



# Highway 13

JUNE, 1973

VOLUME I, NUMBER 5

10 CENTS DONATION

## ARMY SLAVE SCHOOL SHUTS DOWN

Enlisted servants have been in the news alot lately. Only last week, most of the guards at Camp David, Md. (Nixon's super-secret mountain retreat), were fired for their alleged affection for marijuana. Now the word comes that the "enlisted aide course" at the Army Quartermaster School, Ft. Lee, Va., is to be discontinued on July 13, 1973.

Senator William Proxmire (D.Wis.), a leader in the fight against the enlisted slave program and sponsor of a bill (S 850) to eliminate it, said "the fact there's a bill in the Senate to shut down such training schools must have been a contributing factor."

### Eliminate Aristocratic Privilege

Proxmire said the Army decision to shut down the "charm school for training enlisted men to become servants of the brass is a long overdue step toward elimination of aristocratic privilege for high ranking military officers."

Proxmire went on to say, "I challenge the Joint Chiefs of Staff each to release their six to eight servants as an example to the country and their fellow officers."

The enlisted aides course was given six times a year to classes of 24 students each. The General Accounting Office recently reported that the course included training in gourmet cooking, ice carving, food planning and etiquette. The GAO reported that the Marine Corps trains its aides at Camp Lejeune, N.C. and that the Navy and Air Force rely primarily on OJT. The report said there are 1722 enlisted men assigned as aides to some generals, admirals, and Navy captains, normally on the basis of one aide per star.

Now that the tip of the iceberg has been axed, maybe the rest will begin surfacing. Generals aren't the only ones with class privileges in the Army. Most officers have their unit or office lackeys, duty drivers, orderlies, messengers, and "duty soldiers." In court, trial by peers is a myth, with soldiers below the rank of E-7 rarely sitting in judgement. And in Indochina, GIs died while officers accumulated medals. It's no secret to rank and file GIs that the armed forces function as a caste system, delegating to the lower ranks a myriad of unnecessary and unproductive tasks entertaining to the brass.



country that cannot settle problems in its own government."

A common theme was that the bombing should have ended after American prisoners were released by North Vietnam.

A letter to Fulbright urged that the US abandon what the writer called "our present policy of 'dial a B-52 strike whenever and wherever you want'."

The writer, a B-52 pilot, added: "this plea is not a one-man show. The majority of the crew force presently engaged in these operations are tired and fed up with the entire affair; perhaps it is a numbness or maybe despair which keeps the situation less volatile."

Still another letter said, "Every day of bombing splashes blood in the face of America. What will we tell our children?"

Perhaps the greatest irony will emerge when these same men--those inevitably downed by anti-aircraft fire--are translated by our government into the next excuse to prolong hostilities.

## CAMBODIA PROTESTS GROW

At the same time that both houses of Congress and numerous subcommittees have moved to cut off future material aid to Cambodia and the feeble Lon Nol puppet regime, at least a dozen crew members of B-52 bombers used in raids over that country have written members of the Senate and the House protesting the ongoing avalanche of bombs. The letters were sent to several Congressional offices, including those of Senators J.W. Fulbright, Edward M. Kennedy, George McGovern, and Harold Hughes.

These letters follow Captain Michael Hecht's act of resistance in refusing to pilot a bomber during the Hanoi Christmas raids. Hecht was recently discharged under "less than honorable" conditions by the Air Force, and has already begun to appear in public actions to speak out against the illegal prolongation of the war.

Aides to Fulbright and Kennedy, who received about a half dozen protest letters each, said the condemnations were unusual both in number and tone. Fulbright put six letters in the Congressional Record, saying, "These constitute an eloquent indictment of US military activities in Indochina." He said he had deleted names and unit identification numbers to protect the writers from retaliation. The letters had all been signed and sent by GIs through military post offices, mainly from Guam, the base for some of the B-52s used to raid Cambodia.

A letter to Kennedy from a navigator said: "We are no more than a mercenary army fighting solely on the discretion of our President."

Another said: "I enlisted to defend our nation, not to fight for some little

### film showing

WINTER SOLDIER \*\*\*\*\* ONLY THE BEGINNING

Both were made by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. Vets are shown testifying about US war crimes & demonstrating against the war in Indochina. Rap afterwards.

Fri. June 8, 7PM, GI Center/Highway 13  
1590 Annapolis Rd. (The Strip) 569-9499

### INSIDE: African Liberation Article 138, UCMJ Concert Information

### service women! ... check it out ...

The Supreme Court ruled last week that your dependents are entitled to the same benefits and allowances as those allotted to the dependents of male soldiers. Now for job opportunities, facilities, rank...

# CEASEFIRE:

## what does it mean for the GI MOVEMENT

ARTICLE 134  
THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT CONTINUE ITS MILITARY INVOLVEMENT OR INTERVENE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF SOUTH VIETNAM

This critical part of the Paris cease fire agreement signifies an end to the killing and dying for American servicemen in the land, sea, and air that is Vietnam. No segment of American society feels more relief and joy than the enlisted men and women of the armed forces.

Now, for thousands of us in the service who have worked toward this end and for those who have supported our fight, comes a time for examination and decision.

One essential question must be--what is to be the purpose and the future of the millions of Americans who still wear the uniform of this country's armed services? To answer this, we must examine the policies and the power held by the military at the beginning of this post-Vietnam era. At the same time we must look at the roots and the history of the GI Movement. We must decide whether the end of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia eliminates the reasons or legitimacy of our struggle.



Ft. Jackson, S.C. 5 GIs are busted in one of the first GI protests against the war on Indochina. See 13th.

Historically, the end of a war has brought with it demobilization for the vast majority of those in uniform. This is not to be the case for the almost one million GIs presently stationed on foreign soil or for

the one and a half million garrisoned in the U.S. Our brothers and sisters stationed in the Philippines are already seeing parallels between that country and the Vietnam of the early sixties. One major difference, though, is our ability to recognize the nature of America's role in such a situation. It is because of this understanding that we can not wait for another 'Nam to emerge and engulf us. We must educate ourselves and others and organize in an effort to avert such a possibility.

GI resistance to the Vietnam War has not been an isolated issue...it has not been built in a vacuum. We fight on two fronts. We have resisted and must continue to resist the misuse of the military machine for wars like Vietnam, riot control, or to enforce U.S. policy abroad. And second, perhaps even more basic, is the struggle for fundamental



human rights. We have come to understand that the dehumanizing and oppressive conditions of the military have a purpose. They are designed to cut us off from our roots and to remodel us into instruments to be manipulated by the brass. They exist to divide us from both the civilian world and from each other. We refuse to accept this situation and are determined to fight against all aspects of it from the institutional racism of the service to the inequities of military justice.

The brass expects to be able to use this period to reshape and rebuild the military. With the end of the draft and the concept of the new volunteer services they are trying to eradicate the last vestige of the citizen soldier and to replace it with the concept of the professional. With the raw material of men and, increasingly, women, forced into the military by unemployment, poverty, and slick PR work of recruiters, the generals and politicians hope to produce soldiers whose only loyalties are to their units and superior officers. They wish to create American servicemen and women who can be trusted to carry out any mission, anywhere in the nation or the world, without thought as to its political or moral significance. We stand between them and that goal. It is our refusal to be modeled into their image that will defeat them.

We occupy a position in this society that allows us to see around the rhetoric of the military and government policy. We are going to continue to speak out and organize around all issues that contribute to a more just America.

The cease-fire is, in part, our victory. We must see it as evidence of the power we have when we work in unity and apply this strength to the problems that still lie before us.

An Active Duty GI  
Fort Polk, Louisiana



## Article 134

# TRASHED

(Washington, D.C. In an unexpected move, the U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled that Article 134, the "catch-all" article of the UCMJ, is unconstitutional. Article 134 is the "general article" used to punish a GI when he has done something his CO doesn't like but doesn't fit under other punitive articles.

In its present form, Article 134 reads: "Though not specifically mentioned in this chapter, all disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces, all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces, and crimes and offenses not capital, of which persons subject to this chapter may be guilty, shall be taken cognizance of by a general, special, or summary court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense and shall be punished at the discretion of that court." The Article has dozens of specifications that range from passing bad checks to taking drugs to "having a bad attitude."

The court ruled, in case of former Marine Pfc. Mark Avrech, who had been convicted of violating Article 134 in Da Nang, Vietnam, in 1969, that the article was too vague and over-broad and "gives no fair warning of the conduct it proscribes, and fails to provide adequate standards of guilt."

