



GI NEWS



A PUBLICATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

VOL. 2, No. 1

JANUARY 1975

Charges Filed Against Navy



Rhonda Pervis defense team: L to R-----
Rhonda, Tom, Maggie, Nancy, and Cindy.

WAVES FIGHT FOR BETTER MEDICAL CARE

(Pearl Harbor Naval Station, Hawaii) A campaign against the lack of decent medical care for women in the Navy has been started around the case of Rhonda Pervis, a WAVE stationed at Pearl Harbor. Medical care has always been a problem for enlisted people in the military and its especially bad if you're a woman. Last November, Rhonda was placed on restriction for U.A. (unauthorized absence). She was six months pregnant at the time. Regardless of her condition, her C.O., Capt. F.W. Benson, Commanding Officer at Pearl Harbor, ordered her confined to the duty room in the barracks and allowed no visitors. This is despite the fact that, under Navy regulations, no person can be restricted or confined when they are medically unfit for such restriction.

Rhonda had been having complications with her pregnancy and had been to a military medical officer. He recommended that Rhonda be sent to Tripler Army

Hospital for pre-natal care immediately. Rhonda renewed her request to be released from restriction to get proper medical attention. Nonetheless, Capt. Benson ignored the doctor's recommendation and refused Rhonda's request. Two days later, she lost her baby.

Since she lost her baby, Rhonda has seen a civilian doctor. He stated, "In my opinion, it is detrimental to her mental health to be on restriction. I strongly advise that the restriction be lifted and that she be discharged from the Navy as soon as possible." Capt. Benson responded to this by putting her back on restricted status as soon as she got out of the hospital after her miscarriage.

WAVES at Pearl Harbor, along with the VVAW/WSO GI organizing project there, the Liberated Barracks, have been organizing to fight back against

continued on next page



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVE 1325.6

- "mere possession of unauthorized material may not be prohibited."

**THIS IS YOUR PERSONAL PROPERTY AND
CANNOT LEGALLY BE TAKEN FROM YOU!**

LOCAL ADDRESS:

GI NEWS: PUBLISHED BY THE VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICE
827 West Newport Chicago, Illinois 60657 Tel. (312) 935-2129

these conditions, demanding that Rhonda be released from the Navy as well as an end to the poor medical care and outrageously callous treatment of women in the military. Among other actions, a petition has been circulated with the following demands:

1. We demand the health care that was promised us when we enlisted. Our health is a right that should not be denied. There is no excuse for this kind of negligence.
2. We demand a Congressional investigation. The officer involved in this case should be investigated and punished as directed by the UCMJ.
3. We demand that Rhonda Pervis be immediately taken off restriction and honorably discharged.

Rhonda and her husband, Tom, have also filed Article 138 complaints against Capt. Benson and additional criminal charges and a lawsuit are being prepared to be filed against him.

As a result of this campaign and the determination of the WAVES to fight back against the oppression of women in the military, Rhonda received a General Discharge, under honorable conditions, on Dec. 26th. This is a victory for all GIs, both men and women! But the fight is not over. As Rhonda said upon getting her discharge, "I want other girls to see this...I want people who are thinking of enlisting to hear about this because it could happen to anyone."

WAVES ORGANIZING IN HAWAII

The WAVES at Pearl Harbor are continuing to raise the issue of the lack of competent medical care for women in

the military because it is one of the worst aspects of the oppression of women in the service. Women have special needs and concerns that should only be treated by sensitive, competent professionals. Often, women can't even see a doctor, much less a specialist. Often, drugs are prescribed without an examination. The WAVES at Pearl Harbor are demanding the decent medical care that they were promised when they enlisted and pointing out that the case of Rhonda Pervis is not an isolated one.

In addition to speaking out about the lack of decent medical care for women, the WAVES at Pearl Harbor are also speaking out about other ways in which women in the military are oppressed. The following letter from a WAVE talks about the male supremacy that women must put up with daily in the military.

"A woman in the military is told that she will be respected and admired because of her voluntary choice to serve her country. She enters a position which is supposed to bring her a sense of pride and independence; a feeling of equalness with men, by knowing and proving she can do a job equally well and get paid the same wages. Why, then, has a woman in the military been so stereotyped that she has either got to be sexually loose or a lesbian?

