



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE**

PART 21 OF 25

FILE NUMBER : 100-11392

SUBJECT; AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

FILE #: 100-11392

SECTION: 21

Handwritten scribble

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 8/29/69

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-7821) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

CRP
[Handwritten initials]

Re Memphis airtels to Bureau dated 7/2/69 and 7/11/69, each enclosing an LHM of same date.

[redacted] was contacted on 7/28/69, at which time he advised that he had no knowledge concerning instant "Peace Caravan", and could, therefore, identify none of the individuals described in referenced Memphis letterhead memorandums.

[redacted] stated on 7/28/69 that MARTIN BROWN and other individuals connected with the Peace Caravan, sponsored by American Friends Service Committee, had arrived in Atlanta, Georgia, to assist in any way they could relative to draft resistance. Source said, however, that Atlanta Workshop In Nonviolence, the principal counseling and draft resistance organization in the Atlanta area, has recently been at a low ebb in its operation, and said organization was apparently not in a position to offer any work for the Peace Caravan people. Source said BROWN and his associates were, therefore, doing very little or no work in the area. Source indicated at the time that he would attempt to develop further information concerning the group.

On 8/26/69, [redacted] indicated that MARTIN BROWN and two of the Peace Caravan associates, namely one JIM GRANT, Negro male, about 5' 11" tall, 200 pounds, from Charlotte, North Carolina, and a girl called "FAMKA" (phonetic) from Holland, had participated in a recent anti-war demonstration held on 8/9/69 by a coalition of New Left and Pacifist groups in Atlanta. Source said that BROWN, who is employed by American Friends Service Committee, is now permanently assigned in the American Friends Service Committee Office at 41 Exchange Place, Atlanta, [redacted]

Source could furnish no further pertinent information concerning the Peace Caravan.

2 - Bureau
2 - Memphis
3 - Atlanta (1 - 100-7821) (1 - 134-529A) (1 - 134-527A)
GRM/jah Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC-54 100-11842-512
SEP 4 1969

INT. SEC.



TELETYPE
AUG 25 1969
lee

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	_____

WAG PHILA

443 PM

URGENT 8-25-69 CPW

TO DIRECTOR (105-138315) PLAINTEXT

ATTENTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON FIELD VIA WASHINGTON

FROM PHILADELPHIA (100-NEW)

C. O. Bennett
Wells
C. A. [unclear]

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D.C. SEPTEMBER TWO DASH THREE, SIXTYNINE. INFO
CONCERNING (MISC.) VIDEM.

105-138315-37
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

RE NY TELETYPE AUG. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYNINE.

PH HAS NOT RECEIVED BUAIRTEL AUG. NINETEEN LAST MENTIONED
IN RE NY TEL.

[REDACTED]

LA-110

NO DEMONSTRATION

PLANNED BY AFSC IN WDC SEPT. TWO DASH THREE, SIXTYNINE. A
"DEATH MARCH" IS PLANNED FOR NOV. FOURTEEN, AND FIFTEEN, SIXTYNINE
WHICH WILL BE ORGANIZED BY "MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE."

REC 70 per 100-11392-572

SOURCES CONTACTED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

5 SEP 3 1969

END

WA...REV FBI WASH DC

To White House, AG, Secret Service,
CIA, State, ACSI, OSI, DIA, Vice
President by tel. CC's of White
House tel to DAG; AAG's: IS, CRD,
CRIM, IDIU; NIS 8-26-69

TELETYPE TO: [initials]
SEP 10 1969
WFO

572

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/26/69

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-50547)

SUBJECT: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969,
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)
SSA
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Re Memphis airtel to Bureau, 7/11/69, captioned as above.

[redacted] who is familiar with activities of the American Friends Service Committee, advised SA [redacted] that no information had come to his attention [redacted] concerning the Peace Caravan for individuals mentioned in referenced airtel and LHM.

Any information concerning the Peace Caravan will be promptly reported to the Bureau and interested offices.

