

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

3 HAROLD WEISBERG,)
4 Plaintiff,) CIVIL ACTION NO. 77-1997
5 v.)
6 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, ET AL.)
7 Defendant.)
8

9 ~~MEMORANDUM~~ AFFIDAVIT

10 I, Comes now affiant, and first being duly sworn, states upon
11 his oath that the matters contained herein are true and correct
12 to the best of his knowledge and belief, as follows to wit:
13 1. I am Special Agent William C. O'Riley, presently
14 functioning as the Coordinator, Information and Privacy Division,
15 Naval Investigative Service (hereinafter abbreviated "NIS").
16 NIS is a component of the Naval Intelligence Command. My office
17 is located on the Tenth Floor, Hoffman Building I, 2461
18 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia, 22331. I am charged
19 with providing staff support and assistance to the Director,
20 NIS, through the Associate Director, as it relates to the
21 Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552) and the Privacy
22 Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. § 552a). The Information and Privacy
23 Division receives all requests directed to worldwide NIS com-
24 ponents for information submitted pursuant to either of the
25 above laws. The Information and Privacy Division processes such
26 requests for records and prepares correspondence to requesters
27 to review and release by the Director, NIS. The Information and
28 Privacy Division is responsible for searching out records in the
29 NIS systems of records upon requests of individuals and preparing
30 for release those portions for which no exemptions permitted
31 under the law are asserted. I am personally familiar with the
32 records in this proceeding.

1 2. On 11 May 1978, the Central Intelligence Agency
2 referred to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
3 one, two-page (with eight-page attachment) NIS-originated
4 document which had surfaced in the Central Intelligence
5 Agency's files during the processing of the Freedom of Infor-
6 mation Act request of Mr. James H. Lesar, an attorney acting
7 for Mr. Harold Weisberg who was seeking records pertaining to
8 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Mr. James Earl Ray. The
9 Central Intelligence Agency's letter to the Office of the
10 Assistant Secretary of Defense instructed that a direct response
11 be made to Mr. Lesar. A copy of the Central Intelligence
12 Agency's letter is made attachment (1) to this affidavit.

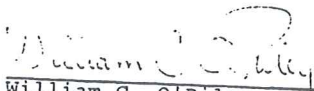
13 3. On 17 May 1978, the Office of the Assistant Secretary
14 of Defense referred the NIS document for processing action to
15 the Chief, Naval Records Management Division, Department of
16 the Navy, as being within the latter's purview. A copy of the
17 Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense's letter is made
18 attachment (2) to this affidavit. On 24 May 1978, the Chief,
19 Naval Records Management Division, Office of the Chief of Naval
20 Operations, Department of the Navy, recognized the document as
21 having originated with NIS; accordingly referred it to NIS for
22 appropriate action. A copy of the Office of the Chief of Naval
23 Operation's letter is made attachment (3) to this affidavit.

24 4. The two-page NIS document, dated 15 January 1968, and
25 entitled, "Veterans Stars & Stripes for Peace (VSSP), an Anti-
26 Vietnam War Movement Propaganda Newspaper Dedicated to Ending
27 the War in Vietnam Received by Marine At Camp Hansen, Okinawa"
28 was generated as a result of an enlisted member of the United
29 States Marine Corps at Camp Hansen, Okinawa, having turned in
30 to his command an unsolicited mailed copy of a newspaper known
31 as Veterans Stars and Stripes for Peace. Within the eight pages
32 of the newspaper, about one-third of one page is devoted to an

1 article on Dr. King, and the balance of the newspaper is devoted
2 to other subjects.

3 5. By NIS letter of 1 June 1978, Mr. Lesar was provided an
4 excised copy of the NIS two-page document for Mr. Weisberg, and
5 the eight-page newspaper attachment was included without
6 excisions. The NIS letter stated that a specific exemption
7 under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(C))
8 was being asserted to withhold information the release of which
9 would constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy
10 of another person. In particular, 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(C) was
11 asserted to protect the identity of the person who mailed the
12 newspaper to the Marine enlisted man. A second specific
13 exemption was also asserted under the Freedom of Information
14 Act (5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(D)) to protect the identity of the
15 Marine enlisted man as a confidential source of information.
16 His identity was deleted to insure his confidentiality con-
17 cerning his contribution to this investigatory record. This was
18 done to protect him and to encourage others to come forward
19 with information that might assist NIS in fulfilling its mission.
20 The document was compiled to acquire information in fulfillment
21 of the counterintelligence role of NIS at overseas United States
22 military installations. A copy of the NIS letter and excised
23 records released to Mr. Lesar for Mr. Weisberg are made attach-
24 ments (4) and (5) to this affidavit.

25 FURTHER, affiant sayeth not.

26 
27 William C. O'Riley
28 Coordinator
29 Information & Privacy Division
30 Naval Investigative Service

31 Subscribed and sworn to before me
32 this 10th day of July, 1978
at Alexandria, Virginia.

Embossed Hereon Is My
Alexandria, Va., Notary Public Seal
My Commission Expires March 17, 1980
TROY R. GILLISPIE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

11 MAY 1978

Mr. Charles W. Hinkle
Directorate for Freedom of Information
OASD(PA)
Department of Defense
Room 2C757, The Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301

Gentlemen:

In responding to an FOIA appeal and litigation from Harold Weisberg, for information on Martin Luther King, Jr. and James Earl Ray (enclosure 1), we have surfaced one document which originated with your agency. This document, with attachments, formed an attachment to one of our documents which is being released. While this document itself may not be considered responsive to the subject appeal, one of the attachments to it is responsive.