The Department of Defense was caught totally off guard by the decision, and is afraid that their favorite Catch-22 might be at an end. A Supreme Court appeal is certain, and if the

DoD loses, Article 134 will cease to exist. In the meantime, the DoD plans to continue using the article pending a decision to appeal, despite the court decision. When ever possible however, the DoD will charge GIs under other articles of the UCMJ in the future, since a court challenge to their continued use of the article while the appeal is pending is quite likely, and they don't want to have to let people go free.

The options open to the DoD are many, at this point. The decision only banned certain sections of the article, but retained the section which prohibits GIs from committing acts that are considered crimes under civilian law. To rewrite the article would necessitate Congressional approval. To appeal the decision is to



take a chance on losing. So there is a good chance that the DoD will let the decision stand and will use other sections of the UCMJ to replace the outlawed parts of Article 134.

(INDOCHINA BULLETIN) Two young French school teachers touring the United States are giving Americans a first hand account of life in the prisons operated by the Saigon administration in South Vietnam. Jean Pierre Debris and Andre Menras were volunteer school teachers in July 1970 when they were arrested for the "crime" of distributing leaflets calling for peace, and unfurling an NLF flag in front of the Saigon National Assembly.

Imprisoned for two and a half years in Chi Hoa, the largest prison in Saigon, they provide the most authentic western account to date of the fate of the prisoners being held in the more than 1,000 jails operated by the Thieu regime.

Following are excerpts from an interview with the two Frenchmen by the Indochina Bulletin:

**IB: What kinds of people are being held in Thieu's jails?**

**Answer:** In Chi Hoa there were POWs, political prisoners, and common criminals. There are over 200,000 political prisoners in South Vietnam: Buddhist monks, Catholic and Buddhist students, peasants accused of being in the NLF, lawyers, intellectuals... also many children--as young as seven years old--are held at Chi Hoa. Then, we must add over 100,000 deserters from the Saigon Army and draft evaders, in addition to the 200,000 political prisoners. We can say that many of them deserted for political reasons.

**IB: How are political prisoners treated?**

**Answer:** The "prisons" are not called "prisons" but "rehabilitation" or "reeducation" centers. It is a policy to force the prisoners to accept the Saigon government. Every morning at 6:30 AM the political prisoners must salute the Saigon flag; they must stand at attention and sing the Saigon national anthem. Those who refuse--and this is most of the prisoners--are put in a special room which holds 300 to 400 prisoners. There is an iron bar running along the wall, and the prisoners are shackled to it, their ankles and wrists tied together. Many of our friends have spent months, even years, like this. Water is rationed, and for food there is only rice and a pinch full of salt. After one, two, or three months here, the prisoners are deported to Con Son island, up to 500 at one time. Each deportation is accompanied by severe beatings by riot police.

**IB: Con Son gained attention in 1970 as the home of the "tiger cages." What are conditions like there today?**



**Answer:** We have seen prisoners coming back from the tiger cages at Con Son. None of them could walk; they had to crawl. There are now new "improved" tiger cages. They are smaller so that the prisoners cannot stand up, and they are kept dark so that people go blind. Water is rationed--many of our friends told us that they had to drink their own urine to survive.

**IB: What about the POWs--military prisoners of war--how are they treated?**

**Answer:** The policy toward POWs is also "reeducation"--to make them rally to the Saigon side. They too are forced to salute the Saigon flag, and are tortured and beaten. Also, POWs are forced to do hard labor. But, fighters of the NLF are often considered to be not POWs, but "common criminals," and are charged with "murder."

## Saigon Democracy

# A CITY OF JAILS



**IB: What about the torture of political prisoners?**

**Answer:** We have met with many prisoners who have the scars of torture. They were, for example, tortured with electric current on sensitive parts of the body, or the water torture: soapy water and crankcase oil is forced into a victim's stomach. Then the torturers beat on the stomach until the liquid is vomited; but the mouth is gagged so it comes out the nose. Many people cannot eat for weeks and suffer permanent damage after this torture. There are many, many others. Almost all women are raped. For women, they also had some special tortures. One well known "specialist" would thrust into the vagina live eels or coca cola bottles. Then there are the beatings. They are usually done by the most cruel common criminals who are used as trustees. During the beatings they would play loud American rock music to drown out the screams. I remember one tune especially: "The House of the Rising Sun." Whenever they played it over the prison loudspeakers, we knew we could expect beatings.

**IB: Are Americans involved in running the prison system?**

**Answer:** In every prison there is an American advisor to supervise the work. At Con Son, it is Col. Jorgenson. Many political prisoners are interrogated by Americans at the headquarters of the so-called "mixed intelligence services"--that is U.S. and Saigon. Americans should also be aware that since 1970, when the Con Son tiger cages were exposed, new ones have been built by an American construction company: RMK-BRJ, financed by a \$400,000 grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

**IB: We have heard that the Thieu administration had made plans to block the return of political prisoners even before the cease-fire was signed. Did you see evidence of this?**

**Answer:** Since November, the repression has been stepped up. At that time, a new director came to Chi Hoa, Col. Nguyen Van Ve. He brought riot police to the prison; they divided the political prisoners into small groups and mixed them with common criminal prisoners. Even more seriously, they altered the files of political prisoners to make it look like they were common criminals. And we knew why: there were rumors of a cease fire, and if a cease fire were signed, those political prisoners who became common criminals would not have to be released. We also saw deportations of political prisoners, which took place at night. Many of our friends simply disappeared. No one has heard of them in the prisons where they were supposedly being sent.

**IB: Why is Thieu trying so hard to prevent the release of political prisoners?**

**Answer:** Thieu is afraid to release the political prisoners. If they are released, they will speak, and they will tell about their tortures and the conditions in the prisons. And they will be believed, they will be followed, and they will be respected by the people. And for Thieu, that would mean political collapse.

**IB: Does public opinion have any effect on the situation of the prisoners?**

**Answer:** We were released on December 29th last year because of a big public protest on our behalf in France. Thousands of letters and signatures were sent to the French government and to Saigon. We have seen the power of public opinion when we smuggled out letters from the prison, denouncing the tortures. Some newspapers, like the "New York Times" and the "Daily Mirror" in England, denounced the tortures, and we saw the tortures stop for awhile. Students could once again receive visits from their families. Then, three weeks later, when the attention had died down, the students were transferred and the tortures began again. So, when we speak, we first tell people of our concrete experiences. Then we try to convince people that they--you--have the power not only to make sure that these prisoners will be treated like human beings, but even to save the lives of 200,000 people.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR IDEAS ABOUT WHAT YOU CAN DO, CONTACT:

THE COALITION TO FREE SOUTH VIETNAMESE POLITICAL PRISONERS

WEST COAST:	EAST COAST:
2302 Ellsworth	48 Inman St.
Berkeley, CA.	Cambridge, Ma.
(415) 849-3120	(617) 864-3150

In the aftermath of World War II, the world scene began to change. Far-flung colonial empires which had lasted for decades began to crumble. Independence movements began to develop in European colonies. Independent Asian and African countries began to appear on the map. In many cases even though independence was gained, few if any real changes in the lives of African workers and peasants came about. But where independence was gotten, it represented a victory for the African and Asian people and a setback for the forces of colonialism.

Angola Africans are organizing liberation armies and driving out their oppressors. In Guinea 3/4 of the land is now liberated, in Mozambique 2/5 is now free and in Angola 1/3. In Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa political and armed struggle is building.

But there is more to the struggle for liberation than fighting. While freeing more and more territory from the stranglehold of the enemy, these organizations are also leading the African people in reorganizing their societies. Hospitals

(1/2 billion dollars last year) and arms to Portugal and gives their soldiers training.

It is important that working people see that the African freedom fighters are our friends. As long as parts of Africa remain European colonies or under white minority regimes, U.S. corporations will have a secure area of the world where they can exploit cheap labor and where they can rob precious natural resources. This makes it easier for them to deal with us here at home. When we go out on strike they are in a better strike breaking position, or can even run away with the whole plant to southern Africa (or Taiwan or South Korea or the Philippines). Victories won against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys anywhere in the world advance our own struggles here at home.

Here in the U.S. Black people are leading the way in fighting against U.S.

# AFRICAN LIBERATION

In several African countries, the colonialists and imperialists have not even seen fit to give in an inch. The Portuguese colonies, South Africa and Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) remain strongholds of white supremacy in Africa. When independence movements developed in these areas, the colonialists responded with savage repression. Portugal still holds over a million Africans in forced labor camps when their only "crime" was to demand independence and freedom. In Zimbabwe a quarter million whites hold 5 million Africans in virtual slavery. And in South Africa things are even worse. Under its apartheid regime (apartheid is the most brutal form of white supremacy possible), the country is divided into Black areas and white areas. Less than 3 million whites get 87% of the land while over 13 million Africans get 13% of the land, and the least fertile part at that. In factories the highest paid Black workers by law must receive less pay than the lowest paid white worker. Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia all maintain large armed forces to protect their oppressive regimes.

