BRAGG BRIEFS

BRAGG BRIEFS is published in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution. It is a free press, published by active duty GI's stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. ERAGG BRIEFS is dedicated to realizing the vision of the American Revolution of liberty and justice for all peoples of the world.

TO NO MESSAGE PARTY OF THE PART

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JUNE 1971

SPARE CHANGE

OPERATION AWARENESS IS DYING

Operation Awareness, Fort Bragg's highly publicized drug rehabilitation program has been nearly put to death by the army. As of the first week in June, the very promising in-patient part of the program has ceased to exist because of the army's refusal to provide enough personnel to staff it.

The out-patient drug clinic will continue as of now, but even this looks shaky given the local brass' attitude.

The in-patient program revolved around ward # 30 at Womack Army Hosp-ital where GIs, mostly those addicted to heroin, could come to live for a while, receive medical and psycho-logical therapy and hopefully beat their habit. The brass at Bragg just wouldn't come up with enough people to be therapists, corpsmen and do the other necessary jobs on the ward.

Strangely enough, the hospital itself is overstaffed and there are qualified personnel in other units around post doing important things like policing up pinecones.

The fact is that the army is faced with a massive narcotic addiction epidemic-- there are literally tens of thousands of active duty GIs doing hard drugs and things keep getting worse.

Thirty to forty-five thousand GIs in Viet Nam are estimated to be using hard drugs according to the government's own figures. Many Nam vets say that the figure should be much higher.

A Department of Defense spokesman recently admitted that there are at least 300 users of hard drugs leaving Viet Nam each week.

Nobody has to tell a Bragg GI how thick skag is around here or about the hundreds, maybe thousands of GIs and WACs who are strung out.

The military is getting a bad reputation with the American people because of its drug problems. Therefore some of the brass seized upon upon Operation Awareness and milked it for every bit of good publicity they could. The army has used O.A.

cont. on page 11



BULLITEN: As we go to press, the Bragg Brass is reconsidering the fate of in-patient Operation Awareness. If there is further change, there will be an explanatory leaflet inside this paper. --Eds.

ARMY "

"PURGES" OFFICERS

On May 21, six days after the appearance of an anti-war statement in the Fayetteville Observer signed by 29 Ft. Bragg-Pope AFB officers, 28 of the 29 officers were called in to see their respective unit commanders.

All of them were questioned concerning their beliefs about the war, and at least 12 of the officers were offered the opportunity to resign

The Concerned Officer Movement sponsored statement ran in the May 15 edition of the Observer and read in part: "We, the undersigned officers ...wish to make known our feelings about the immoral and wasteful war in which our country is embroiled. We agree with what we feel to be the majority view in this country that the war in Vietnam should end. We

exercise our constitutional rights to add our views to those who have already spoken out. With them we demand the withdrawal of all American military personnel and advisors from that embattled land by the end of 1971."

The Public Information Office at Fort Bragg released a statement to the national press confirming that 28 officers had been councilled by their commanders, and that in "the interest of intellectual honesty", the officers should resign because the statement was contrary to the oath officers take upon being commissioned.

The Army did not comment on whether the criterion of "intellectual honesty" applied to enlisted men as well as officers, nor did they comment on whether only the 28

officers should resign "in the inter est of intellectual honesty" or all servicemen and women who are opposed to the war.

The Army did admit, however, that the officers were within their legal rights to publish signed statements in opposition to the war.

The Army's reaction to the organized dissent of officers at Fort Bragg
shows the lack of tolerance for legal
dissent on the part of its members.

The Ft. Bragg Chapter of the Concerned Officers Movement was formed in Sept. of 1970. The nucleus of the organization was two West Point graduates, David Vaught & Cornelius Cooper. Both have since been discharged from

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LEVELES VO VELE

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PERIL FROM WITHIN

Dear Editor:

Attorney General John Mitchell says our nation faces "peril from within." Truer words were never spoken. Capitalist exploitation. imperialism, economic royalism, militarism, power politics, racism, religious, bigotry and hypocrisy. crime, hate, and fear are tearing our great nation apart. So what else is new?

But I don't think the Attorney
General was referring to these particular perils. He was undoubtedly referring to the "political subversives" who would seek to change all this! Those 'radical-liberals' no doubt, who would do away with the corrupting influences that have grown rank in our system of society. the malignancies representing the real peril from within.

It is ironic that our contrived Cold War against the 'red peril' Without, should have triggered the radical demands for change that John Mitchell now refers to as the *peril from within.

The long suffering American people could tolerate domination, exploitation, poverty, political and economic manipulation, and the many other inherent evils of full-blown

capitalism, for themselves, but the ruthless and wanton slaughter of millions of innocent peasants at the hands of American imperialism and in the name of American democracy was the straw that broke the camel's back.

the straw that broke the camel's back.

The Vietnam war was our undoing.

There can be no turning back now. We have reached the point of no return. from which we can only go forward to a new and better America; a country free of the corrupting influences dragging us down today. All power to the people.

Reynolds Moody Lt.Col USMC (Ret)

pet plan

Dear friends,

I agree whole-heartedly with Roger Dugan (see letter in March BB -ed.); trying to reform kapitalism is a waste of time. We've got to abolish it, once and for all.

People are always asking us what we'd put in its place, and sometimes we're at a loss for words; we just know that anything would be better than this stinking system. Well, the PET Plan gives us a ready answer for this--all we have to do is give them a copy of Moody's pamphlet and say, "something like that!"

The PET Plan is a grass-roots program which has these features: (1) an ingenious scheme of participatory democracy which enables the people to organize and take over control the government. (2) abolition of the kapitalist system, and (3) establishment of a cooperative economic democracy in which the means of production would be owned and controlled by the people.

To find out more about the Pet Plan write to U.S. Farm News, 1024 Grand Ave, Des Moines, Iowa, 50309. It only takes two to form a study group.

Sincerely.

Mark Lane

Mark Lane

EEOEDE

CID ATTACK WAC'S

Hello, I'm a sister WAC, but I can't give my name because if I did the CID would probably get me. Most of you know what the CID has been doing, for you see it every day and are fed up with it. But maybe you didn't know that 57 WACs have already been shown the gates and told to get out. If you don't believe 57 WACs have been kicked out, just look around -- all those WACs haven't been given a free tour to Europe. In one platoon there were supposedly only 6 WACs left one day! The CID isn't through yet; you may be next.

The army is using WACs against WACs. They have some sister WACs who are acting as the eyes of the CID. And the CID will use



every tactic to get you to talk.
They may come and drag you out of a
WAC company; on duty at work, off
duty, or even on K.P. Then they ask
you a lot of questions, and if you
don't answer them the way the little
CID boys want you to, you get the ax.
You get so nervous and threatened,

you end up talking--making statements about sister WACs, either
tattling on them or making up
fictitious statements just to get
the CID off your back. The army is
using this tactic to divide us, WAC
sisters, by making us rat on other
WACs. Don't let them do it. Don't
TALK TO THE CID. It's your legal
right not to. (Article 31.) You can
also demand to have a lawyer present
when they question you.

It just takes a couple of statements to the CID before WAC company kicks you out -- even if the statements are false. That's it; what kind of "evidence" is a couple of statements? Many of the WACs were thrown out for supposedly being gay or on drugs. But many weren't gay or on drugs. Someone just wrote a statement about them. You see, if you cooperate with the CID, by writing a few statements, you have a good chance of getting out on a general under honorable conditions discharge rather than an undesirable discharge.

WAC company has got us WACs so uptight and paranoid about being reported to the CID as gay, that we avoid sitting together in the dining room or buses. It gets pretty lonely here when you can't even be close friends with other WACs for fear of being labelled gay. Don't let them scare you from relating to your WAC sisters.

• Furthermore, the way the company discharges you is hardly human. They locked up all the possessions, including all personal clothes, of one discharged WAC last week. THAT'S ILLEGAL! Finally a fuss was made, and her possessions were returned. Then they made this WAC strip of her uniform in front of a bunch of people. What could be more degrading Then you get an undesirable discharge which stays with you all your life and can hinder your getting a job.

cont. on pg. 10

Haymarket Square BOOKSTORE

- Books and pamphlets on Black Liberation (Seale, Cleaver, Malcolm X, Fanon, DuBois), Socialist thought (Ho, Mao, Marx), third world revolution (Che, Fidel), Women's Liberation, fiction, poetry and drama.
- GI Rights and Army Justice
- And posters, buttons, shirts, FTA and Huey speaks records, underground papers and coming soon a craft center.

OPEN
Tues - Fri
3-11 pm
Sat - Sun
1-12 pm

corner of Bragg Blvd. & Hay St.

He skid words distort our

tried to recerve Cumberland Memorial

COUNTER ARMED FORCES DAY

May 15, 1971.

It must have been a confusing day

for some people.

Not only had the annual war show at Ft. Bragg spawned a counter armed forces day. But this year the counter armed forces day had provoked a counter - counter armed forces day rally.

Then all three programs were washed down in thunderstorms that hit Fayetteville that Saturday

afternoon.

But behind this facade was the story of how local officials will collaborate in ways that sometimes are illegal and sometimes are just



sneaky to hassle the anti-war

groups.

When GI's United went to get permission to use Rowan Park (a spacious park a short walk from the downtown) for this years rally, they were told that the park was already reserved by the Fayetteville Cumberland County Youth Group for an ecology day.

