteen or other such container. Any protective equipment (gas mask, helmet etc.) will be brought on individual initiative, at least for the Democratic Convention.

SEE YOU IN MIAMI

GENOCIDE ALERT:

Stories are now hitting the media that unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam has gone on during much of the Nixon Administration. The full extent of this is not now known. If you know of such insubordination, or know of someone who does, this information should be fed to the media.

To contact the press:

By Hersh, N Y Times, Washington Bureau, (202) 293-3100
Mike Gettler, Washington Post, (202) 223-6000
Reuter toll free number is (800) 221-7266 (Lars Nelson)
UPI and AP, phone your local bureau, request they notify the Pentagon desk.

Chicago Sun Times, (312) 321-3000 (National desk)
All those newspapers run wire services reaching hundreds of other newspapers.

If you come up with someone who is willing to do a TV, radio interview, of course, try the national networks—ABC, NBC, CBS in New York City. Also try National Public Radio (130 stations), Washington DC (202) 833-1230; and Mutual News (radio) (900 stations), Washington DC (202) 737-6226.

TV groups that reach independent stations are UPI in NY--and for Ray Dunloe, with their TV group; and Broadcasting News in Washington DC (202) 337-8961. There may be other groups.

Sy Hersh has been breaking the story. He will keep confidential identities if that is important. By covering even the non-major networks you will increase the willingness of the major networks to pay attention--if not this time, maybe next time--after they realize they have been scooped.

The unauthorized stories may show up as the following:

A photo recon expert plots an attack on North Vietnam, 5 days later it is released as a press release to the press as a protective reaction strike. A recon plane is sent as bait as a group of fighter bombers circles over Laos awaiting word that the North Vietnamese have fired at it.

A report that a reconnaissance plane was loaded with ordinance (already a violation) overflown North Vietnam and returned minus the ordinance.

A pilot report of AA fire as justification for a protective reaction strike in an area known not to have AA guns. Rumors have the navy involved as well, so don't leave any stone unturned: maybe the Marines got into the act as well. Would you please send a copy to VVAM National, and to George Stein, c/o NARMIC, 112 S. 16th St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19102, (215) 103-9372.

NARMIC is interested particularly in the mechanics of the malfunctioning of the chain of command which permitted unauthorized bombing.

PARTS FLASH

From June 26 to June 28, fifteen Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAM members) will meet in Paris, France with fifteen Indochina veterans of the war. This will be the first time ever that former enemies have met each other as brothers while the conflict in which they fought is still going on. The purpose of the conference is for all the veterans to come to know one another as human beings instead of targets in gunsight, and to arrive at a common position in the face of the continuance of the war. It will be three days of profound human contact and exchange, and serious discussions concerning ways to bring the war to an end. The entire affair is being sponsored by the International Center for Denunciation of War Crimes in Vietnam.
Leaning over the bar counter with his hands poised threateningly at my throat, M.B.* shouted, "You punk, I'll come over this counter and kick your head in!"

“You do and you'd better be prepared to kill me”, I shouted back, "cause that's what I intend to do to you!"

I picked up the nearest bar stool and was preparing to use it on my opponent's head when I heard the sound of the door opening behind me and the sound of hurried footsteps indicated that someone was coming up behind me. Quickly evaluating the expression on M.B.'s face, and seeing that he too was distracted, I gambled a peek over my shoulder to see who had come in. It was G.R.**, someone I'd served in the Marine Corps with in Vietnam back in 1964. I was relieved because I knew that my opponent would not likely continue his attack in the presence of a witness.

"What's going on, guys?" the new comer asked in a forced tone of friendliness, for somehow he had sensed the hostility in the air.

"Not much", I looked over at M.B., and he too became a bit more relaxed. He probably did not want to kick my head in, I thought, and I really didn't want to kill him.

"Just got back from Muong Souei. Man, the shit's about to hit the fan there." said M.B. as he joined in.