Faced with all this, African people are fighting back. Under the leadership of organizations like the PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau, FRELIMO in Mozambique and MPLA in

and schools are being built. Farming is now directed toward feeding the people, not providing profit for the exploiters. Simple goods are being manufactured. People are participating in governing themselves. Women are playing more meaningful roles in society.

These national liberation movements are also playing a leading role in the African continent's struggle against domination by rich countries. In southern Africa freedom fighters are dealing powerful blows to the forces of imperialism and its lackeys. The independent African countries are beginning to provide both moral and concrete support to those fighters and also to fight back against imperialist economic domination of their own countries. On the African continent a broad united front against imperialist aggression and bullying is being built.

But the fight for freedom is not only of interest to the people on the African continent. The socialist countries have long been an important source of concrete and political support for African freedom fighters. In this way they hasten the decline of imperialist domination of much of the world and contribute to the freedom and prosperity of the people of the world. And also within the colonialist and imperialist countries progressive sentiment has developed into activities and groups supporting the independence movements in Africa.

This last development is a very important one for us here in the U.S. This is true because of the part that U.S. corporations like Gulf Oil, Polaroid, General Motors, Ford Chrysler, Union Carbide, etc. all maintain very profitable operations in South Africa and the Portuguese colonies. Bethlehem Steel is involved in the multi-million dollar project to build a dam on the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border paving the way for further European settlement in Africa. Nixon, with backing from the supreme court and reactionaries in Congress, is defying international law by importing Rhodesian chrome. On top of that he uses our taxes to send money

imperialism. Last year 50,000 Black people in this country organized and participated in African Liberation Day Demonstrations in 3 cities. This year African Liberation Day Demonstrations are being organized in 26 cities and 20 states across the country, including Baltimore (see box). Tens of thousands of Black people of all walks of life are expected to participate in this year's demonstrations. This represents a tremendous step



Freedom Fighters in Angola

forward in the transformation of the battles fought by Black people in this country from civil rights and Black power to opposing imperialism.

Within this broad Black united effort Black working people have a special leadership role to play. As workers we are forced to slave in lowest paying, dirtiest jobs in many of the same corporations that are exploiting and oppressing people in Africa. This puts us in a good position to focus in on the direct links between supporting freedom fighters in Africa and fighting back against racist oppression heaped down upon Black people here and attacks on the living standards of the U.S. working class.

Black workers at Polaroid (the Polaroid Revolutionary Workers Movement) have been active for the past few years in exposing Polaroid's operations in South Africa. In Louisiana, Black longshoremen refused to unload a shipment of ore from Rhodesia. Just last summer longshoremen in Baltimore did the same. Black government workers demonstrated in front of the State Department against U.S. support of colonialism and apartheid in Africa. At a Chrysler plant in Detroit a predominantly Black UAW local voted a negotiating position which included wage and working condition provisions and a demand that Chrysler cease operating in South Africa. Actions such as these can only hasten the day when people throughout the world can enjoy independence, freedom and prosperity.



5,000 Black people marched in San Francisco last year on African Liberation Day

## AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY March and Rally in Baltimore May 26

On May 27, 1972, 50,000 Black people in this country participated in African Liberation Day demonstrations in 3 cities. This event had tremendous significance because it involved thousands of Black people from all walks of life and because it represented a massive step forward in the transformation of the struggles waged by Black people from civil rights and Black power to anti-imperialism.

This year African Liberation Day Demonstrations will be held in 26 cities across the country. A march and rally will be held in Baltimore on Saturday, May 26. It is important that as many Black people as possible get involved in this event. People interested in attending the demonstration or helping to build for it should contact the African Liberation Support Committee, c/o Al Brown, 704 Cator Ave., Balto., Md. phone: 532-9033.



# FINGERS EXTENDED & JOINED



According to military tradition, saluting is the customary way a soldier displays respect for his or her "superior." With a crisp bend of the elbow and extension of the fingers, rank and file GIs are given the opportunity to show their genuine appreciation for and loyalty to the people that run their lives. The military brass call saluting a morale-building and time-honored military practice. They don't want it criticized and they don't want it abused.

We feel a little of both is in order. Unless you believe that all officers are superior (not to mention competent, General Lavelle) and deserve your unswerving devotion, paying tribute to every honcho that comes strolling down the pike becomes a very shallow and comical ritual. It's also pretty undemocratic. Nothing about it is optional. You have no choice. It's not a matter of really respecting someone; it's a matter of having to do something in order to avoid punishment.

The way it's done is also discriminatory. Let's face it---contrary to official military definitions, it bears not the slightest resemblance to a simple "hello." You don't just "hello" a colonel. You salute him. You just "hello" PFCs and other commoners. What it really comes down to is a caste system: CLASS DISCRIMI-

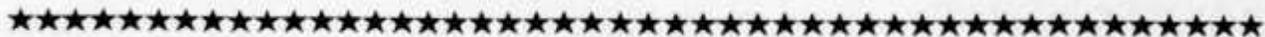


FOR FAILING TO RESPECT HONOR AND OBEY....

NATION. A little smack and jive for the boss man. Officers are higher beings; therefore they are saluted. Enlisted people are lower beings; therefore, they are never saluted. Think and do this over and over again, every day of your stay in the military, and you begin believing in it. Ask any military psychiatrist (but don't forget that you're supposed to salute him first).

Discrimination goes even further. You're only allowed to salute one way: the way the brass want you to. Try giving a power or peace salute to a lieutenant. Better still, lay a dap on your company commander. Then go to jail, right? There's only one set of values, one culture, one point of view in the New Modern Volunteer Army---the one approved by a Pentagon that is mostly brass, mostly white, and mostly into controlling the way you think about yourself and others. Maybe it's a small thing. Maybe things like forced worship don't matter. But it seems to us that if they can condition you to do something as small as respect someone you don't even know, they can also--when the time comes--force you to "disrespect" others whom you know even less about. Saluting a friend is one thing; saluting an object is another.

Jeff Hayes, former Captain, PUSA HQ  
Kim Rowland, Sp4, USASE



## LETTERS



### FROM EXILE

Dear Highway 15,

Many thanks for sending us your excellent paper. We up North appreciate any news on the struggle in the US. We were, of course, most interested in your article about amnesty. Basically we agree with you, but have a couple of quick thoughts of our own to add:

1. When talking about amnesty--a full non-punitive restoration of all human and civil liberties for any person whose life has been disrupted by the Indochina conflict because of opposition to the war--I can't understand how so many fail to include the estimated 300,000 political prisoners being held in the South. They, among all of us, are the most affected by the destructive repression and harsh retaliative punishment for their opposition to the US controlled Thieu dictatorship.

2. Please keep it clear in your own minds that while the exile community is indeed interested and affected by the outcome of the amnesty movement, THE MAJORITY OF AMERICANS INCLUDED IN THE AMNESTY CATEGORIES ARE RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES!!! These include the folks underground for civilian, military, or selective service violations and vets with less than honorable discharges.

3. In terms of "amnesty as forgetting," we are not convinced that the people of the US should "forget" the crimes committed in the name of democracy and freedom during the war era. In fact, we feel that in order to get a clear perspective of the amnesty issue, it will mean dredging up the old issues of the war and examining them once more because

in order to discuss amnesty, we must determine exactly who is responsible for the illegal, immoral, costly war. We must determine who profited from this war. By doing this, it will become clear that the guilty can in no way judge the innocent.



"I am NOT a deserter. I'm a refugee."

4. We want to again stress the absolute necessity for unity. The Nixon administration is well aware of the political importance of the amnesty issue--and that is why so many false issues have been brought to the public attention. For example, the location and numbers of those affected by amnesty have been manipulated and downplayed; attention has been directed away from the hundreds of thousands in the US to the Canadian exile scene; divided the exile movement concerning who deserves amnesty (which, interestingly enough, is almost entirely along class lines), and to play one group off against another. And who can miss the absolute irony of Nixon's using the vets ("my boys") to justify the war effort as he screwed the vets on VA benefits, employment, and medical/psychiatric care... using the dead--his dead--to justify the atrocities in a war that has no heroes, only victims...

Katy McGovern  
Toronto Anti-Draft  
Programme, Canada

Highway 15,

I received a copy of your paper last night. I read it and believe it may be one of the things which will help the PEOPLE. I hope you the best of luck, for all our sakes. Enclosed is subscription money. Please send me the literature on the rights of servicemen and OCCO discharge booklets. I'll try to drop in on one of your meetings to see if there is anything I can do.

