

**DEMONSTRATION SELECTIVE SERVICE  
HEADQUARTERS, 128 NORTH BROAD  
STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,  
OCTOBER 15, 1966**

CHARLES WALKER of the FPC and co-chairman of the CNVA, Philadelphia, spoke briefly about the purpose of the demonstration and to point out that the youth today have choices other than fighting, such as being a conscientious objector and so forth. He stated that LYLE TATUM, Chairman of the FPC, was Acting Press Officer and will be able to answer questions concerning some of the speakers. CHARLES WALKER also acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the various speakers.

ROBERT EATON, a youth worker with FPC, spoke and said he was a registrant of Local Board 32, Annapolis, Md., and was sending his Selective Service Registration and Classification Cards back to his draft board. He said this could mean five years in jail or \$5,000 fine. He said he has participated in pickets and other protests against the war which seemed to have had little effect and this was another method of protesting. He mentioned that the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors (CCCCO) are counselling 200 Armed Services personnel who want to get out of the war.

TIM GARDNER spoke and said he had been AWOL from the Army and served four months in an Army stockade and received an undesirable discharge from the Army. He waved his undesirable discharge before the audience and said that this was one way of protesting the war and that he was proud of his discharge.

LOUIS WAPONIER spoke and said he had protested in numerous Philadelphia picket lines but it appeared this war had no effect on the war. He said he has already sent his registration and classification cards back to his draft board last month.

KEN CHITMAN said he was sending his registration and classification cards back to his draft board in Los Angeles California. Local Board 100, and he did not wish to participate with the Selective Service System or the war in Vietnam. He said he was classified 1-A. At this time a young U.S. Marine who said his name was [redacted] was given five minutes to speak in which he supported U.S. troops being in Vietnam.

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PHIL WALLASH stated that he was employed by the Fellowship House in Philadelphia and had cooperated with the draft until the time he was to be inducted, but had refused to be inducted into the service.

At this point, ROBERT EATON and KENNETH SHERMAN publicly displayed their Selective Service Cards and placed them in an envelope and mailed them to their draft boards in a mailbox at the northwest corner of Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

The last speaker was LYLE TATUM, Chairman of the FPC, who stated he was a draft resister during World War II, but this did not mean that he was not patriotic. He said that opposing war was a Quaker tradition and there are ways individuals can legally refrain from service in the Army, such as being a conscientious objector.

CHARLES WALKER announced that EVELYN ALLEN of Women Strike for Peace (WSP) and others were passing out leaflets at City Hall after the rally protesting use of Napalm by the United States and that anyone who wished to pass out leaflets to see her.

Counter demonstrators supporting U.S. troops in Vietnam composed of representatives of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Young Americans for Freedom. One sign read, "Love Your Country, Serve Your Country." Another read, "Save The Vietnamese From Vietnamese Atrocities, Uncle SAM."

A press release and statements regarding "Recist" demonstrators by ROBERT EATON, KENNETH SHERMAN, LYLE TATUM, and PHIL WALLASH together with biographical data concerning each. A copy of these items follows:

(For immediate release)

Philadelphia - Two young men will take radical action to disaffiliate themselves from the draft during a rally at 11 a.m. Saturday, October 15th outside the Selective Service Headquarters, Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia.

Three other youths who have openly resisted both the draft and the Armed Forces in recent weeks also will tell the rally about the action they took.

Sponsors of the demonstration are the Philadelphia Committee for Nonviolent Action, the Friends Peace Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, the Philadelphia Fellowship of Reconciliation and Students for Nonviolence.

The forthcoming protest, according to Charles Walker, chairman of Philadelphia CNVA, is a "public kick-off for a coordinated anti-draft program which a number of peace groups in Philadelphia are working on."

Walker, who will serve as chairman of the October 15th demonstration, stressed that "the central thrust of our program at the moment is to oppose the war in Vietnam, a war which could result in irretrievable disaster."

"One direct and explicit way to resist war," he added, "is to resist the draft."

"The draft, in my view, is political slavery," he remarked. "People who resist conscription are doing so as part of the whole battle for human freedom."

The groups sponsoring the October 15th "Resist Conscription Day" noted that their forthcoming anti-draft campaign will center on schools and colleges throughout the Greater Philadelphia area.

RE: RESIST CONSCRIPTION DEMONSTRATION

for further information contact:  
Maryann McNaughton  
1526 Race St.  
LO 7-8770

Bob Eaton  
4401 Pine St.  
Phila.

Statement: (copy of letter to his draft board in Annapolis, Md.)

Dear Friends,

With this letter and the enclosed draft cards, I am ending my association with the Selective Service System of the United States and the military establishment it supplies with men.

I would be happy to speak with you about this action. It may force me to spend years in jail. But, more important, it may force you to be a part of the jailing of a man who tells you and the government you represent as clearly as he knows how, "Conscription is for slaves, not free men."

These words do not come easily, but they are true and the truth needs saying. The truth, as clearly as one sees it, also needs acting upon.

peace,  
(signed Bob Eaton)

Biographical Information:

22 years old, single, born in Washington, D.C., member of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), attended school in the Philadelphia area- high school at Westtown Friends School and college at Swarthmore. While in school, Bob was active in athletics and debating and was president of his senior class. In college he was very active in both civil rights and peace work. He spent a large amount of time working in a slum settlement house. Recently, he has organized numerous public witness and action projects for two local peace groups: the Philadelphia Committee for Non-Violent Action and Campaign for Nonviolence. Currently he is employed by the Friends Peace Committee as director of the Youth Work Program.

RE: RESIST CONSCRIPTION DAY

for further information contact:

Maryann McNaughton

1526 Race St.

LO 7-8770

Thomas Gardner

2920 Woodpile Lane

Phila

Statement:

My attitude toward conscription is negative. I believe that the system is immoral and intend to strive toward its abolition. Personally, I resisted shipment to Vietnam while an infantryman in the U.S. Army. I made it clear that I would not serve as a regimented killer. I spent four months in the stockade and received an Undesirable Discharge. I feel this is the only honorable thing I received from the military. I do intend to cooperate with the Selective Service System provided nothing further is demanded of me.

Biographical Information:

13 years old, born in Philadelphia, Quaker background, attended school in the Philadelphia area including Friends Central and George School. In school Tom was active in athletics -- wrestling and cross country--and was a member of the yearbook staff and student government. He enlisted in the Army in November 1965 at the age of 17 and went through the "Vietnamese Village" training course at Fort Gordon, Georgia, before receiving an Undesirable Discharge.



RE: RESIST CONSCRIPTION DEMONSTRATION

for further information contact  
Maryam McNaughton  
1526 Race St.  
LO 7-8770

Lou Waronker  
RFD #1 Box 197B  
Voluntown, Conn.

Statement:

After long and torturous months of thinking about this, my conclusion is that the Draft is basically immoral. It takes young men, some just out of high school and college, and trains them to be hardened killers. In addition, the system of deferments (including the I-A-O and I-O classifications) is an unjust part of the entire draft system which I so oppose. The main purpose of the Draft is to raise a standing army in order to wage war. To those who do not believe this, I would refer them to the quotation by the former General of the Air Force, Thomas Power, who stated, "Putting aside all the fancy words and academic double talk, the basic reason for having a military is to do two jobs - to kill people and to destroy the works of man."

To this my opposition is total. That is why I am noncooperating with the Draft, even though I have a I-O classification, because if I wasn't drafted, someone else would be. Someone who probably hasn't hurt anyone would be trained to either fight, bomb, or shell persons and villagers in Vietnam.

In closing, if a soldier is willing to die for what he believes in, I should at least be willing to face prison for what I believe in.

Biographical Information:

24 years old, born in Phila., Jewish, attended Overbrook High School and Temple University from which he graduated with an A.B. in history. In college he was associated with Sigma Pi Sigma (Physics Honor Society), Hillel Foundation, Young People's Socialist League and Philadelphia CORE. Following graduation, he has worked with a number of civil rights and peace groups including Philadelphia SNCC, Friends Peace Committee and Philadelphia Socialist Committee and Students for Nonviolence. He is currently on the staff of New England Committee for Nonviolent Action.

RE: RESIST CONSCRIPTION DE [REDACTED] STRATION

For further information contact:

Maryann Mc. Lighton

1526 Race St.

LO 7-8770

Ken Sherman

2029 S. 8th St.

Phila.