This information is being forwarded to you for review and direct response to the requester. We will advise the requester of this referral in our response, which we expect to complete in the near future.

This document has been reviewed for any CIA information contained therein. We have been unable to identify any of the information as Agency-originated, and have no objection to the release of this material.

If you have any questions, please contact Karen Wolfe or Allie Falardeau on 351-5616, and refer to our request number F76-382.

Sincerely,



Gene F. Wilson
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosures

781570

Attachment (1)



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

17 MAY 1978
Ref: 78 DFOI-512

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, NAVAL RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION
Department of the Navy
OP-09B1
Room 5E613, Pentagon

SUBJECT: Freedom of Information Request and Document Pertaining to
James Earl Ray

The attached Freedom of Information request and document were received in this office from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Upon review, we have determined that this subject matter is within your purview; therefore, we are forwarding the request to you for direct reply to the requester.

Charles W. Hinkle
Director, Freedom of Information
and Security Review

Attachments

MAIL & FILE BRANCH

78 MAY 17 PM 2:51

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

781570

5-31-78

UNCLASSIFIED WHEN ATTACHMENTS ARE
DETACHED

Attachment (2)



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350

148

5-30-78
FOIA WCO
Eding just

Ser 09B1P/511010
24 MAY 1978

Subj: KING, M.L.
Reg'r: WEISBERG, Harold
(Atty: LESAR)

From: Chief of Naval Operations
To: Director, Naval Investigative Service
Subj: FOIA/PA request by Mr. James H. Lesar

Encl: (1) Ltr from OASD (PA) dtd 17 May 78 w/attachments

Enclosure (1) is referred as a matter under your cognizance and direct response to the requester. By copy, the requester is advised of this referral.

rel

Sincerely,

D. Carr
D. CARR
By direction

Copy to (less encl):
Mr. James H. Lesar

Attachment (3)

NIS-02E/jms
5400 F8-148
Ser 05223

1 JUN 1978

Mr. James H. Lesar
Attorney at Law
1231 Fourth Street, SW
Washington, DC 20024

Dear Mr. Lesar,

On 30 May 1978 this Service received, via the Office of Naval Operations of the Chief of Naval Operations and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, a referral from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in connection with your requests, pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), made by you and your client, Mr. Harold Weisberg, for information on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and James Earl Ray.

During the processing of your request the CIA surfaced a document originated by this Service which had as an enclosure an anti-Viet Nam War newspaper. That newspaper contained an article discussing Dr. King.

The 1974 Amendments to the Freedom of Information Act provide for a liberal release of federal records, unless they fall within specified exemptions. Among those exemptions are information, the release of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7)(C)); and information, the release of which would identify confidential sources of information (5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7)(D)). Therefore I approve the release of, and forward herewith the documentation referred by the CIA, with the exception of information which has been excised under the provisions of the above-cited exemptions.

The 1974 Amendments to the Freedom of Information Act also provide for reasonable reproduction fees. As they are minimal, I am waiving the fees in connection with this referral by the CIA.

Attachment (4)

The excisions represent a denial under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. I am the official responsible for this denial determination. You and Mr. Weisberg may appeal this denial within 120 days to the Secretary of the Navy. Such appeal must be in writing and clearly indicate it is made under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. The appeal must fully describe the circumstances of the request and the initial denial. This may be done by attaching a copy of this letter to the appeal. The appeal to the Secretary of the Navy should be addressed to the Judge Advocate General (Code 14L), Department of the Navy, Washington, DC, 20370.

Sincerely,

A. B. CARUSO
Captain, U. S. Navy
Director,
Naval Investigative Service
Acting

Encl:
(1) Releasable document

Blind copy to:
NIC-00X
Op-09B16

ORIG: Elquist-02F2/59248
J. Shenk 5-31-78

reproduction of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

control or modification solely on the basis of this report.

(Classification and Control Markings)

1. COUNTRY: OKINAWA/UNITED STATES

2. SUBJECT: VETERANS STARS & STRIPES FOR PEACE (VSSP), AN ANTI-VIETNAM WAR MOVEMENT PROPAGANDA NEWSPAPER DEDICATED TO ENDING THE WAR IN VIETNAM RECEIVED BY MARINS AT CAMP HANSEN, OKINAWA

3. ISC NUMBER: CAMP HANSEN, OKINAWA

4. DATE OF INFORMATION: September 1967

5. PLACE AND DATE OF ACQ: Naha, Okinawa 18 December 1967

6. EVALUATION: SOURCE 1 INFORMATION 2

7. SOURCE: _____

8. REPORT NUMBER: 5 396 0037 68

9. DATE OF REPORT: 15 JAN 1968

10. NO. OF PAGES: 2

11. REFERENCES: None

12. ORIGINATOR: USNAVINSERVTO JAPAN

13. PREPARED BY: Robert C. HEMPT, Agent (C)

14. APPROVING AUTHORITY: D. C. GORMAN By direction

15. SUMMARY:

This report forwards a copy of the Veterans Stars & Stripes For Peace (VSSP) and information concerning this Anti-Vietnam War Movement Propaganda Newspaper dedicated to ending the war in Vietnam received by _____ Support Company, Headquarters and Service Company, Headquarters and Service Battalion, 3rd Force Service Regiment, c/o PPO 98602 and attached to the