But when May 15th rolled around, it was clear that what was happening in Rowan Park was a ploy to draw people from our rally. The Fayetteville Observer called it a "countercounter armed forces day rally." And that's what it was. It turned out to be the biggest flop of the day drawing only a scattering of

people.

Instead of Rowan Park the city officials offered Clark Park - a beautiful but obscure park which has no water supply, no electricity and no latrines of any sort. It is also four miles from downtown. There is not even a sign on U.S. 401 that says this is the way to Clark Park. When some GI's tried to tack a sign to a telephone pole marking the park, a policeman said take it down. The policeman made it clear he was only following instructions.

But the local antiwar groups are used to this kind of harassment.

When Jane Fonda and her friends came down in March for the USSF show, the Haymarket Square staff tried to reserve Cumberland Memorial Auditorium. But the manager illegally refused.

By the time a court injunction had been obtained it was too late to transfer the show and instead it had to be split into three separate shows at the Haymarket Coffeehouse which has a smaller seating capacity.

But back to May 15.

The truly inspiring move was the march of 500 GT's and supporters through downtown Fayetteville. Right up Hay Street.

A year and a half ago the Fayette ville Police had denied GI's United a street permit. But the march was

held anyway.

This time the police did not try that tactic. Permission was granted and relations with the Police Department remained better than with the rest of the city hierarchy.

All along Hay Street GI's were coming out of stores to join the four mile march to Clark Park.

About one o'clock the rally

A soldier from the 28th Civil Affairs Company spoke for GI's United. He said: "We believe that the first priority is to end the war in Indochina. But we know now that when the war ends, our job does not. The war has grown out of the political and economic institutions of this country. And unless we change these institutions, there will be another Vietnam and another Vietnam after that."

Rick Ford, a captain at Pope, spoke for COM. He told GI's that officers support their demands for an end to the officer caste priv-

ileges.

One of the highlights of the rally came when Bob Rix, an expert on military law, from Washington, D.C. talked about the political implicat tions of the 'New Volunteer Army.'

He said that it really amounts t to trying to buy the GI's off with a bottle of beer in the barracks and an extra quarter inch of hair. He predicted it wouldn't work. Rix stayed in Fayetteville for

BOB RIX RAPS

moral perspective and urged civil disobedience as a way of showing the truth of things.

Larry Street talked about how Vietnam veterans were finding no jobs and poor medical attention upon their return home, and Deborah Rossman gave a touching account of her talks with Indochinese women.

Alyce Forster talked about what it is like to be a GI wife (see the special spring issue of Bragg Briefs). Other speakers included local high school students and a representative of labor.

The rally was about over. Bob Laroy, the Third World Band, and Bill Carmichael had helped out



four days to help train local GI organizers in military law.

Just before Howard Zinn, the main speaker, was to begin, the rains came. Everyone had to hurry down to the Haymarket Square Coffeehouse.

The coffeehouse was packed and in high spirits as Zinn, a professor from Boston University began a moving talk. He said that he had talked to many college students, but taht he was really thrilled that GIs were turning against the war.

He said that words distort our

immensely with music. When they found themselves without microphones, they just strummed harder and sang louder.

Somehow things hung together in-

spite of the rain and inspite of the city fathers. All that was left was to watch on tv that night the evidence that all across the country GI's and WAC's and airmen and sailors were telling the machine that: the people caught in the machine don't like the war and maybe don't like the machine either.



NEW AGTION ARMY?

If you GI's want to know what's happening in the Army, you ought to read the straight press: The New York Times, Life Magazine, Time magazine, etc.

The Army has become liberalized.

Your hair can be inch longer;
you don't have to sign in and out
anymore; there's an enlisted men's
counsel you can take your problems'
to; a drug rehabilitation center to
dry out at: no more reveille formations; and now beer in the barracks

Now, if you want to know if this' liberalization has improved your life I suggest you ask anyone of your fellow liberated GI's. Ask the brother from the 82nd whether longer sideburns makes policing pine cones any different, whether no reveille formations has injected any sensibility into sweeping sand streets.

and want to find out for yourself, experiment on a CO application. Next time you are ordered up for Riot Control tell the Man you conscientiously object to stopping antiwar demonstrators, or tell him that you object to being a strike breaker, a scab.

But let's not knock it all; getting up at 7:30 beats getting up at 6:30 and who knows, filing a complaint with the enlisted men's counsel might get you off guard duty for a night.

But let's suppose for a second that all this liberalization shit is good and just. And while we're supposing that let's take a look at how all that liberalization came about.

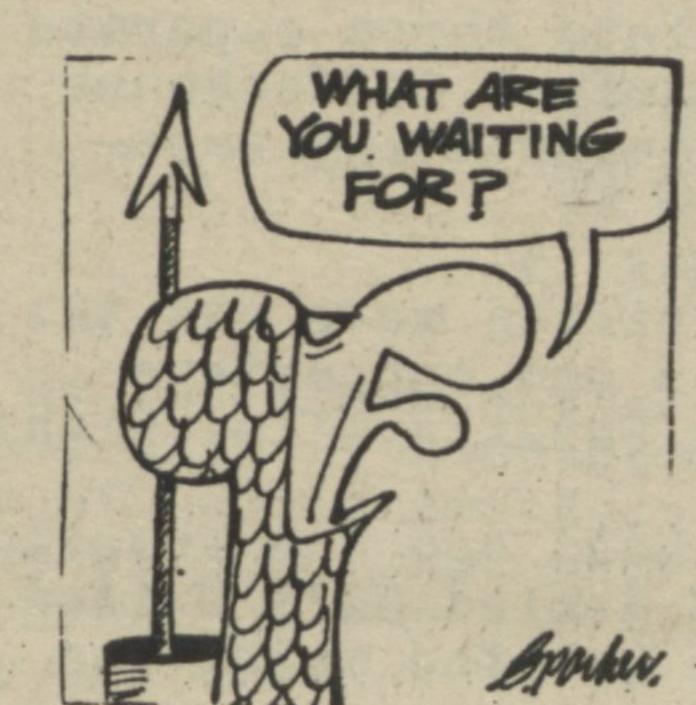
It didn't come about because the brass decided to change and be nice. It didn't come about because General Westmoreland and his cronies took a walk down the road to Damascus and had a vision. These new gratuities these liberalizations, they're not gifts, not hand outs, they're the spoils of a long shitty struggle filled with lots of GI pain and misery. They're the spoils of struggle that last year culminated with 109,000 GIs going to court martial, with another half million going to Article 15, with 89,000 GIs deserting and a quarter million going AWOL.

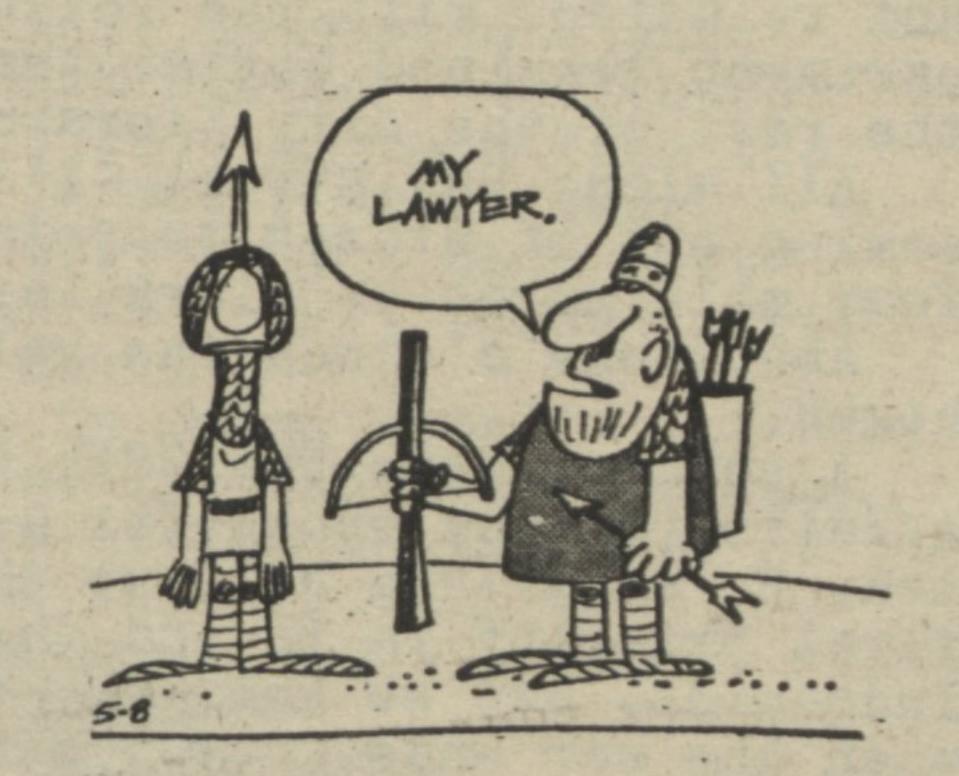
This struggle was waged by individual GIs acting out of frustration
and hatred for the military. GIs
made contemptible to themselves by
a system that categorically degrades
and depersonalizes people with meanincless work, bosses who wear their
brains on their sleeves and prisons
that beat, kick and isolate men. on
a matter of principle.

