



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**AMERICAN FRIENDS  
SERVICE COMMITTEE**

**PART 20 OF 25**

**FILE NUMBER : 100-11392**

SUBJECT; AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

FILE #: 100-11392

SECTION: 20

*1/2*

✓

Volume 5, No. 2, February, 1969 issue  
of the "Ripon Forum", a monthly publication  
of the Ripon Society, Inc., 14-A Elliot Street,  
Cambridge, described the Ripon Society, Inc.  
as follows:

"A Republican research and policy organization  
whose members are young business, academic and  
professional men and women. It has national  
headquarters in Cambridge, chapters in seven  
cities, National Associate members throughout  
the fifty states and several affiliated  
groups of sub-chapter status. The Society  
is supported by chapter dues, individual con-  
tributions and revenues from its publication  
and contract work. . . ."

A characterization of the SDS appears in the Appendix.  
~~REPRESENTATIVE OF - STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC~~  
The "Washington Post", a daily Washington, D.C. newspaper, in its September 21, 1968 edition, carried an article entitled "U.S. War Foes Meet with Hanoi Group", which reported that a group of 28 American war foes traveled to Budapest, Hungary to meet with representatives of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front to discuss strategy on U. S. campuses. According to the article, Vernon Grizzard, one of the above travel group and a former national Vice President of SDS, stated that the North Vietnamese gave no direction for activities in the United States, but were pleased and interested in "our" plans.

On July 10, 1968, during an anti-war demonstration held on the Boston Common, Boston, leaflets were distributed which set forth that the BDRG's primary function was to aid, abet and counsel young men faced with the draft. It further set forth that the BDRG provided draft counseling to help anyone in dealing with the Selective Service System, whether to obtain a deferment, secure status as a conscientious objector, or resist induction outright.

THE DRAFT AND AMERICAN  
SOCIETY CONFERENCE

The leaflet further set forth that the New England Resistance was composed of young men who had publicly declared their opposition, not only to the war but also to the system which supports it; that each member had severed his connection with Selective Service by returning his draft registration card; that the New England Resistance was one of a large number of such groups throughout the nation.

The NEFP, in June, 1968, published a directory describing various local organizations which in part set forth that the NEFP, a center for a broad spectrum of political activity in the Boston area, publishes the "Paper Tiger"; offers a low cost printing service for other groups such as the New England Resistance (NER)

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and the BDRG; distributes articles for the Radical Education Project of SDS; reprints and sells articles from other sources; prepares pamphlets on its own. It further set forth that the NEFP recently had begun to develop research projects on special issues of concern to the movement - draft, the local Democratic Party, "power structure", universities, racism, defense contracts, and planned to build a library of research findings which would be expanded into a more general library of radical material open to all.

The source, on February 12, 1968, advised that the "Paper Tiger" was published by the NEFP and was a radical magazine closely affiliated with SDS.

The "Boston Globe", in its September 28, 1968 edition, carried an article entitled "10 Are Tried; Did Not Report for Army Duty", which reported that a Federal Grand Jury at Boston had indicted ten Massachusetts men for failing

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to report for induction into the Armed  
Forces. Among those named was Michael  
Zigmond.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

## APPENDIX

### STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

4/24/69

SAC, New York [redacted]  
 Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI [redacted]

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS  
 BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

2. "Anatomy of Anti-Communism." A Report Prepared for the Peace Education Division, American Friends Service Committee by Hill & Wang, New York, paper, \$1.50

- 1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. H. F. Row (6221 - 13)

AJB:mjb  
 (11)

NOTE:

Books are for use by ASSISTANT DIRECTOR for reference purposes and for possible review. The books will be placed in the Bureau Library where they are not now available. Paperbacks requested in interest of economy.

MAILED 5  
 APR 24 1969  
 COMM-FBI

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NOT RECORDED  
 178 MAY 1 1969

MAY 6 1969 TELETYPE UNIT

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 4/9/69

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (105-4520)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE  
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

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RE-38  
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D. H. [unclear]  
[unclear]

The following is a xerox copy of a type of training document put out by captioned organization which is submitted for the information of the Bureau. This document, captioned "How to Conduct a Street Meeting," is currently being distributed at the headquarters of the Baltimore Defense Committee, an active anti-draft - anti-war group of Baltimore, Maryland.

The documents set out numerous techniques and "tricks" used by "The Movement" in street meetings.

It is believed that it would be advantageous, particularly for Special Agents of the FBI who generally cover such meetings, to be apprised and aware of the techniques as set out.

*Vertical handwritten notes on right margin:*  
W. [unclear]  
N. [unclear]  
D. [unclear]  
S. [unclear]  
R. [unclear]

REC 25

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2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (REGISTERED MAIL)  
1 - Baltimore  
JCS: [unclear]  
(3)



54 MAY 22 1969

HOW TO CONDUCT A STREET MEETING

by Gene Sawyer and David Richards

Martin Luther King Jr. School of Social Change  
Upland Avenue, Chester, Penna.

O.S.A.

At street corners, factory gates, and parks, many an American has found informal street meetings in progress, debating the major issues of the day. Grass-roots organizations have often found "soap-boxing" a useful tool. As a quick and low cost training and recruiting technique, the street meeting has INTERNAL VALUE for the organization. The EXTERNAL VALUE of the street meeting is to serve the "movement" and the community by publicizing your viewpoint and getting other people to begin thinking. When it provides training, education of others, and is thought-provoking, a street meeting is really DIRECT ACTION on a small scale. The main features of the action are the ways in which the speaker relates to people through his talk and action in unknown and hostile situations.

Internal value

For activists who want to sharpen their skills and improve their ability to interest others in their cause, street speaking can be a valuable learning experience. By actually getting up to speak and noting the reactions of people the speaker can learn how to communicate his ideas to a strange and unknown audience. In order to interest new people in the goals of your movement you will have to learn how first to get their interest, they present your ideas in a clear and understandable way.

This training is in turn useful for handling radio and television interviews, especially the phone-in shows on radio. Learning to respond creatively by actually doing radio work is costly to the movement--one can alienate many people while learning not to be tongue-tied or impulsive. But the experienced street speaker will handle himself well enough under the pressure of hostile radio and television situations.

A further way in which it is useful is that street speaking stimulates the participants to do homework on the issues involved. He realizes that he can support his case better by learning more facts, and has the motivation to learn them.

Individuals who have experience in street speaking will have good knowledge of group psychology and crowd control. A speaker and his trained assistants can attract the mass and troublemakers by getting support from the crowd. The speaker who knows how to handle a potentially hostile situation can get his group's message out to the "Milit" neighborhoods or "tough" groups. By paying careful attention to the seemingly small details necessary for setting up a street meeting organizations will find they can do their job easier without provoking the police.

A street meeting is a low-cost tool. Usually the job can be done for under \$100 including transportation. The speaker can be trained in a few days. The technique is always available to your group as part of training before a protest or as part of a continuing program.

Internal value

By using street meetings as a training tool you are not sacrificing time from the real work of the movement. The fact that you set up shop on a corner and start

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ENCLOSURE

speaking helps to maintain the civil liberty of free speech in America. At the same time you are reaching out for support beyond your own members. Remember, in street speaking "the look" in the message is a big chance for your group to sell itself to others by showing off your best style. People will respond to the way you look, act, and sound. Your group will look and sound more like "ordinary people" to most citizens who stop at your street meeting. People who see you only behind your sign on a picket line or TV may find it hard to remember that you are human too.

One of the problems with civil rights and anti-war efforts has been the too-often garbled accounts in the press of the goals and purposes of programs. Many ideas behind civil rights action are difficult for people to understand. Street meetings provide an inexpensive way to tell people the truth about your program. You can respond to their questions directly and not just hope that your advertisement or press release will do the job.

One shouldn't claim too much for the street meeting as a direct action tactic. After all, it is only another type of meeting. However, in a short period of time 500 to 1000 pieces of your literature get handed out to a stimulated audience. The information on the leaflet interacts with the speaker. People will be encouraged to let the speaker answer any immediate questions they may have. The speaker can stimulate discussion among the people. The combination of leaflet and speaker appeals to the individual, sets him thinking, and opens an easy channel for his own participation.

Planning a street meeting

A. CHOOSING THE SITE: When choosing a site for a street meeting, think about whom you want to speak to. The value of various types of sites varies with the kind of work the people do, the kind of neighborhood, whether the area is residential or industrial, the formal education level, and whether the crowd will be fairly mixed (like center city). Choose the site because of the issues involved or the characteristics of the people. For example, if you wanted to speak to inner city residents on the issue of getting play areas for children, you would have to go where the people normally walk and congregate at certain times of day.

The value of different sites changes according to the time of day and different days of the week. In order to be sure of having an audience, visit the proposed site during the same time of day that you will be speaking. In general early evening is the best time for street speaking because people have more time to listen. But if you want to speak to working men you'll probably have to catch them at lunch hour. They may be in too great a hurry to listen in the morning or evening.

In looking over a site, remember that people must be able to see you, hear you, and they must have a place to stand without blocking traffic.

Here are a few requirements to keep in mind:

- a. a place for your stand
- b. sidewalk big enough for the crowd
- c. will you be blocking any entrances to stores or other buildings
- d. you don't want too much noise from traffic or construction
- e. you may want to consider the location of rest-rooms

**EQUIPMENT:** The two pieces of basic equipment for a street speaker are a sign something to stand on. Depending on the laws of the town you are in, a flag may be necessary. If you have resources, some literature in the form of leaflets may be helpful. The only absolute requirements for your equipment are that it is sturdy and weather proof, and that it is yours. As long as you own the equipment, no one can object to what you do with it.

**Something to Stand On:** A folding chair is often not stable enough. A convenient wall, a stairway, the back of a pickup truck, a sturdy painter's ladder, a strong straight chair, or even a box could be used.

**A Sign:** The sign should clearly identify the group. This may be done with a slogan or a symbol with the organization's name. It is important to think in advance how the sign can be affixed to something stable. A straight chair or ladder is good for this. You can fix the sign on the top, a flag (if needed) on the side, and stand on the bottom step.

**A Flag:** Some city's laws require a speaker to display a flag. Some members of your group may object to this. The matter should be discussed at the briefing session for consideration of whether or not the group wants to commit civil disobedience over this issue. (The fact that the law may be unconstitutional will not necessarily help your group if your failure to display a flag prevents you from speaking at all.) Look into the city regulations regarding street speakers. This can be done at the city hall or police station beforehand. A certain size and manner of display may be required. Be certain you have a means to secure the flag. If it falls or is knocked down, violence could be touched off. (One reason that flag requirements were imposed was that authorities were convinced this would lessen chances of violent assault on speakers.)