Peace Forever,  
Larry Chindbloom  
Aberdeen Proving Ground  
Maryland

### FROM JAIL

Dear Brothers & Sisters at Highway 15,

Thanks for the poop on Article 15 in the April issue. The MAN had us up against the wall on charges of AWOL and "provoking speech." He'd been looking to get us but finally had to dream up some bullshit about being late (5 minutes) for a duty (policing) detail. Dude thinks all the Brothers are lazy and out to spoil his record. About the way I see my recruiter.

By refusing the 15 and threatening to get statements about how nobody's ever on time and that he "provoked" us more than we did him (can Pvt.s really provoke brass?), he dropped the whole stinkin' can. Seems he didn't want to get accused of singling us out.

Maybe our little flap won't turn this unfit place around, but maybe he'll think twice the next time he decides to mess somebody over. The word got around. Though we're both expecting reassignment orders real soon and are restricted around this place at night, we hope to get over to see you before we split.

All Power,  
Bobby  
Ernie  
(PCP, Fort Meade)

LAW OFFICES  
 KAPLAN, HEYMAN, ENGELMAN & BELGRAD  
 TENTH FLOOR-SUN LIFE BUILDING  
 CHARLES AND REDWOOD STREETS  
 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

April 11, 1973

Col. John E. Lance  
 Post Commander  
 Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755

Dear Col. Lance:

I have been requested by the Maryland Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union to represent the Military Law Project at Fort Meade, which Project is currently sponsored by the Washington Area Draft and Military Law Panel and the American Friends Service Committee (Middle Atlantic Region). One of the activities of the Project is to publish and distribute a newspaper called "Highway 13."

On behalf of the Project, I am hereby requesting your permission for members of the Project to distribute this newspaper on the Base. Specifically, permission is requested to make distribution on Saturdays between 10:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M. on the sidewalks in the vicinity of the main PX complex. Permission is further requested to make distribution on week nights between 6:00 and 9:00 P.M. on the sidewalk immediately in the vicinity of Theaters No. 1 and 3. My clients have assured me that distribution will not interfere with military functions or activities and that they will clean up at the conclusion of their activities so that there will be no litter left on the Base. I am further advised that the newspaper will not be forced on any one, and that no payment will be demanded, although a contribution of ten cents will be requested. I wish to emphasize that the Project is sponsored by non-profit organizations and that the paper is primarily written by and for enlisted military personnel.

The American Civil Liberties Union is firmly convinced that under recent Court decisions, the Project is permitted to distribute the newspapers in the areas which we have requested. I specifically call your attention to the

Col. Lance -2- April 11, 1973

Opinion of the United States Supreme Court in Flowers v. United States, 407 U.S. 197 (1972) and Burnett v. Tolson, Case No. 72-1545 (4th Cir. 1973).

In view of the above, I will assume that if I have not heard from you within two weeks from the date of this letter, you have no objections to the distribution of the newspapers at the times and places indicated.

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

Very truly yours,

SEARLE E. MITNICK

# TODAY'S 'HIGHWAY 13' WANTS TO J

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
 HEADQUARTERS FORT MEADE  
 FORT MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

19 April 1973

Mr. Searle E. Mitnick  
 Attorney At Law  
 Kaplan, Heyman, Engelman & Belgrad  
 Tenth Floor, Sun Life Building  
 Charles and Redwood Streets  
 Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Dear Mr. Mitnick:

This is in reply to your letter of 11 April 1973 regarding your request for permission for the Military Law Project at Odenton, Maryland to distribute a newspaper called Highway 13 on this installation.

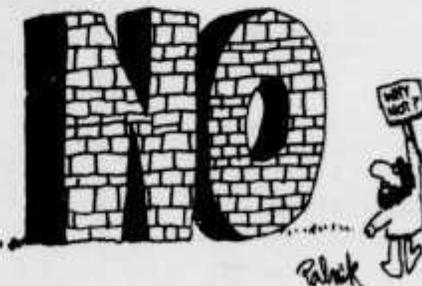
Prior to making a decision on your request it is necessary that certain additional information and documents be provided by you or your clients. You are requested to furnish copies of the publication(s) which are intended for distribution. In addition, the names of the individuals who will be involved in the on-post distribution are required, along with your written assurances that none of the individuals have been barred from Fort Meade installation for whatever reasons. I would appreciate knowing the approximate number of people who will be involved at a given location and the approximate number of publications that you contemplate distributing during any hours which may be approved. Specific dates desired for distribution are also required. Finally, you are requested to indicate the specific manner in which a contribution will be "requested". These requests are not intended to unduly interfere with the functions of your clients but to insure compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements imposed upon this Command. I am confident that you will agree that the matters requested are reasonable and legitimate concerns to an Installation Commander charged with the responsibility of maintaining an orderly military enclave.

This letter is in no way to be construed as actual or implied approval of your request. Your request will be considered upon the receipt of the matters

AHBWCO  
 Mr. Searle E. Mitnick

19 April 1973

requested herein above. Your imposition of a fixed time frame upon this Command is considered inappropriate and any attempts to distribute without prior authorization will be treated as a violation of regulations governing this subject.



Sincerely,

John E. Lance, Jr.  
 Colonel, Infantry  
 Post Commander



"It's a free country and you're fighting to keep it free -- whatsa matter, you don't believe in freedom?"

## COMMENTARY: *Our right to make up our own minds*

As we are all aware, the military tries to maintain almost total control over its members. This control is exerted in a variety of ways: through a justice system that is extremely one-sided, by limiting the GI's access to information concerning basic rights to discharge and to file complaints, and by restricting the distribution of literature on the installation, among other things. The MILITARY LAW PROJECT and HIGHWAY 13 feel that these restrictions are totally unwarranted. We do not think that a military commander should have the right to censor reading material before it can be distributed to people under his command. We feel that members of the armed forces should have the same rights as all other citizens of the United States. We feel that members of the military are just as capable of making up their own minds as anyone else in this country.

Because we feel so strongly about this question, we have petitioned the commander of Fort Meade for permission to distribute this newspaper on the base. With the help of the American Civil Liberties Union in Baltimore, we have requested permission to distribute the newspaper at the Main PX and at the two base movie theatres. We sent the letter on the left to COL lance requesting permission. COL lance's response (center), was received shortly thereafter. We responded on April 25. It seems obvious after reading the three letters that we are being given "the old run-around", and that the command is trying to stall us off.

Another letter, from the Acting Commander, was received recently in which we were told that the entire matter has been referred to the Department of the Army, Chief of Public Information, for an advisory opinion. Why can't the command make its own decisions? Hmmm...

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# HIGHWAY 13' JOIN YOU!

LAW OFFICE  
KAPLAN, HEYMAN, ENGELMAN & BELGRAD  
TENTH FLOOR — SUN LIFE BUILDING  
CHARLES AND REDWOOD STREETS  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

April 25, 1973

John E. Lance, Jr.  
Commander  
Theaters, Fort Meade  
P.O. Box 100, P.O. 100  
Fort Meade, Maryland 20755

Colonel Lance:

Thank you for your letter of April 19, 1973. I hope that you will find the additional information and documents which you requested adequately helpful in this letter.

In the first place, I am enclosing several copies of the most recent issue of Highway 13. Second, the following are the names of the individuals who will be distributing the newspapers at Fort Meade: Edward Evans, Jeff Dave Allen, Frances Donelan, Michael Baseman, John Blair, James Jack Beard, Dennis Leaf, Anton Wood, Ted Falk, Linda Hayes, Mark Kaufman, Brian Tracy, Joseph Evans, and Mark Kaufman. It is anticipated that one to three of these people will distribute the newspapers on a particular day. I am further advised by my clients that none of the mentioned individuals has ever been barred from the Fort Meade installation for any reason.

It is impossible to estimate the number of publications which will be distributed at any particular time because we do not know exactly what the demand will be for the newspaper. My clients will endeavor to prepare sufficient newspapers to meet the anticipated demand. My clients have again assured you that they will clean up at the conclusion of their activities and that there will be no litter problem in connection therewith.

As pursuant to your letter, the following is a distribution schedule showing the date, time, and place of my clients activities.

