The fourth source advised on February 2, 1968, that in late December, 1967, an appeal for funds and support to free MORTON SOBELL had been made by the FSP at Seattle, Washington.

1

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC):

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as communists."

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part I, October 3, 1961, Page 5)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

A second source advised on May 1, 1963, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

[redacted]

1

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in the war in Vietnam and declared "that the war is immoral, brutal, and illegal," and asked that American troops be withdrawn.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 positions [illegible] larger number of Communist Party members than [illegible] the nominating convention participated and many were elected to Congressional [illegible] and representatives on the PFP State [illegible].

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 [illegible] in Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted]

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SEATTLE BRANCH

In May, 1941, a source advised that during the month of May, 1941, the Seattle Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was reorganized and received official recognition as a branch of the Party from the National Office of the SWP in New York, New York.

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

On May 24, 1965, another source advised the Seattle Branch, SWP, with headquarters at 3815 Fifth Avenue Northeast, Seattle, was an affiliate of the National SWP.

In April, 1966, a third source stated that the Seattle Branch, SWP, executed a statement of resignation from the National SWP, dated April 8, 1966; that they had made reference to the group as the Seattle Branch, SWP (Unaffiliated); and later adopted the name Freedom Socialist Party (FSP) of Washington. This group, led by RICHARD FRASER, formerly a member of the SWP National Committee, and CLARA FRASER, Organizer of the branch, were in disagreement with the National SWP over the questions of the Negro struggle, the colonial revolution, the Vietnamese war, regroupment, woman's emancipation, and party organizational principles.

The January 24, 1966, issue of "The Militant" listed the address of the Seattle SWP as 5037 University Way (NE).

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

FBI WASH DC

FBI BOSTON

3:05PM URGENT 11-9-68 RDS

TO DIRECTOR (105-133315)

FROM BOSTON (100-36173)

VIDEM.

NEWS AIRTEL NOV. FOUR LAST.

SOURCES ADVISE: MARCH MENTIONED IN RE AIRTEL [redacted] ELEVEN A.M.
FROM CAMBRIDGE COMMON, CAMBRIDGE WITH ABOUT THREE HUNDRED TO THREE
HUNDRED FIFTY PARTICIPANTS WHO MARCHED TO THE PARKMAN BANDSTAND,
BOSTON COMMON, BOSTON, ARRIVING AT TWELVE FORTYFIVE P.M. FOR A
RALLY. MARCHERS CARRIED SIGNS CALLING FOR AN END TO THE WAR IN
VIETNAM AND TO BRING THE TROOPS HOME. MARCHERS ALSO CHANTED SLOGANS
TO THIS EFFECT. RALLY HELD ONE TO THREE P.M. WITH [redacted]
WHO ORGANIZED WHITE COLLAR WORKERS IN NEW ENGLAND, ACTING AS
MODERATOR. SPEAKERS, ALL OF WHOM SPOKE IN OPPOSITION TO U.S.
INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN VIET NAM, INCLUDED FRED HALSTEAD, SOCIALIST
WORKERS PARTY (SWP) WHO RAN AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE [redacted]
[redacted], ISSUED BY [redacted]
[redacted] INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE PROFESSOR [redacted]
[redacted] REPORTER OF THE NEWSPAPER [redacted]
[redacted] STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. AUDIENCE AT RALLY ESTIMATED AT
END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED
202 NOV 14 1968

54 NOV 19 1968

ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED. IN ADDITION TO HALSTEAD, OVER TWENTY MEMBERS OF SWP, BOSTON, OBSERVED IN AUDIENCE AND SWP LITERATURE TABLE SET UP. MARCH AND RALLY PEACEFUL EXCEPT FOR ONE MINOR INCIDENT WHICH AROSE WHEN MIDDLE AGED CLERIC APPROACHED PLATFORM AND ATTEMPTED TO SPEAK IN OPPOSITION. POLICE MAINTAINED ORDER.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

MKS

FBI WASH DC

October 15, 1968

REC-15

Dear

I have received your letter of October 9th. While I would like to be of assistance in reply to your inquiry, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I cannot be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. The American Friends Service Committee is well known to the Bureau as a pacifist group with the Quaker Church. The Bureau has not investigated this group. Although the Domestic Intelligence Division [illegible] activities of this organization in connection with demonstrations protesting U.S. actions in Vietnam.

FMG:lik (3)

56 OCT 21 1968

GR-5

[redacted]

October 9, 1968

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Attn: Subversive Organizations Division

Gentlemen:

Because I am interested in human dignity and justice and because I have expressed that concern in this changing community, I have been asked to join [redacted] the American Friends Service Committee, Inc.

I have heard from sources that I consider only partly reliable, that this organization, or subsidiaries of it, may be related with the Communist Movement in some form.

[redacted] I would like to have a word from you about it. I do not want to join it if there is any shadow over it. Please let me know.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

100-11372

CORRESPONDENCE

July 31, 1968

REC 22 100 11372-530

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of July 24th, with enclosure, has been received and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to forward this information to me. I share your concern for the welfare of our Nation under the onslaught of the philosophy of the New Left and I am enclosing some material which reflects my views regarding this insidious threat.

JUL 31 1968

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
The Condition of the American Spirit
An Analysis of the New Left: A Gospel of Nihilism

NOTE: [redacted]

[redacted] Correspondent's enclosure is a report of a meeting held by the [redacted] Friends Service Committee which was held to instruct young men in various ways of avoiding military service. This report relates the general trend of the discussion and concludes by listing the names and background of the participants.

JBT:eaw (3)

1 AUG 15 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

July 24, 1968

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On the evening of July 23, 1968 at about 8:00 P.M. I attended a meeting at the [redacted] in the City of [redacted] conducted by the 1968 Peace Caravan Team, and sponsored by Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

I have read a statement of what took place at this meeting prepared by [redacted] a copy of which is attached hereto.

I concur in what he has stated as the facts. In fact, his statement is remarkable in its accuracy.

I am a concerned citizen.

Very truly yours,

ATV

ENCLOSURE

49770

NOTES MADE BY [redacted] AT A MEETING CONDUCTED BY ''1968 PEACE CARAVAN MEMBERS, [redacted] OF THE ''AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE'' ON 23 JULY 1968 AT [redacted]

The Reverand [redacted] (sp?), a [redacted] clergyman with a church in [redacted] opened the meeting and introduced himself as ''moderator''. The meeting was being held, it developed, to ''instruct'' young men who ''oppose the war'' in various ways of escaping the draft and avoiding military service. In his opening remarks, [redacted] made a disclaimer of ''taking sides'' in the discussion to ensue, and then followed this up with a lengthy story of his own draft and service in the armed forces and what a horrifying experienc it was for an intelligent and civilized man to have to endure. He wa strongly opposed to anyone having to put up with such an ordeal at th hands of what he termed ''a criminal government.''

(Attached herewith is a mimeographed list of names, addresses, and brief biographical notes of the above-mentioned peace caravan members who conducted the meeting. This list was passed out by the members to the audience prior to beginning the proceedings.)

I counted a total of 15 males and 29 females in the audience. The ''members'' seemed bitterly disappointed at this turnout. A table at the rear of the room was piled high with printed material which the audience was urged to partake of upon leaving. The five ''members'' were seated in a straight row of chairs on the stage facing the audience. [redacted] was seated at a table down on the main floor of the room adjacent to the stage and to the audience's lef [redacted] tended to dominate the meeting and had the most to say.

[redacted] stated that ''many thousands of draftees and draft-age boys have been and are being cheated by Selective Services Boards across the country''. He advised that if a boy is cheated by his draft board it is then ''legitimate'' for the boy to cheat [illegible] draft board and th it would not really be cheating. [redacted] [illegible] ''the heroic Russian soldiers who refused to fire on the [illegible] people in the Hungarian revolt of a few years ago'' [illegible] by a [illegible] of the audience (male) about the fate of these Russians, [redacted] replied, ''Oh, of course we regarded [illegible] as heroes.'' His questioner then asked, ''And how did their Russian commanders regard [illegible]'' This caused [illegible] grim laughter which appeared to anger [redacted] and the others including [redacted].

[redacted] made a strong effort to justify treason [illegible] treason. He said, ''The individual has the higher duty not to commit treason against world society!''

[redacted] said, ''Most draft boards are ignorant of the draft law and it is easy to fool them. Keep this in mind when you have any dealings with yours.''

(CONTINUED ON SHEET 2)

[redacted] launched into a lengthy dissertation on the Selective Servi Act, the several classifications applied to draft-age men under it, and ended with this statement: ''If you can't do anything else, you can at the very least be a conscientious objector. To substantiate this, you have to claim it on the basis of a commitment to a religic that prohibits violence, or you can claim it on the basis of a stric religious upbringing. Of course you don't have to be religious, but you had better be able to prove that you are.'' He then advised tha it is easy to get what he termed ''classification as an undesirable' He said, ''I think you know some of the things that make a man undesirable to the military. Also, there will be some friends (Friend around who can tell you any you have missed.''

A member (male) of the audience made some puerile remarks about the necessity of avoiding the draft, but ended by saying, ''Of course Communism is, as we all know, a very bad thing and I guess we have to oppose it somehow.'' [redacted] said, in reply, ''How do we know tha Communism is not good? I think we will find that it is very good, a it will triumph and we should not oppose it. In [redacted] we do not hat Communists. Americans should stop hating Communists; they will find that is better. In North Vietnam the government is good. The peopl love Communism because they realize it is good. The Communists do n want war and fighting. Only the Americans want war because they are imperialists and want things that other countries own. If the Americans would stop fighting there would be peace.''

[redacted] said, ''We held war guilt trials at Nuremburg after World War and convicted a great many war criminals and executed them. The same thing will soon happen in America, and all of you who submit to draft by the present U. S. government are in danger of being tried and executed for crimes against humanity.''

[redacted] said, ''The fact that you are acting under orders from your government will not save you if you submit to the draft and then kill a so-called enemy soldier.''

[redacted] said, ''We (the United States) have violated international [illegible] when it comes to a choice between violating a national law or international law, we Americans should recognize (realize?) that internati law is far more important. In fact, national law can now be disregar because this government will fall in a short time, to be superseded either a world government or by one of the Asian people's government as a caretaker until a world government can be organized and restore order in the U. S.''

[redacted] said, ''All the American rich are capitalist imperialists [illegible] you can [illegible] for this if you want to. But you will die too.''

[redacted] said, ''Only the draft law has made it possible for America t start its attempt to kill and subdue all the native peoples and anyon else who tries to stop us. We probably can't get the draft law repea while the war is (goes?) on, but we can sure stop the draft if enough of us refuse to go.''