**Literature:** Leaflets and pamphlets should be kept nearby for distribution. Putting them right out in front of the crowd is risky. (They present too much temptation to steal or throw them around.) Protect the literature from rain by having a ready supply of empty plastic bags.

There is one piece of equipment you should not use in street speaking. Loud speakers or the usual outdoor public address system prevent good communication between you and the listeners. If your meeting goes well you will want interaction with the audience. Loudspeakers prevent this. Your style and personality get lost in the sound. Your audience feels a barrier between you and them. A street meeting is not a mass rally; you shouldn't need a loudspeaker to be heard. You do not want to talk to too large a crowd anyway. You want to be able to converse directly with trouble makers. Keep it small so you will have some element of control. (See the section on crowd dynamics.)

**TRAINING:** You may want to make it a convention of speaking that all speakers (in some situations team members - rotate jobs as speaker and assistants) and assistants come to briefings. The best training for street speaking is simply to go and watch and get the job done. Role playing is useful for dealing with trouble makers.

For more on training workshops and an example of a discipline, see Martin Luther King and George Jackson, A Manual for Direct Action (Chicago: Quadrangle paper-back, 1965). This book has many tips on direct action.

Discipline: It is to agree on a plan and discipline beforehand.

Examples:

1. The purpose is to (a) communicate and (b) learn, and (c) express your thoughts and feelings. (C) must be in the context of (a) and (b).
2. There will be a prearranged order of speakers.
3. One person will be assigned to deal with reporters and policemen.
4. All team members must agree that all response to hecklers and trouble-makers will be non-violent.

D. WEATHER Bad weather doesn't make it impossible to hold a successful street meeting; it only makes it a little more difficult. (In England it is done in all weather.) If you are street speaking on a regular basis, build a congregation. Don't let bad weather discourage you.

Preparing your literature

Most literature is not written for most people. The writer usually has a specific audience in mind. Leaflet writers should get experience as a street speaker so that they will become familiar with the vocabulary and subject matter of audiences. For finding the right word to use for various groups use the Junior Thorndike Dictionary. It tells you which vocabulary to use for groups at different levels of formal education. Use plain, concrete language in a leaflet. Use specific examples rather than large generalities. Short declarative sentences are good.

It is simply not true that people are holding their breath until you appear with the truth to lead them. You have to work for their support. Keep the reader in mind when writing a leaflet. Ask yourself the same questions you asked about the audience when choosing your meeting site.

Keep the reader in mind when designing the leaflet. The form should be attractive. The outline should be clear. A poorly designed leaflet gives readers the impression that you are incompetent and that you don't care about people. An example of a good outline and format is a church bulletin. There is a specially designed mimeograph stencil for this purpose.

A good leaflet gives you advantages. It provides a place for more information not mentioned by the speaker. People can use it as a reference while listening to the meeting. It gives an address and telephone number where the listener can learn more. It has a tear-off coupon which can be sent in requesting more information.

Crowd dynamics\*

Keep in mind from the beginning that crowds can never be totally controlled, though they can often be influenced.

\*From Edward Peeples .....

## Three Assumptions Underlying Crowd Control

- (1) Crowd members are a random sample of the people who frequent the site you have chosen for your street meeting. If you have surveyed the site in advance you have a good idea of the composition of the expected crowd.
- (2) Tolerance of speakers of all convictions is the rule. Exceptions are obvious. George Wallace would have poor success in a street meeting in Harlem.
- (3) Most American crowds try to "identify" the speaker before deciding how to react to him. Some usual "badges" of identification are: race, clothes he wears, length of his hair, accents or dialects, and the vocabulary he uses.

**USE OF ASSISTANTS TO CONTROL THE CROWD:** One or more assistants can help the speaker control the crowd by acting as crowd members. A good assistant "joins" the crowd. He assumes the general characteristics of the crowd members. At the same time he divorces himself from the content of the speech and studies the group.

**TRAINING OF ASSISTANTS:** A speaker's assistant learns by observing all kinds of crowds. He should learn to recognize what causes crowds to react and how reaction begins and spreads. After watching small crowds, classrooms, and other groups, the assistant can begin to act as a "crowd technician". By subtly "setting the pace" for the group's reactions to the speakers, the technician will be able to move the crowd and thwart or forestall hecklers. A good technician will place himself at a vantage point either slightly above or at the edge of a crowd in order to observe its reaction. His purpose is to divert interference and keep the crowd's attention fixed on the speaker.

**TECHNIQUES:** The technician must remain anonymous and seem to speak for the good of the crowd. In this way he can actually help create the mood. He may help the speaker get started and set the pace by applauding or laughing at the speaker's jokes. When a heckler appears, the technician should appear to speak from the crowd and undermine the heckler's confidence. For example, someone may shout, "Shut up that old man." At that point the technician might say something like "Let his speak; it is his democracy." By appealing to the crowd's sense of fairness the technician turns the crowd's sentiment against the heckler. At the same time he keeps himself unconnected from the speaker. As long as he doesn't speak too often the technician can have good effect.

If there is only one assistant, he should not go over to argue with a heckler. This would draw attention away from the speaker. The assistant would also lose his value as an anonymous member of the crowd. But if there is a second assistant, he might talk to the heckler while the first assistant continues to the right of the speaker offer coffee while pursuing the argument. This should only be done if the heckler is very disruptive--remember, heckling can add spice to a meeting.

Timing is important for the technician. By rebuking a disrupter early in the speech, the development of unfavorable group feelings toward the speaker is prevented. By interjecting well timed comments the technician can move the crowd to action or subdue hostility.

### Some points to remember:

1. Try not to "stage" your statements; plan quickly. Act fast.
2. Speak loudly. Shout if you have to.
3. Use short phrases. The crowd won't hear long sentences.
4. Use your ordinary language.
5. If you have a sharp sense of humor, use it on the speaker if it will help the crowd relax. Remember, a crowd that is swilling and chuckling will not usually behave unfavorably.
6. Time your statement; work with the speaker. Use his pauses to make your remarks. You may even interrupt him sometimes, but don't steal the show. Experience will help you decide when is the right moment for a comment from the crowd.
7. Don't speak too often. You will be identified as a "ringer" and your effectiveness will be lost.

### Starting a meeting:

A meeting is easily started by appealing to everyone's natural curiosity. This is done by attracting attention to interesting sights or sounds. Opening with singing or musical instruments can be effective. (Don't bring expensive instruments or electric guitars.) One problem in starting with pure entertainment is that the crowd often loses interest and walks off when your speaker appears. This can be avoided by having a first speaker who can collect a crowd around himself. He can start by telling jokes or promising some impossible feat. (One speaker tells people he will make himself disappear; then the eyes really get glued on him.) Since the people were first attracted by the speaker's personality, they tend to stay around when he gets down to the real subject of the meeting.

The first speaker should be entertaining; the initial content of his speech is not too important. He should obviously enjoy what he is doing. His personality will set the mood; then he has to lead the crowd into the subject and turn them over to the next man. The team's technicians can assist the first speaker by choosing a good time to walk slowly in close and "bring the others with them." If their first move fails they can fall out and slowly move in again later.

Another job of the opening speaker is to see the size of the crowd before he turns it over. His aim should be to get an attentive crowd. This means 25 to 75 people (25 to 75 is a good number). With the constant turnover of the crowd your team reaches 1000 people in several hours. The value of a small crowd is that each person sees more and you can communicate individually.

**LEAFLETING:** Once the crowd has been collected and introduced to the subject, the team can begin distributing literature. Leafleters should watch the crowd and the speaker to note when the people get interested in the subject. If literature is distributed too soon, then interaction will begin before the speaker has set up a relationship with the crowd.

Leafleters can be distributed around the crowd and across the street. They should be pleasant and assure that people will take the literature. Don't be timid, but don't force your material on anyone. If you are too aggressive, people will react more strongly; more leaflets will be thrown down. You should pick up all discarded leaflets in the vicinity of your meeting. Be considerate of the lady with the armfull of groceries. She won't appreciate it if you force her to take a leaflet.

## General Speaking

Communication of ideas to a constantly changing crowd requires a special form of speech. Your talk cannot be a logical progression of ideas that requires hearing all of the speech in order to understand it. Few people will listen to more than a few minutes. Experience in street speaking will teach you to present a few short points in a variety of ways. Your speech will consist of small capsules of ideas that can be understood independently of each other. In attempting this at first you will probably have a tendency to "talk down to people". Your listeners will notice your manner immediately and will resent it. Simplifying and encapsulating your thoughts for street speech does not require talking down or a sell-out of intellect or integrity. It requires learning how to communicate.

The theme of the speech and the literature at the meeting should be directed to the type of people you are speaking to. The kind of work the people do and how much formal education they possess should always be considered. In thinking about your speech you should keep in mind the question of "In what special way can this group relate or contribute to my organization?" Your points should be directed at informing them as to how your problem or proposal affects them and how they can relate to the solution.

**Humor:** If you are the speaker, humor is fine when directed at yourself. As a rule, don't ridicule the government or the heckler in the crowd. In an unknown crowd that kind of humor will almost always elicit hostile response. Humor directed at yourself will get the crowd in a good mood by making them laugh. A little self-ridicule, even if facetious, will usually gain your personal sympathy from the crowd.

### Example:

"BJ is stupid, but not that stupid." .....BAD

"My teenage daughter thinks I'm stupid, but not that stupid.".....GOOD

The speaker needs a battery of quick responses to stark questions like "Who's this group?" "Who's paying you?" or "Who writes your speeches, Huh?" Humor can be most helpful in answering this type of question, but a quick response is the most important. The speaker can profit by thinking about the obvious questions of this type as he prepares for the meeting. But like most street speaking skills, proficiency will come only with practice, and experience is the best way to learn.

Reprinted by American Friends Service Committee, 319 East 25th Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218. March, 1969.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 6 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI CLEVELAND

10:37 PM URGENT 4-6-69 SLO

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CLEVELAND (100-NEW)

*West*  
*C.D. Blanton*  
*W.H.*  
*G. J. [unclear]*

DEMONSTRATION BY AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE AND AKRON  
WAR RESISTORS LEAGUE TO PROTEST WAR IN VIETNAM, AKRON, OHIO, APRIL  
THREE - SIX, NINETEEN SIXTYNINE. INFO CONCERNING, (IS) VIDEM.

RE CLEVELAND TELS APRIL THREE FOUR AND FIVE LAST.  
NO FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS NOTED THIS DATE AT AKRON, CHIO.

*P*

*cc call*

*REC-37*

*100-11042-568*

ADMINISTRATIVE:

L R M TO FOLLOW.

END.

