



Highway 13

JULY - AUGUST, 1973

VOLUME ONE - NUMBER 6

10 cent DONATION

GIs & WORKERS FIGHT RACISM

If you asked tourists what their impressions of Washington, DC were, they might say it's the place where Nixon issues decrees, a place where Congress hibernates, or the home of the world's tallest needle-shaped monument. However, if one would pose the same question to a Black Washingtonian, the response would probably be, "It's a company town just like Gary, Indiana, Hershey, Pennsylvania, or Wheeling, West Virginia." However, in the case of Washington, the company is none other than the federal government.

The virtual monopoly that the federal government exercises over civilian employment in Washington, D.C. is one of the primary factors contributing to the high unemployment rate. That, in turn, forces many young Blacks to enlist in the military. Secondly, Blacks have only been able to secure employment with the federal government in any meaningful numbers since 1965 when the Civil Rights Act ended above-board official racist hiring practices.

For those Blacks that were allowed the "privilege" of working for Uncle Sam's "company", it was quickly discovered that promotions above the grade of GS-7 were unprecedented and that a worker's rights as an individual under the Constitution were almost non-existent, just as most GI's have experienced.

Seeking to gain and secure the same rights as other workers, Blacks organized into a pressure group known as GUARD (Government Employees United Against Racial Discrimination). GUARD's approach is to organize Blacks in all the various federal agencies against racist hiring practices, promotion policies, and working conditions. GUARD's tactics involve demonstrations, work slowdowns, and law suits coordinated with support from non-government workers and politicians.

The best example of effective organizing among Black government employees in Washington centers around the struggle at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Black civilian employees and GI's stationed there have formed U-BAD (United Blacks Against Discrimination) as an offshoot of GUARD to confront the racist policies employed by the command at Reed. Of course, not all Blacks at Walter Reed are members of U-BAD, but most give support to its actions and strategies to attack institutional racism.



SFC Stevens was one of three senior NCOs charged with 'demonstrating on post' at Walter Reed while showing their solidarity with striking food service employees. Charges were later dropped for 'lack of evidence'.

U-BAD has an extensive network of GI and civilian contacts scattered throughout the post that provide reliable, prompt information on the latest official or unofficial policies, transfers, and corrupt or shady deals between departments. Generally the struggle at Walter Reed has centered on three major campaigns: against the Walter Reed Federal Credit Union, the American Federation of Government Employees, and against racist promotion and hiring practices.

THIS IS YOUR PERSONAL PROPERTY. NO ONE CAN TAKE IT AWAY FROM YOU. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVE 1325.6 SAYS "...THE MERE POSSESSION OF UNAUTHORIZED PRINTED MATERIAL MAY NOT BE PROHIBITED..."

IF YOU GET HASSLED, CONTACT THE MILITARY LAW PROJECT (569-9499) IMMEDIATELY!

REED M.P.'S ATTACK WORKER

Recently another worker became the victim of racism at Walter Reed, when Brother Archie Stevens was beaten by 4 Walter Reed M.P.'s. Stevens is attached to Walter Reed but works at the Forest Glen Medical Center. He decided to visit his friends who had just finished a day's work in the laundry room where Stevens had worked before being assigned to Forest Glen when the incident occurred.

As Stevens and his friends departed, they were stopped by four M.P.'s who subjected them to the standard Walter Reed harassment about stealing, gambling or drinking. The assumption is that black workers are always doing one of those three things, even if they are just sitting and minding their own business. When Stevens found that there was no basis for an investigation and that no charges or accusations were being filed, he attempted to leave. At this point he was attacked by the M.P.'s, who clubbed him to the ground. The beating resulted in serious bruises to the ribs, shoulders, and a head wound that required stitches.

Archie Stevens is fighting back by taking legal action against the command at Walter Reed and the U.S. Army for police brutality.

The National Credit Union Board has agreed to investigate the credit union at the request of U-BAD, and has assigned an investigator, Steven W. Raver, to the case. The major points of the investigation center around "B" Loans. These are loans where the individual must first promise a kick-back to a third party outside of the regular credit union personnel before the loan will be approved. Secondly, U-BAD presented a slate of candidates for Credit Union officers at the annual membership meeting. However, when the ruling regime saw that they did not have the votes to stay in power, the meeting was adjourned and an attempt was made to conduct the election by mail, in direct violation of the By-Laws of the organization.

U-BAD is also recommending a withdrawal of membership from the American Federation of Government Employees, since this union failed to take an aggressive stand in protecting workers rights. AFGE has taken a very passive role in filing complaints against racist policies with the Civil Service Commission.

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ON POST — BUT

For the past several months, the Military Law Project and the HIGHWAY 13 staff have been engaged in an administrative battle with the post commander of Fort Meade, good ol' Colonel Lance. We have been trying to secure permission from Lance to distribute this newspaper on the base, which is considered an 'illegal act' under Army regulations. We feel, however, that we have a right under the Constitution to distribute the paper in any public area, whether in downtown Baltimore or in front of the PX at Ft. Meade. The military, on the other hand, feels that publications such as this will corrupt the troops and promote disloyalty in the ranks. Perhaps those folks feel a little bit insecure if they think that one newspaper is going to do all of that.

In the last issue of HIGHWAY 13, we printed copies of some of our earlier correspondence with Lance (copies available at the Project). The colonel, not wanting to make an improper decision in the eyes of his superiors, referred the whole matter to the Department of the Army for an opinion. The DA knew that the law was on our side, so they advised Lance that he had better approve our request. They left the details of exactly how we would be allowed to distribute the paper up to Lance though.

On June 11, we received a letter from Lance offering us two alternatives with regard to the method by which he would allow us to distribute the newspaper. The first alternative was to install newspaper vending racks at four locations on the base, to be selected from a list of 15 sites which he provided. If we were to choose this

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narmic NEEDS YOU



"Tell Me I'm Dreaming..."

Once upon a time...or so it goes, King Richard signed a peace agreement and declared the war was over. Everyone, he decreed, would live happily in peace ever after....But, there was in the country a thing called NARMIC. Narmic was born of necessity when a few citizens noticed a flurry of activity by strange corporations vying for "contract" personnel to be sent to South Vietnam for such jobs as helicopter pilot and other military-related chores. Wasn't this a violation of the peace agreement, popularly called the Paris Agreements? Humm...

The Paris Agreements on Vietnam read in part:

Article 5, Chapter II: "Within 60 days of the signing of this agreement, there will be a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of troops, military personnel, including technical military personnel and military personnel associated with the pacification program....Advisors from the above-mentioned countries to all paramilitary organizations and the police force will also be withdrawn within the same period of time."

Article 6, Chapter II: "The dismantlement of all military bases in South Vietnam of the United States and of the other foreign countries...shall be completed within 60 days of the signing of this agreement."

Quite contrary to the 60 day withdrawal provision, new "civilian" advisors are moving into Vietnam, often with one and two year contracts. Several of the corporations are so actively recruiting that ads are appearing in major daily newspapers throughout the country.

The United States in clear violation to the Paris Agreements is allowing and encouraging US corporations to recruit personnel for "operation and maintenance" of the military bases and materiel in South Vietnam.

NARMIC prepared one slideshow on the Air War, and is collecting data for their new slideshow on the Post-War War. Information is needed on discharged and active duty military personnel being hired or approached with job offers by military contractors (such firms as Lear Siegler, Northrup-Page, Air America, NHA, ITT, Lockheed, Computer Sciences, Dyna-System Development Corp., Air Vietnam Technical Center, Burroughs, Institute of Public Administration, Bunko Ramo, Univac and Pacific Architects and Engineers). They are especially interested in military personnel who are approached with offers to perform the same work

they formerly did for the U.S. Military (maintenance, training, flying, etc.).

They also could use information, pictures, or films on the continuing efforts to make war less visible, by automation, RPVs (remotely piloted vehicles), Vietnamization, using mercenaries from other countries; changing military commands to "civilian" agencies, "civilian" DoD advisors, reorganizing U.S.AID pacification efforts and any other information of the use to which U.S. aid is put by Saigon including information about mistreatment or elimination of neutralist and PRG prisoners.

We and NARMIC hope you will help in this effort to inform the American people the extent to which King Richard has gone to preserve his foothold in Southeast Asia and to deceive the American people-- INCLUDING YOU.

Information can be sent to NARMIC, 12th floor, 112 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 19102.

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This Aviation Week ad (2.5.73) doesn't mention Vietnam, but 126 F-5's were rushed to Saigon just prior to cease-fire deadline. Saigon does not have pilots trained for the newer model F5-E's.

QUESTIONS FOR GLs AND VETS APPROACHED ABOUT CIVILIAN JOBS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

In answering these questions and describing interviews, remember to be specific, citing names, titles, places, etc. Give direct quotes where possible. We are seeking as much NON-CLASSIFIED information on US post-ceasefire involvement in Indochina as possible.

What specific jobs were you recruited for? (Describe duties, location, time span, etc.)
 Was any of it described in military terms?
 Any reference to U.S. military connections or covert military connections?
 Would you be trained, supervised, or assisted by U.S. or South Vietnamese military personnel? (If so, who? what agency? etc.)
 Any attempt to match up your military experience with job assignment?
 How was the job's (or the company's) relationship with the South Vietnamese government or South Vietnamese troops explained?
 Any opportunities for combat ("action" etc.) described?
 Any mention of circumventing military accords or keeping it secret?

What questions were asked of you?
 Your military background? Special training or qualifications?
 Your political beliefs or intentions? Attitude toward the war?
 Your availability for overseas assignment?
 Security clearance?
 Other qualifications (which seemed most important to them?)
 Were you asked out to talk about the interview or job?

What were the job conditions?
 Pay? Special tax breaks, etc.?
 Special privileges, including U.S. military privileges?
 "Combat" bonuses? Excitement?
 Travel opportunities?
 Special military discharge? Promotion, Career helps?
 Living security in Vietnam?
 Plans for special contingencies, esp. political developments?
 Other added attractions?

How was the recruiting done?
 Through the military command? How? (on base? on military time?)
 Coordinated by what DoD office? Active help from DoD?
 How was job presented to you in light of ceasefire developments?
 How many jobs are available? For what ostensible military purposes?
 How long-term are the jobs offered? Projections of further opportunities?

We also need information concerning "secret army" combat by Vietnamese and third-country nationals under the direct supervision of U.S. special forces teams employed by the CIA, masquerading as civilian employees of USAID. Air America will supply and deploy this army. Please put us in touch with anyone formerly employed by Air America or involved in such covert operations.

PLEASE SEND COPIES OF ANY APPLICABLE ADS, RECRUITMENT BROCHURES, POSTED ON-BASE JOB LISTINGS, NAMES OF OTHERS WHO MIGHT HAVE FURTHER INFORMATION.

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(San Fran. Chronicle, 2.4.73) US pumped 270 UH-1's into SVN this fall, adding to the 4,10 already in use as gunships, armed escorts, and INFANT night fighters.

