

# GI Press Service

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# PRIEST TO APPEAL CONVICTION

Washington Naval Station in Anacostia from Cambridge, Massachusetts, and all he was permitted to do on the witness stand was to read a quote from Mark Twain concerning loyalty to one's country.

Phil Ochs who has a large repertoire of antiwar songs was allowed to say, however, that "a lot of servicemen come to my concerts."

Quoting from a speech by President Nixon at the Air Force Academy last summer, defense attorney Rein said "I believe that every man in uniform is a citizen first and a serviceman second. We must resist any attempt to separate the defenders from the defended."

Priest faces six years in prison and a bad conduct discharge on the two charges. He is appealing the ruling.

The Navy has hoped to use the Priest case as an example and a club over the heads of servicemen like Priest who are opposed to the continued slaughter in Vietnam. The charges and conviction are an attempt to intimidate GIs from expressing their views as American citizens. It is crucial that the antiwar movement and all civil libertarians work to free Priest, not only so that justice can be assured but also to protect the rights of the thousands of active-duty GIs who are opposed to the war and want to be free to express their ideas.

Priest has sworn to continue to his antiwar writings whatever the final outcome of his case is and wherever he is sent. In response to questions by reporters during a lunch break the first day of the trial, Priest quoted Abraham Lincoln: "It is a sin to be silent when it is your duty to protest."

Legal and public defense for Priest will continue until he is freed and the illegal charges are dropped. Information about what you can do to help may be obtained from The Serviceman's LINK to Peace, Room 200, 1029 Vermont Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. FREE ROGER PRIEST! FREE SPEECH FOR ALL GIs.

5 Navy officers court-martialed the first amendment on April 23 when they found Seaman Roger L. Priest guilty on 2 charges of promoting "disloyalty and disaffection among members of the armed forces."

Priest is the editor of "OM"-- a Washington, D.C. GI antiwar newspaper. Through its pages, Roger expressed his antiwar views and being well-versed in the Constitution which he is currently employed to protect-- advised servicemen to utilize and fight for their first amendment rights of free speech, press and assembly.

Handed down in the true tradition of military un-justice, the decision by the board of lifers unconstitutionally ruled that the second and third issues of "OM" published in May and June of last year contained statements "disloyal to the United States". The defense pointed out that many citizens from all walks of life opposed the war and that, just as their opposition to the foreign policy of the government was not synonymous with disloyalty, neither were the antiwar statements which appeared in "OM". In an effort to prove to the court the widespread antiwar sentiment in the country, the civilian defense attorney, David Rein, called witnesses to the stand from various walks of life, including General David M. Shoup, retired commandant of the Marine Corps, Winifred Cockfield, wife of the present commander of the nuclear submarine USS Nautilus, Vern Countryman, a Harvard Law School professor and folk-singer Phil Ochs, Capt. B. Raymond Perkins, the military trial judge, refused to allow any of them to discuss their views on the war in Vietnam, their concept of loyalty or the contents of "OM" in open court. Countryman traveled to the courtroom at the



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# Grissom GIs Fight Harassment

During the past few weeks Grissom GIs United for Peace has successfully organized and defended itself against intensified attempts at harassment and suppression.

The Grissom brass went all out on March 18, the day the group was formed. One day before the organizational meeting the FBI and the base chaplain, at the direction of the wing commander, contacted the church where the meeting was to be held in an attempt to break it up. When this failed the brass tried to keep Sam Hunt and Tom Keller, two of the founders of Aerospaced, the antiwar paper from which GIs United for Peace grew, away from the meeting.

Both Hunt and Keller were assigned to the Information Office and that entire office was placed on recall for the evening of the 18th. This was the only such office placed on alert that night. Hunt and Keller had to sign a general order binding them to be within 6 rings of a telephone and to return to the base within 40 minutes of notification.

Aerospaced had the meeting well publicized and the starting time was set for 8:00 p.m. Hunt and Keller were recalled at 8:05 p.m. But contrary to the expectations of the brass, the meeting continued and was able to form subcommittees and lay plans for the continuation of Aerospaced.

The Grissom brass was terribly embarrassed with the success of GIs United for Peace, especially when the Kokomo Tribune, a local Republican newspaper, gave the actions

Because of financial difficulties, we were forced to skip the April 10 issue. Subscribers will therefore have their subscriptions extended by one number and will thus receive the same number of issues for which they paid.

It may, if our finances remain at their present low level, be necessary for us to publish on a monthly basis for the immediate future. The decision lies not with us, but with you. If you agree that the GI antiwar movement needs a publication like the GI PRESS SERVICE, please send us your subscription and/or donation and help us get the GI PRESS SERVICE back on its regular schedule.

GI PRESS SERVICE, 1029 Vermont Ave NW, rm 907, Washington, D.C. 20005

Enclosed is \$1.00 for a GI sub to GI PRESS SERVICE.

Enclosed is \$3 for a 6-month sub or \$5 for a one-year sub (civilians).

Enclosed is a contribution of \$\_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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of the group unbiased coverage. The brass reacted with their usual repressiveness and began to harass new members.

Dave Kratt, Tom Aley and Oscar Linzels, B-58 simulator technicians (highly trained electronics specialists), were reassigned to coal shoveling and painting details. When they requested permission to go to the legal office or the chaplain they were followed to make sure that was where they went.

Sam Hunt was fired again (he had been fired from his job as an historian in December) and is now passing out sheets in the linen exchange section. Tom Keller was fired from the information office and wasn't even given a new job. He is presently performing janitorial services for one of the barracks.

But GIs United stayed united and showed the brass the futility of their harassment.

When the 15th Air Force Inspector General held his personal conference period eleven members of GIs United for Peace requested a group conference to express their grievances. The group conference was refused and the Colonel called in all eleven GIs separately.

But the group had decided beforehand that if the group conference was denied they would remain silent and petition the next Inspector General in the chain of command.

The Colonel fussed and fumed but heard 11 times, "Our grievance is that our request for a group conference was denied."

The experience and the resulting realization that the group could remain cool and united under pressure proved to be a big boost for the morale of GIs United for Peace. The group is now planning a public mock trial of the military for Armed Forces Day, May 16.

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GIs are encouraged to submit articles, cartoons, etc. for publication. Names of contributors will not be printed unless specific permission to do so is given.

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Editor Allen Myers  
Asst. Editor Barbara Chis

# Reservists To Sue For Equal Time

The Reservists Committee to Stop the War in Berkeley, California, and other San Francisco area peace groups are planning to file suit to require radio and TV stations to give them equal time to answer military recruiting ads.

According to a report in the Reservists Committee's newsletter, the idea was suggested by the anti-smoking commercials which have appeared recently: "These commercials are there because somebody complained to the Federal Communications Commission: radio and TV stations are licensed by the FCC, they're supposed to give 'equal time' to both sides of all issues, cigarette commercials give only the pro-smoking side. And so the FCC ruled that the anti-smoking people had to get equal time on the air."

The groups involved have already filed a formal complaint with the FCC, and will file a lawsuit if, as expected, the complaint is turned down.