And now, after this first stage of the struggle is over, the military brass, feeling worried about the imprisonments, the punitive discharges, the 30,000 heroin addicts in Viet Nam, the court martials, is tryto buy you off with a quarter inch of hair and bottle of beer in the barracks.

Barracks TARE Unlivable

SO?





Too HUT For Work

396-6718

Fort Bragg Reg. 40-8 limits the amount of work you can be forced to do this summer in the hot sun.

Working conditions are divided into four categories which depend on four factors: temperature, humidity, air movement, and heat radiation.

You can find out the heat category by calling the only official source - Womack Preventive Medicine Unit. The number is 6-6718 and it is a recorded message.

If your commander does not act with discretion after a warning is put out, you may file a 138 com--plaint with JAG against him for refusing to act under F.B.Reg40-8.

CATEGORY I: Discretion should be used in implementing heavy exercise or work schedules of unseasoned personel. Once acclimated troops can operate under normal schedules.

CATEGORY II: Heavy work and strenuous exercise should be avoided for unseasoned personel. Once acclimated, troops can operate under normal schedules.

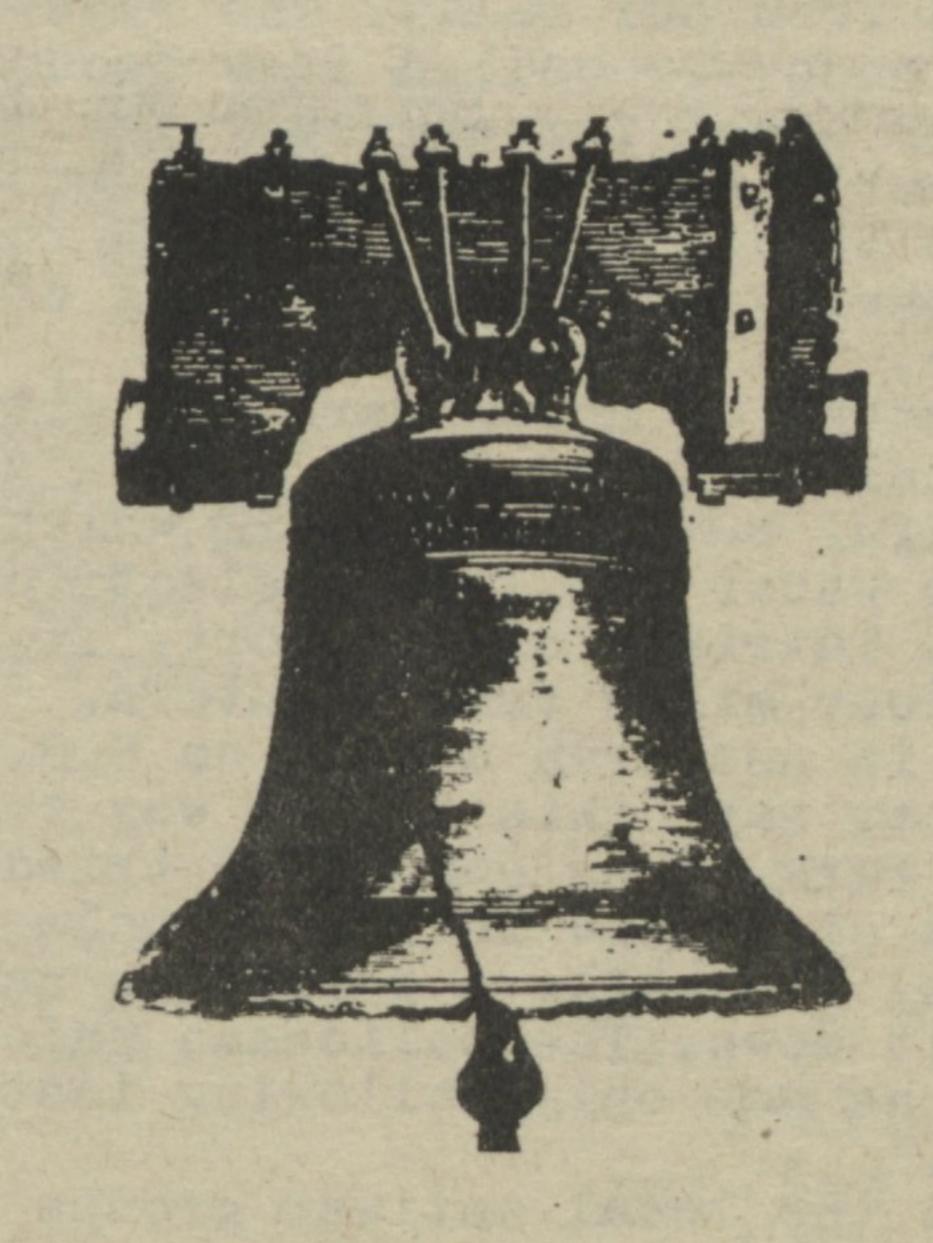
CATEGORY III: All physical training should be halted. Outdoor classes in the sun will be avoided. Acclimated personel can carry on limited activity for not more than six hours a day. When marching a minimum of one 10-minute break will be taken every 30 minutes.

CATEGORY IV: ALL OUTDOOR TRAINING WILL BE SUSPENDED. ALL OUTDOOR PHYS-ICAL DUTY WHICH IS NOT CONSIDERED TO BE OF EMERGENCY NATURE WILL BE SUSPENDED.

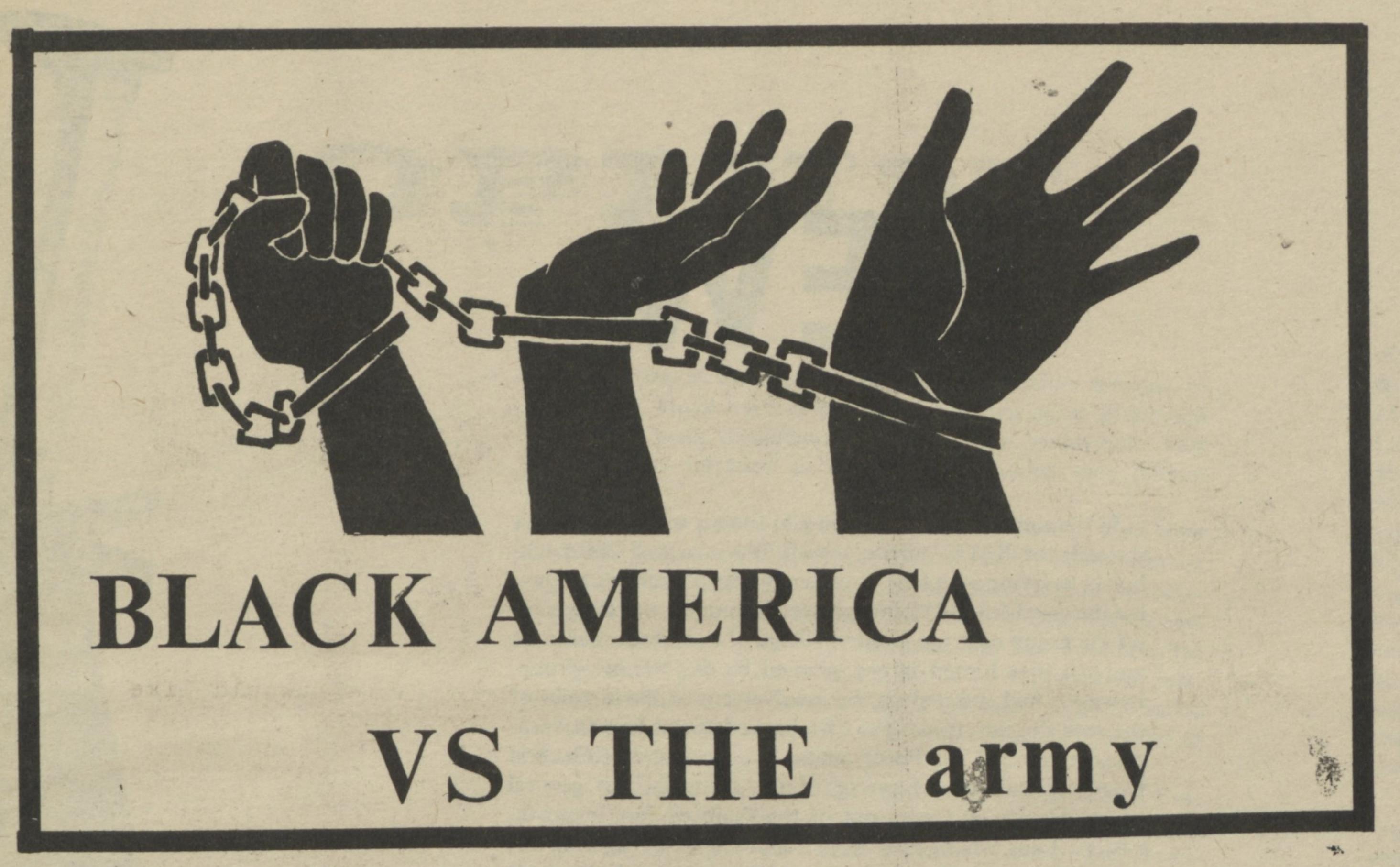
We at Bragg Briefs would like to take this opportunity to thank our Post Commander Lt. Gen. John H. Hay for so beautifying this post through the use of all of those lovely new blue and white signs that are appearing all over post. Maybe changing signs just because you don't happen to like the old ones doesn't sound like too good of a season to most people but there again, most people don't have three stars on their collars (and since when is a general governed by reason?). So what if it is costing over \$10,000 for the new signs.