LETTERS



Fort Meade Stockade
 Sunday, June 10, 1973

Dear Friends,

I've seen the leaflet that your organization has co-signed with "Safe Return." I'd like to thank you for your support.

I've been in the stockade for over two weeks now, most of that time being spent in the cellblock.

Talking to the other confinees in here reinforces my belief and determination

to work for amnesty for all categories of resisters to the War and racism in the military.

Most of the men in here are black, and I would estimate that 50% of us are Vietnam veterans, now opposed to the war and the oppression of the military.

I won't bother to go into any detail about the petty harassment and the attempts to degrade us in here, because I'm sure you are aware of these things.

There are many men in here who need help: "organizational," legal, Congressional... I'm in contact with Dr. Chester Wickwire of the Prison Visitation Service, who may be of some help.

Could you please send me the names of JAG counselors you know to be reliable, so that I can pass these along to men in need of legal help? Also, are there any civilian lawyers with military law experience who could handle cases free or for low retainers? These names will be put to very good use.

When (if?) I get out of this place, I hope that I can meet with members and staff of your organization.

Thank you again for your support in this struggle. I look forward to hearing from you.

In The Struggle,
 Eddie Sowders
 Sp5 365-48-3320

ED- Eddie is out now (See Page 3). We've met with him and are glad that he's now free to move with the struggle for universal, unconditional amnesty. He will be an effective spokesman for the movement against American imperialism and the genocidal war that continues over Cambodia. We'd like to mention in reference to his questions about legal help that the Military Project: Fort Meade (569-9499 and located on the strip-Rte 175) is able to provide legal counseling, lawyer referral, and other support for GLs at Meade and other area bases. If you can't come over, write to MLP/Highway 13, 1590 Annapolis Road, Odenton, Md. 21113.

LATE FLASH*****LATE FLASH*****LATE FLASH

June 28- Marine Sgt Abel Kavanaugh, who said he'd never go to prison on Col. Guy's trumped up charges, has been found shot to death in a relative's home in Commerce City, Colorado. Police said it was an apparent suicide. Kavanaugh was to have reported back to the Marine Corps off of convalescent leave the next day. Though he had been concerned about the newspaper stories which already had him in jail for the rest of his life, Kavanaugh had, the day before, told his lawyer he was confident of acquittal and was planning to sue Guy for libel in the near future. His lawyer described Kavanaugh as more "outraged than depressed. He felt the whole situation was outrageous, that someone who was a prisoner five years and whose wife thought he was dead for more than three years would be charged like a criminal." Before his death, Kavanaugh had sought to be discharged from the Marines because his normal tour had expired in 1971, but the request was held up when Guy filed his "collaboration" charges. Kavanaugh had recently declared: "I'm not guilty of any of them. I didn't do any of those things." Well done, Col. Guy, even without your airplane.

The Nixon POW Myth--all heroes for their single-minded devotion to scorching from the face of Indochina any inhabitant opposed to our program--is beginning to break down. Three days after the President's huge POW banquet on the lawn of the White House (boycotted, incidentally, by a conspicuous number of ex-prisoners), Air Force Colonel Theodore Guy charged eight of his fellow prisoners with collaboration and "aiding the enemy" because he "couldn't accept those people being accepted as heroes by the American people." All eight--of which two are black and one is a Chicano--have been identified by the Defense Department as members of the POW "Peace Committee" which operated out of a Hanoi prison camp known as the "Plantation."

Charged are: SSG Alphonso Ray Riate, Bell Gardens, CA.; SSG John A. Young, Grayslake, Ill.; Sp4 Michael Branch, Highland Heights, Ky.; Sgt Abel L. Kavanaugh, Westminster, Colo.; Pvt Frederick L. Elbert, Jr., Brentwood, N.Y.; SSG James A. Daly, Jr., Brooklyn, N.Y.; SSG King David Rayford, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; SSG Robert P. Chenoweth, Portland, Oregon.

Now, in the wake of criticism stemming from observations that class and race were factors in selecting those to be charged, Rear Admiral James Stockdale has formally accused Navy Captain Walter Wilbur and Marine Lt. Col. Edwin Miller of misconduct during their imprisonment. Capt. Wilbur has been quoted in the Washington Post as saying: "I found out when I had time to think about where I was and what we were doing, I found out my conscience bothered me." He said he was not tortured. Though Fatcat Stockdale's charges may serve to stifle protests concerning discrimination, they only support what many veterans already know: opposition within the armed forces to US genocidal policies in Indochina was widespread and Nixon's gaudy showcase on the POW return was systematically designed to obscure that carnival-spoiling fact.

It should also be noted that as the POWs returned, the Pentagon repeatedly stated no intention to bring charges. Beneath this veil of false generosity lurked substantial fear that any charges would bring counter-charges; that trials concerning our own soldiers' agreement with the Indochina Liberation fighters would again force the larger question of the war's history and legality into the public arena; and that any rebelliousness within POW ranks would discolor an extravaganza which Nixon needed in order to take peoples' minds away from severe domestic problems--problems rooted in the war and the policies that fed it. But charges have still come forth--not from the Pentagon directly--but instead from a segment of its leadership that cannot suppress its need to revenge the movement that spoiled their war. Even Nixon may now welcome these developments as both a diversion and a justification for his Watergate muscle tactics.

Up to press time, only a few of the ex-prisoners have been available for comment. Of those reached since the charges were brought, all have expressed anger at being singled out for opinions they know were shared by many other POWs, GIs, Congressmen, and civilians: that the war was wrong. Some have also declared their disgust for Col. Guy, who SSG Daly rebuts was a collaborator himself. Seems Guy was the only US serviceman at the "Plantation" to receive packages, a privilege which was always offered in return for cooperation. Since GIs were always segregated from officers, SSGs Young and

POWS accused of TREASON



SSGT. JOHN YOUNG: "I WAS 100% FOR THE WAR WHEN I WENT OVER...BUT AFTER I SAW THE DESTRUCTION AND THE PEOPLE BEING KILLED, I CHANGED MY MIND."

Chenoweth cannot figure out how Guy came up with charges that they conspired with the North Vietnamese by constructing model US warplanes for target-practice purposes. Can you imagine Army sergeants building scale model F-4s? We're still looking for that MOS in the regulations.

One explanation for Guy's charges seems to be the mutual distrust which existed between GIs and most officers throughout the war. Several of the POWs feel that discipline and morale was so bad in the camps during most of the war that at the end many of the brass were desperate to come out looking good. Hence, a last ditch attempt to restore the chain of command and its enslaving frills. Most of the GIs just didn't want to hear about that--not after years of jail, isolation, and just trying to keep oneself together. One says, "We got charged because he (Guy) didn't want to make any officers look bad." SSG Young summed up the officer/EM conflict best when he said: "The fliers, they don't experience it. They can't know. They're up there and don't hear a thing. All they see is a little flash. They don't hear the screams and see the destruction."

Guy's evidence against the 8 appears pretty flimsy. All have lawyers (such as David Addlestone of the Lawyer's Military Defense Committee) and are in the process of preparing to show that the charges are built upon hearsay, rumor, and fabrication. If tried, the 8 intend to show "selective prosecution;" they will also not be silenced about the war and its accompanying questions of morality, legality, and incompetence. At this time, the 8 are considering a joint defense. As SSG Rayford has stated, "I was a prisoner of war for six years and now the newspaper stories keep talking about my spending the rest of my life in jail. I would rather die first. I don't care what happens to me, but I'm not going to jail again. Sp4 Branch has taken distinct action on his own by filing a \$1 million libel suit against Guy, who he chides for attempting to make a last minute show of order out of a command system that was "like a bazaar...chaos." A fellow prisoner, who was not charged, Sp6 John Sparks, differs with Guy and has stated his own belief that the 8 were sincerely opposed to US aggression in Indochina, without getting special treatment. "It was a time when there was a lot of bombing and some of the men disagreed with the way the war was being conducted."

Though there is no clarity at this point as to whether the trials will ever come off (the heads of the various services have to decide whether the "evidence" is substantial enough), the GI Movement should assume for now that their brothers need our support. Nixon is desperate for a Watergate diversion and still suffers from commie paranoia, aid-hungry Breshnev aside. Many of those who run the military are still embittered by what happened in Indochina and would love to have a few scapegoats to pin their frustrations on. They despise and want revenge against the forces--GI and civilian--that spoiled their war and exposed their policies. "Aiding the enemy" is technically a capital offense.

You can do several things to help:

- (1) Write letters of support to these brothers, letting them know their views are widely shared and supported. Send c/o the Chicago Area Military Project, 2801 N. Sheffield, Chicago, Illinois 60637. All correspondence will be forwarded.
- (2) Spread the word. If you want to start a support petition to Congress or the Pentagon, come over to the Highway 13 office and we'll help out.
- (3) Write Congressmen, the Secretary of Defense, and, most importantly, local newspapers and periodicals, urging that the charges be dropped immediately.

When it comes down to it, Highway 13 staff agree with the words of our brothers and sisters at the Chicago Area Military Project: "Guy stated that these men are not heroes--but that men like him are. It is up to us to reverse that judgement, and to prevent an officer-pilot with blood on his hands from condemning these eight enlisted men to prison. It was them, and the thousands of GIs, war resisters, deserters, anti-war veterans and civilians, who forced the US out of Vietnam. THESE EIGHT MEN ARE STILL PRISONERS OF WAR."

MOVEMENT FOR AMNESTY

MILITARY LAW PROJECT: FORT MEADE

1580 ANNAPOLIS ROAD

ODENTON, MARYLAND

21113

PHONE (301) 569-9499

A STATEMENT CONCERNING UNIVERSAL/UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY

Amnesty -- MEANING A FULL NON-PUNITIVE RESTORATION OF ALL HUMAN AND CIVIL LIBERTIES -- is supported for the following categories of persons:

- 1] All persons who left military control and have not returned, whether considered AWOLs, UAs, or deserters by the armed forces.
- 2] All persons who have received military discharges under less-than-honorable conditions. All military discharges should be upgraded to honorable. Future discharges should reflect no extra-legal judgement.
- 3] All persons subject to prosecution for military crimes, including so-called collaborators. Additionally, we feel strongly that the upper levels of the military and the government - those who engineered and enforced the war - should be held responsible and accountable for their acts.
- 4] All persons convicted, under indictment, or subject to prosecution for violations of Selective Service law or regulations.
- 5] All persons that have been prosecuted, or are subject to prosecution, for civilian acts of war resistance.
- 6] ALL SOUTH VIETNAMESE POLITICAL PRISONERS -- PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED, IMPRISONED, OR ARE SUBJECT TO PROSECUTION FOR RESISTING THE TYRANNICAL POLICIES OF THE THIEU REGIME. PERSONS TORTURED OR OTHERWISE ABUSED SHOULD BE COMPENSATED. TO SAY THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT -- WHICH MAINTAINS THAT REGIME -- CANNOT ENFORCE SUCH A POSITION IS DECEPTIVE AND DECEITFUL. TO SAY THAT THESE PERSONS ARE BEYOND THE REASONABLE PERAMETERS OF OUR AMNESTY MOVEMENT IS TO MISS THE SIGNIFIGANCE OF OUR UNITED STRUGGLE.