Along with this suit, the peace groups will have to file "documentation" that radio and TV stations are airing recruiting ads -- apparently judges don't watch TV. But the stations are refusing to provide lawyers for the peace groups with any information about the recruiting ads they broadcast, hoping by this means to defeat the suit.

This means that it is up to the antiwar movement to provide the needed evidence. The Reservists Committee asks that everyone opposed to the war do the following:

"In the next few months, every time you see or hear on radio or TV a military recruiting commercial of any kind -- Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines; Regular, Reserves, National Guard -- jot down quickly the date, time, name and city of the station, and, as closely as you can remember it, a paraphrase of the commercial itself."

Because of the precedent established by the anti-smoking commercials, the Reservists Committee believes it is possible to win the court suit, which would offer the antiwar movement a tremendous opportunity to reach whole new layers of the American people.

But first the Committee requires the documentation of military recruiting commercials as described above. These reports should be sent to:  
Reservists Committee to Stop the War  
P.O. Box 4398  
Berkeley, Calif. 94704

# ARTICLE 134: The Catch-all to End All!

There's no end to the liberties which one loses upon becoming part of the military. The following court memorandum was recently brought to our attention. It reads:

"Viol. Art 134/UCMJ: In that Pvt. \_\_\_\_\_ was at South Capitol Street b'fidge on or about 1600, 26 March 1970, was disorderly in that he wrongfully jumped from South Capitol Street Bridge into the Anacostia River."

The sentence was "forfeiture of \$50.00 pay per month for a period of TWO (2) months." That's enough to curb anybody's suicidal instincts!

# DEAR MR. EDATOR; SIR

Dear Mr. Edator -

I hope this letter gets to you because where I'm at now I ain't supposed to be riteing no letters, but we got a system for gettin some of em out and it will get there if it is all workin. I am in the fort Poke Brigg. It aint no picnic I can tell you, durn their hides. Worst thing of it is, that it might hold my Undisarible Discharge, which is why they got me in Special Processing here at Poke in the first place. I aint exactly sure what it is they got me on, but one thing is Fomenting Disafektion in the Ranks. Whatever the Hell that is.

Now all this Fomenting is their own damn fault for keeping us here in this SPD without nothing to do. That was how we decided to form the Ft. Poke Branch of the Woody's, out of just plain boredom and horseing around and now it has went and backfired on us. The Woody's ain't nothing it all, just a bunch of us SPD's that wrote WOODY on the backs of our caps (very neat) and we all call ourseves Woody whenever there is brass around. The only part of it that is secret is the fact that there aint nothin to it. This lieutenant seen three of us playing frizbee on the parade ground last week, and he calls us over. He seen we all three had WOODY on our caps. "Is your name Woody," he sez. Nosir, sez I, my name is Al. Well who is Woody sez he. Aint nobody I no name of Woody sir sez I. It's the name of our organization, sez I. This lieutenant aint got enough brain to play checkers with a Jack rabbit, so he figures he is onto something big. Organization, sez he. What are you organized to do? Well I cant rightly explain it sez I, we done swore not to tell no officers what we does. (He looked like I done kicked him in the gut.) Who is the head of this organization he says. The Head Woody? I sez. I am on my Oath. I caint never say. I am sorry now I done said anything about it to you a tall. Soldier, he hollers. TENSUN! Are you showing your contempt for this command? Nosir, sez I, and I snapped him a strack troop salute. The effect of it wasn't too good though considering it was my frizbee hand I snapped it with. "I am trying to conceal it sir," sez I. That, as I

look back on it, was my mistake.

Well the CID has been all over our barracks looking for more evidence of the Woodys, has got me pegged as the head of it and is still trying to find out what we was up to. I done told the JAG officer that I am a free man and I will to conduct my own defense. I have had quite a time figuring out how it will go. They got me up for Formenting Disaffection. Well, that one aint no problem to get out of. They really stepped in it, the way I see. I intend to call my fellow Woodies, the CO of the goddam Fort, CO of my Batallion and anybody else I can think of and I am going to prove in Open Court from their own mouth, that they werent no Affeccion to Forment from in the First Place. They is going to wish they never tangled with me. Peace,

Al

--reprinted from The Ally



And when he's nineteen we'll wean him on this.

## Pre-Conference Discussion Opens

### NATIONAL GI ANTIWAR CONFERENCE

This summer, the largest most representative conference of the GI antiwar movement will take place in Chicago. Called for by the GI caucus at the SMC national conference last February, it will be an opportunity for antiwar GIs to come together to discuss the GI movement and plan a GI antiwar offensive for the summer and fall.

The conference will undoubtedly be an important step in the building of an ever larger more powerful GI movement. Antiwar sentiment within the military has grown immensely in the past year, reflecting the mounting antiwar feelings of the population as a whole. The hope of the brass is that the GI movement can be kept atomized and isolated. The conference will enable GIs to share experiences they have had with newspapers, coffeehouses, GI demonstrations and political defense

of fellow GIs. That kind of discussion together with plans for future activities cannot help but build solidarity within the GI movement.

In order to facilitate this sort of discussion, the GI Press Service urges servicemen to write position papers on the issues which face the GI movement. We will print these papers in future issues so that they can be read, discussed and replied to by our readership. They will then also be available for distribution at the conference.

The exact location in Chicago has not yet been determined, however we have already heard from GIs who are planning ahead and want to know when to put in for a leave. The GI Press Service will soon have promotional materials available to help build the conference.

I WANT TO APPEAL MY 1-A CLASSIFICATION.  
I STILL INSIST I HAVEN'T ANY ARMS.



Glover

DO YOU HAVE A  
DOCTOR'S STATEMENT?

HOW CAN YOU  
PROVE THAT?

I DON'T HAVE ANY  
ARMS AND I WAS  
A WORLD WAR HERO.

YOU PROBABLY  
CUT THEM OFF TO  
AVOID THE DRAFT.  
WE'LL TEACH YOU  
HIPPIE FREAKS  
A LESSON.





# MAIL CALL!

April 17, 1970

Dear Sirs:

Just wanted you to know, among other things, that your Press Service is appreciated at our outpost of Communist faggots and long-haired hippie/yippie creeps -- Tan Son Nhut AB, Republic of South Vietnam. You are doing more good for us than the USO.

We have sent two petitions to you, already, and we need more blank ones. We have been told by G.I.'s across the base, that many people would like to sign the petition, so could you send more (perhaps 10) to the same address that is on the subscription blank?

Two questions: 1. When do you expect to curtail the petition-sign-

ing? 2. What are your bundle rates?

Please tell Allen Myers that he didn't miss all that much in Vietnam. The skiing and surf are lousy in Saigon, and Da Nang always bombs out.

Love & peace,  
R.C.

Selfridge AFB  
April 13, '70

Brothers & Sisters,

I'm sure we could have come up with more signatures, but we didn't know what the deadline was, and we've already waited until last minute as it is.

Be sure these get published in a Detroit paper for the greatest effect. Keep up the struggle.

B.W.