NERS, THEY HAVE LOST THEIR COOL.

(CONTINUED ON SHEET 3)

The last six items occurred after the ''members'' had lost their c
This loss was precipitated by a well-spoken man of about 60 who
chastised them severely, calling them frauds, fakes, cowards, boob
and Communist dupes. This encouraged others in the audience to spe
up with objections, contradiction and ridicule. These skeptical ty
made up about half of the small audience. A semblance of order was
maintained only by [redacted]s device, finally, of recognizing only thos
he knew to be on the ''peace'' side.

I have bracketed these six uncool items.

A rump argument of quite some vehemence was getting going in the entrance hall after the meeting was declared ended and just as I was leaving. I stayed a few minutes to listen and add my views, but the peace advocates were beginning to scream their questions and answers, and I left.

I have put down these items, and especially the quotations, as accurately as my pencil notes and memory have permitted, since there is nothing to be gained by doing otherwise. If I do not have all of the words and sentence constructions absolutely exact, I do believe that I have the exact sense and tone of each quotation. I do believe that I have all of the key, critical, important words, clauses, phrases exact. It needs to be said, however, that I am not neutral. Dante said, ''The hottest places in Hell are reserved for those who, in a period of moral crisis, maintain their neutralit I advocate winning the war Right Now.

It is my considered opinion that these five ''peace caravan members'' are not sincere peace advocates as such. They are, I think, Socialists (Communists, that is) or, perhaps more exactly, Communist dupes. I am shocked that the Society of Friends, which I have long thought to be something of a heavenly inspired people, can have perpetrated and is attempting to foist this fraudulent enterprise on the American people. The Society of Friends is indeed giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The kindest thought that has occurred to me is that the Society has been penetrated by the enemy and is now no longer the Society of Friends.

VIA TELETYPE

JUL 22 1968

[redacted]

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	

WA5
1015PM 7-22-68 URGENT JLK

TO DIRECTOR ATTENTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE (PLAINTEXT)

FROM PHILADELPHIA (100-4899)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

EVENING BULLETIN, PHILA., PA., NEWSPAPER ON SEVEN TWENTYTWO INSTANT ISSUE NOTED RELEASE OF THREE CAPTURED U.S. AIRMAN BY HANOI BEING HELD UPSONE WEEK, ACCORDING TO STEPHEN G. CARY, ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE SECTARY AFSC, BASED ON CABLE RECEIVED BY CARY FROM STEWART MEACHAM, AFSC OFFICIAL IN HANOI. NO REASON GIVEN FOR DELAY.

CARY INDICATED IN VIEW OF MEACHAM'S CABLE THE THREE FLIERS ARE STILL IN HANOI AND ARE NOT IN MOSCOW OR ELSEWHERE AS HAD BEEN SPECULATED.

END

WA...JDR

FBI WASH DC

EX-103

REC-2

4 JUL 24 1968

31 AUG 1 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-8338

Denver, Colorado
July 11, 1968

DEMONSTRATION, FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
19TH AND STOUT STREETS
DENVER, COLORADO
JULY 10, 1968

On July 8, 1968, Assistant U.S. Attorney ROBERT E. LONG, Denver, Colorado, advised that he had just received a telephone call from an individual by the name of [redacted] (phonetic), advising that a demonstration was being planned which was to be held on the Federal mall in front of the Federal Office Building, 19th and Stout Streets, Denver, Colorado, at 10:00 a.m., on July 10, 1968. The person calling stated this demonstration was to protest the conviction of Doctor Benjamin Spock and the other defendants recently convicted for draft resistance activities.

DEMONSTRATION, FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING

It is noted the American Friends Service Committee is a well-known pacifist organization.

Re: Denver Stop the War Committee

As of August, 1966, the Denver Stop the War Committee had been holding meetings and sponsoring demonstrations in Denver, Colorado, protesting United States policy in Vietnam. This committee is an ad hoc-type committee utilized to lend a sponsor name to demonstrations. Mary Walter is chairman of the committee and various members of the Denver Branch of the Socialist Workers Party are generally the guiding figures in all Vietnam demonstrations.

August 15, 1966

A characterization of the Denver Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, is part of the appendix hereto.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

[redacted]

DEMONSTRATION, FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING

group of approximately 50 persons were called to order by Reverend Roy Smith on the mall of the Federal Office Building, 19th and Stout Streets, Denver, near the main entrance to the building. It was noted that the age of the group ranged from approximately 20 to approximately 50 years of age. Acting as Master of Ceremonies, Reverend Smith introduced the following-listed five speakers, in the order listed:

Doctor Arthur L. Warner
Pediatrician

Mrs. Barbara Teague
Housewife

Father Thomas Rauch, S. J.
Theology instructor at Regis College
Denver, Colorado

Reverend Joseph L. Hardegree, Jr.
Campus minister, University of Denver

Wale Cranson
Rancher, La Junta, Colorado

Fliers containing the text of the comments by Mrs. Teague, Father Rauch, and Reverend Hardegree were handed out by unidentified individuals. These individuals also handed out a blank petition containing the letterhead of "Resist," Room 4, 761 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The fliers relating to the speeches all supported Doctor Spock, Michael Ferber, William Sloane Coffin, and Marcell Gorman, the individuals recently convicted for their draft resistance activities. The petition coming from "Resist" consisted of a statement of support for the above-named individuals and for Marcus Raskin, and requested signatures and financial support. Copies of these fliers and the petition are attached in the appendix hereto. The comments of the other speakers were similar in nature to the comments appearing in the attached fliers.

The demonstration ended at [redacted] A.M.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC) DENVER CHAPTER

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

A source, on May 9, 1961, advised that on May 5, 1961, the Denver Chapter, FPCC, was formed with the following elected officers:

HARRY KAUFMAN NIER, Jr., Chairman
T. E. "DUKE" ROBERTSON, Jr., Secretary
NORMAN HODGETT, Treasurer

NORMAN HODGETT has been identified by a source as a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

The Denver Chapter, FPCC, has publicly announced as its purpose to help bring to light the truth about Cuba. It has indicated the FPCC is virtually the sole organized source of critical dissent from American-Cuban policy in the United States. Announced aims of FPCC are to end the ban imposed by the U. S. Government on travel to Cuba, to present those aspects of events in Cuba which the press in this country ignores, and to work toward re-establishment of diplomatic relations and travel between the United States and Cuba.

A source advised during February, 1964, that there is no current activity on the part of the Denver Chapter, FPCC, and according to HARRY KAUFMAN NIER, Jr., who was Chairman of this organization, it is no longer in existence.

RESIST: Room 4, 763 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02139 TEL: (617)491-807

[redacted]

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR:

Benjamin Spock, Michael Ferber, William Sloane Coffin, Marcus Raskin, Mitchell Goodman

WE STAND BESIDE THE MEN WHO HAVE BEEN INDICTED FOR SUPPORT OF DRAFT RESISTANCE. IF THEY ARE SENTENCED, WE, TOO, MUST BE SENTENCED. IF THEY ARE IMPRISONED, WE WILL TAKE THEIR PLACES AND WILL CONTINUE TO USE WHAT MEANS WE CAN TO BRING THIS WAR TO AN END.

WE WILL NOT STAND BY SILENTLY AS OUR GOVERNMENT CONDUCTS A CRIMINAL WAR. WE WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER SUPPORT AS WE HAVE BEEN DOING TO THOSE WHO REFUSE TO SERVE IN VIETNAM AND TO THOSE INDICTED MEN AND ALL OTHERS WHO REFUSE TO BE PASSIVE ACCOMPLICES IN WAR CRIMES. THE WAR IS ILLEGITIMATE AND OUR ACTIONS ARE LEGITIMATE.

Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Denise Levertov
Dwight Macdonald
Linus Pauling
Ava Helen Pauling
Paul Goodman
Noam Chomsky
Howard Zinn

Frederic Crews
Arthur Waskow
Rev. Robert McAfee Brown
Paul Lauter
Florence Howe
Louis Kampf
Rev. Richard Mumma
Hillary Putnam
Franz Schurmann

Donald Kalish
David Krech
Sidney Peck
Mary Clarke
Herbert Magidson
Rt. Rev. Harlan Weitzel
Harry Rubin
Thomas Parkinson

SIGNATURE	NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS AND PHONE	CONTRIBUTION

-7-

[redacted]

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: RESIST -- RETURN STATEMENT AND CHECK TO:
RESIST: Room 4, 763 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139 / Tel: (617) -91-8076

To date more than 25,000 across the nation have signed this statement.

[redacted]

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR THE ACTIONS OF DR. SPOCK, REVEREND COFFIN, MITCHELL GOODMAN, AND MICHAEL FERBER. JULY 10, 1968

My son is just ten years old. I hope this day will have great and lasting significance for him. It should be meaningful for all of us, men and women alike. Fortunately, in this country, we women are not faced with the prospect of military duty. So the draft is a special problem for men

The real significance of this day for me is the demonstration of compassi and courage exhibited by the men being sentenced. These two qualities could be applied to many circumstances. In this case, they have been elicited by the Vietnam war. I don't remember reading of the development of these qualities in Dr. Spock's book on child care, but I think his example of compassion and courage is of vast importance. As Dr. Spock said recently, It's odd that I've devoted my life to psychology, sociolo biology and I end up believing that what's absolutely crucial is morality which comes down to either your religious belief or your individual convictions." [1]

The quality of compassion seems to be one of the motivating factors for their courageous action. Deeply compassionate, these men could not remain silent as the war became increasingly brutal and immoral for them. I am sure most of us momentarily shudder in response to scenes of the Vietnam war in the news media; scenes of children caught in the crossfire of fighting; soldier's bodies strewn along a dirt road; Vietnamese villagers fleeing from low-flying helicopters on search and destroy missions; boiling, splattering napalm consuming everything burnable it touches. But, unlike many of us, these men could not supress or rationalize their anguish. So great was their warmth, so acute their sensitivity to human suffering, they could not forget these scenes.

The quality of courage was necessary for these men to be able to act. Highly courageous, they could not be unfaithful to what they believed to be right and moral. Reverend Coffin said, "Ultimately you have to do what's right and accept the risks." [2] Today, many people perhaps mistake their courage for irresponsibility or unlawfulness. [illegible] we may look back on their actions as a turning point. A turning toward an atmosphere of increased sensitivity and warmth for other human beings, and increased freedom and courage to respond to our sense of decency and justice.

