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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 14, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. NYfile (100-172487)

Women's Bail Fund

Unless otherwise stated, all sources in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

On March 30, 1971, a first confidential source furnished literature, concerning the Women's Bail Fund, which was picked up at the Upper Westside Womens Center, 627 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, New York (NY) on March 27, 1971. The literature captioned, "Women's Bail Fund" argued that the Women's House of Detention, in New York City (NYC), should not exist and that "the Women's House of Detention, along with the prisons and jails across the country, is a weapon used by the power structure here in America to oppress and exploit the people of poor communities." It further relates that "Women have come together in New York from many different organizations to form a Women's Bail Fund for all the sisters inside the House of Detention. The Bail Fund is also working to prepare simple pamphlets on law because of the total lack of any legal resources in the House of Detention and secure legal assistance where needed." The address is listed as the Women's Bail Fund, P.O. Box 637, Cooper Station, NY, NY 10003.

On August 26, 1971, the first source furnished literature on the Women's Bail Fund which stated, "The Women's Bail Fund is a coalition of Third World and white women who are:

".....raising bail to release women prisoners from Rikers Island.

"...establishing communication with women inside.

"....assisting women who are bailed out in meeting their needs.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (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.

GROUP 1
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Women's Bail Fund

"....providing legal information for prisoners.

"....making public the torture these women undergo.

"....supporting prison struggles everywhere."

On April 12, 1971, a second confidential source made available a flyer on the Women's Bail Fund which was distributed at the National Womens March on the Pentagon on April 10, 1971. The flyer, captioned, "Victory to the NLF and All Oppressed Peoples" states "Women in Vietnam and in the United States are fighting for the right to live: for the very right to exist.....the U.S. is now dotted with concentration camps for the poor and non-white: the jails.....But imprisonment doesn't break the spirit of the sisters in jail. They resist! When denied their dignity, they organize and fight back. When one sister is beaten they organiz and resist. In the coldest part of winter when the boilers had broken down, the women worked in freezing temperatures in cold water to do the laundry-not 'because the pigs made us do it - but for our 'own beautiful sisters.'We Vietnamese, Black, Latin, White and Asian-american women are united in our struggle - we share common goals and face a common enemy. We express our complete solidarity with the NLF and shall work to bring the victory there."

On May 14, 1971, Special Agents (SAS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a demonstration in front of the NYC Women's House of Detention sponsored by the Women's Bail Fund and Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF). The demonstrators chanted slogans calling for release of their "sisters" from jail and expressed opposition to a proposed move of the inmates of the Women's House of Detention from its downtown site to the Rikers Island Prison Facility. The demonstrators called this proposed move an attempt to isolate the "sisters from their supporters."

By means of a loudspeaker, the demonstrators called to several inmates of the House of Detention who appeared in the upper storey windows, obtained their names and place of arrest. This information allegedly was to be used to obtain bail for the prisoners in question. Thereafter, several speakers denounced the jails as concentration camps and called for the release of the "political prisoners." in the House of Detention. Among the speakers was Shirley Taylor of the Women's Bail Fund and a former inmate of the Women's House of Detention.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

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Women's Bail Fund

YAWF

YAWF is the youth group of the Workers World Party (WWP). ✓

WWP

The WWP was founded in 1959 by individuals who disagreed with policies of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The WWP dissidents advocated unconditional support of the Soviet Union and the building of a revolutionary party geared to the overthrow of capitalism. More recently the WWP has called for peaceful solutions to Sino-Soviet disputes, however, the WWP generally supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological differences with the Soviet Union.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third confidential source advised on May 18, 1971, the Women's Bail Fund has called for victory for the Vietcong and is setting up a "phone chain" to be able to call for "action against the transfer of women from the House of Detention to Rikers Island."

On June 6, 1971, the third source advised the Women's Bail Fund will have a "major bail out of women" from the Women's House of Detention from June 10 to June 13, 1971 at the Washington Square Methodist Church. It will include four days of "discussions, films, counseling and information services" for inmates and their families. The coordinator for the Bail Fund was identified as Pam Engle, telephone number 989-6717.

On July 26, 1971, SAS of the FBI observed a picket-type demonstration at 51st Street and Avenue of the Americas protesting the existence of all jails. Among the groups represented was the Women's Bail Fund.

On August 4, 1971, a fourth confidential source advised the following checks were among those drawn from the bank account of Lubell, Lubell, Fine and Schaap, Attorneys-at-Law, 103 Park Avenue, NY, NY.

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Women's Bail Fund

<u>Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Bank of Deposit and/or Endorser</u>
June 25, 1971	Women's Bail Fund for \$2,000.00	Chemical #046-514716
June 25, 1971	Women's Bail Fund for \$3,500.00	Patricia Reiner 4th N.W. National Minneapolis, Minnesota

This information is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. Frank V. Scuderi, Assistant Secretary, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, 253-15 Union Turnpike, Floral Park, NY.

The source no longer has custody of the basic documents from which the check information was obtained.

~~STAFF~~ ~~APR 11 1971~~ The fourth source advised on January 5, 1971 that Jonathan W. Lubell, William H. Schaap, Stephen L. Fine, Neal L. Gantcher and David G. Lubell are all members of Lubell, Lubell, Fine and Schaap Law Firm.

~~STAFF~~ ~~APR 11 1971~~ A fifth confidential source advised on February 25, 1970, that as of July, 1968, William Schaap, an attorney for Lubell, Lubell, Fine and Schaap, was a member of the Board of Directors of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG). D.C.

The fifth source advised on February 25, 1970, William Schaap, Neal Gantcher and Stephen Fine had reservations to attend the NLG, 31st National Convention, February 20-23, 1970 in Washington, D.C.

On April 17, 1969, a sixth confidential source advised that as of May, 1969, Jonathan Lubell was President of the New York City Chapter of the NLG. APR 11 1971

NLG

~~STAFF~~ ~~APR 11 1971~~ NLG is a communist front organization of lawyers and law students dedicated to Communist Party, USA and New Left ideals for radical change of the social, economic and judicial systems in the United States.

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Women's Bail Fund

On January 6, 1972, the first source made available a one page leaflet distributed through the mails by the Women's Bail Fund and dated December, 1971. The leaflet is a request for funds for the Bail Fund with the notation that donations are tax exempt. The leaflet, in part says, "The Women's Bail Fund is one arm of the growing nationwide prison solidarity movement. During the past year we raised bail to release over 120 women who have been imprisoned while awaiting trial....."

On January 23, 1972, a seventh confidential source advised that Post Office Box 637, Cooper Station, NY, NY, is subscribed to by the Women's House of Detention Bail Fund and rented by Mary C. Pinotti, 86 East 3rd Street, NY, NY (Telephone 777-5823.)

The third source advised on February 10, 1972 the Women's Bail Fund is trying to obtain a grant from the NY People's Life Fund (PLF), however, they have been advised by the PLF that they may receive a loan rather than an outright grant. The source advised the Fund participated in a demonstration a month ago at the New York City Correctional Institution at Riker's Island, NY, however, said its activities seem to be limited. The source advised that two principal activists of the Women's Bail Fund are Amy Lowenstein and Gerry Tosca.

~~SECRET~~
The NY PLF is a fund set up by the War Tax Resistance (WTR) to grant loans or funds to local groups in the NY area.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

The WTR is a national organization which encourages the non-payment of federal taxes as a protest to the war in Indochina.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

August 28, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Women's Bail Fund

A first confidential source advised that Beverly Sterner,
Channel 13 News, 304 West 58th Street, New York, New York,
is affiliated with the Women's Bail Fund (WBF).

An article appeared in the March, 1972 issue of
the "Liberated Guardian", captioned "Women's Bail Fund;
Organizing Our Anger", written by five unidentified members
of the Women's Bail Fund Collective.

The article relates "The Women's Bail Fund is a
group of about 35 women in New York City that bails women
out of jail (150 so far). They have been organized for over
a year and a half and did their first bailout on December 20,
1970. They have been active in supporting other groups
involved in the prison struggle. They do legal follow-up
for bailed-out sisters who want it and have been talking
with people about the prison struggle, why jails exist, who
the real enemies are, etcetra."

The article is introduced by the following
statement:

"For this article we wanted to talk about ourselves.
So five of us volunteered to collect different thoughts from
as many women as possible in our group and then pooled these
reflections in this article, using the words from their raps."

The article, being reflections of the various
members of the group, is a series of quotes by unidentified
members concerning the WBF.

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Women's Bail Fund

The following are reflections of some WBF members carried under the subcaption "Our Roots - Why We Started - Why We Joined".

"There was a woman in my consciousness-raising group who was in the bail fund when it was first getting started and she talked with others about it. To some of us it was a very exciting idea. To others it was frightening - connecting to political activity as women. Ultimately it ended in a split of my small group on whether we should carry our newly raised consciousness to any sort of feminist political action or not.

"In the past, I was politically frustrated because I was only involved in one-shot actions. I saw what was happening in terms of how this system functions to oppress black people and that resulted in a lot of pain for me. I felt I had to reflect my stands in a day-to-day struggle. I had the sense that the women in the WBF were also aware of that need.

"When sisters want us to, we go to court with them. When I go to court I find that it can do bad things to my head. I make judgements like this judge is better than another one, but it's all shit. All judges are pigs. Or like feeling good that a sister got six months instead of five years when she shouldn't have gotten anything at all.

"I was in the House of Detention when there was the bail fund demonstration on December 20, 1970. The whole tier was so excited. When someone saw the first people she let out a scream and everyone rushed to the windows. As the chanting increased outside we started to sing and chant. They locked us in our cells so each person would be isolated and intimidated about chanting. But all the women kept it up. Everyone inside said the feeling about this demonstration was different than other demonstrations. There had been more contact. The women saw Afeni and Joan and another woman that they had known inside outside in the demonstration. That was real important.

"A lot of it was the bail fund. The bail fund banner with the address made it real that people were serious about supporting people inside. It wasn't going to be a one-shot deal.

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Women's Bail Fund

The following are reflections carried under the sub-caption "Questions We Are Facing Right Now".

"There's a real dialectic between reform and revolution. So much of what we do is short-term support stuff that can be seen as reformist. When prisoners raise these demands it's understood to be revolutionary; when people on the outside raise them, they are felt to be reformist. I have done a whole lot of courtroom work, both in the bail fund and before too. In fact, the whole social work thing is what I come out of, which is why it is so hard for me to deal with all this ('cause I obviously reflect a lot of that work). Social work when it started back in the late 1800's and early 1900's came out of real radical circles, the radicals and feminists and such. And when you read MAO, he talks about service to the people as a revolutionary thing. But for us it feels weird because it has been co-opted. I think that the movement now, trying to recoup the revolutionary aspects, that original sense of service to the people, trying to help people survive.

"One of the ways to really keep ourselves out of the rut of being social workers is to engage in more political education among ourselves and to ask other groups how they've dealt with this question. Also we should be more involved in educating other people.

"We should be doing more for women inside. We need to really work on facilitating communications between the sisters inside the jail. Women prisoners have been slower to get organized but I'm sure this is because there is so much isolation in the women's jail. Concretely, we need to write more letters to find out what is going on, send literature, but also tell the women about each other, about what other women are thinking and feeling. This would stop the sense of isolation and increase the sense of solidarity.

"I think much of the movement is guilty of ultra-leftism. In China the Communists worked on a lot of things that were a lot less than what they ultimately wanted. We're too afraid of being contaminated by being involved in reform movements. We too often define our enemies too broadly and our allies too narrowly.

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Women's Bail Fund

"I've been real impressed with what women in the group are willing to commit themselves to do and that they fulfill those commitments. And that atmosphere of responsibility affects new members too. This is real important. It helps me through the rough times and all the ideological hassles and struggles we go through. You really have a sense that everyone really wants to work things through, search for solutions, wants to hold together because we feel responsible for the work. Even the way people ask for leaves of absence when they are sick or too busy, that they feel they want to explain why they have to stop doing work for a while, shows people's commitment and responsibility."

The "Liberated Guardian" was created in April, 1970, through active and violent dissent against the politics and policies of the "Guardian". Its major aims were to produce a "more revolutionary" paper, to operate collectively within it and to maintain by design a loose political position.

The "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" which takes a strong left position but is not identified with any organized group. It is considered to be the largest radical weekly in America.

A second confidential source advised an account for the WBF was opened on July 6, 1971, for \$3,500. The account was closed ten days later on July 16, 1971. This account was opened by Patricia Reiner of 2451 Aldrich Avenue South, Minneapolis. Reiner, on August 30, 1971, submitted a forwarding address of 855 South Cedar Lane, Valparaiso, Indiana 46383.

A third confidential source advised the WBF set aside money for Constance Trimble at the First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The source advised two accounts were opened for the WBF on behalf of Trimble. One account was a savings account in the amount of \$2,000; the other was a checking account in the amount of \$2,800. The trustees for these accounts were listed as Neil B. Dietrich or Catherine Collins.

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Women's Bail Fund

Constance Trimble was tried and found not guilty on a charge of first degree murder for making a telephone call which lured a St. Paul, Minnesota police officer to an ambush slaying which occurred in 1970.

On April 5, 1972, and April 8, 1972, a fourth confidential source advised Jennifer Dohrn and Judith Clark were in contact with various members of the WBF on these two days.

Judith Ann Clark is a member of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) - Weatherman faction and was underground in 1970 prior to her arrest on December 17, 1970 by Special Agents (SAS) of the FBI New York City, as a result of an outstanding arrest wanted for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution - mob action. Clark was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, Illinois in April, 1970, prior to her arrest. She was sentenced to three years, for which she spent nine months in the Cook County Jail, Chicago, Illinois, and was released in July, 1971, to serve the remaining time on probation in New York City.

Jennifer Ellen Dohrn is the sister of FBI Top Ten Fugitive Bernadine Rae Dohrn. Both sisters are alleged members of the SDS - Weatherman faction.

SDS was founded during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960's functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From a stance of "participatory democracy," the SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position. It maintained a national office at 1608 West Madison Street,

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Women's Bail Fund

Chicago, Illinois, until February, 1970. Internal factionalism during 1969 produced three main factions: Weatherman, Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), and Worker Student Alliance (WSA). The Weatherman and RYM no longer consider themselves associated with the SDS. The WSA faction continues to use the name SDS.

On April 14, 1972, a fifth confidential source advised that Judith Clark was in touch on April 3, 1972, with a Beth Last Name Unknown (LNU), at 466 East 48th Street, Brooklyn, New York, concerning the WBF.

The source advised that Clark, on November 5, 1972, was in touch with an unknown female and discussed the Wednesday night meeting of the WBF. Clark discussed the fact that Jeannie LNU, Estelle LNU and Laurie LNU would be at the meeting at 5:30 PM, that evening at Clark's residence. The source related that Sara LNU and Naomi LNU, both from the Defense Bail Fund, were also expected at the meeting. Clark discussed the fact that the WBF has no common politics and no common political direction at this point and the WBF could become a defense committee, not because it would be desireable, but because of a lack of any other direction.

The source advised that on the same day, Clark was in touch with Amy Loberstine from the WBF at telephone number 663-1136, and both agreed to attend an education meeting of the Fund.

The fifth confidential source further related that Clark was in contact, on April 8, 1972, with a Marilyn Dalsimer, 254-4498, and a Shelley Lawrence, 663-1136. Both were identified by the source as being associated with the WBF.

On April 21, 1972, the fifth confidential source advised Clark and Dohrn went to the residence of Marilyn Dalsimer, 110 Bleecker Street, Apartment 7D, New York City, telephone number 254-4498 on that day. Dalsimer was identified as a member of the WBF.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington

November 27, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: JEANNETTE RANKIN'S BRIGADE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

a. APPROX.

1916

On November 27, 1967, a confidential source reported Mrs. ~~DACIA~~ WILSON, representing Women Strike for Peace (WSP), spoke at the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) Hall, Seattle, Washington, during the evening of November 21, 1967, under the sponsorship of Seattle Women Act for Peace (SWAP). A summary of SWAP's activities distributed at the meeting indicated Mrs. WILSON is one of the founders of WSP and was a guest at a brunch that day given by ~~ANCL~~ HOPPEL, Chairman of SWAP, whereat SWAP's steering committee met informally with WILSON.

Mrs. WILSON announced plans are being made to organize a Jeannette Rankin Brigade for a peaceful invasion of Washington, D. C. on January 8, 1968, under the auspices of Mothers and Fathers Against the Draft (MAD-FAD) with the support of WSP. She said she hoped the assistance of draft resistance groups across the nation could be enlisted for the event. WILSON indicated JEANNETTE RANKIN is, or was, a member of the United States Congress.

With regard to WSP, the "People's World", a West Coast communist newspaper, in its issue of October 20, 1962, quoted Doctor FRANCES HERRING, national leader of WSP, as stating the organization "was composed of autonomous local groups 'open to women of any race, religious creed or political ideology'".

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343 MAY 11 1971

100-448326-5

ENCL: OMBUL

RE: JEANNETTE RANKIN'S BRIGADE~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On May 3, 1965, a second source made available a leaflet distributed by SWAP which stated in part that Mrs. DOMINA ALLES, a national leader of WSP; Mrs. DAGMAR WILSON, founder and leader of WSP; and STS NIXON, General Manager of the "National Guardian" (see Appendix Section) were "found guilty of contempt in the United States District Court of the District of Columbia for refusing to testify at a closed meeting of HUAC (they had expressed a willingness to testify at an open hearing where their views would not be subject to possible distortion by HUAC, as has happened at other closed HUAC hearings)".

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

SWAP and its chairman, ANCI KOPPEL, are characterized in the Appendix.

MAD-FAD at Seattle was described in October, 1967, by the first source as being a small group headed by JOSEPH and DORIS LEAVY, parents of a draft-age son. The LEAVYS have been active in Vietnam war protest matters in the past.

With regard to JEANNETTE RANKIN, the Biographical Directory of the American Congress (1960 edition) contains the following information:

"RANKIN, JEANNETTE, a Representative from Montana; born near Missoula, Missoula County, Mont., June 11, 1880; attended the public schools, and was graduated from the University of Montana at Missoula in 1902; student at the School of Philanthropy, New York, N. Y., in 1908 and 1909; social worker in Seattle, Wash., in 1909; engaged in promoting the cause of woman suffrage in the State of Washington in 1910, in California in 1911, and in Montana 1912-1914;

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RE: FRANCES BARRY'S PARADE

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visited New Zealand in 1915 and worked
 as a waitress in order to gain personal
 knowledge of social conditions; elected
 as a Republican to the Sixty-fifth
 Congress (March 4, 1917-March 3, 1919);
 was the first woman to be elected to the
 National House of Representatives; did not
 seek renomination in 1918, having become
 a candidate for the Republican nomination
 for Senator, but was unsuccessful; was also
 an unsuccessful candidate on an independent
 ticket for election to the United States
 Senate; engaged in social work; elected to
 the Seventy-seventh Congress (January 3,
 1941-January 3, 1943); was not a candidate
 for renomination in 1942; resumed lecturing
 and ranching, and is a resident of Helena
 (Avalanch Ranch), Mont."

The first source said the chairman of the meeting at
 the AFSC Hall was TAIKI HALONEN who gave a biographical sketch
 of Mrs. WILSON's life, including the information she is an
 illustrator of children's books.

A third source stated in October, 1967,
 TAIKI HALONEN was then Chairman of the
 Ballard-Greenwood Club of the Communist
 Party (CP), and a member of the North
 Central CP Section Committee.

In her talk, Mrs. WILSON reportedly stated the recent
 March on Washington (D. C.) held October 21, 1967, had been very
 exciting, and she had been among those arrested. She said the
 soldiers were very sympathetic with the women than were the
 police and were slow in using force on women. She stated she
 recently visited Hanoi and found the people warm and gentle.
 Even when she was in an area which had been bombed, the people
 were sympathetic to her and seemed to regard her somewhat as a
 heroine. She related one Catholic church had been bombed five
 times. One Vietnamese official picked a bouquet of flowers and
 gave them to her as a symbol they want peace and not war. Some
 of the Vietnamese women told her and other delegates they did not
 want to kill American soldiers and hoped these soldiers could be
 dissuaded from going to war and getting killed.

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RE: JEANNETTE RANKIN'S BRIGADE

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Mrs. WILSON went on to relate th. State Department would like to get her passport, but she is determined to go where she pleases. Following her talk, she answered questions. A collection from the crowd of some 175 people present netted about \$146.00, according to an announcement.

On November 21, 1967, the "Seattle Times" published the results of an interview with Mrs. WILSON, which was conducted prior to the meeting at the AFSC Hall. A reproduction of the article is attached.

The "Seattle Times" is a daily newspaper published at Seattle, Washington.

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Vietnam Issue Viewed As Peace, Not Politics

By PAUL HENDERSON

"It matters not . . . the virtue lies in Communism or democracy," said the pacifist-housewife, recently returned from Hanoi.

"What matters is that we learn to live with each other in peace."

Mrs. Dagmar Wilson, 51, of Washington, D. C., was interviewed yesterday at the Friends Meeting House, 4001 Ninth Ave. N. E.

She said her two-week visit to the North Vietnamese capitol was "as a mother, and not to seek a political solution to the war."

AMERICAN BOMBS have created an ugly picture in Hanoi, and military installations are not the only targets, she asserted. She said she saw bomb damage in residential areas "far removed from any strategic targets."

Schools and hospitals have been destroyed, and she herself "escaped by 20 minutes" a bomb that destroyed a church, she reported.

Mrs. Wilson traveled with two other members of the Women's Strike for Peace, an organization she founded in 1961. Upon arrival at Hanoi, she said, they were presented flowers and steel helmets.

Mrs. Wilson said she talked with American prisoners, including a pilot who was re-



MRS. DAGMAR WILSON

pentant for his part in the war and "sorry he had not known the facts."

MRS. WILSON said she is opposed to the war because "it is illegal and we shouldn't be there."

But certainly there has been a logical explanation for American involvement in Vietnam, a reporter said.

Mrs. Wilson dropped her frequent smile and reprimanded reporters "for not doing your homework."

United States involvement in Southeast Asia is for economic reasons, "prompted by the greedy capitalism that is destroying our ideals," she declared.

Mrs. Wilson said nations should have the right to determine their own destiny. And Communism in "that little country of Vietnam" is hardly a threat to democracy in the United States, she said.

Mrs. Wilson, an illustrator of children's books, said she has ignored a State Department demand for her passport.

"It's in my left-hand desk drawer, where it will stay," she said. "They aren't going to tell me where I can't go."

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"Seattle Times"

Seattle, Washington

November 21, 1967

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

"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.)

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~~APPENDIX~~SEATTLE WOMEN ACT FOR PEACE (SWAP)

A source reported on May 17, 1962, a meeting of the Ballard-Greenwood CP Club was held in Seattle, April 25, 1962, at which TAIMI HALONEN was nominated to be the new Chairman of this Club. Along with other business of the evening, HALONEN said she expected to devote a good portion of her time to SWAP, an organization of peace forces that met recently with seven members. She said four of the seven were from the "left" but did not go into detail. She said the group had problems of an organizational nature because it was new, and she thought she could help.

On April 5, 1963, a second source stated a meeting of the University CP Club was held at Seattle on April 2, 1963. KEN ROSE, a member of the Club, reported the most influential peace organization in Seattle was SWAP.

On July 31, 1964, a meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee was held at Seattle. WILL PARRY, Section Chairman, said attention should be placed on three political questions - peace, civil rights, and labor. Under peace, he said CP clubs should inject the Women Act for Peace campaign into the election campaign. At another Section meeting, February 5, 1966, TAIMI HALONEN was praised for effective peace work and for her help in developing unity among the peace forces. Section-wide concentration was urged in assisting SWAP to visit 1,000 workers on the Vietnam issue.

A third source advised on February 24, 1966, a Northwest District CP Committee meeting was held at Seattle February 12, 1966. After lunch, the entire group participated in passing out leaflets pertaining to racial matters and the Vietnam war which carried the name of SWAP, 5411 Ravenna Avenue Northeast, Seattle, Washington 98105, which address has been used consistently by SWAP and is that of ANCI KOPPEL, also known as Mrs. CHARLES KOPPEL. KOPPEL has been and continues to be the coordinator and apparent prime motivating force of SWAP as of May, 1967.

A fourth source reported in 1945 ANCI KOPPEL was a member of the Professional Group of the Communist Political Association (CPA), also known as the Rogers CP Club at Seattle, Washington.

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

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535
November 30, 1967

DEMONSTRATION BY
JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE
ON JANUARY 8, 1968
IN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Inspector Thomas I. Herlihy, Intelligence Division, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., advised on November 28, 1967, that he had received information from an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the effect that two Pennsylvania Railroad trains had been reserved for travel from New York City to Washington, D.C., on January 8, 1968. Inspector Herlihy advised that these trains had been reserved by the "Jeannette Rankin Brigade" in New York City, but no further details were available concerning the possible use of the trains.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 28, 1967, that a Jeannette Rankin Brigade is being formed in various cities of the United States by members of Women Strike for Peace, a pacifist organization. The source stated further that this Brigade is intended to be a "one shot" organization to hold demonstrations "all over" the United States on January 8, 1968, protesting the war in Vietnam and attempting to "bring the war machine to a halt."

The source stated that the Brigade has been founded in response to a statement made by former

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100-448326-4

DEMONSTRATION BY
JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE
ON JANUARY 8, 1968
IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin to the effect that if large numbers of women protested the war and were arrested, it would bring the war machine to a halt in this country. The source stated that there is much dissension within the New York and Washington, D.C. groups of Women Strike for Peace concerning this organization as many of the women are opposed to the formation of another "peace organization." The source stated that a committee is being established within the Women Strike for Peace to organize civil disobedience during the demonstrations on January 8, 1968.

The source further stated that there will apparently be many organizations represented in the Jeannette Rankin Brigade in addition to the Women Strike for Peace. The source stated that there is no information at the present time as to exactly what cities will be the scene of these demonstrations.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 Los Angeles, California
 December 12, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No.

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
 IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 8, 1968
 INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

The following information has been made available by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past:

Source One reported on December 7, 1967, that copies of "La Wisp", monthly newsletter of the Southern California Council of the Women Strike for Peace (WSP - see appendix) being mailed to the WSP mailing list on that date contained a "Call" from the Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB) "To all American women", announcing a proposed march on Washington, D. C., on January 8, 1968, when the United States Congress opens in joint session. This march would be to demand that Congress, as its first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately arrange for the withdrawal of all American troops. (A xerox duplication of the first page of the above-mentioned December 1967 issue of "La Wisp", containing this "Call", is appended to this memorandum.)

The partial list of JRB sponsors included in this issue of the "La Wisp", contained the names of only two women presently active in the Southern California area, Mary Clarke (see characterization of her in the appendix page on WSP), and motion picture actress Leslie Parrish.

Source One has advised that Parrish has only recently become interested in activities of WSP and has attended less than five WSP activities. Source Two reported

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 8, 1968

that Leslie Parrish is the professional name of Marjorie Hellen, who was reportedly born March 18, 1935, in Massachusetts, who holds Social Security number 174-28-2505. Her residence, as furnished by this source, is 8810 Dorrington, Los Angeles, California (90048); telephone CRestview 1-7936; with message service through telephone number 652-3380 (the Calder Agency, 8749 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, Los Angeles). She has formerly been a member of the American Federation of Radio and Television Artists, and is currently a member in good standing with the Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, her dues being paid through May 1, 1968.

According to Source One, the Southern California Council of WSP is presently coordinating local activity to form a contingent of the JRB from Southern California. They are making office space and telephones in their Los Angeles headquarters, 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles available for this purpose. Spearheading the local committee are Mary Clarke and Eva Korn, both of whom are active in WSP. Mary Clarke is currently a member of the JRB's National Steering Committee.

Source Three reported during November 1947, that Eva Korn was a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party (ASCCP) during the years 1946 and 1947.

To give publicity to the proposed activity of the JRB, the local WSP office is circulating a reprint from the "San Francisco Chronicle", issue of Saturday, May 20, 1967, page nine, which contained a feature article regarding the opposition to wars by former Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin, for whom the JRB has been named. (A xerox copy of the reprint from the above-mentioned San Francisco, California, daily newspaper is appended to this memorandum).

Re: JRB, San Francisco, CA
 June Sunderland, WSP activist from Santa Barbara, has indicated to the local WSPers, according to Source One, that Mrs. Vincent (Vivian) Hallinan of the San Francisco Bay area of California, is trying to get additional sponsors for this project. Sunderland also has told local WSPers that the

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 8, 1968

Rankin Brigade should be made up of only those women who volunteer to participate with the prior understanding that they should be ready to spend at least two months in jail for the commission of civil disobedience while in Washington, D. C.

Sunderland also suggested that a good way to recruit women to join the Brigade would be to make a pitch for recruits when Mary Clarke, Dagmar Wilson and Ruth Krause are making their respective speaking engagements across the United States since their return from a trip to North Vietnam, which they visited as representatives of WSP during the fall of 1967. *(S)*

Source Four advised during the summer of 1965 that June Sunderland, 3730 Hollister Avenue, Santa Barbara, California, had attended a 1967 "peace conference" in Helsinki, Finland, at the invitation of the Communist Party (CP), and that funds to cover her expenses were raised in part by the CP; and that following her attendance at the Helsinki affair she went on to Russia for ten days at the invitation and expense of the Soviet Government.

Source One learned that a communication was received from eastern sponsors of the JRB on December 7, 1967, indicating that the JRB march on Washington might not be held on January 8, 1968, but possibly would be set back until either the 15th or 22nd of January 1968, depending upon the date that the United States Congress would reconvene. The communication indicated that since the entire purpose of the Brigade would be to confront the opening joint session of Congress that it would be futile to schedule the march prior to the date Congress would reconvene. The suggestion was made that recruitment of local women to participate in the JRB be held in abeyance until a confirmation had been obtained indicating the date on which Congress would reconvene.

Source One, had indicated that although the "Call", as reproduced in "La Wisp", states, "There will be local actions across the country at the same time as the action in Washington, D. C., " that there are no current plans for

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 8, 1968

any such simultaneous actions in Southern California.

The December 7, 1967, issue of the "Federal Register", notes that Congress is scheduled to reconvene on January 15, 1968.