Statement:

My name is Ken Sherman. I am 19 years old. I am a human being. I love people. And I am an American. And I will not allow this nation to kill people in my name.

Therefore, on October 15, 1966 at a demonstration called for this purpose, I will announce publicly that I dissociate myself from the Administrations' policies in Vietnam and that I refuse to continue to cooperate with the Selective Service System any longer.

For I cannot accept any deferment from the same system that imprisons my friends and kills my people. If you are going to imprison my friends then you might as well imprison me. And if you are going to kill my people, then kill me too. For when you kill other people, you destroy the source of my love. And so, I too die.

For me this is more than an act against the tyranny of the Selective Service System. It is an expression of my love for all the children throughout our world. For it is to these children that I owe my allegiance.

Biographical Information:

19 years old, single, born in New York City, has lived most of his life in Los Angeles where he attended East Los Angeles Junior College for one year. Last year he spent six months in Atlanta, Georgia, as a VISTA Volunteer. After training at Temple University, he worked in community organization, child recreation and tutorial programs in a Negro ghetto where he also lived. He is presently working with emotionally disturbed children in South Philadelphia.

Ken organized the HUNGER STRIKE FOR PEACE which began in front of the White House last June 27.

He is now classified I-A.

RE: RESIST CONSCRIPT DAY

for further information contact:

Maryann McNaughton

1526 Race St.

LO 7-8770

Phil Wallash

2849 N. 7th St

Phila

Statement:

Homicide is almost universally regarded by members of the human species as being unnatural. Amongst the more vocal members of any civilized society, sensitivity toward the preservation of human life and spirit is considered to be one of the most cherished characteristics. Now in order for a country to engage in waging war, the military must seek to destroy these values, so that men can kill their enemies as efficiently as possible. But in order to accomplish this end without antagonizing sensitive people, they have to engage in this process in a subtle manner. Consequently, people are inducted involuntarily into the armed forces without knowing the dehumanization process that the Army intends to accomplish with them.

I co-operated with Selective Service up to the point of induction. Faced with induction, I was concerned with the immorality of the war in Vietnam. For this reason, I refused induction. But I think to any draft age person, the aspect of this dehumanization occurs at least subconsciously. Debating with myself at the aspect of accepting induction, I could not pin point this objection. With the aid of hindsight, I now realize that a good deal of my motivation for my acts was not altruism, but a desire to save those characteristics which I hold most precious.

Biographical Information:

22 years old, single, born in Philadelphia, Catholic, attended Northeast Catholic High School and LaSalle College where he majored in chemistry. Member of German and camera clubs in school and of the Chymian Society, a chemistry. Phil is now working with Fellowship House, N.A.A.C.P., and Joseph House.



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HEADQUARTERS, 128 NORTH BROAD  
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OCTOBER 15, 1966

The following items which are attached hereto were also passed out during the demonstration and rally described above on October 15, 1966:

1. Pamphlet "Why Resist the Draft?" issued by the Nonviolent Action Center, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2. Postcard captioned, "Resist Conscription Day, Saturday, October 15, 1966," issued by Nonviolent Action Center, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3. Leaflet captioned, "No More Blood! Eastern Conference on Non-cooperation with Conscription"
4. Pamphlet captioned, "People are Refusing to Pay the Telephone Tax," issued by the Philadelphia Campaign to Refuse Telephone Tax, 3810 Hamilton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5. A registration card for pickets
6. A leaflet captioned, "Mother, Child, and Napalm," issued by WSP, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## RESIST THE DRAFT

We have petitioned and appealed for an end to the war in Vietnam. We have sent people to the scene of the war itself.

But the war grinds on. And on.

- Protests and appeals are needed
- The positive works of peace must be multiplied.

The warmakers will have to take the peace movement seriously if:

- men become conscientious objectors in larger numbers
- more men refuse to cooperate with the draft.
- more soldiers refuse to fight.

Individuals must act. They can be more effective by working together. The organizations listed below are working for peace in many ways. One way is opposing conscription, and encouraging people to work for human brotherhood through voluntary service. There is work for all; men and women, young and old.

### Sponsors

Committee for Nonviolent Action  
Philadelphia  
Fellowship of Reconciliation  
Philadelphia  
Friends Peace Committee (Quakers)  
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting  
Students for Nonviolence  
Philadelphia

34

The Evening Bulletin  
PHILADELPHIA  
Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Draft Checking  
Deferred Men  
26 Through 34

Washington, Oct. 4 (UPI)—

## Hershey Says He'd Go to Jail If Conscience Dictated

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 4 (AP)—The director of the U. S. Selective Service System says that if he found it morally impossible to accept the nation's policies, he would go to jail rather than serve in the armed forces.

Speaking last night to a largely hostile audience at the Yale University law school, H. C. n. Lewis B. Hershey answered questions dealing with the Viet-

names. "Our job is to sort 'em, select 'em and send 'em," he said.

If you have a draft problem, or just want to talk it over, write or phone any sponsor, or

NONVIOLENT ACTION CENTER  
1526 Race St., Phila., Pa. 19102  
Locust 7-8770

### THE CHOICE IS YOURS

a young man, the draft is an issue that cannot be postponed. At age 18 he must decide whether to register or not.

Will he take the first step?

If he registers, he must decide what to say on his Classification Questionnaire.

Is he a conscientious objector?

If he enters the armed forces and then realizes he cannot in conscience fight



If a young man opposes the war in Vietnam (or any war), what can he do about the draft?

He has four choices

#### \*\*Noncombatant Military Service

He may be drafted into the armed forces and assigned to the Army Medical Corps, or to other work which does not require him to kill or handle weapons.

#### \*\*Alternative Civilian Service

He may perform civilian work "in the national health, safety or interest" for a period of two years, in the U.S. or abroad.

#### \*\*Conscientious Objection After Induction

If he becomes a C.O. after he has been inducted, he may apply for discharge or reassignment. All the services, active and reserve, have such provisions.

#### \*\*Noncooperation

He may oppose conscription, and therefore refuse to register. Or if he registers and his Draft Board refuses his claim as a C.O., he may then refuse induction rather than violate his conscience.

In either case, he faces penalties of up to five years in prison and \$10,000 or up to \$10,000 fine.

### PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Many people believe the war in Vietnam is wrong. Some say morally wrong, some politically, some militarily. And some people oppose all war.

- If they fight in an unjust or an immoral war, they contradict their beliefs by their actions.

- The warmakers count on the support of such people.

Most people gripe about the war, but resisting the military, by refusing to be drafted or by refusing to fight, strikes at the very foundations of the power to make war.

When a man stands up to his beliefs and refuses to fight, he acts with integrity. But he does more:

he helps provide the rock-bottom basis for an effective struggle for peace.

Thoreau said it best-

Cast your whole vote; not a strip of paper merely, but your whole influence. A minority is powerless when it conforms to the majority - it is not even a minority then. But it is irresistible when it clogs with its whole weight.

### FREEDOM AND THE DRAFT

Tyrants and militarists have used the draft -

- to make people conform
- to handle "trouble makers"
- to militarize their nation
- to get manpower for their adventures.

Thousands of men who founded this nation came to America rather than to fight.

### DRAFT EVERYBODY?

We hear of plans for "universal service." That is a nice sounding term meaning: "Draft all young men and women." This has been the dream of every militarist since Napoleon.

The reasons sound good: more young men will develop skills, get more education, escape from poverty, keep off the streets and lead a disciplined life.

Even if these claims were true, the price would be too high. It would mean a garrison state.

But the claims are false. Put the money into education, into a real war on poverty, and into voluntary service:

the gains could be spectacular!

\*\*\*\*\*

In 1788 America first adopted peaceful conscription. The draft continued until now, and has been fastened on us more firmly by war in Vietnam.

Conscription is alien to our traditions, and to the spirit of freedom everywhere. Those who resist it, in peace or in war, join the ranks of those who, throughout history have struggled for the liberation of man.



# resist conscription day saturday, oct. 15

Selective Service Headquarters  
128 North Broad Street, Phila.