**APR 5 1969**  
ROOM 836 369

FBI WASH DC

*5-12*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FBI WASH DC

APR 4 1969

TELETYPE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Bishop
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

FBI CLEVELAND

858 PM URGENT 4-4-69 SLO

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CLEVELAND (100-

DEMONSTRATION BY AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE AND AKRON WAR RESISTORS LEAGUE TO PROTEST WAR IN VIETNAM, AKRON, OHIO, APRIL THREE - SIX, NINETEEN SIXTYNINE. INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS). VIDEM.

CAPTIONED DEMONSTRATION CONTINUED THIS DATE WITH FOUR DEMONSTRATORS PRESENT IN FRONT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY THIS MORNING AND ABOUT TWENTY THIS AFTERNOON. FEW DEMONSTRATORS PROCEEDED TO FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, SEVENTYTWO SOUTH HIGH STREET, AKRON AND DEMONSTRATED IN FRONT OF BUILDING. DEMONSTRATION PEACEFUL AND ORDERLY THUS FAR. HOWEVER, PROTESTORS HAVE BEEN HARASSSED BY SOME OBSERVERS. NO ACTS OF VIOLENCE OR ARRESTS.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

CLEVELAND WILL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW.

P.

END.

ERT

FBI WASH DC

34 APR 13 1969

cc - Mr. Wells

18 APR 8 1969

FILED

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APR 10 1969

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FBI WASH DC

APR 4 1969

TELETYPE

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FBI CLEVELAND

858 PM URGENT 4-4-69 SLO

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CLEVELAND (100-

DEMONSTRATION BY AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE AND AKRON WAR RESISTORS LEAGUE TO PROTEST WAR IN VIETNAM, AKRON, OHIO, APRIL THREE - SIX, NINETEEN SIXTYNINE. INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS). VIDEM.

CAPTIONED DEMONSTRATION CONTINUED THIS DATE WITH FOUR DEMONSTRATORS PRESENT IN FRONT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY THIS MORNING AND ABOUT TWENTY THIS AFTERNOON. FEW DEMONSTRATORS PROCEEDED TO FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, SEVENTYTWO SOUTH HIGH STREET, AKRON AND DEMONSTRATED IN FRONT OF BUILDING. DEMONSTRATION PEACEFUL AND ORDERLY THIS FAR. HOWEVER, PROTESTORS HAVE BEEN HARRASSED BY SOME OBSERVERS. NO ACTS OF VIOLENCE OR ARRESTS.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

CLEVELAND WILL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW.

P.

END.

ERT

FBI WASH DC

APR 18 1969

cc - Mr. Wells

APR 10 1969

13 1969

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 5 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI CLEVELAND

8:05 PM URGENT 4-5-69 SLO

TO DIRECTOR  
FROM CLEVELAND (100-NEW)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

*WCS*

DEMONSTRATION BY AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE AND AKRON WAR RESISTORS LEAGUE TO PROTEST WAR IN VIETNAM, AKRON, OHIO, APRIL THREE - SIX, NINETEEN SIXTYNINE. INFO CONCERNING. (IS) VIDEM.

*G. J. [Signature]*

RE CLEVELAND TELS APRIL THREE AND FOUR LAST.

CAPTIONED DEMONSTRATION CONTINUED THIS DATE. FOUR PROTESTORS OBSERVED THIS MORNING AND ABOUT TEN THIS AFTERNOON. PROTESTORS CONTINUE TO BE OF STUDENT AGE. DEMONSTRATION CONTINUES TO BE PEACEFUL AND ORDERLY. PROTESTORS PREVIOUSLY INDICATED THERE WOULD BE SPEECHES AND LARGE CROWDS AT NOON THIS DATE BUT NONE DEVELOPED.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

CLEVELAND TEL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW AND SUBMIT LHM.

REC-57 100-11212-113

END.

BYE

TEL WASH DC

APR 8 1969

APR 11 1983

*5-2*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 3 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI CLEVELAND

621 PM URGENT 4-3-69 SLO

REC 17

TO DIRECTOR  
FROM CLEVELAND (100-NEW)

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*[Handwritten signature]*

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DEMONSTRATION BY AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE AND AKRON WAR RESISTORS LEAGUE TO PROTEST WAR IN VIETNAM, AKRON, OHIO, APRIL THREE - SIX, SIXTYNINE. INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS) VIDEM.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

FURNISHED

FOLLOWING THIS DATE.

ANTI VIETNAM DEMONSTRATION BEGAN TODAY IN FRONT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY, MAIN ST., DOWNTOWN AKRON, OHIO. DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE AND AKRON WAR RESISTORS LEAGUE. DEMONSTRATION TO LAST THROUGH WEEKEND OF APRIL FIVE - SIX NEXT. AT ABOUT ELEVEN THIRTY AM INSTANT, TEN TO FIFTEEN PROTESTORS WERE OBSERVED. PURPOSE OF DEMONSTRATION IS TO PROTEST US INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM. PROTESTORS PLAN TO HAVE SPEAKERS, IDENTITIES UNKNOWN. AT 1:30 PM ON APRIL FIVE NEXT, AND ANTICIPATED ONE HUNDRED THIRTY TO TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE WILL ATTEND. DEMONSTRATION THUS FAR ORDERLY AND PEACEFUL AND THERE HAVE BEEN NO ARRESTS.

END PAGE ONE.

66 APR 18 1969

APR 10 1969

100-11392-535  
22 APR 8 1969

CV 100-NEW

PAGE TWO

ORGANIZER OF DEMONSTRATION IS REPORTEDLY ~~REDACTED~~  
FROM AKRON AREA, NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED.

ESTABLISHED SOURCES ADVISED THIS DATE THEY WERE UNAWARE  
OF EXISTANCE OF ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS AKRON WAR RESISTORS LEAGUE  
AND THEY INDICATED THIS IS PROBABLY AD HOC NAME FOR PURPOSE OF  
INSTANT DEMONSTRATION.

~~REDACTED~~

ADMINISTRATIVE:

CLEVELAND DIV. INDICES NEGATIVE RE ~~REDACTED~~ CLEVELAND  
WILL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW AND SUTEL.

P.

END.

RAA

FBI WASH DC

cc - Mr. Wells

2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-11392)

DATE: 3/28/69

FROM: *JEM* SAC, SEATTLE (100-11208) (C)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau letter, 1/28/69, captioned VIDEM,

Captioned organization is the social out-reach arm of the religious group known as the Society of Friends (Quakers). There is an intermingling of the membership of this group and other organizations in demonstrations pertaining to anti-war protests of various types.

In the absence of information to indicate the leadership of the AFSC, a religious group, is communist infiltrated, no investigation being conducted and periodic summaries will not be submitted, UACB.

- 2 - Bureau (PBG)
- 1 - Seattle
- PBG:amr
- (3)

*CI SE*

*CC: [unclear]*

REC-12

51 APR 7 1969

GI AP...  
*[Handwritten signature]*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 11, 1969

APRIL ACTION PROJECT

[REDACTED], made available the February 1969 A Quaker Action Group newsletter which noted the following:

APRIL ACTION: FOUR DAYS OF RESISTANCE AND RENEWAL. ACAG is cooperating with National Action Group in the sponsorship of Four Days of Resistance and Renewal in early April. BOB BAYON, ACAG staff member, will be working full time coordinating the national effort to stimulate non-violent action in cities across the country. The emphasis will be on cities such as Portland, New Haven, and Minneapolis-St. Paul. These are major population centers in America that are generally passed over in favor of New York, San Francisco, and Chicago for national actions. One of the themes of the Action will be "at the grassroots, resistance and renewal." National Action Group hopes that vigorous non-violent actions will be planned in many cities for April 3-6. The staff will help several new cities to plan actions that will hopefully last for the entire series of days. Additional information could be obtained by writing to April Action Project, 180 North 17th Street, Philadelphia, or phoning (215) 222-1111.

ENCLOSURE

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE S I T REPORT

USAINTC SR NO. 458

1. HQS, 108TH MI GP

2. 102-9047-87

3. AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE CONFERENCE ON THE DRAFT IN CAMBRIDGE MASSACHUSETTS

4. 108-9037-37

5. 0845 (EST) TO 1730 (EST) 15 FEB 69, STEBBINS AUDITORIUM, FIRST PARISH CHURCH, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

6. UNKNOWN

7. -FROM 0845 TO 1730 HOURS, 15 FEB 69, A CONFERENCE ON THE DRAFT AND AMERICAN SOCIETY WAS HELD AT THE STEBBINS AUDITORIUM OF THE FIRST PARISH CHURCH, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. THE CONFERENCE WAS SPONSORED BY THE CAMBRIDGE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, (AFSC), WHICH IS LOCATED AT 48 INMAN STREET, CAMB, MASS. APPROXIMATELY 240 PERSONS ATTENDED, ABOUT 20 PERCENT OF THOSE ATTENDING WERE RESPECTABLE APPEARING ADULT FRIENDS (QUAKERS), BOTH MALE AND FEMALE. THE REST OF THE GROUP APPEARED TO BE COLLEGE STUDENTS, BOTH MALE AND FEMALE. A FEW APPEARED TO BE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. THE COLLEGES REPRESENTED WERE HARVARD, BOSTON UNIVERSITY, BOSTON COLLEGE, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE CONFERENCE BEGAN AT 0845 (EST) WITH REGISTRATION. A TWO DOLLAR FEE WAS CHARGED. REGISTRATION WAS FOLLOWED AT 0915 (EST) BY A FILM ENTITLED "WHERE THE PEOPLE ARE". THE FILM CONCERNED A YOUNG PRESBYTERIAN DIVINITY STUDENT WHO WAS OPPOSED TO THE VIET NAM WAR AND THE DRAFT. THE STUDENT TURNED IN HIS DRAFT CARD, THEN RETURNED TO HIS HOME IN A SMALL UPSTATE NEW YORK TOWN, WHERE HE WAS NOT VERY WELL RECEIVED BY HIS MOTHER OR THE LOCAL PEOPLE. IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT THE CONFERENCE THAT THE FILM COULD BE RENTED FOR TEN DOLLARS.

AT 1000 HRS (EST) PROFESSOR JOHN SWOMLEY ADDRESSED THE CONFERENCE. SWOMLEY WAS INTRODUCED AS A PROFESSOR OF SOCIAL ETHICS AT THE SAINT PAULS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY, THE AUTHOR OF "THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT" AND A LEADER OF A SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENT AGAINST UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING IN 1945.

