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VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE

SEDITION

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

IVEY, RICHARD CLAYTON

ANTI-WAR LEAFLETS

BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

YOUTH FOR JOBS

REPORT

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - USA, San Francisco (RM)
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Report of: FRANK S. PERRONE Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: 5/24/66

Field Office File #: 14-207 Bureau File #: 14-2943

Title: VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE REVIEWED BY FBI/JFK TASK FORCE

"LaFonda" 02 11 55

Character: SEDITION

- RELEASE IN FULL
- RELEASE IN PART
- TOTAL DENIAL

Synopsis:

Source present at Berkeley Free Press during preparation of "soldier's leaflet". FBI Laboratory has determined that eight (8) additional copies of the "soldier's leaflet" were sent to military servicemen serving overseas by RICHARD CLAYTON IVEY. Witnessed handwriting specimens of IVEY obtained.

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DETAILS:

The Vietnam Day Committee (VDC), 2407 Fulton Street, Berkeley, California, distributed a leaflet captioned, "ATTENTION ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL." The contents of this leaflet are essentially the same as the Xerox copies of the leaflet which follows, and the first paragraph begins, "The following is proposed text for a 4-page 8-1/2 X 11 leaflet." A Xerox copy of the "PROPOSAL" which refers to the leaflet also follows.

The above-mentioned leaflet will also be referred to as the "soldier's leaflet".

In the "PROPOSAL", O.A.T. refers to the Oakland Army Terminal, Oakland, California.

DECLASSIFIED BY: 5668 SLD/GCL
6/12/96 (JFK)

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PROPOSAL:

1. The VDC publish the attached leaflet or one similar to it specifically aimed at soldiers.
2. The VDC publish a similar leaflet aimed at prospective draftees which includes a section on ways of getting out of the draft, and C. O. information etc.
3. One of the major themes of the 15-16 demonstration will be a position by the VDC urging soldiers and potential inductees to individually and collectively oppose the war.
4. That the VDC, through its publicity, and through at least one public speaker make it clear that at the O. A. T. we will go beyond merely stating that we urge soldiers and potential inductees to oppose the war, but that we shall launch an active campaign of attempting to communicate with soldiers and potential inductees, trying to inform them of the criminal nature of the war and the reasons why we urge them to oppose it.
5. That the VDC publically inform intellectuals, liberals etc. that we are urging soldiers to oppose the war, why we are doing so, and urging them also to oppose the war by refusing to participate in government programs, rejecting government research grants, etc.
6. It is understood that the above program does not rule out stressing other major themes on the 15-16, or of launching other programs on that day.

The following is proposed text for a 4 page 5 1/2 x 11 leaflet. The leaflet will also include pictures, and at least 2 informational boxes. One of these will be divided into 2 columns. The left giving definitions of war crimes and the right giving examples of war crimes. The other box will give information on the soldiers who have already refused to fight in Vietnam. Other material will be added if space permits. The layout will be large print - 2 columns with frequent subtitles.

You may soon be sent to Vietnam. You have heard about the war in the news; your officers will give you pep talks about it. But you probably feel as confused and uncertain about it as most Americans do. Many people will tell you to just follow orders and leave the thinking to others. But you have the right to know as much about this war as anyone else. After all, it's you---not your congressman---who might get killed.

WHY ARE WE FIGHTING IN VIETNAM ?

We are supposed to be fighting to protect democracy in Vietnam, and yet our own government admits that South Vietnam is a dictatorship. General Ky, the latest military dictator, is as bad as they come. - Insert here quote about Ky admiring Hitler etc. -

General Ky doesn't mean much to us; we're not even sure how to pronounce his name. But the South Vietnamese have lived under him and men like him for ten years. As far as they are concerned, we are fighting on the side of Hitlerism; and they hope we lose.

WHO IS THE ENEMY ?

U.S. military spokesmen have often said that their greatest problem is finding the enemy. "The enemy" they say, "is everywhere." The old woman feeding her chickens may have a stock of hand grenades in her hut. The little boy who trails after the American soldiers during the day slips out to give information to the guerillas at night. The washerwoman at the American air base brings a bomb to work one day. "It is impossible says the military. "to tell who is the Viet Cong and who is the people."