11:00 am Demonstration

12:00 noon Rally

Resistance:  
five young men  
take action

sponsored by

- Committee for Non-violent Action  
Philadelphia

- Fellowship of Reconciliation  
Philadelphia

- Friends Peace Committee  
Friends Yearly Meeting  
Philadelphia

- Students for Nonviolence  
Philadelphia

for more information,  
write or phone:

Nonviolent Action Center  
1506 Race St., Phila., Pa.  
LO 7-8770 or LO 4-6063

Never Again (V)  
(by Robert Arnes)  
Karlene Kollwitz  
from Karl's Kollwitz Drawings  
by Herbert Bitner



This is the year of Vietnam-

napalm,  
search and destroy,  
senseless escalation.

This is the year of the Poole Bill-

subpoena,  
intimidation,  
HUAC Hearings.

This is the year of the attacks on  
anti-war demonstrators.

This is the year when some soldiers  
are refusing to fight in Viet-  
nam.

This is the year when we should  
"escalate" resistance to war.

(over)

PLEASE POST AND ANNOUNCE

Nonviolent Action Center  
1526 Race Street  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

Non Profit Org.  
U. S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
Philadelphia, Penna.  
Permit No. 7685

Return Requested

**no more blood!**

**EASTERN CONFERENCE**

**ON**

**NON-COOPERATION**

**with**

**CONSCRIPTION**

**DATE: Friday through Sunday,  
October 23-30**

**PLACE: Peace Parade Committee office,  
29 Park Row, 5th floor  
(right around from 5 Beekman St)**

**SPONSORS:**

PEACEMAKERS  
CATHOLIC WORKER  
EPISCOPAL PEACE FELLOWSHIP  
CATHOLIC PEACE FELLOWSHIP  
NATIONAL CNVA  
NEW ENGLAND CNVA  
BOSTON CNVA  
N.Y. WORKSHOP IN NONVIOLENCE  
BROTHERHOOD OF THE LOVE OF CHRIST  
WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE  
STUDENT PEACE UNION  
BERTRAND RUSSELL PEACE FOUNDATION

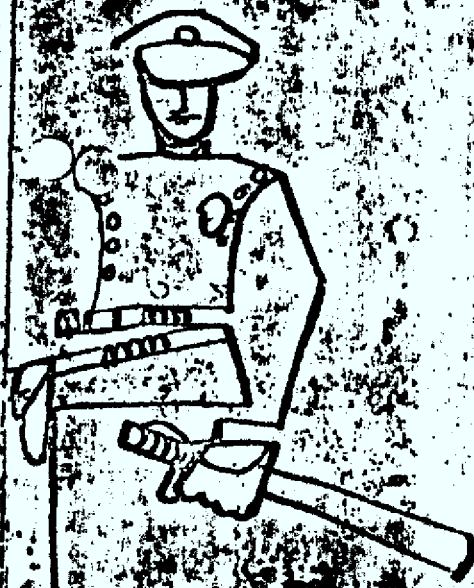
## NON-COOPERATION with CONSCRIPTION

Dave Reed, Paul Mann, Jim Wilson, Dave Miller, John Cook and others, invite you to a three day conference on non-violent resistance to conscription. We who are currently facing imprisonment for breaking with the selective service system feel a very strong desire to disassociate ourselves from the immoral and tragic war in Vietnam. Further we desire to withdraw ourselves and our support from the arms race or the military establishment of any nation-state. Toward this end we will refuse to lend our persons to the system of conscription. Instead, we wish to dedicate our lives wholeheartedly to the work of peace, to the poor and to the oppressed.

The topics to be discussed will include the basis and theory of non-cooperation beginning with non-registration, through refusal to take up arms while still in the armed forces. Peter Riger and others recently released from prison will speak on the non-cooperator in prison. Wally Nelson, Jim Peck, Ralph DiGisi and others will speak on non-cooperation during World War II. Also the wives and sweethearts of men presently in prison and those whose husbands were in prison in earlier years will speak on their roles in this situation. Additional topics will be: Mutual aid to families of non-cooperators, community and parental pressures on prospective non-cooperators, court procedure, and the possibility of joint action and a future program.

Address inquiries to Jim Wilson, c/o The Catholic Worker, 175 Chrystie St., N.Y., N.Y. 10002. Housing can probably be provided for free. Bring sleeping bag for floor space just in case.

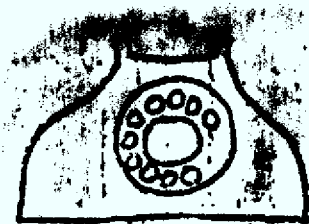
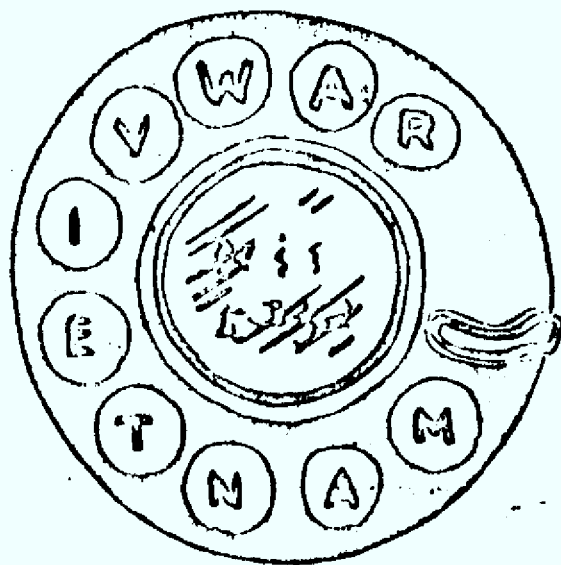
Donations are needed for printing and hospitality and can be sent to the above address with checks made payable to the Catholic Worker, but earmarked for the conference.





10%

if your monthly  
telephone bill  
is a direct tax  
to support the  
Vietnam  
War



PEOPLE  
ARE  
REFUSING  
to pay the  
TELEPHONE  
TAX



Because of the widening war in Vietnam, federal legislation passed in April 1966 raised the tax on telephone bills from 3% to 10%.

"It is clear," the Rep. Wilbur Mills, who managed the House tax legislation, "that the Vietnam, and only the Vietnam operation makes this bill necessary." (See Cong. Rec. Feb 23, 1966.)

#### WHAT DOES YOUR PHONE TAX PAY FOR?

brutal extermination of thousands of Vietnamese through napalm and mass bombings (about 200,000 casualties in a year and a half);

forcing young Americans into situations where they must kill civilians;

violation of the Nuremberg precedents, of the United Nations Charter, and of the Geneva Accords of 1954;

indefinite continuation of war against a people who desire above all to be alive and to determine their destiny free from foreign domination.

#### WHY BOYCOTT THIS TAX?

A tax boycott demonstrates that you believe this war to be immoral and/or illegal, and that you are willing to act on that belief. It is the kind of resistance to immoral and illegal acts of government advocated by the U.S. at the Nuremberg Trials. We choose the phone tax for boycott because

- o it is actually in your power to refuse it;
- o most of the tax was admittedly imposed to pay for the war;
- o it would cost the government more to collect the tax from the refusers than the amounts involved.

#### WHAT HAPPENS TO PHONE TAX REFUSERS?

Several Philadelphians have joined others across the country in refusing to pay the phone tax (at least the 7% recently added), with letters explaining to the company the reasons for the refusal. Answers indicate that the phone company considers the refusal a matter between the individual and the government, with nothing said about possible phone discontinuance. One phone company called to remind a customer that he had forgotten to withhold the tax on the current bill!

#### TAX REFUSAL AND THE LAW.

The law states clearly that the collection on the telephone tax is ultimately a matter between the individual and the government.

According to the Commerce Clearing House 1966 Excise Tax Guide, Paragraph 2235 on Collection of Tax by Another Person, "...if the person from whom the tax is required to be collected refuses to pay it ... the collecting agency is required to report the facts to the district director of revenue and the tax will then be collected by direct assessment against the person falling down on refusing to pay the tax ... is collectible against."

One who "wilfully fails to pay the phone tax could possibly be charged with a misdemeanor, under Section 7203 of the Internal Revenue Code, and be imprisoned up to one year and fined an amount up to \$10,000. It is also possible that one could be charged with attempt to "evade or defeat" the phone tax, under a section carrying a stiffer penalty.