The value of an amnesty should not be overestimated at a time when the U.S. government continues its military aggression in Southeast Asia, its political sabotage in the United States, and its imperialist oppression throughout the rest of the world. Amnesty should not be a movement of forgetfulness; rather, it should embody a broader struggle aimed at exposing, confronting, and ultimately eradicating the roots as well as the effects of American military exploitation and corporate profiteering throughout the world.

Adopted May 23, 1973.

FROM FT MEADE JAIL

SURRENDER STATEMENT OF ED SOWDERS TO THE ABZUG AD HOC CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS FOR UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY, MAY 24, JUST PRIOR TO MEADE JAILING:

I, like many GIs, at one time supported the war the war in Vietnam and regarded resistance to the war as criminal. I believed the President and the military leaders when they said our mission in Indochina was to protect the Vietnamese from aggression. I believed them so much that in 1966, I volunteered for Vietnam duty. In Vietnam, I was assigned to an evacuation hospital where we received "fresh" casualties direct from combat areas. Many of these victims were Vietnamese civilians, mostly women and children hit by US artillery and bombing. Many had been severely burned by napalm and white phosphorous; weapons used only by the US. These casualties would come in waves, sometimes 100s at a time. What affected me most were the children. I watched many of them die from their terrible wounds; we "saved" others--to be crippled or maimed for the rest of their lives.

There are days I'll never forget. Who could forget a US soldier who was brought in with both arms and a leg blown off, asking me how he could play ball with his sons again. Or the Vietnamese baby who died in my arms after an hour's effort to save her? Or the weak smile on the face of the Vietnamese girl as she died of shrapnel wounds? Some of the GIs I worked with reacted to this carnage by intensifying their hatred for the "gooks." Many of us, however, began to understand through our personal experience of Vietnam, the depth of the lies and deceptions practiced on us, and the American people, by our country's leaders. It was they who trained us to kill without question and to hate our "enemy"--the Vietnamese. They concocted such phrases as: "kill ratios," "secure areas," "search and destroy," and the like, to mask the reality of their combat policy



Sp5 Edward R. Sowders: Jailed War Resister and Self-Retired Veteran

*** FLASH ***

WORD HAS BEEN RECEIVED THAT EDDIE WAS GIVEN A 'QUICKIE' CHAPTER 10 DISCHARGE. LOOKS AS IF THE STOCKADE WASN'T READY FOR SOMEONE WITH HIS INSIGHT. SEE PG. 5

in Indochina. Yet it is these same policy makers (and their successors) who today brand me, and hundreds of thousands like me, as criminals who must be punished. The Pentagon dismisses us resisters as "underachievers," "immature,"

(Toronto, Ontario) - A grass roots movement for universal, unconditional amnesty is underway. Meeting in Canada over Memorial Day week-end, a number of anti-war, civil rights, and anti-imperialist groups (including a number from the GI and Vet communities) adopted strategies, discussed tactics, and elected a steering committee which will help produce an international drive to totally amnesty the thousands of persons who have been deprived of their civil and human rights because they resisted the war and the American military system.

The steering committee includes representatives of the exile community, the American Civil Liberties Union, National Council of Churches, War Resisters League, Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization, and the Fort Meade Military Project.

Underlying amnesty as the basic theme of the conference was the need to put pressure on the U.S. and Saigon to implement fully the January 27th Peace Accords and thereby force General Thieu to release the 300,000+ political prisoners that he continues to smother within his jails.

In addition to supporting those GIs and civilians that have been imprisoned for war resistance, the Coalition (and especially the Third World Caucus of VVAW/WSO) placed strong emphasis upon doing something about the thousands of veterans that are now crippled with bad discharges as a result of their unwillingness to accept the military's racism, class discrimination, and colonization of Third World brothers and sisters. Vets with bad discharges are already organizing themselves for action in New York City.

The conference chose to adopt a localist strategy and concentrate on supporting community based amnesty campaigns, rather than place primary emphasis upon government lobbying or national media. This decision is based upon the attitude that it is the People-- and not the Government: the engineer of the war and the enforcer of the punishments still being borne by resisters-- that should announce and establish an amnesty.

All agreed and accepted the fact that a long struggle, including both education and action and involving a broad popular front of cooperating people, lay ahead. Contact 'Highway 13' (569-9499) if you want to lend a hand.

A CALL FOR AMNESTY

and "poor material." How true! For the majority of resisters to this war, especially "deserters," these insults are nothing new. Poor white people, Blacks, Puerto Ricans, and Chicanos have always been called "underachievers" and worse. When my parents were forced onto welfare due to unemployment and illness, the same things were said. We are wanted of course, when there are wars to be fought. Then, we're drafted or driven into the military, shipped off to fight and die in the name of a society that has only exploited us. When and if we come home, we're hit with unemployment and cutbacks in disability and training programs we're promised. Like many, I learned the truth about VN firsthand. In April 1970 I made my decision to refuse to participate further in the military system. I went on strike against the war, and for the past 3 years have lived underground, cut off from family & friends.

I make no apology for my act of resistance. I could do nothing else at the time. But underground life has become intolerable. So, I'm here today to draw attention to the facts concerning my case and the cases of tens of thousands just like me. We are not criminals to be hunted and imprisoned. Over a half million of us have "deserted" from the military since 1965. Most of us have already returned to the military, to be punished by jail and bad discharges. What supreme irony to be prosecuted by the same men who planned and executed a genocidal war in Indochina. As thousands of AWOLs before me, I will be tried by these same men, jailed, and finally returned to civilian life with the permanent injury of a bad discharge. The families who have testified here today represent the other tens of thousands who one day must face the decision I've made by surrendering here today. Only by winning a universal, unconditional amnesty for all war resisters can we begin the long process of changing our country and learning from the decade of blood and bitterness in I-China.

FT. MEADE PCF

HIGHWAY 13

WRONG PLACE... RIGHT TIME

My life in the military began in my senior year at high school. At the age of 17 I enlisted in the Delaware Army National Guard on a delayed activation plan. I graduated in June and went to Basic in August. I enlisted after encouragement from 10 buddies who were misled by an Army National Guard Recruiter. The recruiter was also the Drivers Ed teacher at our school. All of my buddies now regret it. He in turn got a free trip to Bermuda. What finally made up my mind about enlisting was that one of my closest friends in the Marines was killed in Vietnam. I knew I didn't want to go there.

I put up with the Guard for a year, and then said, "The hell with it!". The Guard activated me. I in turn appealed. They activated me again and I appealed again. This kept up for a year. I saw a psychiatrist during the time I appealed my activation. I was also in touch with my congressman. He helped considerably to get appointments in the Army.

The 27th of March my appeals ran out and I had to report to the U.S. Army Reception Station at Ft. Dix. I was promised an appointment with a shrink when I arrived, but they would not let me see one. At the end of 10 days they cut orders for Ft. Lee, Va., with 7 days leave enroute. I Skyed-up to Florida.

After a month I returned. I had a strong urge not to, but I wanted to put the Army behind me. After I got all the documentation together, I turned myself in to the MPs at Ft. Meade. I hope to be discharged for Unsuitability. If it fails, I will take a Chapter 10 to get out of the fucking Army.

I'm now at the Ft. Meade PCF. Like I said, I happened upon this place much against my choice. It is the old stockade, all done up with barbed wire. First thing we did when we got processed was get asked by Lt. Hill, the CO of Company A whether we wanted to stay

FOLKS OVER HERE AT THE PROJECT HAVE HEARD THIS STORY SO OFTEN. SO HAVE MANY OF YOU. IT HAS ALOT TO DO WITH THE SITUATION THAT GIs FACE DAY IN AND DAY OUT IN THE MILITARY. BUT THE BEST ANSWER ISN'T ALWAYS A BAD DISCHARGE THAT FOLLOWS YOU FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE. THE ULTIMATE ANSWER IS FOR GIs TO UNIFY AROUND THEIR COMMON CONCERNS AND EXPERIENCES. THE HIGHWAY 13 OFFICE IS A PLACE FOR TRYING TO DO THAT. THERE ARE BOOKS, LEGAL MATERIALS, REGS, FILMS, COUNSELORS, GI PAPERS, AND LOTS OF GOOD COMPANY TO BE FOUND THERE. ITS WHAT A SERVICE CLUB OUGHT TO BE. COME OVER: RAP, WRITE, PLAY, AND JOIN TOGETHER.

in. I had a negative attitude, as did most of the others. We were told we could see a JAG, sign our waivers and be out in a few weeks on a Chapter 10.



Every day we go out of the compound to work. There is a labor pool. You get a different job every day, such exciting jobs as, Post Police, Quartermaster Laundry, Warehouse, Commissary, Action Trash, Grass Cutting, etc.

Formations morning, noon and afternoon, chow the same. The first 10 days you're restricted to the compound. After that, during the week, there are Post passes given at 4:00 PM formation. You have to be in by 12 for bedcheck. There is another bedcheck at 3 also. On weekends you can get a pass Friday night at 4, and you have to be back by 12 Sunday and make bedcheck.

Usually they get things done for you, but on their terms. It is a place you could learn to live with, but not for long! For me one day is too long. If you fuck up (meaning anything) you go to jail.

I think the Army tries to get about a month's work out of you before they let you go. If your records are already at Ft. Meade, a Chapter 10 could be processed in a week. But don't try to tell them that.

BLACK CULTURE OUTLAWED

The Army has "interpreted" AR 600-20, the hair style regulation, as banning cornrows or other forms of plaited or braided hair. The ban applies both to GIs and to service-women. The Pentagon announced the ban by stating, "The DA position on braided or corn row hairstyles is that such hair styles are not appropriate for soldiers in uniform as they are extreme and unsoldierly in appearance."

GIs WITH ARREST RECORDS MAY BE DISCHARGED

In a worldwide message, the Army has instructed base commanders to discharge any GI who lied about prior arrests in order to join the Army. All commanders were told to review the Entrance National Agency Check (ENTNAC), a "probe" that is run on all Army newcomers to see if there have been any civilian arrests. If a GI's ENTNAC disagrees with his enlistment form (if he was arrested as a civilian and did not obtain a waiver from his recruiter), the commanders are authorized to discharge the soldier under Chapter 14, AR 635-200, para 5-38. This chapter authorizes Honorable or General discharges without Court martial.

There are two warnings: (1) lying in order to get into the military is a crime under the UCMJ, and caution must be exercised in trying to get this discharge in order to avoid getting a UD or being punished for fraudulent enlistment; (2) Technically the GIs commander is supposed to take the initiative by reviewing the GI's ENTNAC and comparing it to his enlistment papers. However, the GI, a JAG, or a chaplain could request such action.

REG



FTUCMJ!