DATE	TIME	PLACE
May 10 and 11	6-9 P.M.	Theater 1 and 3
May 12	10 A.M.-2 P.M.	Main PX area

Colonel John E. Lance, Jr. -2- April 24, 1973

DATE	TIME	PLACE
May 17 and 18	6-9 P.M.	Theater 1 and 3
May 19	10 A.M.-2 P.M.	Main PX area
May 24 and 25	6-9 P.M.	Theater 1 and 3
May 26	10 A.M.-2 P.M.	Main PX area
May 31	6-9 P.M.	Theater 1 and 3
June 1	6-9 P.M.	Theater 1 and 3
June 2	10 A.M.-2 P.M.	Main PX area
June 7 and 8	6-9 P.M.	Theater 1 and 3
June 9	10 A.M.-2 P.M.	Main PX area
June 14 and 15	6-9 P.M.	Theater 1 and 3
June 16	10 A.M.-2 P.M.	Main PX area
June 21 and 22	6-9 P.M.	Theater 1 and 3
June 23	10 A.M.-2 P.M.	Main PX area
June 28 and 29	6-9 P.M.	Theater 1 and 3
June 30	10 A.M.-2 P.M.	Main PX area

This schedule will continue with newspapers being distributed on Thursday and Friday evenings between 6 and 9 P.M. in the area of Theaters 1 and 3, and on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. in the main PX area.

Contributions for the newspaper will be obtained in one of two ways:

1. The words, "Ten cent donation appreciated," will appear on the front page;
2. Any persons making inquiry to the distributor as to the price will be advised that a ten cent donation would be appreciated.

Under no circumstances will payment be demanded of anyone.

I trust that the above information is sufficiently responsive to your inquiry. I wish to make it very clear that the fact that we have seen fit to enclose copies of a recent publication should in no way be construed as an admission on our part that your Command has any right whatsoever to censor the contents of the newspaper or to bar it entirely if you do not approve of the same. This principle has been reaffirmed in the recent cases which I cited in my letter to you of April 11, 1973. Nevertheless, in a spirit of cooperation and in an effort to avoid unnecessary antagonism, it is my clients' desire to make arrangements for distribution as amicably as possible. If, however, your cooperation is not secured, my clients have instructed me to take all appropriate legal action to vindicate their rights.

Colonel John E. Lance, Jr. -3- April 24, 1973

I regret that you consider my "imposition of a fixed time frame" as inappropriate. I was certainly of the opinion that two weeks would be sufficient time for you to arrive at a decision with regard to this matter. It is not my intention to be unreasonable, but on the other hand, my clients do not wish for this matter to remain unresolved for an indefinite period of time. Accordingly, we would be most appreciative of a prompt response.

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

Very truly yours,

SEARLE E. MITNICK

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVE 1325.6 (TITLE: Guidelines for Controlling Dissident and Protest Activities Among Members of the Armed Forces.)

In the case of distribution of publications through other than official channels, a Commander may require that prior approval be obtained for any distribution on a military installation in order that he may determine whether there is a clear danger to the loyalty, discipline, or morale of the personnel, or if the distribution of the publication would likely interfere with the accomplishment of a military mission."

The fact that a publication is critical of Government policies or programs is not, in itself, a ground upon which distribution may be denied."

The publication of "underground newspapers" by military personnel off-post, on their own time and with their own money and equipment, is not prohibited."

## HIGHWAY 13 MEETINGS

EVERY WEDNESDAY NIGHT 7-9 PM  
ALL GIs, VETS, AND DEPENDENTS WELCOME  
GET INVOLVED- WE WANT YOUR VIEWS & ENERGY

HIGHWAY 13-AN ALTERNATIVE PAPER  
BY AND FOR MARYLAND AREA GIs & VETS

According to the Department of Defense Directive governing these types of activities (see box, above left), permission may be denied if the publication presents a clear danger to the morale, discipline, or loyalty of military personnel.

WHAT DO YOU THINK? Do you think that reading HIGHWAY 13 is going to have an effect on your morale? Morale in most units at Meade is already about as low as its going to go. Is HIGHWAY 13 going to make you disobedient? Hardly! And how about your loyalty? Is reading HIGHWAY 13 going to make you disloyal? Reading about the Watergate in the Washington Post probably does just as much to 'promote disloyalty' as does HIGHWAY 13.

If the command at Fort Meade refuses to grant permission to distribute HIGHWAY 13, we are prepared to take federal court action to secure our rights. We need the support of people at Fort Meade if our effort is going to be successful. Stop by or call the MILITARY LAW PROJECT for information on our progress. Stop by 1590 Annapolis Road or call 569-9499 between 3 pm and 9 pm Monday through Friday, and between 12 noon and 5 pm on Saturday.



# SOLDIERS AND STRIKERS

A serialized analysis of the U.S. military's role in opposing and suppressing the struggles of the American working class. (From the United Front Press)

## HOMESTEAD - 1892

When the iron and steelworkers' union began negotiations with the Carnegie Steel Corp. in February, 1892, nobody outside the union expected much trouble. Andrew Carnegie himself seemed to favor trade unions in the steel industry. Three years earlier he had permitted his managers to negotiate a contract with the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steelworkers, an organization which grew to be the strongest union in the country. It seemed that Carnegie had first recognized the union in order to fix labor costs in the industry and gain competitive advantage over rivals by virtue of his superior location in Pittsburgh, and by other means. But now that the company had nothing to fear from its puny rivals, it no longer needed the union.

In 1892, Carnegie turned over management of the company to a known union-hater named Henry Frick and went to play with his castle in Scotland. In the first conference with the union, Frick announced that the workers would have to take a cut in wages.

A strike was coing anyway, so the union was prepared. It took control of the town of Homestead and threw up a guard all around the plant. Men were assigned to control the approaches to the town and report to the strike committee. A signal system was worked out, including rockets in the night, so that a thousand men could be gathered at any spot in five minutes. If Frick was going to try to open the plant again with strike-breakers, the workers were going to prevent it.

In negotiations, Frick would not budge, but he was active on other fronts as the conferences dragged on from winter to spring to summer. Around the plant he erected a fence fifteen feet high and topped with barbed wire. This three mile long fence had holes cut into it at regular intervals. Platforms with searchlights were set up behind the fences. The workmen began calling the place "Fort Frick." The old contract hadn't even expired when Frick contacted (secretly) the Pinkerton Detective Agency for a supply of 300 armed men. Then he just padlocked the plant and sat tight.

Meanwhile, the para-military force hired from Pinkerton at \$5 per man per day was getting ready. As directed by Frick, they

escorted out of town, and for a time it looked as if the workers had won. The next day they repaired the damage done to company property and continued to stand guard. On July 10 Frick sent a telegram to the Governor in Harrisburg. Rumors spread that the state militia would be sent. The mayor of Homestead dispatched his own telegram to Governor Pattison saying that the people were orderly and keeping the peace. He said that there was no need for troops. A special committee from Homestead went to Harrisburg and pointed out to the Governor that the steelworkers had only resisted an armed invasion of the town by hired guns and were prepared at any time to obey lawful authorities.

The contents of Frick's telegram have never been made public, but shortly after receiving it the Governor ordered Major General Snowden to assemble the militia and move on Homestead. A total of 8,000 troops were used against a town with a population of 10,000. Homestead's inhabitants, almost all workers, were dismayed and at first didn't know how to react. Finally they decided to welcome the troops as fellow workers, and prepared a reception complete with two brass bands and a speech by the mayor. But General Snowden kept his movements secret and took the town by surprise. On the 12th of July his force suddenly appeared and camped on hills overlooking the town. The officers turned up their noses at the strikers' reception, and the General brushed off a friendly visit from a union delegation. Snowden's opinion was that the town was now under military authority, and that spoke for itself.

All attempts by the Homestead people to approach the troops as friends were suppressed by the officers. Sentries were stationed, and no civilians were permitted through the lines. Because of this unsympathetic attitude, the cooks and servant girls declined to wait any longer upon the military command, which was quartered at a clubhouse called the Frick Hotel; and the camp commissary had to be summoned to serve the officers.

There were sympathy strikes in other Carnegie plants around Pittsburgh, but nothing much could be done. The militia was too large a force to be handled as easily as the Pinkertons. Then the worst possible thing happened. On July 22nd the company began to bring in small groups of strikebreakers, and production was gradually resumed under the comfortable protection of the state militia. That was it. Men stood outside the big plant and watched it come to life again without them. Their jobs were gone.

Officially, the strike continued until winter, but all had been lost in those few days in July. Old steelworkers gradually drifted out of the Homestead to other places. The last units of the militia left in the winter, too, replaced by deputies. The union was wrecked; there was not another union in the steel industry until the 1930's.

NEXT ISSUE: THE FULLMAN STRIKE OF 1894



Anniston, Al. GIs and WACs United picket in solidarity with striking hospital workers. See 30th.