IN HIS ADDRESS, SWOMLEY GENERALLY ATTACKED THE DRAFT. HE STATED THAT THE PRESENT DRAFT LAW CAME AS THE RESULT OF "A FALSE ARMY INTELLIGENCE REPORT", CONCERNING THE MOVEMENT OF SOVIET FORCES INTO EUROPE, WHICH WAS GIVEN TO PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN IN 1948. SWOMLEY THEN ATTACKED "CORPORATE CONTROL OF THE PENTAGON" BY THE MILITARY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX. HE OPPOSED WHAT HE CALLED THE USE OF US MILITARY POLICY ABROAD TO FURTHER THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN BUSINESS. SWOMLEY ALSO ATTACKED THE POLICY OF ENCOURAGING VIETNAM VETERANS TO JOIN US POLICE FORCES. HE STATED EACH AMERICAN CITY WITH A LARGE BLACK POPULATION HAS A "WAR ROOM" AND DETAILED PLANS FOR USING TROOPS

Prepared by LE 100 LER: LE 100  
Office of Asst Chief  
of Staff for Intelligence  
Army, FDP

FEB 17 06 20 '69

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TO PUT DOWN ANY BLACK DISTURBANCE. SWOMLEY INDICATED THAT THESE "WAR ROOMS" REPRESENTED A DANGEROUS EXTENSION OF MILITARY POWER INTO CONUS. REFERRING TO THE FILM AND TO CURRENT VIEWS OF AMERICAN CLERGYMEN, SWOMLEY SAID THAT THE AMERICAN CLERGYMAN SPOKE OF "COLD WAR" IN TIMES PAST, WHILE TODAY THEY SPEAK OF JUST THE "JUST REVOLUTION".

FOLLOWING SWOMLEY'S ADDRESS, THERE WAS A COFFEE BREAK, THEN THREE SPEAKERS RESPONDED TO SWOMLEY'S REMARKS. THE FIRST WAS TERRY BARNETT, A HARVARD LAW SCHOOL STUDENT, A MEMBER OF THE RIPON SOCIETY, AUTHOR OF "A CASE FOR A VOLUNTEER ARMY", AND A RESEARCH ASSISTANT TO REPUBLICAN SENATOR WILLIAM SAXBE OF OHIO. BARNETT ADVOCATED WORKING THROUGH CONGRESS TO GET A VOLUNTEER ARMY. HE NOTED THAT THE EXTENSIVE ORGANIZATIONAL STUDIES AND PLANNING DONE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) MAKE THE OTHER US GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS NO MATCH FOR THE DOD IN OBTAINING FUNDS FROM CONGRESS.

THE NEXT SPEAKER WAS VERNON GRIZZARD, A GRADUATE, 1967, OF SWARTHMORE COLLEGE AND PRESENTLY A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) NEWSPAPER "THE OLD MOLE". IN 1968, GRIZZARD WENT TO HANOI WITH ANN (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) AND STEWART MEACHAM (AFSC), WHO WAS ALSO ATTENDING THIS CONFERENCE. GRIZZARD IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF SDS AND STATED THAT ON MONDAY, 17 FEB 69, HE IS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR BEFORE A GRAND JURY IN CHICAGO TO BE INDICTED FOR HIS ROLE IN PLANNING THE CHICAGO RIOTS DURING THE 1968 DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. GRIZZARD DESCRIBED HIS WORK WITH THE BOSTON DRAFT RESISTANCE GROUP (BDRG) AS AIMED NOT-REPEAT NOT-AT ENDING THE DRAFT, BUT AT COUNSELLING PEOPLE ABOUT THE RADICAL SOLUTION TO AMERICAN PROBLEMS. GRIZZARD ATTACKED THE SENDING OF US TROOPS ABROAD FOR ANY REASON.

THE THIRD SPEAKER WAS GEORGE MORRISON, DIRECTOR OF ROXBURY ACTION PROGRAM, MEMBER OF THE BLACK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND MEMBER OF STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE BLACK UNITED FRONT. MORRISON'S THEME WAS THAT FOR THE PRESENT THERE MUST BE SELF SACRIFICE ON THE PART OF THE ACTIVISTS. HE SAID THAT "IN A REVOLUTION, COMFORTS MUST BE FORGOTTEN, SELF INTEREST SHED" AND THAT "COMPLETE AND RADICAL CHANGE IS THE AIM". MORRISON OPPOSED THE USE OF BLACKS IN THE US ARMY IN VIET NAM BECAUSE "THEY ARE NEEDED FOR THE BLACK REVOLUTION HERE" THE REVOLUTION, SAID MORRISON, IS NOT JUST THE BLACKS IN AMERICA BUT IS THE ENTIRE NON WHITE "THIRD WORLD" AGAINST THE US. MORRISON ATTACKED THE DRAFT AS A FORM OF SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

A SHORT QUESTION PERIOD FOLLOWED. ONE OF THE QUESTIONERS WAS INTRODUCED AS KEN PUTNAM, A VIETNAM VETERAN AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AFSC IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. PUTNAM GENERALLY ATTACKED THE US ARMY AND VOICED SUPPORT FOR VIET CONG AIMS IN SOUTH VIETNAM.

AT 1245 (EST) THE CONFERENCE WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL 1345 FOR LUNCH. AN ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE AT THIS TIME THAT VICTOR ARROW, A STUDENT AT BOSTON COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL WILL REFUSE INDUCTION ON TUESDAY, 18 FEB 69. A DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF HIM WILL BE HELD AT GOVERNMENT CENTER PLAZA IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, FROM 1200 TO 1300 (EST) 18 FEB, 69.

LITERATURE, INCLUDING BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING A HIGH SCHOOL DRAFT INFORMATION KIT, WAS BEING SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEW ENGLAND FREE PRESS. THE KIT COST \$1.50

AT 1345 (EST) THE CONFERENCE BEGAN AGAIN WITH AN ADDRESS BY DAVID DEITCH, THE FINANCIAL COLUMNIST FOR "THE BOSTON GLOBE". DEITCH SPOKE ABOUT THE EFFECT OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM. HE SAID THAT AMERICAN BANKS AND CORPORATIONS HAD BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN BRINGING ABOUT THE RECENT CHANGE IN US/VIETNAM POLICY, BECAUSE THE EXPENDITURES ON THE VIETNAM WAR WERE THREATENING TO WRECK THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM. DEITCH STATED "THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT IS AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY."

DEITCH WAS FOLLOWED BY GENE SHARP, A RESEARCH FELLOW OF THE CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY AND AUTHOR OF "THE TECHNIQUE OF NON-VIOLENT ACTION". SHARP ALSO STATED THAT HE HAD BEEN IN PRISON FOR NON-COOPERATION WITH THE DRAFT. SHARP ADVOCATED NON-VIOLENT SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS, BUT STATED THAT THIS ONLY INCLUDED NON-VIOLENCE TO PERSONS. HE STATED THAT HE WAS NOT OPPOSED TO BURNING OF PROPERTY, BUT THAT IN DESTROYING PROPERTY ONE MUST BE CAREFUL NOT TO "PLAY INTO THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY" BY ENCOURAGING POLICE RETALIATION. SHARP PROPOSED THAT THE WAY TO GET RID OF WAR IS WORLD-WIDE NONVIOLENT REFUSAL TO COOPERATE. HE NOTED THAT IF THE NORTH VIETNAMESE AND VIET CONG HAD CONTINUED TO USE NON-VIOLENT, "POLITICAL" MEANS AGAINST THE US AND SAIGON GOVERNMENT, INSTEAD OF USING GUERRILLA WARFARE, THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN WIDESPREAD REVULSION IN THE US AGAINST THE METHODS USED BY THE US IN VIETNAM AND THE VIETNAM WAR MIGHT HAVE ENDED. AT THIS POINT VERNON GRIZZARD INTERJECTED THAT THE WAR WAGED BY THE NORTH VIETNAMESE AND VIET CONG WAS PRIMARILY A POLITICAL STRUGGLE. GRIZZARD CAREFULLY DISTINGUISHED BETWEEN THE FUNCTIONS OF THE "PRP" (THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY OR SOUTHERN BRANCH OF THE LAO DONG COMMUNIST PARTY OF NORTH VIETNAM) AND THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT. GRIZZARD STATED THAT WHEN HE AND STEWART MEACHAM WERE IN HANOI, NORTH VIETNAMESE LEADERS TOLD THEM THAT THE TACTICS SUGGESTED BY SHARP HAD BEEN TRIED AND HAD FAILED AND THAT A NON-VIOLENT SOLUTION TO THE WAR WAS NOT POSSIBLE.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE PARTICIPANT IDENTIFIED AS DAVE RAMSEY, AN ACTIVIST, ALSO CHALLENGED SHARP. RAMSEY SAID THAT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER IF SHARP HAD NOT SPOKEN BECAUSE HE WAS CONFUSING THE ISSUE WITH HIS THEORY OF NON-VIOLENT SOLUTIONS.

AT 1530 (EST), THE CONFERENCES CUT DOWN INTO VARIOUS WORKSHOPS WHICH INCLUDED:

WORKSHOP # 1- "CHAPLAINS AND THE DRAFT", WHICH WAS LED BY JIM OSTERREICH OF THE AFSC.

WORKSHOPS # 2 AND 3- "DRAFT COUNSELLING CENTERS" WHICH WERE LED BY VERNON GRIZZARD AND DAVID LANDAU, WHO WAS IDENTIFIED AS A COMMUNITY ORGANIZER WITH THE BOSTON DRAFT RESISTANCE GROUP (BDRG). A FILM ENTITLED "BOSTON DRAFT RESISTANCE GROUP" WAS SHOWN.

WORKSHOP # 4- "SUPPORT WORKSHOP" WHICH WAS LED BY MICHAEL ZIGMOND, A HARVARD LAW SCHOOL STUDENT AND LEADER OF SUPPORT, AND CAROLE NEVILLE, A LEADER OF SUPPORT.

WORKSHOP #5- "RESE-  
LED BY GENE SHARP.

ON-VIOLE I CIVILIAN DEFENSE" WHICH WAS

WORKSHOP #6- "PROJEC FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS"

WORKSHOP # 7- "VOLUNTEER ARMY" LED BY TERRY BARNETT AND STEWART MEACHAM.

WORKSHOP #4 THE "SUPPORT WORKSHOP" WAS HELD IN A SMALL UPSTAIRS ROOM OF THE FIRST PARISH CHURCH. APPROXIMATELY 20 PEOPLE ATTENDED.

THOSE IDENTIFIED WERE:

MICHAEL ZIGMOND OF 60 WADSWORTH STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASS, TELEPHONE 868-2789. HE WAS CO-LEADER OF THE WORKSHOP AND A LEADER OF SUPPORT. ZIGMOND IS A STUDENT AT HARVARD LAW SCHOOL IN CAMBRIDGE MASSACHUSETTS.