(In answer to both letters, we hope to publish the first ad soon after obtaining the first 1,500 signatures. We're now about half way to that goal. But even after the first ad is published, it will be possible to add more names to later additions, so keep the signatures coming in. -- ed.)

Tacoma, Wash.

Dear GI PS people:

...I have heard a rumor that there is another petition out. If so do you have the details? I would like to see Fort Lewis better represented than last time.

Let me know soon please so we can get started around here.

Yours in Peace,  
B.B.

Dayton, Ohio  
16 April 70

Brothers & Sisters,

Here are our signed petitions of GI's against the war. "Sgt." and myself collected these in about a week. We feel that there are many others who would sign but for fear of repercussions. All the signatures obtained are either from permanent party of patients in the USAF Medical Center Wright-Patterson AFB....

A number of us attended and participated in the recent April 15 demonstrations and feel it was a success.

Yours for peace,  
"Sgt." G.S.

continued on page 10

# ARMED FORCES DAY

Armed Forces Day -- May 16th -- will be a bit different this year.

Not that the brass have given up their plans for the usual orgy of parades, air shows, opening of bases to the public, etc. But this year, at the initiative of the GI Task Force of the New Mobilization Committee, GIs and their supporters across the country are providing an alternative ranging from picnics to "trials" of the military.

The activities provide GIs with an opportunity to show how they feel about the military and about Armed Forces Day, which is nothing but an attempt to glorify militarism. Below is a list of activities that are planned. Check out the action near your base and join in:

Ft Devens & Boston: rally in Boston

Newport: rally near the naval base

Groton Naval Base: rally near the base

Fort Dix: rally, march to the base, followed by another rally and festival

Ft Meade: rally, march to the base, followed by another rally and festival

Ft Bragg: rally and GI workshops off-base; civilians will go on base to talk to GIs and distribute literature

Ft Gordon: picnic

Ft Benning: mock trial of the military system on May 17

Ft McClellan: rally on May 16; GIs will travel to Benning on May 17 to join in the mock trial

Grissom AFB: details not known; check with Aerospaced for details

Chicago: participate in march in support of grape pickers strike

Chanute AFB: mock trial of the military

Grand Forks AFB: anti-ABM rally

Ft Riley: rally

Barksdale AFB: rally

Ft Hood: teach-in lasting 9 days will include speakers, films, music, etc.

Ft Bliss: rally and festival

Ft Carson: festival in Acacia Park in Colorado Springs

Mt. Home AFB: rally and festival

Ft Lewis: all-day program with band, speakers, etc.

Ft Ord & San Francisco: rally and march

San Diego: leafletting of the base on May 16; rally and march on the 17th

## Payraise for Peace

A GI from Fort Holabird has come up with a good suggestion for how GIs can spend the "bonus" they will receive because of the retroactive pay increase recently enacted for all federal employees.

The increase came as a result of the strike by postal workers, a strike in which Nixon forced unwilling GIs to play the role of strike breakers.

The idea is that it would be a good way for GIs to show their displeasure with this strike-breaking and with the war by donating their bonus to the antiwar movement.

So... before you spend that extra money at your favorite neighborhood clip joint, think of the organizations that could put that money to good work by using it to help end the war.

Like your base's GI antiwar paper for example. Most of these papers are paid for out of the pockets of the GIs who produce them. You can help them out this month without even really dipping into your own pocket.

Why not clip the coupon below and send it with your PAYRAISE FOR PEACE to your local GI paper. If there is no paper at your base yet, you can help keep the GI PRESS SERVICE in business by donating your bonus to us.

To:

Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_, which is \_\_\_\_\_ % of my payraise donated to the cause of peace.

# THE DRAFT: two views

(There has recently been a great deal of discussion in the antiwar movement about the draft and the proposals for a "volunteer army." Below we print two viewpoints on this issue. The first article is by a GI stationed at Fort Gordon, the second by the editor of the GI PRESS SERVICE. We invite other contributions to the discussion from our readers.)

## justification of the draft

by J.B.

There has been a great deal of joy among men either not quite draft age or still in school over the possibility of a volunteer army. This is understandable and my first thought was one of happiness, knowing that my friends would not be forced to fight an illegal war.

I am opposed to a volunteer army. An example of a volunteer army slowly taking over is how the army is used in breaking strikes. The mail strike, and other historical events (union wars) point out how the army is used to prevent American workers from getting their constitutional rights. Admittedly the Army is still used like this, but more and more soldiers are questioning their involvement in public matters.

Likewise, every day more and more soldiers are protesting our Vietnam involvement. In an all volunteer Army this would never happen. There would be more Vietnams and more innocent Americans and peasants killed. For what? Money, power, economic opportunities. Maybe there is justification for war when you are protecting your country, I don't know, but with a volunteer Army nobody would question what type of war it was. The public would not be aware of the soldiers' feelings. The soldier would do whatever he was told. There would

not be college grads, dropouts, or flunkouts who will ask questions and stand up for their beliefs and ideas. In short it could end up an unthinking slave Army of lifers.

It is not a naive or unrealistic thought that this country could become a military dictatorship. It has happened before as history proves.

People serving in the Army would be denied more of their constitutional rights than they already are. Soldiers now are fighting for their constitutional rights within the Army. In a volunteer Army if a person joined and didn't like it he would have no sympathetic people to turn to for help. He would be stuck in a barbaric slave army with little or no constitutional rights until his enlistment was up. The Army is bad now, but it would be much worse without people from within fighting it and its ideas and goals.

Even though you oppose or hate the Army there is a justification. By standing up for your beliefs, by questioning the goals and purposes, hopefully you will make others aware of the unconstitutionality of the war, and the unconstitutional practices of the Army -- the depriving of freedom of press, speech, and thought, the very things we are supposed to be fighting for.

## abolish the draft

by Allen Myers

Like J.B., I am opposed to a volunteer army. I am also opposed to the draft.

My opposition is based upon the role that these two institutions play in American society. I am opposed to the draft because it provides the government with cannon fodder for wars like the one in Southeast Asia. And I am equally opposed to any volunteer army which would play the same role.

Much of the discussion about the draft has been caused because the question is approached from the wrong direction. It has been assumed that we are called upon to choose between a draftee army and a volunteer army, and the discussion thus circles endlessly around the question of which would be preferable.

The correct approach, I think, is to recognize that either kind of army is a tool of the government intended to involve the country in wars of aggression against the underdeveloped world. Our aim should be to smash both of the government's weapons. At the moment, Nixon finds a draftee army indispensable, and therefore we direct most of our fire at this weapon; but this should not obscure in our own minds that we are opposing the government, not advising it on the most desirable alternative.

Consider what would happen if the draft were abolished tomorrow.

First of all, the war in Southeast Asia would have to end, for the simple reason that the government could not enlist enough men to fight it.

Second, as J.B. notes, the percentage of former college students in the military would rapidly decline toward zero. But I do not think that this means enlisted men would stop asking questions and standing up for their beliefs. To take just the most obvious illustration, of the Fort Jackson 8, who last spring all but turned Fort Jackson upside down and dealt the Army one of the worst defeats it has yet suffered at the hands of the movement, not a single one had been to college; several had not finished high school.