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DEC. 1967

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/10/07 BY SP/SP

to all american women

"...I hope all women will respond to the following CALL and join me in Washington on January 8, 1968, the opening day of Congress." Jeannette Rankin (first woman elected to Congress)

call (partial)

A CALL TO ALL AMERICAN WOMEN, who are outraged by the ruthless slaughter in Vietnam and the persistent neglect of human needs at home,

TO COME TO WASHINGTON ON JANUARY 8th

as Congress opens in joint session. Support Jeannette Rankin as she leads a representative delegation of American women to the Capitol to demand that:

Congress, as its first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately arrange for the withdrawal of all American Troops

Congress use its power to heal the sick society at home

Congress use its power to make reparation for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam

Congress listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military-industrial complex.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, our power is unlimited. PETITION the United States Congress.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO TO WASHINGTON, D.C. TO PARTICIPATE. MANY ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ARE ALREADY PLANNING TO PARTICIPATE. THERE WILL BE LOCAL ACTIONS ACROSS THE COUNTRY AT THE SAME TIME AS THE ACTION IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS: Mrs. Martin Luther King, Dagmar Wilson, Mary Clarke, Mary McCarthy, Jessica Mitford, Susan Sontag, Mrs. John C. Bennett, Mrs. Esther Piven, Kay Cole, Nikki Bridges, Mira Juurikkala Adjali, June Buckenholtz, Judith Morse E. R., Ross Parks, Mrs. Jack Gilford, Mrs. Darwin Lane, Leslie Parrish, Mrs. Beatrice S. Collins, Louise Peck, Mrs. John Burton, Vivian Mallinson, Vieveca Minifer.

MAY 11 1972
JM
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(send to 117-3392 U.S. Post Office, Los Angeles, California)

I wish to join the Jeannette Rankin brigade. Please send me more information.

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____ ZIP _____

San Francisco Chronicle, Saturday, May 20, 1967, Page 9.

Jeannette Rankin Speaks Up

War's Unremitting Foe

Atlanta, Ga.

Jeannette Rankin, the only member of Congress to oppose this country's entry into both World Wars, says the nation's women should band together to halt the war in Vietnam.

"If we had 10,000 women willing to go to prison if necessary, that would end it. You cannot have wars without the women," she says.

Miss Rankin, the first woman ever to serve in the House of Representatives, said in an interview: "We've had 10,000 women sit back and let their sons be killed in Vietnam. To me, that is worse than the old Hebrew sacrifices."

Now 86, she is still battling her old enemy — war.

"Isn't a question of war against Germany, Japan or Vietnam. It's just that the whole system is very stupid.

"War is nothing more than a method of settling a dispute, but it has nothing to do with the dispute. In fact, you never have the same issues at the end of war that were present at the beginning."

SUFFRAGETTE

Miss Rankin, an outspoken leader in the struggle which



JEANNETTE RANKIN
No time to be polite

"We — women — should picket everything," she says. "This is no time to be polite. The Army isn't polite when it selects a young man and says, 'come on and fight.'

"But they don't take the politicians and decision-makers to fight!"

Miss Rankin is still active, with a gracious charm and a sharp sense of humor. She does not make many public speeches now although she did address an Atlanta for Peace meeting Thursday night.

ROLL CALL

Miss Rankin was Congressman-at-large from Montana from 1917 to 1919. In 1940 she was elected to the House for one term.

Now living at Watkinsville, Ga., she recalls vividly the dramatic night in 1917 when the House debated the war resolution against Germany.

She had taken office only three days before, and she had sat quietly throughout most of that long evening. Finally, shortly after 2 a.m., the time came for the fateful roll call.

The scene was tense. Monotonously, the clerk called the name of each member.

When her name was reached, Miss Rankin remained silent. Following the House custom, the roll was called a second time. With all eyes upon her, Miss Ran-

Ohio Woman Loses Third Son to War

Hamilton, Ohio

Birdie Allen, a widow, received word Thursday that her soldier son, Sergeant Samuel R. Allen, 21, was killed in action in Vietnam.

He was the third of her six sons to die in battle. Jim Allen was killed in Holland, on September 28, 1966, three days after he parachuted into that country. Charlie D. Allen was killed April 14, 1966, after his army unit crossed the Rhine river.

Mrs. Allen's other three sons are ministers.

United Press

kin rose unsteadily and, with voice quivering, said:

"I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war."

In 1911, after being elected to a second term on the slogan, "Prepare to limit the defense; keep our men out of Europe," she cast another opposing vote — this time in an effort to prevent the U.S. from entering World War II.

"I'm opposed to all wars," she declares. "The war method must be abolished if we are to continue as a civilization."

Associated Press

Care Here for Viet Kids' War Burns

A national committee organized to treat severely burned and wounded Vietnamese children announced here yesterday that six children will be brought to the United States for specialized medical care.

A spokesman for the Committee of Responsibility told a news conference that the group had selected children who could not possibly survive given only the treatment afforded in Vietnamese hospitals.

The children will probably be brought to San Francisco for lengthy treatment including plastic surgery when Saigon grants permission, according to Dr. Henry Mayer of Redwood City.

The committee's medical team has just returned from Vietnam. They found that 10,000 children under the age of 12 will be admitted to hospitals there this year with war-related wounds.

Mayer said that doctors throughout the United States have volunteered their services and hospitals will make facilities available.

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COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE,
Also Known As
Women's International Strike for Peace

A source advised on May 14, 1967, that the Women Strike for Peace (WSP) in the Southern California area began its operations in the late fall of 1961, as an affiliate of the national organization formed in Washington, D.C. It is a peace oriented women's organization which is opposed to the present American foreign policy in Vietnam. It has also sought legislation which would bring about the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). In recent months the organization has sponsored demonstrations protesting the United States involvement in Vietnam and calling for the complete withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam. In the spring of 1966, it was instrumental in originating and putting into effect a campaign advocating support for "peace candidates" in the upcoming 1966 Congressional elections.

The same source stated that WSP is a non-membership organization and has no officers. The organization is open to women of all political opinions who are interested in world peace. It makes no effort to exclude from its activities members of, or persons sympathetic to, the Communist Party and related groups.

The guiding force behind the Southern California WSP groups is MARY CLARKE. A second source advised in July, 1955, that CLARKE was dropped from the Western Division, Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) in the Spring of 1955, for personal reasons and not because of any political differences with the LACCP.

The first source advised that Southern California WSP maintains its office at 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles. It receives mail through Post Office Box 19739, Los Angeles 19, California.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535
December 13, 1967

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
JANUARY 15, 1968

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 13, 1967, that the Coordinating Committee of the Washington Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (WMC) met on the night of December 12, 1967, at the local headquarters at 4402 Georgia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Helen Gurewitz acted as Chairman of the meeting which consisted of reports on the antidraft week, plans of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade demonstration and plans for political action in the anti-Vietnam war movement.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in June, 1964, that Helen Gurewitz was then a member of the Communist Party.

According to the first source, Matthew Clark gave a report on the antidraft week in Washington, D.C. Clark stated that the activities were not very successful due to a complete lack of adult support as well as a lack of funds. He described the week long protest activity as very disappointing.

According to the first source, Sue Orrin of the WMC then gave a report on plans for the Jeannette Rankin Brigade demonstration. Orrin reported that she had talked to "New York" on that date and stated that the only major change in the Brigade's plans was a change of date due to

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
 UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM
 WASHINGTON, D.C.,
 JANUARY 15, 1968

the fact that the organization had learned that Congress will not reconvene until January 15, 1968. According to Orrin, two trains from New York City, two airplanes from California and one bus load from Seattle, Washington, have already been reserved for participants to the above activity. Orrin reported that the Brigade wants to have Senator Mansfield and Speaker of the House McCormick meet the delegation on the steps to the United States Capitol. Orrin reported that the "officials in New York" do not expect these two Congressmen but do think that Senators Morse and Gruening will meet them and accept their anti-war statement and have this statement recorded in the Federal Register.

According to the first source, Orrin further indicated that the present plans for the Brigade call for other unspecified activity in Washington, D.C., but that they will not negotiate with local police for permits ahead of time. Orrin reported that there is a split within the Brigade between certain groups of women who wish to have only legal protest activity in Washington, D.C., and another group which is strongly in favor of illegal activity or civil disobedience. Following the protest activities on January 15, 1968, the Brigade plans to go to Georgetown University where they will hold a conference. The details for this conference will be handled by Donna Allen of Washington, D.C.

According to the first source, the remainder of the above meeting consisted of a discussion of future political plans in the anti-war movement concerned primarily with registration for upcoming primaries in the local areas.

Harold Clayton, Passenger Representative, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D.C., advised on December 12, 1967, that the Jeannette Rankin Brigade in New York had previously reserved two trains to travel to Washington, D.C., on January 8, 1968. Mr. Clayton stated that this reservation has now been changed to the date of January 15, 1968.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Seattle, Washington 98104
December 14, 1967

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RE: DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES
POLICY IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 8, 1968
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to a previous memorandum dated November 27, 1967, concerning captioned demonstration which was titled Jeannette Rankin's Brigade, Information Concerning.

On December 13, 1967, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a leaflet received from ANCI KOPPEL, leader of Seattle Women Act for Peace (SWAP), which indicates SWAP is attempting to help mobilize a "Nationwide Congress of Women" to be held in Washington, D. C., January 8, 1968, on the opening day of Congress. The leaflet suggests participants "represent ourselves in Congress" and "test our WOMAN POWER." A reproduction of the leaflet is attached.

JEANNETE RANKIN, the Chairman of the Brigade, is an 86-year-old resident of Watkinsville, Georgia, who served in the House of Representatives as a Congresswoman from Montana from 1917 to 1919 and who was elected to that office for one term in 1940. She has repeatedly opposed U. S. involvement in foreign wars and voted against declarations of war by the U. S. in both World Wars I and II.

ANCI KOPPEL and SWAP are characterized in the appendix.

On December 14, 1967, DALE JENSEN, Charter Service Department, Greyhound Bus Lines, Seattle, advised ANCI KOPPEL has previously made arrangements for charter buses for various activities of her organization but thus far has not requested space for a trip to Washington, D. C. in January, 1968.

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ENCLOSURE /, -111: :

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~AMERICAN WOMEN REPRESENT 51% OF THE VOTING POPULATION IN THE USA

We could be the determining factor in any election

Nevertheless, once elected, many Congressmen and certainly the President, refuse to listen to our call for an end to war, for decent homes, a future for our children, and a brighter tomorrow for all families everywhere.

Year, after year, more and more of our sons are sacrificed for wars that never cease. Our lives become more and more dominated by the military-industrial complex. We face the horror of bringing up our families in a crisis-ridden society in which:

Children starve-- Young men are slaughtered in battle
 Youth are jobless or drafted--
 Children are provided mediocre education in antiquated buildings--
 families lack adequate medical care--
 Violence permeates our culture --
 Where racism erodes all of our hard-won victories, and millions have been subjected to the worse kinds of indignities, simply because some of us are black.

IT IS UTTER MADNESS TO SPEND 2½ BILLION DOLLARS A MONTH TO KILL AND BE KILLED IN VIETNAM WHEN THERE IS A CRYING NEED FOR FUNDS TO ELIMINATE HUNGER, AND POVERTY AT HOME.

IF YOU OR I WERE A CONGRESSWOMAN we would.....do what?

 *
 *Jeanette Rankin, the first woman to be elected to Congress has
 *called for a Nationwide Congress of Women to be held in
 *Washington DC, January 8th (opening day of Congress)
 *

* IF YOU AGREE: We've been silent much too long!
 * THEN -- Join the Jeanette Rankin Congress of Women in D.C.
 *

* Jo
 * G

Violence permeates our culture -- where racism erodes all of our hard-won victories, and millions have been subjected to the worse kinds of indignities, simply because some of us are black.

IT IS UTTER MADNESS TO SPEND 2½ BILLION DOLLARS A MONTH TO KILL AND BE KILLED IN VIETNAM WHEN THERE IS A CRYING NEED FOR FUNDS TO ELIMINATE HUNGER, AND POVERTY AT HOME.

IF YOU OR I WERE A CONGRESSWOMAN we would.....do what?

基础教育课程教材网

*Jeannette Rankin, the first woman to be elected to Congress has called for a Nationwide Congress of Women to be held in Washington DC, January 8th (opening day of Congress)

IF YOU AGREE: We've been silent much too long!
THEN -- Join the Jeanette Rankin Congress of Women in D.C.
and / or

* Join others in our state to sponsor a Washington State
GRASSROOTS ASSEMBLY OF WOMEN.

At which we can tell it as it is.

- * We can draft legislation that will alleviate the immediate problems--
- * We can project a long-ranged program for a happier tomorrow
- * In clear, simple language everyone can understand..

* If you are a mother, and ADC recipient, a victim of discrimination
* a student, a social worker, teacher, professional-- a PTA
* member, a housewife or a worker--

* You are needed at one or another of the Jeanette Rankin
* Assembly of Women

we agree with Stewart Meachem (AFSC): "We'll find a way out of the war once we DECIDE TO GET OUT."

~~WE CAN DO IT~~
ONE DAY - Let's represent ourselves in Congress.

~~ONE DAY~~ - LET'S REPRESENT OURSELVES IN
ONE DAY Let us test our WOMAN POWER

1968 is an election year. Want to or no, candidates will listen if we speak out in one united, clear voice: END THE WAR NOW
END RACISM & POVERTY NOW!

I want to go to D.C. [] I will donate to send someone else []

I want to help organize a Washington State GRASSROOTS ASSEMBLY OF WOMEN

I belong to: _____
Church groups, women's clubs, unions, other organizations

Address

Phone _____ **City** _____ **Zip** _____

Phone _____ City _____ Zip _____

Seattle Women Act For Peace - 5411 Ravenna Ave., NE -Seattle 98105

Phone == AT 2 0591 - 2 -

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APPENDIXSEATTLE WOMEN ACT FOR PEACE (SWAP)

A source reported on May 17, 1962, a meeting of the Ballard-Greenwood CP Club was held in Seattle, April 25, 1962, at which TAIMI HALONEN was nominated to be the new Chairman of this Club. Along with other business of the evening, HALONEN said she expected to devote a good portion of her time to SWAP, an organization of peace forces that met recently with seven members. She said four of the seven were from the "left" but did not go into detail. She said the group had problems of an organizational nature because it was new, and she thought she could help.

On April 5, 1963, a second source stated a meeting of the University CP Club was held at Seattle on April 2, 1963. KEN ROSE, a member of the Club, reported the most influential peace organization in Seattle was SWAP.

On July 31, 1964, a meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee was held at Seattle. WILL PARRY, Section Chairman, said attention should be placed on three political questions - peace, civil rights, and labor. Under peace, he said CP clubs should inject the Women Act for Peace campaign into the election campaign. At another Section meeting, February 5, 1966, TAIMI HALONEN was praised for effective peace work and for her help in developing unity among the peace forces. Section-wide concentration was urged in assisting SWAP to visit 1,000 workers on the Vietnam issue.

A third source advised on February 24, 1966, a Northwest District CP Committee meeting was held at Seattle February 12, 1966. After lunch, the entire group participated in passing out leaflets pertaining to racial matters and the Vietnam war which carried the name of SWAP, 5411 Ravenna Avenue Northeast, Seattle, Washington 98105, which address has been used consistently by SWAP and is that of ANCI KOPPEL, also known as Mrs. CHARLES KOPPEL. KOPPEL has been and continues to be the coordinator and apparent prime motivating force of SWAP as of May, 1967.

A fourth source reported in 1945 ANCI KOPPEL was a member of the Professional Group of the Communist Political Association (CPA), also known as the Rogers CP Club at Seattle, Washington.

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

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

December 19, 1967

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY IN VIETNAM;
JANUARY 8, 1968
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

Reference is made to San Francisco memorandum dated November 17, 1967 captioned "Jeannette Rankin Brigade."

Where available, characterizations are set forth on individuals mentioned as sponsors of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade who reside in the Northern California area.

The following information has been made available by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past.

A source made available a copy of a newsletter from the Jeannette Rankin Brigade dated November 29, 1967, signed by Eda Hallinan. (A xeroxed duplication of the first two pages of this newsletter is appended to this memorandum.)

SF T-1, 12/4/67.

The following are characterizations of individuals listed as sponsors of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade who reside in the Northern California area:

EDA HALLINAN

Eda Hallinan is a current member of the Communist Party (CP).

SF T-2, 5/2/67.

VIVIAN HALLINAN

Terence Hallinan, the son of Vivian Hallinan, stated in October, 1962, that his mother would be willing to join the CP if her husband, Vincent

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U. S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM

Hallinan would also join.

SF T-3, 10/31/62

Vivian Hallinan was arrested on a civil rights sit-in demonstration at Auto Row in San Francisco in April, 1964. Sergeant William Davis, San Francisco County Jail Number 2, San Bruno, California, advised on August 22, 1966, that Vivian Hallinan served a month in the County Jail from July 5, 1966 to August 2, 1966, having been found guilty on a sit-in charge.

MRS. JOHN BURTON

In November, 1963, Mrs. John Burton was a member of the San Francisco W. E. B. DuBois Club.

SF T-4, 11/7/63

See appendix pages for characterization of W. E. B. DuBois Club.

JUDY COLLINS

A Judy Collins attended a meeting of the Spring Mobilization Committee (SMC) at San Francisco, California, on April 4, 1967.

SF T-5, 4/14/67

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
U.S. POLICY IN VIETNAM

The SMC called for a massive demonstration against the war in Vietnam held in New York and San Francisco in April, 1967.

JESSICA MITFORD

Jessica Treuhaft is a widely read author who writes under the name Jessica Mitford. Jessica Treuhaft was identified as a member of the CP in the San Francisco Bay Area in March, 1958.

SF T-6, March, 1958

MALVINA REYNOLDS

Sources advised that Malvina Reynolds was a CP member from 1931-1948 and continued active in the CP until 1950.

SF T-7, 1946,
SF T-8, 1950

A source advised on December 4, 1967, that in the November newsletter of the East Bay Women for Peace (WFP), Madeline Duckles was listed as the West Coast coordinator of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade.

SF T-9, 12/4/67.

See Appendix pages for characterization of WFP.

MADELINE DUCKLES

A source advised on February 3, 1966 that Madeline Duckles was one of the leaders and more militant member of the WFP. She talked at meetings in favor of creating disturbances and was involved in a march at a United

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM

States Army base in Oakland, California
on November 20, 1965 to protest current
U.S. policy in Vietnam.

SF T-10, 2/3/66.

A source advised on December 19, 1967, that Sonia Kaross, a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the WFP, was planning on going to Washington, D.C. to attend the proposed demonstration in that city on January 15, 1968.

~~SF T-11, 12/19/67~~

~~It is noted that Sonia Kaross
is also known as Sonia Baltrun.~~

Records of the Alameda County
Voters Registration reflect that Sonia
Baltrun in May, 1934, gave her political
preference as Communist.

On April 9, 1943, a source advised
that Sonia Baltrun openly bragged about
her membership in the CP and the fact
that she attended the first party con-
vention. This source also advised that
Sonia Baltrun was not a chartered member
of the CP, but was the holder of a very
low book number.

SF T-12, 4/9/43.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



You can't have
war without women."

Snow 2nd:

Jeannette Rankin
Vivian Hallinan
Mia Auerbakken
Adjali
Mrs. John C. Bennett
Mrs. Harry Bridges
Jane Bockenholz
Mrs. John Burton
Mary Clark
Judy Collins
Mrs. Cyrus Eaton
Mrs. Jack Dilford
Mrs. Martin Luther
King
Vivica Lindfors
Jessica Mitford
Rose Parks
Louise Peck
Mrs. Ester Pike
Malvina Reynolds
Mrs. Robert Speer
Susan Sontag
Mrs. Benjamin Spock
Emily Stokes
Helen B. Turnbull

November 29, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Friends:

"10,000 women have sat back and let their sons be killed in Vietnam. If we had 10,000 women willing to go to jail if necessary we could stop the war in Vietnam. You cannot have wars without women."

Jeannette Rankin, first woman elected to Congress in the United States, made this statement in May of this year.

We are planning to have 10,000 women come to Washington on January 8th, in the name of the newly formed Jeannette Rankin Brigade, to express our opposition to the illegal, immoral war in Vietnam.

We would like your support in this work. Would you make time on the agenda of your next meeting, for a speaker from the Bay Area Brigade, to come before your organization? If you can reply quickly, we could even have a short program of pertinent entertainment to help make our point. Malvina Reynolds has offered to speak for us, and sing a couple of her popular topical songs wherever she goes--she is the songwriter performer who has had many recent hits, including "What Have They Done to the Rain?", "Little Boxes"; and "Morningtown Ride".

Please come to our initial planning meeting involving the entire Bay Area on Monday, December 4, 1967, 8:00 PM, at the Parish House, Church of the Incarnation, 29th Avenue and Noriega, San Francisco. Come as an individual or as a representative of your organization. Tell your friends about it. Everyone interested is welcome. We need your ideas.

Yours sincerely,
Ede Hallinan
Ede Hallinan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A CALL TO ALL AMERICAN WOMEN who are outraged by the ruthless slaughter in Vietnam and the persistent neglect of human needs at home

Sponsors:

Jeanette Rankin
Vivian Hallinan
Mia Auerbakken
Adjali
Mrs. John C. Bennett
Mrs. Harry Bridges
Jane Buchenholz
Mrs. John Burton
Mary Clark
Judy Collins
Mrs. Cyrus Eaton
Mrs. Jack Gilford
Mrs. Martin Luther King
Vivica Lindfors
Jessica Mitford
Rosa Parks
Louise Peck
Mrs. Ester Pike
Malvina Reynolds
Mrs. Robert Scheer
Susan Sontag
Mrs. Benjamin Spock
Emyline Stokes
Helen B. Turnbull

TO COME TO WASHINGTON ON JANUARY 8.

WOMEN represent 51% of the voting population of our country. WOMEN have power to acclaim peace and a decent life for every American. This is "womanpower"! Demonstrate it to the Congress of the United States. Come to Washington on January 8 as Congress opens its 91st session. Support Jeannette Rankin as she heads a representative delegation of American women to the Capitol to demand that:

- Congress, as its first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately arrange for withdrawal of all American troops.
- Congress use its power to heal the sick society at home.
- Congress use its power to make reparations for the ravaged lands we leave behind in Vietnam.
- Congress listen to what a people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military-industrial complex which controls the ruling interests of America.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, our power is unlimited.

On January 8, 1968, American women will:

- PETITION the U.S. Congress.
- CONVENE a congregation of American women to develop programs to meet the crises in America-- programs which will express our political powers, reason and consciences.
- Let us declare our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity, dedicated to reshaping American society and restoring our country to the community of nations.

For more information call or write
Eda Hallinan
5490 Kales Ave.
Oakland, Calif.
653-1204

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), 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 that 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 second source advised in September, 1966, that MIKE ZAGARELL, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966 that DANIEL RUBIN, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working-class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, advised GUS HALL, CPUSA General Secretary, had indicated the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, at the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

-- A fifth source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

A source has advised that as of April, 1966, the records of the DCA reflect that the following Du Bois Clubs and/or Chapters in Northern California are affiliated with the parent organization, the DCA:

1. Berkeley Du Bois Club (BDBC), (Chartered)
2. Fillmore Du Bois Club (FDDBC), (Chartered)
3. San Francisco Du Bois Club (SFDBC), (Chartered)
4. San Francisco State College Du Bois Club (SFSCDBC), (Chartered)
5. San Jose Du Bois Club (SJDBC), (Chartered)
6. San Jose State College Du Bois Club (SJSCDBC), (Non-chartered)
7. Stanford University Du Bois Club (SUDBC), (Non-chartered)

A second source has advised in April, 1967, that for all intent and purpose, the DCA is defunct in the general San Francisco Bay Area, although certain elements in the Northern California District Communist Party are attempting to revive interest in the DCA.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WOMEN FOR PEACE aka
Women Strike for Peace

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette," a daily newspaper of general circulation published in Berkeley, California, contained an article in the November 19, 1965, evening edition reflecting that in November, 1961, when concern mounted over radioactive fallout from nuclear testing, a group of women in Washington, D. C. started Women Strike for Peace. The idea spread rapidly throughout the country and now embraces 900 groups, including Women For Peace groups in the San Francisco Bay area.

These groups support programs to achieve goals such as:

- (1) Continued disarmament negotiations.
- (2) A strong and flexible United Nations.
- (3) Planning now at state and national levels for conversion to peace-time economy and positive efforts to ease world tensions.

The women act as individuals and as a group, with specific actions suggested by individuals and groups from all over the world. Decision to participate jointly on any given suggestion is democratically arrived at by members of the Coordinating Committee. Effective cooperation with other peace groups is encouraged. Monthly Coordinating Committee meetings and general meetings, as warranted, are open to all and announced in mailings to members. There are no dues or membership forms nor conditions for membership.

To stir an awareness of the need for peace, Women For Peace encourage public education in peace objectives at local schools and sponsor peace-oriented demonstrations and public meetings, newspaper ads, billboards, and candidates for public office. On the national level the group attempts to influence government officials by letters and conferences.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No.

December 22, 1967

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED
 STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
 WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15, 1968

On December 21, 1967, a source made available "A Call To American Women." A Xerox copy of this "Call" is attached to this memorandum.

The source obtained the call at a meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC) held on December 15, 1967.

A characterization of the PSSFC is attached to this memorandum.

Source advised that at the PSSFC meeting of December 15, 1967, a film about Vietnam was shown. After the film, RUTH KRAUSE, a housewife from Cherry Hill, N.J., who have been to Vietnam, spoke.

A second source advised on December 18, 1967, that RUTH KRAUSE was a member of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) at that time.

On the "Call," listed under "Partial List of Sponsors" were the following names with no further identifying data:

CATHERINE L. CAMP

~~RUTH KRAUSE~~

~~ETHELY TAYLOR~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I
 Excluded from
 automatic downgrading
 and declassification

100-14847-10

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED
STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15, 1967

The following information is supplied concerning one KATHERINE L. CAMP and one ETHEL TAYLOR, who may or may not be identical to the individuals listed under "Partial List of Sponsors:"

A third source advised on June 27, 1967, that KATHERINE L. CAMP attended the annual meeting of the United States Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) held from June 19-24, 1967, at Asilomar, Calif. At this meeting CAMP was elected the new president of the U.S. Section, WILPF.

The records of the Voters Registration Commission, Norristown, Pa., reflect that KATHERINE L. CAMP, born July 10, 1918, is a housewife who resides at 200 Hughes Road, King of Prussia, Pa. She is the wife of Dr. WILLIAM P. CAMP, Superintendent of the Norristown State Hospital, Norristown, Pa.

On the "Application for Sales and Use Tax License" submitted to the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue on May 25, 1967, by the Women Strike for Peace, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., ETHEL TAYLOR, 1505 Ashford Way, Overbrook Hills, Philadelphia, Pa., was listed as "Coordinator."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



JEANNETTE RANKIN
HELENA, MONTANA

November 27, 1967

TO ALL AMERICAN WOMEN,

I am proud of the fact that my first vote cast in Congress was a vote against war. It was the first opportunity for a woman to vote because I was the first woman to be elected to Congress.

I believed then as I do today that women are the ones who must be concerned with the needs and development of the human race. I have always fought for the dignity of all human beings -- for those of the present as well as those of future generations.

I will continue to struggle as long as I live.

I hope all women will respond to the following CALL, and join me in Washington on January 8, 1968, the opening day of Congress.

With highest hopes,

Jeannette Rankin
JEANNETTE RANKIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

who are outraged by the ruthless slaughter in Vietnam
and the persistent neglect of human needs at home

TO COME TO WASHINGTON JANUARY 8

AMERICAN WOMEN represent 51% of the voting population of our country.

AMERICAN WOMEN have the power to achieve peace and a decent life for every American.

This is woman power! Demonstrate it to the Congress of the United States!

Come to Washington on January 8 as Congress opens in joint session. Support Jeannette Rankin as she leads a representative delegation of American women to the Capitol to demand that:

Congress, as its first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately arrange for the withdrawal of all American troops.

Congress use its power to heal a sick society at home.

Congress use its power to make reparation for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam.

Congress listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military-industrial complex.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, our power is unlimited. On January 8, American women will:

PETITION the United States Congress

CONVENE a Congress of American Women that afternoon to develop programs to meet the crisis in America—programs which will express our political power, reason and conscience.

LET US DECLARE our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity, dedicated to reshaping American society and restoring our country to a position of honor in the community of nations.

clip here and return to:

THE JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

133 West 72nd Street
New York City 10023
(212)799-6520

I will

.... be a sponsor

.... go to Washington on Monday, January 8th, 1968.

.... contribute \$.....

I can drive to Washington and have room for passengers.

Please send me train tickets (round trip NY/Washington) at \$7.50 each. (Train leaves Pa. station 7:30 am; returns NY 11 pm)

I cannot come but will help organize supportive action in my home community.

NAME: CONFIDENTIAL

ADDRESS: -5- TELEPHONE NUMBER:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Partial List of Sponsors

Muriel Adams	Mrs. E. Y. Harburg	Mrs. Sigmund Pollitzer
Mia Aurbakken Adjali	Elizabeth Lee Hoselden	Mercedes M. Randall
Donna Allen	Dorothy Hossler	Jeannette Rankin
Carol Anderson	Anne Arnold Hedgeman	Mrs. Marcus Raskin
Ellen Aurbakken	Dr. Frances Herring	Malvina Reynolds
Helen Baker	Lois Crosier Hogel	Carmen Ristorucci
Norma Becker	Mrs. Ralph D. Hyslop	Mrs. Alex J. Rosenberg
Mrs. Harry Belafonte	R. Elizabeth Johns	Ruth Rosenwald
Mrs. John C. Bennett	Florynce Kennedy	Muriel Rukeyser
Rebecca Berman	Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.	Marie Runyon
Peggy Billings	Susan K. Kinoy	Mrs. Robert Ryan
Kay Boyle	Ruth Kinzler	Marjorie Schell
Nikki Bridges	Ruth Krause	Juanita J. Sodder
Jane Buchenholz	Margaret Kuhn	Elaine Slater
Catherine L. Camp ✓	Helen B. Lamb	Helen Huntington Smith
Twila Lytton Covert	Mrs. Burton Lane	Mrs. Benjamin Spock
Mary Clarke	Marilyn Langner	Susan Sontag
Eva Rubinstein Coffin	Viveca Lindfors	Mrs. S. Emlen Stokes
Sylvia E. Crane	Mary Ely Lyman	Elizabeth Sutherland
Florence Criley	Helen Merrell Lynd	Amy Swardlow
Elsie Thomas Culver	Olive Mayer	Mary Adams Sykes
Polly Cuthbertson	Jessica Mitford	Ethel Taylor ✓
Ruby Dee	Nelle Morton	Mozza Tilghman
Mrs. Ann Eaton	Grace Mara Newman	Helen B. Turnbull
Judith Morse Eaton	Dorothy Nyland	Barbara Webster
Grace Loucks Elliott	Mrs. Joseph Papp	Cynthia Wedel
Eleanor French	Rosa Parks	Cora Weiss
Mrs. Horace L. Friess	Louise Peck	Anne Werneke
Frances Fritchman	Nan S. Pendergrast	Pearl Willen
Mrs. Jack Gilford	Eleanor Perry	Dagmar Wilson
Dr. Carolyn Goodman	Laura Phouls	Winnifred Wygal
Vivian Hallinan	Esther Pike	

THE JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE is a coalition of existing organizations and individuals.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX.Characterizations of OrganizationsPHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM COMMITTEE

A source advised on November 14 and 17, 1958 that a meeting of the District Education Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held November 13, 1958 at 3425 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia. At this meeting, DANIEL RUBIN, the District Education Director, presented a proposal for a series of forums under the nominal sponsorship of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC). The source stated that PSSFC was merely a paper organization and this series of forums was organized by the District Education Commission and had to be approved by the District Committee (CPEPD) before being put into effect.