And while we're on the subject of money and discussing it so freely we should realize how lucky we are to be able to do so, some people on post can't talk so freely - like the people responsible for remodeling the the good General's quarters. All they will say is that it's costing a fortune to tear apart everything that General Tolson had done to the house when he got here and refurnish it as General Hay desires. I guess the two of them just have different tastes.

Let's look at the money stuation seriously now. Ft. Bragg received approximately \$250,000 recently to make conditions here better. That sure sounds sike a lot of money until you real be that about 25,000 people live on post. Simple arithmetic shows that this yields about \$10 per person on post. How much can you do with \$10? Maybe it'll replace the broken windows, maybe it'll pay for the civilian buses that now serve post and maybe it'll fix the plumbing in the · barracks and maybe it'll do something else. One thing's for sure, it won't do all of these things. Maybe the \$10,000 being used for new signs wouldn't help much but it sure would have helped some (not to mention the redecorating costs of his home).



part for New or wherever There, in the absence of a resident our the absence of a resident our time, for our brad for our sime, for our bred



Black brothers and sisters in the military look at your position, your role in white twentieth century America and ask yourselves some very soul searching questions about that role. What does it mean to be black in the army? What does this war machine do to us as black GIs and the communities we return to? Are there any similarities between this machine and the American industrial weight which we have carried now for the last 30 decades?

22% of the American dead in Viet Nam have been black, when we form only 10% of the population. If opportunity is equal in the Army then we can assume that we have received the same training and discipline as any other soldier. Could it be that the missions we are sent on are different in nature or danger or both? If so, what is the reasoning behind

We know that every year, every day black men and women are denied jobs, educational opportunities, and knowledge of the pride and history of our people. We know that black brothers and sisters are arrested, imprisoned, terrorized, and despised simply for trying to find a solution or remedy to the vast social ills white America has inflicted upon us. We are reminded when we point out the existance of hate groups such as the klan, john birch society, army ect. that we have corresponding groups. Sometimes we are reluctant to say that we would not feel the need for such protective organizations, which in fact are not hate groups, if there were truly no danger to us and our communities. Where does this reluctance come from? Is it fear or weariness? Is it fear of losing something we are constantly promised but only a token few receive, or is it weariness from repeating the same tired truth to deaf, unyielding, ignorant ears?

After considering these and other circumstances of our environment perhaps we can assume that our mission in the army is not of the best intentions of our Judeo-Christian founding fathers who's missionaries instructed us in turning the other cheek while they continued the rape of Africa and Asia in the name of every-

thing white and holy.

We are herded into reduction (indu ction center by name) centers to be stripped, shoved, stamped A-1 nigger and hustled into buses and away, usually to dixie, where we learn our places -- as American fighting men.

Our Afros are destroyed and we are told we no longer need them because there is no discrimination in the Army and thus no need for unity. We graduate from basic and AIT and depart for Nam or wherever. There, in the absence of a real 'fro, we make a unity band for our arms, for our bro-

thers to see and be able to identify us immedately as aware and having black consciousness, Asia is so far away from Nashville or Watts.

Then we look around and ask ourselves what is life like on the other side of this OD curtain (curtain it is, did you ever notice the stamp in the right-hand corner of your induction papers that says, "Approval not required")? How are our chances for advancement in this promised land, which We are expected to believe is so totally divorced from the rest of racist America?

As I look around myself I see offices full of white colonels, majors, captains, and so on. Lieutenant's ranks are sprinkled with black officers. I have yet to see one black sergeant major and if I did tomorrow it still wouldn't be enough to justify the lie that there is no discrimination in the army.

In other words, it has been my experience and many other black GI's experiences that black officers and enlisted men fill the lower ranks except for that occasional token person who usually is black by appearances only.

Why does this difference exist? Where does the responsibility for this inequality lie? Why have we been so obviously lied to--again?

The army's need for us is that vital. How can we use that need to profit ourselves and other exploited Third World Peoples?



a WAC and I know that the Women's Army Corp's is based on lies I dont know what some wacs were told but I know what I was told. None of it has been kept and it's been hell since I raised my right hand.

The beginning of the whole thing was when I had that little talk with the recruiter. He made a lot of promises to me. If you listed all the promises that were not kept it would be as big as the New York phone book.

And then there's basic training. You wouldn't believe what I or the rest of the rest of the women went through. The first week or so is finding out the do's and don'ts, (mostly the don'ts) which company you'll be in, and filling out papers.

You can't talk to men the first four weeks, and men are called trees. After that you may talk to the trees, but only if they ask you for information. You can't go anywhere without asking, and then another wac has to go with you even just to step outside. When you do get to go anywhere, they tell you where you can and cannot go. Throughout training you can't even drink beer(the men can) no matter how old you are. Sure you go to school to learn, but most of it you already knew. In one class you're told you can voice the things wrong, but if you do they take your name down and then you get it.

In the meantime they tell you when to get up(4:30 A.M. & 3:30 A.M.) and when you can go to bed(10:00). We march a lot, to meals, to and from school, and of course when we go to

learn to march.

In the barracks there's 28 to 40 in a bay. You have to learn not to say what you think because others are always listening in. They give you little time to write letters, and if theyr'e having something like a ball game you have to go even if you dont want to. You're not allowed to tell what's going on to any visitors that may come by once in awhile.

They said that after training it would be easier. Well, as the old saying goes, "the fires down a little, but it's still hell". It's no better now than it was in training. In fact, it's not safe for a wac to walk even one block by herself or with anyone else. You either get beat up, or raped, or both. When that happens to a wac the CID make's her feel it's all her fault. It's much easier for a man to get a new post than for us.

Now let's talk about the wacs and CID(the army's answer to the low cop). They're looking into the WAC company for wacs who are using drugs and are gay. Well, I know there's not that many wacs in either category. I do know some people are using this to get rid of people they don't like. Wheh CID talks you have to listen, and CID is using some wacs to spy on other wacs. CID is just after wacs.

Wacs are treated worse than a mad dog. Men try to pick a wac up and when she doesn't get into the car they call her all kinds of names. Men think the reason wacs join the army is to find a husband, which isn't

Also the wac company is divided ' because of color, and the army gives you the I don't care feeling. We're not given many of our freedoms, not even freedom of speech. That is why my name is not on this story.

Another thing that adds to all the problems is our living conditions. The buildings we live in have been condemned twice, and we re told we won't get new ones until 1973.

R. PRESIDENT, THE SPECTER OF heroin addiction is haunting nearly every community in the nation." With these urgent words, Senator Vance Hartke spoke up on March 2 in support of a resolution on drug control being considered in the U.S. Senate. Estimating that there are 500,000 heroin addicts in the U.S., he pointed out that nearly 20 percent of them are teenagers. The concern of Hartke and others is not misplaced. Heroin has become the major killer of young people between 18 and 35, outpacing death from accidents, suicides or cancer. It has also become a major cause of crime: to sustain their habits, addicts in the U.S. spend more than \$15 million a day, half of it coming from the 55 percent of crime in the cities which they commit and the annual \$2.5 billion worth of goods they steal.

But what they don't know—and what no one is telling them—is that neither the volcanic eruption of addiction in this country nor the crimes it causes would be possible without the age-old international trade in opium (from which heroin is derived), or that heroin addiction—like inflation, unemployment, and most of the other chaotic forces in American society today—is directly related to the U.S. war in Indochina.

The connection between war and opium in Asia is as old as empire itself. But the relationship has never been so symbiotic, so intricate in its networks and so vast in its implications. Never before has the trail of tragedy been so clearly marked as in the present phase of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia. For the international traffic in opium has expanded in lockstep with the expanding U.S. military presence there,

At the same time the government starts crash programs to rehabilitate drug users among its young people, the young soldiers it is sending to Vietnam are getting hooked and dying of overdoses at the rate of one a day. While the President is declaring war on narcotics and on crime in the streets, he is widening the war in Laos, whose principal product is opium and which has now become the funnel for nearly half the world's supply of the narcotic, for which the U.S. is the chief consumer.

There would have been a bloodthirsty logic behind the expansion of the war into Laos if the thrust had been to seize supply centers of opium the communists were hoarding up to spread like a deadly virus into the free world. But the communists did not control the opium there: processing and distribution were already in the hands of the free world. Who are the principals of this new opium war? The ubiquitous CIA, whose role in getting the U.S. into Vietnam is well known but whose pivotal position in the opium trade is not; and a rogue's gallery of organizations and people—from an opium army subsidized by the Nationalist Chinese to such familiar names as Madame Nhu and Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky—who are the creations of U.S. policy in that part of the world.

One of the most successful of the opium entrepreneurs who travel these routes, a Time reporter wrote in 1967, is Chan Chi-foo, a half-Chinese, half-Shan (Burmese) modern-day warlord who might have stepped out of a Joseph Conrad adventure yarn.