"In the barracks complex that I must live in because of my income, you cannot even walk to the laundry room without being propositioned. I am constantly subjected to such names as "Toots," "babe," "honey," and a variety of other names that do not appear on my birth certificate.

"The enlisted "men's" club is even worse. Going to the club for the simple reason of hearing a band and having a couple of drinks always seems to turn into a fight for dignity. I've been pinched, dragged to the dance floor, and propositioned to the point of total disgust.

"I realize that sexist attitudes are hard to change, but it's not impossible. Instead of giving up and falling into the role that has been placed on military women, we should unite and refuse to tolerate such treatment... There are ways to fight back -- the time to fight sexism is now!"

The oppression of women both in the military and out, is one of the basic supports of the imperialist system. Like racism, it is one of the primary weapons used by the big businessmen and military Brass to sow divisions among the people and prevent them from being able to unite together to fight their common enemy. The struggle against male supremacy, job discrimination and women's health care -- in short, the struggle to end women's oppression in the military -- is the struggle of all GIs -- both men and women. For more information contact:
Liberated Barracks VVAW/WSO
525 N. Kalaheo Ave.
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

TO LIBERATE WOMEN IS TO
LIBERATE SOCIETY!
END WOMEN'S OPPRESSION
IN THE MILITARY!!!

WHAT IS VVAW/WSO?

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) is a mass, anti-imperialist organization which focuses its work on the struggles of veterans and GIs. We began as a group of Vietnam veterans actively protesting the war in Indochina. As our protest grew, however, we came to realize that the real problem was not just the war but the system of imperialism. Based on our experiences in Vietnam and our experiences after we returned to the United States, we now see what imperialism is: the system which exploits the poor and working people around the world and here at home in the interests of the corporate profit-makers. Imperialism needs wars like Vietnam in order to survive.

Today, we are fighting against imperialism on two fronts. As we have in the past, we actively support the liberation struggles of the Indochinese people and demand an end to US involvement in Indochina. Since we see that imperialism also exploits people all around the world, we support the many other liberation struggles as people fight for freedom and independence.

But we see that the same system of imperialism which tries to suppress other people is hard at work here in the United States. As a result, we have taken up peoples' struggles at home. We have declared war on the whole Veterans Administration



network which does not and cannot meet the real needs of veterans. We struggle against the racism and repression in the US military. Because of the current economic crisis, we are fighting for jobs or income for all, not just for veterans who are hard hit by unemployment, but for all people who cannot get work under the system of imperialism. We work with political prisoners around the country in support of their struggles. And we are in the forefront of the fight for universal, unconditional amnesty for all war resisters. All of these struggles are part of the overall struggle against imperialism; they make up our national program for action.

This program is carried out by our members who work in chapters throughout the US and overseas in Japan and England. Chapters also work on local programs and campaigns. Our members are veterans and non-veterans, GIs and civilians who struggle to end imperialism, understand the importance of building a fighting veterans and GI movement, and are making that movement grow. We are doing our part to fight a system which oppresses us all; if you want to join in that fight, or to get more information about our national or local programs, contact the local VVAW/WSO chapter, or the VVAW/WSO National Office, 827 W. Newport Chicago, Illinois 60657 (phone: 312-935-2129).

BUILD THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST VETS & GI MOVEMENT! JOIN VVAW/WSO!

EDITORIAL

One thing is clear about the situation in Vietnam--the liberation forces are winning. The Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) and its fighting arm, the National Liberation Front (NLF) have taken one province capital, Phouc Binh, and are rapidly advancing on others; Saigon is being more and more isolated from the rest of the country.

Support for President Thieu is rapidly eroding; all that's left in Thieu's camp are those people whose lives he controls (if they don't support him they will join the 200,000 already in prison), his military (which he buys), those businessmen whose profits depend on the Thieu government, and the government of the US. Even that support is disappearing--Thieu's military is collapsing since he can no longer promise them unlimited supplies from the US. And the US government, fearful of the masses of the American people, cannot give Thieu everything he wants, even though it wants to.

Clearly, the US government is doing what it thinks it can get away with. US planes and US pilots run reconnaissance flights over Vietnam. The USS Coral Sea sits off the coast. The US Air Force chief of staff hustles to Saigon to inspect the situation. The Ford administration will make at least a half-hearted attempt to get more aid for Thieu, and if that is denied, will try to find ways to channel the money to South Vietnam through some means other than direct aid. US planes, and probably US pilots, will even fly retaliatory missions over Phouc Binh, so long as they can do so without being positively identified.