However, experiences of objectors to other federal war taxes during the past several years indicate that the government would not be interested in pressing criminal charges, but that it would instead try here or there to collect the tax (with interest).

#### JOIN THE TELEPHONE TAX REFUSERS

I hereby pledge to deduct the Federal tax from my telephone bill payments as a concrete means of voicing my disapproval of American military policy in Vietnam.

You may make my name public as a participant in this action.

Please keep my name in confidence.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_ DA 43

Mail to: Philadelphia Campaign to Refuse Telephone Tax,  
3910 Hamilton St. Phila 19

I agree to maintain a spirit of  
nonviolence and goodwill, and  
will accept the decisions of the  
leadership of this demonstration.

name \_\_\_\_\_

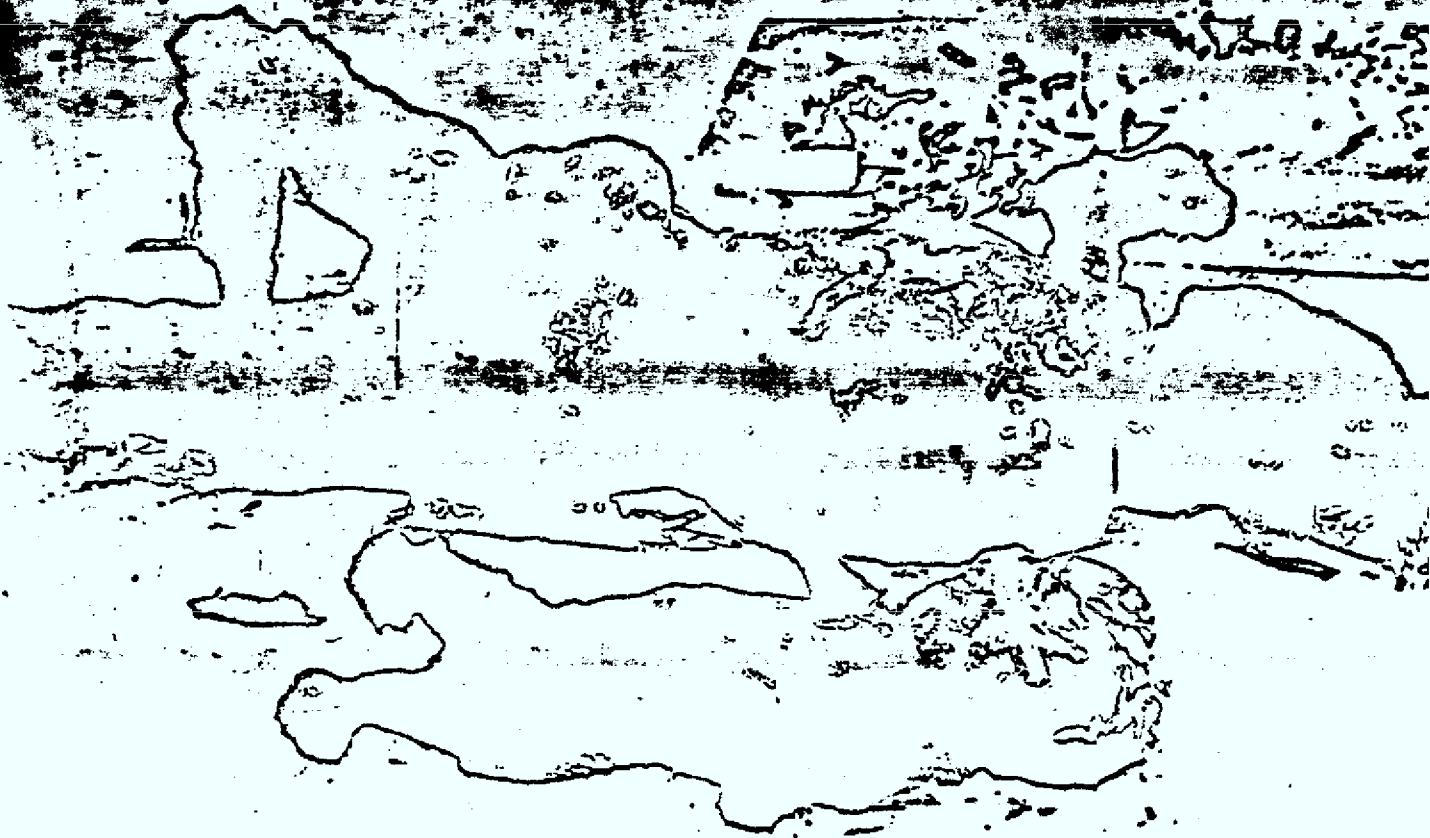
street \_\_\_\_\_

city and zone \_\_\_\_\_

phone \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Please contact me about  
presenting a speaker on  
CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION and  
THE DRAFT to my school,  
church, or other organization.

# Mother, child and Napalm.



## What is Napalm?

Napalm is a highly flammable jellied gasoline made to stick. Once it hits the skin, impossible to get it off.

## What does it do?

One bomb (1000 lbs. of napalm) creates a fire 200 feet across. People are roasted, the fringe they are asphyxiated, because napalm burns with such heat that all oxygen sucked off.

## How is Napalm used?

Our planes fly up to 450 sorties a day against rural South Vietnam. Napalm bombing terrorizes peasants in Vietcong-controlled areas into moving to American-controlled areas (Washington Post, March 13, 1965). Civilian casualties are high. Napalm is the most popular bomb in Vietnam because it's both cheap and deadly. (San Francisco Chronicle February 9, 1966). The Air Force now contracts for about 50 million lbs. of napalm month.



## Who makes it?

Dow Chemical Company manufactures napalm under a \$3.5 million contract with the A Force. In addition, Dow supplies polystyrene, which makes the gasoline adhesive, to other manufacturers of napalm.

## What you can do!

Help spread this message by sending a contribution to



TWENTY SOUTH TWELFTH STREET  
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19107

Tear off and mail

Dow Chemical Company  
Midland, Michigan

I oppose napalm for maiming and killing. Mercifully, I am not a buyer of napalm, but I can and will henceforth refuse to buy Saran Wrap, Handi-Wrap, and any other products you manufacture.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

-16A-



DEMONSTRATION SELECTIVE SERVICE  
HEADQUARTERS, 128 NORTH BROAD  
STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,  
OCTOBER 15, 1966

Assistant U.S. Attorney J, SHANE CREAMER, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., was contacted October 15, 1966, concerning possible Selective Service violations of EATON, SHERMAN, and WARONKER set forth above. He said that mailing draft cards back to the draft board was not in itself a violation of the statute and no further investigation was warranted at this time.

APPENDIX

Characterization of Organizations

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, documents the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee as follows:

"To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire, these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate  
Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans,  
S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)

A source advised December 21, 1957 and January 6, 1958 that LEONARD BOUDIN, constitutional lawyer and legal counsel for Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, made a speech December 20, 1957, accepting the Philadelphia Associates as a group to work with the national organization. This occurred at a Bill of Rights Day celebration sponsored by the Philadelphia Associates, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia.

A second source advised on May 23, 1962 that the Philadelphia Associates have not been active in the past two years, have no current active membership and do not maintain a headquarters in Philadelphia.

THE GUS HALL - BENJAMIN J. DAVIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

A source advised on March 27, 1962, that GUS HALL, General Secretary, CPUSA, stated on March 26, 1962, that the Party will form a new committee known as the GUS HALL-BENJAMIN J. DAVIS Defense Committee (HDDC). The purpose of this committee is to raise \$100,000.00 for the defense of HALL and DAVIS.

The source advised on May 7, 1962 that GUS HALL is the General Secretary, CPUSA.

Another source advised on May 7, 1962 that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, while addressing the Crown Heights Forum in Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 6, 1962, stated that he is the National Secretary of the CPUSA.

A third source advised on January 17, 1961, that the Crown Heights Forum is sponsored by the Crown Heights Section of the Kings County CP and is open to both Party and non-Party members.

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of April 8, 1962, page 1, column 1, contained an article announcing that the HDDC was formed last week.

The article listed the following officers for the HDDC:

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN - Chairman  
JAMES J. TORMEY - Executive Secretary  
CYRIL PHILIP - Treasurer

The first source advised on May 7, 1962 that ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN is Chairman of the CPUSA, and JAMES TORMEY is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fourth source advised on June 10, 1960, that CYRIL PHILIP is a member of the Lower Thirteenth CP Club, New York City.