This source stated on June 12, 1959, November 5, 1959, and October 21, 1960 that the PSSFC remained under the control of the District Education Commission, CPEPD.

A second source reported on October 9, 1961, that the District Executive Committee (DEC), CPEPD, met on October 2, 1961, and approved plans to hold and to support a new series of forums of PSSFC beginning November 10, 1961, and ending in May, 1962.

The second source on May 8, 1964, advised that the main purpose of the PSSFC is to bring to Philadelphia well known speakers who have a pro-Communist point of view. Included among the speakers each year are national leaders of the Communist Party, USA.

The second source added on May 15, 1967 that the PSSFC continued to meet during 1962 through 1967 and that it remains under the control of the CPEPD.

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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"10,000 women have sat back and let their sons be killed in Vietnam. If we had 10,000 women willing to go to jail, if necessary, we could stop the war. You cannot have wars without women."

Jeanette Rankin made the above statement in May of this year, when the country was told that 10,000 American boys had died in Vietnam. Fifty years ago as the first woman elected to Congress in the United States she said, "I want to stand by my country but I cannot vote for war."

Miss Rankin was a militant fighter for women's suffrage, and has been a vehement and consistent voice against war. Still a strong feminist, Miss Rankin is now building a self supporting women's cooperative homestead in Georgia. At 86 she is as courageous and vigorous as ever, holding staunchly to her beliefs that war is immoral. This May, after her statement against the war in Vietnam, Miss Rankin was deluged with letters from women across the nation who applauded her position. Miss Rankin was enthusiastic when asked to transform her words into a demonstrative effort, and thus the Jeanette Rankin Brigade was born. We are seeking the sponsorship of women of stature and prestige who represent the many facets of our national life. This accomplished we feel sure that thousands of women who have never been moved to action will find their place with the Brigade. This will be a single effort, and will be joined by women individually, and through organizational affiliations. We are trying to provide the framework in which

every concerned woman will feel comfortable.

Miss Rankin places the Brigade in an historical context as a continuation of the efforts of the Abolitionists, and the Suffragettes, representing the best of American traditions.

What are you willing to do to save your son, your brother, your husband from killing and being killed in Vietnam? What are you willing to do to put an end to the senseless waste of American and Vietnamese lives?

We have written letters to our President and Congressmen; we have taken full page advertisements pleading for a halt to this war; we have marched; we have wept; we have been ignored.

Thousands of women are willing to go to Washington to demand that our President end this war now. In 1954 he said, "I am against sending American G.I.'s into the mud and muck of Indo-China on a bloodletting spree to perpetuate colonialism and white man's exploitation in Asia." In 1964 he was elected to the presidency on the promise that his administration would bring peace in Vietnam. We gave him our vote. We are giving him our men -- No More! As citizens we have the right to have our grievances heard. We will be heard if it means a massive act of peaceful civil disobedience to achieve it.

Will you join us to save the men you love from death, and the country you love from shame?

WITHOUT WOMEN

Women must use their minds, their voices, and their bodies to stop the killing in Vietnam; to do less is to ignore our special responsibilities to the human race.

"10,000 women have sat back and let their sons be killed in Vietnam. If we had 10,000 women willing to go to jail if necessary we could stop the war in Vietnam. You cannot have wars without women."

Jeannette Rankin made the above statement in May of this year. Fifty years ago, as the first woman elected to Congress, she voted against World War I. She has consistently maintained her struggle for peace, and at 86 she is as courageous and vigorous as ever -- an inspiration to all women.

The presence of the United States forces in the internal struggle of Vietnam is immoral and illegal. There can be no possible justification for our interference in the domestic affairs of this tiny distant land.

This 86-year-old woman has stated that she is willing to stay in jail until the bombing is stopped. Not all women are free to join her, but we can assure her that thousands of women will march peacefully beside her. Some will picket, others will go to jail until bail is arranged, and others will stay in jail with Miss Rankin. Every woman's participation is equally valuable. We are confident each one will do the maximum of which she is capable.

On January 8th, women from all over the land will converge on Washington to demand the end of this dishonorable war. We shall come as individuals, or as organizations, but we shall join together as concerned women under the aegis of Jeannette Rankin.

Will you join us to save the men you love from death, and the country you love from shame?

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.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

Portland, Oregon

December 27, 1967

Demonstration protesting U.S. policy
in Vietnam, Washington, D.C. January
15, 1968

Demonstration protesting U.S. policy
in Vietnam, Portland, Oregon, January
15, 1968

Sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished
reliable information in the past.

On December 27, 1967, a source made available a
one-page letter of Portland Women For Peace, a local pacifist
organization, and a one-page sheet printed on both sides,
first side captioned "A Call to All American Women" and
the second side captioned "Jeannette Rankin Helena, Montana",
which are as follows:

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-448326

PORTLAND WOMEN FOR PEACE
P. O. BOX 13061
PORTLAND, OREGON 97208
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
December 16, 1967

Dear Friend:

We are sending this letter to you and others from whom we have not heard much recently, in the hope of re-enlisting your efforts in the Women for Peace movement. It has been too long since we last heard directly from many of you, and our meetings with those of you whom we have seen recently have been brief.

Of course, we know the paralyzing sense of frustration we all feel occasionally, as we learn of the mounting horrors in Vietnam. But this feeling is only temporary, and quickly gives way to activity. As women, we bear the major responsibility for the preservation of life, and thus a major responsibility in the peace movement.

Enclosed you will find an announcement of the latest national women's effort for peace. Several peace groups in Portland are cooperating in raising funds to send representatives to Washington. We hope that you will also support this effort, to insure representation from Portland Women for Peace. The coupon on the enclosed notice is for your use in this effort.

In addition, we will have a supportive peaceful demonstration in Portland at

NOON, Monday, JANUARY 15th
Pioneer Post Office
5th and Morrison

We are asking participants to wear black, and to bring a black (or dark colored) umbrella. We shall carry the umbrellas opened, rain or shine. Placards (to wear) and leaflets (to distribute), expressing support for the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, will be available. We shall march around the Post Office block for one hour, from noon to 1 p.m., leafleting as we walk.

We hope, if you cannot go to Washington yourself, that you will contribute to help someone else to go, and that you will also join with us at the Pioneer Post Office at noon Monday, January 15th.

In addition, please let us hear from you on your ideas of what more we might do locally. We have some ideas too, which we hope to share with you, and on which we shall need much help.

Please get in touch with one of us soon. Your help, ideas, and efforts are urgently needed.

Yours for Peace,

Phoebe Friedman - phone 281-6288
Rose Leopold - phone 232-1605
Gloria Shaich - phone 246-5249

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

who are outraged by the ruthless slaughter in Vietnam or the persistent neglect of human needs at home

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO COME TO WASHINGTON ON JANUARY 15

AMERICAN WOMEN represent 51% of the voting population of our country.

AMERICAN WOMEN have the power to achieve peace and a decent life for every American.

This is woman power! Demonstrate it to the Congress of the United States! Come to Washington on January 15 as Congress opens in joint session. Support Jeannette Rankin as she leads a representative delegation of American women to the Capitol to demand that:

Congress, as its first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately arrange for the withdrawal of all American troops.

Congress use its power to make reparations for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam.

Congress listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military-industrial complex.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, our power is unlimited. On January 15 American women will:

PETITION the United States Congress.

CONVENE a Congress of American Women that afternoon to develop programs to meet the crisis in America - programs which will express our political power, reason, and conscience.

LET US DECLARE our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity, dedicated to reshaping American society and restoring our country to the community of nations.

Clip here and return to

THE JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

Portland Supporters

P. O. Box 13061

Portland, Oregon 97213

I would like to go to Washington on January 15

I would like to help plan for supportive action in Portland on Jan. 15

Enclosed is my contribution of \$ _____

Name _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Address _____

Phone _____

JEANNETTE RANKIN
Helena, Montana

November 27, 1967

To all American Women:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I am proud of the fact that my first vote in Congress was a vote against war. It was the first opportunity for a woman to vote, because I was the first woman to be elected to Congress.

I believed then, as I do today, that women are the ones that must be concerned with the needs and development of the human race. I have always fought for the dignity of all human beings -- for those of the present as well as those of future generations.

I will continue to struggle as long as I live. I hope all women will respond to the following call and join me in Washington on January 5, 1968, the opening day of Congress.

Jeannette Rankin

Initial Sponsors

Nia Aurbakken Adjali	Vivian Hollinan	Grace Mora Newman
Carol Anderson	Mrs. E. Y. Harburg	Rosa Parks
Ellen Aurbakken	Dorothy Hassler	Louise Peck
Anne M. Bennett (Mrs. John C. Bennett)	Ann Arnold Hedman	Laura Phauls
Nikki Bridges	Dr. Frances Herring	Esther Pike
Jane Buchenholz	Lois Crozier Hogle	Mercedes M. Randall
Catherine L. Camp	R. Elizabeth Johns	Jeannette Rankin
Twila Lytton Cavert	Florence Kennedy	Carmen Ristorucci
Mary Clark	Coretta King	Juanita J. Saddler
Elsie Thomas Culver	(Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.)	Helen Huntington Smith
Polly Cuthbertson	Ruth Kinzler	Mrs. Emlen Stokes
Judith Eaton	Ruth Krause	Mary Adams Sykes
Eleanor French	Mrs. Burton Lane	Helen B. Turnbull
Mrs. Horace L. Friess	Viveca Lindfors	Cynthia Wedel
Frances Fritchman	Lacy Ely Lynn	Cora Weiss
Mrs. Jack Gilford	Mary McCarthy	Anne Werneske
Ruth Goodelman	Jessica Mitford	Dagmar Wilson
	Nelle Norton	Winifred Uygal

The Jeannette Rankin Brigade is a coalition of existing organizations and individuals.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Jeannette Rankin brigade

Mass. women's

peace action

SAN FRANCISCO — When Congress reconvenes in January, the opening session will be met with the demand that its first order of business must be ending the Vietnam war and the withdrawal of American troops from Southeast Asia.

This demand will be presented by woman power, organized into the Jeannette Rankin Brigade.

The women plan to convene a Congress of American Women to develop programs "dedicated to reshaping American society and restoring our country to the community of nations."

Besides demanding that the legislators act to end the war, the women will demand that Congress:

- Use its power to heal a sick society at home;
- Use its power to make reparations for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam;
- Listen to what the American people are saying and resolve the unfulfilled demands of the anti-war political complex.

This movement was inspired by Rep. Jeannette Rankin, 88, the nation's first woman in Congress, elected in 1917. "If we had 10,000 women willing to go to prison if necessary," she said in May, "that would end it. You cannot have wars without the women."

Mrs. Rankin, a militant leader of the suffragette movement that eventually gained women the right to vote under the 19th Amendment, voted in 1917 against U.S. involvement in World War I and also opposed American military commitment in World War II.

"This is no time to be polite," Mrs. Rankin said. "The army isn't polite when it selects a young man and says 'come and fight.' But they don't take the politicians and decision makers to fight."

Mrs. Rankin's militant opposition to the Vietnam war was

nationwide convening of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade in Washington.

Women for Peace and the Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom have rallied to support of the action and a drive is now underway to get the largest possible number of women to Washington for the joint opening session of Congress.

Supportive action by women who cannot go to Washington will be planned in various localities.

One facet of the Congress of American Women will be discussion of electoral action, says Nikki Bridges, San Francisco chairman of the brigade.

"Many of us feel we should support peace candidates where they exist and go into politics ourselves in other places, because that way you get a forum you don't otherwise have," she says.

At present efforts are being made to get support from as many peace and women's

political organizations that have the type of program in which peace is just one facet," Mrs. Bridges says. "We don't want men, but do want their money and support."

Among the initial sponsors are women from many walks of life bound together by a common concern about the war — Mrs. Benjamin Spock; Mrs. Rosa Parks (of the Montgomery Alabama bus boycott); author Jessica Mitford; Grace Mora Newnam (sister of Dennis Mora of the Fort Hood Three); Mrs. Ann Eaton, author Kay Boyle, Mrs. Harry Belafonte; Mrs. Mother Pike, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.

National executive secretary of the group is Mrs. Vivian Hallinan.

Detailed plans are still in formation, Mrs. Bridges says, but organizations and individuals are invited to join in any way they can. The San Francisco Bay Area office telephone number is 476-4458.

—M.P.

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

9 "People's World"
San Francisco,
California

Northwest Final

Date: 12/16/67
Edition: Vol. 30 No. 50
Author:
Editor: AL RICHMOND
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Being Investigated

JEANNETTE RANKIN
'No time to be polite'

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Mount City Name Below)

Women's Brigade Registration Demands Set

January 15 Set As Date

SAN FRANCISCO — When American women petition the joint session of Congress on its opening day (Jan. 15) to end the war in Vietnam, it will be "the most important coalition of women ever formed," Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, executive secretary of the Jeanette Rankin Brigade, told a press conference here last week.

"There will be women representing the clergy, scientists, professionals, and leaders of the civil rights movement," she said. "The black clad women will be led by Jeanette Rankin, the country's first congresswoman, who is now 86 years old."

The people's leaders hope enough women from the Bay Area will join the brigade to make a plane charter feasible. Inquiries about the chartered plane can be addressed to the local office of the Brigade at 111 California Avenue, S.F., Telephone 477-4116.

The Brigade is now contacting congressional leaders, ask-

ing them to meet the women at the capitol steps to receive their petition to put ending of the war in Vietnam as the first order of business for the new session of the Congress.

Program for the event, as finalized, calls for presentation to Congress of the Brigade's demands (see PW Dec. 16) and then holding of a women's congress that afternoon to plan political action on a local basis.

Unless Congress acts on their petition, the women will use Jan. 16 to see their representatives and pressure them to support their demands.

"We are not going to do anything unconstitutional," Mrs. Hallinan said. "We are going to petition Congress for redress of grievances. There was agreement at a meeting of the national steering committee to give Congress three months to act. After that we will take to the streets — there was agreement on this by all those concerned."

Among the national sponsors

of the event are prominent members of virtually every major national church and women's organization, for example Elsie Thomas Culver (World Council of Churches); Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr. (Southern Christian Leadership Conf.); Jane Dutchesshoek (Americans for Democratic Action); Ellen Auriakken (United Church Women).

Also, Mrs. Madeline Stoeck (American Friends Service Committee); Mrs. John C. Bennett (Methodist, wife of John Bennett, dean of Union Theological Seminary); author Susan Sontag; actress Ruby Dee; Judith Morse Revlon and Grace Luchs Elliot (Nat'l. Council of the Young Women's Christian Assn.).

Support for the event was also expected from authors Mary McCarthy and Eddy Frican.

Local legislative events for those who cannot go to Washington are being planned throughout the nation.

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

5 "People's World"
— San Francisco,
California

— Northwest Final

Date: 12/23/67
Edition: Vol. 30 No. 51

Author:
Editor: AL RICHARD
Title:

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or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
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- CONFIDENTIAL -

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

The "People's World" (PW) is a west coast communist weekly newspaper published in San Francisco, California.

Gloria Shaich was mentioned in April, 1956, by a Communist Party (CP) functionary as a member of the City Committee of the Albany, New York CP. Gloria Shaich attended an Albany CP conference in May, 1958, which was open to those "in or near to" the CP.

Second Source, April 17, 1956
June, 1958

Rose Leopold long has been a close associate of Oregon CP leaders and with her husband, Bernard Leopold, has frequently attended CP sponsored functions. Rose Leopold last attended an Oregon CP state convention on January 24, 1959.

Third Source, January 30, 1959
November 30, 1967

Phoebe Friedman, Rose Leopold, and Gloria Shaich, during 1965, 1966, and 1967, have been active participants in various demonstrations protesting U.S. policy in Vietnam which were held in Portland, Oregon.

- CONFIDENTIAL -

- 7 -

- CONFIDENTIAL -

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

The following persons at Portland, Oregon, on December 27, 1967, were advised of the above proposed demonstration:

United States Attorney Sidney I. Lezak at 9:50 a.m.

United States Marshal Eugene G. Hulett at 9:30 a.m.

Postal Inspector Nolan Brown at 11:30 a.m.

Mr. Darrell L. Hoyt, Buildings Manager, General Services Administration, at 9:55 a.m.

Mr. John E. Wells, Special Agent, United States Secret Service, at 9:40 a.m.

Mr. V. R. Toomey, Special Agent in Charge, 115th Military Intelligence Group at 8:25 a.m.

Mr. Charles A. McCaughan, Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force at 8:32 a.m.

Mr. L.A. Hancock, Special Agent, Naval Intelligence Command, at 8:30 a.m.

Officer Charley F. Trimble, Intelligence Unit, Portland Police Department at 8:35 a.m.

Deputy Marvin V. Woidyla, Intelligence Unit, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office at 8:35 a.m.

- CONFIDENTIAL -

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

Corporal Lyle E. Mitchell, Intelligence Section, Oregon
State Police, Milwaukie Station, at 10:00 a.m.

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.

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

Portland, Oregon

December 27, 1967

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

Sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

On December 27, 1967, a source made available a one-page letter of Portland Women For Peace, a local pacifist organization, and a one-page sheet printed on both sides, first side captioned "A Call to All American Women" and the second side captioned "Jeannette Rankin Helena, Montana", which are as follows:

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

15

PORTLAND WOMEN FOR PEACE
P. O. BOX 13061
PORTLAND, OREGON 97213

December 18, 1967

Dear Friend:

We are sending this letter to you and others from whom we have not heard much recently, in the hope of re-enlisting your efforts in the Women for Peace movement. It has been too long since we last heard directly from many of you, and our meetings with those of you whom we have seen recently have been brief.

Of course, we know the paralyzing sense of frustration we all feel occasionally, as we learn of the mounting horrors in Vietnam. But this feeling is only temporary, and quickly gives way to activity. As women, we bear the major responsibility for the preservation of life, and thus a major responsibility in the peace movement,

Enclosed you will find an announcement of the latest national women's effort for peace. Several peace groups in Portland are cooperating in raising funds to send representatives to Washington. We hope that you will also support this effort, to insure representation from Portland Women for Peace. The coupon on the enclosed notice is for your use in this effort.

In addition, we will have a supportive peaceful demonstration in Portland at

NOON, Monday, JANUARY 15th
Pioneer Post Office
5th and Morrison

We are asking participants to wear black, and to bring a black (or dark colored) umbrella. We shall carry the umbrellas opened, rain or shine. Placards (to wear) and leaflets (to distribute), expressing support for the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, will be available. We shall march around the Post Office block for one hour, from noon to 1 p.m., leafleting as we walk.

We hope, if you cannot go to Washington yourself, that you will contribute to help someone else to go, and that you will also join with us at the Pioneer Post Office at noon Monday, January 15th.

In addition, please let us hear from you on your ideas of what more we might do locally. We have some ideas too, which we hope to share with you, and on which we shall need much help.

Please get in touch with one of us soon. Your help, ideas, and efforts are urgently needed.

Yours for Peace,

Phoebe Friedman - phone 281-6288
Rose Leopold - phone 232-1605
Gloria Shaich - phone 246-5249

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

are outraged by theathless slaughter in Vietnam and the persistent neglect
of human needs at home

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO COME TO WASHINGTON ON JANUARY 15

AMERICAN WOMEN represent 51% of the voting population of our country.

AMERICAN WOMEN have the power to achieve peace and a decent life for every American.

This is woman power! Demonstrate it to the Congress of the United States! Come to Washington on January 15 as Congress opens in joint session. Support Jeannette Rankin as she leads a representative delegation of American women to the Capitol to demand that:

Congress, as its first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately arrange for the withdrawal of all American troops.

Congress use its power to make reparations for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam.

Congress listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military-industrial complex.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, our power is unlimited. On January 15 American women will:

PETITION the United States Congress.

CONVENE a Congress of American Women that afternoon to develop programs to meet the crisis in America - programs which will express our political power, reason, and conscience.

LET US DECLARRE our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity, dedicated to reshaping American society and restoring our country to the community of nations.

Clip here and return to

THE JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE
Portland Supporters
P. O. Box 13061
Portland, Oregon 97213

I would like to go to Washington on January 15

I would like to help plan for supportive action in Portland on Jan. 15

Enclosed is my contribution of \$ _____

Name _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Address _____

Phone _____

ALL WOMEN ARE URGED TO WEAR BLACK ON JANUARY 15th - WHEREVER THEY ARE.

JEANNETTE RANKIN
Helena, Montana

November 27, 1967

To all American Women:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I am proud of the fact that my first vote cast in Congress was a vote against war. It was the first opportunity for a woman to vote, because I was the first woman to be elected to Congress.

I believed then, as I do today, that women are the ones that must be concerned with the needs and development of the human race. I have always fought for the dignity of all human beings -- for those of the present as well as those of future generations.

I will continue to struggle as long as I live. I hope all women will respond to the following call and join me in Washington on January 5, 1968, the opening day of Congress.

Jeannette Rankin

Initial Sponsors

Mia Aurbakken	Vivian Hallinan	Grace Moran Newman
Carol Anderson	Mrs. E. L. Marburg	Rosa Parks
Ellen Aurbakken	Dorothy Bassler	Louise Peck
Anne M. Bennett (Mrs. John C. Bennett)	Ann Arnold Hedgeman	Laura Phauls
Nikki Bridges	Dr. Francis Herring	Esther Pike
Jane Buchenholz	Lois Crozier Hogle	Mercedes M. Randall
Catherine E. Camp	R. Elizabeth Johns	Jeannette Rankin
Twila Lytton Cavert	Florence Kennedy	Carmen Ristorucci
Mary Clark	Coretta King	Juanita J. Saddler
Elsie Thomas Culver	(Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.)	Helen Huntington Smith
Polly Cuthbertson	Ruth Kinsler	Mrs. Emlen Stokes
Judith Eaton	Ruth Krause	Mary Adams Sykes
Eleanor French	Mrs. Burton Lane	Helen B. Turnbull
Mrs. Horace L. Friess	Viveca Lindfors	Cynthia Wedel
Frances Fritchman	Mary Ely Lyman	Coral Weiss
Mrs. Jack Gilford	Mary McCarthy	Anne Werneke
Ruth Goodelman	Jessica Mitford	Dagmar Wilson
	Nelle Morton	Winifred Wygal

The Jeannette Rankin Brigade is a coalition of existing organizations and individuals.

OF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Jeanette Rankin Brigade

Mass. women's

Peace action

SAN FRANCISCO — When Congress reconvenes in January, the opening session will be met with the demand that its first order of business must be ending the Vietnam war and the withdrawal of American troops from Southeast Asia. This demand will be presented by woman power, organized into the Jeanette Rankin Brigade.

The women plan to convene a Congress of American Women to develop programs "dedicated to reshaping American society and restoring our country to the community of nations."

Besides demanding that the legislators act to end the war, the women will demand that Congress:

- * Use its power to heal a sick society at home;
- * Use its power to make reparations for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam;
- * Listen to what the American people are saying and refund the inordinate demands of the military-industrial complex.

This movement was inspired by an appeal by Jeanette Rankin, 46, the nation's first woman in Congress, elected in 1917. "If we had 10,000 women willing to go to prison if necessary," she said in May, "that would end it. You cannot have wars without women."

Miss Rankin, a militant leader of the suffragette movement that eventually gained women the right to vote under the 19th Amendment, voted in 1917 against U.S. involvement in World War I and also opposed American military commitment in World War II.

"There is no time to be polite," Miss Rankin said. "The army isn't polite when it selects a young man and says 'Come and fight'. But they don't take the politicians and decision makers to fight."

Miss Rankin's militant opposition to the Vietnam war was taken up by about 75 prominent women throughout the country who issued a call for the

nationwide convening of the Jeanette Rankin Brigade in Washington.

Women for Peace and the Women's Int'l. League for Peace and Freedom have rallied to support of the action and a drive is now underway to get the largest possible number of women to Washington for the joint opening session of Congress.

Supportive action by women who cannot go to Washington will be planned in various localities.

One facet of the Congress of American Women will be discussion of electoral action, says Nikki Bridges, San Francisco chairman of the brigade.

"Many of us feel we should support peace candidates where they exist and go into politics ourselves in other places, because that way you get a forum you don't otherwise have," she says.

At present efforts are being made to get support from as many peace and women's

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National executive secretary of the group is Mrs. Vivian Hallinan.

Detailed plans are still in formation, Mrs. Bridges says, but organizations and individuals are invited to join in any way they can. The San Francisco Bay Area office telephone number is 474-4456.

—M. P.

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

9 "People's World"
San Francisco,
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Northwest Final

Date: 12/16/67
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Author:
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Character:

or

Classification:
Submitting Office:

Being Investigated

JEANNETTE RANKIN
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

groups as possible. "We also want the support of groups like churches and labor unions, and

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jeannette Rankin Brigade sets January 15 for capital action

SAN FRANCISCO — When American women petition Congress on its opening day (Jan. 15) to end the war in Vietnam, it will be "the most important coalition of women ever formed," Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, executive secretary of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, told a press conference here last week.

"There will be women representing the clergy, scientists, professionals, and leaders of the civil rights movement," she said. "The clad women will be led by Jeannette Rankin, our country's first congresswoman, who is now 86 years old."

The people's leaders hope enough women from the Bay Area will join the brigade to make a plane charter feasible. Enquiries about the chartered plane can be addressed to the local office of the Brigade at 150 Golden Gate avenue, S.F. Telephone 474-4456.

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Also Mrs. Elsie Stokes (American Friends Service Committee); Mrs. John C. Bennett (Methodist, wife of John Bennett, Dean of Union Theological Seminary); author Susan Sontag; actress Ruby Dee; Judith Morse Eaton and Gerty Luey Elliott (Natl. Council of the Young Women's Christian Assn.).

Support for the event was also expected from authors Mary McCarthy and Betty Friedan.

Local supportive events for those who cannot go to Washington are being planned throughout the nation.

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

5 "People's World"
— San Francisco,
California

— Northwest Final

Date: 12/23/67
Edition: Vol. 30 No. 51

Author:

Editor: AL RICHMOND

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Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

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- CONFIDENTIAL -

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

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Gloria Shaich was mentioned in April, 1956, by a Communist Party/(CP) functionary as a member of the City Committee of the Albany, New York CP. Gloria Shaich attended an Albany CP conference in May, 1958, which was open to those "in or near to" the CP.

Second Source, April 17, 1956
June, 1958

Rose Leopold (MS)
MS 111-111-111
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Third Source, January 30, 1959
November 30, 1967

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- CONFIDENTIAL -

- 7 -

- CONFIDENTIAL -

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

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Postal Inspector Nolan Brown at 11:30 a.m.

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Mr. J. N. Toomey, Special Agent in Charge, 115th Military Intelligence Group at 8:25 a.m.

Mr. Charles G. Noseby, Clerk, Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force at 8:32 a.m.

Mr. L.A. Hancock, Special Agent, Naval Intelligence Command, at 8:30 a.m.

Officer Charley F. Trimble, Intelligence Unit, Portland Police Department at 8:35 a.m.

Deputy Marvin V. Woidyla, Intelligence Unit, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office at 8:35 a.m.

- CONFIDENTIAL -

- CONFIDENTIAL -

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

Corporal Lyle E. Michael, Intelligence Section, Oregon
State Police, Milwaukie Station, at 10:00 a.m.

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.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
December 30, 1967In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15, 1968
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

Reference is made to prior Los Angeles memoranda dated December 12, 1967, relating to a proposed march on Washington, D. C., when Congress reconvenes in January, 1968, by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB).

Source one advised on December 28, 1967, that a meeting of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade of Southern California was held on the night of December 27, 1967 at 1226 South Curson Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Source one advised the JRB in the Los Angeles area is comprised of the following organizations:

Women for Legislative Action (WLA)(See Appendix)

Women Strike for Peace (WSP)(See Appendix)

Black Congress

Santa Ana Peace Center

Long Beach Peace Center ;

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles (See Appendix - Communist Infiltration of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles)

Individuals Against the Crime of Silence

Los Angeles Times
a daily newspaper published
in Los Angeles, page 11,
August 12, 1967

The August 12, 1967, morning edition of the Los Angeles Times on page 11, described the Black Congress as a coalition of South Central Los Angeles groups, many of them advocating Negro militancy.

12-30-67-26

CONT'D 1
Enclosed: 12-30-67-26
12-30-67-26
12-30-67-26

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27. *12-30-67-26*

FRITCHMAN

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES

A source advised on May 22, 1967, that the premises of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, 2936 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, California, have been utilized for meetings by Communist Party members and sympathizers over a period of years. Speakers and lecturers at the church frequently espouse Communist causes or follow the Communist Party line. Communist front group literature is distributed at the church. The church is used by some Communist Party members for "mass concentration" work.

This same infiltration extends to adjuncts of the church such as the Unitarian Public Forum and the Fellowship for Social Justice, formerly known as the Unitarian-Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice.

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN has been minister of the church since 1948.