And so, because the whole Vietnamese people seems to be the enemy, the military is taking no chances. They use tear gas---a weapon only used against civilian populations never against soldiers. They order American troops to fire at women and children---because women and children, after all, are firing at American troops. American fighter planes destroy civilian villages with napalm; American B52s are flattening whole regions. That is why the war in Vietnam is so often called a "dirty war."

When the South Vietnamese people see you in your foreign uniform, they will think of you as their enemy. You are the ones bombing their towns. They don't know whether you're a draftee or a volunteer, whether you're for the war or against it; but they're not taking any chances either.

FREE ELECTIONS

The Vietnamese would dearly like to vote the foreigners out of their country, but they have never had the chance. According to the Geneva Agreement of 1954, there were supposed to be elections throughout Vietnam in 1956, but the U.S. government was afraid that our man in Vietnam, Premier Diem, would lose. In fact, President Eisenhower himself admitted that "Ho Chi Minh... 80%" (Eisenhower quote). So we decided not to allow any election there until we were sure we could win. Diem set up a political police

force and put all political opposition--- Communist and anti-Communist--- in jail. By 1959 it was clear that there weren't going to be any elections, and the guerillas known as the Viet Cong began to fight back. By 1963 our government was fed up with Diem, but still wasn't willing to risk elections. Our CIA helped a group of Vietnamese generals to overthrow Diem and kill him. Since then there have been a series of "better" military dictators. General Ky---the man who admires Hitler---is the latest one.

FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY

Your job as a soldier is supposed to be "to win the people of South Vietnam." Win them to what? Not democracy. We keep democracy for ourselves---they get military dictators. What then? The American way of life? But why should they care any more about that than we care about the Vietnamese way of life? We can't speak their language or even pronounce their names. We don't know anything about their religion or even what it is. We never even heard of Vietnam until Washington decided to run it.

You are supposed to be fighting to "save the Vietnamese people from Communism." Certainly Communist influence is very strong in the National Liberation Front, the rebel government. Yet most of the people support the NLF. Why? Many of the same people who now lead the NLF led the Vietnamese independence movement against the Japanese during World War II and then went on to fight against French colonial rule. Most Vietnamese think of the NLF leaders as their country's outstanding patriots. In fact, many anti-Communists have joined the guerilla forces in the belief that the most important thing is to get rid of foreign domination and military dictators. On the other hand, very few Vietnamese support the official government of General Ky. His army has low morale and a high desertion rate.

THE TOUGH GUERILLAS

The newspapers and television have told us again and again what a brave, tough fighter the Vietnamese guerilla is. Short of ammunition and without any air cover, he can beat forces that outnumber him five or ten to one. Why do they have such high morale? They are not draftees; no draftees ever fight like that. They are not high-paid, professional soldiers; most of them are peasants who work their fields. They are not well-trained; they can't even spare the ammunition for target practice.

Their secret is that they know why they are fighting. They didn't hear about Vietnam in the newspapers; they've lived there all their lives. While we were in high school, they were living under the Diem regime and hating it. Now American planes are bombing their towns and strafing their fields; American troops have occupied their country; and if they complain out loud, an American-supported dictator sentences them to jail or the firing squad. Is it any wonder that they fight so fiercely?

CRUSHING THE RESISTANCE

The war in Vietnam is not being fought according to the rules. Civilians are gassed. Prisoners are tortured. Our planes drop incendiary bombs on civilian villages. Our soldiers shoot at women and children. Your officers will tell you that it is all necessary, that we couldn't win the war any other way. And they are right. Americans are no more cruel than any other people; American soldiers don't enjoy this kind of war. But if you are going to wage war against an entire people, you have to become cruel. The ordinary German soldier in occupied Europe wasn't especially cruel, either. But as the resistance movements grew, he became cruel. He shot at women and children because they were shooting at him; he never asked himself why they were shooting at him. When a certain town became a center of resistance activity, he followed his orders and destroyed the

whole town. He knew that SS men were torturing captured resistance fighters, but it wasn't his business to interfere.