TIME



ARTICLE 134 USE TO CONTINUE

The Defense Department says it will continue to bring charges under the so-called General Article, despite two recent court rulings that 134 is unconstitutional because of its broadness and vagueness. The DoD plans to appeal those decisions. Whenever possible, brass will use some other article of the UCMJ to charge GIs, but when that is impossible, 134 will be applied. This is particularly relevant news to political GIs or GIs who are inclined to fight oppression, since 134 has been the main weapon for "weeding them out" in the past.

BAD DISCHARGES NOW FINGERPRINTED

GIs being punitively discharged or taking UDs "who meet the criteria set forth in para 1-5, AR 190-4 (Treatment of Military Prisoners) will be fingerprinted. Such record will then be transmitted to US Dept. of Justice, FBI, ATTN: Identification Division. This fine example of "state power" comes via a 5 Dec 72 Message Change to a number of regulations and fosters an Army/Govt package that will grant the FBI with fingerprints and other information of selected Army offenders. No doubt in our minds about the selection criteria, or the class and race lines it will reflect.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS! IT PROVIDES PROTECTION AND IT MAY EVEN RESULT IN TURNING SOME THINGS AROUND. A PLACE TO START IS "THE RIGHTS OF SERVICEMEN" WHICH IS AVAILABLE FOR A BUCK (IF YOU HAVE IT) AT THE HIGHWAY 13 OFFICE ACROSS FROM THE FORT (1590 ANNAPOLIS ROAD). COME OVER--THERE ARE ALOT OF REGS, GI PAPERS, AND PEOPLE WHO CAN DIG YOU FOR WHAT YOU ARE; NOT WHAT THEY CAN GET OUT OF YOU. FTA!!!

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS:

WHAT TO DO IF C.I.D. GETS YOU

Odds are you will never be arrested while you are in the military -- most folks aren't. If, however, you are one of the many GI's that enjoys indulging in a small bowl of hashish or a joint or two every once in a while, the odds that you'll get ripped off by CID or the MPs someday increase tremendously. As we are all aware, CID is everywhere. They are able to permeate any unit on base with informers if they so desire, and there's a good chance that someday you'll have to deal with them.

If and when you find yourself being taken down to CID headquarters in the back seat of a pale green Ford sedan with blackwall tires (standard CID issue), it is essential that you know what your rights are and that you know how to utilize them to protect yourself. Many people have been convicted by courts martial and pulled long stretches in the stockade or the disciplinary barracks (Leavenworth) because they were either unaware of their rights or they were too intimidated by the CID agents to exercise them. Or, the people may fall for one of the many tactics the CID agents use to gain information. Do you know what to do if two CID agents show up at the barracks demanding to search your wall locker? Whether you think you do or not, you would do well to read the rest of this article.

SEARCHES

In the military, there is no such thing as a search warrant. CID need not present their evidence to a judge before being allowed to search your on-post quarters. All that is required is the permission of your commanding officer after they present to him some evidence of 'probable cause' that you have something illegal hidden in the area they want to search. Legally, they must show that there is probable cause to believe that a SPECIFIC PERSON has a SPECIFIC ILLEGAL ITEM or the so-called 'fruits of a crime' hidden in the area they want to search. A general allegation that someone in the barracks might have some pot in his locker is not sufficient evidence upon which to authorize a search, although that doesn't mean that it won't happen.

You as an individual can never be required to consent to a search. If you consent to allow a search of your quarters or locker, the commander's permission isn't needed. You have absolutely nothing to gain and everything to lose by allowing anyone to

search your belongings. If a search is conducted, voice your objections loudly and clearly. It would be a good idea to note the circumstances, as it may be of help in court at a later date. Never offer any type of physical resistance however, as that may result in additional court martial charges.

If you live in off-post quarters, the military authorities are allowed to conduct a search only if: 1) You are suspected of a crime that was committed on-base and they believe that there is evidence in your house or apartment, or 2) The military authorities secure a civilian search warrant from the civilian courts. It is possible that a civilian court will later find a military search of off-post quarters to be illegal, so it is very important to voice your objections strenuously. Also advise your wife, girl friend, or other roommates never to consent to a search of any type.

Examples of how far the military is willing to invade the individual's privacy is all around. Take 'Random Urinalysis' for example -- if your own piss isn't even private, what's left? Or, take a look at what's going on in many units in Germany right now; whole companies of men are being herded into gymnasiums without warning and strip searched. What's even worse is that the courts refuse to declare such practices illegal, even though they clearly would not be allowed in the civilian community.

BUSTED!!

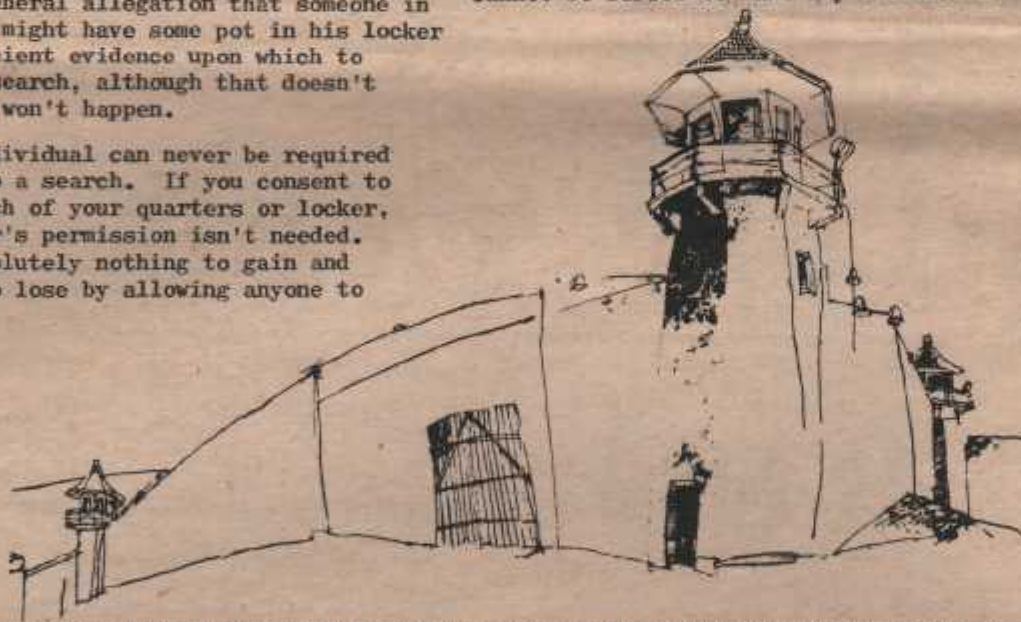
Assuming that the CID agents find the little bottle of Columbian seeds that you've been saving to plant when you get home, the next step will be the arrest. You will be taken to CID headquarters and you will be read your rights under Article 31 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Under Article 31, you cannot be forced to make any statements which

may tend to incriminate yourself. You must be informed of the nature of the accusation against you, and you must be informed that you have the right to counsel before you make any statements. It's a good idea to keep your ears open for the names of good people at JAG (they sometimes do exist, though rare) just in case you need one someday.

If you allow the agents to question you, they will employ a variety of techniques to try to get you to sign a statement admitting your guilt and, hopefully, incriminating as many of your friends and associates as possible. These techniques range from promises ("If you cooperate and sign a statement telling us who sold you the stuff, we'll see to it that you get off light!") to intimidation (the "good guy-bad guy" style that you sometimes see in old movies) to outright lies ("Your friends already told us about everything, so you might as well sign this statement so that we can all go home and get some sleep."). **DON'T FALL FOR ANY OF THESE TACTICS! THESE PEOPLE ARE TRYING TO PUT YOU IN JAIL!** You're only kidding if you accept the offer of 'easy treatment'. Most of these agents are warrant officers in plain clothes, and every dangerous pot freak that they bust is just one step closer to that next promotion for them. **THEY ARE NOT ABOUT TO DO YOU ANY FAVORS!**

The best policy in case of arrest is not to make any statement of any kind to anyone. Try to remember the details of what's going on -- that information may be helpful to your attorney later. Always consult with a lawyer before you sign anything.

If you are busted, get in touch with the MILITARY LAW PROJECT at 569-9499 as soon as possible. We can help you find a civilian attorney to defend you, with the fee generally depending on your ability to pay. We can also sometimes recommend other tactics to help you defend yourself. Clip the flyer on this page and save it -- someday you might find it helpful.



READ CAREFULLY! WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF A BUST

READ THIS INFORMATION CAREFULLY. HAVE YOUR FRIENDS READ IT. IT MAY BE VERY USEFUL IN CASE OF AN ARREST OR A SEARCH.

1. NEVER consent to allow ANYONE to conduct a search of your car, your wall locker or your quarters. This doesn't mean that they won't search anyway, but YOU HAVE EVERYTHING TO LOSE AND NOTHING TO GAIN BY CONSENTING TO A SEARCH.
2. If a search is conducted without your permission, PROTEST LOUDLY AND VIGOROUSLY!!! Make your objection known!
3. REMEMBER, or better yet, TAKE NOTES of all that happens and everything that goes down. It may be helpful in court later.
4. NEVER offer physical resistance if an MP or CID agent tries to search your belongings. It will only mean additional court martial charges.
5. If arrested, NEVER make ANY statement to ANYONE without first talking to a lawyer. You may very innocently screw yourself.
6. NEVER fall for the 'nice guy' games that CID agents often pull. These men are trying to screw you, not help you.
7. DEMAND to see a LAWYER as soon as possible, and DEFINITELY before you make ANY TYPE of STATEMENT, either written or verbal.
8. CONTACT THE MILITARY LAW PROJECT (569-9499) AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. During hours when the project isn't open, you should call the Washington Area Military and Draft Law Panel (202)232-0311 or the American Friends Service Committee (301)366-7200 for civilian assistance.

CID VICTIM SP

The letter below was written by an inmate - a GI in Virginia. He asked that his name not be used in prisoners from publishing any writings without his case is, unfortunately, quite typical in the military justice system. It also shows quite a bit about CID.

In 1968 I enlisted in the Marines for four years active duty. I was patriotic, believed in the American flag, the U.S. government, and it's involvement in Southeast Asia. In other words, I was a gung-ho robot. These beliefs persisted for two years, and they were centered on my belief in what we were doing in Vietnam.

In February 1970 they finally sent me where I wanted to go -- Vietnam. After a few months there I began to question what we were doing. All the government propaganda was proving false. The Vietnamese didn't want us there, and it was surprising to me that we were losing more men to friendly fire than the enemy.

In October 1970 I was arrested and later convicted of premeditated murder and two counts of attempted murder. I was given a natural life sentence. The crime that I allegedly committed was the fragging of three E-5's. Fraggings were becoming such a big thing over there with very few convictions, so CID figured they'd convict someone for it one way or another. I was tried by a jury of my peers (?) in DaNang. I am still going through appeals, so I can't discuss the legal issues or the circumstances that led to my incarceration.

After my conviction I was sent to Portsmouth Naval Prison, New Hampshire, where I exhausted my military appeals. Upon my request, they transferred me to Petersburg Federal Reformatory, Virginia. I will appeal to the U.S. District Court in Richmond where I will stand at least a little bit better chance of fairness since it's outside of the military system.