Reverend STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN is described in the Fourth Report, Un-American Activities Committee in California, 1948, page 115, as a very active "Communist front" and connected with numerous "Communist front organizations and activities."

Membership in the First Unitarian Church does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

APPENDIX

FRITCHMAN

1.

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE,
Also Known As
Women's International Strike for Peace

A source advised on May 14, 1967, that the Women Strike for Peace (WSP) in the Southern California area began its operations in the late fall of 1961, as an affiliate of the national organization formed in Washington, D.C. It is a peace oriented women's organization which is opposed to the present American foreign policy in Vietnam. It has also sought legislation which would bring about the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). In recent months the organization has sponsored demonstrations protesting the United States involvement in Vietnam and calling for the complete withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam. In the spring of 1966, it was instrumental in originating and putting into effect a campaign advocating support for "peace candidates" in the upcoming 1966 Congressional elections.

The same source stated that WSP is a non-membership organization and has no officers. The organization is open to women of all political opinions who are interested in world peace. It makes no effort to exclude from its activities members of, or persons sympathetic to, the Communist Party and related groups.

The guiding force behind the Southern California WSP groups is MARY CLARKE. A second source advised in July, 1955, that CLARKE was dropped from the Western Division, Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) in the Spring of 1955, for personal reasons and not because of any political differences with the LACCP.

The first source advised that Southern California WSP maintains its office at 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles. It receives mail through Post Office Box 19739, Los Angeles 19, California.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

A source advised on May 1, 1963, that the Women for Legislative Action was formed in 1952, claiming to be an independent organization dedicated to non-partisan participation in legislative and civic activities. Its position in favoring or opposing legislation usually parallels the position of the Communist Party and related groups. It also supports legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Membership in the Women for Legislative Action does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

Another source advised on May 11, 1967, that the Women for Legislative Action continues to be active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Atlanta, Georgia
January 2, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 8, 1968,
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

Kinley Jones, Reporter for WSB Television Station, Atlanta, Georgia, advised on December 28, 1967, that during an interview with Jeannette Rankin at Watkinsville, Georgia, on December 26, 1967, she stated she intended to lead the proposed march of women in Washington, D.C., on January 15, 1968, at which time they would march to the capitol building and present a petition for redress of grievances to John McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Rankin stated she had received a telegram from Mr. McCormack informing her he would be glad to greet them. Rankin explained that Mrs. Vivian Hallinan of San Francisco, California, informed her sometime ago that a group of women had formed an organization called the "Jeannette Rankin Brigade", and asked her if she would be the honorary president of the organization, at which time she informed them she would be delighted to serve. Rankin stated she was asking women to express ideas against the institution of war and that she was opposed to the use of violence to settle any dispute.

VIVIAN HALLINAN

A source advised on October 31, 1962, that Terence Hallinan, the son of Vivian Hallinan, stated in October, 1962, that his mother would be willing to join the CP if her husband, Vincent Hallinan, would also join.

This document contains neither recommendations or 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.

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GROUP I

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
JANUARY 8, 1968

Vivian Hallinan was arrested on a civil rights sit-in demonstration at Auto Row in San Francisco, California, in April, 1964.

Sergeant William Davis, San Francisco County Jail Number 2, San Bruno, California, advised on August 22, 1966, that Vivian Hallinan served a month in the County Jail from July 5, 1966, to August 2, 1966, having been found guilty on a sit-in charge.

2*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535
January 4, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 4, 1968, that the Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB) with headquarters at 133 West 72nd Street, New York City, originally scheduled a demonstration in Washington, D.C. on January 8, 1968, to coincide with the opening of Congress. In view of the fact that the reconvening of Congress was delayed until January 15, 1968, the organization rescheduled the demonstration for that date. The source stated that the JRB is composed mostly of members of Women Strike for Peace, a pacifist organization and is using the name of the JRB only for this one affair.

The above source stated that individuals are to meet at Union Station in Washington, D.C., at approximately 11:30 a.m. on January 15, 1968, and then walk in a "silent procession" to the United States Capitol. Literature sent out by the local office of Women Strike for Peace indicate that the women will assemble at Union Station at the above time and "in solemn procession and wearing black, we will walk to the Capitol steps behind our delegation who will present our ""Women's Petition to the Congress"" demanding redress of grievances."

According to the source, the group wanted to have Speaker of the House McCormick and Senator Mansfield meet them on the Capitol steps and accept the above mentioned petition. Thereafter, the women would visit both the Senate and the United States House of Representatives and confer

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

with individual Congressmen in their offices. These women were to attempt to persuade Congressmen to lend their support to end the war in Vietnam. The source indicated that the organization had written to Speaker McCormick and Senator Mansfield asking to be met on the Capitol steps but Speaker McCormick had answered by stating that he could not meet them on the steps but he would be willing to receive a delegation of ten to fifteen women in his office on that date. The source stated that Senator Mansfield had not replied to their request.

The source stated that some of the women in the JRB want to commit acts of civil disobedience so that they may be arrested but most of the individuals involved do not think it advisable to commit acts of civil disobedience. The source stated that at no time have any specific details been mentioned as to the acts of civil disobedience which might be committed. The source stated that following the visit to Congress, the women would like to hold a meeting sometime between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. at some logical site in Washington, D.C. Source stated that negotiations are under way to rent the D.C. Armory for that time and they have the money available for such rental but some of the leaders object to a clause in the contract which would allow the Armory to cancel the reservation at any time. The source stated that negotiations are also underway to rent a ballroom at the Shoreham Hotel.

According to the source, 3,000 women are expected to participate in the above demonstration with most of them coming by train from New York City. The source stated that Sylvia Lichtenstein has been appointed coordinator of the demonstration.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 10, 1951, that Sylvia Lichtenstein was a member of the Newspaper Club of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia from 1947 to 1950.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Captain Robert Krahling, United States Capitol Police, advised on January 3, 1968, that a delegation from the JRB and their attorney, Joseph Forer, met with officials of the United States Capitol Police on January 2, 1968, concerning details of the proposed demonstration. These individuals were advised by the United States Capitol Police that they cannot demonstrate on the Capitol grounds in a group or carry placards, as such activity is prohibited by rules of Congress. Forer, as attorney for the group, advised the officials that these women will be coming to the Capitol as individuals and although they will be walking together they can only be kept out of the Capitol building if the police exclude all visitors from the United States Capitol. Forer argued that such a demonstration on the Capitol grounds is not a violation of the law by the participants but a violation of the United States Government in refusing to allow its citizens to present their grievances to Congress.

Captain Krahling advised that in addition to Joseph Forer, the members of the above delegation included the following individuals:

Dagmar Wilson
Sylvia Lichtenstein
Donna Allen
Billie Hetzel

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in September, 1959, that a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, had recently referred to Joseph Forer as "one of the most important communist in Washington, D.C."

Inspector Thomas I. Herlihy, Intelligence Division, Metropolitan Police Department, advised on January 3, 1968,

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

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that the Regional Office of the JRB is located at 3306 Ross Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., which is the residence of Donnay Allen. He stated that the area representative of the JRB is Wilhelmina Hetzel, 3625 Yuma Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Inspector Herlihy stated that Mrs. Hetzel had recently advised him that twenty coach loads of individuals from New York City will leave New York City via Pennsylvania Railroad at 7:20 a.m. January 15, 1968, and arrive in Washington, D.C., at 11:10 a.m. From Union Station, they will march to the United States Capitol where they will visit Congress and the offices of various Congressmen. Between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. they expect to hold a "Congress of American Women" possibly at the D.C. Armory. According to Inspector Herlihy, the New York group will leave Union Station at 7:10 p.m. to return to New York City.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

January 4, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY
15, 1968, INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to San Francisco memorandum, dated December 19, 1967.

The following information has been made available by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past.

A source advised on January 3, 1968, that the following individuals from the Northern California area were planning to fly to Washington, D.C., to attend a demonstration in that city on January 15, 1968, sponsored by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade. The source stated that these individuals intend to depart from San Francisco on January 13, 1968, and will reside at the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) near the White House. Tentative plans of the group to charter a plane have been cancelled as the group was unable to obtain enough individuals for charter flight:

Clara Auerbach
Zena Druckman
Catherine Cole
Malvina Reynolds
Hazel Grossman
Vivian Hallinan
Ethel Ledel

A second source advised on September 21, 1967,
^{CLL}
that Clara Auerbach attended the 6th National Conference of Women Strike for Peace (WSP) held September 20 through 23, 1967, in Washington, D.C. On September 21, 1967, a steering committee of seven individuals for the National Conference appointed by the

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
JANUARY 15, 1968

chairman included Clara Auerbach.

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WOMEN FOR PEACE aka
Women Strike for Peace

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette," a daily newspaper of general circulation published in Berkeley, California, contained an article in the November 19, 1965, evening edition reflecting that in November, 1961, when concern mounted over radioactive fallout from nuclear testing, a group of women in Washington, D. C. started Women Strike for Peace. The idea spread rapidly throughout the country and now embraces 900 groups, including Women For Peace groups in the San Francisco Bay area.

These groups support programs to achieve goals such as:

- (1) Continued disarmament negotiations.
- (2) A strong and flexible United Nations.
- (3) Planning now at state and national levels for conversion to peace-time economy and positive efforts to ease world tensions.

The women act as individuals and as a group, with specific actions suggested by individuals and groups from all over the world. Decision to participate jointly on any given suggestion is democratically arrived at by members of the Coordinating Committee. Effective cooperation with other peace groups is encouraged. Monthly Coordinating Committee meetings and general meetings, as warranted, are open to all and announced in mailings to members. There are no dues or membership forms nor conditions for membership.

To stir an awareness of the need for peace, Women For Peace encourage public education in peace objectives at local schools and sponsor peace-oriented demonstrations and public meetings, newspaper ads, billboards, and candidates for public office. On the national level the group attempts to influence government officials by letters and conferences.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U. S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
JANUARY 15, 1968

A third source advised in January, 1968, Zena Druckman is a current member of the San Francisco County Communist Party (CP). *CAL.*

Catherine Cole, formerly Kay McTernan, according to a fourth source, in May, 1947, was transferred from the Wilshire-Fairfax Club to the 13th CD Club of the Los Angeles County CP during 1947. *CAL.*

D/C
Source four in 1946 and a fifth source in 1950 have advised that Malvina Reynolds was a CP member from 1931 to 1948 and continued active in the CP until 1950. *CAL.*

Source three on January 4, 1967, also advised that at a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the San Francisco County CP on December 14, 1966, in San Francisco, a discussion took place among the members present about members who carry books, but do not attend meetings. It was suggested that Hazel Grossman be dropped from the club because of her inactivity and absence from the meetings.

A sixth source advised on October 31, 1962, that Terence Hallinan, the son of Vivian Hallinan, stated in October, 1962, that his mother would be willing to join the CP if her husband, Vincent Hallinan would also join. *K.*

A seventh source advised on October 8, 1965, that in August, 1965, Ethel R. Ledel was a "People's World" (PW) subscriber. *(H)*

The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper.

Source one has also advised that attorneys Arthur Kinoy and William Kunstler from the East Coast are expected to draw up a petition to end the war in Vietnam to be presented to Congress. The demonstrators are then going to ask the Speaker of the House to present the petition as the first order of business. If he does not they will send him a telegram.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY
15, 1968

On January 3, 1968, an eighth source advised that it was possible that Thelma Shumake would travel to Washington for the demonstration on January 15, 1968.

Special Agents of the FBI interviewed Thelma Shumake on August 18, 1953, at which time she stated that she had attended 15 or 20 meetings of the CP. She declined to furnish any information as to whether or not she had made application at any time for CP membership or was a member of the CP. If a crisis occurred in the United States between the forces of Democracy and Communism, she commented that she would not know which group she would support adding that it would depend upon whom the communist leaders were at that time. *D.L. P.S.*

An article appearing in the December 12, 1967, edition of the "Independent Journal", a daily San Rafael, California newspaper, stated that a Mrs. Jean Schellenberg of Tiburon, California, was attempting to organize support for the Jeannette Rankin Brigade march in Washington in January, 1968. The article stated that 15 Marin women have agreed to travel to Washington in January. *D.L.*

On January 3, 1968, a ninth source furnished a copy of a leaflet captioned "Bay Area Action" printed by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California Xeroxed duplication of this leaflet is appended to this memorandum.

On January 4, 1968, the first source advised that Clara Auerbach recently stated that approximately 30 women from the San Francisco bay area currently intend to travel to Washington, D.C. for the January 15 demonstration in that city. This source also advised that the following individuals had also indicated that they will attend the demonstration in Washington:

Eleanor Salkind,
Marie Schooley. *D.L. P.S.*

During January, 1968, a tenth source advised Isadore Salkind had indicated that his wife

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY
15, 1968

Eleanor Franklin Salkind was a member of
the CP.

On March 24, 1967, an eleventh source advised
that Marie Marsteller Schooley was a member
of the San Francisco area Women for Peace.

ML

J.C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JEANNETTE
RANKIN
BRIGADE
122 Golden Gate Ave., Box 222
San Francisco, Calif. 94101

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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REMOVED FORICIAL RETAIN

Jeannette Rankin

I hope all women will respond to this call, and join me in Washington on January 15, 1968, the opening day of Congress.

I am proud of the fact that my first vote cast in Congress was a vote against war. It was the first opportunity for a woman to vote because I was the first woman to be elected to Congress. I believed then as I do today that women are the ones who must concern themselves with the needs and development of the human race. I have always fought for the dignity of all human beings—for the old as well as those of future generations.

I will continue to struggle as long as I live.

A CALL TO AMERICAN WOMEN

who are outraged by the ruthless slaughter in Vietnam
and the persistent neglect of human needs at home

TO COME TO WASHINGTON JANUARY 15

AMERICAN WOMEN represent 51% of the voting population of our country.
AMERICAN WOMEN have the power to achieve peace and a decent life for every American.

This is woman power! Demonstrate it to the Congress of the United States! Come to Washington on January 15 as Congress opens. Support Jeannette Rankin as she leads a representative delegation of American women to the Capitol to demand that:

Congress, as its first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately arrange for the withdrawal of all American troops.

Congress use its power to heal a sick society at home.

Congress use its power to make reparation for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam.

Congress listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military-industrial complex.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, our power is unlimited. On January 15 American women will PETITION the United States Congress

CONVENE a Congress of American Women that afternoon to develop programs to meet the crisis in America—programs which will express our political power, reason and conscience.

LET US DECLARE our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity, dedicated to reshaping American society and restoring our country to a position of honor in the community of nations.

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Join Us

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At noon January 15 on the Folk street steps of the San Francisco City Hall ten thousand women in black who cannot go to Washington will protest the war in Vietnam. In cities from New York to Los Angeles women will gather to express their Christmas prayers for peace.

Will you join us?

We will give to Mayor Joseph Alioto a copy of the Washington petition and ask for his support. To do petition our government is a right guaranteed by the First Amendment. We will telephone our Congressman from their offices in the Federal Building to let them know women will be calling on them in Washington and that we join them in urging a quick end to the Vietnam war.

Because we are for peace we will do these things peacefully with respect for our fellowmen.

Join Us

PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS

~~Hannan~~
~~Armenia~~
~~Egyptians~~
~~Lebanese~~
~~Syrians~~
~~Allied~~
~~Mos.~~
~~Moroccans~~
~~Tunisians~~
~~Nazarene~~
~~Maltese~~
~~Portuguese~~
~~Cypriots~~
~~Afghans~~
~~Iranians~~
~~Arabs~~
~~Yemenites~~
~~Egyptians~~
~~Barbary Coast~~
~~Somalis~~
~~Tessalians~~
~~Balkans~~
~~Hellenes~~
~~Albanians~~
~~Mrs. Bremmer~~
~~Serbs~~
~~Mrs. C. R. Evans~~
~~Bulgarians~~
~~Anatolians~~
~~Balkans~~
~~Greeks~~
~~Ionians~~
~~Mediterraneans~~
~~Hebreans~~
~~Arabs~~
~~Long Island~~
~~Baptists~~
~~Methodists~~
~~Calvinists~~
~~Presbyterians~~
~~Episcopalians~~
~~Quakers~~
~~Wesleyans~~
~~Baptists~~

THE FRANCISCAN BROTHERS BRITAIN
is a coalition of 1400+ existing organizations.

Jeanette Rankin - Chairman
Vivian Halli - Executive Secretary

Clip and mail to: JEAN SIEBEL PARKER BRIDGE
150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Ca. 94102

I am interested in going to Washington on January 15.
I will plan to spend a full day to lobby my Congress
I will work to develop local supportive action.
I would like to have a presentation.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
January 4, 1968In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968,
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

On January 3, 1968, Mrs. Nancy S. Pendergrast, also known as Mrs. John Brittain Pendergrast, Jr., Atlanta Coordinator for the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, furnished the following information:

Women from all over the United States will meet at the Union Depot, Washington, D.C., at 11:30 a.m., on January 15, 1968, dressed in black, and will march silently to the Capitol steps to present to Speaker of the House John McCormack and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield a petition to Congress demanding redress of grievances to end the war in Vietnam. The group will hold a workshop on the evening of January 15, 1968, and make plans for the next day's activities, such as lobbying of Congressmen on January 16, 1968, and convening of a Congress of women. No civil disobedience is anticipated.

Individuals from the Atlanta, Georgia, area who are planning to join Jeannette Rankin in Washington are Mrs. Coretta King, wife of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Mrs. Noyes Collinson of the American Friends Service Committee, Atlanta Office.

An article appearing in the evening edition of "The Atlanta Journal", a newspaper published daily at Atlanta, Georgia, on January 2, 1968, stated Jeannette Rankin will

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AND DECLASSIFICATIONCOPIES DESTROYED
MZ. MARCH 12, 1971

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-44707
100-42717
100-44775

Chicago, Illinois
January 4, 1968

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968,
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

On December 27, 1967, Anzelm A. Czarnowski, 7513 West 63rd Street, Argo, Illinois, a former member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, October, 1943 - January, 1955, furnished the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a copy of a pamphlet captioned, "A Call to American Women" issued by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

A copy of the above pamphlet is attached hereto.

The Jeannette Rankin Brigade is described therein as a broad coalition of women from among many areas of American life who will meet in Washington, D.C. January 15, 1968, for the opening of Congress to make the following demands:

1. Congress as its first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately arrange for the withdrawal of all American troops.
2. Congress use its power to heal a sick society at home.
3. Congress use its power to make reparation for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968

4. Congress listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military industrial complex.

It is further stated that following the petitioning of Congress the group will hold its own Congress to articulate their position on achieving peace and then return to their own communities and mobilize women dedicated to reshaping American society, and restoring the country to a position of honor in the community of nations.

According to the pamphlet the group will meet January 15, 1968, at the Union Depot, Washington, D.C., at 11:30 a.m. and walk to Congress and present the petition. Many plan to stay in Washington to begin implementation of their demands by presenting them to Congressmen and Senators on January 16, 1968.

Attached to the pamphlet is an application for rail tickets to travel to Washington by Baltimore and Ohio Railway, leaving Chicago January 14, 1968, at 4:30 p.m. It is also indicated that plane and bus transportation may also be arranged for if enough people are interested. Anyone needing assistance in securing accommodations is advised to contact the Hospitality Office, 2140 Peace Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., telephone number (202) 293-2020.

The pamphlet contains a partial list of persons who are National sponsors and Chicago sponsors. Included among sponsors listed were the following:

Sylvia Bloom

As of October, 1967, Sylvia Bloom was a member of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-1, October 5, 1967)

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968

Margaret Burroughs

Margaret Burroughs is known to have been a member of the CP of Illinois in 1955 - 1957.

(CG T-2, November, 1961)

During 1964, Margaret Burroughs met with CP members at Chicago to discuss establishment of a teachers group of the CP.

(CG T-1, November, 1964)

Margaret Burroughs attended a meeting at Chicago, Illinois, May 15, 1967, for the purpose of reorganizing and reactivating the Chicago Council of American Soviet Relations (CCASR). This meeting was held at the direction of the National Committee, CP, USA.

(CG T-3, May, 1967)

A characterization of the CCASR is attached.

Florence Criley

As of February, 1959, Florence Criley was a member of a CP club at Chicago, Illinois, and on July 30, 1961, attended a reception sponsored by the CP of Illinois at Chicago.

(CG T-4, February 11, 1959,
September 1, 1961)

Florence Criley is not currently known as a CP member but was a member in the late 1940's and attended some CP affairs during 1960.

(CG T-5, January - May, 1960,
December 28, 1967)

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968

In October, 1963, Florence Criley attended a banquet sponsored by the CP of Illinois at Chicago.

(CG T-6, November 21, 1963)

Bernice Diskin

Diskin is a current member of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-5, December 28, 1967)

Rosalind Durham

Rosalind Durham is a current member of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-5, December 28, 1967)

Frieda Engel

In 1944, Frieda Engel was a member of the Communist Political Association Club in the Manhattan Section of New York City, New York.

(CG T-7, June, 1944)

According to the Secretary of State of New York at Albany, New York, April 16, 1947, the name Frieda Engel appeared on a 1946 CP nominating petition in New York State.

Virginia Hardin, a self-admitted former CP member, advised February 17, 1961, that she knew Frieda Engel to be a member of the Heights CP club of Cleveland, Ohio, as of April, 1960.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968

Marjorie Kinsella

As of November, 1967, Marjorie Kinsella was a
current member of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-8, November 22, 1967)

Sylvia Kushner

Sylvia Kushner is a current member of the CP of
Illinois.

(CG T-5, December 28, 1967)

Anna Riggs Langford

According to a news letter of the Chicago Chapter,
National Lawyers Guild (NLG) concerning events in June, 1964,
it was stated that Anna Riggs Langford of the firm Robinson
and Langford, 7107 South South Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois,
was a new member of the NLG.

A characterization of the NLG is attached.

Mrs. Marvin Mandel

CG T-9 advised May 22, 1945, that Mandel was a CP
member at Chicago in 1944.

CG T-10 advised March 1, 1946, that Mandel was a
CP member at Chicago as of December, 1945, and had been
a CP member for four years.

CG T-11 stated on May 3, 1946, that Mandel was then
a CP member.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968

CG T-12 advised in November and December, 1948, that Mandel was chairman of the Women's Committee of the School Administrative Staff at Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, in 1943.

The Abraham Lincoln School has been cited pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Ida Terkel

As of October, 1952, Ida Terkel was reported active in a CP club in Chicago.

(CG T-13, October 6, 1952)

On December 27, 1967, the above information was telephonically furnished to George Jakuboski, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois, Maurice Martineau, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, and Marian Herzog, Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET
RELATIONS, Formerly known as Chicago
Council of American-Soviet Friendship

EDWIN GORDON FOX, 7147 Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, (now deceased) made available in January, 1954, the "First Annual Report CCASF," an undated publication which stated that the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) was incorporated in July, 1943. This document stated, "The Council's affiliation with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) was validated August 11, (1943). The present name was adopted to conform to standard national practice. It should be noted, however, that the Chicago Council is entirely autonomous; the government of its affairs rests exclusively in the hands of its Chicago Executive Board."

On April 8, 1965, a source furnished information to the effect that as of March 11, 1965, this organization would be known as the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Relations (CCASR). MANDEL TERMAN continued to be listed as Chairman of the new organization.

During April, 1965, a second source advised that MANDEL TERMAN had arbitrarily dissolved the Board of Directors, assumed all financial and other functions of the organization, and was maintaining existing records of the organization at his residence, 660 West Irving Park Road, Chicago, Illinois. The aims and purposes of this organization continued to be to work for peaceful coexistence and friendship with the USSR. While it claimed to be an autonomous organization, its program followed the NCASF and it was in frequent contact with the NCASF.

On November 5, 1958, a third source advised that in the early 1940s, MANDEL TERMAN was a member-at-large of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. TERMAN was in Russia in November, 1958, where he had gone to discuss the treatment of Jews and to discuss Jewish culture in the USSR with the leadership of the Soviet Union.

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CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

In January, 1966, a fourth source advised that the CCASR went out of existence in the Spring of 1965 due to the health condition of MANDEL A. TIRMAN. The offices of the CCASR, formerly located at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, were for a short time carried at MANDEL TIRMAN's home residence, 660 West Irving Park Road, Chicago. During the Fall of 1965 due to the defunctness of the CCASR, the CP of Illinois found it necessary to sponsor a rally honoring the 48th anniversary of the Russian Revolution under a temporary committee called "The Chicago Committee for American-Soviet Friendship Rally." This rally was held on November 7, 1965, and once the rally was held this temporary committee went out of existence.

The fourth source advised that as of the present time the CCASR is defunct in the Chicago area and any future rally to be held on the American-Soviet friendship theme will have to be organized by the CP of Illinois on a temporary basis.

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised on May 9, 1967, that it was his understanding that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was formed around 1936 in New York City, and that the Chicago Chapter of the NLG (CCNLG), which is affiliated with the national group in New York, was formed shortly thereafter, possibly in 1937 by a group of liberal progressive lawyers in protest against activities of the American Bar Association which they claimed was a non-liberal, non-progressive organization. The CCNLG has no established headquarters but occasionally uses the return address of its officials in literature.

1

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., states as follows on page 121 concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)

"3. '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 * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
January 5, 1968

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U. S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

Reference is made to San Francisco memorandum dated January 4, 1968.

Copies of this memorandum have been furnished locally to the U. S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Secret Service, and U. S. Attorney.

A source advised on January 5, 1968, that the following individuals from the Northern California area are planning to depart San Francisco January 13, 1968, via plane for Washington, D. C. to support the demonstration on January 15, 1968. Source indicated that all of these women, excluding NIKKI BRIDGES, participate in activities of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) in Marin County, California.

FRANCES STEADMAN
BETTY MEREDITH
MARIE INGERMAN
DOROTHEA HEGERTY
NIKKI BRIDGES, aka Mrs. Harry Bridges.

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WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (WILPF)

In a leaflet dated January, 1962, WILPF described itself as follows:

"What is the WILPF?"

"It is the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, an international, inter-racial organization striving for peace and freedom by non-violent democratic methods. It was founded in 1915, during the first World War, and its first president was JANE ADDAMS, the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

"How Does it Work?"

"It keeps its membership informed on current problems through its legislative office in Washington. It issues its own pamphlets, study kits, fact sheets, and cooperates with like-minded organizations. WILPF has consultative status at the United Nations on a national and international level.

"What Does it Do?"

"WILPF, through its local branches, sponsors public discussion on such topics as disarmament and world law, nuclear testing, civil defense, Berlin, civil rights, etc. Through its Peace Action Committee, WILPF initiates peace walks, vigils, and meetings, as an organization and with other peace groups. Peace education for children is a special concern of WILPF.

"How Is it Set Up?"

"The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has its national headquarters at JANE ADDAMS House, 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa., where its monthly paper, FLAME LIGHTS, is published. Its legislative office is at 120 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington 2, D. C. International headquarters are in Geneva. The International meets every three years. It conducts summer schools, peace congresses and publishes its magazine, PAX."

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U. S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

A second source advised in April, 1945, that the records of the San Francisco County Communist Party (CP) indicated that FRANCES STEADMAN transferred from the Westlake Branch of the Los Angeles Cal. County CP to San Francisco in 1945 and that her dues were paid to and including December, 1944.

A third source advised on March 20, 1957, that according to BETTY MEREDITH, she attended the California CP State Convention held in San Francisco, Cal. March 16-17, 1957.

A fourth source advised during 1967 that MARIE INGERMAN attended six meetings of the WILPF in Marin County, California, during the period January-October, 1967.

D/C
A fifth source advised on January 4, 1968, that DOROTHEA HEGERTY is a current active member of the Marin County CP. Cal.

A sixth source advised on March 2, 1967, that Mrs. H. BRIDGES, 35 Kronquist Court, San Francisco, California, is listed as the recipient of a new yearly subscription to the "People's World" (PW), expiration date March 4, 1968. Nitigkittie 6/13

The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco. APR 11 1968 TAKEDOWN

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U. S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

Records of the U. S. District Court, San Francisco, show that on May 25, 1949, HARRY BRIDGES was indicted for criminal actions of perjury and conspiracy committed to conceal CP membership, thereby fraudulently obtaining U. S. citizenship. BRIDGES was convicted of these charges on April 4, 1950. On appeal, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the conviction. Based on the Statute of Limitations having run, the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the conviction on May 15, 1953.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
January 8, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 15, 1968
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

Reference is made to prior Los Angeles memoranda dated December 12 and 30, 1967, relating to a proposed march on Washington, D. C., by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB), when the United States Congress reconvenes in January 1968.

Source One advised that the Women Strike for Peace (WSP - see appendix) and the Women for Legislative Action (WLA - see appendix) are the two major organizations in Southern California working for the success of the January 15, 1968, activities of the JRB both locally and in Washington, D. C. Subcommittees of the JRB have been meeting in the headquarters of WSP at 5899 West Pico Boulevard, and WLA at 5889 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles. During the most recent of these subcommittee meetings, held during the first week in January 1968, at the latter location, much of the discussion was related to proposed action in Southern California by women who would be unable to travel to Washington, D. C., for the January 15th confrontation with Congress.

Minor changes in the previously announced schedule of local activities for January 15, 1968, were agreed upon at this meeting, as follows:

9:30 AM Assemble on the front steps of the Old California State Building, First and Broadway, Los Angeles, where the JRB's list of grievances will be read over a public address system and then presented to California

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 15, 1968

Assemblywoman Yvonne Brathwaite. According to the reports at this JRB meeting, Mrs. Brathwaite, who was not present, had agreed to either meet personally with the JRB women at the State Building, or to send her personal representative if her schedule would not permit her to be present at that time.

Following a brief rally at the State Building, the JR Brigaders will enter the State Building with leaflets; opening the doors of the various offices, and handing leaflets to any women in the building, located at 217 West First Street.

11:30 AM

Women of the JRB will move to the steps of the Los Angeles City Hall, where they will attempt to influence as many persons as possible, who will be entering and leaving the City Hall during the luncheon hour. The list of grievances will again be read at the City Hall, which is located at 200 North Spring Street.

1:00 PM

March to the Los Angeles City Board of Education, 450 North Grand Avenue, to confront the members of the School Board, and attempt to influence as many women employees of the Board as possible.

Oabi
Margaret Wright, militant black nationalist oriented Negro woman who has been active in recent demonstrations against the Los Angeles City Board of Education at Manual Arts High School, will act as the JRB's spokeswoman at

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 15, 1968

this latter location. It is the present intention of the JRB women to go inside the administrative buildings at the Board of Education and leaflet women employees there.