"Just like the Congo in '64" G.R. laughed as he slapped my knee.

The same shit that's happening here was happening back in the Congo when I was there flying for the same fucking 'cus-

**Reflections of Silence: Laos 1967**

Note about the article: The above incident took place in Vielntiane, Laos, 1967. del Rosario was employed as an operations assistant for the CIA. He financed airline, Continental Air Services, Inc. Based out of Vielntiane, one of his responsibilities was to monitor all flights in the country, to know where each aircraft was at all times, determine how much cargo and what each aircraft should carry, and for whom. In February 1972, he presented testimony before national press and television about the CIA involvement in the opium trade in Laos. A few days later a spokesman of the CIA, publicly denied that they knew anything of the illicit drug traffic in Laos. The usual policy of the CIA to charges made against them is silence.

*opium****. You fly military equipment to ignorant bastards who don't even know how to turn a screw driver, you provide the food they eat, you clothe them, you take care of their wounded, and you still have to fight the fucking war for them.

I nodded in agreement.

"G.R. and I did that back in Vietnam, and we're doing it again here in Laos. The Vietnamese, the Lao, the Congolese... I guess they're all the same."

"Yup, they're all the same. Ha ha", M.B. laughed, "I remember every time we'd make contact with the Katangese, our niggers would start lining up outside of the field dispensary with self-inflicted wounds, or no wounds at all under the bandages."

"Same-same Vietnam and Laos..."

G.R. took a slow drag from a***

**M.B. are initials of a person I do not wish to identify.***

**G.R. are also initials of a person whose identity I will not reveal.***

***Continental and Air America are two charter airlines under contract by the CIA to provide air logistical support for covert and covert operations in Laos.***

****Central Intelligence Agency as the people in Laos refer to it. I've never seen the head 'customer', only heard his voice.

bottle of beer left by a previous customer on our table. He pulled the .38 caliber revolver from the holster strapped to his hip and carefully picked the empty bullet out of the cylinder.

"If things keep going the way it has been, del, we'll find our young asses back in the closet."

Before I could answer, M.B. spat out, "That shows you how much you know about what we're doing here in Laos. The 'customer' will never allow this war to get any bigger than it is already. They don't want some dumb-shit goody-goody Marine to come stumbling into their private little war. Look what they are doing to Vietnam - they've fucked up what was once a good little war. The only thing that is needed in this little country are professionals."

"You telling me that the Marines aren't professionals?"

"I'm telling you that the only way to fight a war like this is to keep it quiet from the American public. Once they hear about it they'll want to get a piece of the action, and once they get a piece of the action, they'll find that there are certain nasty things that goes with running a war properly, and then they'll suddenly find it's against their morals. Look at those fucking students and commies protesting against the war in Vietnam back in the states. Shit, if they ever found out about Laos we'd all be replaced by the Marines and Army, and in no time at all we'd be paying those fucking Laotians for being here and fighting their war."

"I still think that one Marine division could come into this country and kick ass and take names."

"You're ignorant, del Rosario. You're fucking ignorant. Do you know what this war is all about? Do you know what you sent those planes out to Ban Houei Sai for? Do you know why only certain people are allowed to go in and out of Twenty-Alternate? Do you know what leaves this country on our planes for Saigon? It ain't chilli peppers, buddy."

"Opium", I answered almost inaudibly.

M.B. picked up his hat from the table, got up and walked up the stairs of one of the better Restaurant in search of company for the night.

*Site 20-Alternate, better known as Long Cheng, was a secret operations base for the CIA.*
WE ARE EVERYWHERE

New York
With our developing consciousness and our clearer understanding of events and situations that lead up to and initiate war, we in New York have begun to reach out to the people in the neighborhoods and connect with them in a way that is both meaningful and effective. As we do so, we are finding that the strength of VVAW lies in the fact that we as veterans have first-hand knowledge of war and its consequences. This knowledge must be passed on through a person-to-person contact.