FOLLOWING ORDERS

As a soldier you have been trained to obey orders, but as a human being you must take responsibility for your own acts. International and American law recognize that an individual soldier, even if acting under orders, must bear final legal and moral responsibility for what he does. This principle became a part of law after World War II, when the Allied nations, meeting in London, decided that German war criminals must be punished even if they committed war crimes under orders. This principle was the basis of the Nuremberg trials. We believe that the entire war in Vietnam is criminal and immoral. We believe that the atrocities which are necessary to wage this war against the people of Vietnam are inexcusable.

OPPOSE THE WAR

We hope that you too find yourself, as a human being, unable to tolerate this nightmare war—we hope that you will oppose it. We don't know what kind of risks we are taking in giving you this leaflet; you won't know what risk you will be taking in opposing the war. Several GIs have already refused to fight in Vietnam and have been court-martialed. They have shown great courage. We believe that they, together with other courageous men who will join them, will have influence far out of proportion to their numbers.

There may be many other things you can do; since you are in the service, you know better than civilians what sorts of opposition are possible. But whatever you do, keep your eyes open. Draw your own conclusions from the things you see, read and hear.

At orientations sessions, don't be afraid to ask questions, and if you're not satisfied with the answer, keep asking. Take every chance you get to talk to your fellow soldiers about the war. Demand to hear civilian speakers who oppose the war debate military spokesmen.

You may feel the war is wrong, and still decide not to face a courtmartial. You may then find yourself in Vietnam under orders. You will have to do some fighting—but don't do any more than you have to. Good luck.

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SF T-1 furnished a copy of the "PROPOSAL" and the proposed text for the four page leaflet which would be "specifically aimed at soldiers."

SF T-1 informed on May 3, 1966, that he obtained the "PROPOSAL" and the proposed text for the leaflet from a table during the VDC membership meeting in Room 204, Engineering Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California, (UCB), on October 5, 1965. SF T-1 remarked he did not know who wrote or assisted in the preparation of the proposed text for the leaflet; however, recalled the proposed text for the leaflet was read aloud at the meeting by STEVE CHERKOSS. SF T-1 was unable to recall any comments made by CHERKOSS during his reading of the proposed text.

SF T-1 went on to say there were from 85 to 105 individuals also present at the meeting on October 5, 1965; however, since this was the first meeting of this type that he had attended, he only knew CHERKOSS who was introduced.

SF T-2 on October 10, 1965, furnished information which identified STEVE CHERKOSS as a current active member of the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP).

A characterization for the BAPLP is contained in the Appendix Section.

SF T-3 reported on October 8, 1965, that on October 5, 1965, a VDC meeting was held at UCB, and among topics discussed at the meeting was the distribution of handbills for soldiers. Decision was made at the meeting, that the handbills would be given to soldiers at bus stations, at airports, and also, if possible, at the Oakland Army Terminal.

SF T-3 related on May 6, 1966, that the above-mentioned VDC meeting was a VDC general membership meeting; and the meeting place was held in Room 204, Engineering Hall, UCB. SF T-3 informed he did not recall if the proposed text for the leaflet was read by anyone, or who had knowledge of the contents of the proposed text. SF T-3 stated he recalled the following individuals whom he described as members of the VDC were present at the VDC meeting on October 5, 1965.

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Cardel

- STEVE CHERKOSS
- DAVID FRIEDMAN
- FRED GIBSON
- HOWARD HARAWITZ
- MORRIS HIRSCH
- LARRY LOUGHLIN
- MARILYN MILLIGAN
- JOANNE PEYTON
- JANET PUGH
- JERRY RUBIN
- VALERIE SILVA
- STEPHEN SMALE
- WINDY SMITH
- LOUISE STAPLETON
- SYD STAPLETON
- JACK WEINBERG
- STEVE WEISSMAN

Continuing, SF T-3 remarked that what he had previously referred to as handbills were identical with the leaflet, "ATTENTION ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL."

SF T-3 also remarked he could not recall any specific comments made by anyone during the meeting on October 5, 1965.

Inspector CHARLES O'MEARA, Intelligence Unit, Berkeley, Police Department, Berkeley, informed on October 12, 1965, that according to information furnished to him, DAVID FRIEDMAN was a member of the Steering Committee of the VDC. A protest demonstration was conducted at the Sea Wolf Restaurant, Jack London Square, Oakland, on February 12, 1965. This demonstration was sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality. During the demonstration, DAVID FRIEDMAN was one of five individuals arrested by the Oakland Police Department. He was charged with interfering with a police officer. The charge was subsequently dismissed.