The struggle of the Vietnamese people for freedom and independence is one which the US government and the business powers behind the government desperately want to stop. When the PRG moves into an area, they set up hospitals and schools--they give the people the ability to use their own land and the products of their own labor. There is no place for the US imperialist who wants to exploit the people for his own profit. What's even worse, the people of Vietnam kicked out the US military--they won the war, and the US government doesn't want to see that victory completed. And there are rich resources around Vietnam--the US knows that with the final victory of the Vietnamese people, the oil and tin will be used for the good of the people, not for the good of the US corporations.

VVAW/WSO supports the Vietnamese and their legitimate government, the PRG. We support their struggle against the US imperialists, and the people like Thieu whom the US keeps in power through military and economic aid. VVAW/WSO will resist in all possible ways any attempt to re-introduce the US military into Vietnam, whether through the use of planes or ground troops. Most of all, we support the rights of the Vietnamese people--and oppressed people all over the world--to be free from imperialism and to win liberation.

MENOMINEE INDIANS SEIZE MONASTERY

In the early morning hours of New Years Day approximately 40 armed members of the militant Menominee Warriors Society seized control of the abandoned Alexian Brothers monastery near Gresham, Wisconsin. They declared it under control of the Menominee people for purposes of a long needed medical center for the 4,000 tribal members in the area. From the beginning the Native Americans have withstood, first, 250 state and county police and then the 400 Wisconsin National Guardsmen ordered to the site by Wisconsin Governor Lucey.

The role of the National Guard historically has been one of strikebreaking, suppressing peoples' struggles, and protecting the interests of the wealthy in this country. The situation is no different in this case.

The attack began in 1954 when a policy of the federal government was to do something with the Indians, and the Termination Bill was passed. They wanted to open up Menominee Indian country as valuable vacation property and timberland to exploitation by big business. And they wanted to get out of their treaty responsibilities. The Menominee Tribe was one of the tribes singled out for this experiment.

The Termination Bill which went into effect in 1961 meant a loss of status as a federally recognized tribe. Menominee Indians and their ancestors lost

their identity and were no longer able to enroll their children born after 1954 as Menominees.

Termination meant a loss of federal services which included hospital and medical attention. In 1963 there was an epidemic of tuberculosis which caused great hardship for the Menominees. The average life expectancy is 43 years, other problems are a high infant mortality rate, suicides, 25% unemployment and the highest dropout rate in the state of Wisconsin due to an inadequate Indian educational system.

The bravery and perseverance of the Menominee people now in the monastery, totaling nearly 450, added to by militant demonstrations in Madison, Milwaukee, Chicago and other cities are having a telling effect on the government's position.



The forcing of the National Guard to allow in food, reduce the number of check points, and turn on the electricity has resulted from a weakening of the state's control of the situation. Clearly it is Governor Lucey and the system he represents who fear the people. The National Guard was unable to detain or stop the flow of food, arms, or people as is evidenced by the large number of people who are now in the monastery. Support for the Menominee people among the guardsmen, some of whom are Indians, contributes to the impending victory for the Menominee people.

Clearly, the government is on the run and the Menominee tribe expect to win soon. It is now just a matter of time for the government and business interests to figure out the quickest and easiest way out of the situation they are trapped in without the embarrassment of another Wounded Knee. The Menominee people will have their health center in short order.

Local officials in Wisconsin have been muttering about pressing charges against the Menominee Warriors Society but the trial could very easily become their own. The only crimes committed here have been against the Menominee people by the State. If there are to be any trials then the people will try the U.S. government and greedy capitalists, who were the real root of the problem.



3 Haircut Resisters Convicted

BERLIN GIs ON TRIAL



Haircut resisters: L to R-Kiely, Bird, Nuchow, a supporter, Orosz, Shadions.

(Berlin, West Germany) From December 16th to 20th the trials of the first three haircut resisters took place in Berlin. The Berlin Brothers were all found guilty of violating Articles 90 and 91 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), disobeying a direct order to cut their hair. The Brothers were sentenced to terms of hard labor and fines; Rick Shadions got 60 days hard labor, a \$100 fine for three months and a bust to E-1; Bob Nuchow got 150 days hard labor, \$225 a month fine and a bust to E-1; Danny Orosz got 60 days hard labor, \$125 a month fine for three months and a bust to E-1. Bob Nuchow got a particularly stiff sentence because he was one of the participants in the strike at C/94th of the Berlin Brigade on November 25th.