"The Worker", issue of June 5, 1962, page 2, columns 4-5, set out that the HALL-DAVIS Committee is located at 22 East 17th Street, Room 1225, New York 3, New York.



(1)

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961 by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, documents the publication "National Guardian" as follows:

"Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly \* \* \*. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

(Committee on Un-American Activities Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12)



(1)

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 130 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

(1)

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'...

("Guide to Subversive Control Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

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

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 6, 1965, lists the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell as being located at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

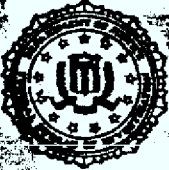
COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

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The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 14, 1966, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

File No.

October 28, 1966

VIGIL FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM,  
INDEPENDENCE HALL,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,  
OCTOBER 23, 1966

On October 23, 1966, [redacted] Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that four pickets conducted a demonstration and vigil protesting United States intervention in Vietnam in front of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., from 12:50 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., October 23, 1966. He identified the pickets as [redacted], representing the Powelton Village Friends Meeting, 3708 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. There were no incidents or arrests.

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.

ENCLOSURE

100-11342



AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE  
AND INSTITUTE OF SOVIET-AMERICAN  
RELATIONS SPONSORED SEMINAR,  
MOSCOW, USSR, NOVEMBER 16-30, 1966

[REDACTED] a mimeo-graphed release of the AFSC dated September 9, 1966, captioned "Brief Report on International Conferences and Seminars Program 1965-1966." The contents of this release are set forth verbatim below:

"In 1965-1966, twelve seminars and conferences have been held, involving 326 persons from sixty-seven countries, exclusive of consultants and other leadership. There were four conferences for mid-career diplomats, respectively in France, Nepal, Rumania and Switzerland; three conferences for mid-career professional leaders, respectively in Austria, the Ivory Coast, and Northern Thailand; four seminars for advanced students and young professional people, in Austria, Ceylon, Ghana and Japan; and in Hong Kong a conference of senior leaders in government, research and education. The eruption of hostilities between India and Pakistan cancelled plans which had been made for a conference designed to ameliorate some of the tensions between the people and governments of those two countries. And at the last moment, for unclear reasons, East German authorities withdrew permission to hold a seminar in East Germany, making it necessary to transfer the seminar to Austria. The conferences for diplomats in Nepal and Rumania were the first ever held in those countries; and in the case of Rumania, this was the culmination of several years of negotiation. The seminars in the Ivory Coast and Ghana were the first in those two countries. It was gratifying to obtain prompt approval for the project in Ghana from the new government which took over after the coup, as it had been to achieve the same action previously from the Nkrumah Government.

"The sixty-seven countries from which participants came represented a broad cross-section and a good balance of ideologies and political trends, including non-aligned and neutral as well as Communist. There were twenty-three

**AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE  
AND INSTITUTE OF SOVIET-AMERICAN  
RELATIONS SPONSORED SEMINAR,  
MOSCOW, USSR, NOVEMBER 16-30, 1966**

"countries of Europe involved, fifteen in the West and eight (all but Albania) in the East. Persons took part from seventeen countries of Africa, representing the Eastern, Western and Northern sections of the continent. There were participants from fifteen countries of Asia, as well as from Australia and New Zealand. The Middle East was less well represented, with a total of five countries; however, this included both the U.A.R. and Israel, though still not in the same projects. We were weak also in respect to Latin America, with participants from only three countries. The U. S. and Canada were present in more than half of the total number of conferences and seminars.

"A central purpose of this program is to bridge gaps in communication and understanding between peoples and countries separated by political and other barriers. This year for the first time we were able to bring East and West Germans into the same seminars, an undertaking we have been working toward for several years. It has been an up-hill job to elicit substantive interest in the Communist countries of Eastern Europe. Their increasing attendance, in projects in both Europe and Asia, is encouraging since it makes possible a more realistic replica of the world scene in the seminar settings. Again this year, special efforts were made to bring Communist China into the program, with no better success than in the past; and it is still impossible to include participants from the Communist halves of the divided countries of Asia. - In West Africa, the program is directed to bridging the language barriers which cut so deeply into international understanding and cooperation in that part of the world, and which are a divisive residue of the colonial period. This year the representation was extended to two more French-speaking countries, making a total of seven that have participated in our program out of the nine in the area. All of the four English-speaking countries are now attending our seminars. Of the total of thirteen countries in the area, only Guinea and Niger have not yet taken part.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE  
AND INSTITUTE OF SOVIET-AMERICAN  
RELATIONS SPONSORED SEMINAR,  
MOSCOW, USSR, NOVEMBER 16-30, 1966

"The focus of discussions in all of our projects continues to be about equally balanced between long-range fundamental problems and short-range critical issues. In the diplomats' conferences, economic development and demographic problems vied with changing patterns of diplomacy and the peace-keeping rôle of the United Nations for vigorous interchange of ideas and opinions. In Europe, an exceptionally successful experiment brought together research associates from institutes of international relations in both Eastern and Western European countries and the United States, to wrestle with problems and new approaches to Peace in Europe, with special reference to divided Germany, NATO and Warsaw Pact alliances, nuclear free zones and disarmament. Mid-career leaders of Asian countries concentrated on problems of urban and rural economic and social development and the role and difficulties of overseas Chinese. The younger, potential leaders in Europe and Asia studied respectively the findings of peace research agencies in a search for new approaches to peaceful resolution of international conflicts, and individual responsibility and patterns of training for leadership in developing countries. In Africa, the emphasis for both mid-career and younger leaders was on the role and responsibility of the intellectual and the problems of finding a synthesis between traditional values and those of a modernized society.

"Comments of participants continue to ascribe importance to the unique experience of these conferences and seminars as compared to other opportunities for these influential representatives of various societies. A British diplomat said: 'The most valuable thing about the conference was that I had time to think, without inhibitions and pressures, about issues of which I am always conscious but rarely able to explore at leisure and with the stimulus of divergent views and criticism. My mind will turn to the conference for many years to come.'



AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE  
AND INSTITUTE OF SOVIET-AMERICAN  
RELATIONS SPONSORED SEMINAR,  
MOSCOW, USSR, NOVEMBER 16-30, 1966

"An African civil servant said: 'The seminars are an opportunity for hard-pressed Africans to relax, in company both stimulating and congenial, and explore important problems that we never have time in our daily lives to consider.' A composite of comments by Communist, Western European and American research associates is encouraging: 'The most stimulating comparable period in my professional life. I re-examined my whole thinking...The unusual backgrounds of the individuals made this one of the most fascinating experiences of my life. It has had a profound influence on my ideas...The seminar has a real value for developments leading to greater peace and security in Europe because many of us are close to the decision-makers.'"



**AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE  
AND INSTITUTE OF SOVIET-AMERICAN  
RELATIONS SPONSORED SEMINAR,  
MOSCOW, USSR, NOVEMBER 16-30, 1966**

With regard to the AFSC, the following is noted:

[REDACTED] a booklet captioned "An Introduction to the American Friends Service Committee." In substance, the booklet states that the AFSC is an outgrowth of the Religious Society of Friends, more commonly known as "Quakers"; that there are approximately 200,000 members world-wide of whom 125,000 are in the United States.

The AFSC began with a staff of two in 1917. There are now several hundred employed workers in the eleven regional offices and several other area offices from coast to coast, as well as in several foreign countries.

In the mid-1920s, the AFSC was incorporated, first in Pennsylvania and later in Delaware, with the broad purpose of engaging in religious, charitable, social, philanthropic and relief work in the United States and in foreign countries on behalf of the Religious Society of Friends.

The AFSC does not try to advance any particular political theory but believes that "non-violent attitudes and practices would create their own beneficent result within any system..."

In 1947 the Nobel Peace Prize was given jointly to the AFSC and its British counterpart, the Friends Service Council.

Many AFSC programs have evolved and continue to evolve with a sustained relationship to some element of our government, as for example, the International Cooperation Administration (now AID).