Moving the opium from Burma to Thailand or Laos is a big and dangerous operation. One of Chan's caravans, says one awe-struck observer, may stretch in single file for well over a mile, and may include 200 mules, 200 porters, 200 cooks and camp attendants, and about 400 armed guards. Such a caravan can easily carry 15 to 20 tons of opium, worth nearly a million dollars when delivered to syndicate men in Laos or Thailand.

To get his caravans to market, however, Chan must pay a price, for the crucial part of his route is heavily patrolled not by Thais or Laotians but by nomadic Nationalist Chinese or Kuomingtang (KMT) troops. Still supported by the ruling KMT on Taiwan, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's 93rd Division controls a major part of the opium flowing out of Burma and Thailand. Roving bands of mercenary bandits, they fled to northern Burma in 1949 as Chiang's armies were being routed on the Chinese mainland, and have maintained themselves since by buying opium from the nearby Meo tribesmen which they then resell, or by exacting tribute payments from entrepreneurs like Chan Chi-foo. As travellers to the area attest, these troops also supplement their income by running Intelligence operations into China and Burma for the U.S.

EWA!

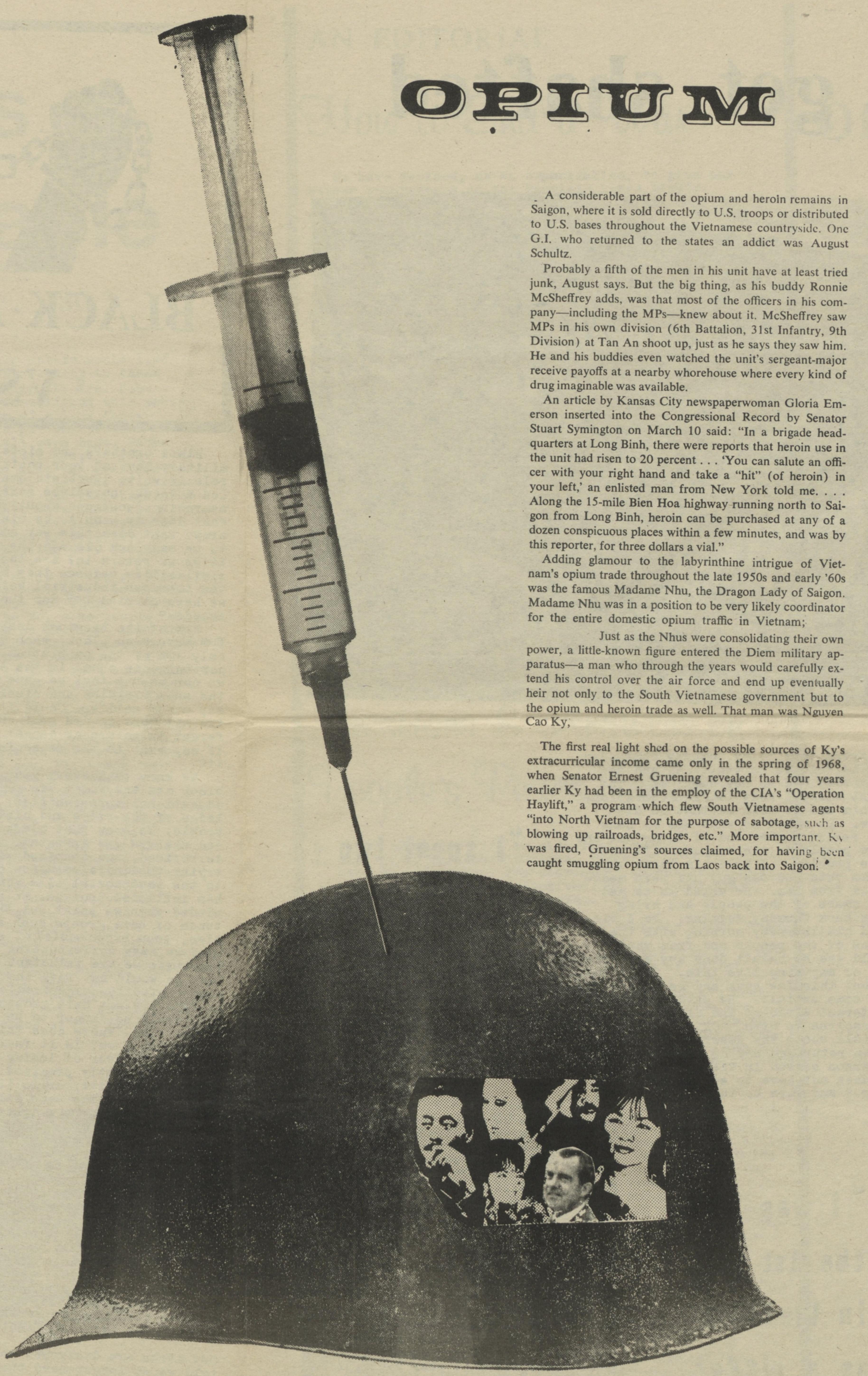
In the summer of 1967 Chan Chi-foo set out from Burma through the KMT's territory with 300 men and 200 packhorses carrying nine tons of opium, with no intention of paying the usual fee of \$80,000 protection money. But troops cut off the group near the Laotian village of Ban Houei Sai in an ambush that turned into a pitched battle. Neither group, however, had counted on the involvement of the kingpin of the area's opium trade: the CIA-backed Royal Lao Government Army and Air Force, under the command of General Ouane Rathikoune. Hearing of the skirmish, the general pulled his armed forces out of the Plain of Jars in northeastern Laos where they were supposed to be fighting the Pathet Lao guerrillas, and engaged two companies and his entire air force in a battle of extermination against both sides. The result was nearly 30 KMT and Burmese dead and a half-ton windfall of opium for the Royal Lao Government.

NA MOMENT OF revealing frankness shortly after the battle, General Rathikoune, far from denying the role that opium had played, told several reporters that the opium trade was "not bad for Laos." The trade provides cash income for the Meo hill tribes, he argued, who would otherwise be penniless and therefore a threat to Laos's political stability. He also argued that the trade gives the Lao elite (which includes government officials) a chance to accumulate capital to ultimately invest in legitimate enterprises, thus building up Laos's economy. But if these rationalizations seemed weak, far less convincing was the general's assertion that, since he is in total control of the trade now, when the time comes to put an end to it he will simply put an end to it.

ontrol of the Opium trade has not always been in the hands of the Lao elite, although the U.S. has been at least peripherally involved in who the beneficiaries were since John Foster Dulles's famous 1954 commitment to maintain an anti-communist Laos. The major source of the opium in Laos has always been the Meo growers, who were selected by the CIA as its counterinsurgency bulwark against the Pathet Lao guerrillas. The Meos' mountain bastion is Long Cheng, a secret base 80 miles northeast of Vientiane, built by the CIA during the 1962 Geneva Accords period.

The CIA not only protects the opium in Long Cheng and various other pick-up points, but also gives clearance and protection to opium-laden aircraft flying out.

The vacuum that was created was quickly filled by the Royal Lao Air Force, which began to use helicopters and planes donated by the U.S. not only for fighting the Pathet Lao but also for flying opium out from airstrips pockmarking the Laotian hills. This arrangement was politically more advantageous than prior ones, for it consolidated the interests of all the anti-communist parties. The enfranchisement of the Lao elite gave it more of an incentive to carry on the war Dulles had committed the U.S. to back; the safe transport of the Meos' opium by an ideologically sanctioned network increased the incentive of these CIA-equipped and -trained tribesmen to fight the Pathet Lao. The U.S. got parties that would cooperate with its foreign policy not only for political reasons, but on more solid economic grounds. Opium was the economic cement binding all the parties together much more closely than anti-communism could.



MAR

When Ky came to power in February 1965, most observers supposed he had relinquished participation in the opium traffic (although it was "common knowledge" that Madame Ky had replaced Madame Nhu as Saigon's Dragon Lady and dealt in opium directly with Prince Boun Oum in Southern Laos). However, a high Saigon military official to whom Ky at one time offered a place in the opium traffic says Ky continued to carry loads ranging from 2000 to 3000 kilos of opium from Pleiku to Saigon in the spring of 1965 after he had assumed power and after Operation Haylift had been discontinued. Those runs included regular pickups near Dak To, Kon Tum and Pleiku. Since then there has been no indication that Ky has in any way altered the transport. Corson, who returned to Vietnam in 1965, observed that Ky's involvement in the trade had become so routine that it had lost almost all its adventure and intrigue.

the world's supply of opium and heroin came through wellestablished routes from Turkey, Iran and China.

But high officials in the narcotics control division of the Canadian government, and in Interpol, the International Police Agency, confirm that since World War II—and paralleling the U.S. expansion in the Pacific—there has been a major redirection in the sources and routing of the worldwide opium traffic.

World address, Richard Nixon dealt directly with the international narcotics traffic.

... We have," he says, "worked closely with a large number of governments, particularly Turkey, France, and Mexico, to try to stop the illicit production and smuggling of narcotics." (authors' emphasis)

It is no accident that Nixon has ignored the real sources of narcotics trade abroad and by so doing has effectively precluded any possibility of being able to deal with heroin at home. It is he more than anyone else who has underwritten that trade through the policies he has formulated, the alliances he has forged, and most recently the political appointments he has made.

than a flurry of corruption among select.
dramatis personae in America's great Asian
Drama. The fact that Meo tribesmen have
been nearly wiped out, that the Corsican Mafia's Air
Opium has been supplanted by the CIA's Air America,
that Nationalist Chinese soldiers operate as narcotics
bandits, that such architects of U.S. democracy for the
East as the Nhus and Vice President Ky have been dope
runners—

One of the upshots has been that the opium trade has been systematized, given U.S. technological expertise and a shipping and transportation network as pervasive as the U.S. presence itself.