These trials are the latest developments in the long struggle against the repressive hair regulations that began in West Germany last fall. As GIs began to refuse to get haircuts, the Brass started to crack down and hand out courts-martial. The struggle didn't end though. Petitions were circulated and signed by about one third of the GIs stationed in Berlin. Petitions were also signed by many Dutch GIs who recognized the importance of what the American GIs were saying and wanted to lend their support. When the GIs in Berlin saw that their demands were not being met by the Brass, they realized that working through military 'channels' was not enough and that direct action would be necessary.

The spark for direct action came when 27 men of C Battery, 94th Artillery at McNair (part of the Berlin Brigade) went on strike over the punitive transfer of a Black GI, Rufus Thompson, who had refused to shave his beard. Some of the earlier haircut resisters, including Bob Nuchow, participated in the strike. The strike was a big blow to the Brass. Black, white and Chicano GIs stood together and showed the kind of unity that the Brass has always been afraid of.

In addition to the protest of the hair regulations, the strikers demanded setting up a race relations committee elec-

ted by the GIs themselves, better living conditions for GIs and their families; removal of officers and NCOs who show prejudice against race and rank, and an ending of the inspections policy.

At the trial many witnesses testified on behalf of the Brothers. A number of witnesses testified to the degrading effects the haircut regulations have on GIs and how they lessen the ability of GIs stationed in Germany to relate to the civilian population. Many GIs are afraid to go out into the German communities because their appearance sets them off from the populace and thus they spend most of their time in the barracks. Contrary to the stated aims of the Army with regard to the hair regulations - to build pride and esteem - the effect of the hair regs is just the opposite; that self-esteem and pride is ripped off with a GI's haircut. The degrading haircut helps 'condition' a new recruit into the military by breaking down his self-respect and then sets up an artificial barrier dividing him from the rest of society by making him look like a weirdo.

During the trial, the Brothers received much support. On a number of occasions the court-martial judge was forced to order the many spectators in the courtroom to stop making noise as the trials brought shouts of encouragement and support from soldiers who came - many against the orders of their battalion commanders.

The Berlin Brothers initially felt that the trials were the best way to get the attention needed to highlight the problems rank and file GIs face. Afterwards one of the Brothers said of the trial, 'we wanted to go to court because we thought that the way to change a lot of unfair regulations was to do it legally, but we've been to court and we beat the Army, yet we still get convicted.' The Brothers all expressed their lack of trust in the military judicial system as a means to achieve justice. They feel that the UCMJ is only a tool used to repress them and keep them isolated from their potential civilian supporters. But command harassment and courts-martial will never be able to put an end to the struggle for democratic rights and bet-

ter living conditions. The situation in West Germany is but one example proving this. As GIs increasingly unite together to fight back against the Brass, there isn't much the Brass can do about it but lose.

Contact: Forward, 1 Berlin 45, Postfach 163, West Germany

AIRMEN HIT TUITION AID CUTS

(Rickenbacker AFB, Ohio) On December 24, 1974, Strategic Air Command Headquarters at Offutt AFB announced that it is drastically reducing undergraduate tuition assistance. The cutbacks apply only to Air Force personnel under SAC at present, but in the future, it is likely that the Air Force as a whole will adopt the new plan. Under the new plan, the AF will pay 75% of the cost of one course per semester for each GI, while under the old plan, the AF paid 75% of a GI's total school bill. GIs who take more than one course each semester are forced to pay out of their own pockets or dip into their GI Bill. First-termers and career people alike are being hurt by this where they can least afford it -- both academically and financially.

At Rickenbacker AFB near Columbus, Ohio, the VVAW/WSO chapter and GIs are meeting to decide how they can effectively protest this latest attack by the military on GIs' standard of living. On the average, a GI at Rickenbacker spent \$78/semester for three courses before the new plan; the cost has now soared to \$236/semester for the same three courses. GIs are especially outraged by this cutback when they see the enormous sums of money wasted by the Air Force on projects like the B-1 bomber; one that has cost millions of dollars already and will not even be operational for another couple of years. Although the Congress overrode the President's veto and passed the increase of 23% in the GI Bill, it is now clear that the government will give benefits with one hand but will quickly find a way to take them away with the other hand. If GIs are now forced to use part or all of their GI Bill benefits while they are still in the service, they aren't going to have much left when they get out.