It is the military that needs educated enlisted men. The military machine is technologically the most complex in history and cannot function without highly educated EM. But those with technological skills to man complex weaponry are easily able to find high-paying civilian jobs for their skills. This is one of the prime reasons the government needs the draft even in periods of high unemployment: it needs the compulsion of law to get the necessary technologically educated EM.

Abolition of the draft would thus make it reasonable to raise the demand for a "part-time" military. That is, if it is necessary to have missile complexes to stop foreign powers from invading the United States -- a highly dubious assumption, but one that has to be answered given the history of 25 years of Cold War hysteria -- let the government hire the necessary technicians, pay them for the time they need to train to keep their skills tuned, and call them up in case of actual invasion. The advantage of such a system to the people of the U.S. is that you can't invade someone else's country on a part-time basis.

Such a setup leads naturally to the demand that the same system be used for all the military, not just technicians. The Vietnamese have already given a perfectly indisputable proof that it is quite possible to defend your country from foreign invasion without a standing army merely by arming the population and giving them the necessary training in their spare time, that is, by a militia system.

In the U.S., this would mean, for example, that a small part of the work week at every factory would be devoted to training the workers in the use of arms. This would break down the present artificial division between the military and civilian populations which is deliberately maintained by the government. It is this division, much more than the way in which a standing army is recruited, that creates the greatest danger of military dictatorship. And one certainly would not need to fear that the kind of "army" I have sketched could ever be used to break a strike!

Thus, I believe that we should view the fight against the draft as a necessary and very important part of the fight against the war in Vietnam and the militarism necessary for such wars. We should continue to raise the demands End the Draft! Release the Draftees! An Automatic Discharge for Everyone Who Demands It!



WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

## Ft. Lewis GIs Join Protest

An April 20 press release from the Independent Serviceman's Movement reports that more than 100 men confined in the Fort Lewis stockade joined in with the April 15 antiwar protests that occurred nationwide.

The GIs, using the only means of political expression open to them, announced they would show their opposition to the war by conducting a one-day boycott of the mess hall.

A written statement circulated and signed before the 15th announced the reasons for the protest:

"We prisoners in the Ft. Lewis stockade are expressing our support of the April 15th Moratorium by boycotting the mess hall for one day.

"We oppose the use of American youth and resources to suppress the Vietnamese and other third world peoples.

"We also oppose the use of GIs to suppress the American people as in "ghetto pacification" and the breaking of strikes such as the postal workers' strike recently. An army should serve the people, not suppress and misuse them.

"Power to the people!"

As planned, more than 100 GIs refused to eat breakfast or lunch. However, at the evening meal stockade commander Major Casey ordered the men to eat and they therefore ended their boycott rather than risk court-martial for refusing a direct order.

Casey also arbitrarily ordered Private Wade Carson, who was suspected of organizing the boycott, placed in solitary confinement. Carson was still in solitary on April 20.



Part of the crowd assembled at the Boston Common for the April 15th antiwar rally.  
Photo/Dave Wulp

## APRIL 15-18 DEMONSTRATIONS SUCCESSFUL!

The antiwar movement mobilized and gathered its growing forces on April 15 all over the country. Although mass media coverage of the demonstrations was almost non-existent leading up to the April 15 actions, some cities saw demonstrations which matched in numbers the unprecedented October 15 actions last fall. In Boston, 100,000 gathered on the Boston Common and in New York, 40,000 came to a Bryant Park rally in the late afternoon. 25,000 marched down State Street in Chicago, turning the Chicago Loop into a gigantic "traffic jam for peace."

Reports from Detroit, where 12,000 gathered for a rally in Kennedy Square told of Afro-American and trade union participation being greater than in previous actions. A rally in Philadelphia drew 8,000.

The largest demonstration in Houston's history was held in Hermann Park on April 12 where more than 6,000 people rallied.

High school and college students boycotted classes all over the country on April 15 to take part in the national student strike called for by the Student Mobilization Committee. In New York, where high school and junior high students have been organizing around

the demand for a high school bill of rights, many schools were reported to be literally empty.

GI participation was maximized in those cities which demonstrated on Saturday, April 18. However, in those cities where late afternoon rallies were held, a surprising number of GIs attended. In Washington, D.C., a dozen GIs circulated through the crowd of about 4,000 and racked up the largest sales yet of their paper, Open Sights.

The demonstrations proved that the American people have not been duped by the lies and promises of the government. In spite of propaganda aimed at persuading the public that the war is coming to an end, its expansion into other parts of Southeast Asia has exposed the intention of the war-makers to hang on to their war. Their actions speak louder than their words--as do ours. The antiwar movement must continue to move more Americans--those who are just talking about their opposition to the war at this point--into action against it. We look forward to actions during the summer and in the fall which will continue to build our movement to the point where it has the power to force the government to bring all the troops home from Southeast Asia.

# STRUGGLE for FT. KNOX COFFEEHOUSE CONTINUES



Since the last issue of FTA, Muldraugh officials have escalated their efforts to crush the GI coffeehouse. On February 24th, new indictments were brought down on the six people originally charged with "Operating a Common Law Nuisance Frequented by Evilily Disposed Persons." These new arrests on the same old charges came down even though the federal court had issued an order that the prosecutions should not go on until it was decided whether they are a violation of the defendants' constitutional rights.

Then the Muldraugh officials and Fort Knox brass followed up by attempting, unsuccessfully, to crush all moves to organize support for the people indicted and the Coffeehouse. One GI was busted on base for distributing pamphlets urging GIs to come to a demonstration of support for two people being held in the Brandenburg jail on the Public Nuisance charge. On March 5th, GIs called a boycott of Muldraugh businesses until the harassment stopped. Four GIs, one male civilian and one woman were arrested for disorderly conduct because they were leafleting a business. Three more (two GIs and one woman) were arrested for leafleting Burger Queen the next day. On the same day the federal court extended the injunction to the new charges.

Meanwhile, the Coffeehouse continues to operate. We know that the only way to beat repression (whether it comes down from the army, the Muldraugh officials, or the U.S. Government) is to keep on organizing with more and more people who are waking up to the fact that they are being messed over by the men who rule this society. We also believe in our right to free speech and free assembly that is supposedly guaranteed by the First Amendment.

So we're still at the Coffeehouse -- the eviction trial on whether the landlord can kick us out was postponed on the same day the new indictments were handed down.

But the harassment continues too. When the six GIs and the male civilian posted bond for the leafleting charges they were rearrested and charged again with disorderly conduct for creating disturbances in the Brandenburg jail. At their trial on March 20th they demanded a jury. Their defense was that the disturbances were a protest against the inhuman and oppressive conditions in the jail. They also told the jury that they were really being prosecuted for their beliefs and activities in opposition to the

ruling class of the country and of Meade County. They laid out their beliefs for the jury (made up of members of the Meade County ruling class, including the mayor of Brandenburg who neglected to reveal this fact when questioned as to his occupation).