The compassion and the courage of the men we honor today has [illegible] these qualities in some of us. The increasing opposition in the United States to our involvement in the Vietnam war indicates the possibility of changes in our thinking. I hope we all become [illegible] horrors of war, more compassionate with the sufferings of human beings. Why is it necessary for young men to [illegible] to retain their compassion, their integrity of conscience? We say we are a society governed by laws. But the laws are our own creations. As we learn and change, so must the codes by which we live. As more of us become less able to use violent means to resolve and manage conflicts, perhaps we can change the laws that permit violent solutions. The actions of the men being sentenced today have increased our desire for, and therefore the possibilities of such changes.

In attempting to encourage the development of compassion and courage, in my home, I am grateful for the [redacted] by these men.

[redacted]

I am here today to express my approval of what Spock, Coffin, Ferber and Goodman were doing that led to their trial and to say that I have bee doing much the same thing. That is, when young men come to me to seek he in facing the dilemma of military service in time of a war that they do n believe in, I do not rule out in advance any peaceful, non-violent action a possible alternative for them.

When a young man decides to go ahead and serve in the military, even though I personally feel that this war is a very evil enterprise for our country, I support that person in his decision and try to help him be as responsible as possible in implementing it.

When a young man decides to apply for Conscientious Objector's statu I try to help him understand as fully as possible the philosophical and practical dimensions of his decision and then do what I can to help him o tain such a classification, even though I am not personally a pacifist.

When a young man comes to me and says that he is not an objector to all wars but cannot maintain his integrity and self-respect and participa in today's military, I try to help him explore the alternatives open to hi If he wishes not to cooperate with the system because he considers it an evil thing, even though this may mean going to jail, I will support him and help him carry out this decision. If he prefers to become a creative contributing citizen of another country, fleeing a conscription system th is intolerable to him, just as many of our own ancestors did in coming to America, I will help him in any way I can.

If it be a crime to help young people to follow their consciences in ways that do no damage to property or harm to other persons, then Spock i guilty, Coffin is guilty, Ferber is guilty, Goodman is guilty, I am guilt and hundreds of thousands of the mostly deeply concerned moral persons across the land, including a great number of clergymen, are guilty.

But if our country has come to such a time when these acts are crime then I think the great American experiment of a free people in a just society is in a very serious crisis. And unless we speak out that this is wrong and do what we can to oppose it, we will have failed to resist a ve evil and terrifying drift in our government and society.

The Rev. Joseph L. Hardegger
Campus Minister, U. of Denver

Rally in support of Dr. Benjamin Spock, William Sloan Coffin,
Michael Ferber, and Mitchell Goodman
Denver, Colorado
July 10, 1968

[redacted]

We are here today, not simply on behalf of four men, but on behalf o life and hope. We are here for life because our coûntry is bringing destruction, violence and death to the couhtry of the Vietnamese. Look at the evidence: more and more Viethamese are dying--soldiers, women, children, the aged. More and more suffer injuries, and many of the injured receive little or no medical care. Homes, villages, cities, fields and forests are being destroyed. People are driveh from their homes into refuge camps that are often no better than prisohs. The country's traditions an economy and public morality are being shattered. And for all this destruction and vilence and death the United States bears a large measure of responsibility. We do not overlook what the North Vietnamese and the Natio Liberation Front are doihg. But, as Americans, we are morally responsibl for what our own country does, not for what others do. And so we cannot main silent when we are convinced that our nation's action in Vietnam is wrong. We must speak out on behalf of life and against death, and so we stand here today with all those other Americans--people like Dr. Spock an his three companions--who are opposed to our coûhtry's destructive action Vietnam, and who are opposing that action by non-violent means.

And we are here on behalf of hope, not despair. To kill another person is an act of despair, of hopelessness. To kill someone is to say that there is no hope of dealing with that person in a human way, and so he mus simply be eliminated. To kill is to despair ofour own human powers and of the other person's humanity. But we do not share that attitude of despair We have hope--hope that human beings can, in non-violent ways, build a genuine human community, and build it out of justice and fidelity and love. We have hope that genuine love, genuine concern for others, is life-giving and more powerful than violence and death. And so we stand here today for hope, together with all those whose hopes are in non-violence and love instead of in napalm and nuclear bombs.

Finally, I am often reminded by myself that it is very easy and very safe for me to speak out against the war in Vietnam because I am thirty-seven years old and am a clergyman, a Roman Catholic priest. Both of the facts protect me from the draft and from the difficult decision facing a young man of draft age who is opposed to the present war for reasons of conscience. But if I do share the convictions of Dr. Spock and his three companions and of the many young men of draft age who are conscientiously opposed to the war, then I should stand with them as fully as I can. And so, aware that the Selective Service Act makes it illegal to counsel, aid or abet another to refuse or evade registration or service in the armed forces, I do now counsel all who in conscience cannot today serve in the armed forces to oppose such service by whatever non-violent means they judge fitting. And I promise to aid and abet them in whatever way I can.

May God help us always to stand together and to work together for life and for hope and for peace.

Father Thomas Rauch, S.J.
Theology teacher, Regis Coll

Rally in support of Dr. Benjamin Spock, William Sloan Coffin,
Michael Ferber, and Mitchell Goodman
Denver, Colorado
July 10, 1968

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 anti-communist 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 April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - U. S. Attorney, MDPa.

Report of: [redacted] Office: Philadelphia, Pa.
Date: JUNE 28, 1968

Field Office File #: 25-39742 Bureau File #:

Title: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
ORGANIZATION TO AVOID THE DRAFT,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Character: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948 -
COUNSELING, AIDING, AND ABETTING

Synopsis: [redacted], Williamsport, Pa., advised that there was an organization in the city which furnishes transportation to Canada for anyone who wants to avoid the draft. She advised that an unknown professor at Lycoming College, Williamsport, could be contacted and the organization begins with name "Friends of." [redacted] son, [redacted] interviewed with negative results to identify above professor. He stated the organization was American Friends Service. He said he was inquiring with several groups at Lycoming College to seek answers to questions he had regarding the morality and necessity of the war before he entered active duty with the Navy. Williamsport PD advised of no information indicating transportation or other services offered at college. [redacted], Lycoming College, interviewed with negative results. AUSA, Lewisburg, Pa., MDPa., advised he would not prosecute in this matter in view of non-specific violation and lack of identities of individuals involved.

-C-

DETAILS:

This case was predicated upon receipt of complaint from [redacted] Williamsport, Pa., who advised that she is [redacted]

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.

[redacted] telephonically contacted Complaint Clerk [redacted] and stated she desired this office to know that there is an organization in the City of Williamsport, Pa., which is furnishing transportation to Canada for anyone that wants to avoid the draft.

She advised that this organization can be contacted through an unknown Professor at Lycoming College. She also advised the name of the organization begins with "Friends of," but she does not know what the rest of it is at this time. She stated it is her understanding that anyone who wants to avoid the draft may do so by getting in touch with the Professor, and he in turn will put them in touch with the organization that will not only furnish them with transportation to Canada but will also provide them with a job when they arrive in Canada.

[redacted] advised that if she is to be contacted in regard to this matter, it should not be done at her place of employment but that she should be contacted at her home phone number in order to make an appointment, as she works odd hours.

On February 16, 1968, [redacted] Williamsport, Pa., was contacted by telephone at her residence. She advised that she was concerned with the reaction of her son [redacted] who had received notice to report to active duty [illegible] the Navy before [illegible] early part of March 1968. She stated that he had indicated to her that there might be a way for him to avoid serving in the war effort. She stated that she was [illegible] him not reporting as ordered. She also stated that she had also heard her son saying [illegible] people who are protesting the war [illegible] actions. She stated that she [illegible] that a Professor, identity unknown to her, [illegible] organization at Lycoming College [illegible] service. She stated that she [illegible] her son might be persuaded to do something like this.

[redacted] advised that her son has asked many questions about the war and his part in it, and she has been unable to answer them for him. She stated that she is afraid he will get involved with a "hippie" crowd of students at the College and get into trouble with the Navy. She stated that she and her son do talk to one another, and he tells her what he does and where he goes and asks her questions about what he should do. She stated that she felt he is interested in the situation and wants to make the right decision. She stated that she would be willing to provide any information she has received and would like to have her son contact the FBI.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date March 13, 1968

[redacted] advised that he is the son of [redacted] of the same address. He further advised that he was a member of the [redacted] Williamsport, Pa., and was leaving this date for a tour of active duty with the Navy. [redacted] then furnished the following information regarding his knowledge of a group or organization to avoid the draft located at Lycoming College, Williamsport:

[redacted] advised that he had been a student at Lycoming College, Williamsport, until receiving his notice to report to active duty with the Navy. He stated that he became interested in the effects of the war in Vietnam on men his age and was also aware that avoiding the responsibilities of military service was a common topic. He stated that he, as well as several other male students, were concerned about the immorality, necessity, and participation involved in the Vietnam war. He stated that he was actually faced with the responsibility of fighting and was more involved in the conflict than any of the other students he knew because he was already in the [redacted] and, therefore, began seeking answers to questions about the war. He stated that several of his friends [illegible] attending a question-and-answer period at the college, and he also intended to learn as much as possible about the war to decide if he wanted to report as ordered.

He advised that the meeting he attended was sponsored by a group called the American Friends Service, which has headquarters in Philadelphia, he thought. He stated that while attending this meeting he heard questions being asked to a [illegible] about the [illegible] and morality of the war, [illegible] requirements [illegible] military service [illegible] obligations. He stated [illegible] this effect in [illegible]

On 3/8/68 at Williamsport, Pa. File # Philadelphia 25-[illegible]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 3/8/68

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.

[redacted] stated that he had one friend by the name of [redacted] address he would not disclose, a former student at the college, who had made the statement that he would not be inducted into military service when called. He further stated that there was another male student, whom he would not identify, who had made the statement he was going to send his draft card to the Selective Service Board, but this had not been done to his knowledge.

[redacted] stated that he had some written pamphlets and brochures that he had received from booths and meetings that he had gone to, and he would turn them over to the FBI if he could locate them. He stated that he would try to locate them and would instruct his mother to keep them. He also stated that if he should remember any additional information of interest in this matter, he would also correspond with his mother to relay to the FBI.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date March 22, 1968

[redacted], advised that he has been involved with the investigations of numerous complaints arising from the Lycoming College campus in Williamsport regarding the actions and activities of its students. He stated that he has been present at protest marches and gatherings of the students and has collected many pamphlets and articles pertaining to the United States involvement in Vietnam. He stated that the [redacted] has received booklets such as "The United States in Vietnam", published by the American Friends Service Committee, San Francisco, Calif., which criticizes the basic statement supporting the United States' role in Vietnam, bibliography lists of reading materials for study of Vietnam and the war, and local newsletters from the Vietnam Peace Committee at Lycoming College. He stated that he has not developed information on all the various activities of the students at Lycoming but would have heard of any group organized and actively engaged in transporting students to Canada for draft evasion or any other reason. He stated that he does not have any sympathy for these people advocating that peace be the overruling answer to all problems, but he added that they do very little to encourage any militancy or hostile activity. He stated that there is a group at the college known as "Ad Hoc" whose members always gather for peaceful demonstrations whenever there is a public gathering.