As the economy in this country gets worse, GIs are going to feel the pinch as well as civilian working people. GIs at Rickenbacker aren't going to allow this cutback without a fight!



Third Trial Begins LAWTON FRAME-UP



Gary Lawton (Center) at recent speaking engagement

The third trial of Gary Lawton (member of Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization) began on January 8th. Lawton, a black man, is charged with the murder of two Riverside, California policemen who were ambushed in April, 1971. The 2 previous trials on these charges resulted in hung juries, with a majority of jurors voting for acquittal.

HISTORY

Almost four years ago, two white police officers were slain in what officials in Riverside, California have termed "the ambush slayings". Racism and political repression have been a continuous way of life for the outspoken black man, Gary Lawton, framed for the crime.

Gary Lawton is an outstanding fighter in the minority community, bringing to light the oppression and oppressors of the community. He helped in the setting up of boycotts of racist businesses, Black Moratoriums around Indochina and police monitoring. After the slayings, he voluntarily took three lie detector tests. These tests proved he was not involved in the ambush. Yet, on May 19, 1971, Gary was arrested and spent the next two years in isolation, segregation and in the hole in the county jail.

Six months later, two other black men, Nehemiah Jackson (a young college student) and Zurebu Gardner (a part time student and worker) were also charged. The fact that none of the three men had ever met each other did not make any difference to the state.

The three were taken to Indio, California for the first trial. After a six-

month trial, the all white jury voted 9 to 3 for acquittal. Six of the jurors later signed a petition demanding that charges against the three be dropped. One of the jurors has become active in the defense and freeing of Gary Lawton.

A second trial was held in Riverside. The second jury, as had the first, failed to convict Lawton and Gardner. Nehemiah Jackson did not stand trial the second time and charges against him were dropped after the second hung jury.

Since the conclusion of Lawton's second trial in Nov. 1973, there have been many developments surrounding this case. Charges against Gary's co-defendant, Zurebu Gardner, were dropped in Oct. 1974, because the District Attorney stated (after 3 years!) there was a lack of evidence. Though this dropping of charges is a real victory, other charges have been brought against members of the Riverside Political Prisoners Defense Committee. In March, members of the RPPDC and VVAW/WSO were at the Riverside courthouse to show support for another RPPDC member, William Palmer, who was on trial for assault on a police officer. While at the courthouse, Chukia Lawton (Gary's wife), Zurebu Gardner and Rusty Bronaugh were brutally attacked by police. Gardner was beaten by 7 cops, Chukia was choked unconscious and all three were arrested. Since then, Rusty and Chukia have undergone a 3-week misdemeanor trial which ended in a hung jury. A retrial is set to begin on Jan. 13th.

THE THIRD TRIAL

The third trial of Gary Lawton was to have begun on Nov. 12th, but a shooting near the courthouse led to the recent

postponement of the trial until January. On Nov. 13th, Jerald Monroe was stopped by police about two blocks from the courthouse. He shot and killed Officer Larry Walters, and in turn, Monroe was killed by other cops on the scene. Because this shooting occurred near a parking lot, some of the prospective jurors for Chukia and Rusty's trial witnessed the killings. Gun fire was heard in the jury room and discussed by prospective jurors for Lawton's trial. The defense felt that this shooting of a Riverside policeman would prejudice the jurors against Lawton, as would the news coverage of the killings. Walters is the third Riverside policeman to be killed in the line of duty in 28 years. The others are Christianson and Teel, whom Lawton is accused of murdering.

The continued frame-up trial of Gary Lawton and the repression in Riverside is not separate or isolated from the rest of the country, but is part of the increased nationwide attacks against Black, Chicano, Native American, Asian and white working people. There was Operation Zebra in San Francisco, where every Black man was stopped and searched by police. There is the continued attempt by the government, Teamsters Union and growers to smash the United Farm Workers. There was the murder of Tyrone Guyton, a 14-year-old black youth who was gunned down by police in California's Bay Area. There are the decade-long trials of Ruchell Magee in California and Martin Sostre in New York.