REC-73 EX-111 100-11392-571

5 AUG 27 1969

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Memphis (RM)
 - 1 - 100-5040 (Peace Caravan)
 - 1 - 100-4630 (DRUM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (100-50547)
- EAS:mmmm
- (5)



58 SEP 18 1969

RECORDED COPY FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
August 8, 1969

Re: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969,
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT,
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

On August 5 and 6, 1969, sources one, two and three advised that the local Memphis group, generally known as the Peace Caravan, 1969, American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), as well as the Draft Resistance Union of Memphis (DRUM), which has held weekly peace vigils in downtown Memphis in the vicinity of the Federal Office Building each Wednesday, commencing July 2, 1969, had scheduled a larger peace rally for Wednesday, August 6, 1969, under the sponsorship of DRUM. Sources one and two furnished a copy of a two-page Mimeograph throwaway entitled, "Drummer," dated "August 4," and shown as being issued by the Draft Resistance Union of Memphis, P. O. Box 11463, Memphis, Tennessee, 38111. A Xerox copy of both pages of this document are attached hereto which tend to indicate the purpose and key personnel involved in the demonstration which originally was scheduled to be held in front of the First National Bank, 165 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee.

200
XEROX
AUG 25 1969

100-11372-569
ENCLOSURE

D.R.U.M. MUST CONTINUE THE VIETNAM ROLL OF HONOR

At noon on wednesday, July 2, 12 members of D.R.U.M. began reading the names of the American War Dead at the front entrance of the Federal Office Building. They did this in a spirit of mourning for those who have died, both Vietnamese and American, and to bring home to the citizens of Memphis the continuing horror and devastation of this senseless and inhuman war.

D.R.U.M. has continued reading the roll of the war dead each Wednesday since July 2. Last Wednesday, July 30, several members of D.R.U.M. entered the Federal Building corridors and the lobby of City Hall and read the names of the American dead. They hoped that this effort would attract the attention of the local news media so that the citizens of Memphis would learn of the peace efforts in this city. However, the news media has ignored D.R.U.M.'s activities of the past five consecutive Wednesdays for two apparent reasons: 1) the news media in Memphis supports the war in Vietnam and has no intention of recognizing an orderly and dignified peace movement such as the one D.R.U.M. has been conducting; and 2) D.R.U.M. has failed to muster large numbers of participants-- usually only twelve to twenty people attend the readings. Since there has been neither publicity nor news coverage, very few Memphians are aware that peace demonstrations occur each Wednesday in their city.

D.R.U.M. must continue. On Wednesday, August 6, the reading of the names will continue. However, the location of the reading has been changed. Instead of the Federal Office Building, D.R.U.M. will read the roll of honor at the First National Bank Building, 165 Madison Avenue. We must continue to point out the true dimensions of this war; we must continue to point out that over 1,000,000 Vietnamese and more than 37,000 Americans have died so far; we must continue to point out that the Paris peace talks are a farce; and we must point out that the withdrawal of 25,000 American troops is meaningless in a war of this magnitude. D.R.U.M. must and will continue.

Join with us at the First National Bank Building on Wednesday. There is no longer time for silence; each citizen must declare firmly what he knows is right. The suffering which you may have to endure for a few hours is insignificant when compared to the suffering the Vietnamese have endured and must continue to endure until this war, our war, is brought to an end. **SILENCE IS COMPLICITY! D.R.U.M. WILL BE THERE, WILL YOU?**

"...We're going to bomb them back into the Stone Age."
-2- ---General Curtis LeMay

WHAT CAN I DO TO END THIS WAR?

August* Anniversary Dates.

Here are some suggestions:

- 1) Be informed. Know the facts, the history, and political aspects of the American involvement
- 2) Inform others. Talk about the war to your friends, neighbors, business associates. Write them.
- 3) Write your Congressmen and Senators. They'll need votes in the next elections.
- 4) Send letters to the editor. This may be effective in Memphis, but only if we send many letters.
- 5) Wear a peace button. It will indicate your position and may help you start a conversation.
- 6) Affiliate/Organize. You can join D.R.U.M. on Wednesdays and Sundays. D.R.U.M. reads the roll of honor on Wednesdays and leaflets church services on Sundays. You can organize discussion groups within your neighborhood, church, PTA, etc.
- 7) Support draft resistance.
 - a. If you are over draft age you can identify with those now refusing military service by signing a "statement of complicity" which might make you liable for arrest.
 - b. Get information on the Conscientious Objector position to draft age men.
 - c. Urge that all High Schools have a draft counseling service.
 - d. Men of draft age can resist war by filing for the C.O. status.
 - e. Anyone of any age can carry the protest against the draft to the induction centers by physical occupation of the centers. How dramatic it would be if grandmothers, sisters were to lead a sit-in of the draft center saying "We will not allow you to take another black or white boy out of the slums and ghettos for the purpose of waging this war without arresting us first."
 - f. Contribute to D.R.U.M. If you cannot participate actively, then help D.R.U.M. with its expenses. The cost of materials and postal charges for this issue of the drummer totaled over \$20.00.