-C-

On 3/11/68 at Williamsport, Pa. File # Philadelphia 25-39742

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 3/18/68

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.

[redacted] continued that he would try to develop any additional information regarding a system to provide either counseling or transportation for students actively interested in avoiding the draft. He stated that there has been no information locally that would indicate such a group exists but advised that there is a possibility of it.

PH 25-39742

At Williamsport, Pa.

An article published by the Williamsport Sun-Gazette in its March 15, 1968 edition, advised that Dr. PAUL B. MOJZES, Assistant Professor of Religion at Lycoming College, would spend the 1968-69 academic year studying world religion in the Far East, the Near East, and the Balkan States. He was awarded a $10,000 fellowship in Asian Religion by the Society for Religion in Higher Education. The article continues with the following information:

> Dr. MOJZES is one of ten religion professors in the United States to benefit from the program, which is administered by the Society for Religion in Higher Education and supported financially by the Danforth Foundation.
>
> The purpose of the fellowships in Asian Religion is to improve the undergraduate teaching of non-Western religions by supporting persons who are currently teaching such courses without the benefit of significant advanced study in the area and without first-hand experience of Asia.
>
> Dr. MOJZES will leave in September for Japan where he will spend a month in the area of Kyoto, the ancient capital and center of Japanese religion. He will study both the Buddhist and Shinto religions and hopes to stay in a Buddhist monastery.
>
> In October he will travel to India, [illegible] several days in Hong Kong, Malaysia and Thailand. During his month [illegible] Hinduism, visiting centers of Hindu culture and religion.
>
> Dr. MOJZES will begin an intensive nine-month [illegible] capital of Iran. In Iran he will [illegible] on the Shi'ites, an Islamic subgroup that controls that country.

PH 25-39742

He will move to Istanbul, Turkey in December and spend six months learning Turkish and studying various aspects of the Moslem way of life. His wife and son will join him in Istanbul. Sidetrips to other parts of Turkey and neighboring Moslem states are planned.

The Lycoming professor and his family will spend the final months in Dr. MOJZES' native country, Yugoslavia, and neighboring Bulgaria. Ten per cent of the people of this southern European area are Moslems, descendants of families converted to Islam during the 500-year reign of the Turks in the Balkan states. Dr. MOJZES will investigate the positive contributions of these Moslems to Balkan culture in light of his six-months of study in Turkey.

Dr. MOJZES has been a member of the Lycoming faculty since 1964. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Florida Southern College and the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Boston University.

He will return [illegible] the Lycoming faculty in the fall of 1969.

On April 1, 1968, [redacted] advised that she had not received information from her son as to the location of pamphlets or booklets re[illegible] the ideas and philosophies of the groups at Lycoming Coll[illegible] who are providing anti-draft information [illegible] stated that [illegible] was unable to locate any information before he [illegible] [redacted] and told her to try [illegible] the information [illegible] that he [illegible] have destroyed the information after deciding that he was going to serve in United States military [illegible]. She further stated that she was just [illegible] her son had decided [illegible] the Navy as [illegible] not seek to resist. She stated that she [illegible] the [illegible] regarding these [illegible] groups.

[redacted] advised on April 15, 1968, that he was acquainted with the student and faculty groups existing on campus legitimately. He further advised that he also received a great deal of information regarding "extracurricular" activities of the students as well. He stated that, to his knowledge, there was no information to indicate that a group was providing an access to Canada for any purpose, let alone evading military service. He stated that this information would not be obtained in normal channels and was not acquainted with any professors who might engage their interests in such an endeavor. He stated that he would attempt to determine if there could be any truth to the matter and would advise the FBI of his results.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 17, 1968

[redacted] advised that he had accompanied [redacted] to Lycoming College on March 13, 1968, where they had picked up additional literature being passed out there. He stated that all the literature was printed by the "Student Mobilization Committee" advertising the Ten Days of Action against the war, April 21-30. He also advised that about two weeks following this visit to the campus, [redacted] went into the Student Center Hall dressed casually and was given information regarding corresponding with Toronto Anti-Draft Programme, 2279 Yonge Street, Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada. This correspondence was to provide information to avoid the draft in this country and go to Canada to do so. He stated that he wrote to the above address and received the booklet "MANUAL FOR DRAFT-AGE IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA." The booklet was edited by MARK SATIN, Director, Toronto Anti-Draft Programme with its first printing in January 1968 with 5,000 copies and in March 1968 with 20,000 copies. The copyright was by the House of Anansi for the Toronto Anti-Draft Programme. The booklet contains forty chapters containing immigrant rules and regulations, laws regarding visitors and students who later become residents, applications immigrants, identities of Canadian groups and United States groups, and advice as to properly immigrating to Canada. He stated that there was a letter also asking for a $2.00 contribution for expenses in publication of the booklet.

[redacted] stated that the identities of professors and students are known who might be considered advocates of the peace movement, and he has had no indication that these persons are providing assistance, whether by counseling, or transportation, to those who seek to avoid the draft.

On 5/7/68 at Williamsport, Pa. File: Philadelphia 66-3 [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 5/13/68

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.

Again on May 20, 1968, [redacted] was contacted and advised that the students and faculty have not been very active with extracurricular events and are now in the midst of preparations for final examinations and graduation. He stated that there has been absolutely no information regarding actions of a group assisting persons in resisting the draft, to his knowledge. He stated that even the usual climate of protests that begin to pick up tempo in the spring and early stages of summer was much less than expected, and he commented that the entire peace movement interest on the campus had dwindled. He stated that he was not aware of any attempts by faculty members to offer this assistance to students, or other interested parties, thereby avoiding draft.

On May 21, 1968, [redacted] advised that he had not heard of any additional activities of the "so-called peace group(s) on Lycoming College campus and felt that if there was some method of transportation being handled through the college, it would definitely be terminated by the close of school, and he would be attempting to make some confidential contacts during the summer period to insure coverage in the fall of 1968 of any groups so organizing.

On June 11, 1968, Assistant U. S. Attorney HARRY A. HAGLE, Lewisburg, Pa., Middle District of Pennsylvania, was contacted and the facts of this matter were presented to him. He advised after listening to the information [illegible] that there was apparently no substantial information to reflect that a violation of the Selective Service Act exists. He stated that the information was non-specific and [illegible] clearly [illegible] or transportation to persons interested in evading the draft [illegible] persons would not constitute any prosecution in this matter.

PH 25-39742

Again on May 20, 1968, [redacted] was contacted and advised that the students and faculty have not been very active with extracurricular events and are now in the midst of preparations for final examinations and graduation. He stated that there has been absolutely no information regarding actions of a group assisting persons in resisting the draft, to his knowledge. He stated that even the usual climate of protests that begin to pick up tempo in the spring and early stages of summer was much less than expected, and he commented that the entire peace movement interest on the campus had dwindled. He stated that he was not aware of any attempts by faculty members to offer this assistance to students, or other interested parties, thereby avoiding draft.

On May 31, 1968, [redacted] advised that he had not heard of any additional activities of the "so-called peace group(s) on Lycoming College campus and felt that if there was some method of transportation being handled through the college, it would definitely be terminated by the close of school, and he would be attempting to make some confidential contacts during the summer period to insure coverage in the fall of 1968 of any groups so organizing.

On June 11, 1968, Assistant U. S. Attorney HARRY A. NAGLE, Lewisburg, Pa., Middle District of Pennsylvania, was contacted and the facts of this matter were presented to him. He advised after listening to the information presented that there was apparently no substantial information to reflect that a violation of the Selective Service Act exists. He stated that the information was non-specific and did not clearly establish [illegible] individuals [illegible] or transportation to persons interested in [illegible] and [illegible] persons would not consider any prosecution in this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 26, 1968

BRONSON P. CLARK

Re Philadelphia communication of April 16, 1968.

On June 17, 1968, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a press release dated June 13, 1968, issued by the American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, concerning the appointment of BRONSON P. CLARK to the position of Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee together with background information concerning CLARK. A copy of this press release follows:

100-[illegible]-317

ENCLOSURE

American Friends Service Committee
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
Robin Dietrich LO 3 9372 (9 to 5)
EV 7 4671 (after 5)

June 13, 1968

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Bronson P. Clark has been named executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, effective June 17, a spokesman for the Quaker organization announced in Philadelphia today. The appointment was made by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of a special nominating committee.

Bronson Clark has been program associate for the AFSC Special Vietnam Effort since 1967. He will succeed Stephen Cary who has served as acting executive secretary since April 1 following the retirement of Colin Bell, executive secretary since 1959. Dr. William Lotspeich, who had previously been named to succeed Colin Bell, had undergone surgery and asked to be released from this appointment.

Bronson Clark has long been associated with the AFSC and Quakers. During World War II, he was imprisoned for his beliefs as a conscientious objector. At the close of the war, he went to China to serve in the Friends Ambulance Unit during a three-year period of the civil war [illegible]. From 1947-1949, he was in charge of the China Desk and subsequently the Palestine Desk in the AFSC national office [illegible]. He also served as social and industrial secretary in the Seattle Region of the AFSC.

In 1951, he went to Cleveland to become secretary treasurer of the Community Development, Inc., a firm engaged in urban redevelopment.

In 1961, Bronson Clark went to Morocco for the AFSC. Through June 1963, he acted as field director of the Quaker program among Algerian refugees, first in Morocco, and then in Algeria.

Returning to the United States, Bronson Clark became vice president of Gilford Instrument Laboratories, Inc. in Oberlin, Ohio. During this period, he served on a working party set up by the AFSC to study the situation in Vietnam. The result was a book, PEACE IN VIETNAM, which advocated United States military withdrawal from that country.

In January 1967, Bronson Clark accepted his present position with the Service Committee. From January 15 to March 15, he was in Southeast Asia, studying the situation in South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Thailand at first hand. In late 1967, he visited South Vietnam again for a month, as well as Laos.

Bronson Clark was born in Cleveland Heights, Ohio on October 6, 1918. He graduated from Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, in 1941. He is married to the former Eleanor Meanor of Charlestown, West Virginia, and they have four daughters, Mallory, Jennifer, Melissa, and Alison. The Clarks are members of the Germantown Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.