CAROLE NEVILLE OF 76 MYRTLE STREET, BOSTON, MASS, TELEPHONE 227-8337. SHE ALSO WAS A CO-LEADER OF THE WORKSHOP AND A LEADER OF SUPPORT.

BARRIE THORNE (FEMALE) OF THE BOSTON DRAFT RESISTANCE GROUP (BDRG)

(MRS.) JOAN SHERMAN OF THE BROOKLINE DRAFT COUNSELLING SERVICE.

(MRS.) HELEN GRAY, AN OLDER WOMAN FROM CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

STEVIE CAVRACK, WHO APPEARED TO BE A STUDENT BUT WAS NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED. APPROX.

JANE LANGTON, A WOMAN ABOUT 45 YEARS OLD WHO APPEARED TO BE HANDLING MONEY FOR SUPPORT. APPROX.

DODY WARING, A WOMAN ABOUT 45 YEARS OLD FROM CAMBRIDGE, MASS, WHO IDENTIFIED HERSELF AS A NEIGHBOR OF HELEN GRAY.

GREG FINGER, A HARVARD LAW SCHOOL STUDENT, MEMBER OF SUPPORT AND MEMBER OF THE CIVIL LIBERTIES DEFENSE FUND.

MIDGE (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), A STUDENT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

AS THE WORKSHOP SESSION BEGAN, COPIES OF THE SUPPORT NEWSLETTER WERE DISTRIBUTED. ONE ISSUE QUOTES GENERAL CUSHMAN OF FORT DEVENS, MASS, AS SAYING: "I FEEL MY TWO MAIN JOBS ARE TO RUN AN EFFICIENT POST THAT MAKES THE BEST POSSIBLE USE OF GOVERNMENT MONEY, AND TO BE A GOOD NEIGHBOR TO THE NEW ENGLAND COMMUNITY. I ALSO FEEL THAT EVERY MAN DESERVES TO BE TREATED AS AN INDIVIDUAL. IF THERE IS ANYTHING THAT I HATE IT IS TO HAVE A MAN FEEL THAT HIS TIME IS NOT WELL SPENT, THAT HE IS THE VICTIM OF A FACELESS BUREAUCRACY." THE NEWSLETTER LISTS THE FOLLOWING AS MEMBERS OF THE SUPPORT STEERING COMMITTEE: LEE-VAN KIRK OF MASS PAX, JOHN PHILIPS OF P.I.S.S. (NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED), JOHN PERKINS OF AFSC, LENNIE JONES OF CRP (NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED), GREG FINGER OF THE CIVIL LIBERTIES DEFENSE FUND, JOE

FOR LEGAL RESEARCH ON THE DRAFT (CLRD), CAROLE NEVILLE OF SUPPORT, MORGAN NEVILLE OF ABIES FOR SPOCK, BARRIE THORNE OF THE BOSTON DRAFT RESISTANCE GROUP (DRG), JUDY SCITOW OF CLRD, RANDY FREDRICKSON OF CRCP (NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED), DAVID STOPPELMAN OF SUPPORT, EL ROBERTSON OF RESISTANCE, GREG SANDOW OF RESIST AND RESISTANCE, MIKE ZIGMOND OF SUPPORT, NAOMI ZIGMOND OF SUPPORT AND BOB PARSONS OF RESIST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE SUPPORT WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS WAS CALLED TO THE DEMONSTRATION SCHEDULED BY SUPPORT IN SUPPORT OF VICTOR ARROW, A 25 YEAR OLD BOSTON COLLEGE LAW STUDENT, WHO PLANS TO REFUSE INDUCTION ON FEB 18, 69 ON THE GROUNDS THAT HE IS A "SELECTIVE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR". I.E. HE OBJECTS CONSCIENTIOUSLY TO THE VIETNAM WAR. THE DEMONSTRATION IS SCHEDULED FOR 1200 (EST), 18 FEB, 69, AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTER PLAZE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

MIKE ZIGMOND, CO-LEADER OF THE SUPPORT WORKSHOP, THEN EXPLAINED THAT THE PURPOSE OF SUPPORT WAS:

- A. TO REACH PERSONS INDICTED FOR DRAFT RESISTANCE IN ORDER TO BRING THEM TOGETHER WITH OTHER DRAFT RESISTERS AND SUPPORTERS FOR MORAL SUPPORT.
- B. TO MAKE "NOISE" AT THE TRIALS OF DRAFT RESISTERS SO THAT THE JUDGE AND DEFENDANT WOULD NOT THINK THAT THE RESISTER WAS ABANDONED.
- C. TO ORGANIZE LOCAL EXISTING RESOURCES IN SUPPORT OF THE DRAFT RESISTERS. THESE RESOURCES INCLUDE THE ORGANIZED SUPPORT OF THE RESISTERS NEIGHBORS AND HIS TOWNSPEOPLE AND FUNDS SOLICITED FROM THE RESISTER'S COMMUNITY FOR HIS DEFENSE. ZIGMOND ALSO NOTED THAT JOBS FOR RESISTERS COULD BE OBTAINED THROUGH MASS PAX, AN ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS GIVEN FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO SUPPORT.

ZIGMOND FURTHER STATED THAT SUPPORT IS INTERESTED IN ASSISTING WITH LEGAL COUNSEL INDIVIDUALS WITHIN THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE BEING TRIED BY COURTS-MARTIAL FOR RESISTANCE WITHIN THE ARMED FORCES.

ZIGMOND CRITICIZED THE LAWYERS SUPPLIED FOR DRAFT RESISTERS BY THE COURTS. HE STATED THAT THE CIVIL LIBERTIES DEFENSE FUND COULD PROVIDE FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE LEGAL DEFENSE OF DRAFT RESISTERS AND THAT THE COMMITTEE FOR LEGAL RESEARCH ON THE DRAFT AT HARVARD LAW SCHOOL WOULD PROVIDE LEGAL ADVICE. HE ALSO NOTED THAT, IF FINANCIAL SUPPORT COULD NOT BE OBTAINED FROM THE CIVIL LIBERTIES DEFENSE FUND, SUPPORT HAD \$1,000 OF IT'S OWN WHICH COULD BE USED FOR THE COSTS OF LEGAL DEFENSE OF DRAFT RESISTERS

ZIGMOND CALLED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SUPPORT WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS THE UPCOMING TRIALS OF SEVERAL DRAFT RESISTERS, INCLUDING THAT OF RAYMOND DOLLARD, WHO WILL BE TRIED ON 7 APRIL 69 IN BOSTON.

S. NONE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

FEB 27 1969

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The "Friends Journal", published by the Friends Publishing Corporation, 152-A North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., in its January 15, 1969, issue carried an article by HENRY J. CADBURY who was identified as having been associated with the American Friends Service Committee throughout its 51 year history and is now honorary chairman. This article follows:

USA

ENCLOSURE 100-1131-533

# Conscientious Disobedience

Henry J. Cadbury

NOT A QUESTION of Quaker history have I been asked so often recently than about our tradition of obedience or disobedience to law. The inquirers obviously hope that I will cite precedents for one or the other attitude and I do, as I do not, that such matters are settled by the past. Now that the American Friends Service Committee has definitely and publicly decided to send medical supplies without license to civilians in National Liberation areas in Vietnam—they have long sent relief to civilians in South Vietnam—the controversy may be expected to come into the open.

Civil disobedience has certainly been part of our tradition. Only the modern respectability and conformity of the Society of Friends could obscure the historic facts. The first generation of Friends deliberately violated some laws openly and with willingness to accept punishment. It is possible to break laws both positively and negatively at the same time. On a given First-day they could absent themselves from worship in steeple houses as required, and could not attend Friends Meetings as forbidden by the Discipline Acts. They occasionally refused military taxes as well as military service, and more generally and extensively they refused tithes which were levied for civilian religious purposes. In both instances they suffered forced expropriation of what they refused to pay, and more. The disobedience was not secret evasion but open for all to see. Its publicity was part of its value. Only when innocent persons were protected by secrecy, as in the case of the Underground Railroad, did the violators of law reluctantly try to be secret.

At the same time, Quakers often expressed their approval of law. Familiar are the words of William Penn, "Government seems to me a part of religion itself, a thing which God has put in its institution and end." They tried to have a law changed to which they might conform to the public good rather than conform themselves to its demands, though Friends were hesitant to demand a law which would secure what was their legal right. Their policy was not always disobedience, but also passive obedience. The question was settled by them in each case by conscience rather than by law. The Bible had expressed it as the alternative between obeying God and obeying Caesar (or men). Some New Testament writers spoke of the duty of obeying the government, but others praised the sufferers who did not obey.

Our question is to determine at what point we are

IN MID-DECEMBER the American Friends Service Committee announced the shipment of penicillin to civilian war sufferers in the National Liberation Front areas of Vietnam. This step—first in a series of shipments expected to total about \$25,000—was taken by the AFSC even though the United States government refused to issue the required license. At the same time AFSC sent medical supplies of equal value to its amputee and child day-care centers in Quang Ngai, South Vietnam.

Though its primary motivation is Jesus' parable of the Good Samaritan, AFSC said it was also concerned about prisoners of war and believes that continuing contacts with the NLF will permit it to encourage the release of the imprisoned.

Before it was made public, the AFSC action was interpreted by Committee representatives to both the United States Department of State and the Saigon government. Though war conditions make it impossible for the NLF to allow Quaker workers to accompany medical supplies at this time, AFSC will continue to negotiate for future admission of its personnel. Meanwhile, AFSC expects to receive reports on the use of the drugs.

confronted by a real dilemma. When we are, in spite of all hesitation, the primary duty to God should prevail. As one looks back over fifty years, the American Friends Service Committee as an organization has escaped direct violation of the law. The published statement of the Committee says, "as in all our other humanitarian efforts we have acted with the knowledge of our government, and until now, within its regulations." In the present situation, the violation is not of statutory law but of departmental regulations. The officials that issue them are not required to do so by democratic processes or legislation, and some of them may be actually in sympathy with the Quaker position. They are completely informed of what we are doing. After all, our country is not officially at war. The rules can be temporary or flexible. If we were a committee of British or Canadian Friends, we should meet no obstacle of our government in sending supplies to civilians in any section of Vietnam. Perhaps the fact that AFSC has so rarely encountered the law is a good thing. On the other hand, instead of feeling guilty for having conformed, we can be grateful that so often with a little patience our government has made concessions to our conscience and sometimes substantially granted them. I am more impressed with this aspect of the half-century that is past than with any service which might be rendered to our nation.