By 1892, Carnegie Steel Corporation (now called U.S. Steel) controlled most of the market and was able to set prices for the entire industry. Its center of operations was Pittsburgh, where twelve of its plants were located. The Homestead Works was a few miles east of Pittsburgh, on the bank of the Monongahela River. Here the heaviest products of heavy industry were made: boiler plate, armor for warships, structural iron and steel beams. Common labor was paid as little as 14¢ an hour. Skilled wage rates were based on the market value of the company's standard Bessemer plates.

gathered on the morning of July 5 at Ash-tabula, Ohio, where a special train took them to Youngstown. From there they were to proceed at night up the Ohio River by barges, landing at Homestead before dawn. A workers' patrol discovered the barges moving up the river at 4 AM and the alarm was sounded. Armed men, along with women and children, rushed to the river bank. The rented steamers unhooked the barges and fled, leaving the Pinkerton's stranded. The battle lasted until five that afternoon, when Frick's hired gunmen surrendered. Seven workers and five of the Pinkertons were killed. The captured strike breakers were

On March 30, the National Labor Relations Board ordered Willie Farah, the racist head of Farah Manufacturing Co., to reinstate 19 Chicago workers whom Farah had fired because of their union organizing work. The NLRB said that Farah had violated federal law in his treatment of workers at Farah plants in the Southwest. Farah must pay the 19 workers back pay from the date of their dismissal, plus 6% interest. Furthermore, Farah must agree to: (1) Not dismiss any worker, or discriminate against any worker, who joined the union (Amalgamated Clothing Workers) or who supported any other union; (2) Not to prevent workers from do-



**Willie  
Farah  
Loses**

ing union work in their own departments or in other departments during working hours; (3) Not "watch employees very closely" or discipline them for minor "infractions" as Farah had done in the past; (4) Not restrict personal conversations during work; (5) Not interrogate employees about union work or membership; and (6) Not to interfere with union organizing in the plant.

The workers have won a victory; but the strike is still on. Farah pants are still stocked in military PXs all over the U.S. DON'T BUY FARAH PANTS!!!!

# ALL-VOL RECRUITING

## An Overview

In order to maintain the All-Volunteer military now that inductions have ceased, the Pentagon has gone "Madison Avenue." Actually, it all started about 3 years ago with the creation of the "Modern Volunteer Army." A flurry of press releases came out of the VOLAR office at the Pentagon, and strange little signs started appearing all over the base. All the signs said that VOLAR was great, but there were actually very few changes in the realities of military life. "Beer in the barracks!" the Man said. So what?

Now the MVA is a thing of the past. Even the VOLAR office in Washington has been disbanded. Many of the 'VOLAR programs' that were set up a year or two have disbanded or have fallen into a state of disorganization. This cut back has occurred with very little publicity though, so that all the good P.R. vibes that the Pentagon had generated would remain.

Without the draft to force people into their offices, recruiters have had to put the push on. If you have a bad opinion of recruiters from your own experience, you should see them at work these days. In order to meet his quota for the quarter, the recruiter promises everything but the sun - verbally. He knows that nothing is binding unless it is written into the contract, and takes advantage of the gullible and innocent young enlistee. Even if the promises are in writing, there's a good chance that you may never work the MOS that you were trained in -- 15% of the people in the Army were working outside of their MOS' in a recent government study of personnel. The 'Statement of Understanding' that every enlistee signs along with his or her contract states: "My choice of initial enlistment option... does not constitute any guarantee that a substantial part of my enlistment will be served in this option, and the needs of the service may result in my transfer at any time..."

Jack Anderson recently revealed in his column some specific cases of recruiter's activities. It was discovered that 75 men from Wisconsin that had enlisted in the past several months had been classified IV-F ("permanently re-

jected") by Selective Service because they were unfit for service. Two men were missing trigger fingers; two suffered from organic heart defects; one had three steel pins in his hip; two had severe psychiatric problems; two others had epilepsy. Seventeen had failed the basic intelligence test. Incidents like these are not isolated by any means. They have become rather commonplace.

One thing unique about "getting a job" with the Army is that you CAN'T QUIT. If you try, the Man sends the FBI out after you to bring you back. If it's an All-Volunteer military that the Pentagon wants, they should give the volunteers the right to quit if they are dissatisfied. Instead, you're dragged back to an Army base somewhere and thrown in the stockade for a while, or maybe you're given a

U.D. Either way, it may be a long time before you find another job anyplace on the outside.

Even though they are employing whatever tactics they think they can get away with, a recent Government Accounting Office report states that the Army has been unable to meet its goal of 80% high school graduates in every month but one since January, 1970. The GAO said that the Pentagon would have to lower its quotas significantly, otherwise the military would be 91,000 men understrength by June, 1974.

Those of us that know what the military is all about should spread the word. We have to start talking to people that have not yet confronted the recruiters, and warn them of what it's really like inside.



## A Personal Account:

The HIGHWAY 13 staff thought that it would be a good idea to learn what the Army is using to catch people these days, so we sent one of the staff members to the local recruiter to act like he was interested in joining "Today's Army". As a member of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, he had been a pre-VOLAR draftee, so he had never been afforded the opportunity to match wits with a glib Army recruiter desperate to meet his quota.

You may think that the Army's style has changed somewhat since the draft has ended. Well, it has somewhat. Most recruiters are under 30 these days so that their potential recruits will trust them -- but they think like people with 30 years in. The pitch has changed from one of "Join the Army to Kill a Commie" to one of career options, sports programs, unlimited opportunities, and the chance to be a real man. It's hard to give all the rap that the recruiter gave me in 35 minutes, but HIGHWAY 13 is reprinting the highlights of what it's like to be on the wrong side of the recruiter's desk.

### TODAY'S ARMY WANTS TO JOIN YOU

"You read and hear these words everywhere. Because the Army is spreading the word, sooner or later somebody is going to ask you what the phrase means." That quote is from some recruiting literature that I was given when I went to see about joining the "Army That Wants to Join You." I was warmly received by the sergeant, who asked what I was interested in. I said something like "Just the army in general, and schooling that I could use in civilian life."

"Undecided? Well, we offer unlimited opportunities in service schools, career fields and the Combat Arms." He then began a long rap on how army service schools range from aviation maintenance to offset press operation. "You can apply for an Army service school course without obligating yourself to enlist. Then the recruiter explained the Army career group options like air defense, food service and the like. The final general description was about the Combat Arms, which caused his tone to change, his eyes to brighten, and his body move a little closer to me. "You can enlist in one of the fighting branches; Infantry, Armor or Field Artillery, which are the real reason for the Army cause you'll be defending yourself and your country."

After such a dedicated performance, I told the sergeant that the Combat Arms sounded real good, and asked if maybe I could get a job driving a tank. Then, sensing that he had a fish on the line, he told me about how armor is a great branch, part of a proud Army that is emphasizing professionalism, and that I could get a \$1500 bonus just for selecting a combat arm. "When you're part of the armor," he said, "other men look up to you 'cause you're driving one of those giants."

I was told that if I joined the armor, I would be trained at Fort Knox. Then he asked me if I liked sports because, gee whiz, Knox has a real good sports program with baseball, basketball, swimming, bowling, hunting, fishing, and all kinds of other things. He made Fort Knox sound more like a vacation resort than an Army post.

I told my "Army representative" that it all really sounded fine -- the pay, the benefits were all better than I could get on the outside -- but that I needed a couple of days to think on it. I would call him.

"Don't forget, I've only given you the high spots on the Army's opportunities. They're hard to match...and they keep getting better. It's hard to wrap up our little talk, but the Army does want a chance to join a man in a way that brings out the best in him. You know, we help him grow into a REAL man doing a man's job; a man proud of his country, and proud of his role in defending it."

After that obvious emotional appeal, I left the recruiting station and began to think about all the people that the recruiter was going to catch. However, those people that read this will realize that we must unite to tell the people what the Army really is. The Army is not a sports program or a free ride to a foreign country. It is the fighting arm of American imperialism. It does not defend the people of this nation; only the people that own ITT, GM, IBM, Ford, Bank of America, Chase Manhattan, and the other multinational corporations that control Nixon. The Army is an institution badly in need of reform, and no amount of cunning publicity or smooth-talking recruiting is going to do it.

The MILITARY LAW PROJECT: FORT MEADE is willing to help people get the facts on the Army and what it's really like to be in it. We can also help active-duty GIs that are having a problem with Today's Army. Just come to 1590 Annapolis Road in Odenton, or call 569-9499. If we unite, we can change the Army.

# YOUR RIGHT TO COMPLAIN

## Article 138, U.C.M.J.

Article 138 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice gives every member of the military the right to file a formal complaint against a superior officer when the individual feels he has been wronged. Your right to file a complaint under Article 138 is a statutory right - a law passed by Congress - and NO ONE can take it away from you. You can file a 138 complaint if, for example, the CO denies your request for leave for no reason. Or maybe your platoon sergeant has you pulling extra duty every night. Maybe you're just being harrassed for no reason at all. These are just examples of the things you can use Article 138 to complain about.