Bronson Clark will become the sixth executive secretary of the AFSC. The first to fill the post was Vincent D. Nicholson, 1917-1918. He was followed by Rufus M. Jones, 1918-1928; Clarence Pickett, 1929-1950; Lewis M. Hoskins, 1950-1959; and Colin W. Bell.

The Board of Directors also announced the appointment of Doris Darnell to the position of personnel secretary. She will succeed Catharine Evans, personnel secretary since 1955, who died May 6 of this year.

A graduate of Westtown School and Bryn Mawr College, Doris Darnell was executive secretary of the Westtown School Alumni Association for nine years and has been coordinator of personnel recruitment for the AFSC since 1964. She is also a member of the Representative Meeting and the Personnel Committee of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, the Westtown School Committee, and the Westtown School Alumni Board.

Doris Darnell and her husband, Howard C. Darnell have three married children. The Darnells are members of Westtown Friends Meeting.

Founded in 1917, the AFSC has been best known for its relief and reconstruction work overseas as well as in distressed areas of the United States.

In 1947, it was co-recipient, with the British Friends Service Council, of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Currently the organization conducts some sixty programs with staff headquarters in eighteen nations, covering a broad range of humanitarian concern. These include programs of social and technical assistance in developing countries, the resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees, international conferences and seminars for diplomats and young leaders, work in support of the United Nations, service opportunities for young people, and programs of peace education and of community relations within the United States.

# # # # # #

"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."

6-25-68

On May 13, 1968, a second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the American Friendship Service Committee (AFSC), International Conferences and Seminars Program, held a USSR-USA Seminar at the Endicott House, May 6-10, 1968.

100-11392

ENCLOSURE

The source advised that the Endicott House, a French style chateau which is a part of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) corporate structure. It is used by MIT for conferences and seminars and is also offered to outside organizations in the public interest.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 19, 1968

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The Friends Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1968, Page 251, contains an item which states: "World Affairs Institutes for all age groups, sponsored since 1930 by the Peace Education Division of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), will be held again this summer at a variety of locations from California to New Hampshire and from Ontario to Mississippi.

"Many of the institutes run for a full week, allowing groups to explore in detail such subjects as ghettos, domestic doldrums, urban crises, and the Afro-American heritage. Among the discussion leaders are STAUGHTON LYND, Father DANIEL BERRIGAN, WILLIAM WORTHY, WILLIAM DAVIDON, and PAUL GOODMAN.

"Complete schedules of World Affairs Institutes and Family Camps may be obtained from the AFSC, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia."

[redacted] a pamphlet captioned, "U.S. Responses to a Revolutionary World," "Pinebrook Institute, American Friends Service Committee, July 7-14, 1968" issued by the AFSC, Middle Atlantic Region, 319 East 25th Street, Baltimore, Md. A portion of this brochure follows:

ENCLOSURE

100-113916 516

Pinebrook Institute

FACULTY

will include

A representative from an African mission to the United Nations.

- **DANIEL BERRIGAN, S. J. Poet and war resister. His many volumes include No One Walks Waters and They Call Us Dead Men: Reflections on Life and Conscience. Before his present chaplaincy at Cornell University, he served in Latin America.**

- JAMES E. BRISTOL (DEAN). With background in India (1957-1959) and in Zambia (1965-1967), he is AFSC's specialist on the application of non-violence to tension situations in "the third world." **A co-author of In Place of War: An Inquiry into Unarmed National Defense.**

- ROBERT S. BROWNE. Professor of Economics at Fairleigh Dickinson University. Worked for U.S. Economic Aid Program in Cambodia and Vietnam 1955-1961. Speaks Vietnamese; has returned periodically for study and wide-ranging contacts in the South.

- WILLIAM DAVIDON. Chairman of Physics Department, Haverford College; former Research Associate Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago. Participant in Pugwash Conferences; active in Society for Social Responsibility in Science; was member of Committee for Non-violent Action Saigon project.

- GRACE MORA NEWMAN. Chairman of Fort Hood Three Defense Committee; sister of Private Dennis Mora. One of four members of anti-war women's team to Hanoi in 1966.

- WILLIAM WORTHY. News correspondent and journalist with extensive experience in Southeast Asia, China, Cuba, Africa, and Russia. Author, with [illegible] of forthcoming Black Power and World Revolution.

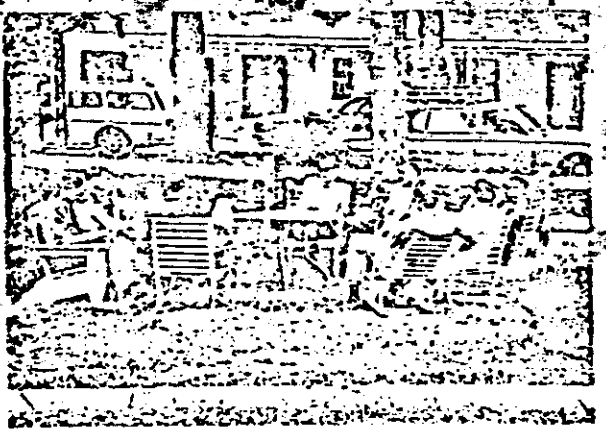
- CLARENCE H. HARROW. Secretary of the International Affairs Division of AFSC has traveled widely in Europe and Asia. Graduate study in religion; PhD in political theory (Yale, 1953). Will speak and lead discussions on Quakerism in the context of [illegible] religion [illegible]

CAMP PINEBROOK: Located on 400 acres of forest-land in Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains, just north of Stroudsburg, it has a large outdoor swimming pool, and a tree-shadowed lake for boating. Also, there is a spacious heated indoor pool for early morning and evening dips. There are facilities for numerous sports, including archery, tennis, badminton, croquet, and hiking. Pinebrook is located 3 miles North of Stroudsburg on Route 191.

YOUTH PROGRAM: A special program is planned for young people who are aged 13-15 inclusive or are in the 7th, 8th or 9th grades. This program comprises the morning hours (while adults are participating in roundtable groups); it will also comprise the 8:00-9:00 period in the evening, when the emphasis will be on square-dancing, singing, campfires.

HIGH SCHOOL age people will participate in the adult roundtables and in the full institute program. With other young adult participants, they will provide an indispensable student dimension in the mutual sharing.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAM: There will be a full morning program for [illegible] at separate levels from nursery age upward. Infant care will be provided by [illegible] mothers sitting on a [illegible]



THE PROBLEM: The Wall Street Journal on its editorial page of May 12, 1965, put it this way:

The economic gap is rapidly widening "between a white, complacent, highly bourgeois, very wealthy, very small North Atlantic elite and everybody else, and this is not a very comfortable heritage to leave to one's children." "Everybody else" includes approximately two-thirds of the population of the earth, spread through about 100 nations. . . . Many diplomats and economists view the implications as overwhelmingly—and dangerously—political. Unless the present decline can be reversed, these analysts fear, the United States and other wealthy industrial powers of the West face the distinct possibility, in the words of Miss/Barbara/Ward, "of a sort of international class war."

The U.S. responses to this situation seem to be manifold: aid of liberalizing programs, support of the concept of democratic change, and, most substantially, military containment of "world communism" under the belief that non-communist nationalist forces will take hold. But many feel that in reality there has been only one response: the all-engulfing commitment to war.

On the domestic scene there is the same apparently unbridgeable gap between the one-third of our society, including the majority of our black people, who are poor and the [illegible] who are privileged. But [illegible] Commission on Civil Disorders has said: "What white Americans have never fully understood—but what the Negro can never forget—is that white society is deeply implicated in the ghetto. White institutions created it, white institutions maintain it, and white society condones it." Despite the Commission's [illegible] sweeping and realistic solutions, the President and Congress have turned a cold shoulder. [illegible] police, [illegible] our solutions? How can we achieve them?

THE APPROACH: To examine these and other related questions, the AFSC institute will be based on "roundtable" discussion groups. The method will be "Quaker" in that, although resource persons, authorities, will be present, the essential resources will come from normal individuals joined together in a common search. The unstructured groups, meeting regularly in the mornings, will generate areas of response for the faculty, a group chosen for their individual achievements and diverse viewpoints in various fields of education and social-political analysis. Thus there will be an interplay between unstructured expression and formal discussions, between rounded human experience and professional knowledge. Individuals and, in many cases, family groups will *pursue serious concerns in* a vacation setting away from the usual pressures of daily living.

THE SPONSOR: The American Friends Service Committee is a Quaker international voluntary service organization with programs in some 20 countries. It operates in the belief that there is that of God in every man and that love, expressed through creative action, can overcome hatred, prejudice, and fear. The Committee is staffed and supported by people of many faiths and races.

Summer institutes on world affairs are sponsored annually by many of its 10 regional offices in the United States. Other programs include refugee rehabilitation, social and technical assistance, summer and year-round voluntary service projects for young people, work with the problems of minorities, and international conferences and seminars. The work is carried on entirely through voluntary contributions.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION
Peace Education Program
319 East 25th Street
Baltimore, Md. 21218

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

No attempt is being made to further characterize the individuals who constitute the faculty of Pinebrook Institute, however, it is noted that most are well known for their opposition to U.S. policy in Vietnam.

The Middle Atlantic Region edition of "Quaker Service" dated Summer 1968, a newspaper published by the AFSC, 319 East 25th Street, Baltimore, Md., also reports information on Pinebrook Institute.

This paper also contains an article captioned, "AFSC Supports SCLC Campaign, Lends Staff" which states in part as follows:

"The AFSC is working with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to carry on the Poor Peoples Campaign for Jobs and Income, begun by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING. ANTHONY HENRY, Director of the Housing Section of the Metropolitan Chicago Program, has been released to serve as assistant to the director of the Campaign. The director is former AFSC staff member BERNARD LAFAYETTE. Money has also been provided to free PHILIP SKIRK to serve on SCLC's Research Committee. Other AFSC staff members are serving on SCLC committees and helping with the planning and interpretation of the Campaign in various parts of the country."

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

June 7, 1968

QUAKER ACTION GROUP

Reference is made to Philadelphia communication dated February 16, 1968.

[redacted] furnished the following items of literature received from a Quaker Action Group (QAG), 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., which sets forth current officers, committee, and consultants of QAG, and describes current activities of QAG:

1. A letter of QAG dated March 10, 1968, from LAWRENCE SCOTT, Executive Secretary.

2. QAG Newsletter #10 dated March 1968.

A copy of these items are attached. It is noted that there have been a number of additions to the QAG committee. Most of these individuals have previously been active in behalf of QAG in other anti-Vietnam War or civil rights groups. Some have also engaged in acts of civil disobedience.