In line with this premise we have begun to set up storefronts and community centers where we can be visible to the people of our neighborhoods, where we can talk to them about the war and at the same time provide services that are lacking because of the gross expenditures of the federal government for the war in Southeast Asia. Our first storefront is located in Brooklyn. There the vets have begun draft and military counseling, health care programs, an information center on services provided by the city and in general a place in which neighbors can drop in to talk about the war. Other programs are in the process of being set up.

There are now veterans working in community centers in Oneonta and Albany and a storefront is being set up in Potsdam. The veterans in Buffalo are looking for a storefront and are in the meantime offering military counseling and job referrals in addition to setting up veteran caucuses in steel factories. Many chapters are working from schools such as in Syracuse, Buffalo County, Binghamton and Rockland County where there are great concentrations of veterans. A chapter of VVAW is now being set up on Harlem-South Bronx which will deal with the particular problems of third world and poor white vets. Throughout the state we have begun the awesome job of trying to get positive results and programs that are acceptable to Vietnam-era veterans from the Veterans Administration and hopefully a complete shakeup of that bureaucracy. Planned for August 2 and 3 are hearings that will bring to public attention the plight of the addicted veterans and the laisser-faire approach of the federal government for treating these victims of the war. In New York City the three VA hospitals have only 417 beds for drug addicts when there are an estimated 10,000 addicted veterans in the five boroughs.

And most importantly we are dedicated to ending the genocidal slaughter of the Indochinese peoples. This job becomes more and more difficult as time goes by due to the fact that the current administration tries its best to deceive the American peoples as to what their real interests are. We aren’t fooled and we will continue to speak to people in their communities for as long as is necessary.

Washington-Alaska
After hearing of the blockade of North Vietnamese ports, VVAW members from the Western Washington State College chapter mined the harbor at Bellingham, Washington with 100 multicolored balloons.

On May 11th, 8 brothers and sisters took over the King County Republican Headquarters in downtown Seattle. During their occupation of the building, from which they were finally evicted by 23 Seattle policemen, they distributed leaflets to the employees of the facsit party in power, stating that they were Vietnam Veterans Against the War. The Seattle Vet Cong were all charged with criminal trespass.

Two days later, a crowd of 1,000 demonstrators marched from the U.S. courthouse in protest of the mining. The demonstration’s organizers, Seattle Peace Action Coalition (yes they are), had intended the march to end at the Westlake Mall in downtown Seattle. VVAW had other intentions however. The Seattle Times described what transpired: "The demonstration was marked by factionalism with a more radical coalition carrying the march beyond its intended destination - the Westlake Mall (to) the King County Republican Convention at the Seattle Center... As the last scheduled speaker was talking, some in the crowd shouted: 'We want the Vets.' Finally, a VVAW representative was allowed to speak. He called for the march to the Republican convention. At the Westlake Mall, an SMG sound truck told marchers, 'Thanks for your participation.' But it followed the Vietnam Vets and Seattle coalition on to the Seattle Center. The group marched through the children's ride section of the Fun Forest chanting: 'One, two, three, four we don't want your fuckin' war.'

New Mexico-Arizona
As soon as the news of the mining of the North Vietnamese ports was heard by students of the University of New Mexico, they poured out into the streets, 500 strong, to demonstrate their protest. The pigs fired into the crowd with shotguns, wounding three students, one of them very seriously. The next day the pigs shot 12 more students. The shootings might have continued and more people might have been wounded or killed if not VVAW members placed themselves between the demonstrators and the pigs and said "If you're going to shoot at the students, you're going to have to shoot at us. Pigskin is a very thin armor, and the line between anger and love is a very thin line.