"It became necessary to destroy the town to save it." Army major, Ben Tre, So. Vietnam, Feb. 7, 1969

August 5, 1964:

The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was passed in the House by a vote of 466 to 0, in the Senate by a vote of 88 to 2.

August 6, 1945:

The U.S. dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

August 9, 1945:

The U.S. dropped the atomic bomb on Nagasaki.

August 12, 1964:

President Johnson said: "Some others are eager to enlarge the conflict. They call upon us to supply American boys to do the job that Asian boys should do. They ask us to take reckless action which might risk the lives of millions and engulf much of Asia and certainly threaten the peace of the entire world. Moreover, such action would offer no solution at all to the real problem of Vietnam."

August 19, 1945:

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam proclaimed from Hanoi by Ho Chi Minh.

the drummer staff:

editor--Victor A. Smith, Jr.
historian--Harry E. Sayle
EPF consultant--Robert Taylor
secretary--Charles Wright

On Feb. 24, 1965, Sec-General U Thant made a most unusual statement: "I am sure the great American people, if they only knew the true facts and the background to the developments in South Vietnam, will agree with me that further bloodshed is unnecessary. As you know, in times of war and of hostilities the first casualty is truth."

"NUOC VIET NAM SUA NGUOI

VIETNAM"

...viet nam to the vietnamese.

FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Participants were to come from any possible source, according to sources one and two, particularly groups such as the New Democratic Coalition (NDC), a group of primarily high school age, college age and young adult dissident members of the Democratic Party who primarily have been supporters of Senator Eugene McCarthy (Democrat-Minnesota) and the late Robert F. Kennedy. Other sources would come from the remnants of the now inactive Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Chapter at Memphis, Tennessee, primarily headed by James Earl Gaylord, Memphis State University (MSU) student; and that Victor A. Smith, Jr., who claims to be the Chairman of DRUM and Editor of the "Drummer," hopes to continue this draft resistance and peace movement on into the start of the 1969 school year at MSU and to take over the new left and student dissident elements at Memphis State University.

[REDACTED]

PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

[REDACTED]

(A characterization of the SDS is set forth in the Appendix section.)

[REDACTED] a poster advertising the scheduled August 6, 1969, demonstration which is captioned, "Hiroshima Memorial Peace Demonstration," subcaptioned, "August 6, 12 Noon, Federal Building, Memphis, Main and Poplar," beneath which are three peace symbols and the words reading, "Memorial service for the more than 78,000 Japanese men, women and children murdered on August 6, 1945. Bring our GIs home plea. U. S. out of Okinawa plea. Stop ABM (antiballistic missiles) plea. Don't commit the crime of silence. Join us August 6." This is shown as being issued by the Committee for Peace.

Source one added that the staff of the "Drummer" as set forth on the reproduced material contained herein is Editor, Victor A. Smith, Jr.; Historian, Harry E. Sayle, [REDACTED] white male, student at MSU; E.P.F. Consultant, Robert Taylor who has legal residence of 1686 North Parkway, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and Secretary, Charles Wright [REDACTED] male white, student at MSU.

[REDACTED]

PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Source one also advised that Victor Smith had put out a letter which he mailed to various Memphians on the letterhead of DRUM, P. O. Box 11643, Memphis, Tennessee, stating that DRUM was a newly formed organization at Memphis composed of dedicated and courageous persons opposed to the Vietnam War and to the Selective Service System; that DRUM was dedicated to the education and involvement of the community for an anti-war campaign; and that DRUM's prime concern was the counselling of young men about the alternatives and resistance to the draft laws endeavoring to make both the Vietnam War and the draft a public and community issue. The letter continued that DRUM was an infant organization, had formation difficulties, has encountered some opposition from reactionary elements not further described, and that DRUM was lacking in publicity because of the opinions and attitudes of the local news media, and above all that DRUM had considerable difficulty soliciting financial support from sympathizers and would be supporters due to the lack of publicity and because these possible supporters feared reprisal from reactionary forces. It continued that DRUM must live and has pledged itself to that purpose because it is the only organization in the entire Memphis and mid-South region which had the conviction and courage to take a public stand against the Vietnam War and the draft. It solicited the support of the recipient and was signed Victor A. Smith, Jr., Chairman, DRUM.