ENCLOSURE

100-113972

COMMITTEE
George Lakey
Co-Chairman
George Willoughby
Co-Chairman
Lawrence Scott
Executive Secretary
Wilmer J. Young
Treasurer
Bertha Faust
Recording Secretary
Robert L. Anthony
Sarah Bishop
Lorene Blackburn
Betty Boardman
John Braxton
Sarah T. Broad
William O. Brown
Harrison Butterworth
Peter Caplan
Horace Champney
William C. Davidon
Carol Deming
Vinton Deming
B. Ruth Dodd
Phillip Drath
Curtiss DuRand
Robert Eaton
Carolyn Ennis
Pearl Ewald
Tom Findley, Sr.
Tom Findley, Jr.
Ross Flanagan
Albert W. Fowler
Donald S. Gann
Walton Geiger
Chester A. Graham
Deborah Haines
Marlies Harper
Robin Harper
Scott Herrick
Katherine B. Johnson
Fay Knopp
Sam Legg
Wilbur L. Lew
Bradford Lyttle
Ivan Massar
Maryann McNaughton
Betty Nelson
Jean Nicholson
James Nies
James B. Osgood
Jack S. Parker
Patricia Parkman
Phyllis Taylor
Richard Taylor
Robert R. Tyson
Charles P. Vicktvik
Charles Walker
Samuel Wells

CONSULTANTS
Lawrence Apsey
Colin Bell
Homer Brooks
Norman Fraenkel
Albert Lowry
Stephanie Lowry
Robert A. Luce
Stewart Meacham
Wayne Phillips
Earle Reynolds
Benjamin Seaver
Lee Storrs
Lyle Tatum

INTERNATIONAL
CORRESPONDENTS
Emlen Warren
England
Nicola Geiger
Japan

A Quaker Action Group
20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
Telephone (215) LOcust 7-3150

March 10, 1968

Dear Friend:

I have just returned from a three week voyage to Haiphong delivering surgical supplies and medicines to the Red Cross Societies of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front. The Vietnam war looms more tragic and foreboding with each day and we in A Quaker Action Group have renewed our determination to organize programs in the United States to bring the war to an end.

The Phoenix voyages have touched the hearts of the common people in both North and South Vietnam. Phoenix has even become a symbol of hope and resistance to war in the United States and other areas of the world. Now we must extend that hope by programs of nonviolent action and resistance in the United States. This war must be stopped before it destroys Vietnam and plunges all mankind into an atomic holocaust.

Since we organized in July 1968 about $75,000 has been contributed to the program of A Quaker Action Group. About $20,000 of that amount has been the direct expenses of the Phoenix voyages. Many of you reading this letter have contributed to make that possible, for which we extend our deep appreciation.

Because [illegible] to the people can be made.

[illegible] program will [illegible] by freezing bank accounts of

[illegible]

Executive Secretary

A Quaker Action Group

20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

[N]ewsletter No. 10 Telephone (215) LOcust 7-3150 March, 1968

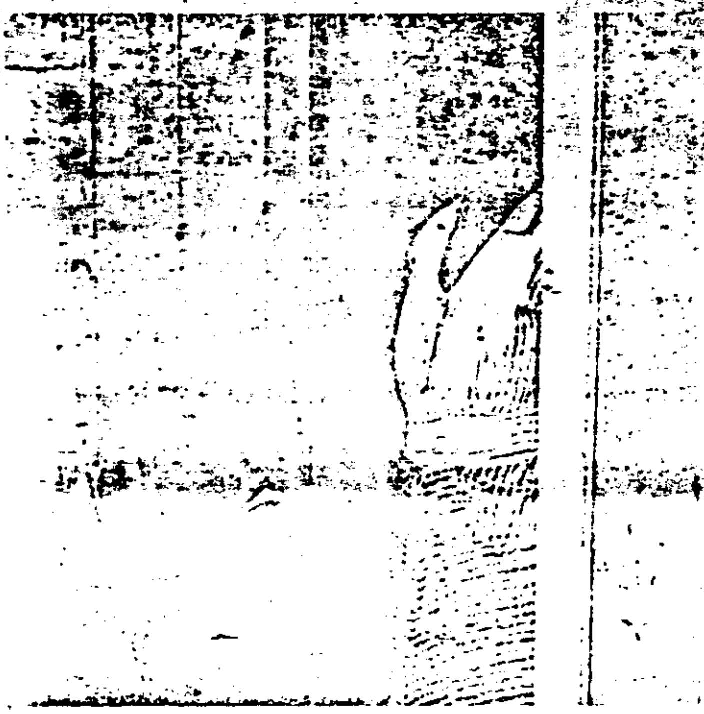


Photo by EDWARD WALLOWITCH

Will this girl's life be as hopeless as her mother's?

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP JOINS KING'S CAMPAIGN

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, [und]er the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, [is] launching a major campaign for jobs and in[com]e in April. Although focused in the nation's [capi]tol, the campaign will involve supportive ac[tion] across the country aimed at [illegible] [the na]tion's conscience reg[ard]ing the scandalous ne[gl]ect of the poor.

[N]onviolent direct action techniques will be [used] [illegible] [before] in Birming[ham] and Selma. [illegible] poor people - black, Puerto-Rican, [illegible] [Am]erican, Indian, white - [illegible] to demand that Congress shift [its] [illegible] [from] death and [illegible] [con]struction in the United States.

The campaign will probably extend well into the [su]mmer, since no one is optimistic about the [s]peediness with which the conservative Congress [a]nd preoccupied President will move. Although [t]he poor people themselves will take the lead in [s]etting the tone and creating the action, middle [a]nd upper income people are asked to prepare [t]hemselves for participation in direct action as [illegible]

AQAG Participation

A Quaker Action Group has decided to make the King campaign our primary spring activity. Why?

--Quaker Action is not simply a peace organization. From the start our vision has been nonviolent direct action for peace and social justice. This is our first move to act explicitly for racial and economic justice in this country, but participation in the SCLC campaign is natural to our vision, integral to our task.

--The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is the greatest force for nonviolent action in America. It is the only group which has organized massive, sustained nonviolent action campaigns in our cities in recent years. As fellow advocates of the nonviolent way of social change, we care deeply about the success of the campaign, and we realize that SCLC has never launched a campaign against greater odds than it now faces.

--The political situation of the country is that a powerful movement for jobs and income faces the government with the choice between a war on poverty or the war in Vietnam. The country cannot for political reasons, have guns and butter, or even guns and bread for all its citizens. In other words, even if Dr. King were not known for his espousal of peace in Vietnam, and even if peace were not [illegible] of SCLC's message, the political effect of the campaign is for peace in Vietnam.

[illegible] campaign for justice and peace please contact A [Quaker] Action Group [illegible] AQAG [illegible] giving advice and assistance.

-- [illegible]

The Phoenix returned to Hong Kong on February [1]5 after its successful voyage to [illegible]. Crew members La[w]rence Scott, [W]illiam Stamms, Bob Eaton, Mary Ann McNaughton, and John Braxton have returned to the United States and are available for speaking engagements. Berl Nelson and Chris Cowley remain in Hong Kong with the Phoenix.

On January 23, 1968, the Phoenix [illegible]ed anchor Hong Kong and set sail for Haiphong, North etnam. It was the third trip of the Phoenix to etnam, and the second to Haiphong. She was rrying medical supplies: $5,000 worth of sur-cal supplies, for the Red Cross Society of the mocratic Republic of Vietnam, and $2,500 worth medicines for the Red Cross Society of the Na-onal Liberation Front.

The weather to Haiphong was beautiful, nearly rfect, the wind followed us around Hainan Island that we were able to sail most of the way. On e morning of January 29, we were within sight the lighthouse of Haiphong, and received our lot and other Vietnamese officials from a British eighter anchored outside of the harbor. When rkness fell, we were taken up the Cam River to e port of Haiphong, where we were given a won-rful welcome by a group of beautiful Vietnamese rls, each of whom had a bunch of flowers for us. e were then introduced to officials of the Red ross Society of the DRV, our hosts, and to of-ials of the Vietnamese Peace Committee, some whom had come from Hanoi to be with us during e two-day bombing pause.

The next morning was spent in discussions with e Red Cross and Peace Committee officials, here we explained that we had brought cargo for e Red Cross of both the DRV and the NLF. Then e talked about our trip, about what AQAG is and at it is doing, about Quakers, but especially ut the United States peace movement: were we lling for immediate withdrawal? How were we ronting the draft? Did any members of AQAG rticipate in the demonstration at the Pentagon October? They were of course very interested the peace movement, and we often heard such tements as, "We realize that the American ple do not support this war. We do not hate the merican people, only the Johnson war admini-ration." We replied that most of the American ple were apathetic about the war, and [illegible] an answer would support the government. It s clear to us that they had an inflated view of peace movement and its influence. Yet it did seem to me that they were counting on the U.S. ace movement to force America to withdraw m Vietnam. On the contrary, they often talked ut victory through a military defeat of the ited States.

Having turned over the medical supplies to Red ross officials, we were entertained in the even-g at a formal but extremely friendly dinner of et holiday foods traditional to North Vietnam.

On the morning of the 31st, we were driven to residential area which had been bombed by U.S. lanes on January 3 and 4, 1968. The surround-g area was three-story brick buildings, and the rubble over the ma[illegible]locks was also of bricks. Many people had bee[illegible]killed and wounded in the raids. I looked around, but could not make out anything which seemed to be a military target — no railroads, no warehouses, no military instal-lations. It was clear that the U.S. bombers had simply bombed in the center of a residential area.

Following this, we were taken to a civilian hos-pital where we saw victims of the bombing. Among the victims were several children who had been injured by the cannister bomb, antipersonnel unit weapons. One had been blinded permanently, one had had his chest riddled with pellets, and another had been paralyzed by a pellet in her spine. See-ing this and the residential area depressed me tremendously, and made me feel extremely em-barrassed to be an American who was not doing all he could to end the war.

On the afternoon of January 31 we were taken to visit the Historical Museum of Haiphong. Here were displayed various items from Vietnamese history, including many different sorts of prim-itive weapons which we were told had been used to fight off the Chinese aggressors for centuries. Some of these, like the deadly punji spikes buried in pits in the ground, are still used today. Much of the museum is devoted to the recent years of war with the United States and the U.S. supported government of South Vietnam. Various types of planes which had been shot down, some by rifle fire, were displayed with pride by the museum director, though our own reaction was one of hor-ror for the men who had piloted them. Several documents which the U.S. fliers had carried with them were also visible, including one which asked for friendship, food, and water for shot-down pi-lots in more than a dozen different languages. I could not help but wonder at the incredible number of countries in which a U.S. pilot might be shot down and encounter a hostile population.