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'72 a Big Year for CID

WASHINGTON — Twenty thousand to 25,000 soldiers, civilians and dependents caught on post ... 8.5 tons with a street value of \$8.5 million seized. That's the Criminal Investigation Command's narcotics and dangerous drugs scoreboard for 1972.

Drug abuse, a major concern for CID units throughout the Army, accounted for 37 percent of the command's workload last year.

Early 1973 figures show CID agents in Europe were responsible for two drug raids which netted \$2 million worth of heroin. In both cases the arrests were made by German police after undercover CID agents set up buys with drug dealers.

These raids are part of the CID's varied operations aimed at stopping drug traffic. Drug operations require CID agents to work closely with host country police overseas in addition to such U.S. agencies as the FBI, Customs Service, Treasury Department, Secret Service, Border Patrol and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

ARMY TIMES June 13, 1973



C.I.D.: O

Tuesday evening you happen to m
guy in the mess hall chow line.
new in your unit and seems to b
what lost. His name is Bob and
of you eat together and rap abo
Army put down and your dreams o
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a few beers after work tomorro
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get together and after the beer
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Can you dig it! In the followi
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Criminal Investigation Division
That's right, for the last six
"friend" has had your ass.

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CID VICTIM SPEAKS OUT

The letter below was written by an inmate - a GI - at the Petersburg Federal Reformatory in Virginia. He asked that his name not be used because prison regulations prohibit the prisoners from publishing any writings without the warden's permission. What happened in his case is, unfortunately, quite typical in cases where an individual puts his faith in the military justice system. It also shows quite clearly what happens when an individual talks to CID.

In 1968 I enlisted in the Marines for four years active duty. I was patriotic, believed in the American flag, the U.S. government, and it's involvement in Southeast Asia. In other words, I was a gung-ho robot. These beliefs persisted for two years, and they were centered on my belief in what we were doing in Vietnam.

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It's ironic how they never consider innocence or guilt when they court-martial someone. I

was one of those that couldn't prove his innocence to the lifers.

You would think that they would take into consideration the fact that a man tried under capitol punishment could be executed (at that time) or at least confined for life. But those that have any dealing with military so-called "justice" realize that CID isn't worried about something so petty as whether or not a man may be innocent; they are only after a conviction, at all costs.

Hopefully through the federal courts justice will prevail, if there is any such thing. For those still in the clutches of the military I have only one thing to say: NEVER UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES TALK TO CID WITHOUT A LAWYER PRESENT. They'd just as soon hang you as not. Don't do what I did -- I figured that I wouldn't have anything to worry about, that they wouldn't convict an innocent man. That thinking got me a life sentence!

Name withheld by request
Petersburg Reformatory, VA



DON'

What should you do if called in for questioning by a commanding officer, military interrogator or civilian enforcement agent?

Don't talk! Don't talk--unless and until you have consulted with a military or civilian lawyer and have decided it would be the best thing to do. Think of yourself as a P.O.W. If turning yourself in after being AWOL, then name, rank, serial number, and perhaps, after you had good counseling through one of the organizations in the Appendix, your last unit and mitigating reasons for your AWOL. These reasons might keep you out of stockade. In other cases, keep silent. Nobody owes a duty to the government to provide information which will convict him of a crime.

There's a long legal tradition behind that moral-political judgment, and it is embodied in the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which says that no person in a criminal case shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. Article 31 of the UCMJ is the military version of the 5th Amendment, and in some ways it provides even broader protection. This is Article 31, verbatim:

"(a) No person subject to this chapter may compel any person to incriminate himself or to answer any question the answer to which may tend to incriminate him.

"(b) No person subject to this chapter may interrogate, or request any statement from, an accused person suspected of an offense without first informing him of the nature of the accusation and advising that he does not have to make any statement regarding the offense of which he is accused or suspected and that any statement made by him may be used in evidence against him in a trial by court-martial.

"(c) No person subject to this chapter may compel any person to make a statement or produce evidence before any military tribunal if the statement or evidence is not material to the issue and may tend to degrade him.

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ARMY TIMES June 13, 1973



C.I.D.: OFFICER FRIENDLY

Tuesday evening you happen to meet a guy in the mess hall chow line. He is new in your unit and seems to be somewhat lost. His name is Bob and the two of you eat together and rap about the Army put down and your dreams of ETS. He seems to share your thoughts about repression and slave labor. You make plans for a few beers after work tomorrow. Can you really call what you are doing work? You get together and after the beers you talk on your way to the barracks. He stops and offers you a joint. Uneasy at first, you accept because he seems to be a friend. Can you dig it! In the following days and weeks you spend time together, the guy is straight. You learn to trust him with your ideas and hopes. He agrees with them and offers thoughts of his own. One day he offers you a lid and you buy. Now you can return the many joints that he has shared with you. Your friendship grows and you start to remember your kid brother, the one you are close with. In a while comes an opportunity to score another lid. This time Bob has company, two more Criminal Investigation Division agents. That's right, for the last six weeks this "friend" has had your ass.

I hear you saying it can't happen. You are kidding yourself. From the ARMY TIMES you can get the following information: almost one-half of the CID effort in 1972 was directed against drugs, most of that against marijuana. The other half was spent chasing brothers and sisters who have made their statement and left the entire Army scene. What little is left over is spent harassing innocent GIs and civilians. Drugs collected mount up to the tune of over 19,000 pounds. That's a lot of grass!!! On the other side of the coin, be careful which person you call your friend. Undercover CID agents and their stools can smoke marijuana and be free from prosecution, claiming that it was necessary to "enhance their cover."

There are some important things to remember. First, do not believe the CID agents, they are not your friends, no matter what they may say. Their job is to put you in jail. You, your friends, dependants and all activists of any foreign persuasion. Remember, in January FGM was "graced" with twenty-one new faces for the CID effort.

That effort is directed squarely at you!!! Do you know your friends. Second, keep quiet. You have an absolute right to keep silent. Use it! Answer NO questions. Demand a lawyer, the military has to provide one for your defense. If you answer any questions you can and should stop as soon as you get it together. Remember, get a lawyer. Cut out and save the insert included in this paper. It gives you your rights. Have you heard them lately at Command Training? Well keep them with you, they are important.

The MILITARY LAW PROJECT, 1590 Annapolis Road, Odenton, is staffed by people who are concerned and can get you help when you need it most, when no one else cares. We are aware of the applicable Army Regulation or can get the UCMJ Article that you are being charged with. Our Project can get you in touch with a lawyer and help you organize your defense. CID does not win all their cases. We can unite together and defeat them. Repression looks bigger than it really is. With our help you can be properly informed and defended. But only, only if you let us know that you are in need of our help. With your help, we can help.



OFFICER
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KS OUT

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What should you do if called in for questioning by your commanding officer, military interrogator or civilian law enforcement agent?

Don't talk! Don't talk—unless and until you have first consulted with a military or civilian lawyer and have decided it would be the best thing to do. Think of yourself as a P.O.W. If turning yourself in after being AWOL, give them name, rank, serial number, and perhaps, after you've had good counseling through one of the organizations listed in the Appendix, your last unit and mitigating reasons for your AWOL. These reasons might keep you out of the stockade. In other cases, *keep silent. Nobody owes a duty to the government to provide information which will help convict him of a crime.*

There's a long legal tradition behind that moral-political judgment, and it is embodied in the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which says that no person in a criminal case shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. Article 31 of the UCMJ is the military version of the Fifth Amendment, and in some ways it provides even broader protection. This is Article 31, verbatim:

"(a) No person subject to this chapter may compel any person to incriminate himself or to answer any question the answer to which may tend to incriminate him.

"(b) No person subject to this chapter may interrogate, or request any statement from, an accused or a person suspected of an offense without first informing him of the nature of the accusation and advising him that he does not have to make any statement regarding the offense of which he is accused or suspected and that any statement made by him may be used as evidence against him in a trial by court-martial.

"(c) No person subject to this chapter may compel any person to make a statement or produce evidence before any military tribunal if the statement or evidence is not material to the issue and may tend to degrade him.

"(d) No statement obtained from any person in violation of this article, or through the use of coercion, unlawful influence, or unlawful inducement may be received in evidence against him in a trial by court-martial."

The military have an affirmative obligation to give the warning after they arrest someone or call him in for questioning. If they don't give it, they cannot use the statement against the serviceman. Any time someone becomes a "suspect," his right to be read the warning attaches.¹ If someone tells you that you are not a suspect and therefore, that you have to answer questions, *don't believe him.* Tell him that when the commanding general gives you a written grant of immunity, then you'll consider answering questions. Before that time, rely on your Fifth Amendment and Article 31 rights. Even if you refuse to deny accusations made to your face that cannot be used against you in any proceeding.² *Just sit there.*

What should you do then?

Ask to see a lawyer. Ask over and over again, if necessary. If you actually are a suspect, they have an obligation to tell you that you have a right to talk to a military lawyer or civilian lawyer (if you can find one), before answering any questions.³ If they don't inform you both of that right and of the right to keep silent, and you make a statement, it later becomes your lawyer's obligation to see that the statement is never used against you.⁴ That is because the statement was obtained illegally, and the courts try not to condone illegal actions by people who are supposed to uphold the law. Incidentally, if you are told you can talk to your CO or the chaplain or a psychiatrist as well as a lawyer, say thank you, but insist on talking to a lawyer first. Also, it is unfortunate but true that what you tell a psychiatrist or other doctor in the military is *not* privileged and may be used against you.⁵ On the other hand, what you tell a chaplain or lawyer *is* privileged and you may speak freely to them, without fear of their being called to testify against you. If, for some reason, you choose to answer some questions but not others, remember that you can stop talking at any time and demand to see a lawyer before proceeding further.



Washington, D.C. Bonus March. Sympathetic train crews bill WWI vets as "livestock" to help them reach the Capitol. See 2nd.



Darmstadt, West Germany. Darmstadt 53. After being busted for an on base demonstration, 53 Black GI's are hauled away. See 19th.



Anniston, Al. GI's and WACs United greet Westmoreland. See 30th.

MUSIC!

THE FOLLOWING CONCERTS WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE MERRIWEATHER POST PAVILION, COLUMBIA, MD, WHICH IS LOCATED ABOUT 20 MILES WEST OF FORT MEADE ON RT 175 (ANNAPOLIS RD; THE STRIP). FOLLOW 175 TO RT 29 AND YOU ARE THERE.

JULY 15	BECK, BOGART, & APPICE	3PM	AUG 3-4	AL GREEN	8PM
JULY 17	KINKS	7PM	AUG 5	SEALS & CROFTS	7PM
JULY 18	JOHN DENVER	7PM	AUG 7	LOGGINS/	
JULY 29	STEVE STILL	3PM		MESSINA	7PM
	MANNASSAS		AUG 9	WISHBONE ASH	
AUG 1	ARLO GUTHRIE	7PM		CANNED HEAT	7PM
			AUG 10	JUDY COLLINS	8PM

JAZZ/BLUES FESTIVAL

MILES DAVIS
MUDDY WATERS
AUGUST 2, COLUMBIA

SUMMER JAM, JULY 27 & 28 \$10.00
WATKINS GLEN, NY STATE
CAMPING, SWIMMING, FACILITIES
GRATEFUL DEAD, ALLMAN BROS. THE...