These are not isolated government attacks, but part and parcel of an overall attack on minority people in particular, and poor and working people in general. At the same time, as the crisis in the economy increases, the burden for keeping high the profits of the corporate owners will more and more fall on the backs of the people of this country. The government knows this and will try its best to intimidate people into submissiveness and a fear of fighting back against their oppression.

One thing that has been learned through the four-year struggle to free Gary Lawton is that there is no justice in the Judicial system; that the state is not a neutral bystander insuring equality; and that one needs more than a good lawyer to beat a trumped-up charge. Another thing that has been learned as to why the struggle to free Lawton has come as far as it has is because of the mass struggle and support of the people of this country. This is what will free Gary Lawton! Today, that support is needed more than ever as the third trial continues. For the much needed contributions and for more information, contact: RPPDC, PO Box 244, Riverside, California 92502.

**FREEDOM FOR ONE IS NOT
ENOUGH—
FREE US ALL, SAY ON!**

On November 19, 1974 crewmen from the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise explained to a Hong Kong newspaperman that their ship had brought nuclear weapons to the shores of Hong Kong. "Hell, everything we've got is nuclear....the bombs, the power, everything....," one of the sailors said.

"That's why they won't let us into Japan," said another. "They let the nuclear subs into Japan, but not us." Another sailor remarked, "There are a lot of nuclear technicians on our ship." And, he said, the technicians known as "nukes" lived in separate quarters on the Enterprise.

"They don't let us in Australia because we are nuclear, but every carrier that goes in there has nuclear weapons," several sailors stated.

A spokesman for the American Consulate-General in Hong Kong would neither confirm or deny whether the Enterprise carried nuclear weapons. One Enterprise crewman said that on this trip the carrier had come within 40 miles of

Japan. A US Government spokesman said: "We cannot comment on any armaments carried by any US warships into Hong Kong."

Another one of the Enterprise crewmen said that the "nukes" were a select group of people on the ship, with separate living quarters and restricted working areas. "I only work on the aircraft so I'm not allowed below the second deck," a sailor said. "The 'nukes' wear special badges to warn of radioactive contamination." The crewmen also explained that the technicians were given a bonus of \$10,000 for shipping over.

This is the same Enterprise which has again made the headlines in recent

weeks. Loaded to the brim with nuclear weapons, the 85,000 ton aircraft carrier, along with the missile carrier Long Beach, two destroyers, a supply ship and an oiler, left Subic Bay in the Philippines for a destination in the Middle East. Apparently, only a signal problem prevented Secretary of State Kissinger from having the task force head toward Vietnam as a sign of US determination to support Thieu before it continued to the Indian Ocean.

The US has been rotating naval groups in and out of the Indian Ocean on a regular basis since early 1973 to keep up a show of force. The message is clear: the US government will use any amount of force necessary to insure the safety of American Middle East oil interests.

scuttlebutt

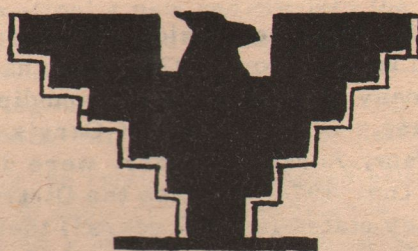
Marines fight to be with families--The Marine regulation that prohibited a woman from staying more than 60 days with her husband, even at her own expense, was ruled unconstitutional by a US District Court Judge in Washington, DC. This regulation, MCO 1300.8, applied to Marines on unaccompanied tours of the western Pacific. The Marine Corps tried to argue that the regulation was necessary for the "combat readiness" of their troops. Judge June L. Green, however, said that in her opinion the testimony given by the Marine Corps "tended to show that forced separation of husband and wife due to the sixty day rule contributed to drug usage, marital discord and generally increased disciplinary problems." She also indicated that the Navy and Air Force, which do not have such a rule, were as combat ready as the Marines. The suit was brought by some Marine vets and one active-duty Marine.

Air Force buses students to achieve segregation-- A Justice Department official in Montgomery, Alabama has confirmed that Air Force buses are being used to transport the children of military personnel at Maxwell AFB to some all-white or nominally integrated private schools in the area. A lawyer from the Southern Poverty Law Center, who has been looking into the matter, said, "It is as classic a case of public assistance to private institutions as I've ever seen, and I've seen a lot. Moreover, we believe it is a violation of regulations that forbid any government activity that would support any type of segregation." An Air Force spokesman in Washington said that he could not determine how many other military installations also transported children to private schools but that there had been a number of complaints in the past.