The seven defendants pointed out that the oppression and repression brought down on them in jail (the use of a hidden microphone to record their conversations - the fact that they were locked in the bull pen, where each prisoner gets two coffins' worth of space, as soon as they arrived - and numerous other examples) are only one part of a system that generally oppresses the majority for the benefit of a few wealthy rulers.

The trial lasted eight hours. The six GIs had stayed in jail since their arrest on March 11. They entered and left the courtroom with raised fists. The defendants risked six month sentences and fines of \$1000. The prosecutor, while calling the defendants revo-

lutionaries who want to destroy the government, only asked for a \$100 fine. Maybe this was because the jailers couldn't identify which members of the group were involved in the disturbances. More likely, it was because the Brandenburg officials got tired of feeding the six GIs who were standing up for their rights and refusing to be messed over in jail.

The jury, after "deliberating" 15 minutes, found all seven guilty and fined them \$75 each. The convictions will be appealed.

One of the GIs and the civilian are also charged with Destruction of Public Property -- some locks got broken while they were in jail. The trial comes up on March 26 in Brandenburg.

So neither jail nor harassment has been able to break the spirit of the Fort Knox organizers. We will keep on working. Right on!

--reprinted from Fun Travel & Adventure



Reprinted from  
Your Military Left

# PETITION CAMPAIGN NEARS HALFWAY MARK!

The ad below will be published in newspapers around the country -- perhaps in your home town paper -- when we have collected a minimum of 1,500 signatures.

Show the public where you stand! Send in your signature today!

I authorize my name to appear in advertisements sponsored by the GI PRESS SERVICE of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. The advertisement(s) will appear in newspaper(s) published in the United States, and will have a headline reading "GI'S OPPOSE THE WAR!"

The text of the advertisement(s) to which my name will be appended is as follows:

## GI'S OPPOSE THE WAR!

We are active-duty servicemen and servicewomen.

We are opposed to the American involvement in Vietnam.

We oppose the continued wasting of lives in a cause opposed to the best interests of the American and the Vietnamese people.

We believe that many of our fellow servicemen and servicewomen share our view that the war must be ended by the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam in order that the Vietnamese people may settle their own affairs.

We the undersigned members of the armed forces of the United States hereby petition the U.S. Government for redress of these grievances as provided in the 1st Amendment to the Constitution of the U.S.

Signature ..... Ser.No. ....

Name (Printed) .....

Rank (not grade) ..... Base .....

Home town .....

Military mailing address .....

Return to: GI PRESS SERVICE, 1029 Vermont Ave. NW, rm 907, Wash., D.C. 20005

The campaign to collect a minimum of 1,500 signatures of GIs for antiwar advertisements is rolling along. As of April 22, we were a little short of half way to the goal, with approximately 650 signatures received.

Completed petitions are coming in from all over the world, including Vietnam, Europe, the Philippines, and Libya. A total of 60 signatures have already been received from Vietnam.

GIs at more than sixty different bases in the U.S. and overseas have so far sent in signatures. At the top of the list is Fort Bliss, Texas, with 68, followed by Fort Wainwright, Alaska, with 44.

Many GIs have written in for more petition forms, and the response generally indicates that we should have at least 1,500 signatures soon. We hope to be able to print the ad more than once, so it will always be possible to add more names, but if you want your base to be well represented in the first advertisement, send in your petitions soon.



## SCOREBOARD

Below are the bases which so far have sent in the greatest number of signatures for the ad. But the competition is still open: see if you can help put your base at the top of the list!

Fort Bliss, Texas.....	68
Fort Wainwright, Alaska.....	44
Fort Carson, Colorado.....	40
USS Forrestal.....	36
MCAS Iwakuni, Japan.....	34
Kincheloe AFB, Michigan.....	25
Fort McClellan, Alabama.....	23
Fort Eustis, Virginia.....	22
SHAPE, Belgium.....	22
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.....	22
Clark AFB, Philippines.....	20
MCAS Beaufort, So. Carolina.....	17
Selfridge AFB, Michigan.....	14

does he think the people at home are blind?" Another GI said: "If he pulled out 150,000 troops, just as many would be coming back over." Agreeing, another private said, "He might pull 150,000 out, but as he does that, he'll slowly move in more."

Such insight into the transparent maneuvers of the Nixon administration come as a result of too many lies and broken promises. The real thrust of the administration's policy in Vietnam lies behind Nixon's chauvinistic statement "America has never been defeated in the proud 190-year history of this country. And we shall not be defeated in Vietnam."

"...We can say with confidence," he goes on to say later, "that all American combat forces can and will be withdrawn." We can agree with equal confidence that all American forces--combat and otherwise--will be withdrawn, knowing full well, however, that it will take place because the masses of Americans demand it not because Nixon predicts it!

# NIXON: more withdrawals (or just more lies?)

Some may say the Nixon TV appearances are a serial--however evidence is mounting that they are only tiring repeats.

The most recent, April 20, promised the withdrawal of 150,000 troops from Vietnam over a 12-month period.

This last in the long line of promises indicates what pressure the antiwar movement has brought to bear on the government--but the end result of previous promises should serve as a warning of their real intent--to stem the tide of American antiwar sentiment.

The 150,000 troop withdrawal is scheduled to take place at intervals throughout the next year and was made possible, Nixon tells us, because the Vietnamization plan is working out so well. "However," he said, "I must report with regret that no progress has taken place on the negotiating front. The enemy still demands that we unilaterally and unconditionally withdraw all forces..." from Vietnam. In other words, the Vietnamese reasonably believe that as long as they are being bombed and as long as their country is being devastated, there is nothing to negotiate.

Noting the hardship of the war on the American people, Nixon predicted that history would record that "no people in the annals of

time made greater sacrifices in a more selfless cause than the American people sacrificed for the right of 18 million people in a far-away land" to determine their own future. The truth of the matter is that this longest war in the history of the U.S. has brought millions of Americans to the understanding that it is not being fought in their interests or the interests of the Vietnamese. American presence--far from enabling the Vietnamese to determine their own future--is designed expressly to deny it.

While in one breath Nixon reported that the South Vietnamese government was becoming increasingly able to take over the war, he in another breath chastised the "enemy" for demanding the withdrawal of American troops before any meaningful negotiations could take place--admitting it could mean the toppling of the Saigon regime. The "just peace we finally have in sight" then is a long way off and from Nixon's perspective still depends on nothing short of surrender from the other side.

The Washington Daily News carried a UPI story on reactions of American GIs in Vietnam to President Nixon's speech. Said one PFC: "Nixon's announcement of new withdrawals is 'nothing but a front. He's defeating his purpose here. He's really not doing anything..."

# JAPANESE BEHEIREN AIDS

## GI ANTIWAR MOVEMENT



(The following article is taken from Ampo, the magazine of Beheiren -- the large Japanese "Peace for Vietnam Committee." The interview it describes was apparently made in December.