Colorado-Utah-Wyoming
2000 people in Boulder, after hearing Nixon's speech on the blockade, took to the streets and held Highway 36 for 24 hours. The police forced them with tear gas to relinquish one side of the highway but the demonstrators just crossed over to the other side of the highway and held that. Civil disobedience, leafleting, barricades and silent vigils marked the activities for VVAW in Denver and Lowry AFB. The Greeley VVAW held a forced-march of 40 miles from Greeley to join the vigil on the Capitol steps. In Wyoming, 35 VVAW members held a silent vigil on the steps of the Capitol in Laramie.
the further, furthest, far-out adventures of
SUPER VET
by: del Rosario

AND OCCASIONALLY YELL OUT “TREASON!”
“AGAINST ANYTHING THAT SMELLS OF REASON,
BUT IF YOU PRACTICE HARD AND LONG,
WHETHER YOU’RE IN THE RIGHT OR IN THE
WRONG,
THAT ART OF MASTERFUL DECEIT,
YOU MAY FIND ROOM IN A HIGHER SEAT,
GATHER QUIET MEN ABOUT YOU,
MEN WHO WILL APPLAUD ON CUE,
AVOID THE REAL AND THE PERTINENT,

California-Nevada-Hawaii
Two members of VVAW, along with five other persons, were arres-
ted when Pat Nixon came to dedi-
cate a Camellia Festival in
Sacramento. The two veterans
were charged with interfering
with a “peace” officer and
battery. Their bail was set at
$2,000 each.

Monterey
Brothers and Sisters from the
Monterey chapter of VVAW, join-
ed the Santa Cruz Anti-Imperial-
list crew at Fort Ord California,
April 29th in the protesting of
the intensified bombing by the
U.S. government. The demon-
stration lasted approx. 2½
hours blocking traffic on
May. 1. Repeated trips by two
trucks delivered approx. 400
demonstrators to the rally.
They were also instrumental in
organizing discussions of U.S.
war policy at Monterey College
in conjunction with the county-
wide student strike called in
April.

San Francisco
In the midst of an organized
protest of the increased bomb-
ing by the U.S., 16 members of
VVAW liberated the Air Force
recruiting office, downtown San
Francisco. While over 2,000
demonstrators gathered around
outside the building, acting as
a buffer between the tac squad
and the Fed., building, the vets
watched recruiting films.

The vets issued a statement
which stated: “We took over the
recruiting office to recruit for
life, not death…” The action
was called a “protective reaction
strike against Nixon’s bombing
of Hanoi and Haiphong.” The
statement went on to say that
the Air Force had no right to
recruit people to continue this
racist, aggressive war. Business
as usual is over for today…”

It was.

San Diego
On Friday, April 21st, 15 VVAW
brothers turned themselves in at
the 11th Naval District Headquar-
ters for war crimes committed
while in the service of the Im-
perialist US government. It
took the federal pigs 2½ hours to
figure out what law VVAW had
broken and under whose control
they were to fall. As it worked
out, five brothers were busted
on federal charges, The charges
being of conspiracy to deface
government property (a felony)
and trespassing on federal pro-
erty. Bail was set at $2,000
per brother.

Orange County
Orange County has Disneyland,
the Western Whitehouse, the John
Birch Society and now it has
VVAW. Their first major action
was on Armed Forces Day. They
led a march from El Toro Marine
Base to Memorial Park in Orange
County. They c-sponsored mar-
ch with MDMA and the Orange
County Anti-Imperialism Coalition.

VVAW in Orange County has
been working with the Vietna-
meese Students for Peace in
California and will provide
security at their cultural
nights, and speaking engag-
ements.
Los Angeles

"L.A. VVAW co-sponsored a "Pit for Billy Dean Smith" rally, May 13 at South Park, near Watts in L.A. Approximately 300 people came out to learn about the plight of our brother, Billy. Among the people speaking were Ron Rovic (VVAW) and Albert Miranda, the father of Manuel Miranda, who died in Vietnam in April 13th, 1971.

While Ron and Albert were speaking, all the veterans who were there asked to come up to the podium. Black, white, brown men and women, they crowded to the podium to the accompaniment of a standing ovation from the audience, many of whom cheered and raised their fists in salute.