At the most recent JRB subcommittee meeting, Margaret Wright expressed her disappointment that no organized civil disobedience was being planned for the local action of the JRB. However, she added, "That's O.K., the police will force disobedience anyway!"

The main slogan adopted by the local JRB is, "The Hand that Rocks the Cradle is Going to Rock the Boat, With Our Vote." Picket signs that have been approved to be carried in the local JRB demonstrations include:

"You Can't Have War Without Women"

"Woman Power is Peace Power"

"Women Control the Vote"

It was announced that three different versions of the local JRB "Call" would be distributed within the next week. The three will be geared to Caucasians, Negroes, and Mexican-Americans respectively. The monthly news bulletin of the WSP, called, "La Wisp," for January 1968, has an appeal to the WSP membership to join the local action if they are unable to make the trip to Washington. It was also announced that a \$50.00 advertisement would be placed in the "Herald-Dispatch," Los Angeles Negro newspaper, calling for the support of members of the black community. Three JRB activists were to appear on local radio shows to plug the JRB prior to January 15th. . . . *D.L.S.*

Xerox copies of two documents being circulated throughout Southern California during early January 1968, to publicize the local and the national actions of the JRB are appended to this memorandum. Leslie Parrish, who is mentioned in one of these documents, according to Source One, is a screen actress who has very recently become interested and active in the anti-Viet Nam war movement

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 15, 1968

- and has become affiliated with the Southern California Council of WSP. It is noted that she is presently scheduled to give a report back to the San Fernando Valley Chapter of WSP on January 19, 1968, following her return from the action in Washington, D. C.

The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office are cognizant of the time changes in the schedule for the local action of the JRB.

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**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE,
Also Known As
Women's International Strike for Peace**

A source advised on May 14, 1967, that the Women Strike for Peace (WSP) in the Southern California area began its operations in the late fall of 1961, as an affiliate of the national organization formed in Washington, D.C. It is a peace oriented women's organization which is opposed to the present American foreign policy in Vietnam. It has also sought legislation which would bring about the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). In recent months the organization has sponsored demonstrations protesting the United States involvement in Vietnam and calling for the complete withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam. In the spring of 1966, it was instrumental in originating and putting into effect a campaign advocating support for "peace candidates" in the upcoming 1966 Congressional elections.

The same source stated that WSP is a non-membership organization and has no officers. The organization is open to women of all political opinions who are interested in world peace. It makes no effort to exclude from its activities members of, or persons sympathetic to, the Communist Party and related groups.

The guiding force behind the Southern California WSP groups is MARY CLARKE. A second source advised in July, 1955, that CLARKE was dropped from the Western Division, Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) in the Spring of 1955, for personal reasons and not because of any political differences with the LACCP.

The first source advised that Southern California WSP maintains its office at 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles. It receives mail through Post Office Box 19739, Los Angeles 19, California.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPENDIXWOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

A source advised on May 1, 1963, that the Women for Legislative Action was formed in 1952, claiming to be an independent organization dedicated to non-partisan participation in legislative and civic activities. Its position in favoring or opposing legislation usually parallels the position of the Communist Party and related groups. It also supports legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Membership in the Women for Legislative Action does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

Another source advised on May 11, 1967, that the Women for Legislative Action continues to be active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Dear Friend:

A number of our California women will join thousands of others throughout the country in Washington D. C. on the opening day of Congress. They are going to Congress to: demand an end to the war, to help our sick society at home and end the demands of the military.

* This idea came about when an 86 year old former Congresswoman, Jeanette Rankin, said: "If we had 10,000 women willing to go to prison if necessary, that would end it. You cannot have wars without women."

We would like to raise enough money to send all who wish to go. If you cannot join the group going to Washington, would you make a contribution so that those who can go will not be handicapped by lack of funds.

Then, save a date on your new calendar. On Friday, January 12th we will have a report on Washington given by Leslie Parrish who will be one of the leaders of the So. Calif. delegation. You will receive definite information and confirmation by mail.

If you are able to go to Washington; please call 761-1783 for further information.

Yours for Peace,

Valley Women Strike for Peace

P. S. Please make your checks payable to Women Strike for Peace and send it in the enclosed envelope. Thanks

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UP! THE MAJORITY OF AMERICAN VOTERS ARE ~~men~~... BUT WE ARE AN UNREPRESENTED MAJORITY! We find our government responding to its military-industrial advisors while it turns a deaf ear to us. Oh yes, we have heard and read the stirring speeches against the Vietnam war, made on the floor of Congress. But most of these great orators (men who were put into office with the help of women) proceed to vote for the billion dollar appropriations that make this war possible, while millions of Americans are robbed of their rights to decent housing, health services, education and employment.

WE HAVE VESTED INTERESTS TOO!...OUR HOMES AND OUR FAMILIES. They are being destroyed by these strawmen who do nothing to end this insane war, and do nothing to take care of the neglect of human needs at home.

WE ARE TIRED OF TALKING TO STRAWMEN! In Los Angeles on January 15th, we will speak to WOMEN - because WOMEN CARE and WOMEN WILL LISTEN!

The JAMMETTE RANKIN BRIGADE will be descending on Washington, D.C. on January 15th to demand that Congress listen to what American women are saying.

THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE IS GOING TO ROCK THE BOAT!! WITH OUR VOTE! In cities and towns across this nation, women will be mobilizing in local supportive actions. This is the launching of the FIRST broad coalition of women for political power in 1968. This is our opportunity to work together to put into office only those candidates who truly represent us and to TURN OUT THE STRAWMEN.

join with us here in los angeles

the time:

the place:

9:30 AM - Old State Building, 217 West 1st St., LA

11:30 AM - City Hall, 200 North Spring

1:00 PM - Board of Education, 450 North Grand

BE ON TIME! WE WILL MARCH FROM PLACE TO PLACE LEAFLETING WOMEN. PLACARDS WILL BE PROVIDED.

all women are urged to wear black

I will:

____ go to Washington, D.C. on Jan. 15th. (Plane fare round trip \$216.00).

____ help work in the local action in Southern California.

____ contribute \$____ for local action, or \$____ to send a woman to Wash. D.C.

Name:

8*

Phone No:

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Address:

City:

Zip:

(Please tear off and mail to WSP at address above)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535
January 10, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 9, 1968, that the Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB) planned on a demonstration in Washington, D.C. on January 15, 1968, the day the United States Congress reconvenes. According to the source, officials of the JRB want to assemble on the steps of the United States Capitol and present a petition to officials of the United States Congress but the United States Capitol Police has refused to grant them permission for such an assembly. The source further stated that attorneys for the JRB have petitioned the United States District Court to grant an injunction prohibiting the enforcement by the United States Capitol Police of a Congressional ruling prohibiting demonstrations on the United States Capitol grounds.

The above source stated that plans for the demonstration still consist of assembling at Union Station at 12:30 p.m. January 15, 1968, marching to the Capitol where they will present a petition to Congressional officials and also confer with various Congressmen and will hold a meeting probably at the Shoreham Hotel between 2 and 6 p.m.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
 UNITED STATES POLICY IN
 VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
 JANUARY 15, 1968

Harry Bliss, Banquet Manager, Shoreham Hotel, Calvert Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., advised on January 9, 1968, that the JRB has reserved the Regency Room from 2 to 6 p.m. on January 15, 1968. Mr. Bliss indicated that this room will accommodate 2,500 to 3,000 individuals and that representatives of the JRB stated they intended to have approximately 2,000 persons using the room on that date.

Bliss stated that the Washington, D.C. representative of the JRB was Sylvia Lichtenstein, and that she had given him a one thousand dollar check as a deposit for the banquet room. Bliss stated that this check was drawn on the Sterling National Bank and Trust Company, Queen's New York, on the account of the JRB, 13 West 72nd Street, New York City, and was signed by one Sandra Wolf.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in July, 1951, that Sylvia Lichtenstein was a member of the Newspaper Club of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia from 1947 to 1950.

W.E. Beard, Charter Manager, D.C. Transit, New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., advised on January 9, 1968, that the JRB had reserved thirty-three buses to pick up individuals in the vicinity of the United States Capitol beginning at 2 p.m. on January 15, 1968, to be bused to the Shoreham Hotel. He stated that at 6 p.m. these same individuals will be bused to Union Station. Mr. Bliss indicated that the Pennsylvania Railroad is handling the finances for the above buses and that all arrangements are being made through the New York Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beard stated that the location of the pickup in the vicinity of the United

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968.

States Capitol has not yet been determined but he is negotiating with local law enforcement officials to ascertain a convenient place for the pickup.

Captain Robert Krahling, United States Capitol Police, Washington, D.C., advised on January 9, 1968, that the attorneys for the JRB had filed for an injunction in the United States District Court in an attempt to prevent the United States Capitol Police from enforcing a Congressional regulation prohibiting demonstrations on the United States Capitol grounds. Captain Krahling stated that after a hearing in the United States District Court on this date, the judge dismissed the above proceedings and the attorneys for the JRB stated that they were appealing the matter to the United States Court of Appeals.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Seattle, Washington
January 10, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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RE: DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED
STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C.,
JANUARY 15, 1968
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On January 9, 1968, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated the Jeanette Rankin Brigade demonstration originally scheduled for January 8, 1968, at Washington, D.C., had been postponed until January 15, 1968, when Congress reconvenes. The source made available a leaflet concerning the event. A reproduction is attached.

On January 9, 1968, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported TAIMI HALONEN and possibly others planned to go to Washington, D.C., for the demonstration and would probably travel via United Air Lines.

TAIMI HALONEN was reported by the first source in December, 1967, as being a member of the Communist Party (CP) at that time.

On January 9, 1968, WENDELL C. WOODARD, Reservations Manager, United Air Lines, Seattle, made available information indicating TAIMI HALONEN and Mrs. J. WARE had reservations on United Flight 42 departing 9:15 a.m., January 13, 1968, and will fly nonstop to Friendship Airport, Baltimore, Maryland, arriving at 4:35 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. They are scheduled to return to Seattle on United Flight 41 leaving Friendship Airport at 6:00 p.m. and arriving at Seattle-Tacoma Airport, Seattle, at 8:25 p.m., Pacific Standard Time, January 18, 1968.

JERLINE WARE, nee ABAIR, aka Mrs. JOHNNY WARE, was reported in August, 1952, by a third source who has furnished reliable information in the past as being under transfer from the Communist Party of California to Seattle, Washington, as of that time.

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RE: DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED
STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM

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On January 10, 1968, the first source reported LINDA CORR, a Negro, and THORUN ROBEL, white, are also planning to go to Washington, D.C., but their mode of travel is as yet unknown. The source said both are CP members at Seattle. In addition, four women from Tacoma, Washington, are preparing to go, but their identities have not been learned.

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JEANNETTE RANKIN
HELENA, MONTANA

November 27, 1967

TO ALL AMERICAN WOMEN,

I am proud of the fact that my first vote cast in Congress was a vote against war. It was the first opportunity for a woman to vote because I was the first woman to be elected to Congress.

I believed then as I do today that women are the ones who must be concerned with the needs and development of the human race. I have always fought for the dignity of all human beings -- for those of the present as well as those of future generations.

I will continue to struggle as long as I live.

I hope all women will respond to the following CALL, and join me in Washington on January 8, 1968, the opening day of Congress.

With highest hopes,



JEANNETTE RANKIN

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Partial List of Sponsors

Muriel Adams	Mrs. E. Y. Harburg	Mrs. Sigmund Pollitzer
Mia Aurbakken Adjall	Elizabeth Lee Hoselden	Mercedes M. Randolph
Donna Allen	Dorothy Hessler	Jeanette Rankin
Carol Anderson	Anna Arnold Hedgeman	Mrs. Marcus Raskin
Ellen Aurbakken	Dr. Frances Herring	Malvina Reynolds
Helen Baker	Lois Crozier Hogel	Carmen Ristorucci
Norma Becker	Mrs. Ralph D. Hyslop	Mrs. Alex J. Rosenberg
Mrs. Harry Belafonte	R. Elizabeth Johns	Ruth Rosenwald
Mrs. John C. Bennett	Florynce Kennedy	Muriel Rukeyser
Rebecca Berman	Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.	Marie Runyon
Peggy Billings	Susan K. Kinoy	Mrs. Robert Ryan
Kay Boyle	Ruth Kinsler	Marjorie Schell
Nikki Bridges	Ruth Krause	Juanita J. Saddler
Jane Buchenholz	Margaret Kuhn	Elaine Slater
Catherine L. Camp	Helen B. Lamb	Helen Huntington Smith
Twila Lytton Covert	Mrs. Burton Lane	Mrs. Benjamin Spock
Mary Clarke	Marilyn Longner	Susan Sontag
Eva Rubinstein Collin	Viveca Lindfors	Mrs. S. Emlen Stokes
Sylvia E. Crane	Mary Ely Lyman	Elizabeth Sutherland
Florence Criley	Helen Merrell Lynd	Amy Swerdlow
Elsie Thomas Culver	Olive Mayer	Mary Adams Sykes
Polly Cuthbertson	Jessica Mitford	Ethel Taylor
Ruby Dee	Nelle Morton	Maza Tilghman
Mrs. Ann Eaton	Grace Mora Newman	Helen B. Turnbull
Judith Morse Eaton	Dorothy Nyland	Barbara Webster
Grace Loucks Elliott	Mrs. Joseph Papp	Cynthia Wedel
Eleanor French	Rosa Parks	Cora Weiss
Mrs. Horace L. Friess	Louise Peck	Anne Werneke
Frances Fritchman	Nan S. Pendergrast	Pearl Willen
Mrs. Jack Gifford	Eleanor Perry	Dagmar Wilson
Dr. Carolyn Goodman	Laura Phauls	Winnifred Wygal
Vivian Hollinan	Esther Pike	

THE JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE is a coalition of existing organizations and individuals.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

January 11, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Demonstration Protesting United
States Policy in Vietnam, Washington,
D.C., January 15, 1968

On January 3, 1968, an advertisement appeared in the "New York Times", page 57, captioned "Dagmar Wilson Says Join Me In Washington January 15". The ad included the comment "Thousands of American Women, Led By Jeannette Rankin, First United States Congresswoman, Will Demand That Congress End The War In Vietnam and Our Social Crisis At Home". The ad listed the name and address for transportation and contributions as Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB), 133 West 72nd Street, New York City, 10023, telephone number (212) 799-6520.

On January 4, 1968, five separate advertisements for JRB at the above address appeared in "The Village Voice", a weekly newspaper in New York City. Ruby Dee, Linda Morse, Mrs. Benjamin Spock and Susan Sontag appeared by name and photo separately in four of the ads requesting the reader to "Join Me in Washington January 15". These four ads included substantially the same comments which appeared in the above "New York Times" ad of January 3, 1968. The fifth ad in "The Village Voice" was headed by the comment "We Want 10,000 Women In Washington Jan. 15". The ad included comments about the activities and purpose for the demonstration. A xerox copy of this ad is attached hereto.

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Demonstration Protesting United States Policy in Vietnam,
Washington, D.C., January 15, 1968

Ruby Dee

A confidential source advised on November 19, 1965, Ruby Dee was a member of the Communist Party (CP) as of November, 1965.

Linda Morse, Also Known As Linda Dannenberg

A second confidential source advised on June 16, 1967, that at a meeting of the National Youth Commission, CP, United States of America (USA), on June 14, 1967, in Brooklyn, New York, it was stated Linda Dannenberg was then under the influence of the CP, USA.

Susan Sontag

Susan Sontag is an author, writer and critic.

On January 3, 1968, a third confidential source advised that at a New York County CP Committee meeting, December 28, 1967, those present were urged to attend the January 15, 1968 Demonstration in Washington, D.C., sponsored by JRB.

On January 4, 1968, a fourth confidential source advised that a Press Conference was held at the Gotham Hotel, 5th Avenue and 55th Street, New York City, which announced that JRB would sponsor the January 15, 1968 Demonstration in Washington, D.C., and would be assisted by Women Strike For Peace (WSP). Participants were to include Florynce Kennedy, Ruby Dee, Judy Morse Eaton, who is the daughter of Senator Wayne Morse, and Mrs. Benjamin Spock, the wife of Dr. Benjamin Spock. At the conference, it was stated some Negro women would participate in the demonstration. The fact that Negroes would participate was described at the conference as an "unprecedented move".

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Demonstration Protesting United States Policy in Vietnam, Washington, D.C., January 15, 1968

Florynce Kennedy has been publicly identified as an attorney for H. Rap Brown, National Chairman, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

On January 4, 1968, Mr. John Martin, Passenger Representative, Pennsylvania Railroad, Pennsylvania Station, 8th Avenue and 33rd Street, New York City, advised that the original request from JRB for two special trains to Washington, D.C., from New York City, could not be furnished by the railroad because of insufficient equipment. One train of eighteen cars is being reserved for JRB. This train might be increased to 20 cars. Martin estimated that 1400 passengers would be the capacity of the reserved train. It will depart Penn Station 7:20 am on January 15, 1968. It will arrive Penn Station, Newark, New Jersey, at 7:36 am to pick up additional passengers. It will arrive Washington, D.C., at 11:10 am. There are no stops between Newark and Washington. The train will depart Washington, D.C., at 7:10 pm January 15, 1968, arrive Newark 10:45 pm, arrive New York City, 11:00 pm.

Martin stated a group from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, organized by an Ethel Taylor, has reserved three coaches on the regular Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington, D.C., which departs Philadelphia 8:10 am January 15, 1968, arriving Washington, D.C., 10:20 am.

On January 5, 1968, a fifth confidential source advised that in obtaining the New York Telephone number 799-6520 for JRB, 133 West 72nd Street, New York City the references listed were Mrs. Peter C. Thompson, 10230 67th Avenue, Forest Hills, Queens, New York, and Mrs. Peter M. Wolf, 312 West 71st Street, Manhattan, New York. No bank references were listed.

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Demonstration Protesting United States Policy in Vietnam, Washington, D.C., January 15, 1968

On January 9, 1968, Mrs. John Martin, Pennsylvania Railroad, advised JRB informed him that more tickets had been sold for the January 15, 1968, special train than there were seats on the train. JRB had again requested more railroad cars. Martin informed them additional cars or an additional train was not available. JRB indicated they would consider chartered buses for the extra women from New York. Martin further stated that a \$5000.00 check had been received from JRB drawn on the account of JRB at Sterling National Bank and Trust Company, Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills, New York. The checked was signed by Mrs. Miriam Thompson. Martin indicated that most of the train negotiations have been conducted with Mrs. Thompson.

Mr. Martin stated he had arranged with the D.C. Transit Company, Washington, D.C., to provide approximately 33 buses from the capitol to the Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D.C., at 2:00 pm, January 15, 1968. The buses will depart the hotel at 6:00 pm for Union Station and will depart Washington, D.C., 7:10 pm.

On January 10, 1968, a sixth confidential source advised that Frances Bordofsky and Sylvia Thompson were going to the demonstration in Washington, D.C., sponsored by JRB.

Frances Bordofsky

A seventh confidential source advised June 27, 1967, that Frances Bordofsky, a representative of Bronx County CP, is a member of the New York District CP Committee.

Sylvia Thompson

The third confidential source advised on February 27, 1967, that Sylvia Thompson is a member of the New York County CP Committee.

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We Want 10,000 Women In WASHINGTON JAN. 15

**The Jeannette Rankin Brigade, Led By
The 1st US Congresswoman, Demands
That Congress**

1. Bring the Boys Back From Vietnam
2. Act On Neglected Human Needs At Home

The broadest coalition of American women in history—women young and old, from church, political, peace and minority groups, from the arts, professions and public affairs—will speak with a single voice the day Congress opens. We women, representing 51% of the voting population, will demand that as its first order of business, Congress withdraw US troops and act to make a decent life for our 23 million black people and all citizens.

We will convene our own Congress of American Women, following our Petition at the Capitol. We will declare our intention to mobilize on all levels in our communities to reshape our society. Start the New Year with a day off from home or job to work for peace with the Jeannette Rankin Brigade.

Make Women Power Political Power

Jeannette Rankin Brigade 133 W. 72 St. NYC 10023
Tel: 212 (799-6520)

I will contribute \$.....

I will be at Union St's Washington 11:30 am

Send metrain six round trip NY/Wash. \$37.50 each.
Lv. Pa. St'n Monday Jan. 15 7:30 am; ret. NY 11 pm. Bring lunch
bus fare Capital to Women's Congress. Wear black or somber dress.

Name

Address, Tel.

The above advertisement appeared in "The Village Voice", on
January 4, 1968, page 21.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
January 11, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
U. S. POLICE IN VIETNAM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

On January 11, 1968, Lieutenant Robert Palmer,
Santa Ana Police Department, advised that he had received
an application for permission to use public property in the
City of Santa Ana, California, which was submitted by
Else Sturm, 30802 South Coast Highway, Laguna Beach,
California.

D11.

According to this application, Sturm indicated
she represented the Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and was requesting authority
for a "procession of approximately 160 persons dressed
in black to support the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, protesting
the government's position on the Vietnam War in conjunction
with a massive demonstration to be held in Washington, D. C.,
on January 15, 1968." Sturm indicated the procession
would be held between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon on January
15, 1968, and would proceed from 6th Street to Sycamore
Street, to 8th Street, to Broadway, and downtown Santa
Ana, California.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
U. S. POLICY IN VIETNAM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that WILPF is a peace oriented women's organization which is "Anti-War" perse. In addition, this organization works specifically in reference to civil rights issues. Participants in the organization are primarily active church-goers with a few former Communist Party members. WILPF's activities have included demonstration and distribution of literature opposing the Vietnam War.

Another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised that Else Sturm was a member of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1946.

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.

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Bishop
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Liaison
 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan

January 12, 1968

1 - Mr. R.H. Horner

JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

It was previously reported that the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, a nationwide group of women who are opposed to the war in Vietnam, will sponsor a demonstration in Washington, D. C., on January 15, 1968, to petition Congress to end the war in Vietnam.

Sources who have furnished reliable information in the past have advised that current plans call for the Brigade to assemble at Union Station, Washington, D. C., at 12:30 p.m., January 15, 1968. The demonstrators will march to the Capitol via Louisiana Avenue. The Brigade's plans originally called for the demonstrators to assemble at the Capitol; however, legal restrictions have arisen to prevent the demonstrators from assembling at this site.

The Brigade further had hoped to present their petition to Speaker of the House, John W. McCormack, and Senator Michael J. Mansfield on the steps of the Capitol. Speaker McCormack has answered their request by stating that he could not meet them on the steps, but would be willing to receive a delegation of ten to fifteen women in his office on that date. Following this, some participants will confer with various Congressmen.

At 2 p.m. on January 15, 1968, the demonstrators plan to be taken in buses to the Shoreham Hotel, Calvert Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., where the Brigade has reserved a banquet room from 2 to 6 p.m. At 6 p.m., those attending the meeting at the Shoreham Hotel will again be transported by bus to Union Station where those who arrived by train will depart to the New York-Philadelphia area by special train departing at 7:10 p.m.

Some of the Brigade's demonstrators are expected to remain in Washington, D. C., until January 16, 1968, at which time they will attempt to confer with their Congressmen concerning the war in Vietnam.

Tolson _____
 DeLoach **REC**
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 66 JAN 24 1968
 File # 10274-10125-3288544 Page 263

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Group 1

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

DeLoach
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Sullivan
DATE 1/12/68FROM:

SUBJECT:

C. D. Participants in the demonstration will include Frances Bordofsky, a member of the New York District Committee, Communist Party, USA; Sylvia Thompson, a member of the Communist Party's New York County Committee; Rosalind Durham, Communist Party member in the State of Illinois; and Linda Corr, Taimi Halonen, and Thorun Robel, Communist Party members in the State of Washington.

Sources have reported that busses have been chartered to transport demonstrators from Cleveland, Ohio; Newark, New Jersey; New York, New York; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These busses are in addition to a special train of approximately 20 cars which is to transport participants from New York to Washington, D. C. Three coaches will also be added to a regularly scheduled train at Philadelphia. To the right is a copy of a circular from the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, dated January 12, 1968, concerning the demonstration in Washington, D.C., on January 15, 1968. Demonstrations in support of the Brigade's demonstration in Washington, D. C., are being planned for Chicago and St. Louis. In Chicago, the Women for Peace, a pacifist group, will hold a demonstration January 15, 1968, from 12 noon to 1 p.m. at the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois. This demonstration will urge Congress to stop the war in Vietnam and to work on human needs in the United States. The participating women have been asked to wear black clothing. Mourning veils will be furnished them at the demonstration. Abutments to meet with Speaker of the House, John W. McCormick and Senator Michael J. Mansfield on the steps of the U.S. Capitol. A silent vigil of women dressed in black is scheduled to be held on the steps of the St. Louis County Courthouse, Clayton, Missouri, on January 15, 1968, from 12 noon to 1 p.m. At 1 p.m. the demonstration of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade will begin with a march. NOTE: At 2 p.m., they will be taken by bus to the U.S. Capitol. Washington, D.C., for a second demonstration at 3 p.m. Classified "Confidential" as some of the information included in this summary comes from sensitive sources, the compromise of which would be detrimental to the U. S.

Other Jeannette Rankin Brigade members are instructed to remain to Xerox copies being sent to Mrs. Mildred Stegall, the White House; the Vice President; the Secretary of State; the Secretary of Defense; Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; United States Secret Service; the Attorney General; the Deputy Attorney General; and Assistant Attorneys General J. Walter Yeagley, ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~, Stephen J. Pollak and Fred M. Vinson, Jr. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ OVER

- 2 -

See memorandum C.D. Brennan to W.C. Sullivan dated 1/12/68 captioned as above as prepared by RHH:jav.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

St. Louis, Missouri

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 12, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 8, 1968 -
JEANNETTE RANKEN BRIGADE

Information was developed that in late fall of 1967 an organization known as the Jeannette Ranken Brigade had sent out a call for a demonstration to be held at the White House in Washington, D. C., on January 8, 1968, in protest of the War in Vietnam. Jeannette Ranken, the Chairman of this Brigade, is 86 years old and is a former member of Congress from the State of Montana. She first went to Congress in 1917.

The December 14, 1967 issue of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch", a daily St. Louis newspaper, in an article on Page 10C, stated that Jeannette Ranken was planning a massive Vietnam peace project by women who would converge on Congress in January, 1968. She is elsewhere quoted to have said, "Ten thousand women have sat back and let their sons be killed in Vietnam. If we had ten thousand women willing to go to jail if necessary we could stop the war in Vietnam. You cannot have wars without women." She has stated that she is willing to stay in jail until the bombing in Vietnam is stopped.

Source One advised on January 6, 1968, that the St. Louis Peace Information Center, at 6217 Delmar, has been active in organizing interest in the Jeannette Ranken demonstration. It was announced that the date for the demonstration at Washington, D. C., had been changed from January 8, to January 15, 1968.

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ENCLOSURE

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM

Source said that in addition to sending a delegation to Washington, D. C., the St. Louis group is formulating plans for a demonstration to take place in St. Louis, Missouri, on January 15, 1968. The Peace Center has distributed a leaflet. A copy of this leaflet is as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROGRAM

1. Lyc. St. Louis

Sat. PM, Jan. 13

2. Affed. Planning Sessions Sun.

3. Hospitality in homes 3 nights

4. Silent walk to Capitol 11:30 AM - Mass Visit Congress 2 Mass Taps

5. Return Tues. night

WOMEN OF AMERICA, our power is unlimited. On January 15 American women will:

PETITION the United States Congress

CONVENE a Congress of American Women that afternoon to develop programs to meet the crisis in America—programs which will express our political power, reason and conscience.

LET US DECLARE our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity, dedicated to reshaping American society and restoring our country to a position of honor in the community of nations.

National PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS

Muriel Adams

Mia Aurbakken Adjoli

Donna Allen

Carol Anderson

Ellen Aurbakken

Helen Baker

Norma Becker

Mrs. Harry Belafonte

Mrs. John C. Bennett

Rebecca Bermon

Peggy Billings

Kay Boyle

Nikki Bridges

Jane Buchenholz

Catharina L'Compte

Twila Lytton Caycrt

Mary Clarke

Eva Rubinstein Collin

Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dagmar Wilson

Florence Criley

Elsie Thomas Culver

Polly Cuthbertson

Ruby Dee

Mrs. Ann Eaton

Judith Morse Eaton

Grace Loucks Elliott

The Brigade is composed of women from all walks of life, churches, arts, professions

St. Louis Delegation - Partial list

Yvonne Logan, Lois Book
Rachel Faithman, Vivian Schatz,
Charlotte Peskind, Bernice
Wehrmeyer, Eldora Spiegelberg

Needed!

Women to go as delegates
Women to contribute funds
Women to care for children
Women to staff Peace Information Center for 5 days
Women to vigil in St. Louis
Call: Eldora Spiegelberg: PA 1-4712
File CVO d-34257 (1968)

TO ALL AMERICAN WOMEN, (Not sponsored by organizations)

I am proud of the fact that my first vote cast in Congress was a vote against war. It was the first opportunity for a woman to vote because I was the first woman to be elected to Congress.

I believed then as I do today that women are the ones who must be concerned with the needs and development of the human race. I have always fought for the dignity of all human beings -- for those of the present as well as those of future generations.

I will continue to struggle as long as I live.

I hope all women will respond to the following CALL, and join me in Washington on January 15, 1968, the opening day of Congress.

With highest hopes,

Jeannette Rankin
JEANNETTE RANKIN

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL WOMEN ARE URGED TO WEAR BLACK WHEREVER THEY ARE ON JANUARY 15

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM

With regard to th. local demonstration, Source advised that final plans would be made at a meeting scheduled at the Peace Center on January 14, 1968. It has been proposed that the demonstration would take place at the St. Louis County, Missouri Courthouse at Clayton, Missouri. It will consist of women dressed in black, standing in silence for one hour between 12 Noon and 1 PM. An article on Page 8A of the "St. Louis (Missouri) Democrat", a St. Louis daily newspaper, Friday, January 12, 1968 states that vigil for peace will be held at Clayton. This article says that an hour-long vigil for peace by women wearing black is planned for January 15, 1968, for one hour at noon at the St. Louis County Courthouse. The vigil is being carried out by the St. Louis Chapter of the Women Strike for Peace. Miss Nolan Peskin is described as the founder of the St. Louis Chapter. She is further referred to as the wife of the Clayton, Missouri, businessman who is a member of the Veterans for Peace. According to the article, plans will be finalized at a meeting to be held at the Peace Information Center on January 13, 1968.