The ecology of narcotics has been disrupted and remade to coincide with the structure of America's Asia strategy—

Unimpeded by boundaries, scruples or customs agents, and nurtured by the free flow of military personnel through the capitals of the Orient, the United States has—as a reflex of its warfare in Indochina—built up a support system for the trade in narcotics that is unparalleled in modern history.

The U.S. went on a holy war to stamp out communism, and to protect its Asian markets, and it brought home heroin. It is a fitting trade-off, one that characterizes the moral quality of the U.S. involvement. This ugly war keeps coming home, each manifestation more terrifying than the last; home to the streets of the teeming urban ghettos and the lonely suburban isthmus where in the last year the number of teenage heroin addicts has taken a quantum leap forward. Heroin has now become the newest affliction of affluent America—of mothers in Westport, Connecticut, who only wanted to die when they traced track-marks on their daughters' elegant arms; or of fathers in Cicero, Illinois, speechless in outrage when their conscripted sons came back from the war bringing home a blood-stained needle as their only lasting souvenir.

(Information obtained from Ramparts magazine, May 1971.)

VETS get shafted

When a GI is discharged, he usually figures that he's through with the Army. Bragg Briefs has learned that this is not always the case. Many ex GI's are being called up for a two week summer camp, even Vietnam Vets. Many reserve units have their summer camp at Fort Bragg and this month we talked to several ex GI's who are training here. They are attached to the 861st Quartermaster Company of Nashville, Tennessee for two weeks. RONNIE I was drafted March 28,1968 and I was a rigger with the 612th Qm here at Fort Bragg. I stayed here for 15 months and got out March 28, 1970. I am now here with the ready reserve. THEre are about 35 of us ex GI's. They sent me several letters after I got out. We've been getting a whole lot of harassment here, can't do nothing you want to. Just like basic training all over again. We're supposed to be here to get training in everything a rigger's supposed to know. The only thing we've been doing is details over there for the 612th who're so far behind on their packing that we have to do it for them everyday.

JIMMY I came in the army March 1968. I spent two long miserable years in this screwed-up place with the 82nd. I got out a little over a year and a half ago. While I was in the Army I was a rigger I guess, because it's what I was trained for, for over three months. Now that I get out of the army they give me this thing about how I'd never have to come back and then all of a sudden they send me this letter.



Next thing you come up to this place where you're supposed to be riggers at and you find out all you are is damn replacements for people they can't get to do anything else around here. We're with this Reserve company up here from Tennessee, we're supposed to be what they call fillers"; all it is is just fill up the company where they won't have to pull any fucking details.

That's stupid as hell: a guy already pulled two years in the damn service come back up here to pull details and have inspections. Then these fuckers around here tell us to get our hair cut. We been out in civilian life over a year and a half, some of these guys even longer and the dudes in our own company got hair longer than we got and they don't say nothing to them. It's a bunch of shit just put on us veterans and the shit around here just ain't gettin'

JOE I was with the 1st LOG in Vietnam as a rigger. When I returned
from Vietnam, I returned to Fort Lewis, Washington and in a one-hour briefing we had an officer who told us that
all Vietnam returnees do not have to
meet any reserve training or summer
camp. This was the understanding.
In our group we had 500 people and this
was what we were told. About two years
later I received my orders to come to
spring training at Fort Bragg. I
didn't have time to question the VA
office. After I got to Fort Bragg I



reported this to my company commander and he told me to visit JAG and see what they had to say about it. The first visit I went to JAG I questioned him and he told me that he didn't know. He asked me what was my name and serial number and if there was any more people in the company with the same problem. I told him there were 8 Nam vets and one guy had been medivaced from Nam. He asked me to get the names of the people and bring them back Thursday morning. So I visited him Thursday morning with the names of the people and from what I could see he hadn't done any more checking or anything like this. So he pulled out this law book and he looked under some article. He said the Army has different articles and clauses to back themselves up with. OK, he read off an article about the Reserves, about Vietnam returnees and he said I quote "If a person served in Vietnam for one year, he does not have to attend any summer camp." and then he turned around and

"I spent two long miserable years with the 82 nd"

"I was with the 1st LOG in Vietnam as a rigger'

said "Unless he is in the Regular Army, Regular Reserve, or Standby Reserve." So he led me to understand there are two types of reserves so which category I fall in I don't know. Then he made a few phone calls around post calling different people. So from whatever they told him he draws the conclusion that the Army has the right to call me for Reserve training even though I had been to Vietnam. He told me he didn't know what category I was in so undoubtedly I was in the standby reserve. From my understanding of what he said the standby reserve works like this. The Regular Reserve has an annual training every year. So if you are standby and they don't have enough people to fill their quota for that year you will be called up. I also asked how do they call you. He said that it's all arranged through an IBM machine, and next thing you know you have orders. The last thing he said was he didn't know what group I was in and I asked him how I could find out and he told me he didn't know.

AN EDITORIAL

How to End a War

We have decided, as an organization, to give our strong endorsement to the People's Peace Treaty.

The People's Peace Treaty was originally negotiated by students from the United States, South Vietnam and North Vietnam. It was then taken to Paris by the American students. There Madame Binh, chief negotiator for the NLF, agreed to its terms, but U.S. negotiators refused to even consider the proposals.

This treaty calls for ending the war while ensuring the safety of withdrawing American troops, POWs and Sai-

gon government officials.

The American people are tired of this war. According to a recent Gallup Poll 73% want all U.S. troops out of Vietnam by the end of this year.

The Indochinese people are tired of this war. It has destroyed their land, their homes, and their society.

So why should the war continue? Who really wants it except a few corrupt Vietnamese politicians who are getting rich off it and a few American politicians (like Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon) whose historical reputations depend on the outcome?

Nixon could end this war. He could bring all the GI's including POWs home. But his steady refusal to take this decisive action, his determination to drag out this involvement as long as possible makes it necessary that we the people of America negotiate a settlement of our own with the people of Vietnam.

We can't wait until an election year to see this war end. So we are going to make an end run around the Nixon

policy of stalling and stalling.

We have negotiated a peace treaty. We are going to ratify it. Then we are going to make the government accept it.

Questions & Answers on People's Peace Treaty

- Q. Is it legal for GI's to sign this treaty?

 A. Yes. It is the constitutional right of GI's to petition the government for redress of grievances. There are no regulations, directives, or any other Army rules to stop you from signing.
- Q. Is it leagl for GI's to pass the People's Peace Treaty out on post?
- A. Yes. The People's Peace Treay is in the form of a petition to Congress. Such petitions can be passed around on post by GI's when they are not on duty.

 Like in the mess halls, barracks. That doesn't mean that some lifer isn't going to try and hassle you. If

one does, come down to Haymarket Sq. (or call us at 485-5725) and we'll help you take action against whoever it is. You do have some rights that even the Army has to recognize. But remember, first you have to stand

up for them.

Q. Who supports the People's Peace Treaty?

A. Hundreds of organizations around the country from the May Day groups to the National Student Association to the American Friends Service Committee. Student bodies across the country have passed the treaty (including Duke U. and North Carolina State U.). Recently the Detroit city council approved the treaty.

Locally the peace treaty has been endorsed by Servicemen and Women United (formerly GI's United) and by Vietnam Veterans Against the War. Over three hundred GI's from Ft. Bragg and Pope AFB have already signed.

Q. What about the POW's?

A. The only way to assure the release of the POW's is to end the war. As long as Nixon refuses to set a date for withdrawal, the Vietnamese will not consider discussing the POW issue.

Q. Where can I get more copies and information?

A. Copies of the People's Peace Treaty can be picked up at Haymarket Square Coffeehouse (in downtown Fayette-ville. For more information come to the meeting of Servicemen and Women United at Haymarket every Tuesday night at 7:30.

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Two Women
Of South Vietnam

(This is the second in a series of articles about the Indochinese/North American Women's Conference held in Toronto in April. Three Fayetteville women were among the 500 North Americans who met with six women from Indochina.)

Phan Minh Hien said that her village was very beautiful, with many flowers and fruit trees. But the US bombers came and destroyed everything.

Hien's father sacrificed himself in the first war against the French. Her two uncles and two younger sisters were all killed in the war with

the Americans.

Hien and her husband are usually separated because of their work in the liberation struggle. They meet from time to time. Once they were separated for 4 years, met for one half hour, and separated again. Her three children are also separated from her; once she didn't see them for two years.

Although she was once a primary school teacher. Phan Minh Hien now works for the Women's Union for Liberation. "My only hope is that peace will come to my country, that I can raise my children and they can enter the University and contribute to the reconstruction of our country."



Dinh Thi Huong was a housewife in 1960 when the Saigon troops burned all 62 huts in her village, killing her husband and parents. She was arrested and detained in 8 South Vietnamese prisons for 6 years, although she was innocent.