On August 6, 1969, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] observed the Federal Office Building as well as the First National Bank Building and Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee. A small group of individuals headed by James Earl Gaylord met in front of the Federal Office Building shortly before 12 noon and walked a distance of some eight blocks to the entrance of the First National Bank Building where they were observed to join a small group of demonstrators headed by Victor A. Smith, Jr., supported by Harry Eugene Sayle, mentioned above. This group remained in the vicinity of the Plaza in front of the First National Bank, 165 Madison Avenue, until approximately 3 p.m.

~~REDACTED~~

PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The group stood for the most part in a single-file position and carried placards calling for the end to the war in Vietnam, calling the United States murders of the poor. Periodically individuals such as Victor Smith and Harry Sayle would distribute a reprint, four pages in length, entitled, "A Generation in Search of the Future," by Dr. George Wald, issued by an organization known as "Promoting Enduring Peace Peace," P. O. Box 103, Woodmont, Connecticut, reprinted by permission from the "New Yorker" Magazine, Inc.," Wald being a Professor of Biology at Harvard University.

A review of this document written by Dr. George Wald revealed that it is a general intellectual attack on United States policy in Vietnam and an attack on the general Defense Department military policy of the United States.

There were no particular incidents or arrests during the demonstration. At the end of the demonstration, a small group following Victor Smith walked back to the Federal Office Building; retraced their steps to the Court Square where they dispersed after Victor Smith announced that a similar demonstration would occur Wednesday, August 13, 1969; and Smith called for a show of hands of those who planned to participate and about two-thirds of participants, which numbered approximately 35, held up their hands.

PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Several other white males and females were observed who gave the appearance of being stereotyped hippies, some of them barefooted, many wearing sandals, long hair and "mod" clothes.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

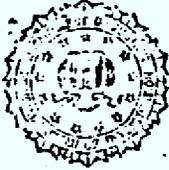
A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the worldwide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a national office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper, "New Left Notes," reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS regional offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

August 8, 1969

AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on August 8, 1969, that the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) conducted an Avon Institute at Geneva Point Camp, Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire, July 26, 1969, through August 1, 1969.

Source advised the following:

✓ One of the speakers on July 26, 1969, was Bruce Seagrans, Voluntown, Connecticut, who stated that he is living with Marjorie Swann in Voluntown, Connecticut. He stated that Swann has posted a 24 hour guard with a walkie-talkie and a German shepherd dog on the perimeter of her property. He stated that Swann has no compunction about spending huge sums of money on Latin American projects.

The Dean of the Avon Institute is Ted Robinson, Baltimore, Maryland.

On July 27, 1969, during the forenoon work-shop period, Bob Bishop spoke about the lumber industry in Maine and his main point was that the large lumber interests in Maine control the government of the State of Maine.

The evening session of July 27, 1969, consisted of a general discussion of Welfare rights in general. Conditions under which welfare mothers are forced in line were described by people from Worcester, Roxbury, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Skowhegan, Maine, and New Haven, Connecticut.

100-11392-570

ENCLOSURE

AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)

New Hampshire

The morning general session consisted of a speech by the Reverend Herbert O. Edwards, Providence, Rhode Island, who stated that revolution in the United States is nothing more than a game which is not serious either to those who are attempting to perpetrate it or to the people upon whom this would be inflicted.

He said that institutions within the United States, including the United States Government, systematically has excluded the black people. He said that white people must urge churches to give back to black people the money which has been taken from them. He said that white people are to blame for the misery of the black people. He said that the people present at the Avon Institute who are white and the AFSC should give in excess of \$100,000 to the black community.

Elizabeth Lamoreau, Augusta, Maine, spoke on the problems of welfare mothers in the State of Maine and said that anyone in Maine who protests United States foreign policy in Vietnam is jailed. *New Hampshire*

During the evening general session demands were made upon the assembled by the black caucus in a rude and boisterous manner.