(We think the interview is particularly interesting in showing how the growth of the GI antiwar movement has caused the Japanese movement to recognize that the greatest potential for the struggle against the war lies in mass actions within the military rather than in individual acts of desertion.)

Editor's note: The unprecedented upsurge of resistance within the U.S. military all over the world has been particularly important in Japan, and has had significant effects on the Japanese movement. To obtain an account of the present state of affairs we interviewed Yoshikawa Yoichi, the General Secretary of Beheiren. Yoshikawa has the memory of an elephant, and so interviewing him is roughly equivalent to doing empirical research, only a lot easier. Excerpts from that interview follow.

### Change in the GI Resistance Movement

AMPO: Beheiren has been known as an organization that helps American deserters, but it seems to me that nowadays the scope of the activities of Beheiren has expanded to include cooperation and united action with those GIs who are opposing the war within their bases. Is this correct?

Yoshikawa: Yes, exactly. Since the Intrepid Four case, which gave a great shock to the Japanese public, the number of deserters seeking Beheiren's assistance has greatly increased. This increase reflects the widespread sentiment among the GIs against the war and, more than that, their determination to fight against the war. And so in accordance with that change JATEC (Japan Technical Committee to Aid Anti-War Deserters) and Beheiren have come to have two functions... two parallel functions. The second and new

function is cooperation and assistance to the resistance movement within the American military. In accordance with that, the domestic style, or mode of activities, of JATEC has changed. Previously JATEC was concentrating on secret activities... locating people who can conceal GI deserters. Now JATEC has realized clearly that it must conduct its activities on a mass basis. For that purpose a new publication called the Deserters Bulletin was inaugurated this spring.

### Recent Activities

Yoshikawa: To give some of the outstanding examples... at Misawa Airbase in Momori Prefecture... a very important strategic base in relation to the Soviet Union and the northern regions... fifteen GIs gathered around the flagpole on October 15, Moratorium Day, to hold an overnight meeting. Eventually they were discovered and dispersed by the MPs. That group is a highly conscious group of resisting GIs; they are putting out an underground newspaper called Hair, of which 3 issues have already been published. Hair is not the only GI paper in Japan... for example at one of the bases in Tokyo area there is a paper called Kill for Peace, written and edited by the GIs there. And there is another paper called We Got the Brass, which is the Asia edition of the Second Front International, and which has been distributed at dozens of bases from Hokkaido to Okinawa. Along with these activities by GIs in their camps, there are parallel movements of antiwar Japanese going on outside the bases. A typical example is the Oizumi Citizen's Group, which is located near Camp Asaka.

They have established a "radio station" there called "Radio Camp-Must-Go," which broadcasts regularly into the base through loudspeakers. Their broadcasts include antiwar songs, comments on topical issues, messages from deserters. There has been a very favorable response from inside the camp; many soldiers respond with the "V" sign, while others have approached the group after the broadcasts offering to cooperate. Now joint meetings are held between these soldiers and the Citizens Group.

### Balloon Attack

As an example of a different style of movement, when American bases are opened to the public on some memorial day or something...

some Beheiren enter the bases and put flowers on the weapons and airplanes, with the inscription "flower power", or distribute papers like "We Got the Brass."

Here is an example from the Japanese base, Niho; when the base was opened to the public, several Beheiren members prepared many balloons and stood by the entrance. On the balloons they painted slogans such as "Dissolve the Self-Defense Forces" and so on. These balloons were given to the children entering the base to see the airplanes, and so the base was soon filled with children holding slogan balloons.

So the SDF people noticed this and tried to take away the balloons at the entrance. But the children cried and wouldn't give up the balloons. The officers bought candy, and offered it in exchange for the balloons, but the children liked the balloons better than the candy, and so they failed. This is a tactic that could be used anywhere there is a base. Another example... on the last Memorial Day of the Japanese Navy, Yokosuka Beheiren gathered at the station and, together with a Folk Guerrilla group, began a march toward the base. The base authorities were shocked, and closed down the base to all visitors long before the scheduled closing time, claiming "bad weather."

### On Future Strategy

First of all we have to distribute such papers as "We Got the Brass" as widely as possible, and urge soldiers to edit and publish their own papers. Through these papers they should try to organize a unified national network of resisting soldiers. Then, taking some opportunity... say for example Feb. 7 of next year, the anniversary of the date when the bombing of the North began... express their opposition to the war by taking unified action inside their camps in cooperation with the Japanese movement, which will stage demonstrations the same day.

And in particular, as the Japan-U.S. Joint Statement made clear, the leaders of the two countries consider the Korean situation to be "very dangerous", which means that fighting in Korea may erupt after the Vietnam war has ended, or even before it has ended. In that case Japanese Self-Defense Forces will probably be sent to Korea. Thus the activities of GIs in South Korea are becoming more and more important. And just as it is becoming more important strategically it is becoming more active in fact; there is a growing resistance movement among the GIs there, which we expect soon to make contact with resisting GIs here, and eventually with the movement inside the Japanese military.

## Mail Call (cont.)

Chu Lai, VN  
13 April 70

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to request additional copies of the GI's Petition to End the War. I could probably distribute about 200 copies, but if there is an excess amount of the form, I will take more. Thank you.

T.O.

(We've got plenty. Anyone who wants more only needs to ask.--ed.)

April 9, 1970

Dear Firends,

Enclosed find 30 signatures of G.I.'s who want to participate in the petition-advertisement campaign. The signatures were collected at our coffeehouse "Fellowship of the Ring" in Fairbanks. There will be more coming. I intend to request the United Servicemen of Alaska to promote a barracks-to-barracks campaign to inform their fellow G.I.'s about the ads and raise more signatures.

We are marching on the 18th. More details in the next Green Machine, which will be out in a few days.

P.R.

Pensacola, Fla.  
April 10, 1970

Gentlemen:

I am very much interested in receiving your GI Press Service. This would give me valuable information that may come in handy as I and a small group in the Pensacola area, military personnel and civilians, are trying to have a local branch of the American Serviceman's Union established here.

I am working through a civilian group called the Survivalists Coordinating Committee. We are interested in trying to unite the many factions in the area into a working whole. Also, contact with the many national groups is being attempted.

We look forward to receiving the Press Service. Thank you.

Power to the  
People,  
J.C.

Ft Eustis, Va.  
April 20, 1970

Dear Editor:

Greetings from good ol' Fort Useless. Let me introduce myself. I am private         . I have been in the army for 14 months. For exactly one year, I have been stationed at this human salvage yard.

You might wonder while I am still a private, after being in the army so long. Here is my story...

One cold day in February, 1969, at the Milwaukee induction center, a free man was asked to take a pledge of allegiance that implied things quite different from the pledge that he had taken all his life previous. The things that this new pledge implied were completely opposite.

Under the terms of this oath, those adhering to it would exchange freedom of religion, including any objection to murder, for a Code of Conduct. They would also exchange the rest of their citizenship, as described by the Constitution, for a set of ARs. Their voice in the control of labor practices would be reduced to that of a child laborer during the infamous beginnings of the industrial revolution. They would also be subscribing to a new form of "justice," the UCMJ. (According to article 15 of this legal (?) code, a person would no longer be innocent until proven guilty, but quite the opposite.)