JULY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p>1918. Chicago, Ill. So many men do not comply with new "Selective Draft Act" that "draft raids" occur all over the country. At the end of a game at Chicago baseball park, the gates are locked and federal agents check all men for their registration cards. 500 are taken in.</p> <p>1</p>	<p>1932. Wash., D.C. Bonus March. 25,000 WWI vets arrive in the Capitol to demand the bonus pay promised them by Congress. They had come from all over the country, in jalopies, hitchhiking, hopping freights through a Depression-poor America. See 18th.</p> <p>2</p>	<p>1970. Iwakuni MCAS, Okinawa. 32 Marine prisoners take over a section of the brig and hold it for 14 hours.</p> <p>1961. Telluride, Colo. During a strike, armed workers ambush scabbing strike breakers, leaving the mines, and their union takes over the mine.</p> <p>3</p>	<p>1971. Chu Lai, Vietnam. 1,400 GI's hold "Independence Day Peace Rally" in open defiance of the Brass.</p> <p>1970. Heidelberg, W. Germany. 1,000 Black and white GI's hold a rally against racism in the Army.</p> <p>4</p>	<p>1934. S.F., Ca. Bloody Thursday. Dockworkers, on strike demanding union recognition, are attacked by police, 2 murdered and hundreds wounded. 5,000 GI's ordered to city as 128,000 workers from all local unions stage one of America's greatest general strikes, two weeks later.</p> <p>5</p>	<p>1892. Homestead, Pa. Threatened with a strike, US Steel locks out the workers, erects a 15 foot high, 3 mile long fence and calls for 300 Pinkerton gunmen. Workers arm themselves and capture the hired guns, declaring them POWs. The government orders in the Army to break the workers' rebellion.</p> <p>6</p>	<p>1898. US annexes Hawaii, and gains military foothold in the Pacific.</p> <p>7</p>
<p>1972. Wash., D.C. GI's from several Eastern bases march at the Military Court of Appeals demanding freedom for Billy Dean Smith.</p> <p>1918. Chicago, Ill. In another "draft raid" 10,000 young men are rounded up in the streets and checked for registration cards.</p> <p>8</p>	<p>1972. Tallahassee, Fla. 6 members of VVAW are indicted by a grand jury for allegedly planning to attack Republican National Convention with automatic weapons, sling shots, fired marbles, and crossbows. 4 others are jailed for refusing to talk to the grand jury.</p> <p>9</p>	<p>1972. Camp Lejeune, N.C. Black protest of Marine Corps racism leads to fighting and rebellion on the base.</p> <p>1969. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. An EM gets "official" permission to distribute a GI paper on base, but the Brass discharges and bans him from base before he can do it.</p> <p>10</p>	<p>1969. Newark, N.J. An armed rebellion by Blacks begins here. In 1967 58 other cities erupt.</p> <p>1972. Darmstadt, W. Germany. Darmstadt 53. Black GI's march on 93rd Sig Bn HQs demanding the release of a brother in the stockade charged with "inciting to riot" after he was attacked by Whites. The Brass busts 53 GI's but is forced to release them because of mass support on base.</p> <p>11</p>	<p>1972. Miami, Fla. Tom Michael, a self-retired marine and Nam vet, 3 years UA, turns himself in on the floor of the Democratic Convention in effort to urge support for amnesty.</p> <p>1969. Ft. Lewis, Wash. Civilian peace groups "invade" the base in a demonstration of solidarity with anti-war GI's, 7 arrested.</p> <p>12</p>	<p>1972. Alameda NAS, Ca. 10 sailors who did not leave for Vietnam with their ship USS Oriskany in June, turn themselves in after press conference in which they denounce genocide of US military.</p> <p>13</p>	<p>1969. Ft. Riley, Kan. 600 GI's revolt and burn "dempsey dumpsters" all over the base.</p> <p>1969. Memphis, Tenn. After a racial clash between Marines, the Brass charges 4 Blacks with "inciting a riot". Public pressure against the frame-up frees them.</p> <p>14</p>
<p>1921. Dedham, Mass. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, both radical labor leaders, are framed by the government for robbery and sentenced to death. 6 years later they die in the electric chair despite mass protests around the world.</p> <p>15</p>	<p>1977. First nationwide strike in American history starts on the railroads. Federal troops are sent to stop it, in the earliest use of the Army on a large scale to break a strike. In Chicago, Gen Sheridan's cavalry murders 12 and wounds 40 working people.</p> <p>16</p>	<p>1968. S.F., Ca. 9 GI's, representing all 4 services, chain themselves together inside a church and declare their resignation from the military.</p> <p>1944. Fort Chicago, Ca. An ammunition ship being loaded by a segregated unit explodes and kills 320 Black sailors.</p> <p>17</p>	<p>1932. Bonus March. Congress adjourns without giving the vets of the "Bonus Expeditionary Force" their promised bonuses. The vets and their families refuse to leave the Capitol. See 28th.</p> <p>18</p>	<p>1971. Darmstadt, W. Germany. Darmstadt 53. Black GI's march on 93rd Sig Bn HQs demanding the release of a brother in the stockade charged with "inciting to riot" after he was attacked by Whites. The Brass busts 53 GI's but is forced to release them because of mass support on base.</p> <p>19</p>	<p>1970. Ft. Hood, Tex. 250 Black GI's revolt, burning two Re-Up offices and a BEQ building.</p> <p>1967. Camp Pendleton, Ca. L/Cpl William Harvey and Pfc George Daniels, 2 Black Marines, are busted for rapping to other GI's about the war and Black struggles. They are sentenced to 10 and 6 years, respectively, for their "crimes".</p> <p>20</p>	<p>1969. Ft. Riley, Kan. 600 GI's revolt and burn "dempsey dumpsters" all over the base.</p> <p>1969. Memphis, Tenn. After a racial clash between Marines, the Brass charges 4 Blacks with "inciting a riot". Public pressure against the frame-up frees them.</p> <p>21</p>
<p>1970. Pleiku, Vietnam. Pvt George Hardin, a Black GI, attempts to hijack a DC-4 to Hong Kong.</p> <p>1916. S.F., Ca. "Patriotic" organizations hold a pro-war Preparedness Day March and it is bombed. The government frames Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, both union leaders, and sentences them to prison.</p> <p>22</p>	<p>1970. Ft. Carson, Colo. Brass sets up a VCLAR "EM Council", but when GI's present a list of grievances to it they are busted by CID.</p> <p>1968. Ft. Bragg, N.C. 238 prisoners seize control of the stockade and hold it for 2 days.</p> <p>23</p>	<p>1967. Detroit, Mich. 101st Abn Div ordered to city to smash a Black urban rebellion, 22 killed, 7,000 arrested in 4 days of fighting.</p> <p>24</p>	<p>1971. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. 4 GI's get permission from Brass to set up a petition table outside the PX. In one day, 540 GI's and WACs sign the petition which demands "immediate and to the US intervention in Indochina".</p> <p>25</p>	<p>1970. Camp McCoy, Wis. Camp McCoy 3. Explosions knock out the base's power plant. Brass tries to frame 3 GI's who were active in struggles on the base.</p> <p>1919. Chicago, Ill. Whites drown a Black youth in Lake Michigan, and touch off 7 days of bloody rioting. 38 die, 1,000 left homeless.</p> <p>26</p>	<p>1970. Ft. Hood, Tex. 250 Black GI's revolt, burning two Re-Up offices and a BEQ building.</p> <p>1967. Camp Pendleton, Ca. L/Cpl William Harvey and Pfc George Daniels, 2 Black Marines, are busted for rapping to other GI's about the war and Black struggles. They are sentenced to 10 and 6 years, respectively, for their "crimes".</p> <p>27</p>	<p>1932. Bonus March. President Hoover orders troops in to disband the WWI vets camped in Anacostia Flats with their families. Several are murdered when army commanded by Gen Douglas MacArthur, Col Dwight Eisenhower, and Maj George Patton attack with bayonets, gas bombs, and tanks.</p> <p>28</p>
<p>1971. Travis AFB, Ca. WAF Sgt Norma Welthams refuses orders to the Philippines, publicly protesting use of American troops in imperialist ventures into places like Philippines and Vietnam.</p> <p>1970. Ft. Dix, N.J. SPD explodes. 21 Black GI's are arrested for "inciting to riot".</p> <p>29</p>	<p>1971. Ft. McClellan, Al. As Westmoreland is speaking on base, GI's and WACs United pickets outside the gates protesting his refusal to accept over 200 signatures for the Peoples Peace Treaty.</p> <p>1970. Ft. Carson, Colo. 200 Black GI's take over a section of the base fighting off the MPs.</p> <p>30</p>	<p>1971. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. 4 GI's get permission from Brass to set up a petition table outside the PX. In one day, 540 GI's and WACs sign the petition which demands "immediate and to the US intervention in Indochina".</p> <p>31</p>				



The Gainesville 8: (left to right, standing) John Briggs, Peter Mahoney, Stanley Michelson, William Patterson, Donald Perdue and (sitting, left to right) Scott Camil, Alton Foss and John Kniffin.

VVAW has been confronting the warmakers in the name of peace since 1967. As the war continues, they are in a unique position to affect the Government where it is most vulnerable. VVAW's credibility cannot be doubted. They have seen the war firsthand; all have lost friends there; many have left parts of their bodies in Vietnam; and all are aware of the corruption in Southeast Asia as well as the atrocities our Government is committing everyday in the guise of bringing democracy to Vietnam.

Today VVAW is under attack. At a time when the Government is ignoring most anti-war groups, eight members of VVAW are about to go on trial in Gainesville, Fla. for conspiracy. Eight Vets are on trial while the real criminals remain at large and continue to wreak havoc and destruction on the peoples of Southeast Asia.

This is another in a series of attempts to intimidate and discredit the anti-war movement in this country and those who dissent. More seriously, it is an attempt to destroy VVAW as an organization by destroying the credibility and base of support we have been building in the community.

Let's look at the facts. On July 14, the day the Democratic Convention began, 23 members of VVAW were subpoenaed before a Grand Jury. The Government wouldn't say what the subpoenas were about, only that they involved investigations into "serious crimes against the U.S." During that week, however, there were several 'strategic' leaks, notably to an Atlanta newspaper, saying that VVAW members planned to attack the Republican Convention with bizarre and dangerous weapons and, in a Florida newspaper, saying that VVAW supported itself mainly through the sale of drugs. At the end of the week, 8 of the 23 called before the Grand Jury were indicted on "conspiracy" charges.