- On 18 December 1967, _____ turned over through his command channels enclosure (1), Veterans Stars and Stripes For Peace (VSSP) an Anti-Vietnam War Movement Propaganda Newspaper dedicated to ending the war in Vietnam. The VSSP, distributed by the Veterans & Reservists for Peace in Vietnam, P.O. Box 7553, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102, was received by _____ on 18 December 1967 through the U.S. Mail in enclosure (2), post marked PM 11 Dec 1967 Philadelphia, Pa. 1A with a return address of _____
- Source could not give any explanation of why he had received this publication but advised that during past couple of weeks he has received 200 or so letters

6. DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGINATOR:

NAVINSERVTO (3) (w/1 cy encls)

NAVINSERVTO PACFLTAREA (w/o encls)

AC/S G2/G3 WABJ (w/o encls)

PO Flt 051 (10) PACAF (w/o encls)

ALCD UNF (w/1 cy encls)

NAVINSERVTO (3rd) (w/1 cy encls)

USNAVINSERVTOREP Naha (w/o encls)

NAVINSERVTO BOSTON (w/o encls)

NAVINSERVTO PHILA (w/o encls)

7. DOWNGRADING DATA:

10. ATTACHMENT DATA:

2 Enclosures

- Copy of VSSP Newspaper Vol. 1, No. 1, Chicago, Ill, Sept 1967, 1cy, 1 pg.
- Envelope which encl (1) was received, postmarked PM 11 Dec 1967, Phila, Pa. 1A, 1 cy, 1 pg.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Attachment 5

Attachment (5)

(Classification and Control Markings)

(Clearance)

ed cards mostly from Girl and Boy Scout Groups and School children, all wishing in well and a Merry Christmas. All the cards and letters were addressed in the same manner as enclosure (2), except they were hand written and not labeled. Enclosure (2) with enclosure (1) was received along with this other mail. None of the other mail mentioned Vietnam.

. This was the first Anti-Vietnam Material Source has received and it was uncollected. To Source's knowledge this is the first newspaper of this type received by anyone in his command.

Comments: This is the first reported instance of the receipt of VSSP by Naval or Marine Corps Personnel on Okinawa. Due to the fact Source received 200 other cards and letters addressed in the same manner as enclosure (2) it is probable that a relative or friend of Source released his name and address in some way to the public. Such in the way anti-war type groups and newspaper publications in the past have acquired the names and addresses of servicemen.

no VSSP use of anti-Vietnam comments by former flag and general officers would have an adverse effect on the morale of active duty personnel. The VSSP is the second anti-Vietnam newspaper to be sent free and unlimited to active duty personnel.

Also of USNAVINST/NSA/JAPAN contains no information regarding subject publication, and no indication that it has been previously received by other members of the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps.

PENTAGON SIEGE OCT. 21

GAVIN QUILTS DEMOCRATS, GENERAL SHOUP BLASTS MRS. PRESIDENT JOHNSON

WAR ON A.B.G.-TV SHOW

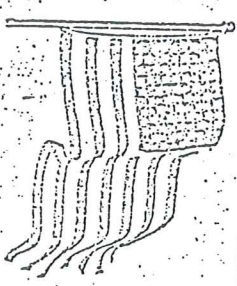
Gen. James M. Gavin, asserting that he "will not support Johnson for re-election in 1968," resigned last month from the State Democratic Advisory Council in Massachusetts. Pointing out that members of the council should be ready to support the President, General Gavin, formerly the head of Army research and development, indicated that general membership reactivated his opposition to the war in Vietnam.

A.B.C.-TV's SCOPF is a weekly news program dealing entirely with the war in Vietnam. The show has been running for over a year and a half. In that time SCOPF has examined almost every aspect of the war. On Sunday, August 6, 1967 SCOPF chose as its title "An Uncommun Director" and as its guest former Adjutant General Gen. David Shoup, who has long been a critic of the Vietnam war. Until his appearance on SCOPF he had refused many offers to write and speak before anti-war forums.

Gen. Gavin's letter to resignation, "that I have completed that I have had disconcerting myself from the Council. I am of the conviction that the General should be fully in support of the Democratic Party and of its leadership. Nothing that his views on the present involvement in Southeast Asia are 'a matter of public record,' General Gavin ordered that this request to the members before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. In what he proposed the war both militarily and morally — conditions in my opinion, has continued to deteriorate in Southeast Asia.

But because he is a man of courage and vision, Gen. Shoup agreed to appear on SCOPF, and set forth his views in great detail.

General Shoup was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his bravery during the Battle of Tanarum. He served under three Presidents and was a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for four years before his retirement from the Marines in 1963.



**VETERANS
STARS &
STRIPES
for PEACE**

Vol. 1, No. 1 Chicago, Ill. Sept. 1967

5¢

360

dedicated to ending the war in Vietnam
Everyone to Washington Oct. 21

**Veterans join call to
bring men home NOW!**

by Don Rubin (NY: Regional Editors & Editors)
Starting on Oct. 21, 1967, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Washington, D.C. D-Day
Saturday, 21 October 1967.
Poster: Hundreds of thousands of men and women from all walks of life, groups
and individuals, feel up with the Vietnam war demanding: "Support our men in Viet-
nam — bring them home NOW — A.B.G. Vietnam in the year 1967"

Why he lives abroad within the shadow of the Pentagon, and as he continues to ponder the problems of the world, "the a troubled man." The following are highlights from General Shoup's interview with ABC-TV's John Scalf:

SCALF: The view of some of our leading generals and military strategists over the past years has been to avoid fighting a land war on the Asian mainland. Is this the kind of war that we are now fighting in Asia? The way one that our military leaders, by and large, thought we should not fight?