Reverend Herbert O. Edwards at that time said that the black community does not need "whitey's" understanding or sympathy but the black community did need "whitey's" money. He said that it was none of "whitey's" business where the money "whitey" gave went. He said that the AFSC should grant \$135,000 to the black community in New Haven, Connecticut.

The Institute then voted in favor of the black demands.

A black woman, [redacted] (last name unknown) approached [redacted] and called her a "white pig" and a "white bitch" whereupon a fight almost ensued. Thereafter integration was minimal to the point of non existence.

AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)

On July 30, 1969, prior to the general session, Joseph Harris, New Haven, Connecticut, spoke and said that he is paid "\$200 a day" by black communities for fund raising. He said that fund raising is a profession and should be respected as such. *New Hampshire*

Mrs. Ralph Lopez, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, spoke and said that she was disgusted with the black caucus at the Institute. She said that they were immature. She said that the black caucus was not typical of black people.

Tom Bell of Springfield, Massachusetts, spoke and said that he had attended a conference with the North Vietnamese in Cuba. The reason for the conference was to give international to the new revolutionary government of North Vietnam and to emphasize opposition to the coalition government proposed by the United States and to protest the presence of the United States Army in South Vietnam. The conference lasted seven days.

~~_____~~ identified Bell as being affiliated with Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

A characterization of SDS appears in the appendix.

Bell stated that on almost every day members of the Revolutionary Provisional Government were asked to explain the American left movement.

The morning session on July 31, 1969, consisted of a talk by Bob Cook who discussed organizing in trade unions. *New Hampshire*

The evening session consisted of radical films.

AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)

On August 1, 1969, Marcus Munoz, Delano, California, spoke on behalf of the striking grape pickers in California.

Ronnie Johnson and a number of other black militants "jumped" Walter ~~Bank~~ on the evening of July 31, 1969, and beat him unconscious.

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

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that 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. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper, "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
July 18, 1969

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM);
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT;
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

On July 15, 1969, a first source advised that a small contingent of the Peace Caravan, 1969, a group of several young college students sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, were still in Memphis, Tennessee, staying at the Westminster House, 449 Patterson, a Presbyterian Student Center located across the street from Memphis State University. Their host was Reverend Richard M. Moon, Director of the Westminster House.

Source One stated that the "Great Speckled Bird" is published by a group of young college dropouts and college graduates who have been closely identified in recent

100-11372-567
ENCLOSURE

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE;

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

years with two major dissident student groups in the South, namely Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC).

Characterizations of the SSOC and SDS appear in the Appendix section of this communication.

Among the people present at the Westminster House on the night of July 14, 1969, was David Acey, a male Negro student at Memphis State University (MSU). He was with a large, heavy-set, young male Negro who is a draft counselor connected with the Peace Caravan, 1969, and who is from out of town. His name is not known. Also present was a short, dark black-haired girl, dark complexion, a local girl.

This group gave no indication that there would be any continuation of the Wednesday peace vigils at the Federal Office Building protesting United States policy in Vietnam similar to the one held on July 9, 1969.

Such a vigil did, however, take place on the early afternoon of Wednesday, July 16, 1969, and representatives of the FBI, Memphis,

observed the following individuals participating therein, it being noted that the group stood in front of the Federal Building reading names of Tennessee deceased in the Vietnam War, whereas others quietly walked back and forth on the public sidewalk in front of the building located at 167 North Main, carrying placards calling for withdrawal of United States forces from Vietnam.

Among those observed were William Spencer, white male, student at MSU,

a thin, white girl, with long straight blonde hair, tan slacks, white T-shirt, wearing glasses, who Source One stated might be the sister of Spencer; an individual

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

tentatively identified as John White, a male white MSU student who has long Cavalier-styled brown hair, shoulder length, dressed in a long-sleeve light shirt and who is identical with the young man who appeared in the July 9 vigil wearing a dark blue suit.

Also present was Victor Smith, Jr., white male, MSU student, who is one of the self-acclaimed leaders of the newly formed Draft Resistance Union of Memphis (DRUM), which was formed on or about July 7, 1969.