In essence, I was asked to give up a democratic way of life, and go into virtual slavery for two years, in order to defend a democratic way of life. (????????)

But these are not the reasons for my declining to raise my right and repeat after him. My reasons were far more naive and innocent, before I was inducted. I was simply voicing my disapproval with legal killing, the war in Vietnam, and with a set of laws that deny a man's right, in this country, to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"... the draft laws.

As you can see, those reasons for objection to military service are merely superficial. Each day that I am in the army, I find further flagrant transgressions perpetrated by the "system" that are more heinous than anything I could have imagined on that cold day in February. Let me rephrase that. Each day my horror is increased when I find out more things that they are getting away with.

In conclusion, I was given one mandatory promotion, 4 months after entering the army. Since then, I have never been "busted," nor have I been promoted, although most who have stayed out of real trouble and who came in the same time as myself are now two pay grades (or three) higher than myself. They took the

pledge, but I could not even pretend not to know what I was doing.

Excuse me, I have to end now. I must get ready for guard duty. Tonight I'll be guarding something called the C.S.O. Motor Pool. It is a small army salvage dump, located next to a swamp and behind the post sewage disposal plant. Most persons wouldn't give you a nickel for all the junk I walk guard on.

Love & Peace,  
a member of the  
military's sub-  
missive majority

16 April 1970

Dear Mr. Myers,

Recently I read an article in the April 1970 issue of "Veterans Stars & Stripes for Peace", concerning the first National G.I. Rights Conference to be held in Chicago on July 4-5. I would appreciate any information you could provide concerning housing, registration, and the conference program.

Thanks for everything. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,  
T.J.

(For information about the National GI Antiwar Conference, see article in this issue. --ed.)

18 April  
Ft. Detrick, Md.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed are two signatures and a check to help pay for the proposed advertisements.

Sincerely,  
T.H.

(Many thanks. We recommend your example to others. --ed.)

## FLAVELL ZAPS BRASS

Pvt William Flavell has become Mister William Flavell.

The Fort Eustis GI, who was threatened with a special court martial for circulating petitions for the upcoming GI antiwar ad, has been given a General Discharge.

Following his arrest on the petition charge (see the last issue of GI PRESS SERVICE), Flavell and two friends visited the office of GI PRESS SERVICE, obtained supplies and returned to Fort Eustis.

That evening they were apprehended while allegedly in the act of tacking posters to the Inspector General's building.

The three were asked to give statements to the MPs and Flavell made the following deposition:

"I, William A. Flavell, being of sound mind and body, did distribute posters on a few telephone poles in the Fort Eustis area. These posters were extremely subversive because they point out the absurdity of the Vietnamese war and the military establishment in particular. The politicians and puppets have laid down the rules for people to follow when distributing literature. Anything politically oriented or not of a mindless and meaningless nature would tend to incite people to undemocratic things like peace and freedom and should not be tolerated. I should

have realized that people in high positions have low moral fibre and little conscience. I took an oath to the Constitution of the United States not to ARs aimed at the suppression of freedom. I hope someone learns something from this incident. Are you listening?"

A few days later, Flavell was discharged. There was no more mention of the threatened court martial.



Flavell paying his respects to Fort Eustis regulations.

# Peace Candidates No Solution

1970 is an election year. In many states, primary election campaigns are already under way, and in the next few months, as the general election approaches, more and more public attention -- guided by newspaper headlines -- will be centered on election contests.

Some, perhaps a great many, of these contests will be billed as referendums in which the voters choose between a "hawk" and a "dove" -- the latter being usually, but not necessarily, a "liberal" member of the Democratic party. The attitude which the antiwar movement should take toward these liberal "peace candidates" has been and will be the subject of much discussion within the movement. GIs, as an increasingly important section of the antiwar movement, should be involved in these discussions, for the decisions arrived at cannot help but influence the growth of the GI movement.

In the past, many individuals within the movement have assumed -- almost as a matter of course, as though only one view were possible -- that the role of the organized antiwar movement included working for the election of liberal Democrats. The logic behind this view is that, whatever their failings, such liberal politicians are more likely than conservatives to de-escalate the war and perhaps even end it eventually.

A classic confrontation of this sort was put to the test in the 1964 presidential election. In one corner was the arch-villain, arch-conservative Barry Goldwater who -- we were solemnly assured -- would get the U.S. involved in a major war in Vietnam. In the other corner stood

the champion of peace, LBJ, piously declaiming that he "would not send American boys ten thousand miles to do a job that Asian boys should be doing for themselves."

Many, probably most, people who were opposed to American intervention in Vietnam chose to support LBJ as the "lesser evil." Even some political groups which should have known better backed Johnson; SDS campaigned for him under the slogan "Part of the way with LBJ."

As a result, Johnson was re-elected with one of the largest majorities in history. And within a month of his inauguration he began the systematic bombing of North Vietnam; a few months after that he began the major troop escalations in the South.

It is important to recognize that 1964 was not an isolated accident, was not the result of Johnson being a "phony liberal" as opposed to a "real liberal." The experience with Eugene McCarthy in 1968 confirms this fact.

McCarthy did not run in 1968 in order to end the war. He ran, and he stated this fact himself, in order to get the antiwar movement off the streets and into what he called "constructive political action" -- that is, working as a part of the Democratic party. The fact that he met with at least limited success in this goal testifies not that McCarthy was different from Johnson, but that some people had failed to learn the lessons of the 1964 campaign.

Far from building the antiwar movement, the McCarthy campaign resulted in its temporary decline as activists left the movement to work

for McCarthy. By November of 1968, the antiwar movement was smaller, more fragmented, less able to carry out its own independent activities, than it had ever been before -- and this in spite of the fact that there had been a continued growth of antiwar sentiment in the general population.

Even if McCarthy had won the Democratic nomination and then the election, American troops would still be involved in the Vietnam war. McCarthy never campaigned for the only program that can end the war, namely the total and unconditional withdrawal of all American troops. Rather, he favored "de-escalation" of the war and negotiations in Paris that would be "better" in some way that was never spelled out.

But de-escalation is nothing more nor less than the policy that now, under the Nixon administration, goes under the name of "Vietnamization" -- a policy of making a few token withdrawals in an attempt to pacify public opinion while GIs continue dying in Vietnam, not to mention Laos and Cambodia.

Thus in 1964 Johnson was elected and carried out the program of Goldwater; in 1968 Nixon won the election and is carrying out the program of McCarthy.

The reason for this is quite simple. "Hawks" and "doves" may disagree with each other about the most desirable number of troops in Vietnam or about which Saigon general we ought to support or about how much they need to fear the growth of the independent antiwar movement. But on one basic question they are in complete agreement: that the United States can and should intervene in the underdeveloped world to prevent revolution -- that such revolutions should be prevented by "whatever means necessary." Their differences boil down to a disagreement as to what is "necessary" at a given point in time.