The first step in filing an Article 138 complaint is to write a letter to your CO asking for redress of your grievance. In this letter, you should explain exactly how you feel you were wronged, as well as state exactly what you think should be done to correct the injustice (Example: If you've been forced to work 21 hours of overtime, ask for 21 duty hours off separate from your regular leave time). Give the CO about 7 working days to respond. If he refuses you redress, or if he doesn't even bother to respond to your letter, you can file a formal complaint against him under Article 138. (SEE EXAMPLES)

The Article 138 complaint should explain the situation as clearly as possible. You should attach to the complaint any evidence you may have to support your statements (e.g.: witness statements, etc.). Also attach a copy of the letter of your letter to the CO and the letter you got back denying you redress. State that you have also sent copies of the complaint to your Congressmen and the Secretary of the Army (it's often helpful to send copies of the complaint to these people along with a cover letter explaining what you're doing). When the complaint is completed, make a copy of everything -- the brass tends



### #938. Art. 138. Complaints of wrongs

Any member of the armed forces who believes himself wronged by his commanding officer, and who, upon due application to that commanding officer, is refused redress, may complain to any superior commissioned officer, who shall forward the complaint to the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the officer against whom it is made. The officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction shall examine into the complaint and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of; and he shall, as soon as possible, send to the Secretary concerned a true statement of that complaint, with the proceedings had thereon.

-from THE MANUAL FOR  
COURTS-MARTIAL  
1969 (Revised Edition)

to lose paperwork like this sometimes. You then give the complaint to any officer superior to the officer named in the complaint, who is then required by regulation to the officer exercising General court-martial jurisdiction over your commander or whoever the complaint is against.

The officer with General court-martial jurisdiction over your commander (usually hiding up in First Army somewhere) will either grant redress or deny it, and send a copy of his report to the Judge Advocate General of the Army. If you haven't received any word on your complaint in about 14 days, start tracing it up the chain of command. If you find that someone is sitting on the paperwork, you might consider filing charges against him under Article 98 for 'Noncompliance with Procedural Rules'.

Complaints under Article 138 can be very effective tools against harrassment and injustices. An Article 138 complaint filed against an officer can certainly blemish his record in the eyes of his superiors. How about 50 complaints? Or 100? It could have quite an impact!

If you'd like some help or some more information on how to file a complaint, you can contact any of the three organizations listed below. They all have skilled counselors available to help you, for free.

MILITARY LAW PROJECT: FORT MEADE  
1590 Annapolis Road  
Odenton, MD 21113  
(301)569-9499

BALTIMORE MILITARY PROJECT (AFSC)  
319 East 25th Street  
Baltimore, MD 21218  
(301)366-7200

THE WASHINGTON AREA MILITARY  
AND DRAFT LAW PANEL  
1734 20th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20009

### Example One: Request for Redress of Grievances

TO: CPT John Q. Jones                      DATE: June 2, 1984  
Co E 67th Engr Bn  
Fort Meade, MD 20755

FROM: PFC Wright Awn  
Co E 67th Engr Bn  
Fort Meade, MD 20755

RE: Redress of Grievance

On the first day of June, 1984, my NCOIC, SFC Badd, made me work overtime for the seventh consecutive day. I was the only individual in the shop that was required to do this. I feel that this is unfair and prejudicial treatment.

I demand that this unfair and illegal treatment be stopped. I have worked a total of 21 hours overtime to date, and I demand that I be given time off separate from my leave time to compensate for this.

Attached are statements from other people that speak on my behalf. I am requesting redress under the provisions of Article 138 of the UCMJ and in accordance with AR 27-14.

A written response to this request would be appreciated as soon as possible.

Signed,

PFC Wright Awn

4 Enclosures: Statements by PFC Nixon, Sp4 Agnew, Pvt Hayes, and PFC Wood.

cc: Senator Home State  
Senator Sell Out  
Congressman Home Town  
Secretary of the Army

### Example Two: 138 Complaint

TO: Officer exercising General court-martial jurisdiction over CPT John Q. Jones, Co E, 67th Engr Bn, Fort Meade, MD 20755

FROM: PFC Wright Awn  
Co E 67th Engr Bn  
Ft Meade, MD 20755

RE: Complaint under Article 138, UCMJ

On the ninth day of June, 1984, my Commanding Officer, Captain John Q. Jones, refused me redress of grievances under Article 138 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. I feel that this action on the part of CPT Jones has wronged me, and I am therefore filing this complaint against him under Article 138 and pursuant to AR 27-14.

I had been forced to work a total of 21 hours overtime on seven separate occasions by my NCOIC, SFC Badd. I am the only individual that has been required to work overtime in the shop, and there was no compelling need for me to work this extra time. I feel that this is unfair and prejudicial treatment. I demand that this treatment be stopped, and I further demand that I be given 21 hours of compensatory time off separate from my regular leave time.

Attached are statements from persons speaking in my behalf. Also attached are copies of my letter to CPT Jones requesting redress of my grievance, as well as CPT Jones' letter of June 9th denying same.

Signed,

PFC Wright Awn

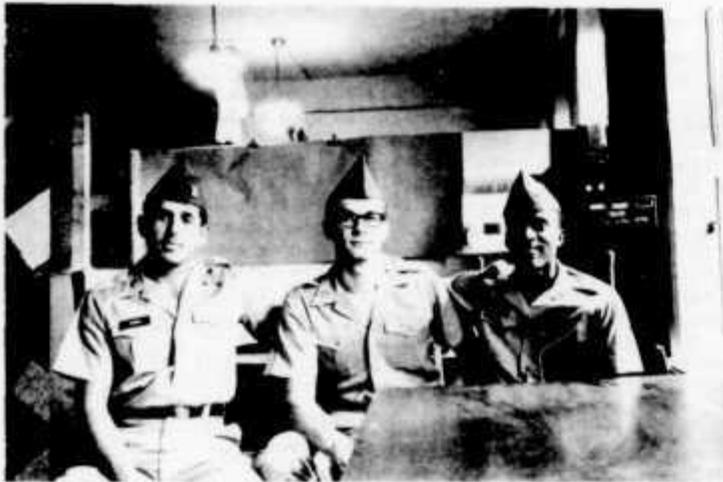
4 Enclosures: Statements by PFC Nixon, Sp4 Agnew, Pvt Hayes, and PFC Wood.  
Letter to CPT Jones dated June 2, 1984  
Letter from CPT Jones dated June 9, 1984

cc: Senator Home State  
Senator Sell Out  
Congressman Home Town  
Secretary of the Army



Killeen, Texas. The Ft. Hood United Front, a GI organization, leads a boycott against Tyrrell Jewelers demanding an end to its rip-off policies.

Norfolk, Va. Sailors on the USS America show solidarity with People's Blockade. See 16th.



Ft. Hood, Texas. Ft. Hood 3. The first GI's to refuse orders to Vietnam. See 30th.

# TIME OUT

**CONCERTS:**

- May 24th-Carole King-Merriweather Post Pavilion Columbia, Md., 7pm
- May 25th-Deep Purple-Baltimore Civic Center 8pm, \$4.50-6.50
- May 27th-Doobie Bros./Argent-DAR Constitution Hall, Washington DC, 8:30pm, \$4-6
- May 28th-Jerry Lee Lewis-Merriweather Post Pavilion, Columbia, Md. 8pm
- June 9th-Grateful Dead/Allman Bros.-JFK Memorial
- June 10th Stadium, Washington, DC Noon-Moon
- June 15th-Johnny Winter/Foghat-Merriweather Post Pavilion, Columbia, Md. 7pm
- June 16th-Stevie Wonder/Azteca-Columbia 7pm
- June 20th & 21st-Pink Floyd-Columbia, Md. 8pm
- June 25th-Quicksilver-Columbia, Md. 7pm

**FESTIVALS:**

- May 17th-20th-Baltimore Arts Festival-Charles Center, Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore
- June 16th-17th-Fiddlers' Convention-Madonna, Md. (20 miles N of Baltimore), 150 acres, Deer Creek Lake, \$12 a carload, Call Dave Green 235-7873 for more info

**SPORTS:**

- Baltimore Orioles v. Boston Red Sox Memorial Stadium, E. 33rd St., May 19, 20, 21, 22

**FIIMS:**

- Trial of the Catonsville Nine (based upon the play by Father Berrigan), Westview Cinema 11, 6025 Baltimore National Pike, 747-6464

**WINTER SOLDIER** Friday Night, June 8th  
**ONLY THE BEGINNING** Military Law Project-Fort Meade/Highway 13 1590 Annapolis Road, Odenton, Md. (On the Strip)