The current decision was made to avoid a split in the organization and with substantial unity. The possible objections were canvassed very fully and with careful consideration of the risks to the Committee and to its other fields of service. But the Committee also was aware of future advantage that might follow this action. It may seem like bad timing to make such a choice when about us frivolous or violent or selfish law-breaking is a mounting problem; yet the difference is obvious also to men who do not share

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

our views. The constructive role of such a challenge is recognized in legal circles--as Associate Justice Fortas shows in his recent pamphlet, "Concerning Dissent and Civil Disobedience"--as well as in the thought of such persons in the past as HENRY D. THOREAU, MAHATMA GANDHI, and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. It is in fact the very alternative to violence.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SPOT REPORT

SAINTC-5R NO. 40

HQS 108TH MI GP

108-9037-37

by Liaison  
LTC LEVINS  
Office of Staff Chief  
of Staff for Intelligence  
Army-PD

69  
57

FEB 6 14 33 '69

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE CONFERENCE ON THE DRAFT IN  
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

NONE

0845 (EST) TO 1530 (EST) 15 FEB 69, STEBBINS AUDITORIUM, FIRST  
ARISH CHURCH, HARVARD SQ., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNKNOWN

FROM 0845 (EST) TO 1530 (EST) 15 FEB 69, A CONFERENCE ENTITLED  
"THE DRAFT AND AMERICAN SOCIETY", SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN FRIENDS  
SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC), WILL BE HELD AT STEBBINS AUDITORIUM, FIRST  
ARISH CHURCH, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE CONFERENCE WILL FEATURE THE FOLLOWING "RESOURCE LEADERS":

A. JOHN SWOMLEY, PROFESSOR OF SOCIALETHICS AT ST PAUL SCHOOL  
OF THEOLOGY, AUTHOR OF "THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT", AND LEADER OF  
1945 MOVEMENT AGAINST UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

B. DAVID DEITCH, FINANCIAL COLUMNIST FOR "THE BOSTON GLOBE"  
AND AUTHOR OF MANY ARTICLES ON ECONOMICS AND FOREIGN POLICY.

C. GENE SHARP, RESEARCH FELLOW OF THE CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL  
AFFAIRS AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., AND AUTHOR OF "THE  
TECHNIQUE OF NON-VIOLENT ACTION."

D. VERNON GRIZZARD, CORRESPONDENT OF THE "OLD MOLE," A STUDENTS  
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,  
AND A VISITOR TO HANOI AND BUDAPEST. GRIZZARD WAS RECENTLY ARRESTED  
IN CHICAGO DURING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION DISTURBANCES.

E. TERRY BARNETT, HARVARD LAW SCHOOL STUDENT, MEMBER OF THE  
NATIONAL GOVERNING BOARD OF THE RIFON SOCIETY (A LIBERAL REFORM  
ORGANIZATION), AUTHOR OF "THE CASE FOR A VOLUNTEER ARMY," AND RESEARCH  
ASSISTANT TO US SENATOR WILLIAM SAXBE.

F. GEORGE MORRISON, DIRECTOR OF THE ROXBURY ACTION PROGRAM,  
MEMBER OF THE BLACK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEMBER OF THE STEERING  
COMMITTEE OF THE BLACK UNITED FRONT.

G. DAVID LANDAU, COMMUNITY ORGANIZER WITH THE BOSTON DRAFT

57 MAR 12 1969

*C. Brennan*

DISTRIBUTION:  
CI DIV  
OCCSOPS  
NIMCC(N/A DE)  
INTEL CMD LOI  
C.D.  
DCDPD  
FILE

*Handwritten notes and signatures on the right side of the page, including names like "Shaw" and "Raine".*

MCT-32 100-11372-53

REC-106

CONFERENCE PROGRAM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING:

REGISTRATION

1045 FILM ENTITLED "WHERE THE PEOPLE ARE"

1000 ADDRESS BY JOHN SWOMLEY

1045 RESPONSES BY TERRY BARNETT, VERNON GRIZZARD AND GEORGE  
ARRISON:

1115 OPEN DISCUSSION

1215 LUNCH

1315 ADDRESSES BY DAVID DEITCH AND GENE SHARP

1400 OPEN DISCUSSION

1500 COFFEE BREAK

1530 WORK SHOPS

THE REGISTRATION FEE FOR THE CONFERENCE IS TWO DOLLARS (ONE DOLLAR  
FOR STUDENTS) PAYABLE TO THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE OF  
INMAN STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139, TEL: 617-864-3150

NONE

1230 EST, 6 FEB 69

• FBI AND CAMBRIDGE POLICE HAVE BEEN ADVISED

• FLYER SIGNED BY THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, 48  
INMAN STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

• F-6

• 1000 HRS (EST) 6 FEB 69, RGN III, 108TH MI GROUP

• NONE

YOUNG FOR BLAKEFIELD

*Key*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Los Angeles, California  
February 14, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

CONFERENCE ON "CONSCRIPTION AND THE DRAFT"  
February 8, 1969  
SPONSORED BY AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

[REDACTED], advised on February 10, 1969, that a conference on "Conscription and the Draft" was held on February 8, 1969 at Arnold Hall, Music Building, Whittier College, 13445 East Valley Street, Whittier, California. The conference was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee. A xerox copy of a leaflet passed out announcing the conference and the speakers is attached.

"The Daily News," a daily newspaper published in Whittier, California, contained an article in the February 10, 1969 issue on page 1 captioned, "Cranston Paps Selective Service at Forum Here."

The article is set forth as follows:

"Sen. Alan Cranston termed the Selective Service System 'obsolete, ineffective and totally undemocratic' and called for the creation of an all-volunteer military establishment during a speech Saturday at Whittier College.

"Cranston, keynoting a forum on the draft, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, claimed current conscription laws constitute involuntary servitude and outright oppression of young Americans."

"The talk was Cranston's first public appearance in the state since taking his oath of office in Washington.

100-11372-531  
ENCLOSURE

CONFERENCE ON "CONSCRIPTION AND THE DRAFT"  
February 8, 1969  
SPONSORED BY AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Repeal Draft Law

"Cranston, who is a co-author of a Senate bill recommending repeal of draft laws and implementation of a volunteer army, told more than 300 forum participants that 'it's not surprising that some of our young people choose to manipulate the draft system, since the draft creates a long, dark shadow over their lives.'

"I believe that non-violent resistance to the draft is acceptable if it is necessary to satisfy the conscience," Cranston said. "I admire those who are willing to break the law out of conscience and accept the penalties. I have less respect for people who flee to Canada or other countries."

"The senator said a volunteer army 'will definitely cost more' than the current system, but that Defense Department estimates of its cost 'are way out of line.'

Bi-partisan Support

"Cranston said he can make 'no valid predication' on the chances of his bill's passage, but added that 'there is much bi-partisan support for the bill.'

"He recommended that persons in favor of the bill should write to Sen. George Murphy, who is a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. That committee will decide whether or not the bill will reach the Senate floor in its current form, Cranston said.

"The senator said the current proposal calls for an end to the draft as well as raises in pay, fringe benefits and improvement of housing for military personnel.

"Military pay included was a target of the bill," Cranston charged. "And I definitely feel that a private should make more than a Romanian peasant working on a collective farm."

CONFERENCE ON "CONSCRIPTION AND THE DRAFT"  
February 8, 1969  
SPONSORED BY AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Strong On Idealism

"Cranston termed most young Americans as 'strong on idealism' and praised the rise in participation in the Peace Corps, Vista and the civil rights movement.

"There is great importance attached to the word 'volunteer.' Our heritage is based on a volunteer effort to erase injustice. There was no need to coerce people then, and there is no need to now," Cranston said.

"The forum also featured Bruce K. Chapman, executive director of the Washington State Commission of Civil Disorders and author of 'Our Unfair and Obsolete Draft'; Terrence Cullinan, manpower economist with the Stanford Research Institute and one-time Army captain; and Ben Seaver, secretary, of the AFSC's Peace Education Program in San Francisco.

"Seaver and Chapman supported the volunteer army concept, while Cullinan outlined a proposal for universal national service to replace the draft.

"Participants broke up into small discussion groups twice during the day, and the majority decided to support the current Senate bill and organize a campaign to persuade lawmakers to pass it in the current legislative session."

Also attached is a xerox copy of a cartoon throw-away concerning draft counseling which was passed out at the conference.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The full implications of conscription and the draft extend far beyond the young men and their families who are personally involved. The issue affects the entire fabric of the nation, raising questions of concern to every thoughtful American. The widest possible participation is urged for the February 8 conference.

# CONSCRIPTION

and

# THE DRAFT

*A Conference for Everyone  
men and women, draft age and over*

**Saturday, February 8, 1969**

9:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

at

Arnold Hall, Main Building, Whitier College  
10145 East Philadelphia Street  
Whitier, California

**AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE**

# CONSCRIPTION and THE DRAFT

Saturday, February 8, 1969

9:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

at

Arnold Hall, Music Building, Whittier College  
13445 East Philadelphia Street  
Whittier, California

## RESOURCE LEADERS

Alan Cranston, U.S. Senator

with

Bruce K. Chapman is Executive Director, Washington State Commission on Civil Disorders, and Chairman, Church Committee on Draft Counsel (Episcopal) in Seattle. Former editorial writer, New York Herald Tribune and author of "Our Unfair and Obsolete Draft." He represented the Ripon Society at the 1966 University of Chicago conference on the draft, speaking on "Politics and Conscription: A Proposal to Replace the Draft."

Terrence Cullinan is a Manpower Economist with Stanford Research Institute. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Pomona College, Stanford University, and Stanford Graduate School of Business, he had a Fulbright scholarship to the Universities of Florence, Italy, and Freiburg, West Germany. He completed his national service as a captain in the army.

Ben Seaver, secretary, Peace Education Program, AFSC, San Francisco. During a leave of absence, he served with the Quaker United Nations Program in New York and the Friends Committee on National Legislation in Washington, D.C., concentrating efforts on disarmament. He is a regular commentator on KPFA, the Pacific Radio Station in San Francisco.

Robert S. Vogel, secretary, Peace Education Program in this region, will be dean of the conference.

## Planning Committee

Planning Committee Organizations for identification and contact: Methodist Church, Lakewood; Episcopal Church, Westminister Presbyterian Church, Ontario; Edith Lloyd, First Friends Church, Ontario; Donald Smith, Christian Church, Pomona; Robert Smith, chairman, Department of Philosophy, UCLA; Ben King, Westminister Presbyterian Church, Ontario; Edith Lloyd, First Friends Church, Ontario; Fellowship of Reconciliation, Whittier College; James G. Brown, Committee on Legislation, Whittier College; Robert S. Vogel, AFSC; Richard Weston, National Society; Richard West, Clergy and Laymen Concerned; Leonard Seeman, Leo Baeck Temple; Richard West, Hillel Council, University of California at Los Angeles.