Later in the afternoon, we were able to have a short visit with the [illegible] of Haiphong, a man in his forties who seemed to be extremely dynamic. While having tea with us, he stated, "As you can see, life in Haiphong goes on pretty much as usual." At first, this seemed to be a rather in-credible statement. People had been killed and [illegible] had been evacuated, [illegible] was [illegible] destruction in the city. But [illegible] officer said to me, "We have been at war almost continuously for more than twenty years. It is our daily routine now, and what is another fifteen years if it means our independence?" Although I could not support their military activities, I could not help but feel sympathy for their cause.

Held up by bad weather on the return trip we finally arrived in Hong Kong on February 13th, safe and sound, mission accomplished.

QUAKER ACTION GROUP

[redacted] furnished a copy of Newsletter #11 of QAG dated April 1968 setting forth information concerning current activities of QAG as well as additional information concerning the voyage of the ketch "Phoenix." A copy of this four-page item is attached.

A Quaker Action Group
20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia Pennsylvania 19107
Telephone (215) LOcust 3-7537
Newsletter No. 10 April, 1968

THE WAR AGAINST POVERTY AND RACISM

Our Quaker Action Group has been putting most of staff and resources into support for the Poor People's Campaign. Jerry Coffin has been engaged in field trips to help form support committees; Maryann McNaughton and Pete Westover have worked full time providing material, contacts and bulletins to those of you concerned.

The President's Commission's report has highlighted the tremendous need for action. The assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. has brought to the forefront of American consciousness the relevance of his nonviolent method and program. But his death, while it reminds us of the potential strength of nonviolence, also shows where we have failed to respond to the desperate need for radical nonviolent action in this country. The Poor People's Campaign brings the need for action and the nonviolent method into sharp focus.

The Poor People's Campaign is nonviolent and it is an effort of black and white people working together to deal with problems instead of platitudes. The time is now for involvement by all [illegible].

CAMPAIGN SCHEDULE

Monday, April 29 -- Mr. Abernathy and a delegation of 100 persons, including poor people and national leaders, present demands to Government officials and Congressional leaders.

Wednesday, May 1 -- Mass meeting in Memphis.

Thursday, May 2 -- Mr. Abernathy to dedicate memorial at Lorraine Motel where Dr. King was assassinated and then lead mass march out of Memphis towards Marks, Miss.

--Saturday, May [illegible] -- [illegible] marchers arrive in Marks, Miss., site of "some of the most extreme poverty in the United States." A mass meeting in [illegible].

--Sunday, May [illegible] -- The first of three major caravans to Washington [illegible] people from across Mis- [illegible] by walking to Jackson for mass [illegible].

-- [illegible] Southern leg of march from [illegible] from the Midwest [illegible] along the [illegible] buses, cars, [illegible]

[illegible] Washington [illegible]

[illegible] night stops [illegible]

Wednesday, May 8 -- Mr. Abernathy [illegible] Chicago, launching the Midwestern caravan.

Thursday, May 9 -- Mr. Abernathy will speak at a mass meeting in Boston, kicking off the Northeastern caravan, which will move down the East Coast to Washington.

Sunday, May 12 -- The marchers who went from Memphis to Marks arrive in Washington.

Monday, May 13 -- Those who have arrived in Washington begin building a shanty town that will be known as "the City of Hope." The city will house the demonstrators and also have educational and

Thursday, May 16 -- Midwestern caravan to arrive in Washington.

Friday, May 17 -- Northeastern caravan to arrive in Washington.

Saturday, May 18 -- Southern caravan to arrive in Washington.

Monday, May 20 -- Major demonstration to begin in Washington.

Thursday, May 30 -- A massive march on Washington with participants from all sections of the country.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Political action: Write, telegraph, phone, visit ur Congressmen and Representatives now. Ask m to support the Campaign's demands of jobs d decent incomes, and to let you publicize (have ress conference) their response. If they re- e, begin direct action such as picketing or ting-in at their homes or offices.

Form a support committee of people from your rch, neighborhood or organization, or relate one already near you. Have a press conference publicize your support of the Campaign and r tactics of action.

3. Collect food for walkers or pledge (and have your local organization pledge) to support a certain number of poor people financially, to free them to go to D. C. (estimate is $200 per person). Pledge to contribute a certain amount per week for the duration of the Campaign, or to care for a poor family so the parents can go to D. C.

4. Start a nonviolent training session for project participants. Keep in touch with A Quaker Action Group about your action on all these suggestions so that your ideas can be shared with others.

5. Write us for detailed material about the Poor People's Campaign.

HIS FAREWELL MESSAGE TO AMERICA

arting words of warning to a race-torn America - together with hope for racial peace - are con- ed in a significant magazine article written by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in the current issue LOOK Magazine.)

e policy of the Federal Government is to play Russian roulette with riots; it is prepared to gamble another summer of disorder. Despite two consecutive summers of violence, not a single basic e of riots has been corrected. All of the misery that stirred the flames of rage and rebellion re- s unchanged. Worse, unemployment, intolerable housing and discriminatory education a scourge egro ghettos, Congress and the Administration still cling to token, half-hearted measures.

[illegible] other armed bodies are violently preparing for repression. They can be subdued not by unorgan- reason or love but by superior force. [illegible] of militant non-violence. Non- ence [illegible] offers a people living only for the Negro. It also may be the rument [illegible]

ree with the Pres[illegible] Commission on Civil Disorders that our Nation is ing into [illegible]

, above all, [illegible] use of violence. For us in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, violence is not only rally repugnant, it is pragmatically bankrupt. We feel there is an alternative both to violence and useless timid supplications for justice. We cannot condone other riots or the equivalent evil of ssivity. And we know that non-violent militant action in Selma and Birmingham awakened the con- ience of white America and brought a moribund, insensitive Congress to life.

The time has come for a return to mass non-violent protest. Accordingly, we are planning a series f such demonstrations this spring and summer, to begin in Washington, D. C. They will have Negro nd white participation, and they will seek to benefit the poor of both races.

VOLUNTEERS FOR PEACE ACTI[illegible]

Seven people have volunteered to give their summer to work with A Quaker Action Group. Five are of college age but there is one high school student and another person about middle age. AQAG will provide maintenance costs but no salary and the group will live together in Philadelphia, family style.

In this way we are building a corps of young people interested in dis iplined nonviolent action. We even dream that some day there will be an international peace brigade.

STUDY AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITY

Pendle Hill, a Quaker Center for Study, contemplation and dialogue, is placing in its curriculum this Fall a course "Preparing for Radical Quaker Living." The workshop will be under the leadership of George Willoughby, George Lakey and Lloyd Lewis. It will provide study, field trips and work in field training projects in social change and nonviolent action.

For details or to apply for admission write to Pendle Hill, 338 Plush Mill Road, Wallingford, Pennsylvania, 19086. Telephone 215 LO 6-4507.

DRAFT [illegible]ISTANCE

Three of our active Committee members-- Wilmer J. Young, Jean Parker and George Willoughby-- are sponsoring a draft resistance meeting of Friends at Arch Street Meeting House, 4th & Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, Sunday, May 5 at 7:00 P.M. Friends Peace Committee, A Quaker Action Group and other groups of Friends are assisting in publicizing the meeting and Arch Street Meeting House has appointed overseers for the worship meeting in the manner of Friends.

This meeting will provide an opportunity for draft age Friends and others to publicly make a break with the Selective Service System. The three sponsors of the program will receive draft cards from noncooperators with the draft and openly involve themselves by returning the cards to Selective Service.

A Quaker Action Group encourages others throughout the country to support resistance to military conscription. An enlightened foreign policy would have no need for conscript military forces. Conscription undergirds the ruinous foreign policy now being shaped in the Pentagon.

OUR FINANCIAL NEED

The [illegible] in [illegible] and the urgency of redress in civil rights in [illegible] bite off more than we can [illegible]. But nonviolent action for a community of mankind at [illegible] than [illegible].

In the [illegible] what we bite off. [illegible] have enabled us to pay current bills and pay off about $4000 in Phoenix debts. We express our gratitude.

Expenses for staff, postage, travel, etc., in connection with the Poor People's Campaign and Carl Zietlow's work in Cambodia now amount to about $4000 per month. In addition we need $1000 for the subsistence volunteers this summer. Therefore we continue our appeal for funds.

The PHOENIX WIND-UP

MISSION IN PHNOM PENH

ince September of 1967, Carl Zietlow has een a staff representative of A Quaker tion Group in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. He as been maintaining friendly contact re- ularly with the North Vietnam ambassador nd the Representative of the National Li- ration Front. In addition, he has main- ined friendly contact with Cambodian ficials and citizens during a period of rained relations between Cambodia and e United States.

rough his efforts we negotiated for the oenix voyage to Haiphong in January. (Carl etlow and Betty Boardman had previously gotiated in Phnom Penh for the first yage of Phoenix in March 1967.) He was so helpful in negotiation for the release Dr. Marjorie Nelson, an AFSC project mber, who was captured by the National beration Front in Hue during the Tet off- sive. Through his efforts there is a poss- ility of further projects by A Quaker tion Group in the war-torn areas of both th and South Vietnam.

ile such quiet contacts and negotiations not as dramatic and public as sailing the Phoenix, it is an essential back- ge work of projects. We want you to of this contribution of Carl Zietlow. ill be returning to America soon after eight month separation from his family.

FROM HONG KONG TO HIROSHIMA

l Nelson and Chris Cowley, crew mem- of the second and third voyages of Phoenix, are now in Hong Kong, making [illegible] They will [illegible] Hiroshima in [illegible], where the [illegible] will be turned to the owner, Earle Reynolds.

NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Phoenix crew members who had their passports invalidated last year for sailing with medical supplies to North Vietnam will have them restored soon. The Department of State has revised its regulations regarding travel to restricted areas. The passport holder must apply for validation, but must give written assurance that he will not use his passport to get into the proscribed country. These revised regulations were forced by a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals which held some months ago in the Staughton Lynd case the government could not stop a citizen from traveling to a restricted area, but that it could properly restrict travel of the passport.

THE FILM - VOYAGE OF THE PHOENIX

The Phoenix film continues to be in demand here and abroad. At the present time seven films under AOAG auspices are in constant use in various parts of the country, often with Phoenix crew members to lead discussion. A church group in Oregon is circulating an additional print. Friends in England purchased one print last Fall and have now ordered two more. The print which Earle Reynolds had in Japan was shown in Hong Kong in March and is now circulating in Australia and New Zealand.