FREE 7PM FREE

# JUNE

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	<p>chain of command</p>				<p>1971. Killeen, Tex. Ft. Hood United Front leads a boycott of Tyrrell's Jewelry Stores, a national chain, demanding an end to ripping off GI's money. 26 GI's and 4 civilians are busted while picketing the store. The boycott spreads to San Diego, Great Lakes, Fayetteville, Long Beach and Newport.</p>	<p>1971. Wash., D.C. A House committee holds hearing on \$200,000 appropriations for "Applied Research on Dismal in the Military."</p> <p>1974. The US Army is abolished. American people don't want standing army that's related from the population.</p>
		<p>1969. Ft. Dix, N.J. Ft. Dix 38, 300 GI's revolt and burn stockade. Black frames 38 on charges of "hitting to riot."</p> <p>1944. St. Mihiel, France. During Allied invasion, brass drops 82nd Airborne paratroopers into wrong zone. Most are massacred as they float into German-held town.</p>	<p>1972. Norfolk, Va. Anti-war civilians form "People's Blockade" with 13 small craft to prevent USS America from sailing to Vietnam. When Coast Guard swamps them, sailors on America pick CG cutters with garbage. CG turns high pressure hose on sailors.</p>	<p>1950. The Hollywood Ten. During height of McCarthy anti-communist hysteria, 10 Hollywood writers and directors are sent to prison for refusing to cooperate with House Un-American Activities Committee.</p>	<p>1969. Vietnam. Pvt Don Bullock, a Black marine, dies in combat at the age of 15. His recruiter had knowingly signed him up when he was 14 years old.</p>	<p>1969. Nixon begins the withdrawal of US troops from Vietnam, and announces his "Vietnamization" scheme.</p> <p>Here come our replacements</p>
<p>1967. Ft. Jackson, S.C. Capt Howard Levy rejects the use of medicine as a military tool and is court-martialed for refusing to train Vietnam-bound Green Beret medics.</p>					<p>1905. Black Sea, Russia. When seaman on the cruiser Potemkin rebel over food, officers order 30 leaders shot. The firing squad instead shoots the officers and throws them overboard. Sailor seize control of the ship and raise the red flag of revolution.</p>	<p>1968. Miami VA hospital. Jeff Sharlet, a Vietnam veteran who founded the first nationwide GI paper, Vietnam GI, dies of cancer at the age of 27.</p>
<p>1972. Alameda NAS, Ca. The aircraft carrier Ranger is sabotaged with paint scraper and 12" bolts. Half million dollar engine damage keeps it from sailing to Nam for 4 months. Navy zicks Patrick Chenoweth as scapegoat.</p>	<p>1970. 82nd Airborne Division and unit in W. Germany put on "red alert" to go to Jordan when Palestinian freedom fighters move to overthrow pro-US dictator Hussein.</p> <p>1970. Ft. Lewis, Wash. Sp5 Bill Thompson, a Black Vietnam veteran, is sentenced to 2 years for refusing to go to Vietnam a second time.</p>	<p>1703. Philadelphia, Pa. 80 mutinous soldiers march from Lancaster to State House where they barricade Congress in and refuse to allow them to leave until their grievances are redressed. Congressmen eventually get out.</p>	<p>1972. Fairfield, Ca. After the city council refuses to grant the Liberation Hanger, a GI meeting place, a permit to have movies and speakers, the Hanger uses the city and the C.O. of Travis AFB. They win \$1500 and the permit.</p> <p>1968. Ft. Jackson, S.C. 150 stockade promotes rebel, protesting inhuman conditions.</p>	<p>1972. US vs. Flower. Supreme Court makes it legal to distribute GI papers in areas open to public on military bases. Flower was a civilian busted for handing out leaflets at Ft. Sam Houston.</p> <p>1971. New York. The government tries to stop publication of the Pentagon Papers, official study which reveals government's lies to the American people about the Vietnam war.</p>	<p>1905. Black Sea, Russia. When seaman on the cruiser Potemkin rebel over food, officers order 30 leaders shot. The firing squad instead shoots the officers and throws them overboard. Sailor seize control of the ship and raise the red flag of revolution.</p>	<p>1947. Wash., D.C. The Taft-Hartley Act, written by Big Business to cripple organized labor, is passed by Congress.</p>
<p>1905. Black Sea, Russia. As the Potemkin heads for Odessa, where a general strike is in progress, the Tsar's fleet is sent against the sailor-controlled ship. But the other crews refuse to fire on their brothers, and sink when their supplies run out. The Potemkin crew forced to surrender.</p>	<p>1903. Rochester, NY. Susan B. Anthony, a fighter for women's rights, is brought to trial for voting. Women don't get vote until 1920.</p>	<p>1972. Philippines. 3 sailors refuse to return to Vietnam with their ship USS Buckley.</p> <p>1972. Lowry AFB, Col. 3 former Iraqis 3320th Retraining Group call for a "public hearing" at the base gates to call attention to "inhuman conditions" in the Group. They and 12 civilians are all busted.</p>	<p>1971. Ft. Ord, Ca. VOLAR sponsored rock concert turns into a rebellion. GI's fight MPs, trash a Greyhound bus, and burn shell magazines.</p>	<p>1964. Philadelphia, Miss. James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner are murdered by the KKK while doing civil rights work.</p> <p>1872. Pistoia, Fern. The Molly Maguires. After being convicted on the testimony of a spy, 6 miners are hung for being members of an organization defending worker's rights.</p>	<p>1972. Iwakuni MCAS, Japan. The brass declares GI antiwar coffeehouse The Hubby off-limits in attempt to suppress the GI Movement there. GI paper Sengar Fi continues to come out.</p> <p>1969. Ft. Riley, Kan. GI's in stockade rebel over poor living conditions.</p>	<p>1947. Wash., D.C. The Taft-Hartley Act, written by Big Business to cripple organized labor, is passed by Congress.</p>
<p>FATHER'S DAY</p>				<p>SUMMER</p>		
<p>1876. Black Hills, Dakota Territory. Battle of Little Bighorn. Refusing to surrender their land to the government and be moved to reservations to be taught "civilization", the Sioux and Cheyenne Nations destroy George Custer.</p>	<p>1950. Korean War. As the country heads toward a depression with 5 million unemployed, Truman declares war on Korea. Condemnation's profits get a \$42 billion profit bonus. 33,000 GI's get killed. 20 years later, 50,000 GI's remain to guard a nuclear deterring.</p>	<p>1970. Ft. Lewis, Wash. Ft. Lewis 6 GI's refuse to go to Vietnam.</p> <p>1968. Khmeinh, Vietnam. After the longest and largest ground battle of Vietnam war, in which 1900 GI's die to defend what brass calls "important strategic", US military is forced to abandon its position. Brass now claims Khmeinh is of "no particular military importance."</p>	<p>1971. Ft. Ord, Ca. VOLAR sponsored rock concert turns into a rebellion. GI's fight MPs, trash a Greyhound bus, and burn shell magazines.</p>	<p>1971. Wash., D.C. The US Court of Military Appeals, the country's highest military court, rules that it is illegal for a GI and an officer to " fraternize."</p> <p>1894. Pullman Strike. 20 railroad men go to a hall as 125,000 railroad workers walk off their jobs in support of striking Pullman Coach Co. workers. Army called out to break strike, 30 people are murdered in Chicago.</p>	<p>1971. Wash., D.C. The US Court of Military Appeals, the country's highest military court, rules that it is illegal for a GI and an officer to " fraternize."</p> <p>1894. Pullman Strike. 20 railroad men go to a hall as 125,000 railroad workers walk off their jobs in support of striking Pullman Coach Co. workers. Army called out to break strike, 30 people are murdered in Chicago.</p>	<p>1968. Ft. Hood, Tex. Ft. Hood 3. 3 GI's refuse orders to ship to Vietnam.</p> <p>1971. Ft. Lewis, Wash. 6 GI's bust out for distributing "subversive literature", the Declaration of Independence.</p>
<p>24</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>30</p>

### GOOD READING...

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

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SOLDIERS AND STRIKERS describes some of the fiercest battles in our countries history when uniformed troops were used to smash strikes and break up labor demonstrations. From the Great Railroad Strike of 1877 to the 1970 Postal Strike, the big corporations have had the military and police powers of the state at their disposal. The conclusion analyzes the growing resistance movements among workers and GI's in the 1970s and the possibilities for linking them up. SOLDIERS AND STRIKERS has been widely distributed to GI projects in the U.S. and Asia.....40c
- C1 **TO THE POINT OF PRODUCTION** by John Watson. Interview with a member of an organization of Black auto workers in Detroit.....15c
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