Church, Whittier; Ben Longfellow, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Whittier; James G. Brown, student, Whittier College; James G. Brown, Committee on Legislation, Whittier College; Robert S. Vogel, AFSC; Richard Weston, National Society; Richard West, Clergy and Laymen Concerned; Leonard Seeman, Leo Baeck Temple; Richard West, Hillel Council, University of California at Los Angeles.

# PROGRAM

9:30 a.m.—Late Registrations (Please use coupon below by February 5 for early registration; essential for lunch reservations)

10:00 a.m.—Alan Cranston, U.S. Senator, will discuss:  
**IS IT TIME TO ABOLISH THE DRAFT?**

Questions from Bruce K. Chapman, Terrence Cullinan and Ben Seaver

11:15 a.m.—Small Discussion Groups.

12:30 p.m.—Luncheon: \$1.25 at Campus Inn (not included in registration)

1:30 p.m.—WHAT ARE THE ALTERNATIVES TO THE PRESENT DRAFT SYSTEM?

- The Case for a Voluntary Armed Force  
—Bruce K. Chapman
- The Case for National Service  
—Terrence Cullinan
- The Case Against ...  
—Ben Seaver

Questions from floor

3:15 p.m.—Coffee break

3:30 p.m.—Small Discussion Groups: Proposals for Action.

4:30 p.m.—Reports of Action Proposals; concluding comments by resource persons

5:30 p.m.—Adjournment

## Costs

Registration. \$2.50 for college and high school students. \$4 for all other participants.

TRAVEL DIRECTIONS: Take Beverly-East exit from 605 Freeway, continue east on Beverly Blvd., south of Palms, east on Philadelphia. Free parking in adjacent lots.

## CONSCRIPTION AND THE DRAFT CONFERENCE

American Friends Service Committee, P.O. Box 991, Pasadena, CA. 91102

Enclosed is \$..... for ..... registration fee(s).

Enclosed is \$..... for ..... luncheons at Campus Inn. (\$1.25)

Name ..... ( student;  non-student)

Street .....

City ..... State ..... Z.....

(If student, name of school .....

## Conference Resource Leaders Say:

The continuing ferment over military service and the draft is essentially a search for a structure satisfying both military needs and the social-moral issues implicit in the raising of armies . . . "National Service" . . . fulfills military requirements (and) devotes a portion . . . of the nation's nonmilitary manpower to social and moral issues of concern to the nation as well as the participant . . .

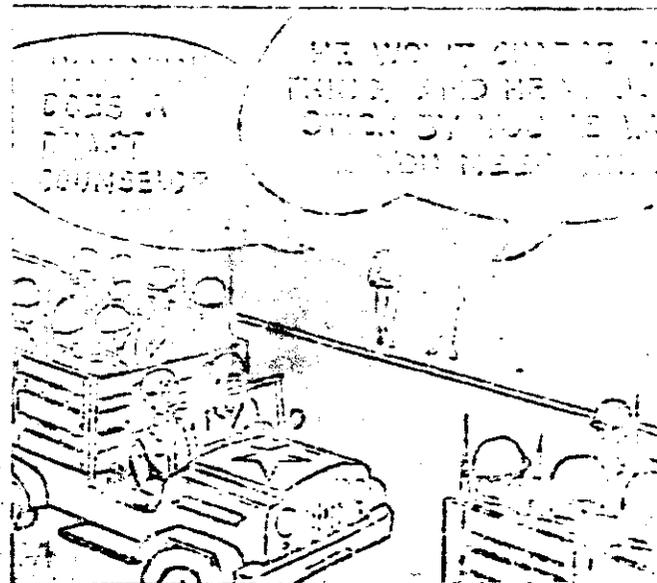
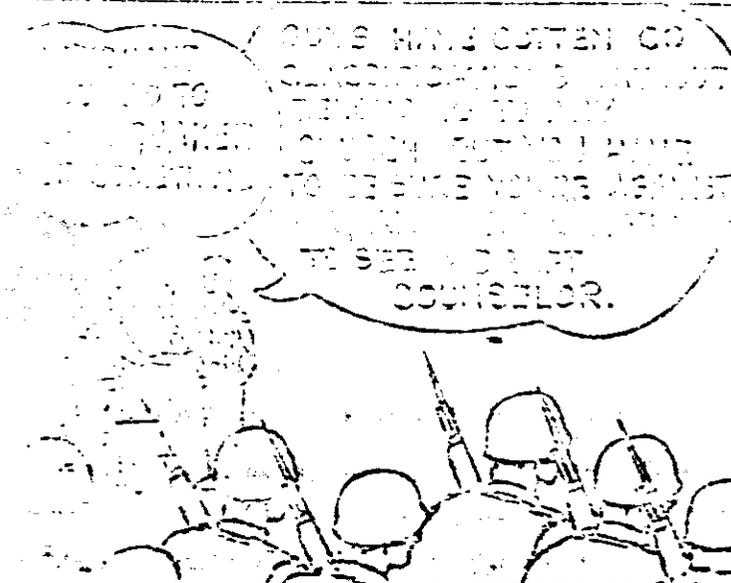
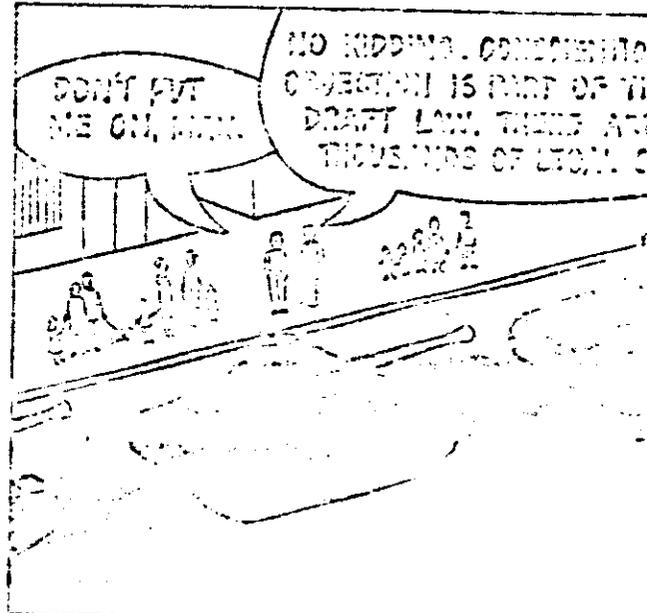
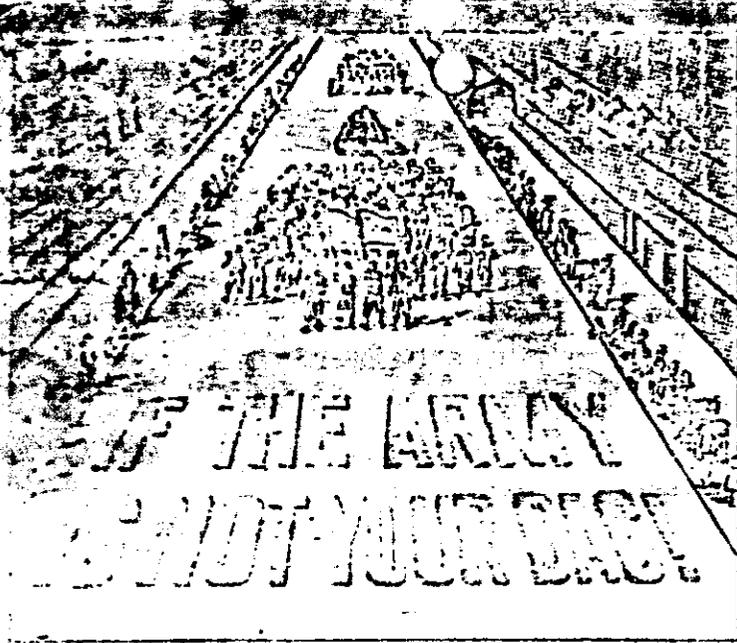
—Terrence Cullinan

Unless the draft is ended it will be extended, probably, into National Service for all. Make no mistake about it: National Service, in the hands of the greatest military power in the world, however constructive its proclaimed purposes, would be subjected to military, counter-revolutionary, and because of the status quo, that may lead to a garrison state at home and empire abroad.

—Ben Coker

The practical case for a volunteer military rests in largest part on the new manpower and financial possibilities for the complete replacement of conscription . . . Where some 1,200,000 men turned draft age each year in the early fifties . . . in 1975 the figure will be 2,000,000. The loss of . . . money and manpower is enormous . . . (Some) draft experts believe that increased efficiency and higher morale would in the long run actually mean a (financial) savings rather than a loss . . . The United States can well afford an improved military system and the abolition of the draft.

—Bruce K. Chapman



...GET  
CLASSIFIED  
AS A CO?

WRITE YOUR DRAFT BOARD FOR  
FORM-150. THEY HAVE TO SEND  
IT. THE QUESTIONS ARE ROUGH  
AND YOU ONLY HAVE 10 DAYS  
TO RETURN IT, SO TALK WITH  
YOUR DRAFT COUNSELOR  
BEFORE YOU WRITE.



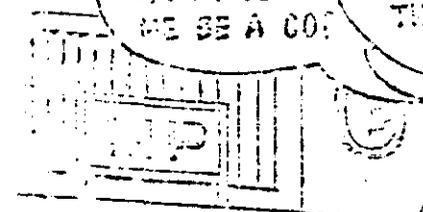
WHAT DOES  
A CO DO?

HE WORKS  
TWO YEARS IN  
CIVILIAN JOB IN  
A HOSPITAL



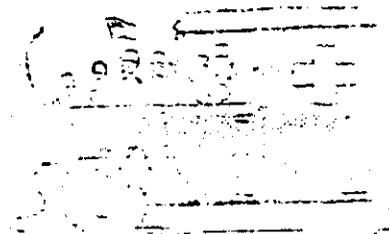
SUPPOSE THEY  
WON'T LET  
ME BE A CO?

THEN YOU CAN GO  
IN THE ARMY, LEAVE  
THE COUNTRY OR  
GO TO JAIL.



SUPPOSE I TELL  
MY DRAFT BOARD  
I'LL GO BUT I  
WON'T PULL THE  
TRIGGER?

THEY'LL  
DRAFT YOU  
ANYWAY AND  
YOU'LL PROBABLY  
BE A MEDIC



...ES  
...AY  
...ARD.