The Government is trying to create a dilemma for VVAW by forcing them to waste valuable time, resources and energy fighting their justice system. This at a time when protest against the war and the Government's policies would be most effective. They are trying to destroy VVAW by associating our name with such criminal acts as mentioned before. They won't need a conviction: all they have to do is link the name VVAW with violence and they think they will be able to

GAINESVILLE 8 trial begins

make the people stop listening. Ultimately, it is an attempt to intimidate the whole movement. The Government was totally arbitrary in its choice of defendants. None by any means are "movement superstars" or even well known among their contemporaries. This is a government warning that anyone who protests too loudly or too effectively could meet the same fate.

Those who have nothing to hide have nothing to fear. More and more in the past years, the Nixon administration has shown an almost paranoid fear of anyone who disagrees with it, and has gone to outrageous lengths to suppress dissenters. The Justice Dept. has now become attool for the Government to use to fit its own needs. By totally disregarding the law, the Government has tried to use the institution set up to protect the people to destroy the people.

Human lives and freedoms are mere stepping stones in the attempt to maintain power. When a government feels it necessary to protect itself from the people it is supposed to represent, then further existence of that government needs to be questioned. The whole exis-

tence of VVAW has been based on the fact that we who were once pawns in the systematic destruction of the peoples and lands of Indochina felt a much greater value for human life than our Government did. Now the Government is trying to charge them with the very crime we have been accusing them of for five years—the total disregard of human life to achieve our own ends.

The logical question to be asked is: why was VVAW/WSO fingered as this insidious threat to 'national security,' rather than the several other radical groups that McCord and others have alluded to? The choice was not made at random. Rather, CREEP sought out what it undoubtedly saw as the primary threat among the various groups represented at the conventions, and they wound up with VVAW. Undoubtedly, a primary consideration was the threat represented to the continuation of Nixon's policy in Indochina by a group of anti-war veterans who could speak against the war with much greater moral authority than Nixon would care to permit.

More concretely, however, was the threat foreseen by the administration in the development and strengthening of VVAW/WSO as an organization.

All we can say is look at the record of VVAW and judge for yourself. The only thing we have been guilty of is telling the truth. The only danger in our presence is to the Government because we expose their hypocrisies to all.

The Government wants to destroy VVAW with this trial. Rather than destroying the organization, this trial will only make it stronger. Rather than silencing VVAW, it will make them protest louder. More than anything else, this trial will demonstrate to the American people just what their Government is doing, and, we think, it will be a major step toward achieving the goals for which we all strive: peace, justice, and equality.

Over and above the spectacle of Watergate and the putrefaction of our democratic process it reveals, the Gainesville 8 trial is symbolic of a much larger and more generalized issue: that of a rapidly increasing repression of political dissent. The attempt to frame the

(Continued on Page 12)



MARTIN SOSTRE

POLITICAL PRISONER

Martin Sostre was born and raised in Spanish Harlem. In 1952 he was convicted of selling narcotics and was sentenced to 6-12 years. Sostre served every day of the 12 years (divided between Clinton and Attica Prisons) because he challenged the all white composition of the parole board and successfully forced the state of New York in one of his many lawsuits (Sostre v. McGinnis 324 F. 2d 906) to recognize Islam as a religion and provide facilities for its practice in state prisons. He was kept in solitary confinement for five of his twelve years in prison, an experience which Sostre claims has increased his ability to resist.

Sostre, self-educated in prison, was released in 1964 at age 41. He settled in Buffalo, New York, and worked as a laborer at Bethlehem Steel. In March of 1965, with savings from his wages Sostre opened the Afro-Asian Book Store on one of the main streets of Buffalo's black ghetto. The store specialized in books by revolutionary authors, African objects of art, and jazz and soul records. It gradually became a center where neighborhood people, especially youth, would come to discuss politics and buy or read books. Later, Sostre quit work at Bethlehem Steel to devote fulltime to the store, clearing an average of \$60 a week. Often, he would keep the store open until 2 or 3 in the morning. The store became something of a stoa where intense discussions of politics and justice took place. However, Buffalo is not a city in the tradition of ancient Athens and it was not long before Sostre was visited by two FBI agents who questioned him about the content of the store's literature. Shortly thereafter, local police called to let it be known such a book store was unwelcome. Given the situation of police confronting an ex-con, the threatening nature of the visit was obvious. Undaunted, Sostre continued agitating, teaching, and making his book store the headquarters for neighborhood youth.

In June of 1967, Buffalo was shaken by civil disturbances. Under the pretext of putting out a fire in the tavern next door to Sostre's book shop, firemen broke the plate glass windows and sent streams of water throughout the store, soaking the stock. Replacing the windows with plywood, Sostre got the idea of gluing newspaper articles and neighborhood bulletins on the plywood sheets. Police were seen tearing off the articles at night after Sostre closed. The store was under constant surveillance from across the street by the Buffalo police. This cat and mouse game culminated in a police attack in July, 1967. Buffalo and State police burst into the store and arrested Sostre and his co-worker, Geraldine Robinson, after sending in a known addict (then in jail for burglary) to set up Sostre. He was charged with arson, inciting to riot, assault on a policeman, and illegal sale of narcotics. (At his trial, the charges of arson and inciting were dropped). Bail was set at \$50,000. Held eight months in jail, not permitted to search out his witnesses, Sostre was tried before a judge whose sympathies were developed as a local prosecuting attorney. Refusing a court appointed attorney, Sostre attempted to defend himself before an all white jury. His spirited defense provoked the judge to bind and gag him. Sostre refused to offer a defense and in less than an hour, the jury found him guilty. He was sentenced to 25-30 years on the sale of narcotics, 5-10 years for assault of a policeman, one year for possession of narcotics, and 30 days for contempt of court.

Sostre was sent to Attica but was quickly transferred to Greenhaven Prison due to the reputation he had made during his prior 12 year sentence. After two months at Greenhaven, he was placed in solitary for 372 days for "practicing law without a license." In spite of the interference with his attorney's communications and the hardships of solitary, Sostre sued Governor Rockefeller and his minions in yet another of his efforts to use the law to restrain the outlaws. After a hearing before Judge Constance Motley, the only black woman on the Federal Bench, Sostre was ordered released from solitary and awarded \$13,000 in compensatory and punitive damages. This decision was appealed by the state of New York and the Court of Appeals, in a decision by Judge Kaufman (the Rosenbergs' judge), mutilated and largely reversed the enlightened rules for prison discipline and practices ordered by Judge Motley. The award of damages was reduced to \$9,000 and ultimately Sostre received nothing.

In March of 1971, Arto Williams, the addict who co-operated in the framing of Sostre, wrote a letter to Judge Motley from a drug rehabilitation center in California. In the letter he informed the Judge of his willingness to tell the truth. Later, in an affidavit (attached) Williams described how he approached Sgt. Alvin Gristmacher and Michael Amico of the Buffalo Police Narcotics Squad for help on his burglary charge, how he was released from jail to act as the set-up man against Sostre whom he knew from frequent visits to the book store, and the details of the frame-up plot, including the planting of the glassine envelope of heroin. This affidavit was used by Sostre as the basis for a petition for a new trial. However, the system that had originally imprisoned Sostre was not about to give him his freedom without a struggle. The problem was that Sostre was required to have Williams personally present in New York to recant his prior testimony. In being present and so testifying, Williams would be committing perjury regarding his earlier false testimony. The state of New York allows no grant of immunity in such cases and Williams refused to appear. Sostre's petition was dismissed.

Sostre, currently in Auburn Prison following a long period at Wallkill Prison, is facing a test of the legal maxim—no wrong without a remedy. Represented by Prof. Herman Schwartz of the U. of Buffalo Law School, he is presently proceeding through a petition for habeas corpus in federal court seeking the taking of Arto Williams' testimony in California by commissioner. Meanwhile, Gristmacher, the narcotics cop named by Williams as the main police figure in the conspiracy to frame Sostre, was having troubles of his own. Unable to account for 4.8 oz. of heroin (worth over \$100,000 on the street) missing from the police evidence bank, Gristmacher was dismissed from the force by the Buffalo Police Commissioner, giving credence to current allegations of police involvement in drug traffic.



**For more information
contact :**

Martin Sostre Defense Committee

(East Coast Region)

BOX 327, GLEN GARDNER, N.J. 08826

ON POST Continued from page 1

method, we were told, there would be no prior censorship imposed. That's natural enough -- the Colonel can easily send out some goons to empty all the racks if he has any objection to the contents. The second alternative was to allow us to distribute the newspaper personally (which is what we requested), but only during certain specified hours at certain specified locations AND ONLY IF WE WOULD AGREE TO SUBMIT EACH ISSUE OF THE PAPER PRIOR TO DISTRIBUTING IT SO THAT HE COULD CENSOR IT.

We feel that the issue of censorship is of critical importance in this matter. We don't feel that anyone should be empowered to determine what people should and should not be allowed to read. This is especially true in the case of a military commander. Neither can we accept the argument that the paper is going to promote disloyalty or any of that other silly shit. This newspaper prints the truth about the military, and if reading the truth makes folks disloyal, then the blame can't be put on the paper; the blame belongs with people like Lance that create the conditions and situations that are written about in the paper.

Given the options that were available, we decided to accept the offer to install the four vending racks, but only as an interim measure. We intend to continue pushing to distribute the newspaper personally, WITHOUT any censorship of any type and WITHOUT any harassing restrictions. We have secured the help of the Maryland Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union to insure that our rights are protected, and we are fully prepared to take Colonel Lance to court if he doesn't give us the permission we seek.

Currently, distribution racks have been set up at Theatre #1, Theatre #3, the Main PX and the Post Bowling Alley. We're also going to be passing the paper out on 'The Strip' in Odenton. If you'd like to get involved in the paper, stop by the Project any evening. We need articles about anything that's bothering you, so feel free to write your beefs down and drop them by the office.

UBAD Continued from page 1

The most difficult part of the Walter Reed struggle revolves around promotions and hiring practices. U-BAD has filed numerous complaints of violations of the Civil Service regulations with the Equal Opportunity Officer, who is usually not at all helpful. Complaints have also been filed with the Civil Service Commission so that they will be able to have access to the federal courts if the grievances are not addressed.

Frequently the Personnel Department will employ one of its favorite tricks of writing an overly-detailed job description to prevent a Black person from securing the job. The other tactic used by supervisors to block promotions for Blacks is the Letter of Reprimand, which can be placed in the individual's record for a very petty or even non-existent infraction of "the rules"; however, this letter usually blots the persons record sufficiently to stop any promotion. Since promotions are frozen, most Blacks are trapped in the low-level positions in the Service or Food Administration departments.

Last fall, U-BAD sponsored a demonstration to expose these conditions and invited Julius Hobson to assist in the struggle, along with

D.C. Delegate Walter Fauntroy. The response from the base c.o., Colonel William Moncrief (known unaffectionately to the workers as "little Bill") was an attempt to BAR Delegate Fauntroy from the base -- until he was overruled by the Pentagon.