GEN. SHOUP: I could go into each and state that what is now taking place in South Vietnam is exactly the situation which most military and naval people, in my time in the service, were

Gen. Gavin, a retired General who is now a special operations officer of Arthur D. Little, Inc., an industrial research company in Cambridge, Mass., in his appearance before the Senate hearing last year, stated emphatically that all branches of South Vietnam should cease.

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At least four other starting points, Oct. 9, in Chicago's Orchestra Hall, sponsored by the Veterans for Peace in Vietnam, after a radio and TV appearance on the 10th in Cambridge. Admiral True will speak in Detroit, Oct. 11th (Veterans Against the War), Pittsburgh Oct. 12th (Veterans for Peace), Philadelphia Oct. 13th (Veterans for Peace in Vietnam). The 25th anniversary of the Vietnam War will be the subject of a special issue of VSAWP for a major article by Admiral True.

**VIETNAM STOP
WALK
WITNESS
NOW**



Lt. Col. Gerald A. Moedy, U.S.M.C. (Ret.), 11 years a Marine pilot, heads into the attack again — this time on Guam, and his fallen war in Vietnam. The Miami Free Press published this photo by Ted Fove in Miami Vets for Peace, joined their demonstration at a Rusk speech. Col. Moedy, holder of the Air Medal (with clusters), Distinguished Flying Cross and other decorations, entered combat at Guadalcanal and I-4 VMSF (M) 541, the highest award that landed in Japanese-occupied Japan, winning a victory in 1945. M's 88th Squadron — 1st Para.

ation with the war, they've even swept and published on their own level of military.

Strategic objectives: the building of a nationwide mass movement capable of forcing the U.S. Government to end the war, honor and support war veterans. Overall command is in the hands of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, whose Administrative Committee outlined the plan at a meeting in Washington Aug. 21. Producers, lecturers, posters, stickers, buttons and transport and housing information was available from the Committee at 537 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10002 (tel. 212 673-4603).

U.S. Ambassadors and Consulates in virtually every major city of the world will witness solidarity demonstrations Oct. 21st organized by the peace forces of the respective countries.

Led by veterans of Vietnam, Korea, World War II and World War I, the mass demonstrations will march from across the globe near Washington a small across all five bridges spanning the Potomac River.

SHEEN WITHDRAW NOW!

Following the uprisings in Detroit, Newark, and numerous other cities across the nation, the President called for a national day of prayer. At least one man took him seriously. Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, from his pulpit at Sacred Heart Cathedral in Rochester, N.Y., asked the questions: "Could we not also be reconciled with our brethren in Vietnam? May we plead only for a reconciliation between blacks and whites, and not between blacks and whites and 'yellows'?"

In a response that clearly was far more than the President bargained for, Bishop Sheen responded "only as a Christian, as the name of God who binds us to our neighbor with our whole heart and soul and mind for the sake of reconciliation. I shall withdraw all our forces immediately from Southeast Vietnam, so that, in the words of Sheen, we may unite in mutual humility among our prayers and supplications to the Great Lord and Father of Man."

Effect to end Viet war

Senator George McGovern (D, S.D.) in a letter to the Veterans for Peace in Vietnam, observed that veterans have a special interest in working toward world peace, "including a resolution of the conflict in Vietnam."

Dear Friends: A special interest in working toward world peace, including a resolution of the conflict in Vietnam, being about an honorable and early end to the war.

Sincerely,
George McGovern

is that their dramatic confrontation with the symbol of U.S. militarism. On the Potomac grounds a variety of peace activities — picketing, dramatic presentations, rallies — connected throughout the day will confront sharply with the (Continued on back page)

Turning back to internal violence that produced the President's request, the Bishop of some TV fame charged: "While we are rightly condemning violence on the part of others, have we forgotten that the Lord told us that His kingdom is gained by violence and the violent carry it away. 'Is this violence,' continued Sheen, 'is to be against our own egoism, our hate, our selfishness, our isolation from the human situation, our carelessness, poverty, hunger and thirst of others.' No other member of the U.S. Roman Catholic hierarchy has taken such a forthright position against the President's Vietnam policy. In contrast to statements made by influential bishops, Cardinal Francis Spellman of New York, Bishop Sheen's sermon gave rise to stimulus to the Peace Movement's attempt to end the support of the nation's large Roman Catholic community.

GEN. SHOUUP: I think there's a great distinction between Vietnam policy of getting involved and Vietnam policy of not getting involved. Vietnam policy of not getting involved is what we do now. I don't think that there's a military man alive and I hope that there are no support the idea of our government supporting our troops that are in combat. Also, I don't think you can find a single general, and I think amongst them a great many military people, that are not now, and never were, in favor of the policy of getting involved in the ground warfare in South Vietnam to the extent that we now are.

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(Continued on back page)

General Hester

Victim and empire



General Hester served in the U.S. Army for 34 years, and is now a retired U.S. Regular Army officer of the rank of Major General. He served in the Pacific during World War I, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. He was the Chief of Staff of the 1st Cavalry Division, and the Chief of Staff of the 1st Air Cavalry Division. He was the Chief of Staff of the 1st Air Cavalry Division, and the Chief of Staff of the 1st Air Cavalry Division. He was the Chief of Staff of the 1st Air Cavalry Division, and the Chief of Staff of the 1st Air Cavalry Division.