On April 19, several members of VVAW, including five sisters, took over and occupied the US Naval Reserve Center in North Hollywood, for seven hours. This was done to express their protest of the continued air war and bombing of Vietnam by American forces. The Naval Reserve Center is part of that operation in regards to the large number of naval ships and airplanes that are causing so much misery and loss of life.

They would like to thank all those people that supported them outside the Naval Recruiting office and who are attending their trial.

Fresno

Anti-war demonstrators gathered at the north end of the Fresno mall May 10 and marched to the Federal Building, held a rally and a vigil until 3 am to protest Nixon's latest escalation of the war. Led by Gary Alexander of Fresno's VVAW carrying an American flag, some 800 demonstrators, young and old, chanted and sang songs to pass the time until 3 am when the mines were activated. When the hour did come over 300 protestors were still on hand. There were no incidents of violence or police action.

North Dakota-South Dakota-Nebraska

Although there exists no formal regional office in this area, several chapters of VVAW are starting up, the most recent being in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Idaho-Montana

VVAW and active-duty brothers from the Covered Wagon blocked the entrance to Mountain Home Air Force Base in Idaho, on May 13th. Demonstrations of this kind prove to the U.S. Air Force that active-duty GIs and VVAW are together in the struggle to end the war in Indochina and to work toward a complete change in the social order of this country.

News of

the

G.I. Movement!

CAMP NEWS

Is a national monthly newspaper for the G.I. Movement. Over the past year, CAMP NEWS has regularly published the truth about the resistance of servicemen and women to imperialism, racism, and the daily oppression of life in the American military. Each month, CAMP NEWS contains news, features, analysis and reprints from the GI underground press. Keep up to date on the G.I. Movement by reading CAMP NEWS!

$2.00 one-year 3rd class sub
$5.00 one-year 1st class sub
$1.00 one year GI sub

NAME ____________________________
ADDRESS ___________________________
CITY, STATE, ZIP ___________________________
Return to: CHICAGO AREA MILITARY PROJECT (CAMP) 2801 N. Sheffield, Chicago, IL 60657

Dare to struggle, dare to win.
He wore green fatigue in the army
now he just wears the shirt
on which he's pinned a button
telling who he is and why
And he is more than one poet
He is an old man perpetually
writing a poem
and he is a war veteran per-
petually writing a poem
about a war veteran
whose every third thought is death
And his eye fixes itself
on every stray person or
thing and waits for it to move
thwartly giving some small
cue to existence
And he waits gently
for it to reveal itself
or himself or herself
then the hunt begins
And he picks up every suspi-
cious object
examining minute details
thinking it may be alive
and shakes it to speak
And he has come back from
the war
with his dark hair and
black eyes
carrying his big black book
of questions
And he speaks of himself and
he speaks of the dead
And he has a tongue to say it
with
knowing not many can under-
stand
And he is mad and sees
Death's Darkness
And he is hurt and hears
Death's Silence
of which nobody speaks
And he isn't waiting for the
promised light to shine
For he is his own ecstatic
illumination
And he is our only ecstatic
illumination
For he has come at the end
of the world
to save it.

---Dee Bucknell

"LETS NOT FORGET"
On May 2, 1972, J.Edgar Hoover
died. The most honest obitu-
ary we heard was from Will-
iam Kunstler, who said, "Ho-
over was a true subversive
and a Fascist, and his death
is a boon to the American
People."

Kent State:
Two Years After

Kent, Ohio (LNS)--Four thou-
sand students, led by a core of
over 100 Vietnam Veterans in
Rhakis and medals, rallied May 4 as
part of continuing protest ac-
tions that started a week ear-
er to commemorate the invasion
of Cambodia and the killing of
four Kent State students 2 years
ago.

The day had started with a
march led by the vets through the
streets of Kent and on to the si-
te of the national guard assault.
At noon seven bells were sounded;
for the Kent State dead, for
the victims at Jackson State, and for
oppressed people everywhere.