U-BAD is not just an organization of civilians; it has always been an organization composed of GI's, civilian personnel, and other community people. The GI members of U-BAD consistently give strong support to the struggle of civilian workers, and diligently organizes both GIs and civilians. During the U-BAD food service demonstration, U-BAD members Sgt. Stevens, Sp6 Gibson, and Vaughn were instrumental in providing support for the food service workers. As a result of their involvement in the demonstration, court martial charges were brought against them for demonstrating on-post. The charges were later dropped when MDW said they lacked sufficient evidence to prosecute. The real reason behind the dismissal, however, was the fear of an investigation of Walter Reed by the press. GIs at Walter Reed are faced with the same lack of promotions and harassment as the civilians, so U-BAD also keeps a vigilant watch against phony Article 15 charges and trumped-up courts martial charges. They work closely with the Washington Area Military and Draft Law Panel to secure legal counsel for those that need it. U-BAD sees itself as a united group of workers who are merely demanding the same rights as other workers in other segments of society.

U-BAD's example gives us a clear indication as to the strength of institutional racism, and what the people can do when they organize themselves to fight against it.

MORE PROTESTS

BY AIRMEN

The following letters from B-52 crew members stationed in Guam or Thailand are typical of those received in the past two months by several Congressional offices:

Senator Edward M. Kennedy
Washington, D. C.

Every day that this merciless bombing goes on is another day that we who participate must deny morality. Every day of bombing splashes blood on the face of America. What will we tell our children? I appeal to you as a Senator in the Congress of the United States, as a humanitarian, as a man, to demand an end to this murderous bombing.

Please do not misjudge this letter as the ravings of a "wild-eyed radical". I am, as my father, an officer in the United States Air Force. I am presently serving my second tour at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, in support of what has been termed "Operation Bullet Shot". Ten of the last twelve months have found me on Guam doing my part in the maintenance and generation of B-52G and B-52D aircraft for their combat commitments.

Ostensibly there are no American ground troops in Cambodia and yet the bombing continues "at the request of the Cambodian government". The Cambodian government? What about the American government? Where is the Congress? I can only assume that both the people and the Congress are unaware of the magnitude of the "Bullet Shot" operation.

Although I am not particularly proud of these months, I have in the past been able to pacify my conscience with the hope that the aircraft we launched to target would save the lives of American ground troops. Now however, the rationalization is inadequate. I must protest. Had I the courage of Captain Michael Heck or some of those whom the President and the Vice President so vociferously condemn, I would do more.

While Americans back home blithely continue their daily routines of grocery stores, television programs, and weekend outings, the airmen and officers at U-Tapao and Andersen continue the routine of relentless bombing. We do not sleep with our wives, we do not see our children. Instead, every hour we bloody our hands in this insane bombing. And we do not like it.

Congress may offer token protests but we are the ones who must subjugate our consciences and carry on the day by day business of preparing and flying the aircraft. Sixty sorties each day, over 600 tons of high explosives. Congress debates, we destroy. The American people wonder, we kill.

Are humanitarian motives insufficient? Is the destruction too remote to touch the Conscience of America? Consider then the waste in terms of dollars. The cost of this operation is beyond comprehension. Each day at Andersen Air Force Base alone launches 35 aircraft on combat missions. Each month we generate almost 12,000 hours of flying time with staggering maintenance and pipeline costs. Does Congress know of the waste?

Social legislation is vetoed by the President as "inflationary" and yet the mammoth cost of "Bullet Shot" and the continued Cambodian bombing is permitted. Why? I suspect and fear that the Congress is being intentionally misled as to the costs involved. I know that the American people are not even fractionally aware of the cost of the bombing.

Names and unit identification of the writers were deleted to protect them from retaliation.

Hon. J.W. Fulbright
Chairman
Foreign Relations Committee
Washington, D.C.

My name is ---- and I am a copilot flying combat missions against Cambodia in the B-52D aircraft out of U-Tapao, Thailand. Daily, we are dropping between 42,000 and 55,000 pounds of bombs per bomber all over Cambodia; we are programmed against 20 targets a day, each target being hit by three B-52's. All of this heavy bombing (you will note that the above facts pertain to B-52's only - TAC air strikes are numbering 150-plus a day) is going on at the specific request of the Lon Nol government of Cambodia.

I was very interested in reading in "The Stars and Stripes" where you were heading an investigation as to the legality of our bombing operations in Cambodia. For the past few days, however, I have been able to find nothing to report on your progress or your success. Sir, if there is one point that must be emphasized in this letter, it is expediency in curtailing this bombing blitz of Cambodians for Cambodians. For every day that your investigation does not push forward at the maximum rate, people are being killed and the possibility of new P.O.W.'s enhanced.

Saturday marks a bad day for all of us (April 7). The first U.S. Air Force pilot was killed in Cambodia; two I.C.C.S. helicopters lost over South Viet Nam with 16 men missing or dead. If you can, sir, write to us who are still over here, wearing this senseless war around our necks daily, and provide us with the rationalization to continue to perform these circus acts on the whims of Washington.

One of the happiest and most meaningful days of my life was when the first P.O.W.'s returned from Hanoi; the gladness returned every day another group stepped on to American soil. The morale of everyone was peaked during those days because with the return of the P.O.W.'s and the removal of all U.S. forces from Viet Nam, the war was over. What else was there to remain over here and fight for? The peace accords were signed, sealed, and delivered. But here we are, still bombing . . .

The avenues of escape from this travesty are extremely limited for us. The only sure way is to make final a date of separation, and then have been in the service long enough to leave within the coming weeks. To quit would mean suffering intolerable consequences. The opportunity of staying home while others come in your stay is still falling short of what is desperately needed: the complete withdrawal of all forces from Indochina and the abandonment of our present policies of "Dial-A-B-52-Strike-Whenever-And-Wherever-You-Want."

You must know that this plea is not a one-man show. The majority of the crew force presently engaged in these operations are tired and fed up with the entire affair; perhaps it is a numbness or maybe despair which keeps the situation less volatile. More likely it is the hopelessness of fighting city hall.

We extend to you, a servant of the people, a petition of hope that you will work hard within your power to enlighten both the people of America and the leaders who represent them that further activity in Indochina is foolhardy and suicidal, and a damn waste of human life and dignity.

Sir, I leave you with the knowledge that you may call upon me and most of my fellow crew members to help you in any way to stop his bombing. It has come to the point where our consciences are weighing heavy. I await word that you at least received this letter.

Sincerely,



MORE

BOMBINGS

Between the January 27 signing of the Paris Vietnam cease-fire agreement and April 30, there have been over 12,000 U.S. air strikes against Cambodia, dropping 82,837 tons of bombs. During the same period, the U.S. dropped more than 62,000 tons of bombs in Laos.

The recently released Moose-Loewenstein Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff reports put the number of B-52 sorties against Cambodia at 2,337 and tactical sorties at approximately 6,993 between Feb. 16 and April 18, based on data supplied by the U.S. Pacific Air Command in Honolulu.

CBS News reported, April 27, an additional 1,400 sorties since April 18. Assuming B-52 sorties in this period at the rate of 58 a day--a rate maintained for the preceding month, according to the Moose-Loewenstein report--the total estimates between Feb. 16 and April 27 work out to 2,800 B-52 sorties and 7,930 tactical sorties.

The average cost of a single B-52 sortie is \$45,000 and a tactical sortie, \$12,300, according to the Cornell Air War Report estimates. These



estimates include maintenance and depreciation costs--items not always worked into Pentagon estimates.

Putting these figures together, the Cambodia bombing has cost \$224 million, up to April 27.

Women from the Griffin Air Force Base in Rome, New York and from Westover, a Strategic Air Command base in Chicopee, Massachusetts are contacting lawyers, Senators and members of Congress to bring pressure on the Administration to stop the bombing of Indochina.

A wife of a B-52 pilot stated, "We live from day to day with uncertainty and fear knowing that our husbands are carrying out bombing missions in a war that is supposed to be over."

But it seems to be an endless war that the Administration is trying to shove under the rug, while the American people are paying for it through the nose."

The bombing of Cambodia will only end when the pilots refuse to fly the missions and the wives organize to demand the bombing be stopped and their husbands brought home.

GOOD READING...

The following books and pamphlets are available from the UNITED FRONT PRESS, Box 40099, San Francisco, CA 94140. For a more complete list of titles, send for their catalog.

- A4 IN CHINA, MANAGERS WORK! by U.S.-China Friendship Association. When Chou (pronounced "Joe") gets to work in the morning, he finds the manager waiting for him. But the manager isn't there to give orders, he's there to work! This pamphlet gives a lively description of factory life and worker participation in today's China. The illustrations combine the work of an American cartoonist with actual photos of work in China....25¢
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- C10 THE DEMAND FOR BLACK LABOR by Harold Baron (Radical America). Historical notes on the political economy of racism. Changing patterns in the demand for Black labor -- from Black peasantry to Black proletariat.....60¢
- C11 TEMPLE STRIKE: Black Workers Lead Strike to Victory by Revolutionary Union. Describes the 1971-72 strike of an independent union (International Brotherhood of University Employees) at Temple University in Philadelphia. Explains why Black people are playing a leading role in the growing struggles of the U.S. working class.....30¢
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- E3 COLONIALISM IN ASIA--PAST AND PRESENT by E.L. Wheelwright (BAREP). Effects of foreign investment on the economies of the colonized.....10¢
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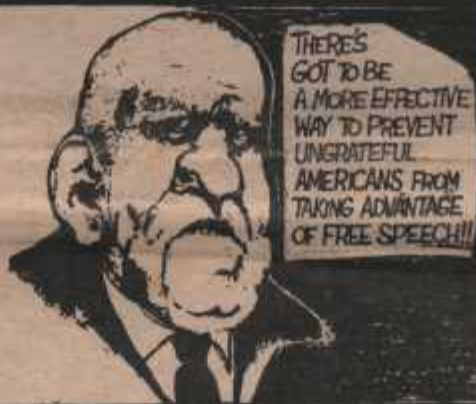
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VVAW (CONTINUED from PAGE 4)

Gainesville 8 is just another in a series of politically motivated grand jury witch hunts and conspiracy trials. The crooks running the U.S. can't stay in power and allow political freedom at the same time. There are far too many people challenging the basic assumptions of our "democratic process" and beginning to fight against the exploitation and oppression by which it is actually characterized. Just as the trials of the San Quentin 6 or the Attica brothers represents the challenge of the state's right to maintain its policy of institutionalized racism, the trial of the Gainesville 8 challenges the right of the state to maintain a system of imperialistic foreign wars.

Watergate testimony arising from the likes of Jeb Magruder, James McCord and Alfred Baldwin of the Nixon-CREEP gang (Committee to Re-Elect the President), has repeatedly mentioned VVAW/WSO. The point of such testimony, and the basic reason for the indictments against the Gainesville 8, is a desperate attempt by the administration to justify the buggings and break-ins authorized by the White House during the 1972 Presidential campaign.

Support the Gainesville 8: come to Gainesville for their trial on July 17, 1973.

SUPPORT

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Contact the military project:
Fort Meade if you are interested.

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