[REDACTED] advised that the Peace Corps originated with the AFSC and was later used as a guide in setting up a United States Government sponsored Peace Corps.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE  
AND INSTITUTE OF SOVIET-AMERICAN  
RELATIONS SPONSORED SEMINAR,  
MOSCOW, USSR, NOVEMBER 16-30, 1966

[REDACTED] all of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, advised during the period 1955 to 1966 that officials of the AFSC had been in contact with officials of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) on matters concerning demonstrations, peace walks and other areas of mutual interest. CP officials have appeared at AFSC sponsored forums in which the Communist viewpoint was espoused. The sources also advised that AFSC officials, on various occasions, had been in contact with officials of Soviet and satellite diplomatic establishments in New York City and Washington, D. C., concerning student exchange programs; to obtain Soviet and iron-curtain country speakers for AFSC conferences and seminars; to arrange for seminars abroad, etc.

[REDACTED] felt that the AFSC in its utilization of pro-Communist and/or Communist leaders to speak or otherwise participate in AFSC sponsored functions, provided the Communists a sounding board for their propaganda and a platform from which they could indoctrinate young people.

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October 21, 1966

EX-114  
REC 5

100-11392-464

OCT 21 2 39 PM '66  
FBI  
REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear

Your letter of October 17th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I am sure you will understand the necessary reason for this policy.

MAILED 11

OCT 21 1966

COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The American Service Committee is well known to the Bureau as a pacifist group within the Quaker Church. The Bureau has not investigated this group.

DFC:clc

(3)

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

OCT 31 5 23 PM '66

OCT 31 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐



Oct. 17 1966

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am campaigning on behalf of a politically conservative candidate running for the Tennessee State Legislature.

His opponent, an admitted Liberal, has stated in print that he does not know any persons that are members of or connected with The American Friends Service Committee. An article which appeared in our local evening paper described in detail a party that he gave earlier this year for a friend who was leaving Memphis to take a position with The American Friends Service Committee.

It is common knowledge that the American Friends Service Committee has donated food, clothing and money to the Viet Cong and is a very left-oriented organization.

Would you be so helpful as to render an opinion or comment on the American Friends Service Committee, with permission to reprint, as a word or two from you would be very helpful in our campaign.

If you feel that you are unable to do this, I will understand and appreciate your kind consideration.

A quick reply would be appreciated.

CR 114 REC 5

100-11372

ack. 10/1/66  
D.H. [unclear]  
[unclear]

OCT 17

V.O. 54 22

OCT 2

END



OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
MAY 1962 EDITION  
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27  
5010-106  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/20/66

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-10511)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

For the information of the recipients, one of the films being shown in the 1966 San Francisco Film Festival "Film As Art" series is "Time of the Locust" by PETER GLESSNER of New York. Film.

SE [REDACTED] saw this film on 10/11/66 and observed that it is in black and white, and is thirteen minutes in length. According to the program, the film includes unreleased Japanese newsfilm of the Vietnam War.

The film title gave as sources for the film the National Liberation Front, American and Japanese News Film, and other sources. Sponsor is American Friends Service Committee.

Scenes from the above film were shown against a voice-over of excerpts of President JOHNSON's speeches on the U. S. role in Vietnam. Typical of the material were scenes of tank-type U. S. personnel carriers entering villages and rural areas. It was made to appear that the U. S. was making war against helpless women and children, and upon simple peasants working in the fields. The voice-over of President JOHNSON would then tell how the U. S. was fighting communist aggression. Other scenes showed U. S. troops carrying rifles with bayonets apparently herding helpless women and children against a wall. Still other scenes showed South Vietnamese troops beating a suspected Viet Cong, half drowning him and finally shooting him repeatedly. Other scenes showed U. S. bombers taking off and dropping bombs on targets.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco

APC/jr  
(5)

REC 101

12 OCT 21 1966

59 NOV 2 1966

INT. SEC.

SP 100-10511

APC/jr

Material is shown out of context and misrepresented. No attempt is made to explain the reason for the American presence in Vietnam nor is there any footage showing Viet Cong atrocities or aggressive action. Throughout the film, the U. S. is pictured as an aggressor making war on helpless women, children and peasants.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

W. C. Sullivan *Wes/28*

DATE: 10/24/66

J. Baumgardner *Bg*

1 - DeLoach

1 - Wick

1 - Sullivan

1 - Liaison

1 - Baumgardner

1 - BA Wells

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

*Vid-7*

Due to the interest of the President in protests concerning United States policy toward Vietnam, we have prepared a summary setting forth the current and planned future activity in this matter. A copy of the summary is attached for ready reference. High lights of the summary are as follows:

The Denver Stop the War Committee, Denver, Colorado, demonstrated against Vice President Humphrey on 10/21/66. Communist Party and Socialist Workers Party, which has been cited by the Attorney General, members participated in the demonstration.

The November 8 Mobilization Committee, Ithaca, New York, which includes members of the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party is sponsoring demonstrations throughout the United States 11/5-8/66. In addition to those demonstrations which have been previously mentioned, a motorcade and a rally will be held in Seattle, Washington, during the above period. Members of the Communist Party are included on a committee which is planning demonstrations for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the same dates.

United States Senator Wayne Morse was the principal speaker at a rally to support "peace candidates" at Garden City, New York on 10/23/66. Morse denounced United States policy toward Vietnam.

The mother of a United States soldier who was court-martialed for refusing to go to Vietnam plans to handcuff herself to Governor Brown's campaign headquarters door either at Oakland or Berkeley, California, on 10/27/66. Her action is being taken in an attempt to force Governor Brown to use his influence on behalf of her son.

Enc. *10-25-66*

105-138315

BAW:pdh (7)

455 CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED

37 NOV 3 1966

NOV 1966



Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

Re: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

105-138315

Other demonstrations were held on 10/20/66 at  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and on 10/22/66 at Staten Island,  
New York.

BT

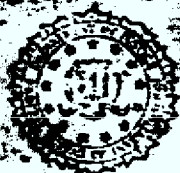
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 25, 1966

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

The Communist Party and other organizations are continuing their efforts to force the United States to change its present policy toward Vietnam. There is set forth below a summary of current and planned future activity through which they hope to accomplish this end.

Demonstration Against the Vice President

The Denver Stop the War Committee, Denver, Colorado, which is dominated by members of the Socialist Workers Party which has been designated as subversive by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, sponsored a demonstration against Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey during his visit to Denver on October 21, 1966. The 31 demonstrators included numerous members of the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party. The demonstrators carried placards protesting the war in Vietnam, distributed literature, and shouted "Bring the troops home."

The November 3 Mobilization Committee

It was previously reported that The November 3 Mobilization Committee, Ithaca, New York, is sponsoring demonstrations in cities throughout the United States November 3 - 6, 1966, as a protest against the war in Vietnam. This Committee was formed at Cleveland, Ohio, during September, 1966, at a meeting of "peace groups." Officials of the Committee include members of the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party.

The Seattle Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Seattle, Washington, which includes members of the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the Progressive Labor Party, a pro-Chinese Marxist group, and the Workers World Party, a communist splinter group, among its membership, is sponsoring a march through Seattle on November 5. The Committee

**DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM**

Hopes that several hundred cars will participate in the motorcade. A sign protesting the war in Vietnam will be mounted on each car.

On November 7, 1966, the Committee plans a peace rally. Speakers at the rally will consist of political candidates who advocate peace in Vietnam.

A committee has been formed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to plan demonstrations for November 5 - 8, 1966. Several members of the Communist Party are on the committee. It hopes to have 5,000 individuals participate in these demonstrations although the committee has not yet decided the type of demonstrations it will sponsor.

The American Friends Service Committee, a pacifist group, is sponsoring a march and rally at Philadelphia on November 5. "Peace candidates" will be invited to speak at the rally.

New York Workshop on Nonviolence

The New York Workshop on Nonviolence, New York City, a pacifist group, sponsored a march from Tompkins Square, New York City, to the Hudson River on October 22, 1966. The 180 demonstrators carried signs protesting the war in Vietnam. Four of them carried a six-foot yellow submarine which symbolized a peaceful ship as opposed to the "warlike" Polaris submarines. When the marchers reached the Hudson River, this submarine was placed in the water and towed by a rowboat 100 yards into the Hudson River. It was then brought back to the shore when the demonstration ended.