The resistance at Kent
this spring has been led prin-
cipally by the Vietnam Veterans A-
gainst the War, and a couple of
area coalitions and collectives.
There has been a continual pro-
gram of films and speakers, in-
cluding fired Stanford professor
Bruce Franklin, Rennie Davis, UAW
treasurer Emil Mazey, Ngo Vinh-
Long (a Vietnamese student at
Harvard), and Attica prisoner
Richard X. Clark.

Guerrilla theater by VVAV simula-
ting the effects of a B-52 raid
on a Vietnamese hamlet started the
most recent chain of events on
April 25. The next day Nixon was
banged and burned in effigy on
the campus commons and 125 stu-
dents occupied the ROTC building,
peacefully sitting in and tell-
ing ROTC commanders they could
leave anytime they wanted if they
walked over the bodies of the
protesters. The officers refused,
conveniently giving university
president Glennolds, a designer
of ROTC on campus, an excuse to
arrest the sit-in protesters.

Cops in riot gear drove the
protesters away, eventually invad-
ing the campus. But the cops also
got caught in the embarrassment of
arresting a student with an
illegal AK-47 rifle, then having
to release him and admit that he
was an ex-encephal agent and pre-
sumed agent provocateur, suspect-
ed by the VVAV of trying to in-
filitrate their organization and
set them up for a weapons bust,
and paid by the university at
$918 a month.

Out in front of the Univer-
sity's administration building,
on the vast front lawn of the
school, another memorial to the
dead in Vietnam and Kent has been
goings up. At the planned rate of
300 a day (the estimated number of
casualties from the U.S. air
war), cardboard tombstones have
been set up by students and sym-
pathetic visitors. Each tombstone
presents a message, and scrabbled
out for everyone to see is the collec-
tion of feelings of opposition to
the war in dramatic, unending re-
member to town, cam-
pus, and, hopefully, the country:
"Lenny Green--May 4--
July, 69"
"Bob Winks--Dead in
Vietnam--For
What?"
"Apathy Kills Peo-
ples"
"R.I.P. Liberal
Bullshit"
"I died a U.S. ro-
bot. I picked up
my gun as a
learned reflex,
not as my own
moral judgment."
"Flowers are better
than bullets"
"We were, too.
From four Akron,
trackmen."
"Ho Chi Minh Lives"
"Brother George
Jakson Died
Fighting Your
War"

---David Mosher, LNS

Boycott
Lettuce

PLEASE DON'T BUY OR EAT ICEBERG LETTUCE.
Migrant men and women who harvest lettuce in the United States earn less
than $2400 a year. Can you imagine raising a family these days on less
than $40 per week?

The farm workers are proud people. They do not want charity. They want
us to work hard harvesting lettuce, but they want a living wage to support
their families.

IF YOU SEE ICEBERG IN THE STORE, PLEASE
PROTEST TO THE MANAGER.

The lettuce workers are members of Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers,
but the growers refuse to sign contracts. The farm workers even suspended
their boycott in 1971 as a show of good faith in negotiations. The growers,
working with the Farm Bureau, used this time to finance and introduce
legislation which would destroy the union.

The lettuce boycott is our only weapon to convince the lettuce growers that
they must treat lettuce workers as human beings. $50 a week is shameful.
Millions of Americans are expressing their feelings to the lettuce growers
by not buying or eating lettuce, by protesting to the managers of stores,
and by refusing to buy any groceries in stores which continue to sell lettuce.

PLEASE DON'T BUY OR EAT ICEBERG LETTUCE.
Your cooperation in this boycott will persuade lettuce growers to pay
the pickers a living wage. Thank you for reading this information.

---David Mosher, LNS

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA
DOES IT HURT INSIDE?