Source Two advised on January 10, 1968, that women from St. Louis who intend to take part in the January 15, 1968, demonstration at Washington, D. C., are being told that the St. Louis group will travel together via Trans World Airlines. They will depart St. Louis at 6:25 PM on Sunday, January 14, 1968, and will arrive in Washington at 9:03 PM. Each woman is being told that she should make her own airline reservations and that each is to pay her own travel expenses. Housing in Washington, D. C., will be provided for, however, food will have to be purchased by the individual. It is possible that some money may be contributed by individuals who cannot make the trip but who want to help others who can go but who are lacking the funds. On January 15, 1968, the women will attempt to call on members of the Congress and present to them their opposition to the Vietnam War. On January 16, 1968, a "Meeting of Congress" will be held in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of issuing instructions to the delegates concerning future activities that they are to carry on upon returning to their homes. The location where this meeting will be held is not known.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM

The St. Louis group will endeavor to obtain reservations on Trans World Airlines flight leaving Washington, D. C., January 16, 1968, at 5:05 PM.

An article appearing in the September 20, 1967 issue of "The St. Louis Post-Dispatch" on Page 3C read as follows:

"A Peace Information Center will be opened at 6217 Delmar Boulevard with ceremonies at 8:00 p.m. today. The Center will contain literature on foreign affairs, economics and social problems. Information concerning alternatives under the Selective Service Act and individual counseling for young men will be provided by appointment."

All sources in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington, D. C. 20535

January 15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in December, 1967, that the Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB) had been formed primarily by members of Women Strike for Peace, a pacifist organization. Members of Women Strike for Peace had formed the organization following a statement made by former Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin of Montana, in which she stated that if 10,000 American housewives were willing to be arrested, they could stop the war in Vietnam. According to the source, the JRB was formed as a "one shot organization" to sponsor a demonstration in Washington, D.C., when Congress reconvenes in 1968.

The same source advised that January 15, 1968, had been established as the date of the above demonstration in view of the fact that Congress was reconvening on that date. The source stated that the headquarters of the JRB was located in New York City and that officials there and in other large United States cities including Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington, D.C., were formulating the plans for a "march on the United States Capitol" where the women would present to the United States Congress a petition demanding that the Congressmen end the war in Vietnam. The source stated that a small minority in the above organization were in favor of committing acts of civil disobedience and being arrested but the vast majority of the organization wanted a peaceful demonstration to again focus the Congressional attention upon the war in Vietnam.

The same source advised in January, 1968, that representatives of the JRB met with officials of the United States Capitol Police on several occasions and attempted to gain permission to assemble on the steps of the United States Capitol and present a petition to Congressional

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E.O. 13526

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

leaders. Officials refused to allow the women to assemble as it is in violation of a United States law prohibiting demonstrations on the United States Capitol grounds. The source advised on January 12, 1968, that a final meeting with the United States Capitol Police officials had been held and it had been decided by the representatives of the JRB that the women would assemble at Union Station at approximately 11:30 a.m. and march to Union Square located at the foot of Capitol Hill off the Capitol grounds. Officials of the JRB obtained a permit from the United States Park Police granting them permission to use an area in the vicinity of Union Square for assembling and hearing the reading of the petition which was to be presented to the United States Congress by a small delegation of that organization.

The source advised on January 12, 1968, that the JRB had rented the Regency Ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel, Calvert Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from 2 to 6 p.m. on January 15, 1968. After meeting on Union Square, the group will travel by bus to the Shoreham Hotel where they will hold a Congress of American Women. After 6 p.m. they will be bused to Union Station where they will depart Washington, D.C.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 15, 1968, at approximately 11:30 a.m. observed several hundred people assembled in Union Station apparently waiting to participate in the JRB demonstration at that time. At approximately 11:40 a.m. a train bound from New York City to Washington, D.C., arrived at Union Station with approximately 1,500 individuals, mostly women, aboard. These individuals began marching at twelve noon away from Union Station, South on Louisiana Avenue. Now numbering approximately 2,600, they marched six abreast on the West sidewalk of Louisiana Avenue to the vicinity of Union Square where they began arriving at approximately 12:35 p.m.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968.

The following individuals were preceded by several individuals carrying a large banner which read: "End the War in Vietnam and Social Crisis at Home." Prior to leaving Union Station, many small placards were observed, some of which read: "End the War" and "LBJ Eats Imperial Margarine." These placards were removed from the demonstration when the participants were advised they would only be allowed to carry a large banner in front and a large banner in the rear of the marchers. The banner bringing up the rear of the marchers read as follows: "U.S. Women Unite End the War in Vietnam." Before the participants began marching, one Amy Swerdlow of New York City, acting as spokesman for the group, stated that a delegation of fifteen women were going by car to present their petition to the United States Congress while the rest of them would walk to Union Square where the petition will be read to them by Viveca Lindfors. After the reading of this petition, the participants were instructed to board buses which were located near Union Square and they would be transported to the Shoreham Hotel.

All of the participants had arrived at Union Square by approximately 1 p.m. and it was estimated by police officials that approximately 2,600 individuals had taken part in the march. Small placards had been observed in Union Station which showed representatives there from the following locations:

Washington, D.C.
California
Kentucky
Cleveland, Ohio
Michigan
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Connecticut
Maryland
Kansas
New York
Illinois

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

Most of the participants in the above march were female and dressed in black with some wearing black wreaths. The monitors and spokesmen for the group instructed them not to talk to each other but to march in a silent, solemn procession.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 30, 1966, that Amy Swerdlow, also known as Mrs. Stanley Swerdlow, was listed as a "non-party visitor" at the 18th Nation Convention CP, USA, held in 1966 in New York City.

Captain Robert Krahling, United States Capitol Police, Washington, D.C., advised on January 15, 1968, that Jeannette Rankin and approximately fifteen members of the JRB visited the office of Speaker of the United States House of Representatives John McCormick at approximately 1 p.m. this date. He stated they presented him with a copy of a petition which was entitled "A Petition to the 90th Congress" and which stated the following:

"We Women of the United States, who are outraged by the ruthless slaughter in Vietnam and the persistent neglect of human needs at home, have come to Washington to petition the Congress of the United States for the redress of intolerable grievance and demand that:

1. Congress shall, as the first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately withdraw all American troops.
2. Congress shall use its power to heal a sick society at home
3. Congress shall use its power to make reparations for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968.

4. Congress shall listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military industrial complex

We herewith declare our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity and to exercise their political power to reshape American society and restore our country to a position of honor in the Community of Nations

The Jeannette Rankin Brigade
January 15, 1968"

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on January 15, 1968, advised that she had arrived in Washington, D.C., on the train from New York City at approximately 11:40 a.m. She stated that included in her group were six members of the Socialist Workers Party and one member of the Young Socialist Alliance.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Young Socialist Alliance is described in the appendix.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the participants in the above march enter buses in the vicinity of Union Square and travel to the Shoreham Hotel, 2500 Calvert Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., where they arrived at approximately 2:20 p.m. They then assembled in the Regency Room and the Ambassador Room of that hotel where a program began at approximately 2:30 p.m.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

Just prior to the opening of the above program, a group entitled "Radical Women's Group from New York" put on a skit which included the bringing in of a stretcher indicating that it was the body of a dead soldier. On the stretcher was a telegram of regrets and it was stated that there would later be a mock burial of the above "corpse."

The program of the Congress of American Women began with Pearl Willen of New York acting as the presiding officer. She made announcements to the effect that there was much literature on the tables and that workshops would be held both tonight and the following day. She welcomed representatives from forty states to the gathering and stated that they now need to go from the great society to the just society. Mrs. Willen introduced the two Co-Chairmen of the Congress as Mrs. Coretta King of Georgia and Mrs. Mary Clark of Los Angeles, California, who were both present and acknowledged the introduction.

The first speaker on the program was Mrs. Vivian Hallinan of San Francisco, California, who described the development of the coalition of women which had developed into the JRB. She said the JRB had been conceived in California last year after the statement by Mrs. Rankin concerning what the women could do to stop the war. Hallinan described the JRB's goal as "world without war" and "life with dignity and opportunities to develop our maximum capacity."

The next speaker on the program was Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., who was initially introduced as Coretta King. Mrs. King stated that she was greatly encouraged by the growth of the peace movement and that she was totally opposed to the brutal slaughter in Vietnam. She stated that the women must use all of their power to stop that war.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

She stated that the men had gotten us into this war and had made a complete mess of it. She stated that there is a need to end the war so that we may tend to the needs of people in urban ghetto areas. Injustice in our society must be taken care of and she described the present challenges as "militarism, racism and wantonism." She stated there can be no justice at home until there is no war in the world. She concluded by reading a poem "entitled "Life Ain't Been No Crystal Stair."

Jeannette Rankin was the next speaker and she welcomed everyone expressing great joy that so many women had gathered together for peace. She stated that our forefathers wrote the constitution in such a way so that the military could not take over control of this Government. She was apparently implying that the military system is running the United States. She stated that the women must see that the military system is destroyed. She demanded that women have a secret ballot in the election as well as a choice in selecting candidates. She concluded by recommending that women everywhere become candidates for political offices.

The next speaker was Katherine Camp from Pennsylvania described as the President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Mrs. Camp described the activities of the fifteen women delegation that went to Congress on this date. She stated that they presented a petition to Speaker of the House McCormick and that he had assured them that it would be acted on as any other petition presented to Congress. Camp stated that the Speaker left then as he was called by a bell to the floor of the Congress. Camp stated that following this, Mrs. Rankin, her sister Edna McKinon, and niece Mrs. Dorothy Brown, visited Senator Mike Mansfield and presented him with a petition.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968.

Harriet Van Tassel of New York City next reported on the suit instituted by the JRB to restrain authorities from enforcing a rule against demonstrating on the United States Capitol grounds.

Cora Weiss of New York next took over the meeting, and permitted a Mrs. Mitchell Goodman to make a statement. It is to be noted that Mrs. Mitchell Goodman is probably the wife of Mitchell Goodman recently indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in connection with counseling of evasion of Selective Service laws. Mrs. Goodman stated that all the women there should encourage their sons to refuse the draft.

DC Mary Clarke next called a role of states in which individuals were asked to stand when their home state was called.

LJC Ruby Dee then read a poem written by W.E.B. DuBois. Mrs. Vel Phillips of Wisconsin next described political action that was necessary in 1966 in order to elect a peace candidate.

Charlotte Bunch Weeks next spoke on the ruthless slaughter in Vietnam and stated that it was necessary to protest in order to stop this war in Vietnam. She further stated that the United States has been put in a bad light as far as the rest of the world is concerned because the United States has sided with a dictatorship.

Ella Baker of New York stated that this country is faced with a sick society because we have avoided dealing with human needs at home. She stated that there are more poor people among the whites than among the Negroes and that more Indian children die than American have died in Vietnam. She urged all women to study civil liberties and to learn what can be done at protest activities.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

Cynthia ~~W~~edel of New York next acted as Chairman of a group of individuals who spoke concerning "We declare our Intentions." These individuals were Vivian Rothstein of Illinois, Judith Morse Eaton of Connecticut and Mrs. Dagmar ~~W~~ilson of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Wilson spoke concerning political action necessary in order to change the United States policy in Vietnam. She stressed the need for education along these lines and stated that this is the beginning of a revolution. She made many references to her recent visit to North Vietnam and based her opinions upon what she saw in North Vietnam.

The first source advised on January 15, 1968, that while the main meeting was being held in the Ambassador Room of the Shoreham Hotel, a group called the Radical Women's Group met in the adjoining room but after much discussion, were unable to agree on any acts of civil disobedience and therefore nothing was accomplished by them.

The above source stated that although workshops were announced and spaces have been reserved for such workshops, the source does not believe they will be held as the vast majority of the individuals are leaving Washington, D.C. between 6 and 7 p.m. this date. The source stated that the above program was concluded at approximately 5:40 p.m. and all of the participants left the Shoreham Hotel via bus with the majority of them going to Union Station to catch the scheduled train for New York City.

There were no incidents or arrests during the above activity.

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APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication US.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognized the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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- Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Bishop
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Liaison
 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan

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JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

January 16, 1968

1 - Mr. R.H. Horner

It was previously reported that the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, a nationwide group of women who are opposed to the war in Vietnam, would sponsor a demonstration in Washington, D. C., on January 15, 1968, to petition Congress to end the war in Vietnam.

At 11:40 a.m., January 15, 1968, a group, predominantly women numbering approximately 2,600, assembled at Union Station, Washington, D. C., and marched six abreast on the west sidewalk of Louisiana Avenue to Union Square at the foot of Capitol Hill.

The marchers were preceded by several individuals carrying a large banner which read, "End the War in Vietnam and Social Crisis at Home." Several women followed the marchers carrying another banner which read, "United States Women Unite, End the War in Vietnam." Prior to leaving Union Station, participants carried several other small placards some of which read, "End the War" and "LBJ Eats Imperial Margarine." At the request of authorities, the demonstrators discarded these placards.

Before the demonstrators left Union Station, a delegation of 15 women, including Jeannette Rankin, drove to the Capitol where they presented a petition to Representative John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to Senator Michael J. Mansfield. This petition was entitled "A Petition to the 90th Congress" and stated the following:

"We Women of the United States, who are outraged by the ruthless slaughter in Vietnam and the persistent neglect of human needs at home, have come to Washington to petition the Congress of the United States for the redress of intolerable grievance and demand that:

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SEE NOTE PAGE 5

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

"1. Congress shall, as the first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately withdraw all American troops.

"2. Congress shall use its power to heal a sick society at home.

"3. Congress shall use its power to make reparations for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam.

"4. Congress shall listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military-industrial complex.

"We herewith declare our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity and to exercise their political power to reshape American society and restore our country to a position of honor in the Community of Nations.

"The Jeannette Rankin Brigade
January 15, 1968."

While the delegation was making the presentation to the Congressmen, the main contingent, which had assembled at Union Square, was presented with the petition which was read to them by Viveca Lindfors, the Swedish actress and one of the sponsors of the Brigade.

Following a reading of the petition to the demonstrators, the participants were taken by bus to the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C. At the Shoreham Hotel, the group convened a Congress of American Women at 2:30 p.m.

Following the welcome, the first speaker on the program was Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, the Executive Secretary of the Brigade from San Francisco, California. Hallinan described the Brigade's goal as "world without war" and "life with dignity and opportunities to develop our maximum capacity."

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JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that Terence Hallinan, the son of Vivian Hallinan, who is a member of the Communist Party, USA, Northern District of California, stated in October, 1962, that his mother would be willing to join the Communist Party if her husband would also join.

Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., spoke to the assembly stating that she was totally opposed to the brutal slaughter in Vietnam and that women must use all their power to stop that war. She described present challenges as "militarism, racism and wantonism."

Jeannette Rankin spoke and welcomed those attending. She stated that their forefathers had written the Constitution in such a way that the military could not take over control of the Government. She stated that the women must see that the military system is destroyed. She demanded that women have a secret ballot in the election as well as a choice in selecting candidates. She concluded her talk by recommending that women everywhere become candidates for political offices.

Katherine Camp, the President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, an international women's pacifist organization, described to the assembly the activities of the delegation which had presented the petition to Speaker McCormack at the Capitol earlier that day.

One of the speakers, Mrs. Mitchell Goodman, whose husband was recently indicted by Federal Grand Jury in connection with counseling of evasion of the Selective Service laws, stated that all the women present should encourage their sons to refuse the draft.

Mrs. Dagmar Wilson, National Chairman of Women Strike for Peace, a national women's pacifist group, told the assembly that political action was necessary in order to change the United States policy in Vietnam. She stressed the need for education along these lines and stated that this meeting would be the beginning of a revolution.

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JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

During the time that the main group of demonstrators was meeting in the Ambassador Room of the Hotel, a small group, who called themselves the Radical Women's Group and composed mainly of younger women, met in the adjoining Regency Room of the Hotel. This meeting was highly disorganized, without apparent purpose or objective and developed no conclusions.

Although workshops were announced to be held following the assembly, the vast majority of those present at the meeting left the Hotel following the 5:40 p.m. conclusion of the meeting and returned to Union Station for the trip home.

In addition to the demonstration in Washington, D.C., sympathy demonstrations were held by contingents of the Brigade in various cities throughout the country.

In Miami, Florida, 70 women assembled at the Torch of Friendship, Bay Front Park, and participated in a silent vigil.

Approximately 150 to 200 demonstrators gathered on the front steps of the San Francisco City Hall in support of the demonstration in Washington, D. C. At this demonstration, Nikki Bridges, San Francisco Chairman of the Brigade, announced that since it was not possible for the demonstrators to personally contact their Congressmen who were out of town, that following the presentation of a petition to Mayor Joseph Alioto, they would proceed to a near-by Western Union office in order that wires could be sent to their Congressmen protesting United States policy in Vietnam. Mayor Alioto appeared on the steps of City Hall, received the petition, and announced that he would transmit it to Congress. Nikki Bridges is the wife of Harry Bridges who was indicted for perjury and conspiracy committed to conceal Communist Party membership in obtaining United States citizenship in 1949.

Approximately 250 women assembled at the Old State Building, Los Angeles, California, at 9:30 a.m., to hear speeches from various women condemning the war in

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JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

1/16/68

Vietnam. Following this, the group marched to the west steps of the Los Angeles City Hall where a delegation entered and made an attempt to address the City Council. The City Council on vote refused to grant this permission.

Demonstrations by representatives of the Brigade were also held in Providence, Rhode Island; Seattle, Washington; Clayton, Missouri; Portland, Oregon; and Atlanta, Georgia.

NOTE:

Classified "Confidential" as some of the information included in this summary comes from sensitive sources, the compromise of which would be detrimental to the U. S.

Xerox copies sent to Mrs. Mildred Stegall, the White House; the Vice President; the Secretaries of State and Defense; Director, Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General; the Deputy Attorney General; and Assistant Attorneys General J. Walter Yeagley, Stephen J. Pollak, Fred M. Vinson, Jr., and the Inter-Division Information Unit of the Department.

See memorandum C.D. Brennan to W.C. Sullivan dated 1/16/68 captioned as above as prepared by RHH:skr.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
January 16, 1968

Demonstration Protesting United
States Policy in Vietnam, Washington, D.C.
January 15, 1968

On January 15, 1968, Special Agents (SAs) of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the
following:

A special train of the Pennsylvania Railroad,
consisting of eighteen cars bound for Washington, D.C.,
departed Pennsylvania Station, 8th Avenue at 31st Street,
New York, New York, at 7:29 AM. The train's capacity was
approximately 1,400 seats. Approximately 1,200 women and
five males boarded this train which had been designated by
loud speaker announcements and signs as the Jeannette
Rankin Brigade (JRB) special train.

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Demonstration Protesting United States Policy in Vietnam,
Washington, D.C., January 15, 1968

Mr. John Martin, Passenger Representative, Pennsylvania Railroad advised that the special train would arrive Washington, D.C. at Union Station approximately 11:15 AM. Martin stated the first two cars of the special train were empty to accommodate additional women to be picked up in Newark, New Jersey. Martin indicated a group of women had come from New Haven, Connecticut via two buses and had boarded the JRB train.

SAS of the FBI observed a bus from the Academy Charter Service of New Jersey containing approximately 50 women identified as participating with JRB depart from 31st Street between 8th and 9th Avenue, New York City, at 7:30 AM. Two other chartered buses were available at this location, but were not used.

After 7:30 AM announcements were made within Pennsylvania Station that women participating with JRB, who had missed the special train, should board the regular Pennsylvania Railroad Train "The President" bound for Washington, D.C. SAS of the FBI observed approximately 200 women, who had congregated in vicinity of the special JRB ticket table, board "The President" which departed at 8:00 AM. This train was scheduled to arrive at Union Station, Washington, D.C. at 11:50 AM.

SAS of the FBI observed women wearing buttons bearing "Women's Vote For Peace", "Jeannette Rankin Brigade", and buttons supporting Senator Eugene Mc Carthy. Norma Spector was observed selling tickets at the spetial JRB table. Lorraine Gordon was observed being interviewed by members of the Press in connection with JRB activities.

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Demonstration Protesting United
States Policy in Vietnam,
Washington, D.C., January 15, 1968

Norma Spector

A confidential source advised on August 18, 1966, that Norma Spector was elected to serve on the District Committee, New York Communist Party (CP) at the June 12, 1966, session of the New York District CP Convention, held in New York City.

Lorraine Gordon

On September 14, 1964, a second confidential source advised that Lorraine Gordon was a listed speaker at the Fifth National Convention of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) held in New York City from September 18, 1964 to September 24, 1964.

A characterization of ELF is attached hereto.

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APPENDIX

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION
OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

"The Jewish Fraternalist" dated October, 1947, self-identified as the official publication of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO) of the International Workers Order (IWO), Page 6, contained an article which reflected that the Emma Lazarus Division (ELD) of the JPFO was to hold its first national convention in New York City on November 15 and 16, 1947, after having been first established at a National Women's Conference called three years previously by the JPFO.

"The Morning Freiheit" (MF) on January 25, 1951, contained a report of the National Convention of the ELD of the JPFO which took place in New York City on January 20 and 21, 1951. At this convention, it was noted that the ELD changed its name to Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) and adopted a new constitution.

On May 4, 1966, a source advised that the ELF was recognized by the Communist Party (CP) United States of America (USA) as an important national organization of women whose leadership was primarily made up of Communists. The source stated the ELF was dedicated to peace, in protecting the rights of foreign born, and against bomb testing, Negro discrimination and the rearmament of West Germany.

The source also stated the ELF renders support to and receives support from the MF and other Jewish progressive organizations.

The ELF National Office was moved and is now located at 150 Fifth Avenue, Room 632, New York, New York.

The IWO and JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "Morning Freiheit":

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APPENDIX

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION
OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS (CONTINUED)

- "1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily'.
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE
Congressional Record, September 24, 1942,
p. 7686.)
- "2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest
organs of Communist propaganda in this
country for almost a quarter of a century.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities,
House Report 1311 on the CIO Political
Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)"

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

January 16, 1968

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U. S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 15, 1968

Reference is made to San Francisco memorandum,
dated January 5, 1968.

Copies of this memorandum have been furnished locally
to the US Army, Navy, Air Force, Secret Service, San Francisco,
and the United States Attorney, San Francisco.

At 12:00 noon, January 15, 1968, Special Agents of
the FBI observed approximately 150-200 demonstrators (primarily
women) gather on the front steps of the City Hall in San Fran-
cisco, to support a companion demonstration being held in
Washington, D.C., January 15, 1968, sponsored by the Jeannette
Rankin Brigade.

Many of the demonstrators were noted to be carrying
placards, on which were noted to be the following statements:

"Heal the Sick Society at Home - Join The Jeannette
Rankin Brigade"
"First Step To Peace - Stop The Bombing Now"
"Outlaw War"
"Ratify UN Human Rights Conventions"
"Stop The Draft"
"Negotiate Now"
"Outlaw Napalm"
"Rescind The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution"
"Stop US Empire Building in Asia."

At approximately 12:05 p.m. Nikki Bridges, San Francisco

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 15, 1968

Chairman of the Brigade, announced to the demonstrators that this local demonstration was principally gathered to support women from around the United States who were gathered in Washington, D.C. today, as part of a nation-wide demonstration sponsored by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, to petition Congress to resolve the conflict in Vietnam. Bridges stated that inasmuch as it was not possible for the demonstrators to personally contact their congressmen, most of whom were out of town; that following the presentation of a petition to Mayor Joseph Alioto, the demonstrators would then proceed to the Western Union Office on 10th and Market Streets in San Francisco, so that the women protestors could send wires to their congressmen, protesting United States policies in Vietnam. Bridges indicated that the petitioners would request Mayor Alioto to convey to Congress their petition, which among other things urged Congress, as its first order of business, to resolve to end the War in Vietnam and immediately arrange for withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam; for Congress to use its power to heal the sick society at home and to make reparations for the ravaged lands left behind in Vietnam.

A source advised March 2, 1967, that Mrs. H. Bridges, also known as Nikki Bridges, 35 Kronquest Court, San Francisco, California, was listed as a recipient of a new yearly subscription to the "People's World" (PW), expiration date March 4, 1968.

The PW is a west coast communist newspaper, published weekly in San Francisco.

The next speaker was identified as Aileen Hernandez. She spoke for approximately five minutes and briefly explained to the demonstrators who Jeannette Rankin is and what the purposes of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade are. She stated that the group has no principal spokesman and it is principally a group of women who are involved and committed in a fight for peace.

Several of the demonstrators, led by Nikki Bridges, then proceeded to the Office of Mayor Joseph Alioto to present their petition.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U. S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 15, 1968

Approximately ten minutes later the Mayor of San Francisco appeared on the steps of the City Hall and announced to the demonstrators that he would gladly transmit their petition to Congress. Mayor Alioto stated that he fully believed in the constitutional right of peaceful assembly. He indicated, however, that because he had consented to transmit the demonstrators' petition to Washington, he did not necessarily agree with it. The Mayor then stated that it was his personal opinion that the United States Government and the Johnson Administration had done all in its power to attempt to come to a peaceful and honorable solution in the Vietnamese War. He related that he felt that it was now up to the other side to make the same attempts to arrive at a peaceful solution in the Vietnamese conflict.

At approximately 12:45 p.m., the demonstrators proceeded to the Western Union Office located at 10th and Market Streets in San Francisco, so that wires could be sent to their congressmen in Washington.

A Special Agent of the FBI observed one Elaine Yoneda participating in the above demonstration and following the demonstration Yoneda was observed to return to her employment at the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) - Pacific Maritime Association, Pension Fund, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco.

A second source advised on December 4, 1967, that Elaine Yoneda is a current and active member of the Communist Party (CP).

On January 15, 1968, a Special Agent of the FBI observed a silent protest by a group of women on the lawn of Colton Hall, Monterey, California, between 3:00 and 5:00 p.m. These women were ostensibly gathered to support the demonstration being held in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade. There were no speeches given; the demonstrators merely conducted a silent vigil.

A one page leaflet captioned "Women To Take First Step to End The War" printed by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, was handed out at the above demonstration. A Xeroxed duplication of this leaflet is appended to this memorandum.

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CONFIDENTIAL JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

Chairman: Jeannette Rankin
Executive Secretary: Vivian Hallinan

Partial List of Sponsors

Muriel Adams	Margaret Gage	Leslie Parrish
Mia Aurbakken Adjali <i>Methodist U.N. Representative</i>	Mrs. Jack Gifford	TV Actress
Donna Allen <i>WILPF, Women Strike for Peace</i>	Dr. Carolyn Goodman	Louise Peck
Carol Anderson <i>National Council of Churches</i>	Mrs. Max Gordon	<i>Cleveland Peace Mobilization</i>
Ellen Aubakken <i>Methodist Board</i>	<i>Women Strike for Peace</i>	Nan S. Pendergrast
Helen Baker <i>United Church Women, Editor of Publications</i>	Vivian Hallinan	Eleanor Perry
Leona Bayer, M.D.	Fannie Lou Hamer	<i>Screen Writer, Producer of "David and</i>
Norma Becker	<i>Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party</i>	<i>Laura Phauls</i>
Mrs. Harry Belafonte	Mrs. E.Y. Harburg	<i>Union Theological Seminary</i>
Mrs. John C. Bennett	Elizabeth Lee Haselden	Esther Pike
<i>Church Women United, wife of Dean of Union Theological Seminary, Columbia University</i>	<i>Church Women United, wife of editor of Christian Century</i>	Mrs. Sigmund Pollitzer
Rebecca Berman <i>Teachers' Committee to End War</i>	Dorothy Hessler	<i>American Ethical Union</i>
Peggy Billings <i>Methodist Church, Director of Social Action</i>	Anna Arnold Hedgeman	Mrs. Sidney Poitier
Mrs. Algernon Black <i>American Ethical Union</i>	<i>National Council of Churches</i>	Mercedes M. Randall
Kay Boyle <i>Author</i>	Aileen Hernandez	<i>Author</i>
Nikki Bridges <i>Wife of ILWU President Harry Bridges</i>	Vice President, National Organization of Women	Jeannette Rankin
Connie Brown <i>Newark Welfare Board</i>	Dr. Frances Herring	Mrs. Marcus Raskin
Jane Buchenholz <i>Americans for Democratic Action</i>	Mrs. Ralph D. Hyslop	Malvina Reynolds
Mrs. John Burton <i>Wife of Legislator</i>	YWCA, National Council of Churches	<i>Songwriter</i>
Catherine L. Camp <i>National President, WILPF</i>	Lois Crozier Hogle	Carmen Ristorucci
Twila Lytton Covert <i>YWCA, World Council of Churches</i>	YWCA	<i>Dubois Clubs</i>
Mary Clarke <i>Women Strike for Peace, California Democratic Council</i>	R. Elizabeth Johns	Mrs. Alex J. Rosenberg
Eva Rubenstein Coffin <i>Wife of Chaplain of Yale University</i>	<i>United Church of Christ, Church Women United</i>	<i>Reform Democrats</i>
Ruth Gage Colby <i>International Representative, Women Strike for Peace</i>	Florynce Kennedy	Ruth Rosenwald
Judy Collins <i>Singer</i>	Attorney	<i>Chicago Rosenwald Foundation</i>
Sylvia E. Crane <i>Anti-HUAC Committee Lobbyist</i>	Mrs. Rosemary Kilch	Muriel Ruykeyser
Florence Criley <i>International Representative, United Electrical Workers' Union</i>	<i>Past President, National Council of Catholic Women</i>	<i>Poet</i>
Elsie Thomas Culver	Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.	Marie Runyon
Polly Cuthbertson <i>American Friends Service Committee</i>	Susan K. Kinoy	<i>National Conference for New Politics</i>
Ruby Dee <i>Actress</i>	<i>Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party</i>	Mrs. Robert Ryan
Ann Eaton	Ruth Kinzler	Marjorie Schell
Judith Morse Eaton <i>Daughter of Senator Wayne Morse</i>	Ruth Krause	<i>SANE</i>
Grace Loucks Elliott <i>National Council YWCA</i>	<i>New Jersey Peace Center</i>	Jeanita J. Saddler
Anne Florant	Margaret Kuhn	YWCA
Eleanor French <i>United Church Women, YWCA</i>	<i>Presbyterian Church Center</i>	Elaine Slater
Betty Friedman <i>Author</i>	Helen B. Lamb	<i>CORE</i>
Mrs. Marc Friedlander	<i>Author, Wife of Corliss Lamont</i>	Helen Huntington Smith
Mrs. Horace L. Friess <i>American Ethical Union</i>	Mrs. Button Lane	<i>United Church of Christ</i>
Frances Fritchman <i>Wife of Unitarian Minister</i>	Dr. Mary Lane	Mrs. Benjamin Spock
	<i>President, Northern California Association for Nursery Education</i>	Susan Sontag
	Marilyn Langer	<i>Author</i>
	<i>SANE</i>	Mrs. S. Emlen Stokes
	Mrs. I. Lee Levy	<i>American Friends Service Committee</i>
	Viveca Lindfors	Elizabeth Sutherland
	<i>Actress</i>	<i>Student Nonviolent Coordinating Comm.</i>
	Mary Ely Lyman	Amy Swerdlow
	<i>Union Theological Seminary</i>	<i>Women Strike for Peace</i>
	Helen Merrell Lynd	Mary Adams Sykes
	<i>Author, Sociologist</i>	<i>American Friends Service Committee</i>
	Olive Mayer	Ethel Taylor
	<i>Scientist</i>	<i>Women Strike for Peace</i>
	Betty Meredith	Maza Tilghman
	<i>Nursery School Teacher</i>	<i>United Church Women</i>
	Lucy Montgomery	Helen B. Turnbull
	Nelle Morton	<i>United Church Women, World Council of Churches, Episcopal Church</i>
	<i>Professor of Theology, Drew University</i>	Barbara Webster
	Jessica Mitford	<i>Liberation, CNVA</i>
	<i>Author</i>	Cynthia Wedel
	Grace Mora Newman	<i>Executive Secretary, National Council of Churches</i>
	<i>Fort Hood Three</i>	Cora Weiss
	Dorothy Nyland	<i>Women Strike for Peace</i>
	<i>Fellowship of Reconciliation</i>	Anne Werneska
	Emmy Lou Packard	<i>Youth, National Council of Churches</i>
	<i>Artist</i>	Pearl Willen
	Mrs. Joseph Papp	<i>Past President, National and International Council of Jewish Women</i>
	<i>Theatre</i>	Dagmar Wilson
	Rosa Parks	<i>Founder of Women Strike for Peace</i>
	<i>Alabama bus rider</i>	Winnifred Wygal
		Elaine Yoneda
		<i>President, ILWU Auxiliary No. 16</i>



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

Portland, Oregon
January 16, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

Sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

On Monday, January 15, 1968, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Portland Office observed approximately forty women conducting a peaceful silent picketing demonstration on the sidewalk counter clockwise around the block encompassing the Pioneer Branch, U.S. Post Office (USPO), 520 S.W. Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon, from noon to 1:00 p.m. The majority of women were middle aged, wore black clothing, carried black umbrellas and some carried signs with wording, "No More War" and "The Women's Vote is a Vote for Peace". A small number of the black umbrellas contained white block letters on top with wording, "Peace is our Shelter".