I want to make it clear that I believe in individual self-defense and in national defense. Both must be clearly defined, not acts of aggression. The individual must be prepared to defend his nation before the domestic courts. And any national government should be required to receive the approval of the sovereign people before acting, except in respect to surprise attacks. The people, in turn, should act only out of proper respect for world opinion and in their vital interests.

It would be difficult to find a more blatant violation of the preamble than above than the present Johnson Administration's war against the Vietnamese people.

Victims' people and the direction in which their future may be going are at this stage secondary. . . . (I. F. Stone's Weekly, Mar. 1, 1963.)

In the above statements by Eisenhower and McGee, no mention is made of the freedom or independence of the people who live in the area. Nor is any mention made of the curious fact that the raw materials of the area were available to all customers in accordance with standard trade practices among sovereign peoples.

Once that Colonial France was defeated at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, despite massive U.S. aid, once that Cardinal Spelmann's Catholic Mandate, Ngo Dinh Diem, was installed as the Eisenhower Administration's Guiding South of parallel 17, then freedom, independence, self-determination, etc., became the official propaganda order of the day. Now the Johnson Administration has taken over the French Colonial War in Indo-China, and made it into an American Imperial War in open violation of the U.S. Constitution, U.S. obligations under the United Nations Charter and the Eisenhower non-interference pledges. The whole sordid affair is exposed and set forth in a carefully detailed document in a scholarly article, "The Vietnam Lobby," by Robert Scheer and William H. Hare, in the July, 1963, issue of Ramparts Magazine.

The Johnson Administration has been unable to prove any of its alleged justifications for its Vietnamese War. Far from it, there is strong evidence of scandalous, even sinister, motives. In a recent report, "The Vietnam War: A History," by John Wayne, of the New York Times, it is stated that Mr. Johnson had been carrying the Tonkin Gulf Resolution of August, 1964, around for weeks waiting for a suitable time to submit it. Dean and Arthur Hays Sulzberger, "Vietnam and Beyond" (Doubleday University Press) show clearly that Eisenhower made no military commitment whatsoever to the Saigon Quinquennium. The General told the press, Aug. 17, 1954, that he was not even "talking about military aid." I. F. Stone's Weekly, and the New Republic, in independent analyses completely refuted the charges made in the State Department's White Paper of early 1954.

In a speech to the Governors' Conference, Seattle, Washington, Aug. 4, 1957, Dwight Eisenhower then President announced that he would use U. S. taxpayers' money in financing the Vietnam Conflict. When asking the Top-Chief Executive to do this, he said:

ment quoted above, he knew very well that there is no lack of patriotism among the American people, or shortage of young men willing to die for the true interests of their country. He also knew that the Johnson War in Vietnam is not in the interest of the American people. As a matter of fact, he is on record as publicly opposing the war, earlier.

What may have happened to him, and I fear to many others, is that he said they place the loss of official force above the lives of human life, and loyalty to the establishment above any other national loyalty. This is not uncommon among the ruling class in the Nation State System, where it is often common practice to place the interest of the privileged few above the general interest of the public.

If Mr. Johnson's War in Vietnam was

Sergeant Donald Dunning

Viet election, a farce

1st Sgt. Donald Dunning, a much-decorated Special Forces (Tiger) sergeant, hero in Vietnam, turned down a battlefield commission as Captain to come home and denounce the Viet war in the famed article "The Whole Thing Was a Lie" in the February, 1968, issue of Ramparts Magazine. Receipts of the article are available from Viet for Peace, Box 4235, Chicago, Ill. 60669, at \$25 each, 10/31/68. Dunning will be a regular contributor to RAMPARTS.

Such has been made of the election in Vietnam. It was no surprise to hear that the Viet was so farcical that I was interested in the comments of politicians and other "experts." Now voters display their "intelligence" with a vengeance, and the result is a landslide for the Viet. It is so farcical that I am disgusted by their display. It is so farcical that I am disgusted by their display. It is so farcical that I am disgusted by their display.

In the vital interests of the American people, I do not believe for a moment that his Administration would have any real difficulty in raising a volunteer military force of the required number. I am convinced that the best students in our colleges and universities would promptly volunteer for service. There is an Italian among our young people which is, I fear, not matched by those in their 1944-45 era. Otherwise the military still breaks would be crushing.

The sad truth is that the informed and out of government know that the security of this nation is not threatened by the Vietnamese people in any way, or by any other Asian people. The Johnson Administration is simply waging a naked and raw war of aggression in Vietnam in its greed for global power.

In an election where the largest single organized group of people (aside from the U.S. Army, in Vietnam, the NVA) is denied access to the electoral process, by definition it is a farce. Since it was this same denial which helped start the war, perpetuating such denial is not likely to stop it.

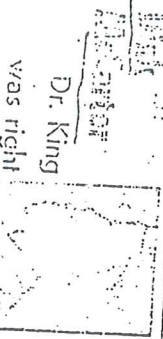
Only a total political-economic-social revolution of Vietnamese origin will solve this country's problems, which is the very thing the U.S. is trying to prevent. Instead we give them elections.

The point missed by the "respectables" is this. From the beginning, this country has supported and encouraged one corrupt electoral regime after another in Vietnam. Our billions have served to increase the corruption. In these more exacting times, the Viet is controlled by our troops, the Saigon regime has the arms to prevent their defunct powers and lesser them. If we continue to support the Bloc of Key and Thieu, the Vietnamese, through power, we

ing. If the elections are not fair we should pack up and leave Vietnam, otherwise our soldiers there will be dying for nothing. Others are saying we can't get out what- ever or those 13,000 already killed will have died for nothing. Both groups miss the point. Only the most uninformated can still believe our aims in Vietnam are to establish an independent democracy. Election processes of themselves don't make democratic processes.

from that area would cause coming from New York Times, Apr. 3, 1967). And General Brentneger might have added something about the fact that he had not participated for the use of public funds for special interests.