POST-VIETNAM SYNDROME

Until recently, psychological "disturbances" developing from combat experiences have been viewed as something that really affects only a few people. The classic example of a man suffering "combat fatigue" has been with us since World War I. The word is never passed on about the people who, for one reason or another were able to maintain under such stress, and upon returning to their society are unable to adjust and go through their form of "combat fatigue."

Today a phenomenon has developed from our current war in Vietnam in the form of the troops coming home and "talking about the war." Not only talking about what the war isn't, but what it is as they lived it. As an outgrowth of this move on behalf of these returning veterans and current trends being developed in group sessions some puzzling questions are beginning to be answered.

Dr. C.P. Shatan, past professor and Clinic Coordinator of the Post Doctorial Psychotherapy Training Program of New York University, while working in rap sessions with New York members of the V.V.A.M., developed a diagnosis of the situation calling it the "Post Vietnam Syndrome." The syndrome tends to be broken down to roughly nine different aspects, some or all of which can generally be relative to any individual.

1. Guilt feelings
2. Self punishment
3. Feelings of being a scapegoat
4. Identification with the aggressor--no outlet for bitterness and hatred
5. Dead place in oneself--"psychic numbing"
6. Alienation--Xenophobia
7. Doubts about ability to love and trust other human beings again
8. Post Vietnam Syndrome is really distorted mourning arising out of active disengagement of open grief by the military in a climate of death.
9. Need to account for apparent absence of similar syndrome in W.W.II vets. Two are of particular interest--unusual group cohesion and counter-insurgency training (training to habituation to Universal Terror as chief weapon).

Dr. Shatan also observed that "Vietnam vets are intensive working through of their experiences (debriefing) to overcome an official attitude of dehumanized 'anti-grief.'"
OBJECTIVES OF VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR INC.

1. To demand an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops, planes, and military and economic aid from Indochina. We cannot allow one more human being to be killed in Southeast Asia.

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.

3. To demand that all active-duty servicemen and women 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 GI’s 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 registration to 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 received in 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. We demand that the United States government, in its war in Indochina, affirm the principles of Neumemberg. As active-duty and former GI’s 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 in the name of America lies with our policy makers at all levels.

7. 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 U.S. military recognize its complicity in America’s domestic and international racism.

8. 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 submissive 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; 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 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 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.
ARMED FORCES DAY

West

There was a sideline demonstration of 50 to 75 people, then a picnic and rally with about 125 people, about 10 of these GI's. Speakers included an active duty Marine ensign, Joe Owens of the Black Services' C'mos, and Tony Nuzzo of the Pentagon Pagers cases. A rally of about 150 people (mostly civilians; literally 2/3 of the crowd, including about 125 people, were at sea on drills and sea trials) held a march through the town en route to the local WWII veterans' meeting. John Davis, a Viet vet, spoke, as well as Albert Miranda, a man whose son was killed in Vietnam, and Mary Niccolo, an expert on imperialism. At SAM HERNANDO'S, there was a demonstration at Boston AF and then marched to a park in nearby San Berul for a rally. Speakers included Charlie Lewin who shocked the Rangers out of their complacency. At the rally, from AMERICAN VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, there was a demonstration of 500 people at the entrance of the base. The crowd was estimated to be about 75 people, including about 125 people who were at sea on drills and sea trials. At the rally, John Davis, a Viet vet, spoke, as well as Albert Miranda, a man whose son was killed in Vietnam, and Mary Niccolo, an expert on imperialism. At SAM HERNANDO'S, there was a demonstration at Boston AF and then marched to a park in nearby San Berul for a rally. Speakers included Charlie Lewin who shocked the Rangers out of their complacency. At the rally, from AMERICAN VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, there was a demonstration of 500 people at the entrance of the base. The crowd was estimated to be about 75 people, including about 125 people who were at sea on drills and sea trials. At the rally, John Davis, a Viet vet, spoke, as well as Albert Miranda, a man whose son was killed in Vietnam, and Mary Niccolo, an expert on imperialism.