The majority of participants were the same as in previous demonstrations against U.S. policy in Vietnam and among those participating were Susan Elizabeth Kamerquist, Martina Gangle Curl, Julia Eaton Ruuttila, Barbara Davis Crowley, and Mary Jane Brewster.

The demonstration was orderly and no arrests were made.

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Group 1
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- CONFIDENTIAL -

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

The demonstrators were largely ignored by the passers by and a large number of pedestrians refused to accept leaflets being handed out.

A number of the demonstrators passed out the following three-page leaflet (back was blank) made from a single folded pink piece of paper, which was as follows:

- CONFIDENTIAL -

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968



- CONFIDENTIAL -

- CONFIDENTIAL -

DEMONSTRATION TESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

WE MARCH

to support the thousands of American women assembled today in Washington, D.C.

Led by former Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin, they are petitioning Congress:

- to end the war in Vietnam now
- to arrange for complete withdrawal of American troops

WE WEAR BLACK

- to protest the destruction of life - American and Vietnamese

- to protest the devastation of Vietnamese country and culture

- to protest the atmosphere of violence in which our children are being raised

WE PLEDGE

the strength of our collective political power to nominate and elect candidates who will work for peace in 1968.

Notify your present Congressional Representatives and Senators of your agreement with these aims by signing this page and mailing to them in Washington, D.C.

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

AMERICAN WOMEN

- represent 51% of the voting population of
this country

- have the power to achieve peace

THE WOMEN'S VOTE CAN BE THE PEACE VOTE!

WE INVITE

you to join with us to work for peace in 1968.
Please mail the coupon below to:

Portland Women for Peace
P.O. Box 13061, Portland, Ore. 97213

or to:

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
P.O. Box 1186, Portland, Ore. 97207

I wish to help in the Women's Vote Campaign to
End the War in '68. Please place my name on
your mailing list.

Enclosed is contribution of \$ _____.

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

Susan Elizabeth Hamerquist, wife of Donald Lee Hamerquist, is publicly known as a Communist Party (CP) member in Portland, Oregon. Susan Elizabeth Hamerquist is a member of the Oregon CP state board.

First Source, January 11, 1968

Donald Lee Hamerquist is publicly known as organizational secretary, Oregon District, CP, USA, and a member of the CP, USA, National Committee.

Martina Gangle Curl is a member of the Labor Club of the CP.

Second Source, January 11, 1968

During 1948, Barbara Davis (now Mrs. Barbara Davis Crowley) was a member of the CP in Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Marshall Kolin
Self-admitted former CP member
September 29, 1953 to October 14, 1953

Mary Jane Brewster is a self-admitted former CP member.

Julia Eaton Ruuttila was an active CP member during 1949.

Third Source, October 8, 1959

Portland Women for Peace is a local pacifist organization.

Fourth Source, January 16, 1968

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- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

A leaflet of the Portland chapter of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) dated December 5, 1967, identified WILPF as follows:
"The WILPF was founded by Jane Addams in 1915. Since this time, it has been steadfastly opposed to militarism and war. It is an international organization believing that peace must be based upon economic and social justice."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
January 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Demonstration Protesting United
States Policy in Vietnam,
Washington, D.C.,
January 15, 1968

The following information was obtained from a confidential source on January 16, 1968, who had accompanied Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB) on their demonstration in Washington, D.C., on January 15, 1968:

The special JRB train departed Pennsylvania Station, New York City, at approximately 7:30 AM. The train appeared to be nearly full. It arrived at Union Station, Washington, D.C., shortly after twelve noon. The large group of women proceeded to Grant Park which is in the vicinity of the United States Capitol. At Grant Park there was a total of approximately 4,000 women and they remained at the park from 12:45 PM to 1:30 PM. They were instructed by those in charge that they should carry no signs, engage in any group singing or be disorderly in any manner. A folk singer by the name of Judy Collins entertained the group at the park. A sound truck arrived and Vivica Lindfors, the actress, read an anti-Vietnam war petition which Jeannette Rankin was to present to the leaders of Congress. Jeannette Rankin then took this petition and with a small group of women, went into the United States Capitol.

After she returned at approximately 1:30 PM, most of the demonstrators went by bus to the Shoreham Hotel, arriving at approximately 2:00 PM. They held a

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FD-36 (Rev. 1-24-64) 32-384

GROUP 1
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NCS/MSB/SP/2025-01-2022-044 Page 366

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Demonstration Protesting United States Policy in Vietnam,
Washington, D.C.,
January 15, 1968

"Women's Congress" meeting. Speakers at the hotel included Mrs. Martin Luther King, who gave an anti-war speech and spoke of the needs of the Negroes at home. Jeannette Rankin gave an anti-war speech, as did Dagmar Wilson. A city council woman from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, also gave a speech opposing the war in Vietnam. Mrs. Mitchell Goodman, described as the wife of Mitchell Goodman who had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for his anti-draft counseling, gave a speech in which she also encouraged resistance to the draft. All of the speeches were completed by approximately 6:00 PM and at 6:30 PM, busses departed for Union Station. There was a delay at Union Station because of train difficulties and the group did not arrive back in New York City until after twelve midnight.

Observed participating in the demonstration were Hedda Garza, Berta Green and Judy White.

Hedda Garza, Berta Green
and Judy White

D.2

A second confidential source on November 20, 1967, advised that as of that time, Hedda Garza, Berta Green and Judy White were members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third confidential source advised on January 11, 1968, that JRB had an account at the Park Hills Branch, Sterling National Bank, 101-25 Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills, New York, which was opened on November 28, 1967.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Demonstration Protesting United
States Policy in Vietnam,
Washington, D.C.,
January 15, 1968

The address for the account was listed as 133 West 72nd Street, New York City. The officers were listed as:

Cora Weiss, President
Sandra Wolf, Treasurer
Miriam Thompson, Secretary

It was noted that Miriam Thompson has a personal special checking account at the bank in which she is listed as a housewife.

The information furnished above by the third confidential source is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The officer to be subpoenaed is Mr. John Driscoll, Assistant Vice-President, Sterling National Bank, 101-25 Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills, Queens, New York.

Cora Rubin Weiss

In March, 1956, a fourth confidential source advised that on March 26, 1956, Cora Rubin, while attending the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, was present at a meeting sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Chapter of Labor Youth League (LYL).

LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

All the above confidential sources have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

January 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-44707

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
POLICY IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON,
D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968

On January 10, 1968, CG T-1 advised that the coordinating committee concerned with captioned activity consisted of Mrs. Lucille Montgomery, Marjorie Kinsella, Carol Travis, Rosalind Durham, and Sylvia Kushner. Montgomery, Travis, and Durham were to depart Chicago for Washington, D.C., by air, January 11, 1968, to help with the preparations. According to this source, there would also be a demonstration at the Federal Building in Chicago on January 15, 1968, in support of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade.

In the January 13, 1968, edition of the "Chicago Daily News," a general circulation daily newspaper in Chicago, it was reported that also in Washington, D.C., from Chicago to help complete plans for the demonstration were Anna Riggs Langford and Sylvia Cotton.

Robert Hensley, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (B&O RR) official, Chicago, advised on January 12, 1968, that Sylvia Kushner, in the name of the Chicago Jeannette Rankin Brigade, made reservations for 34 persons to travel from Chicago to Washington, D.C., via B&O RR Train Number 6, departing Chicago

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Group 1

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
POLICY IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON,
D.C., JANUARY 15-16, 1968

at 4 p.m., January 14, 1968, and arriving in Washington, D.C., at 9 a.m., January 15, 1968. Thirteen of those persons were to return to Chicago via B&O RR, leaving Washington, D.C., at 4:30 p.m., January 15, 1968, and 16 of the group to leave Washington, D.C., at 4:30 p.m., January 16, 1968, to return to Chicago.

On January 12, 1968, Loyal Hibbs, Loyal Travel Service, 10 Riverside Plaza, Chicago, a charter agency for the Greyhound Bus Lines at Chicago, advised that Sylvia Kushner, in the name of Jeannette Rankin Brigade, chartered one Greyhound Bus with the capacity of 38 passengers. This bus was to leave the Greyhound station at Chicago at 6 p.m., January 14, 1968, and deliver the passengers to the Union Station, Washington, D.C., arriving at 9 a.m., January 15, 1968. The bus was scheduled to depart from Washington, D.C. from the Shoreham Hotel at 9 p.m., January 15, 1968, and return to Chicago. It was observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 14, 1968, that 66 women boarded B&O RR Train Number 6 at Grand Central Station, Chicago, and departed for Washington, D.C., at 4 p.m. It was observed on the same day by Special Agents of the FBI that approximately 20 women boarded a Greyhound Bus at the Chicago Greyhound Terminal which had been chartered by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade. The bus departed the Chicago terminal at 6 p.m., January 14, 1968, enroute to Washington, D.C.

On January 15, 1968, Special Agents of the FBI observed that from 12 noon to 1 p.m., approximately 75 persons, mostly women, conducted a silent vigil at the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, in support of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade.

Concerning persons mentioned above, the following is set forth:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
POLICY IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON,
D.C., JANUARY 15-16, 1968

Sylvia Cotton

CG T-2 advised in 1953 that Sylvia Cotton was a member of the Communist Party (CP), 1952-53.

Rosalind Durham

CG T-3 advised December 28, 1967, that Rosalind Durham is a current member, CP of Illinois.

Sylvia Kushner

CG T-3 advised December 28, 1967, that Sylvia Kushner is a current member, CP of Illinois.

Marjorie Kinsella

CG T-4 advised November 22, 1967, that Marjorie Kinsella was a current member, CP of Illinois.

Anna Riggs Langford

According to a news letter of the Chicago Chapter, National Lawyers Guild (NLG) concerning events in June, 1964, it was stated that Anna Riggs Langford, 7107 South South Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was a new member of the NLG.

A characterization of the NLG is attached.

Lucille Montgomery

CG T-1 advised in September, 1967, that Lucille Montgomery was chairman of a Host Committee of the National Conference for New Politics (NCNP) held at Chicago over the 1967 Labor Day weekend.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
POLICY IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON,
D.C., JANUARY 15-16, 1968

Carol Travis

CG T-1 advised in September, 1967, that Carol Travis was secretary of a Steering Committee of the above NCNP.

The above information was furnished January 12, 1968, and January 15, 1968, to the following:

Clinton R. Vanzant and
Thomas Murray
Region I, 113th MI Group
Evanston, Illinois

Kathleen Mc Kay
Office of the United States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois

Jay Sachs and Joseph Noonan
United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

William Richter
Chicago Police Department.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-44707

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1APPENDIXNATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., states as follows on page 121 concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)

"3. '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 * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

44707

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised on May 9, 1967, that it was his understanding that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was formed around 1936 in New York City, and that the Chicago Chapter of the NLG (CCNLG), which is affiliated with the national group in New York, was formed shortly thereafter, possibly in 1937 by a group of liberal progressive lawyers in protest against activities of the American Bar Association which they claimed was a non-liberal, non-progressive organization. The CCNLG has no established headquarters but occasionally uses the return address of its officials in literature.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

January 17, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 15, 1968
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

Reference is made to prior memoranda captioned as above, including those dated December 12 and 30, 1967 and January 11, 1968, from Los Angeles, California.

Source One reported that the final local planning meeting of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB) Committee in Southern California, was held on January 11, 1968, in the offices of the Women Strike for Peace (WSP) (see appendix), 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles. A communication was received from Mary Clarke (see characterization in appendix page on WSP) indicating that she and Vivian Hallinan of San Francisco, California, were already in Washington, D. C., making final arrangements for the JRB action to be held in that city on January 15, 1968. Clarke indicated that she and Mrs. Hallinan had already received numerous queries from representatives of the Washington news media regarding proposed action to be taken by the JRB. She also noted that it might be necessary to re-route the proposed JRB march on the Capitol, in view of some "1882 Law" relating to demonstrations in the vicinity of the Capitol building.

According to Source One the women from Southern California, travelling to participate in the Washington JRB action, were to leave Los Angeles Saturday night, January 13, 1968, via American Airlines Flight 78. Most of them were to return to Los Angeles, from Dulles International Airport, on Tuesday, January 16, 1968, via American Airlines Flight 75.

As of January 12, 1968, the following women affiliated with WSP were scheduled to travel from Southern California to Washington for the JRB demonstration: Eva Korn, Mary Lewis, Bea Glass, Florence Temkin, Mildred Holland, Ada Wasserman, Joyce Miller Angus, Leslie Parrish, Pat Layit, Geraldine Shapiro, Beverly Bruce and Florence White; according to Source One.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX

WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

A source advised on May 1, 1963, that the Women for Legislative Action was formed in 1952, claiming to be an independent organization dedicated to non-partisan participation in legislative and civic activities. Its position in favoring or opposing legislation usually parallels the position of the Communist Party and related groups. It also supports legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Membership in the Women for Legislative Action does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

Another source advised on May 11, 1967, that the Women for Legislative Action continues to be active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX

RECORDED BY
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
January 17, 1968

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U.S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U.S.
4. U.S. citizens or residents who defect from the U.S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U.S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (1)
U. S. Secret Service, Cincinnati

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
January 18, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES
POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 8, 1968

A confidential source furnished the following information on January 12, 1968:

Ann Peery, Yellow Springs, Ohio, has organized approximately forty women to travel to Washington, D. C., for captioned demonstration now scheduled for January 15, 1968. These women who will be from Dayton, Yellow Springs and surrounding areas in Ohio will depart from the Antioch College Union, Yellow Springs, Ohio, approximately 7:15 p.m. on January 14, 1968. They anticipate arriving in Washington, D. C. approximately 7:00 a.m. on January 15, 1968, where they will unload at the Union Station. The women, dressed in black, will meet with demonstrators from other areas of the United States and proceed in silence to the capital.

Source stated this group will meet at 7:30 a.m., January 15, 1968, at the Shoreham Hotel, 2500 Calvert Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., for the return trip to Yellow Springs.

On January 14, 1968, a second confidential source advised that approximately forty women departed Yellow Springs, Ohio, by bus at 9:00 p.m. on January 14, 1968, for demonstration in Washington, D. C. The bus was chartered from the South-eastern Bus Lines, Incorporated, Jamestown, Ohio.

Source advised that although it was snowing and road conditions hazardous, the women were determined to reach

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Group 1

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ENCLOSURE

Demonstration protesting United
States policy in Vietnam,
Washington, D. C.
January 8, 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

Washington, D. C. for the demonstration.

The "Dayton Daily News", a daily newspaper of general circulation in the Dayton, Ohio, area, carried an article titled "Area Women Joining Peace March in Capital" on page 5A of the January 14, 1968, edition.

According to the article the women had a variety of personal reasons for taking part in Monday's peace effort.

According to the article Janice Bulley, 1376 Harvard Boulevard, in Dayton, Ohio, stated that, "It seems so hard to find anything to do that gets any kind of real response. Perhaps this will. As mothers, we have a special stake in this war. Perhaps our effort Monday will somehow be translated into a direct action to stop it." *P. 1*

According to the article, Lois Schrag, Springfield, Ohio, stated that while peace demonstrations were often most effective on a local level, sometimes a mass outpouring of feeling like this is helpful.

According to the article June Gibbon, Bowling Green, Ohio, stated, "As we become more involved in this war, and more human lives are lost, I feel more and more strongly that unless I oppose the war actively, I am in a way responsible for those deaths."

According to the article, Marjory Dickinson, Yellow Springs, Ohio, stated, "I personally feel that mature women expressing themselves on the war in a serious manner is an important thing."

The "Dayton Daily News", supra, carried an article titled "Six Local Women in D. C. Protest", on page one of the January 15, 1968, edition. This article is set out in its entirety as follows:

"Six Daytonians were among thousands of women who gathered near the capital this morning to protest the Vietnam war.

"Calling themselves the 'Jeanette Rankin Brigade,' they

STRATION PROTESTING UNITED
STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 8, 1978

CONFIDENTIAL

assembled at Union station near the Capitol and planned to march to Union square just east of the Capitol itself.

"A brigade spokesman estimated some 10,000 women from across the nation turned out for the demonstration. Delegates came from as far away as the West Coast.

"Daytonians included Mrs. Mildred Harvey, one of this year's Ten Top Women in Dayton; Mrs. Bobbie Bernstein of 1426 Catalpa Dr.; Mrs. Nancy Piediscalzi of 427 Alameda Pl.; Mrs. J. Edward Hersberger of 1232 Brooklands Rd. Mrs. Julian Gullion of 1376 Harvard Blvd., and Mrs. Mary Thomson, wife of Matt Thomson, director of American Friends in Dayton and surrounding states.

"Leading the march was the 87-year-old Miss Rankin, dowager queen of the peaceniks, who while in Congress voted against entry into both world wars.

"The Ohio delegation, composed predominately of Clevelanders; also counted a number of women from Yellow Springs including Mrs. Gay Houston.

"Capitol Police said they would not permit the women to demonstrate on Capitol grounds. However, it was expected that 15 of the brigade would be present a peace petition to House Speaker John McCormick (d-Mass.) shortly after Congress reconvened at noon today to begin its second session.

"A heavy snowfall greeted the women as they arrived by plane, train, bus and private car thru mail. ag.

"But it did not cool them off and women who pledged their demonstration would be a powerful one.

"Mrs. Hersberger said her son, Second Lt. Eric Ulrikson, did not share her feelings about vietnam. The lieutenant, she said, doesn't feel we can do without the armed services at this time in the world's development.

"Mrs. Marie Tuck of Cleveland called her appearance a "family affair."

CRATION PROTESTING UNITED
STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
JANUARY 8, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B. APPROX 177

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"She said her son David, 26, testified at the Bertram Russell meeting near Copenhagen that the Johnson administration was committing atrocities in Vietnam. That meeting resulted in a condemnation of the U. S. as the aggressor in the Southeast Asian conflict.

"Mrs. Tuck said her son had not seen combat but was a battalion mail clerk.

"She said she has another son, T-11, who is station at Ft. Knox, Ky. ^{T-11}

"He's a good soldier from 9 to 5," Mrs. Tuck said, adding that her son preaches resistance to the war after those hours.

"She said that some 150 men of her son's battalion were recently sent to Vietnam but her son was kept in the U.S. because of his activities.

ANN PEERY

On September 7, 1961, a third source advised that a list of members had been received by the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) from the national office of FPCC for use by the Chicago Chapter in securing renewals of memberships and/or a subscribers list. Included on the list is the name "Miss Ann Perry, Kat 1, Box 229P, Yellow Springs, Ohio, EG2."

In connection with the above list, a fourth source advised that the letters, "EG2" indicate a member has membership coming up for renewal in the second quarter of 1962.

A fifth source advised on May 16, 1966, that on May 15, 1966, Ann Peery stated her maiden name was Ann Perry but her married name is Ann Peery.

A sixth source advised on April 18, 1967, and

STRATION PROTESTING UNITED
ATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 8, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

and on April 22, 1967, that the name "Ann Peery, c/o Peace and Freedom Center, 221 Xenia Avenue, Yellow Springs, Ohio" appeared on the current mailing list of "The Worker" and the Weekend edition of "The Worker".

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

A characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is attached in the appendix hereto.

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~~U.S.A.~~ COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Journal and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin Lee H. Oswald.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. Lee had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Haven, Connecticut
January 19, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES
POLICY IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on January 15, 1968, that two buses departed from the Connecticut Company, New Haven, Connecticut, and Mrs. JAMES FINCH, 85 West Shepard Avenue, Hamden, Connecticut, and Mrs. MONNIE CALLAN, 1646 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, Connecticut, representatives of the Connecticut Jeannette Rankin Group, at 4:30 a.m., January 15, 1968. According to the source, the busses containing sixty-two women, were destined to Penn Station, New York City, to connect with a special train for Washington, D.C. The buses were due to return to Penn Station at 11:00 p.m. on January 15, 1968, to pick up and return the Connecticut group.

A second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that MONNIE CALLAN, as a representative of the Lower Harlem Youth Section, attended what appeared to be a youth meeting of the Communist Party held September 9, 1949.

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ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
January 26, 1968In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**RE: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED
STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM;
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15, 1968
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

On January 24, 1968, a confidential source reported five members of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade delegation from Washington State went to Washington, D.C. on United Airlines Flight #2, leaving Seattle shortly after 9 a.m., January 13, 1968. The group consisted of the following:

LONNIE HEALY C. P. MEMBER
 TAIMI HALONEN C. P. MEMBER
 THORUN ROBEL C. P. MEMBER
 HELEN FRENCH
 ELAINE HORSLEY

A second source advised in January, 1968, LONNIE HEALY, TAIMI HALONEN and THORUN ROBEL are members of the Communist Party (CP) at Seattle.

The first source went on to state the Seattle delegation was met at Baltimore Friendship Airport by THOMAS BLACKBURN who resides at 9406 Sayebrook, Silver Springs, Maryland. BLACKBURN carried a sign reading "6 Seattle Ladies - J.R. Brigade," which apparently had been made up with the anticipation of there being one more woman in the group. BLACKBURN questioned each person as to her organizational affiliations, with emphasis on church and peace groups. HEALY, HALONEN, and ROBEL all indicated they are with Women Strike for Peace. FRENCH said she did not represent any particular group, and HORSLEY said she was active in her church and interested generally in peace. BLACKBURN said he and his wife are with the American Friends and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. BLACKBURN took the Seattle group to his home. On Sunday morning BLACKBURN invited the women to attend church but only FRENCH accepted. The others said they were going sightseeing in Washington, D.C.

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RE: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM; WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15, 1968

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With regard to Women Strike for Peace (WSP), the "People's World", west coast communist newspaper, in its issue of October 20, 1962, quoted Dr. FRANCES HERRING, national leader of WSP, as stating the organization "was composed of autonomous local groups 'open to women of any race, religious creed or political ideology.'"

On May 3, 1965, a third source made available a leaflet distributed by Seattle Women Act for Peace (SWAP) (see appendix), local affiliate of WSP which stated in part, that Mrs. DONNA ALLEN, a national leader of WSP; Mrs. DAGMAR WILSON, founder and leader of WSP; and RUSS NIXON, General Manager of the "National Guardian" (see appendix) were "found guilty of contempt in the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia for refusing to testify at a closed meeting of HUAC (they had expressed a willingness to testify at an open hearing where their views would not be subject to possible distortion by HUAC, as has happened at other closed HUAC hearings)."

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

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, according to a fourth source in July, 1961, held its annual meeting at St. Paul, Minnesota, from June 26 - 30, 1961. Resolutions passed at the conference included the following proposals: support the repeal of the recent Supreme Court decision which sustained the constitutionality of the registration provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and the membership provisions of the Smith Act; favor social and cultural exchange, non-intervention in Cuba, abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and ban further nuclear testing.

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The first source went on to state the Seattle delegation went to Room 132-A, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., early Sunday evening, January 14, 1968, where a Steering Committee for the demonstration the following day was meeting. Among those present were MARY CLARKE, Los Angeles, California; JUDITH MORSE EATON of Connecticut; and ELEANOR FRENCH of New York who did not give any sign of being related to HELEN FRENCH of the Seattle group. LONNIE HEALY inquired several times about other Seattle people who might have arrived separately. She also questioned the absence of Negroes on the committee and sought to have a resolution adopted on American Indians. In connection with the Indian matter she distributed a leaflet, a reproduction of which is set out at the end of this memorandum.

C. P. MEMBER

C. P. MEMBER

C. P. MEMBER

Later MARJORIE RADER, EMELIA CASSIDY, LINDA CORR (Negro) and ZEFRA STUDAMIRE (Negro) arrived at the Shoreham Hotel. The source did not know ZEFRA's last name, but it ^{is given later in this memorandum by another source.} is given later in this memorandum by another source. These four indicated they were being housed at DONNA ALLEN's home in Washington, D.C. RADER joined HEALY in questioning the lack of representation on the Steering Committee of representatives from minority groups.

MARJORIE RADER and EMELIA CASSIDY were reported by a fifth source in January, 1968, as being CP members at Tacoma, Washington, and ZEFRA STUDAMIRE was described as a 16-year old Negro girl who has been active in the Young Political Explorers League (YPEL) (see appendix) at Tacoma.

LINDA CORR was reported by the second source as being a CP member at Seattle as of January, 1968.

Following the Steering Committee meeting the group went to dinner. The Seattle delegates met a Mrs. DUNLAP from Pasadena, California, and a MARY BEARDSLEY from Encino, California. DUNLAP said she had been working on a signature campaign for the Peace and Freedom Party of California which was not further described. BEARDSLEY said she works in an

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office which coordinates the activities of peace organizations. BETTY MEREDITH of Marin County, California, and formerly of Seattle, stopped at the Seattle table and reminisced with HALONEN and ROBEL "about the old days in Seattle." ERICA NIEDER, formerly of Tacoma, Washington, and now of Cleveland, Ohio, inquired of RADER about some people in South Tacoma. From the reaction, it was assumed by the source NIEDER is not closely associated with anyone in whom RADER has an interest.

Following dinner, the Washington State delegation went to Shoreham Suite A-409 occupied by VIVIAN HALLINAN of California. Several California women were there to hear instructions for Monday. Rumors were rampant. One person said police would plant two hundred "agent provocateurs" in the line of march to create scenes which would result in arrests. It was also stated police had prepared for five hundred arrests; that all telephones into the demonstration headquarters were being monitored; and that permission to march was still being withheld. After the California group had been briefed, the following instructions were read to the Washington delegates by MALVINA REYNOLDS of California:

- (1) Maintain silence throughout the march.
- (2) Maintain strict discipline; walk to the right on the sidewalk.
- (3) Follow the instructions of monitors in blue armbands who will be under orders from white arm-banded marshals.
- (4) Surround and isolate any trouble makers.
- (5) Carry at least \$10.00 on your person, preferably \$25.00.
- (6) Remove all items from your purse that might be considered a weapon; i.e. nail files, hat pins, etc. Remove all addresses except home and emergency addresses from purse.
- (7) Don't wear dangling earrings for if one should fall they might cause injury if someone reached out to assist you and caught hold of the earring.

The telephone number of the Brigade headquarters was given for use in case of arrest.

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TAIMI HALONEN and THORUN ROBEL were mildly self-critical about not working for the programs the younger women were promoting. TAIMI said she was tired after working long hours on the Seattle conference to be held Saturday, January 20th at Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Seattle at which the Seattle delegation would report. HALONEN made the observation, however, that the women working on the program were all very experienced leaders and she trusted they would formulate a satisfactory program.

On Monday, January 15, 1968, the delegates including the group from Washington State, met at the Union Station in Washington, D C. It was learned here that the instructions which had been given the day before at the Shoreham Hotel were evidently for the California group only, because many California people had been badly beaten in previous demonstrations and they were very cautious and somewhat apprehensive. The official pattern was different. Mimeographed sheets headed "Jeannette Rankin Brigade - Information and Instructions" were passed out and these appeared to be the official instructions. A reproduction is attached.

The Washington State delegation was enlarged when a Mrs. BACKUP from Tacoma arrived. RADER said some of the money usually received from wealthy contributors had been collected by Mrs. BACKUP. Reverend HAROLD BASS of Tacoma collected \$170.00, and wanted someone else to go instead of ZEFRA (STUDAMIRE). RADER defended herself when TAIMI HALONEN criticized her for bringing ZEFRA along since ZEFRA is at least six months pregnant.