IT NEVER GIVES TO  
STAND UP AGAINST THE  
DRAFT. YOU HAVE TO GO  
ONE TO ONE WITH THE  
IS TO YOUR SUGGES  
AND EVERYONE ELSE.



Draft Counseling  
**AMERICAN  
FRIENDS  
SERVICE  
COMMITTEE**  
NATIONAL OFFICE  
150 N. 25 15th Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Draft Counseling  
**A.F.S.C.**  
889 W. Fairview  
P.O. Box 1000, Co  
791-1078

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-11392)

DATE: 1/28/69

FROM : SAC, Savannah (100-3661) (C)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE  
IS - C

Re Savannah airtel to Bureau, 12/12/68, and Charlotte letter to Bureau, 12/19/68.

On 1/15/69

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
both advised they have no additional information concerning captioned group at Augusta, Ga. They advised they would notify the FBI should any information come to their attention indicating a representative of this group planned to return to Augusta, Ga.

In view of above and referenced Charlotte letter to Bureau, this case is being closed in the Savannah Division.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Savannah

CMD:fac  
(3)

NO  
58 FEB 6 1969



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Seattle, Washington  
January 16, 1969

RE: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE;  
SILENT VIGIL AT MAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, JANUARY 15, 1969;  
DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES'  
POLICY IN VIETNAM  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On January 15, 1969, a source reported a weekly silent vigil under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) was held that date at the Fourth Avenue entrance of the main public library near Fourth and Madison, Seattle, Washington, for the purpose of protesting United States' policy in Vietnam. These vigils were resumed after a temporary suspension over the holiday season.

The AFSC is the social outreach arm of the religious group known as the Society of Friends (Quakers).

No violence or arrests occurred during the vigil.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

XEROX  
JAN 30 1969

1\*

100-1131-521  
ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington

December 12, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

RE: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE;  
SILENT VIGIL AT MAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 11, 1968;  
DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED  
STATES' POLICY IN VIETNAM  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On December 11, 1968, a source reported a weekly silent vigil under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) was held that date at the Fourth Avenue entrance of the main public library near Fourth and Madison, Seattle, Washington, for the purpose of protesting United States' policy in Vietnam.

The AFSC is the social outreach arm of the religious group known as the Society of Friends (Quakers).

No violence or arrests occurred during the vigil.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ advised that numerous pieces of literature, including AFSC, as apparently available to the general public concerning draft counseling, were raised out. These sources reported this kind of literature with prices, or listing the literature are carried on, together with lists of literature available through AFSC, P.O. Office Box 1791, High Point, North Carolina, were also raised out.

\_\_\_\_\_ in reporting to the Atlanta Chronicle, Augusta, Georgia, issue of September 10, 1948, a daily newspaper published at Augusta, Georgia, and bearing the name of Don Murrell quoted Martin Brown as saying, "The draft age man

**AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE**

should have a right to make his own decisions without being told what to do." The article stated the purpose of AFCA training sessions is to prepare interested persons on how to instruct registrants of their legal rights in regard to the draft, according to Brown. The article quoted Brown as saying, "If there is no counseling, the registrant is being coerced", "If there is no information available to the registrant, there is no democracy".

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-11392)

DATE: 12/19/68

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-8818) (RUC)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)  
IS-C

Re Savannah letter to Bureau 12/10/68.

Enclosed for information of the Bureau and Savannah is one copy each of an article from the 12/14/68 issue of the "Greensboro Daily News", a daily newspaper of Greensboro, N. C., captioned "Draft Counseling Discussed at College."

For info of Savannah, Charlotte has conducted no investigation of AFSC, a regional office of which is located in High Point, N. C., and has no characterization of this organization.

ENCLOSURE

REC-50

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Savannah (100-3081) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (100-110) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Charlotte

RM  
(3)

2 1700



JAN 0 - 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

*[Handwritten signature]*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Draft Counseling Discussed At College

About 18 persons met at Guilford College Friday night to organize a draft-counseling service on the campus. The meeting was under the direction of two men from the American Friends Service Committee office in High Point.

Most of those at the meeting appeared to be students. The purpose of the meeting was to let interested people know what draft counseling is, and to set up a series of three training sessions in January and February. At these sessions, those interested in becoming draft counselors will be given information to enable them to help men of draft age obtain deferments or classification as conscientious objectors.

David Maynard and Martin Brown from the High Point AFSC office, which serves the entire state passed out "counseling kits" which contained information sheets and instruction booklets, mostly from the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors in Philadelphia, Pa.

Both Maynard and Brown emphasized during the two-hour meeting that the purpose of the draft course was not to impress his views on the persons seeking advice, but to provide the information they would use to make their own decisions. One of their objectives is to distribute to the students a booklet titled "Questions and Answers on Prison Life," and another titled "Emigration to Canada."

A similar organization has been operating in the Durham-Raleigh-Chapel Hill area for the past year.

Martin Brown, a Guilford College student who will head the program on the campus, said the first meeting of the training program will be held Jan. 10. After the training program has ended, some sort of information table will be set up on campus to let students know of the services available. Maynard suggested that the table be put on Founder's Porch.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 DAILY NEWS Greensboro, N.C.

Date: 12/14/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: 102

Being Investigated

100-11370

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Savannah, Georgia

December 10, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The November 21, 1968, issue of "The Augusta Herald", page 6-8, a daily newspaper published at Augusta, Georgia, in an article entitled "Draft Advice to be Offered in Augusta", states a representative of American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), was to be in Augusta on December 7, 1968, to counsel persons interested in winning draft deferments. The article continued Martin Brown, a "Peace intern", with the committee will be in Augusta to conduct a draft counselor training session of seven hours beginning at 1:00 p.m., and those interested in registering should call telephone number 733-6529. It was further explained the AFSC established the draft counseling program in 1963 and the southeastern sessions are training more than 30 new counselors each month. About three people per week are counseled from the High Point, North Carolina, office and staff traveling in the region counsel on the average of eight persons each day.

The article said "Most counselors are interested in conscientious objection, but the majority ask about II-S student deferments or II-A occupational deferments first. Many adults are interested in what they can do to support their sons or other young men in regard to the draft."

Brown was described as a 1966 graduate of Emory University (Atlanta, Georgia), with a BA Degree in French Literature; he studied one year at the University of Paris;

100-11397-585  
ENCLOSURE

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

and during 1966-67, he was an escort interpreter in the Language Services Division of the State Department, interpreting for groups touring the United States under State Department auspices.

"The Augusta Chronicle", a daily newspaper published at Augusta, Georgia, on page 1-3 of the July 5, 1963, issue in an article entitled "Peace Caravan' Plans Augusta Tour" stated five young members of the AFSC would bring the "Peace Caravan" to Augusta the following week to discuss domestic and international situations with civic and church groups. This article said AFSC is an organization of Quaker background based at High Point, North Carolina, and the moderator for the program was to be Rev. Ellis Rece of the Paine College faculty.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington

December 5, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

RE: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE;  
SILENT VIGIL AT MAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 4, 1968;  
DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED  
STATES' POLICY IN VIETNAM  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On December 4, 1968, a source reported a weekly silent vigil under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) was held that date at the Fourth Avenue entrance of the main public library near Fourth and Madison, Seattle, Washington, for the purpose of protesting United States' policy in Vietnam.

The AFSC is the social outreach arm of the religious group known as the Society of Friends (Quakers).

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REC-11  
DEC 11 1968

100-11392-524  
ENCLOSURE

RE: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE;  
SILENT VIGIL AT MAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 4, 1968

The "New York Times", a daily newspaper, reported July 5, 1968, the SMC was "formed in December, 1966, as a coalition of nationwide anti-war groups. It has sponsored numerous street demonstrations and conducted student strikes in April."

The PFP of Washington State is characterized in the appendix.

No violence or arrests occurred during the vigil.

APPENDIX

THE PEACE AND FREEDOM PARTY OF WASHINGTON

The records of the Secretary of State, Olympia, Washington, indicate that the Peace and Freedom Party (PFP) of Washington is a duly constituted minority political party in statutory conformity with the laws of the State of Washington. As a result of a nominating convention held in Seattle, Washington, on September 20, 1966, 276 registered voters qualified as delegates.

A press release issued by the PFP from its office, 512 Wellington Avenue, Seattle, Washington, on September 26, 1966, states the Party's platform is based on opposition to U.S. intervention in the war in Vietnam and declared "that the war is immoral, brutal, and illegal," and asked that American troops be withdrawn. It expressed concern about the grave effects of this war at home; and that preoccupation of the government and the American people with the war in Vietnam is causing the civil rights movement, which the Party supports, to meet with increasing resistance.

On August 24, 1967, a source advised that many communists attended the nominating convention of the PFP upon the urging and insistence of Communist Party leaders and qualified as delegates.

This same source also advised that at the PFP Political Issues Conference held in Seattle on May 7, 1967, Communist Party leaders participated and submitted position papers. A larger number of Communist Party members than at the nominating convention participated and many were elected to Congressional District Committees and representation on the PFP State Committee.

The above source advised on August 24, 1967, that at a meeting of the PFP held in Seattle on August 21, 1967, delegates were selected to attend a conference in Chicago, Illinois.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington  
November 29, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

RE: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE;  
SILENT VIGIL AT MAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 27, 1968;  
DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED  
STATES' POLICY IN VIETNAM  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On November 29, 1968, a source reported a weekly silent vigil under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) was held November 27, 1968 at the Fourth Avenue entrance of the main public library near Fourth and Madison, Seattle, Washington, for the purpose of protesting United States' policy in Vietnam.

The AFSC is the social outreach arm of the religious group known as the Society of Friends (Quakers).

About 35 persons participated in the vigil including the following.

*WASH*

AFSC

AFSC

AFSC

AFSC

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-11392-623

PROCEDURE

The New York Times, a daily newspaper, reported July 8, 1938 the SPC was formed in December, 1936, as a coalition of nationwide anti-war groups. It has sponsored numerous street rallies and conducted strikes during in April.

The SPC of America is currently organized in the following manner.

No violence or arrests occurred during the visit.

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist Campaign' assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL, the ROSENBERGS' co-defendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'...."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 110.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In August, 1963, the name "Committee to Free Morton Sobell" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, published by the New York Telephone Company in April, 1963, lists the above Committee's address as 130 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL  
(SEATTLE MORTON SOBELL COMMITTEE)

A source advised in 1959 the Seattle Sobell Committee was formed during April, 1959, by an organizer of the Sobell Committee of Los Angeles, California. JODY HEATLIE, a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Seattle, was named Chairman, and CAROLINE CANAFAX was named Secretary.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.