The tortures she endured were supervised by American 'advisors'. even when the US wasn't publically involved in the war. Pins and needles were driven under her fingernails. Electrodes were attached to her ears, breasts, and genitals. Soap and water were forced into her mouth until her stomach almost burst. She was beaten black and blue while hanging from the ceiling naked and shackled. All this was done in an attempt to make her confess to 'crimes' she hadn't even committed.

The shackles Huong wore, and the torture equipment, all bore the mark 'Made in the U.S.A.'

In Con Son prison 15 to 20 people

Avenue duction or emit even delitto

Congress Fears Realities Of War

Congressman, Congressman, where are you? This was the most obvious question in the House caucus room during the four days of war crimes testimony.

These hearings extended from April 26 to 29 and were organized by Ron Dellums, Congressman from Berkeley,

California.

Those testifying were all vets of the Vietnam war. They recaptured moments of terror and barbarism. They made no attempt to camouflage their own personal involvement in the terrorizing and torturing of enemies and civilians alike.

During the third day of hearings, Dellums lashed out at Congress saying "Congressmen will send young men to fight but are too frightened to come forward and hear them tell about the things they have done."

Later he accused them of "lacking the courage to come listen. All they do is run around from the day they get into office giving political speeches with the sole object of getting re-elected. They are unwilling to have their heads turned around and hear what is going on in Indo-China."

"Body count mania" was one of the themes of the testimony. According to the vets this was to be, according to the order of their commanders,

their main concern.

During one skirmish an American soldier was struck with a heart attack The colonel in command completely disregarded the man's call for help and proceeded to shout "body-count, body-count."

The most shocking testimony was given by Dan Notley - formerly of the E. Co. 3/ 11 Infantry Brigade, Americal Division.

Notley testified about a massacre which took place at Truang Khanh on April 18, 1969.

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After one squad was sent out and found nothing, Notley's squad was sent. Upon coming to an unarmed ville four or five of the men began shooting at and killing helpless civilians.

"Everyone just looked at each other and nobody said anything. It was like it was understood, said Notley, who at first was in shock and did not

shoot.

But when his CO said to him: "Now's a nice time to try your cannister round," he knew he had better try to fire. Many of the men were afraid they would be put in jail or denied privileges if they refused to fire.

Notley stated that he had fired his gun and simultaneously pointed it downward, the bullets skidding in the dirt. In a matter of minutes the entire village was wiped out - 13 women

and children. "I'd go to jail before I'd ever become involved in anything like that again," Notley said choking back the tears.

All the men agreed that the environment in Southeast Asia is so immoral, insane and racist that it strips you of all moral and ethical values.

The dehumanization of the Vietnanese people is started while our soldiers are still in basic. The harassment that GI's go through embitters so much that when they go over to Vietnam they take it out on the people

The oppressed minorities of the U.S. go over to Vietnam and vent their rage on the defenseless Vietnamese.

oper wistinss for moor guitary reac Some patients with respirator ailments (colds) are not able to thoppent anti-histanine medical and the state of t

Free Elections?

If Thieu, the darling of the Saigon-US Army diplomatic clique, gets elected again this fall, it will be because US troops have been used to force his election.

Check it out: Ky is going to run against him, which will split the upper-class ARVN officer corps iron control over the politics of the EM. Tran Van "Big" Minh will probably run, seeing the opening that Ky's George Wallace tactics opens up. ARVN grunts will vote for him, as will large numbers of the Vietnamese people. Minh is popular, and is no hardliner against coalition government. Coalition government is not what the people of Vietnam want or deserve, after 60 yearsof fighting one colonialist ripoff government after another. But it is a step away from Theiu-Ky-Khiem, and a final break with the American domination of Saigon.

Thieu, like much of the economic elite that runs Saigon, is the son of a North Vietnamese landowning family. They want to go back and get theirs. 2 million exiled, rich mainland Chinese crack the wip over 13 million native Taiwanese (with American help) with the same thing in mind. They ion't want to "liberate" the People's Republic of China -- they just want to go back and kick ass with the peasants like daddy did.

The kinship between Thieu and the boys in "Ambassador Bunker's" profession is pretty tight... they come from the same background. Their areers and Thieu's re-election are

tied up too, and if Thieu can't buy his election again with ARVN troops, they'll have to substitute American troops.

In their crowd-pleasing "noncombat" role they will go into villages and perform so-called civic action functions in the name of the Thieu government. They will be along to give muscle to the white mice when uprooted peasants in refugee camps are herded together to listen to a political spiel from one of Thieu's lackeys. They will operate as the governments thought police, as students and patriots such as those who signed the Peoples Peace Treaty. are rounded up, imprisoned, and sentenced to death.

They will be the only shock troops that Bunker has at his command to aid in buying Thieu's reelection (if you don't think the embassy controls American troops, check the War Room in the Laotain embassy, staffed by US military and CIA creeps). Bunker will use them. His career and tricky Dicks reelection depend on a puppet government in Saigon, and those two aren't about to let the needs and desires of the Vietnamese people stand in their way. Watch the papers and watch this happen. We are being used in Vietnam as in the states, to determine politics and sustain a businessmans war.



WACS & CID

cont. from pg. 2 Being labelled "gay" on your discharge can make life, and getting a job, doubly difficult.

So, please, WAC sisters, let's not let the army divide us. The army is afraid of our getting together, for we could be powerful if united. We can get together and be strong, despite the CID. Remember, YOU DON'T HAVE TO TALK TO THE CID. THAT'S YOUR LEGAL RIGHT. IF WE STICK TOGETHER, WE WILL WIN OVER THE CID. Then maybe we can be close friends, like real sisters, without fear.

VVAW AND 'THE FORGOTTEN GI'

Vietnam Veterans Against the War is still organizing. We're a mutant committed to change the shitty situation of those who get out of the service (unemployment, no hospital care, nineteenth-century benefits). We work with our brother who came back from the "Nam" but are still in because they will face this fuck-up society soon enough. We are still exploring the close relationship we have with GIs United in the common cause to keep America from destroying itself.

We are going to do volunteer work with disabled vets at the local VA hospital as soon as they decide to

approve our applications.

We are bringing out the second issue of the LAST INCURSION, investigating dope problems in the "Nam" and out of it, employment for Vets. the American GI's role in buying the relection of Thieu, official racism in the "Nam" and at home, and lots eles

We want to work with GI's United in convincing our brothers who have already given away most of their power to the System not to give the rest of it away to SKAG-- TAKE IT

ALL BACK.

We want to lay to rest once and for all the question: do you guys think you are special because you've been to the "Nam"? Maybe specially shit on is all, we are all prisomers of the same system, we've got to be together to resist and smash it.



cont. from pg. 1 as a public relations gimmick, showshowing it off to big shots, bragging about to the press.

At the same however, there has been a continual problem in getting personnel and support, especially since General Hay took over at Bragg. The truth seems to be that the army doesn't really care that much about strung out GIs and WACs.

Huge amounts of money are being spent by the army these days for all kinds of useless and destructive things, but a worthy attempt at drug rehabilitation is being killed be cause the brass are not committed enough to support it with adequate personnel and money.

The reasons a GI or a WAC does skag or speed are many. The war machine forces us to live a useless, boring and unnatural life with poor living conditions, low pay and long separations from home and family. And all this for something most GIs don't even believe in. Its no great wonder that a lot of people turn to skag.

Recent news stories have documented how the CIA and other parts of the American war machine play important roles in the smuggling of heroin and opium out of Southeast Asia and into the U.S. A lot of the stuff ends up in the Bragg area.

In view of all this it looks like the government is very much to blame for the hard drug use among GIs. The very least the army can do is try to have a decent drug rehabilitation program. Or do you give a damn, Gen. Hay?

MONGELOUSE ESERONECE

Womack Army Hospital has run out of money, and patient care is suffering because of it. Army hospitals are allowed so much money each year to buy drugs, bandages and other supplies and Womack has already spent its money

No one has died yet because of this, but Womack medics report that patients are not getting the quality of care they normally do because medimedicines and supplies are running out. This applies to all the dispensaries around post, too, since they all get their supplies from the hospital.

The shortages in medicines and medical supplies mean that certain treatments must be delayed, substituted, rationed or not used at all.

In the operating room, for example, linen has been substituted for the more sanitary disposable items used to create a aterile field around the patient. Also, doctors and corpsmen have complained about the lack of the

"scrub suits" that are worn in the operating room for sanitary reasons.

Some patients with respiratory ailments (colds) are not able to get important anti-histamine medicines. Some minor surgery is delayed because of the unavailability of surgical equipment. Unless the hospital can get some more money, things will probably get much worse.

As one medic put it, "we are unable medical care given to servicemen and to get the medical items used to make their dependants. a patient more comfortable while he is

being cured."

So far things haven't reached a critical stage, but we wonder how bad the army will let things get. Shortages like this happen in Viet Nam, but it seems inexcusable in a state side hospital like Womack.

The point is that budgets and smooth administration seem to be more important to the military than the

TWO WOMEN cont. from pg. 9

Each was allowed a cup of rotten rice and water a day. Sanitary cond itions were unspeakable. Once every two months they were allowed to bathe in a bucket of water. Lice and skin diseases spread among the prisoners, and often dead prisoners were not removed for two or three days.

At the end of almost 6 years of this kind of treatment. Huong was almost totally paralyzed and having convulsions. The prison authorities released her because they thought she was dying anyway.