Twenty years later a Democratic Senator, Frank A. Lautner, in a Senate speech Feb. 17, 1987, attempted to justify the killing of Vietnamese men, women, and children, and American boys in these areas. "The damage in Southeast Asia is the fact that the resource area outside the control of the majority of the United States is the fact that the balance of the world ... I believe that the condition of the



Dr. King

Last year Dr. King's Luther King was prominently remembered by many on the streets from forces and by many government officials for associating the civil rights movement with the anti-war movement. It was the cause of civil rights in this country. Unfortunately many Negroes were swayed by these arguments against Dr. King and withdrew from supporting him in his anti-war activities. It is to be hoped that recent requirements in U.S. cities will limit entry to them that they have been duped. The recent racial disturbances in some U.S. cities should serve to convince the community that the war in Vietnam is not conducive to their interests. These disturbances have pointed up the hopelessness and despair of so much of the black population of this country. It is probably irrelevant whether the majority of Negroes were in the minority or American cities were rapidly becoming so—that they object to having black Americans in Vietnam when we have a major civil rights crisis in the U.S. The fields of inadequate education and the

presence of black Americans in alms and poverty. Knowing these conditions one would imagine that the largest vote for man war would be that of black Americans. Add to the problem of the urban Negroes and the justification for demanding the US withdrawal from Vietnam becomes something. One has only to consider the recent report by some doctors of the centers that prevail in the Mississippi Delta. . . . We saw homes with children who are lucky to eat one meal a day. . . . They are being under such primitive conditions that we found it hard to believe we were examining American children of the 20th Century. Yet the U.S. government spends billions in Vietnam. According to the recent Republican Party while paper on the Vietnam war the national budget "one-fifth of its on the national budget" on the Vietnam conflict alone.

And consider the horrible inappropriateness of being able to spend billions abroad to make war on humans and not being able to spend 20 million dollars at home to make war on rats.

Black Americans should dissociate themselves from any justification that they approve of or condone the Vietnam war. They should let it be known that they object to having black Americans fighting men asked to lay down their lives in Vietnam, because they feel that the freedom is right here, right now.

scribble elections which resulted in an unstable federal Constitution and Assembly. There was one case of the more recent war. Some of the "unscrupulous" are now saying:

Directory of Vets Groups

The following is a directory of Veterans for Peace groups we know of. Please send in immediately any corrections or additions you know should be made. If you see a group listed in your area, John

only with our address in Vietnam, please send for material that all those who served and died in Vietnam. It is to defend the very thing that we now promote will have died for them. If your don't see any contact us. Our Box 4372, Chicago, Ill. 60670, and we'll put you in touch with other vets in your locality so you can start one. Go to it!

- Atlanta Veterans for Peace
Atlanta, Georgia 30331
Tel. (404) 525-2221
- Baltimore Veterans for Peace
210 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md. 21201
Tel. (410) 525-2221
- Chicago Veterans for Peace
636 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 60607
Tel. (312) 421-2221
- Los Angeles Veterans for Peace
1234 W. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90007
Tel. (213) 421-2221
- New York Veterans for Peace
123 W. 12th St., New York, N.Y. 10011
Tel. (212) 421-2221
- Philadelphia Veterans for Peace
1234 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
Tel. (215) 421-2221
- Pittsburgh Veterans for Peace
1234 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222
Tel. (412) 421-2221
- Portland, Ore. Veterans for Peace
1234 Broadway, Portland, Ore. 97201
Tel. (503) 421-2221
- San Francisco Veterans for Peace
1234 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Tel. (415) 421-2221
- Seattle Veterans for Peace
1234 Pike St., Seattle, Wash. 98101
Tel. (206) 421-2221
- Washington, D.C. Veterans for Peace
1234 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20001
Tel. (202) 421-2221
- Denver Veterans for Peace
1234 Broadway, Denver, Colo. 80202
Tel. (303) 421-2221
- Phoenix Veterans for Peace
1234 Central Ave., Phoenix, Ariz. 85001
Tel. (602) 421-2221
- San Diego Veterans for Peace
1234 Broadway, San Diego, Calif. 92101
Tel. (619) 421-2221
- San Jose Veterans for Peace
1234 Market St., San Jose, Calif. 95101
Tel. (415) 421-2221
- San Antonio Veterans for Peace
1234 Broadway, San Antonio, Texas 78201
Tel. (512) 421-2221
- St. Louis Veterans for Peace
1234 Market St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101
Tel. (314) 421-2221
- Portland, Ore. Veterans for Peace
1234 Broadway, Portland, Ore. 97201
Tel. (503) 421-2221
- Portland, Ore. Veterans for Peace
1234 Broadway, Portland, Ore. 97201
Tel. (503) 421-2221
- Portland, Ore. Veterans for Peace
1234 Broadway, Portland, Ore. 97201
Tel. (503) 421-2221

DISTRICT VETERANS STAFFS & CHAPTERS FOR PEACE TO SERVICES MEN IN YOUR LOCALITY (500/100) can be obtained. SEND TO: 1000/100, 1000/100, 1000/100

VIET VETERANS ORGANIZE

by Jan Gumb, Viet Vets Editor

We are veterans of the Vietnam war. We believe in the United States of America, its Constitution and laws. We stand ready to defend our nation against its enemies, foreign and domestic.