Long Island for Peace Candidates

The Long Island Committee to End the War in Vietnam, a recently formed group, sponsored a rally in support of "peace candidates" at Garden City, New York, on October 23. A leaflet issued by the Committee listed individuals holding

## DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

tickets to the rally. Among those listed was four former Communist Party members. United States Senator Wayne Morse was the principal speaker at the rally which was attended by 1,500 individuals. Senator Morse denounced United States policy in Vietnam and called for immediate peace. He received prolonged applause when he stated that the Asian people will never allow the United States to gain a foothold in Asia. Morse called for the election of "peace candidates" in order to help end the war.

Lincoln Lynch, an official of the Congress of Racial Equality, a civil rights group, also spoke. Lynch denounced the war in Vietnam and demanded that funds be allocated to the war on poverty rather than the war in Vietnam.

### United Committee Against the War

It was previously reported that the United Committee Against the War, San Francisco, California, which is controlled by members of the Socialist Workers Party, plans to challenge the Commanding Officer of the Presidio to a debate on the war in Vietnam. The Committee has now set November 7, 1966, as the date of the proposed debate. Members of the Committee have drawn up a letter challenging the Commanding Officer to debate representatives of the Committee. They plan to mail this letter to him in the near future.

### Young Socialist Alliance

In a recent meeting of the Young Socialist Alliance, the youth group of the Socialist Workers Party, San Francisco, California, it was announced that Marlene Samas, Modesto, California, the mother of David Samas, a member of the United States Army who was sentenced to prison for refusing to go to Vietnam, plans to handcuff herself to the door of either the Oakland or Berkeley, California, campaign headquarters of Governor Brown. Mrs. Samas is taking this action in an attempt to force Governor Brown to use his influence on behalf of her son. This action is tentatively set for October 27, 1966.

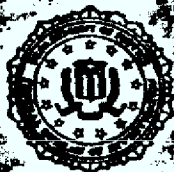


DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

Other Activity

The Student Peace Union, a pacifist group, sponsored a rally at Staten Island, New York, on October 22, 1966, as a protest against the war in Vietnam. Less than 20 individuals participated in the rally. Two members of the Communist Party were observed among them.

The Committee for Non-Violent Action, a pacifist group, sponsored a "speak-out" at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 10, 1966. The "speak-out" attracted eleven participants.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

November 21, 1966

PICKET IN FRONT OF  
INDEPENDENCE HALL,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,  
NOVEMBER 6 AND 13, 1966

On November 6, 1966, [redacted] Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that JAMES B. HART conducted a picket demonstration in front of Independence Hall from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m., November 6, 1966, protesting the war in Vietnam. HART carried a placard reading, "Burning Flesh, Bloody Bodies, Vietnam."

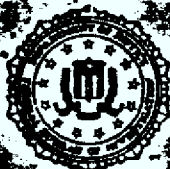
[redacted] advised on November 13, 1966, that JAMES B. HART, representing Powelton Village Friends Meeting, 3708 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa., conducted a picket demonstration against U. S. participation in the war in Vietnam from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. He carried one sign reading, "Burning Flesh, Bloody Bodies, Vietnam."

There were no incidents or arrests in connection with the above demonstrations.

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.

ENCLOSURE

100-11392-



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

November 23, 1966

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP

Reference Philadelphia communications September 2 and 29, 1966, and October 7, 1966.

[REDACTED], a press release headed "American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 19102, LO 3-9372, MARGARET H. BACON, October 11, 1966" which stated in part as follows:

- "The American Friends Service Committee announced today the opening of a day care center for refugee children in Quang Ngai, South Vietnam, as the first step in the development of a coordinated refugee program in that area.

"At the same time the Quaker organization made public its intention to donate \$2,000 to the Canadian Friends Service Committee and \$4,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva for the purchase and sending of medical supplies for war victims in both North and South Vietnam and in areas held by the National Liberation Front. A license to send these funds has been issued to the AFSC by the U.S. Treasury Department...

"The AFSC will continue to seek additional opportunities to bring relief to war victims in South Vietnam, a spokesman stressed in announcing the new programs today.

ENCLOSURE

100-11572



**QUAKER ACTION GROUP**

"Since the beginning of the U.S. military buildup in Vietnam, the AFSC has conducted a program of education in the United States on the issues involved in the war. A book, Peace in Vietnam: A New Approach in Southeast Asia, especially prepared for the Committee, was published in April 1966.

"Last Sunday, in a public advertisement, the Service Committee called for an immediate cessation of United States bombing and the beginning of a clearly stated and swiftly phased withdrawal of all American troops and weapons from Vietnam..."

The "Evening Bulletin," Philadelphia, Pa., October 12, 1966, on page one carried an article captioned "U.S. Clears Quaker Gift To All Viet Nam." A copy of this article follows:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# U.S. Clears Quaker Gift To All Viet Nam

**Friends Group  
To Give \$6,000  
For Medical Supplies**

The American Friends Service Committee here received clearance yesterday from the U. S. Treasury Department to contribute \$6,000 to two organizations sending medical supplies to North and South Viet Nam.

Charles Read, secretary of AFSC's International Services Division, said \$2,000 will be donated to the Canadian Friends Service Committee and \$4,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva.

The money will go toward the purchase and shipping of medical supplies for both North and South Viet Nam war victims and in areas held by the Communists.

The AFSC applied to the Treasury Department a few weeks ago for the license. The application was approved after Treasury officials consulted with the State Department.

**Indirect Contact Sought**

It is believed the U. S. hopes it can gain indirect contact with American war prisoners by releasing medical supplies to the North Vietnamese.

The new approach was approved when the State Department confirmed it had given a Yale University group permission to send food and medical supplies to North Viet Nam and Communist-held areas of South Viet Nam through the same Canadian Quaker organization.

The Canadians have been negotiating with Hanoi for permission to send observers to North Viet Nam to check on distribution of the supplies and to make contact with U. S. prisoners of war.

**One Quaker Group Balked**

Another Quaker group here was balked earlier this month when it attempted to mail medical supplies to the Canadian Friends organization. The Post Office refused to accept the mail when about two dozen members of the Quaker Action Group, of 20 S. 12th st., arrived at the 3th and Market sts. branch.

The action group had not applied for a license from the Treasury Department before making the effort.

The AFSC also announced yesterday the opening of a day-care center in Quang Ngai, South Viet Nam, for refugee children.

**Handles 33 Children**

It handles 33 children of a nursery school and a kindergarten program for children between the ages of two and a half and six years.

The facilities will take 50 children at first but will later be expanded to accommodate

Quang Nam is about 200 miles from the coast. The area is said to be the largest concentration of refugees in the country.

The AFSC is operating a day-care center in Quang Nam and a day-care center in Quang Nam.

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

p.1-"The Evening  
Bulletin"  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/12/66  
Edition: night extra  
Author: Wm. B. Dickinson  
Editor:  
Title:

Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Aggression Against Cambodia

By RUSSELL JOHNSON

CAMBODIA is a small, self-determined country of Southeast Asia, bordered by South Vietnam and Thailand, larger and more powerful neighbors buttressed by American military might. The leader of the country, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has committed his nation to nonalignment and nonintervention. The Prince is his own master so far as this is possible in a region where the big powers have important interests. Cambodia has a mixed economy with some joint enterprises with foreign capital and a number of small private enterprises. According to the Prince, her socialism comes from the Buddha rather than from Marx or Mao. Within its boundaries, Cambodia is a land at peace, with development moving ahead. I have been there six times in the last five years and can testify to its progress over that period. Because the elite of the country's society have shown some concern for the welfare of the people as a whole, Communism in Cambodia has little support; there are at present no Communist deputies in the National Assembly.

Along more than one thousand miles of its borders, Cambodia faces South Vietnam. In the north are jungles; in the south open paddy fields. Much of the area in Vietnam is controlled by the National Liberation Front. A number of U. S. Special Forces (Green Berets) camps are sited near the frontier. Thus the warfare in Vietnam is constantly impinging upon Cambodia. American military officers in Vietnam have charged that Cambodia is providing sanctuary for "Viet Cong" who slip into the country in large numbers. It is alleged that training and camps have been established there and that via the "Chi Minh" and "Sihanouk" Trails supplies of arms and other necessities are flowing into South Vietnam from Laos and through the east Cambodian part of Siem Reapville on the Gulf of Thailand.