Also present was a short, stocky girl, black hair, short hair, who Source One stated is in all probability identical with the Peace Caravan member [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Also present was a white girl with long brown hair, wearing yellow shorts and a tan short-sleeve blouse, as well as MARY ANN McCLURE, MSU student, [REDACTED]

There were no incidents and no arrests, and the general public going into and out of the Federal Office Building paid little or no attention to the demonstrators.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that 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. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klensky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the worldwide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a national office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper, "New Left Notes," reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS regional offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment, and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of the SDS.

Beginning in the fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student," which, according to the above source, has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.



By letter dated April 26, 1968, on SSOC letterhead mailed to the general SSOC membership over the signature of Mike Welch, Executive Secretary of SSOC, it was announced that as a step toward close relations with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and better communications with the movement nationally, SSOC and SDS have worked out an exchange of the "New South Student" and the "New Left Notes," and that SDS and SSOC were exchanging contact lists of their respective memberships for this exchange.





APPENDIX

2

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

The May, 1968, issue of "New South Student," indicates that the SSOC mailing address is P. O. Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee, 37212, telephone number 615-291-3537, and the masthead describes the organization as "an association of young concerned southerners dedicated to social change," as taken from the preamble of the SSOC constitution.

APPENDIX



RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
July 11, 1969

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969,
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT;
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Previous correspondence concerning the Memphis, Tennessee aspect of captioned matter has been carried under the title Peace Caravan - 1969, American Friends Service Committee; Information Concerning, specifically a communication at Memphis dated July 2, 1969.

On July 4 and 6, 1969, a first source advised that the group known as Peace Caravan, 1969, affiliated with American Friends Service Committee, continues to operate out of the Westminister House, a Presbyterian Student Center, 449 Patterson Street, Memphis, which is directly across the street from the main campus of Memphis State University (MSU), headed by approximately 5 out-of-town, young college students, including Edward Martin Brown, IV, and Don Moss, a 3rd year medical student at the University of Michigan.

On the night of July 3, 1969, this group held a meeting at the Westminister House and they distributed a book called "Handbook for Conscientious Objectors," 10th Edition, October, 1968, which is distributed by the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors - National Counselling Agency, 2016 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

They are using as a text a book entitled "Guide to the Draft" by Arlo Tatum and Joseph Stuchinsky, published by the Beacon Press, Boston, Massachusetts, book number BP325, selling for 195 pounds. ?

This group hopes to set up a draft resistance and draft counselling service at Memphis, Tennessee,

This group put out a handbill captioned "Notice!" subtitled, "Men of Draft Age", stating "The Selective Service Law provides exemption from combat training and duty or all military duty for some conscientious objectors. If you are 'conscientiously opposed to war in any form',* and need

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969, AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

information or other assistance--write, phone or visit: Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, 2016 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, phone LO8-7971, or American Friends Service Committee, 1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina, zip code 27261, telephone 882-0109."

At the bottom an asterisk appears, showing the above quoted section is a quotation from Section 6 (j) of the Draft Law.

On Wednesday, July 9, 1969, beginning at approximately 11:30 a.m., in front of the Federal Office Building, 167 North Main Street, Memphis, representatives of the FBI and Intelligence Bureau, Memphis Police Department observed a vigil during which the participants, approximately 18 in number, demonstrated against U.S. Policy in Vietnam and, according to sources one and two, this was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee Project known as Peace Caravan, 1969. The demonstration lasted until approximately 2:10 p.m. and during the course of the vigil, approximately 18 people at various times took parts there. Placards were carried and a roll call of the Vietnam war deceased from U.S. Armed Forces whose residences were in Tennessee was verbally read by various demonstrating participants.

This demonstration began in front of the Federal Office Building and at approximately 12:35 p.m., the participants went to the South entrance of the Federal Building, staying there until approximately 2:10 p.m.

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969, AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

The group had 6 placards and only 6 people at a time took turns walking back and forth in front of the Federal Building carrying the signs while the rest of the group stood in a line at the entrance on either the east side or south side of the Federal Building, and one person at a time would take turns reading a roll call of the Vietnam war dead from Tennessee. The placards bore titles such as "Food, not napalm"; "Vietnam Veterans for Peace"; "Up Against the Wall Westmoreland"; "Peace not pieces Vietnam"; "War is not helping poor children or anything".