BOYCOTT
GALLO, BOONE'S FARM, SPANADA, RIPPLE, THUNDERBIRD, WINE-MASTER'S GUILD and all GUILD WINES.

BUY

ITALIAN SWISS COLONY, ANNIE GREEN SPRINGS, ZAPPLE, BALI HAI, PETRI, ALMADEN, PAUL MASSON, CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.



SUPPORT THE FARMWORKERS

Racists warn against too many blacks in the military-- Two Chicago area sociologists, Morris Janowitz and Charles Moskos, recently warned that further increases in the number of minority GIs could be dangerous for the military. Citing statistics that show a growing number of black enlistees in the military, they say that whites will be discouraged from enlisting, and that a largely black military force would not have the "political legitimacy" of a force that accurately reflected the nation's population.



The sociologists blame military leaders and black leaders for not criticizing or for aggravating the situation. The solution they have in mind is first to cut the number of ground forces, grunts, where most of the blacks are. Then they suggest that more women and civilians be substituted to take the more menial jobs which are now held mostly by blacks. Another suggestion is to allow individuals units within a service to recruit their own personnel for high-prestige assignments. This could lead, they say, to a modern version of the famous British regiments, which earned more of a soldier's loyalty than did the Army itself--in other words, highly trained elite mercenaries. The final criticism is leveled by the sociologists at the monetary incentives to enlist. The bonus for joining a ground combat unit is now \$2500 and it has brought to 33% the proportion of blacks enlisting in these units. They suggest that instead of using get-rich-quick psychology, the military offer more "middle-class" inducements such as college education which would attract more middle-class whites whose possibilities for a college education are slipping away as the cost of education rises.

These racist sociologists are clearly worried about the growing militancy among blacks who are fighting back against the poor conditions and false recruiting promises. The sociologists want to make the military a more effective tool of big business and realize that enlisted people, especially blacks, are going to see through the military propaganda and see what the role of the military really is. By GIs uniting--blacks, whites, all EMs--to fight the racism and poor conditions that effect them all, the US military will be dealt a decisive blow.

fighting the regs

FILING CHARGES

Did you ever get a court martial for refusing a direct order? If you did, it was because someone filed charges against you for violation of the UCMJ, Article 92. This is one of the "punitive" articles (Articles 77-134) of the UCMJ. They are what the military judicial system considers crimes, and they are often used by the brass to harass enlisted people and send them to courts martial.

But, anyone in the military, including E-1's can file charges against anyone who violates a punitive article of the UCMJ. "Any person subject to the Code (UCMJ) may prefer (file) charges even if he is under charges, in arrest or in confinement" (Manual for Courts-Martial, MCM, par 29b). This means that an E-1 could file charges against a lieutenant and on up.

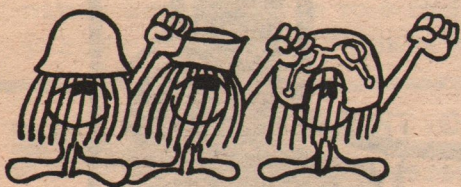
Filing charges is not to be confused with redress of grievance or Article 138 complaint, which are different procedures with totally different results. There are times, however, when you file Article 138 in addition to filing charges under the punitive articles of the UCMJ.

WHEN TO FILE

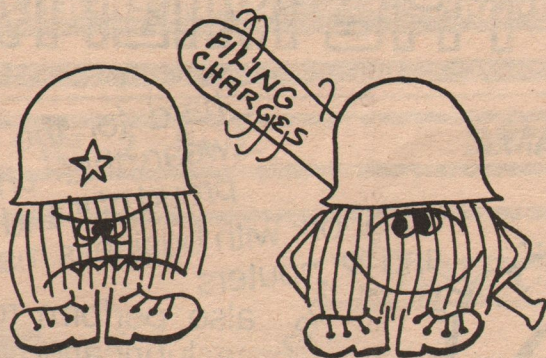
File immediately! You should get the information together and file as soon after the crime as possible. You can file charges against any NCO or officer if:

1. He does something to you in violation of a punitive article(s) of the UCMJ. Example -- your NCO steals your copy of GI NEWS. The charge is under Article 121, stealing.
2. You witness a violation of a punitive article being committed against a friend of yours by an NCO or officer.
3. You have knowledge of any incident where an NCO or officer has violated a punitive article. It doesn't have

★ **SUBSCRIBE** ★
GI NEWS



\$3.00 - GIs and civilians;
\$10.00 - Institutions.
MAIL TO: 827 W. Newport
Chicago, IL 60657.



to be a crime against another individual. Example--Article 108, stealing government property.