Prince Sihanouk has vehemently denied these charges and has repeatedly invited observers to Cambodia to look for themselves. In recent months

times reporters, Harrison Salisbury and Seymour Chwast, and an ABC television reporter, Carlotta, have examined the border areas and their findings support the Prince's statements. The United States Senate has been invited (through Senator Mansfield) to send a team of three to conduct similar examinations; it is expected that this will be done after the election in November. In the meantime, the charges have been repeated, and U. S.

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

p. 489, 490 - "Friends Journal"  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/1/66  
Vol. 12, No. 19  
Author: Russell Johnson  
Editor: Frances Williams  
Title: Brown

Not to be reprinted



generals in Vietnam have threatened that military action against Cambodia may be undertaken.

In an effort to check on these allegations and to indicate to the Cambodians that, despite the break in diplomatic relations since May of 1965, some Americans are concerned about their country's fate, a seven-person team was sent there by "Americans Want to Know" at the end of this past July. The mission spent almost two weeks in Cambodia, visiting the frontier at half-a-dozen key points, travelling by plane, jeep, and Land Rover and on foot. I was a member of the mission, as were Kay Boyle, writer; Donald Duncan, former master sergeant in the Special Forces; Rabbi Israel Dresner of Springfield, New Jersey; Floyd McKissick, national director of C.O.R.E.; Norman Eisner, New York businessman; and Marc Stone, publicist. We set up our own itinerary and were able to travel where we desired and see what we wanted to see. Cambodian officials were helpful with transport but made no effort to direct our inquiry.

In the north, on the border facing Laos, mission members explored the region where Highway 13 enters Laos. They checked sealed trucks at the frontier and found only food products. They tried to go to Siem Pang on the "Sihanouk Trail," and their Land Rover broke an axle because the road was impassable. At a 600-foot height they flew over the jungle, looking for evidence of movement of troops and supplies, but they could see nothing moving but wild animals. Other members traveled on Highway 19 to the Vietnam frontier opposite the Central Highlands. During much of this distance the highway was only two tracks of red mud through the

jungle. At the border we had to use a fallen log to cross the river, as the bridge was bombed by the Japanese in 1941 and never has been rebuilt. In this region, too, careful examination from the air gave no evidence of troop or supply movement or of buildings in the border area. Our conclusion was that the charges about the "Sihanouk Trail" and the "Ho Chi Minh Trail" are untrue, as far as Cambodia is concerned. Prince Sihanouk admits that undetected movement of small numbers of persons across the border is possible. This is surely the case, but the allegations against Cambodia charge large-scale operations. The Cambodians have limited garrisons on the frontier and have asked for a larger border patrol from the International Control Commission, but this has not been approved.

In the east near Snoul, where Highway 13 enters Vietnam; in the southeast near Svay Rieng, where Highway 1 enters Vietnam; in the south in the "seven mountain" area near Phnom Penh; and on the islands off Kep we looked for evidence, but could find nothing to support the charges against Cambodia. But we did see the tragic results of attacks that have been made against Cambodian people and property since 1961. Near the village of Chantrea in the south, attacked by U. S. and South Vietnamese forces in 1964, with seventeen Cambodians killed, we met a young girl whose back had been horribly burned by napalm at that time. We saw bomb craters full of water in the mountains from the frontier. In every province we visited we saw the evidence of such attacks.

Midway in our visit we boarded our plane at the airstrip at Meadeo preparatory to returning to Phnom Penh, the capital. Just as we were ready to take off, word came of an attack on the village of Thlok Trach some 100 kilometers away. We reached the village an hour after the attack. It was a small hamlet of twenty-five families, a thousand yards from the frontier. The villagers described to us what had happened: two armed American helicopters had fired on the village from about 150 feet in the air. We found rocket fragments in the paddy field, examined the houses that had been destroyed, saw a dead water buffalo in a paddy field and the body of a dead woman, pregnant, who had sought cover under a tree behind her home and had been killed by machine-gun bullets. Later we visited some of the wounded in the hospital at Kompong Cham.

This attack had been made on July 31; we reached the village on the next day. On the day following (August 2) this village and an adjoining hamlet were attacked twice again, the third time while an International Control Commission team and military attaches from Phnom Penh were present. It was clear to all of them that the planes and arms were American and that the village was Cambodian. No evidence of Vietnamese in the village could be discovered. The initial excuse given by U. S. authorities was that there had been groundfire from the village, which was actually in South Vietnam. After protests from our mission and the Cambodian government, the State Department admitted that the village was administered by Cambodia, and regrets were expressed.

Because of this attack, Prince Sihanouk called off the visit of Averell Harriman to Cambodia that had been scheduled for mid-September. This is a most unfortunate development, for the Prince and his colleagues had spoken to us several times of their anticipation of the Harriman visit. We were convinced that Cambodia would like to renew diplomatic relations with the United States, provided that Cambodian territorial integrity is respected. Relations were broken in May of 1965 following an earlier attack on Cambodia in which American forces were involved. If the country is to remain neutral, it must be on equal terms with the United States. It is important to remember that the

this is a very important area of the region, and the Commission is very concerned about it.

The American Embassy reported in September that the Cambodian government had decided to accept the Commission's findings and to allow the Commission to continue its work.

The Commission is now working to establish a permanent presence in the region, and it is hoped that this will lead to a more stable and peaceful situation.

It is important to note that the Commission's findings are based on the best available information, and it is hoped that this will lead to a more stable and peaceful situation.

The Commission is now working to establish a permanent presence in the region, and it is hoped that this will lead to a more stable and peaceful situation.



# Quaker Action Group

20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

Telephone (215) LOcust 3-7537

October 24, 1966

Dear Friends:

The war in Vietnam continues to escalate. After twenty-five years of revolution and war initiated by outside oppressors - Japan, France, the United States - there is no end to the suffering of the Vietnamese people. A Quaker Action Group has tried to alleviate some of that suffering.

The United States Government blocked our original bank account on September 27, 1966, charging that we had been trading with the enemy. Our Committee stands under the possibility of heavy sanctions. In protest we have written a Treasury Department official, "When A Quaker Action Group as an association of individual Friends contributes to an established program of the Canadian Friends Service Committee it is a contribution to our Religious Society and its world-wide mission. . . . We have not in any sense been trading with the enemy. Since August 30, 1965 we have sought to extend humanitarian aid to the suffering people of all parts of Vietnam. This is our God-endowed right and obligation."

We have opened a new bank account. We intend to escalate protest to this cruel war. Some of you have already contributed to our expenses, for which we express our gratitude. We hope you will continue financial support and that others will make a liberal contribution.

Please make checks payable to A Quaker Action Group, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

Enclosed is my contribution.

Name

Address



A QUAKER ACTION GROUP  
20 South 12th Street  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107

NEWSLETTER NO. 1

November

### WITNESS IN HANOI

A Quaker Action Group has heard from 22 persons who are prepared to go to Vietnam if selected for the team, and some 29 others who are considering it. There will be more. Illinois Yearly Meeting has given Tom Findley, Jr., a min support for his concern to join the Witness in Hanoi, and Madison Monthly Meeting given support to its member, Elizabeth Boardman, for her concern. Powelton P Five Meeting (Philadelphia) has undertaken to raise money to send two of its v

The major problem which currently confronts the project committee is that mission to enter North Vietnam. We hope to send two members of the team to Cambodia for exploration with the North Vietnamese mission there, and have received assurance that they will be welcome in Cambodia. The project committee is looking for a friend who speaks French to serve as a member of such an advance team.

### MEDICAL AID TO VIETNAM: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The U.S. government continues to place obstacles in the way of unauthorized medical aid programs of the Canadian Friends Service Committee. It is reported in the Philadelphia Bulletin, October 1, to have notified postmasters in major cities not to accept from visitors any packages bound for North Vietnam by way of Canada. The Treasury Department has seized the checks of two of the many Friends sending medical contributions to the CFSC program: Pearl Field of Miami, Florida and Louis of Indianapolis, Iowa.

Most recently the government has taken a disposition to restrict and isolate members of these groups who have sought to cooperate with government procedures. For example, which had requested a license for \$15,000 found it out by \$15,000.

The government has also anti-... the anti-... of a letter from Canadian Friends Service Committee and ... of ...

Friends interested in ... the recent ...

In the ...

1968