The Phoenix film continues to be as timely as the [illegible] in Vietnam. Rental of the film is $15.00 [illegible] for information of dates available.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/3/68

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (25-28772)(P)

SUBJECT:

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE,
1818 SOUTH MAIN STREET
HIGH POINT, N. C.;

CHARLOTTE DRAFT COUNSELING SERVICE
2039 VAIL AVENUE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
COUNSELING, AIDING AND ABETTING;
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1948

(OO: CHARLOTTE)

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of LHM, the last three pages of which are Xerox copies of a pamphlet passed out to inductees in the parking lot of the U. S. Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, 912 Pecan Avenue, Charlotte, N. C., on 4/26, 29, 30/68.

It is suggested that the Bureau furnish the Department of Justice copy of enclosed LHM for determination as to whether violation exists. Matter not being discussed with USA pending instructions from Bureau, however, one copy of LHM being furnished USA, Asheville, N. C.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4) ENCLOSURE
5 - Charlotte (2- 25-28772)
(1- 25-28284)
(1- 25-28692)
(1- 100-8818)

REC-1 ST-103

MAY 6 1968

LVD:jw/mhs
(8)

1cc by 0-6 to Dept.
Atten Mr. Van de Kamp
Date sent 5-13-68
By [illegible]

21

54 MAY 15 1968

NINE

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.

Charlotte, North Carolina
May 3, 1968

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE,
1818 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA;

CHARLOTTE DRAFT COUNSELING SERVICE,
2039 VAIL AVENUE,
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
COUNSELING, AIDING AND ABETTING;
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1948

The attached four pages reflect an interview with [redacted], North Carolina, and copies of a pamphlet distributed by two males in the parking lot of the foregoing government installation on April 26, 29, and 30, 1968. Current directories indicate 2039 Vail Avenue is the address of Charlotte Friends Center and 375-3031 is a telephone listed to ROBERT F. WELSH, Field Secretary, American Friends Service Committee, residing 2038 Randolph Road, Charlotte, North Carolina.

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.

COPIES DESTROYED

26 AUG 23 1973

[redacted]

100-113972-515

FD-302 (Rev. 4-13-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 3, 1968

[redacted] North Carolina, furnished a copy of a pamphlet which is reproduced on the following three pages. She stated this pamphlet was left at her desk by one of the inductees who stated he had received it from a young male who passed them out freely to persons entering the United States Army Examining and Entrance Station on the morning of April 30, 1968. [redacted] stated she had observed two young men passing out similar literature on the previous Monday and Friday, but she was unable to furnish a description of these men and doubted that she would be able to identify them unless she sees them in the future doing the same thing.

On 4/30/68 at Charlotte, North Carolina File # Charlotte 25-28772

by SA (A) [redacted] Date dictated 5/1/68

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.

NOTICE!

MEN OF DRAFT AGE

THERE ARE ALTERNATIVES TO SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES

THERE ARE EXEMPTIONS FROM COMBATANT MILITARY SERVICE:

I-A-O: CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR TO WAR (C.O.) AVAILABLE FOR NONCOMBATANT DUTY ONLY. Generally I-A-Os serve as medics.

I-O: C.O. AVAILABLE TO PERFORM TWO YEARS CIVILIAN ALTERNATIVE SERVICE. By a 1965 Constitutional case in Supreme Court, C.O.s need not have conventional religious training, or belief in a Supreme Being.

IV-F: EXEMPTION FROM ALL SERVICE FOR PHYSICAL OR MENTAL CONDITION. If you might qualify you should take steps before your armed forces physical.

YOU MAY BE THINKING ABOUT EMIGRATION TO CANADA. We have complete and up-to-date information on how to do this.

YOU MAY BE THINKING OF REFUSING SERVICE AND BECOMING A NON-COOPERATOR. "Those who, while they disapprove of the character and measures of a government, yield to it their allegiance and support, are undoubtedly its most conscientious supporters, and so frequently the most serious obstacles to reform."—Thoreau

YOU MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR A DEFERMENT, WHICH WILL POSTPONE YOUR DECISION. Here are some examples:

I-S: MANDATORY CURRENT DEFERMENT, until end of current school year.

I-Y: TEMPORARY DEFERMENT FOR CURABLE PHYSICAL OR MENTAL CONDITION.

II-A: DEFERMENT FOR DESENTIAL CIVILIAN IMPLEMENT.

II-S: DEFERMENT FOR FULL-TIME STUDENTS. As of July 1, 1967, new rules are in effect: you must request deferment in writing (notification by school is not enough); there are new restrictions, especially for graduate students.

III-A: DEFERMENT BECAUSE OF DEPENDENCE. A dependent is anyone who relies on you physically or psychologically, as well as financially. Example: if you support a child or if your wife is pregnant you qualify.

IV-D: DEFERMENT FOR MINISTER OF MINISTERIAL STUDENT.

IF YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION about Selective Service, about legal alternatives to the military, about Canada, or about resistance to conscription.....

CALL OR WRITE:

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
1818 S. Main St. (P.O.BOX 1791)
High Point, N.C. 27261
Tel. [illegible]

CHARLOTTE DRAFT COUNSELING SERVICE
2039 Vail Avenue, Charlotte, N. C.
Phone: 334-2591; 375-3081; 375-[illegible]

OR

Registration. Under Selective Service law, each male citizen and resident alien must present himself for and submit to registration" within five days of his [illegible]th birthday. The registrar at the draft board office fills out a registration card for you. Once you register with a local board, you remain under that board regardless of where you live.

Classification. The local board mails a Classification Questionnaire (SSS Form 100) to each registrant. This form asks questions about your marital status, family and occupation; whether you're in school; whether you're a conscientious objector to war; whether you are a minister or student preparing for the ministry; your physical condition; whether you have a court record. Your answers to these questions determine what your classification will be. You will probably be classified I-A (available for military service) unless you qualify for one of the following exemptions or deferments:

I-A-O available for noncombatant military duty (usually in the medical service) because of opposition "by reason of religious training and belief" to participation in combat. You don't have to belong to any church or adhere to any formal creed to get this classification; men with liberal, questioning, or unorthodox views can qualify. This and the I-O classification are for men who believe strongly that war and killing are wrong. Contact us for further information on how to apply for this classification and the I-O classification.

I-O available for two years' alternative civilian service because of conscientious objection to war. This is for men who feel it is wrong for them to perform any kind of military service. Men who have this classification do their two years of service in a school or hospital, or in a program like VISTA.

I-S deferred until the end of the school year (including summer school). Full-time high school and college students who receive induction orders during an academic year must be given this deferment by their board if they request it. Not generally available to graduate students.

I-Y temporarily deferred because of curable physical or mental condition.

II-A deferred because of employment which is "necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest." Each draft board decides which jobs merit this classification. (Students planning marriage and/or possible fatherhood in the near future might be wise to apply for a II-A rather than a II-S deferment--see discussion of II-S and III-A below.)

II-C deferred because of agricultural occupation.

II-S student deferment, granted for one year at a time, and good for twelve months of school from the beginning of the school year. All full-time high school students will be deferred until they graduate, or reach age 20, or cease to do satisfactory work whichever is earlier. College students will be deferred so long as the following conditions are met: a) student requests deferment in making [illegible] college sends Form 109 to student's local board; c) student is taking a full course-load and receiving credit [illegible] degree; d) student is making satisfactory progress [illegible] degree; e) student has not yet reached [illegible] birthday. Graduate students do not have a right to II-S deferment--each local board [illegible] graduate students [illegible] will defer [illegible] students will be deferred). [illegible] July 1, 1967, [illegible] by reason of fatherhood [illegible] III-A below.

III-A deferment for a) fathers or fathers-to-be, except those who have applied for and received II-S since July 1, 1967, by men whose [illegible] would cause "extreme hardship" to their dependents (elderly parent, etc.). Each local board decides [illegible]

IV-A sole surviving son (one or more brothers killed in action).

IV-D minister of religion or divinity student.

IV-F not qualified for any military service (see the Surgeon General's list of physical and psychiatric conditions which cause a man to be rejected for military service).

V-A overage (usually given when you reach age 26).

Appeals. Your board must give you the lowest classification for which you are eligible (I-A is the highest; we have listed the others in descending order). You have the right of appeal if you think your board has given you too high a classification. The first step in the appeal process is to ask for a personal hearing before the board; they must grant you this hearing. If they turn you down after the hearing, you have the right to appeal to the state Appeal Board. Normally you must request the personal hearing or appeal to the state Appeal Board (in writing) within 30 days after the date your board mailed the Notice of Classification to you; but if you didn't know at the time that you had the right of appeal, the board may consider your appeal even if the 30-day time limit has expired. An appeal normally takes several months; and a man cannot be called for induction while his appeal is pending. Since the appeal process is complicated, we suggest that you consult us further on the correct way to make an appeal.

Pre-induction physical. This includes not only a physical examination, but also a mental test and a "subversive organizations" questionnaire. If you have some physical disability you want to call to the examiners' attention, get a doctor to write a letter about your condition before you go for your physical. There is still time after your pre-induction physical to file an appeal or apply for conscientious objector status.

Order to report for induction. This will probably come if you are classified I-A and have passed the pre-induction physical and mental tests. Once you get this order, it is probably too late to make an appeal for deferment, although this has worked in rare cases.

Volunteering. There are two ways of volunteering for military service. One is to volunteer for the draft, which just means that you are drafted right away. This way you have a 2-year active duty obligation. The other way is to enlist in some branch of the Armed Forces (you can do this right up to the moment you're inducted). This way you have a 3 or 4-year active duty obligation, but you have choice of which branch you'll serve in.

In the military. Men in military service have the right to apply for conscientious objector status (I-O and I-A-O above) by informing their commanding officer that they have become opposed to war and killing since they entered the military. If their applications are approved, they may be assigned to noncombatant service in the military, or discharged and assigned to civilian service.

Resistance, non-cooperation, alienation. Some men who believe that war in general or the war in Vietnam is immoral, or that the draft itself is immoral, are risking imprisonment by burning in their draft cards, refusing to cooperate with Selective Service, and/or refusing induction into the Armed Forces. Others are leaving the United States and going to Canada, Sweden and other countries.

This is only a partial and summary list of some rights and alternatives as a man of draft age. We have more detailed information about all the classifications, procedures and alternatives mentioned above. Besides counseling individuals, we can also provide speakers for groups upon request.

CHARLOTTE DRAFT COUNSELING SERVICE
Mailing address: 2039 Nail Avenue, Charlotte
Phone: 334-2391; 375-3031; 376-4333

5x