SF T-3 reported on October 25, 1965, that on October 23, 1965, one FRED GIBSON attended a Youth For Jobs (YFJ) meeting at

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59th Street and San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

A characterization for YFJ is contained in the Appendix Section.

SF T-3 on September 9, 1965, identified FRED GIBSON as a member of the Community Work Committee of the VDC and also a member of the VDC Steering Committee.

SF T-4 reported in 1963 and 1964 that during 1963 and 1964, HOWARD HARAWITZ was a member of the Communist Party Youth Off-Campus Club, Berkeley.

SF T-5 on November 15, 1965, furnished a copy of a printed "Dear Friend" letter issued by the VDC which called for funds from the recipient. The letter identified MORRIS HIRSCH as a Professor of Mathematics, UCB, and also a member of the Finance Committee of the VDC.

The name of MORRIS HIRSCH appeared as a signer of a 1962 petition which urged non-enforcement and repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950, which petition had been circulated by the Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCL), San Francisco, and had been submitted to the White House.

A characterization for the CCL is contained in the Appendix Section.

SF T-3 on September 9, 1965, identified LARRY LOUGHLIN as a member of the Finance Committee and Staff Member of the VDC.

A review of the records of the San Francisco Police Department, San Francisco, revealed that LARRY LOUGHLIN, also known as LAWRENCE ROBERT LOUGHLIN (true name), was arrested

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by the San Francisco Police Department on August 24, 1965, and charged with trespassing and resisting arrest. The charges arose from a demonstration against General MAXWELL TAYLOR at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco.

After LOUGHLIN had pled nolo contendere, he was sentenced on February 16, 1966, to six months in the San Francisco County Jail. Sentence was suspended and he was placed on one year probation.

SF T-3 on September 9, 1965 identified MARILYN MILLIGAN as a member of the Community Work Committee and Staff Member of the VDC.

A review of the records of the Alameda County Sheriff's Office, Oakland, revealed that MARILYN MILLIGAN was arrested on December 3, 1964, under Sheriff's Office Number 641125 in connection with a sit-in demonstration at Sproul Hall, UCB. She was charged with resisting arrest, failure to disperse and trespassing. On June 28, 1965, she was found guilty of the trespassing and resisting arrest charges and the failure to disperse charge was dismissed. On July 29, 1965, she refused probation and was sentenced to \$100.00 or ten days in jail on the trespassing charge, and \$150.00 or fifteen days in jail on the resisting arrest charge. She has appealed the convictions.

SF T-3 on September 9, 1965, identified JOANNE PEYTON as a member of the Community Work Committee of the VDC.

A review of the records of the Registrar's Office, UCB, revealed the following information for JOANNE PEYTON, nee JOANNE BARKER WARD.

White
Female
Born August 8, 1936, Cleveland, Ohio.

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SF T-3 on September 9, 1965, identified JANET PUGH as Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the VDC.

A review of the records of the Registrar's Office, UCB, revealed the following description for JANET MARILYN PUGH.

White.

Female

Born December 24, 1939, Red Bluff,
California

Permanent Residence: 200 Cedar
Street, Red Bluff

In the August 9, 1965, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle", a San Francisco, California, daily newspaper, information was set forth that in the summer of 1964, JERRY RUBIN traveled to Cuba in defiance of a United States Department of State travel ban. The trip was sponsored by the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC).

A characterization for the SCTC is contained in the Appendix Section.

SF T-6 reported on February 19, 1965, that JERRY RUBIN had enrolled for the fall, 1964, semester of the San Francisco School of Social Sciences (SFSSS).

A characterization for the SFSSS is contained in the Appendix Section.

SF T-3 on September 9, 1965, identified JERRY RUBIN as a Staff Member of the VDC and also a member of the Steering Committee of the VDC.

SF T-3 reported on November 1, 1965, that on October 30, 1965, VALERIE SILVA attended a meeting of Youth For Jobs, 59 4th Street and San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