The position of the antiwar movement has been and should be the direct opposite. Our position is that the U.S. has no right to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries, that the form of government in Vietnam is a matter for the Vietnamese people to settle. When sections of the antiwar movement support liberal "peace candidates" they are therefore working against their own position they are working for the election of men committed to the ideas which got us involved in Vietnam in the first place.

Politicians, whether hawks or doves, are not going to end the war because they become convinced it is "wrong." Government officials of both political stripes understand and respond to one thing: political power, the kind of power that is manifested in massive, independent movements like the antiwar movement.

The independent actions of the GI movement, the General Electric and postal strikes and others directly related to the war, the massive mobilization of hundreds of thousands of Americans in the streets: these are the sorts of actions which, built ever larger and larger, have the power to force the government to end the war. Sacrificing this kind of action for the sake of electing a handful of liberal Congressmen would be the most self-defeating step the antiwar movement could take.

## THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY SONG

(to the tune of "The Caissons Go Rolling Along")

by Peter Henig

Please mail grass, please mail ale  
We're the troops who sort the mail  
For the bankers in triple-oh-three.

Tote that bale  
Heave that sack  
Breaking strikes is where it's at  
In the good ole Action Army.

(First chorus)

Oh it's hi hi hee  
Special Delivery  
Shout out those zip codes loud and clear  
For in rain or gloom of night  
The Army comes in sight  
When the pickets go marching along.

In the Bronx, in Vietnam  
We're the pawns of Uncle Sam  
When the people go marching along.

Honor bound, we'll never shirk  
The Bosses' dirty work  
When the people go marching along.

(Second chorus)

Whirling dervishes  
of essential services  
Read the Constitution all night long  
Viet Cong or R F D  
You can plainly see  
Why the Army goes rolling along.

# ☆ GI ☆ Antiwar ☆ Papers: ☆

The papers listed below are published by or for GIs. We would appreciate being informed of any paper we may have missed or any addresses we do not have. We urge the editors of the papers listed below to circulate their papers to the rest of the GI press in the interests of fraternal coordination and cooperation. (Be sure to send one to the GI PRESS SERVICE.)

About Face (Camp Pendleton)  
P.O. Box 54099  
Terminal Annex  
Los Angeles, Cal. 90054

Above Ground (Ft Carson)  
Box 2255  
Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901

ACT, c/o Miss Rita Act  
10 Passage du Chantier  
Paris 12, France

Aerospaced (Grissom AFB)  
Box 1015  
Kokomo, Ind. 46901

A Four-Year Bummer (Chanute AFB)  
PO Box 2325, Sta. A  
Champaign, Ill. 61820

The Ally  
PO Box 9276  
Berkeley, Calif. 94709

As You Were (Ft Ord)  
PO Box 1062  
Monterey, Calif. 93940

The AWOL Press (Ft Riley)  
PO Box 425  
Manhattan, Kansas 66502

The Baumholder Gig Sheet (Germany)  
c/o Miss Rita Act  
10 Passage du Chantier  
Paris 12, France

Bayonet (Presidio of S.F.)  
Box 31387  
San Francisco, Cal. 94131

The Bond  
Room 633, 156 5th Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10010

Bragg Briefs  
c/o GIs United Against the War  
Box 437  
Spring Lake, N.C. 28309

Broken Arrow (Selfridge AFB)  
Box 471  
Mt. Clemens, Mich. 48043

Counterpoint (Ft Lewis)  
515 20th East  
Seattle, Wash. 98102

Duck Power  
c/o San Diego Free Press  
751 Turquoise St.  
San Diego, Calif. 92109

Dull Brass (Ft Sheridan)  
9 S. Clinton Rm. 225  
Chicago, Ill. 60606

Eyes Left (Travis AFB)  
PO Box 31387  
San Francisco, Cal. 94131

Fatigue Press (Ft Hood)  
101 Ave D  
Killeen, Texas 76541

Fed Up! (Ft Lewis)  
PO Box 414  
Tacoma, Wash. 98409

Final Flight (Hamilton AFB)  
PO Box 31387  
San Francisco, Cal. 94131

Forward March (North Severn)  
38 Maryland Ave  
Annapolis, Md. 21402

Fun, Travel & Adventure (Ft Knox)  
Box 336  
Louisville, Kentucky 40201

J.A.F. (Barksdale AFB)  
525 Wichita  
Shreveport, La. 71101

Oigline (Ft Bliss)  
PO Box 31094  
Summit Hts. Station  
El Paso, Texas 79931

The GI Organizer (Ft Hood)  
Box 704  
Killeen, Texas 76541

Oralfitti  
c/o Politische Buchhandlung  
3 Schiffgasse  
69 Heidelberg, Germany

The Green Machine  
PO Box 2297  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Hair (Misawa AFB, Japan)  
no mailing address

Kill for Peace  
c/o Beheiren  
Ishii Bldg, 6-44 Kagurazaka  
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Left Face (Ft McClellan)  
PO Box 1595  
Anniston, Ala. 36201

The Looper (Cal. Nat. Guard)  
Box 31387  
San Francisco, Cal. 94131

Marine Blues  
PO Box 31387  
San Francisco, Cal. 94131

Napalm (Ft Campbell)  
PO Box 44  
Clarksville, Tenn.

Navy Times Are Changin'  
PO Box 164  
North Chicago, Ill. 60064

The Obligore (NAS N.Y.)  
PO Box 732  
New York, N.Y. 10022

The O.D.  
1434 Makaloa St, Room 9  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

OM (DC Area)  
c/o LINK  
1029 Vermont Ave NW, Rm 200  
Washington DC 20005

Open Ranks (Holabird & Detrick)  
315 E 25th St  
Baltimore, Md. 21218

Open Sights (DC Area)  
c/o SMC  
1029 Vermont Ave NW, Rm 907  
Washington DC 20005

The Pawn (Ft Detrick)  
c/o GIs United  
Box 1438  
Frederick, Md. 21701

Potemkin (USS Forrestal)  
no mailing address

RAP! (Ft Benning)  
Box 894, Main PO  
Columbus, Ga 31902

Second Front International  
Upplandsgatan 18  
Stockholm, Sweden

Seaper Fl (MCAS Beakuni)  
no mailing address

Shakedown (Ft Dix)  
PO Box 68  
Wrightstown N.J. 08562

Short Times (Ft Jackson)  
Box 543  
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SPD News  
c/o ASU  
156 5th Ave, Rm 633  
New York, N.Y. 10010

Top Secret  
19 Brookline St  
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

Truth Instead (Treasure Island)  
Box 31387  
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Twin Cities Protester (Ft Snelling)  
529 Cedar Ave  
Minneapolis, Minn. 55409

The Ultimate Weapon (Ft Dix)  
c/o SMC  
928 Chestnut St  
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Up Front (Southern Calif.)  
PO Box 60329, Terminal Annex  
Los Angeles, Cal. 90060

Veterans Peace Offensive  
5705 Woodward Ave  
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Veterans Stars and Stripes for Peace  
PO Box 4598  
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WE GOT THE BRASS  
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