We believe in democracy.

We do not believe our country should be supported, fought or wronged, but rather that it is our democratic duty to challenge government policies when we conscientiously believe them to be wrong.

We believe that the conflict in which the United States is engaged in Viet-Nam is wrong, unjustifiable and contrary to the principles on which this country was founded.

We join the dissent of the millions of Americans against this war. We support our leaders still in Viet-Nam. We want them to come home. We want them home now. We want to prevent any other young men from being sent to Viet-Nam. We want an end to the draft now.

We believe that this is the highest patriotism.

Under the leadership of the above cited (formerly written and accepted) dated six Viet-Nam veterans from New York on June 1, 1967 organized VIETNAM VETS AGAINST THE WAR. Since then, the group — an outgrowth of the original Viet-Nam veterans participation at the April 25 demonstration in New York and the National Day veterans ceremony in Washington — has expanded rapidly. Collectively its members have served in Viet-Nam or offshore (some for more than one tour) from the late 1950's right up through the present. In addition they have served with nearly every unit ever there, including: 1st AVF, 5th Special Forces, 9th Airborne, 7th Special Forces and 1st Cavalry, the Air Force, the Marines, Marine, 1st Marine Division, the Infantry, 1st Cavalry, 1st Airborne, and the 1st Marine Division. At present they range in rank from PFC to Captain.

According to reports by Paula, Secretariat of the group, VIETNAM VETS AGAINST THE WAR is a national organization per se, but headquarters were in a coordinating body in New York City, based in New York City.

to think, to change our mind and to dissent.

York City and a Hiroshima Day commemoration that also supported Capt. Howard Law's right to bail while his awaits the pending, indicted New York's Fort Authority and provided speakers to a number of church, college, community and peace groups. In all of these actions they have received a growing amount of attention, including national radio interviews, panel discussions and various individuals, and the have been featured in a number of news papers and magazines.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR is presently located at 17 East 11th Street, New York, New York 10003. Telephone: (212) 939-9316.

The following is from the Congressional Record of 16 June, 1967.

VIET VETS WRITE TO SENATOR FEEDBACK

Mr. Fulbright, Air President, along with several other Senators, I have made numerous speeches in opposition to the continued escalation of the war in Viet-Nam. I have tried to be as persuasive as I could; but after I read the letters which I shall ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record as a part of my remarks, I confess that my arguments have lacked a depth of feeling and understanding which can come only from those who have actually participated in the fighting in Vietnam.

These letters are by no means all of the letters of this character which I have received, but they are typical and they carry a conviction and a concern which seems to me to be unanswerable. The young men who wrote these letters are one percent of our young men. Before they are committed and sent to Viet-Nam they are concerned and they are



Viet vets denounce the war they fought in Viet-Nam, 15 Apr. 67. Photo: Ted Reich.

VIET VETS DENOUNCE THE WAR THEY FOUGHT IN

Not one word about, reprehensible, presented objections to this war by men of

Following the 1964 President I turned to Paul Robeson. The great injustice about the 1964-65 Vietnam War — because I realized how close the two disasters were, in their great disregard of truth while pursuing decline, I am horrified that my government is unable to admit to the world that there is any possibility of "error" in its handling. How can we expect other peoples to believe us on any subject when we tell lies about ourselves?

But this is really a small point, which only assumes a deeper dimension — this evening it is fairly quiet, but suddenly, while at the peace chief's house the huge party erupted into a great and loud noise. In the next valley over the hill the demonstrators fell straight to the ground. I got a profound sense of peace. I

ence. Except that the Communists are at least Vietnamese, and cannot possibly become do. I have even been reproached for over-enthusiastic pursuit of VC. Part of it is just compensation — it is refreshing after seeing so many hapless people suffer to meet real live hostile forces capable of striking back.

This evening they showed the JPR documentary film here in the MACV camp. I could not help but feel a great sense of loss as I listened to the rolling phrases—whatever has become of our dream? Where is that American that appeared everywhere at every turn, without exception? I wonder whether some anti-war groups of young men had been in the field, as I recall, with the army. I

... open to any Vietnam veteran — see general guidelines below and sponsors national and national activities and this is not the war. At present there are many families in the process of leaving at Columbia University, the University of Indiana, the University of Texas, and in Detroit.

In addition, a number of doctors who have served in Vietnam are planning on re-opening in opposition to the war.

“The reason for this,” says Mr. Books, who spent 13 months in Vietnam as a communications sergeant, “is because even though we are in contact with Vietnam vets across the country—we do not maintain contact or intend to become a national organization. We feel that, at the best level—Vietnam vets working to influence and educate people in their own area. Hopefully, we can provide an overall coordination for this. But coordination, not command. We will assist and advise, not in national decisions nor the appointment of national officers and individuals.”

At present, VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR—working mainly in the New York area with other groups from—has presented LBJ at two Democratic Party dinners in New York, provided four speakers and a marching contingent at the July 4th veterans demonstration in Philadelphia, sponsored a petition for a referendum on the war in New York.

LETTER FROM VIET VET

Dear Editor:
I am a 24 year old veteran of the Vietnam crisis, and have recently been discharged from the Marine Corps. I stayed in Vietnam for a period of 15 months. I was transferred to the Air Wing Detachment. I've been spending out against the crisis which now exists in Vietnam and with the intervention of the United States. I have spoken in a number of places in the Boston and Cambridge area, such as Harvard University, Philosophy Department, and at another set up by the Dean of the Graduate School, and the Dean and Cambridge Graduate School. I have also had several articles written up on my personal views

subscribed and collected is a period of violence and bloodshed, and I am personally persuasive against the continuation of the slaughter of the people of Vietnam, and of course, the loss of our own soldiers. Surely, we have had enough of the killing of men, women, and children, and can now reach more effectively for a way to the conference table and an honorable peace in that ravaged land.