Dinh Thi Huong is miraculously still alive today, but her face still bears the memory of her tortures, and her health will never be good. Whenever we saw Huong she was holding hands with one of the American or Canadian women, as if there will never be enough touching or human warmth to erase the memory of those years.

Three years after her release. Huong's 13 year old daughter was errested. She has been arrested 3 times since then, and is still in

were detained in a cell la X 2 yards. jail; her mother does not know where. Euong's sister was killed by American shelling while working in a rice field.

Huong had never been political before she was arrested, but after her release she joined her people's fight for freedom by working with the Women's Union for the Liberation of South Vietnam. She said. "I am just one of thousands of women who have suffered so in South Vietnam. Repression does not stop women, it only makes more of them join the struggle."

editorialboard: the following are GUILTY of exercizing their first amendment rights: EDCOX612thqmco, terrychisleyhhc160thengrgp, dave hettickwomackhosp, jayaalsma612th qmco; thomasrileyhhc160thengrgp, dickolson28ca, philfriedrich12th supt, markrovickmedco, billthome 839thtrans, fredberardi12thsupt. billcarothers824thqmUSAR, joan,

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cont. from pg. 1

War in Indochina.

Support for COM's stand against the War has poured in durring the past two weeks, and is expected to continue. The right of servicemen and women to express themselves has now been firmly established. We, as men and women in the service of our country, are morally obligated to voice our views on the course this country is presently pursuing.

COM encourges any and all interested persons to exercise their right of freedom of speech. COM meets each Tuesday night at Haymarket Square at 8:00 ment andre an upp. an april usul. 社会社 性的 生物性性 是我我们,我们我们有一种的社会

They use Us

On May 4th a Justice Department official said that standard arrest procedures were abandoned for the Mayday demonstrations when it "became apparent that the process was taking too long." In two days over 10,000 people were arrested on the biggest collection of bullshit charges this country has ever seen. The object was to keep people off the streets and the D.C. cops:, with some assistance, really tried.

That's where we came in. The cops would never have tried the things they did if they didn't have 10,000 troops to back them up. Though the troops were never actu-. ally used directly against the demonstrators to our knowledge; they were used to line the bridges, sit in the middle of circles, take demonstrators to jail guard the demonstrators photograph demonstrators and provide surveillance and communications for the pigs. In addition the knowledge of their presence in the areas never left the demonstrators minds.

The government tried to scare people with troops. Why else the heli copter landings at the Washington Monument? Why else the troops in front of the Marriott Hotel?

Troops were used against their brothers and sisters who were in the streets trying to end the killing and dying in Vietnam and who should appre ciate this more than the G.I.? .

One good sign was present, nowhere could the 82nd be found. . Maybe the brass wanted to keep "America's Guard of Honor" as a shock force or something or maybe, just maybe, they knew how the guys in the division felt and knew that if they used the division many of the guys would have joined the demonstrators. Maybe the brass has finally come to realize that people here at Bragg are getting wise to their game and aren't going to take their bullshit any longer.

The D.C. Statehood Party is interested in hearing from anyone who was either victim of, or witness to cases of police brutality or other breeches of conduct during the Mayday demonstrations. They are also interested in outstanding cases of hassles in the courts following these demonstrations. Their address is:

D.C. Statehood Party 1017 K Street NW Washington, D.C.

or telephone: 202-628-2097

OUR PLATFORM

Realizing that words, even thoughts concerning the many problems that confront this nation today are, frankly, of little importance, GI's United, in an effort to be part of a national solution to these problems, lists a platform of priorities that must be met if the ideals in the minds of men can ever hope to be realized.

A unilateral withdrawal of military personnel, arms and war materiel that actively, inactively or inadvertently suppresses the struggle for self-determination of the peoples of Indochina remains the primary issue. Without an end to the vain hope of military triumph, without an end to corporate America forcing its markets of overabundance, waste and greed on peoples of other nations, without an end to the much too real misuse of Americans by Americans, without the cessation of imperialism, the vastly more important question of the survival of the human race cannot be reconciled.

U.S. foreign policy that supports cruel and unjust dictatorships only to ensure the survival of the American economy and the corporate system must cease, and the U.S. must begin to support peoples' struggles for justice and liberation not only in Vietnam but in nations such as Brazil, Argentina and Angola as well. U.S. troops must be withdrawn from all foreign countries and an end to the use of GI's against the struggles of oppressed peoples must be realized. Indochina is the first step.

Then there are the worlds that seem to separate you and me - prejudice and racism: personal, regional and cultural. The glorification of one human being over another must be overcome not only on the city streets, but in our own backyards. The unethical attitudes of business and government that exploit individuals and institutions must be ended through a more relevant education of the very basic human values of equality, justice and the right to pursue happiness for all people. Closer to home, in our military world we want to see an end to the harassment of GI's and a guarantee of constitutional rights through a democratic army.

Of great importance is an end to the wanton destruction and pollution of the environment by indifferent governmental and corporate policies with a re-ordering of national, state and city priorities. We must cease to shuffle the responsibility and realize that pollution begins at home...also ends. There can be no second thoughts.

We must go beyond our own selfish desires, beyond nationalism, beyond revolution and seek to bring about an America where barriers to love and deep human relationships - assumptions of superiority - are replaced with the principles of equality and fraternity.

WHAT WE ARE AGAINST

- 1. We oppose the U.S. government's attempt to crush the Vietnamese revolution.
- 2. We oppose the economic exploitation of GI's by Fayetteville merchants.
- 3. We oppose the economic exploitation of GI's by the U.S. government which won't pay GI's a fair wage, but which endlessly gives gravy contracts to war corporations.
- 4. We oppose the continued use of GI's against struggles of Americans fighting for justice - blacks, women, students, workers, etc.
- 5. We oppose the U.S. government's support for the brutal worthless dictatorships in Brazil, Greece, Spain, South Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Guatemala, Iran, etc.

WHAT WE ARE FOR

- 1. We want GI's to be treated as first class citizens, both by the military and the civilian communities.
- 2. We want GI's to receive full protection of Constitutional rights.
- 3. We want a society where barriers to love and deep human relationships-the assumptions of superiority between races and between men and women-are replaced with the principles of equality and fraternity.
- 4. We want the United States to begin supporting the truly heroic revolutionary struggles for justice in Brazil, Guatemala, South Vietnam, Angola, etc.
- 5. We want a country where the needs of people for decent wages and fair prices, clean air and water, and a rational use of resources, overrules the profit instincts of U.S. corporations.
- 6. We want a country where everyone has the same educational, recreational, and occupational opportunites that today are the privileges of the rich and upper middle classes.

Thanks for a real good look

To Maj. Bob and the 612th QM Co. into the working Military Mind. From your friend and comrad, SP/5 Edwin C. Cox Jr.

MILITARY COUNSELING

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GI Rights

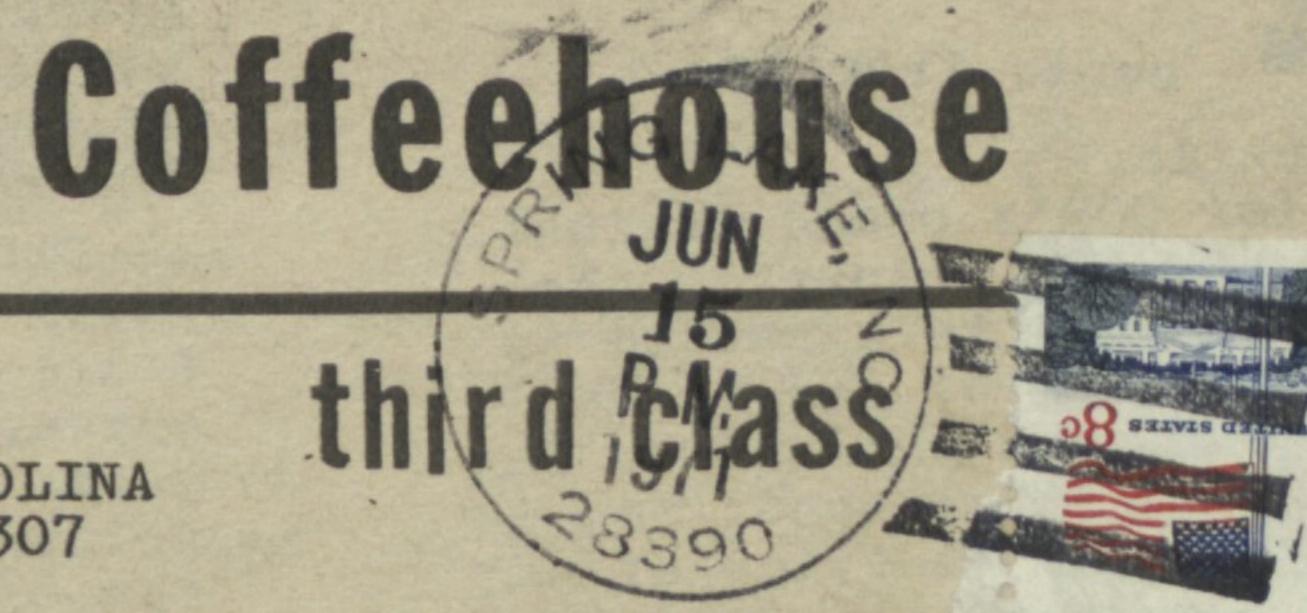
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