INFORMATION NEEDED TO FILE

Statements by witnesses are helpful but not always necessary to file. You should gather all your information about the incident, write it down and present it to your legal office. Theoretically, they should do everything else, but, in the event they aren't sympathetic, you should follow the whole procedure to insure that it's done correctly. The legal or JAG office is not famous for acting in the interests of GIs so don't swallow any mumbo-jumbo from them. Prepare your charges well and know where you stand before you go to them. If they still refuse to take action, consider an Article 138 action against them.

WHICH ARTICLE

The first step is to figure out which article(s) have been violated. Read through the punitive articles of the UCMJ (77-134) and pick out the ones that seem to fit the crime.

Each article contains a description of the crime and lists the "elements," a legal term meaning an "act, omission, or requirement," necessary to make up a crime. All elements listed must exist for the crime to have been committed.

The UCMJ gives you a basic description of the crime with a more complete description found in the Manual for Courts Martial (MCM), para 156-213. You have the right to see the UCMJ and MCM under Article 137 of the UCMJ and you should make sure the legal office does not try to abridge that right.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS

After you figure out what articles fit the crime, you are ready to draft your charges, the specific numbered article under the UCMJ and the specifications. You should also include a state-

ment giving the name and rank of the person you are charging and telling where, when and what happened. Here is a sample of how to draw up a charge:

CHARGE 1: Violation of the UCMJ Article 116

SPECIFICATION: In that Maj. Gen. Richard Roe, US Army, Co A, 2nd Bn, 2nd Inf, did on or about 1 May 1975 at Ft Sam Houston cause a breach of the peace by wrongfully shouting and singing "God Bless America" in a public place, the day room.

Include the various elements of the crime in the specifications, submit them in typed or written form and swear to them under oath to validate them. Check the MCM for the correct form for specifications (see MCM appendix 6, pgs, A6-4 to A-26). Chapters VI and VII of the MCM lay out the procedure for drafting charges. If you can't get a copy of the MCM, use the UCMJ and follow the sample given in this article.

HOW TO FILE

Go to the legal office and present them with your information, which they must accept and write it all up in legal form. If the legal office tells you that your charges are not legitimate, that you are misunderstanding the UCMJ, question them very carefully. Don't let them put you off if you feel you are right.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

Be prepared for the possibility of additional harassment. Whenever possible, have as many of your fellow GIs involved in the procedure as possible. One way to show that you are not alone is to have other people file statements as witnesses or to file charges of their own along with you.

Don't expect any great sweeping changes to come about as a result of this kind of action. Filing charges is not a surefire way to make changes or protect your rights. Remember--the system of military justice is set up to protect the military, not to protect enlisted people. Filing charges, however, can have a positive effect on the way the brass treats you and can shake them up in the process. The best manner to approach this is to do it in a unified way with a lot of GIs from your unit involved. The brass may try to isolate you and single you out as a trouble-maker. If you get a group of other GIs involved with you, your combined strength will have a much more powerful effect, and can start the process of fighting back to improve conditions for all. PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS AND BUILD THE GI STRUGGLE!

TO LIBERATE WOMEN IS TO LIBERATE SOCIETY

END THE OPPRESSION OF WOMEN IN THE MILITARY!



so it's up to you to establish your
good reputation.

Your hair style may be worn any
way you wish, but
you prepare the

a rare opportunity

You work with business machines
and computers

hard for the right and honor to
wear that uniform and will be
proud of it and what it represents.

also perform routine tasks such
as lubricating, refueling, chang-
ing tires, warming up engines,
and cleaning planes.

obviously can't transmit incoming messages,
and you always maintain that
feeling of pride by serving your
country.

You admir
+ aid, and as
ister medicine, first
sist in operating room
see the country
or the rest

advancement comes to women
demonstrate ability: to
give yourself, who take
assignment's
of the world.