~~_____~~

APPENDIX

1

INVADERS, also known as
Black Organizing Project

On May 7, 1969, a first source advised that a militant black nationalist group of young Memphis, Tennessee Negroes, now known as Invaders, was originally formed in the summer and fall of 1967 by three Memphis Negroes, Coby Vernon Smith, John Burrell Smith, and Charles Laverne Cabbage. During the fall of 1967 and spring of 1968, it assumed the name of Black Organizing Project (BOP), with subsidiary cells known as Afro-American Brotherhood (AAB) at Owen College; Black Student Association (BSA) at Memphis State University; LeMoyne Intercollegiate Chapter at the NAACP (LIC, NAACP) at LeMoyne College; Invaders, primarily consisting of high school students and school dropouts; and City Organizers, consisting of young non-student adults, all having a combined average membership of about 100. The ostensible purpose was to create pride in black identity, to teach black culture and black history, and to obtain employment for young blacks.

On May 7, 1969, Source One and Source Two advised that Black Organizing Project (BOP), beginning in the spring of 1968, degenerated into a group of approximately 30 to 35 young Memphis blacks, who increasingly adopted a philosophy of hatred of the white race, and hatred of the capitalistic system and all constituted legal authority, particularly law enforcement agencies. Theirs is a philosophy of nihilism and anarchy.

Both sources added that beginning in the summer of 1968, the Invaders became a dominant group. LIC, NAACP disbanded, AAB disbanded. BSA at Memphis State University became an autonomous organization with no current formal relationship with the Invaders, and the City Organizers ceased to exist.

Since June, 1968, approximately 30 Invaders have committed various local crimes, including arson, robbery, larceny, forgery prostitution, narcotics violations, and shooting of police officer, as well as inciting to riot in

~~_____~~

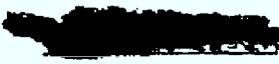
APPENDIX

INVADERS

public schools. Over 25 have been convicted for these offenses, most of them making bond and appealing convictions. For example, John Burrell Smith has been convicted of inciting a high school riot and possession of marijuana. Charles Laverne Cabbage has been convicted of carrying a pistol, third degree burglary, and refusal to report for Armed Forces induction.

Both sources added that these arrests and the attendant publicity have weakened the influence of the Invaders and caused them to be less vocal and less publicly contentious. Their membership is estimated at 40 with only about 20 hard-core members. The Invaders have no financial resources of consequence which further restricts their activities. Sources One and Two added that the Invaders primarily engage in psychological warfare by attempting to convince the community that they are far more powerful and potentially violent than is actually the case. Sources One and Two advised that on occasion the Invaders refer to their group as the BOP but actually the only active cell is the Invaders.

APPENDIX



1
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that 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. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the worldwide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper, "New Left Notes," reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

APPENDIX



RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969, AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memphis, Tennessee
July 2, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RE: PEACE CARAVAN - 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On June 28, a first source and a second source advised as follows:

The Peace Caravan - 1969, sponsored by American Friends Service Committee, started a 3-week campaign in Memphis, Tennessee, on Saturday morning, June 28, 1969, at Westminister House, Presbyterian Student Center, headed by Reverend Richard M. Moon. This is on Patterson Street across the street from the western border of Memphis State University (MSU). *Dick Moon*

None of the Caravan members, all from out of town, are Quakers, but all said they are employed by American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a Quaker group, understood to be headquartered in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The group will be in Memphis until about July 18, 1969.

Reverend Dick Moon is hosting the group temporarily.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The group plans to do research and survey work for peace, opposing U.S. policy in Vietnam, draft counseling, and poverty and racial discrimination surveys.

It was announced also that a concentrated VISTA (Volunteers In Service to America) program will commence in Memphis on or about July 15, 1969 and that the group of about 15 is to be headed by William Malloy and one Peter Pond or Ponds, who is now being trained by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) in Atlanta, Georgia.

On July 1, 1969. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Memphis, Tennessee, advised that on the A.M. of July 1, 1969, 3 young whites, claiming to be from AFSC, visited the Selective Service offices on the 3rd floor of the Tenoke Building. They sought the names of all draft board members and chairman, saying they were going a survey in Memphis to determine if the Selective Service System was being fairly and equitably administered.

Earlier on March 3, 1969, source one advised that when [REDACTED] was in Memphis in late March, 1969, he gave out a 2-page brochure regarding "1969 Peace Caravan - June 27 - August 22). A xerox of same is being attached to each copy of this communication.