I have deleted the names of the authors of these letters for their protection. I ask unanimous consent that the letters be listed at this point in the Record. (The first letter follows. The others will appear in future issues of VS&SP—ed.)

U.S. FORCES REPRUDIC OF VIETNAM

Dear Senator I have been meaning to write this letter to you for a long while. This evening the pressures are too great to be ignored, even though they are the result of several small occurrences rather than one large disaster. Although in one sense, the large disaster surrounds me, adding fresh dimensions of madness daily.

Last evening I listened to a VOA broadcast on "Viet Nam War Discant in the United States." The essential theme was that those who protest the war were either Communists or cranks. And coupled with this was a sly reminder that we have cut share of lunatics who wish a wilder war, and that they also dissent from present

LETTER FROM VIET VET

about the crisis in Vietnam, and lastly I have done a radio program on my personal views.

I think that if now for me to come to the point, I would like to form a Veterans For Peace Organization in the Boston and Cambridge area in order to do this, and for it to become effective I must have the support from your Organization and from others which have the same purpose. I think appreciable war in Vietnam. I will supply and information that would help us form a more effective organization, such as yours.

Doan's L. Stallone
Boston Post Resistance Group
185 River Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

... leaving them stand. But the U.S. navy is bombing them. No one, after all, as an adviser to the VC General, I have seen too often the real essence of the Delta managed by air strikes, and the villages were killed and burned out. I'm sure that you have seen the faces of these youths from the Viet Cong. I pray that you face far better than half-famished ghosts. I want my country

VIETNAM REMEMBERED I

By Ego Wilkinson

Saigon is one of many Asian cities which have at one time or another been called the "Pearl of the Orient." To even the most casual observer, it is immediately obvious that this name no longer applies to the capital of South Vietnam.

At one time, Saigon might have been called a "Venice of the Orient" owing to the canals which crossed the city. These canals were, for the Vietnamese, a principal means of transport, and provided adequate facilities for washing clothes, bathing, etc.

Then the French came. Finding the local facilities incompatible with the comforts of home, they altered Saigon to the French way of life. This created problems which have plagued Vietnamese living in Saigon ever since.

The canals — which had been Saigon's plumbing — were filled to create streets, trenching handworks. To compensate for this, running water was piped to French villas and hotels, but tapwater was not part of the typical Viet's diet. It is to extend the pleasures of running water to the rest of the population.

The boulevard were built presumably so the French could have traffic circles upon which to build monuments to French heroes. Consequently, Saigon is cluttered with useless and dangerous traffic circles. Lately, however, the military regime has found these streets useful for courting anti-government and anti-American demonstrators.

Saigon has the appearance of a military garrison. The well-to-do Vietnamese and the Americans who now occupy the old villas have found it necessary to stretch barbed wire across the tops of their garden walls, or have broken glass

SAIGON IS SO MANY

As you are probably aware, I am in Saigon, Vietnam. I have seen too often the real essence of the Delta managed by air strikes, and the villages were killed and burned out. I'm sure that you have seen the faces of these youths from the Viet Cong. I pray that you face far better than half-famished ghosts. I want my country

inhered in them to keep out worldwide terrorists. The broad handprints were carved by military convoys which crowd out the pedicabs. U.S. firefighters have provided Saigon with a steady inflow of refugees, which has increased Saigon's population by at least 50%.

Along with troops (some 20,000 in Saigon, 30-60,000 in the immediate vicinity) came the camp-followers — the bar-chips, the prostitutes, the black market. Relations between Americans and Vietnamese are almost entirely mercenary; the U.S. exploits Vietnam to further its concept of anti-communism. Vietnamese trade with American troops to enhance their own wealth at the expense of their countrymen. Gallinfolk inflicts even things like GIs pocketbook and drives poor Vietnamese into the black market in order to survive.

The "Pearl of the Orient" and its citizens have been stained by over a century of mistle.

October 21st

A letter to the President

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The following letter was sent to President Lyndon Johnson by a Chicago telegram:

Dear Mr. President:
Recent events prompt me to write you this letter. Words fail me to express my horror and condemnation of your present course of action in Viet Nam.

Not too long ago I had a vivid dream that I can not forget. I saw a South Vietnamese named Jimenez, a young man in his thirties, kneeling in his knees while hidden in a rice paddy.

These are the lines that I try to remember. The black man in the Saigon General will strike from the service of his country, but he who stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. I am sure that he is not easily forgotten. Let us have this one consolation, that the harrier the fight the more glorious the triumph.

Later, coming to a hamlet, I saw a group of South Vietnamese soldiers gathered around a five-foot Viet Cong about 15 feet tall. The American advisor had just turned him over to the group. He had just been caught with some stolen hand grenades in the U.S.A.

Does this ring a bell? When will we return to our traditional policy of self-determination for all peoples?
The so-called credibility gap is fast becoming a chasm. Mr. President, the rest of your country and your administration give us for our involvement in Viet Nam no less a stake and narrow for any thinking citizen. You have fooled all of the people some of the time. Now the time is fast approaching when you will be found out. The only equipment you will have is the very high that...

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Letter to the Editor

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