After the demonstration, HEALY and RADER spent much of the time urging the speakers to include in their talks something about the status of the American Indian. ELLA BAKER from New York did include a paragraph from the paper the Washington State delegation submitted to Congress. This was entitled, "American Indians and the Struggle for Peace". It had been prepared by LONNIE HEALY although at its bottom it carried the notation "(Prepared by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade Delegation from Washington State)."

RADER, HEALY, and CORR became indignant because the audience did not give a standing ovation to Mrs. MARTIN L. KING, Jr. or any of the Negro speakers.

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HEALY expressed great dissatisfaction with the basic organization of the gathering. She wanted an organizational meeting instead of a rally type meeting which occurred. HALONEN and ROBEL agreed somewhat. HEALY implied the whole thing was a waste of her time.

In the workshop section of the meeting, HALONEN worked in the legislative action section; HELEN FRENCH and ELAINE HORSLEY in the electoral campaigns; and HEALY and CORR in racism. Here, too, the younger women were very critical. HEALY, particularly, resented having men as "resource people" for the group. She said she thought this was a women's congress. TAIMI said she found herself in a situation that was quite different in that she was working with a very broad spectrum of politically and economically oriented individuals and it was a real learning experience.. ELAINE HORSLEY was anxious to get back home and work for peace while the spirit of JEANNETTE RANKIN was still fresh. She and HELEN FRENCH expressed the view the congress met the needs of American women in giving a concrete program on which to work.

Tuesday, January 16, 1968, was for lobbying. The Seattle and Tacoma people were told to meet at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue. HALONEN, ROBEL, HEALY, HORSLEY, and HELEN FRENCH arrived before the appointed time. After about an hour, EMELIA CASSIDY arrived stating RADER had an eye problem and would be unable to attend. Mrs. BACKUP joined the group. LINDA CORR and ZEFRA were too tired to get up so early. The group called on Washington State's Senators JACKSON and MAGNUSON, but they were not in their offices. After leaving a copy of the women's petition and a questionnaire prepared by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (see attachment) they called on Washington State's Congressmen FLOYD HICKS and BROCK ADAMS. Mr. HICKS was out of town. Mrs. HORSLEY knew the Congressman personally and her son knew two of the office personnel. She asked that they relate to him that she was vitally interested in peace and social justice.

Congressman BROCK ADAMS was in his office and spent about twenty minutes talking with the group concerning his political views and some of the political machinations of his party. The group then began to disintegrate. ELAINE HORSLEY left to get a 2:30 flight to Boston where she would visit her son who is attending Harvard University.

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After some sightseeing in the afternoon, HALONEN, ROBEL, and Mrs. BACKUP checked into the Plaza Hotel since they were going to stay a day or two longer for some workshops. RADER stayed also. The rest of the group, HEALY, CORR, ZEFRA (STUDAMIRE), CASSIDY, and FRENCH went to Friendship Airport and boarded UAL Flight 41 for Seattle.

While in Washington, HEALY kept trying to call a CARL BLOICE who the source thought used to be either in Seattle or San Francisco, but she never reached him.

The workshops held on January 15th after the march were:

- (1) Legislative Action
- (2) Electoral Campaign
- (3) Press
- (4) New Women in New World
- (5) War at Home
- (6) Resistance
 - (a) Action
 - (b) Draft
 - (c) Direct Action
- (7) Church
- (8) Schools

Reproductions of other documents received by the first source at Washington, D.C. are set out at the end of this memorandum.

On January 23, 1968, the fifth source advised a meeting of the Trade Union CP Club was held at Tacoma, Washington, on January 18, 1968, at which EMELIA CASSIDY, also known as MILLIE CASSIDY, a member of that club, reported on her trip to Washington, D.C. She stated she stayed at DONNA ALLEN's home there. She said MARJORIE RADER got an eye infection which kept her from going to the march. RADER remained at ALLEN's residence. She added ZEFRA STUDAMIRE shouldn't have gone because she was uncooperative and would not attend anything. She was rude, said her bed was too low and complained about the food. Some or all of these

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troubles might be attributed to the fact STUDAMIRE is expecting a baby in April. CASSIDY stated there were too many rules to follow.

The delegates weren't premitted to carry a nail file, wear peace buttons, or exhibit RANKIN buttons. They had to walk six abreast and were not allowed to march around the White House. She said a suit will be brought in court for this denial of their rights. She went on to state each person had or was given \$10.00 to carry on his person so he could not be arrested for vagrancy.

CASSIDY said a nurse, Mrs. HELEN M. COOK, had been very helpful to the group. COOK told CASSIDY she could be reached at 719 Beechwood Road, Media, Pennsylvania, if more information is desired concerning Veterans for Peace, which was not further described.

GUY RADER, a CP member at this meeting, tried to stop CASSIDY when the latter complained ZEFRA STUDAMIRE was too immature to have been sent to the conference, but CASSIDY wasn't easy to stop. She was incensed over the fact money had been used for STUDAMIRE's trip and the latter refused to cooperate. RADER and STUDAMIRE remained in Washington, D.C. after the conference to handle some business with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) according to CASSIDY.

SNCC is an organization which has concerned itself with racial matters in the United States.

C. P. MEMBER

C. P. MEMBER

On January 24, 1968, the second source reported a Jeannette Rankin Women's Conference was held at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Seattle, Washington, on January 20, 1968, which was attended by about 150 women, including the following members of the CP: LINDA CORR, HALLIE DONALDSON, RUTH EMERSON, VIVIAN GEORGE, VIVIAN GABOURY, TAIMI HALONEN, ALICE HAWKINS, HILDUR JOSEPHINE HUGHES, LONNIE HEALY, IRENE HULL, THORUN ROBEL, MARGE RABBITT, BABA JEAN-MANGACANG, and IRENE URQUHART. Of the five persons taking tickets at the door, three were CP members, HEALY, HULL, and ROBEL. DONALDSON, another CP member, had a book display with selections from the Co-op Bookstore, 710 Stewart Street, Seattle.

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The Washington Cultural Cooperative, which operates the Co-op Bookstore, is characterized in the appendix.

The source went on to say CP member CORR, a Negro, had a display of Negro dolls which she was selling to raise funds to send to the South "to help fight the battle there."

Opening remarks at the meeting were along socialistic lines, according to the source. The principal speaker said capitalism is a rich-man's democracy, while socialism has democracy for the working man.

The group then separated into workshops on such topics as welfare, schools, law, young people, working women, and draft resistance. When these smaller groups reassembled, after lunch, some of the delegates to the Jeannette Rankin Brigade affair at Washington, D.C. gave short talks. The speakers included HALONEN, HEALY, CORR, ROBEL, and CASSIDY from Tacoma, all of whom have been characterized before as CP members. Most of the five spoke as mothers who did not want their sons to go away to fight a rich man's war. They stated wars had not proved anything in the past and had been run by men. Now the women should come to the front and tell the men they are not raising their sons for cannon fodder. The group attending the welfare workshop presented a resolution in support of a black women's lobby to Olympia (the capital of Washington State). A heated debate arose between some of the white women present and three Negroes. The latter contended the white women did not know what the black women had been through. One white woman then said this was wrong and that the Negro women were trying to isolate themselves from other women who had fought equally as hard as the Negroes. CP members HULL, HEALY, and MANGANAN cautioned all present to remain united, remembering these differences had been built up over hundreds of years and that one meeting would not solve all the difficulties but could be a start in solving them. They indicated it was a healthy sign when they could argue openly and not behind each others backs.

Reproductions of two leaflets distributed at the meeting are set out following the Brigade literature.

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3. Press Aides will be beside the JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE BANNER.
4. Please, NO LITTER! Do not discard this or any other papers on the streets.
5. The address of the Shoreham Hotel (where the Congress is to be held) is 2500 Calvert Street, N. W. We will convene in the Regency and Ambassador Ballrooms.
6. Our route is from Union Station down Louisiana Avenue to Union Square, (i.e. Grant Square). WE MUST ALL REMAIN ON THE WEST SIDEWALK, FOLLOWING THE LEAD OF OUR JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE BANNER. Capitol Police will direct traffic.
7. The JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE OFFICE phone number is 362-9219. The phone number for Housing is 234-0700. Ask for the Regency Ballroom Hospitality Table.
8. As we have agreed, (prior to arriving in Washington) this is to be a quiet, peaceful vigil. We will have no conversation with one another, or with onlookers as we proceed in orderly fashion from Union Station to Union Square, (i.e. Grant Square).
9. While we are quietly assembled at Union Square (i.e. Grant Square), Viveca Lindfors will read to us the petition being presented by our delegation to Congress.
10. The buses taking us from Union Square (i.e. Grant Square), to the Shoreham Hotel, will be located on Madison Drive and on Washington Drive, from Third Street to Seventh Street. Monitors will guide us to our buses.
11. All of those who have not paid their bus fare from Union Square (i.e. Grant Square), to the Shoreham Hotel are asked to pay 50¢ at the Women's Congress at the Shoreham.
12. PLEASE DO NOT DISTRIBUTE ANY MATERIALS during the March; or at Union Square (i.e. Grant Square). Free literature may be placed on tables at the Shoreham Hotel. NO literature may be sold or hand-distributed. The only item to be sold is the JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE BUTTON.
13. All of these instructions, as well as all of the decisions regarding the day's activities, have been made by a National Steering Committee representing the entire coalition.

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POLITICAL ACTION IN 1968....

Val Phillips, Wisconsin

"WE ARE OUTRAGED....

"BY THE RUTHLESS SLAUGHTER IN VIETNAM"
Charlotte Bunch Weeks, Washington, D.C.

"BY THE PERSISTENT NEGLECT OF HUMAN NEEDS AT
HOME."
Ella Baker, New York

Jeanette
Rankin
Blystone

"WE DECLARE OUR INTENTIONS....

Chairman: Cynthia Wedel, New York

Vivian Rothstein, Illinois
Judith Morse Eaton, Connecticut
Doris Turner, New York
Dagmar Wilson, Washington, D.C.
Fannie Lou Hamer, Mississippi

CLOSING...

"Let us declare our intention to return to our
communities and mobilize women on all levels of
activity, dedicated to reshaping American society
and restoring our country to a position of honor
in the community of nations."

NOTE: It is requested that each participant con-
tribute one dollar, or more, to defray the
expenses of the Women's Congress.

blear indeed. The ~~debtors~~ Company ~~is~~ garnishments brought against its workers every month by creditors who force the Company and the Courts to become little better than collection agencies. The following information is supplied by the Seattle Legal Services Center.]

HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM

WAGE GARNISHMENTS

~~Legal Services Center~~

1. GET A LAWYER IMMEDIATELY if your wages are garnished. The Seattle Legal Services Center provides lawyers for people with low incomes who cannot afford to pay for a lawyer. A similar service for low-income workers is provided by the Tacoma Legal Assistance Office, 1501 South "M" Street, Tacoma.

2. DO NOT GO TO COURT ALONE and do not call the creditor without legal advice, or they may help you to confess judgment against yourself, and you can lose your wages and your case without any evidence or trial or opportunity to testify. Do not sign a confession of judgment without your lawyer's advice.

3. DO NOT IGNORE THE ACTION or a default judgment may be entered against you without your knowledge. Your lawyer can prevent this if you notify him promptly of the action.

4. YOU ARE ENTITLED TO AN EXEMPTION of \$25.00 per week, plus \$10.00 for the first dependent, plus \$5.00 for each additional dependent, up to a maximum of \$50.00 per week. Be sure you claim an exemption for each week's wages caught by the garnishment. You don't have to state whether you owe the debt to claim an exemption.

5. YOU MAY HAVE A DEFENSE to all or part of the claim if it includes a "collection fee" or "attorney's fee", if it is an old debt, if it was incurred by fraud or deception, if you did not get what you bargained for or if you have been through bankruptcy. Your lawyer may advise you of other defenses to the garnishment.

6. JURY TRIAL AND NIGHT COURT may be available to you, in certain cases, by requesting them. Jury trials cost \$6.00 and night court costs \$1.00 in Justice Court.

7. IF YOU ARE FIRED because of a garnishment, report it to your union and you may be able to file a grievance or have it arbitrated.

8. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. Many courts say that garnishment is not "misconduct" on the job. If you are refused unemployment compensation for this reason, you have only 10 days to file Notice of Appeal with the Employment Security Department.

9. WELFARE, VETERANS AND SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS and certain other kinds of government benefits cannot be garnished.

10. BANKRUPTCY OR A WAGE EARNER PLAN may be a way to protect yourself from repeated garnishments.

* * * * *

diff-jfk: record 124-10274-10125 - Page 442 - (diff between 2025 and 2022) - fresh pages only
low incomes who cannot afford to pay for a lawyer. A service for low income workers is provided by the Tacoma Legal Assistance Office, 150 South "M" Street, Tacoma.

2. DO NOT GO TO COURT ALONE and do not call the creditor without legal advice, or they may help you to confess judgment against yourself, and you can lose your wages and your case without any evidence or trial or opportunity to testify. Do not sign a confession of judgment without your lawyer's advice.

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9. WELFARE, VETERANS AND SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS and certain other kinds of government benefits cannot be garnished.

10. BANKRUPTCY OR A WAGE FARMER PLAN may be a way to protect yourself from repeated garnishments.

* * * * *

S E A T T L E L E G A L S E R V I C E S C E N T E R

Main Office 1700 E. Cherry EAst 9-2450	West Seattle 6528 32nd S. W. WEst 7-8330	Pioneer Square 104 1/2 Cherry MAin 3-5455	Central Area 23rd & Union EAst 9-3200
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APPENDIX

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

"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.)

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1APPENDIXSEATTLE ACTIVIST FOR PEACE (SWAP)

A source reported on May 17, 1962, a meeting of the Ballard-Greenwood CP Club was held in Seattle, April 25, 1962, at which TAIMI HALONEN was nominated to be the new Chairman of this Club. Along with other business of the evening, HALONEN said she expected to devote a good portion of her time to SWAP, an organization of peace forces that met recently with seven members. She said four of the seven were from the "left" but did not go into detail. She said the group had problems of an organizational nature because it was new, and she thought she could help.

On April 5, 1963, a second source stated a meeting of the University CP Club was held at Seattle on April 2, 1963. KEN ROSE, a member of the Club, reported the most influential peace organization in Seattle was SWAP.

On July 31, 1964, a meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee was held at Seattle. WILL PARRY, Section Chairman, said attention should be placed on three political questions - peace, civil rights, and labor. Under peace, he said CP clubs should inject the Women Act for Peace campaign into the election campaign. At another Section meeting, February 5, 1966, TAIMI HALONEN was praised for effective peace work and for her help in developing unity among the peace forces. Section-wide concentration was urged in assisting SWAP to visit 1,000 workers on the Vietnam issue.

A third source advised on February 24, 1966, a Northwest District CP Committee meeting was held at Seattle February 12, 1966. After lunch, the entire group participated in passing out leaflets pertaining to racial matters and the Vietnam war which carried the name of SWAP, 5411 Ravenna Avenue Northeast, Seattle, Washington 98105, which address has been used consistently by SWAP and is that of ANCI KOPPEL, also known as Mrs. CHARLES KOPPEL. KOPPEL has been and continues to be the coordinator and apparent prime motivating force of SWAP as of May, 1967.

A fourth source reported in 1945 ANCI KOPPEL was a member of the Professional Group of the Communist Political Association (CPA), also known as the Rogers CP Club at Seattle, Washington.

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



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

FEB 5 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
JANUARY 15, 1968

On January 19, 1968, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information:

On January 15, 1968, a group of approximately 175 women gathered at the Pennsylvania Railroad 30th Street Station in Philadelphia, Pa. They boarded three special coaches on the 8:10 a.m. train for Washington, D.C. The group was the Philadelphia Contingent of the Jeannette Rankin ~~P.A.~~ DC Brigade which was going to petition the Congress of the United States against the War in Vietnam.

The train arrived at Washington, D.C., at about 10:45 a.m. The group remained at Union Station, Washington, D.C., for about an hour waiting for women arriving at the station from other points, so that the march could begin.

When all were assembled, the group marched in orderly fashion to Union Square near the Capitol. Prior to the march it was announced that a small group of women would present their petition to Congress, while VIVECA LINDFORS would ~~P.C.~~ read the petition to the assembled group of women at Union Square.

At Union Square, a girl folk singer entertained and there was a brief period of silence for those killed in Vietnam. There appeared to be about 5,000 women assembled

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VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
JANUARY 15, 1968

at the Square. Most of the women wore some article of black clothing.

After the assembly at Union Square, the women boarded buses that took them to the Shoreham Hotel, where a Congress of American Women was convened. This began about 3:00 p.m.

DC.
Among the speakers were CORETTA KING, JEANETTE RANKIN, *PA.*
and KATHERINE CAMP. *DC. - PA.*

The Philadelphia delegation left the Shoreham at 5:00 p.m., for the return trip home. They left Union Station, Washington, D.C., on the 6:10 p.m., train for Philadelphia.

Among those who were in the Philadelphia delegation were KATHERINE CAMP of the Womens International League for Peace and Freedom, PEARL CHERTOV, and Mrs. VIVIAN WILLIAMS.

PA. - DC.
The source stated that Mrs. VIVIAN WILLIAMS is the mother of Army Private RONALD LOCKMAN, who had been court-martialed for refusing an order to board transport for duty in Vietnam.

The source stated that WILLIAMS, while at the Women's Congress at the Shoreham, was observed being interviewed by newspaper reporters about her son.

PA. - DC.
A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 16, 1968, that PEARL CHERTOV was the organizer for the Philadelphia Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (PBSWP).

A characterization of PBSWP is attached to this memorandum.

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.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
February 27, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

The January 2, 1968, issue of "The Atlanta Journal", a daily newspaper published in Atlanta, Georgia, carried an article captioned "Miss Rankin Plans Peace Talk Here" which stated that Jeannette Rankin would address a group of Atlanta women interested in peace activities at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 4, 1968, and Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., a national sponsor of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, would also speak at this meeting. The article stated further that Isobel Cerney, founder of the Southern Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam, would be on the program at the Ebenezer Baptist Church.

~~ISOBEL FORBES CERNEY~~

A source on August 25, 1961, advised that a meeting of the Palo Alto Communist Club, Palo Alto, California, was held on August 23, 1961, and that \$36.00 was turned over in this meeting as an up-to-date payment of Communist Party dues for Isobel and Edwin H. Cerney.

The source also advised on September 18, 1961, that a close friend was trying to have Isobel Cerney kicked out of the

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JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

Communist Party because of her present religion "Jes" and because she did not attend Communist Party meetings regularly when visiting Palo Alto during the Summers.

The source further advised on August 28, 1962, that Isobel and Edwin H. Cerney were then out of the Communist Party, although the \$25.00 received for their current dues was to be retained by the Party.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

March 14, 1968

NYfile 100-161601

Jeannette Rankin Brigade

On March 2, 1968, "The Guardian," formerly known as the "National Guardian," page 15, had an advertisement for a rally sponsored by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade with the theme of "End War in Vietnam and Social Crisis at Home." The rally was to be held at the Community Church, 45 East 35th Street, New York City, on March 7, 1968, at 8:00 PM.

A characterization of the "National Guardian" is attached hereto.

On March 8, 1968, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the above rally was held at the Community Church in New York City, on March 7, 1968, from 8:00 PM to 10:30 PM. Approximately one-hundred individuals attended. The main speaker was Diedra Stapp who spoke in opposition to the war in Vietnam. She called for an immediate cessation of the bombing and for immediate negotiations. She stated that the South Vietnamese soldiers should be doing the fighting. Stapp also stated that her husband was currently a member of the United States Army and that he was having difficulties with the Army and that she expected him to be discharged in the near future and that he would not receive an honorable discharge.

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ENCLOSURE

Another speaker was Florynce Kennedy who spoke primarily on racial matters. She stated that blacks and whites must live together or there will be frequent riots. She also indicated that she believed the government was attempting to get rid of some of the black leaders by prosecuting them. She called for the election of Dr. Benjamin Spock as President and also called for a hunger strike until the war in Vietnam was settled. Reverend Thomas Hayes gave an anti-Vietnam war speech in which he made reference to a book he had written about the Vietnam war. He also read a recent article in the "Wall Street Journal" concerning the war in Vietnam.

A film was shown of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade activities in Washington, D.C., on January 15, 1968, in which they demonstrated against the war in Vietnam in the vicinity of the United States Capitol and also held anti-war meetings on that date. Additionally, entertainment was provided by some individuals playing bongo drums and a female dancer.

Dierdra Griswold Stapp

Dierdra Stapp

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Dierdra Griswold is a member of the National Committee of the Workers World Party (WWP) as of November 1, 1967. *N.Y.*

A characterization of WWP is attached hereto.

Florynce Kennedy

Florynce Kennedy has been publicly identified as an attorney for H. Rap Brown, National Chairman, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

APPENDIX

1.

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN

- "1. '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.)"

-----marxin' brigade-----

APPENDIX

1.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1967, a second confidential source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
March 16, 1971In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.Women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 10, 1971 made available a four page folder captioned, "Women's National March On The Pentagon April 10," sub-captioned, "defend the right to live."

This folder reflected women's disagreement with the Nixon administration's policy in regards to Indochina, and states, in part, as follows:

"Our sisters in Vietnam have stretched forth a hand to us. They are our example. We answer them with our strength together. Women are marching against the Pentagon on April 10. With dignity and rage we march against the American Medical Association and its health system that cares nothing about the health of the people. We march against the partnership between police and organized crime, which makes heroin a big business-----silently endorsed by those who 'govern us'. We march against politicians, hustlers and kickback men, whose corruption and crimes are paid for by the people. We march against the unjust court system, and for the freeing of all political prisoners."

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Women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

The folder indicated that contributions for the march should be sent to:

~~NY / April 10 Women's Committee~~
~~c/o Upper Westside Women's Center~~
627 Amsterdam Avenue, NYC (212) 847-6696," and information regarding transportation and child care could be obtained from the "New York Office."

"Grant's Tomb", a community newspaper, upper west side, New York City (NYC), March, 1971, Number 2 Issue, page 10, contained an article captioned, "Women March on Washington". This article reflected, in part, as follows:

"Out of the outrage against the war that was the unifying force of the Ann Arbor conference, the women's caucus decided to channel our frustration into a public statement calling for a women's march on Washington, D.C. on April 10. We all felt the urgency to show how we as women feel oppressed by the same U.S. system that needs the dominance of men over women, white over black, brown and yellow, heterosexual over homosexual, and over poor to support the aggressive war policy that is killing our Vietnamese sisters and brothers.-----

"We are making this march one step in showing the world our solidarity as women with all our sisters in Vietnam who are fighting for their lives. The Committee to Defend the Right to Live, a South Vietnamese women's organization, has called for our support."

The confidential source mentioned above on March 15, 1971, furnished information that on March 11, 1971, a "women's meeting" was held at Washington Square Methodist Church, 135 West 4th Street, New York, New York (NY). Approximately 70 people were present. It appears to the source that the Pentagon action April 10th is being led by the same women, in the ~~Women's Union~~, who are planning the trip to Toronto, Canada in late March, 1971. The only decision arrived at during the meeting, according to the source, was that on the scheduled date, April 10th, there will be a march on the Pentagon.

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Women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

Nothing was decided as to mode of travel to Washington and no other firm plans were made regarding any other action in Washington, D.C.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

NYfile (100-172646)

New York, New York
March 26, 1971

Women's National March
on the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

Reference is made to New York memorandum
dated March 16, 1971.

On March 24, 1971, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 22, 1971, a "Committee for April 10" held a meeting at the Law Commune Office, 640 Broadway, New York City (NYC), which was attended by 30 to 40 females. It was learned that a woman from the New York (NY) group was already in Washington, D.C. working with others there to arrange permits, speakers, et cetera, for the women's march on the Pentagon on April 10, 1971. It was stated that it was easier to obtain a permit for a march from the Justice Department to the Pentagon, than from the Pentagon to the Justice Department, but that no permit had been obtained as yet. It was pointed out that a march from the Pentagon to the Justice Department was preferred as there would be less chance of losing marchers en route to the Justice Department than from marching from the Justice Department to the Pentagon. It was stated that no buses had been chartered at NY, but it was hoped that 15 buses would be needed.

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Women's National March
on the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

Law Commune

On September 16, 1969, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Law Commune is not an organization in the usual sense of the word. It is rather a law firm comprised of a group of lawyers interested and sympathetic to the New Left and Black Power organizations, and who counsel and defend individuals in these groups as the occasion arises. They likewise permit their premises to be used on occasion as a meeting place for these organizations and distribute some of their literature.

On March 25, 1971, the second advised that as of now there is much confusion over the mechanical aspects of the Women's National March on April 10, 1971, and that the people in Washington, D.C. will make the ultimate decision regarding the route of the march. The source stated that in NY, information concerning buses for Washington, D.C. will be available at the Upper West Side Women's Center, 627 Amsterdam Avenue, NYC, telephone number 874-6696.

On March 24, 1971, the second source made available a piece of literature sent out by the "April 10 Women's Committee" concerning the national women's march on the Pentagon on April 10. This literature contained in part as follows:

"We are going to the Pentagon on April 10 to serve notice on our enemies that women are moving against them. Our urgency and our fury at the expansion of the Indochinese war and our rage at the repression of our black and brown sisters and brothers needs expression right now. We are joining with other women to struggle for the everyday things we need and against whatever and whoever prevents us from getting them.

"We need and want our sisters around the country to build for this action in their own ways, and to communicate with other sisters their ideas, suggestions and criticisms. This is a temporary contact list which came out of the Ann Arbor Conference:

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Women's National March
on the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

"Baltimore...301-685-6575 (women on Outcry)

Boston...617-666-1243 (Kathy)

Vermont...802-454-8311 (Women's Center, King
Basement, Goddard)

Ohio (Kent)...216-673-3708 (Nancy)

Indianapolis...317-472-9061 (Susan)

New York...212-874-6696 (West Side Women's Center,
627 Amsterdam Ave., New York City.)"

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 31, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. NYfile (100-172646)

Women's National March
on the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

Reference is made to New York (NY) memorandum dated March 26, 1971.

On March 30, 1971, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 26, 1971, a "Committee for April 10" had a meeting at the McIntosh Student Union, Barnard College, New York City (NYC), to plan and organize for the Women's March on the Pentagon on April 10, 1971. The meeting was attended by 30 individuals and had no chairman.

The source stated that at the above meeting, two representatives, man and wife, from an "Action Committee" on certain islands near Okinawa, planned a march on April 10, 1971 in Washington, D.C. to protest giving over to Japan what they feel to be Chinese islands. This march is to begin at 1:00 p.m. at the Washington Monument, up Massachusetts Avenue to the State Department, and possibly on to the Japanese Embassy. Support of the women's group was requested; however, after the two left the meeting, the "Committee for April 10" decided not to support the Chinese march on the grounds that they were too "liberal."

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Women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

The source advised that at the above meeting, it was stated that no permit had been obtained as yet for the Women's March on the Pentagon on April 10, 1971. It was stated that the march will proceed from a "grassy spot" at the Justice Department at noon, past the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Department of Labor and on to the Pentagon. An hour at each end of the march would be allowed for speakers, though the group doubted they would use it. Guerrilla theatre activity by participating groups in front of the various government buildings was discussed and encouraged, though specifics were not mentioned.

The source stated that at the above meeting, copies of a letter to Madame Binh, head of the Vietcong delegation to the Paris peace talks and the North Vietnamese in Paris, were passed out, describing the purpose of the April 10 march. This letter is set forth as follows:

"March 25, 1971

"Dear Mme. Binh,

"On April 10, many of us American women will be marching on the Pentagon. You know already of the other actions being planned here against the war. As women, we are coming out from separate cities and roles, trying to create reality out of what we once held looked up in our imaginations. In marching on the Pentagon, we are joining with all people inside and outside of Amerika, who fight against Amerika's attempt to control us.

"We've been conditioned so long to accept Amerika's definition of us as weak, passive, and powerless, and to deny all our feelings of love and strength, that it has been a struggle for us to turn towards each other and fight for our freedom.

"Your own long struggle in Indochina, and the struggle of Third World people here at home, awakened us to the destruction that Amerikan power represents all over the world. Your many victories against that power have been an inspiration to us. But it wasn't until we joined together to examine and share our own experiences as women in Amerika that we saw

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Women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

ourselves not only as your supporters, but as sisters in a
revolutionary struggle for the liberation of all people.

"We are becoming women of the revolution, working
in our own way to stop the bombs from dropping in your land,
at the same time that we work to build day care centers, health
clinics, and a whole culture that will come from and respond
to the needs of all the people, not just the rich and the
powerful. The enormous anger and energy of sisters together
is a force that confuses and terrifies the rulers of Amerika.

"It's so incredibly hard for us to write what
we're feeling, to express to you and our Vietnamese sisters
and brothers the depth and strength of our love and solidarity.

"Tidings of revolutionary joy from sisters inside
Amerika,

"In love and respect,
"April 10th Women's Committee"

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

April 5, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

NYfile (100-172646)

Women's National March On
The Pentagon, April 10, 1971

Reference is made to New York (NY) memorandum dated March 31, 1971.

On March 30, 1971, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a leaflet distributed on March 27, 1971, entitled, "April 10 Women's March On The Pentagon," which contained the sentence "Fresh Wind Blows Against the Empire" in the form of a rainbow. The leaflet, described by the source as a Weatherman leaflet, is quoted in part as follows:

"...the rainbow is a sign of that which is in all things.

"It is a sign of the union of all the peoples like one big family.

"Seek the vision. Become a warrior of the rainbow!
"Let it grow! Let it grow!

"We are creating reality out of what we once held locked up in our imaginations. We are coming out from separate cities and roles, channeling our life force into a revolution which will free not only women, but all people. We can't be free until everybody is free. In marching on the Pentagon, we are pointing out the source of our oppression

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ENCLOSURE

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Women's National March On
The Pentagon, April 10, 1971

and joining with all people in and out of Amerika who fight
the Pentagon.

"For information call: West Side Women's Center
(212) 874-6696.

"Buses will leave from Union Square & the Bronx
at 6 a.m. on April 10 returning same day..."

A characterization of the Weatherman is
attached hereto.

West Side Women's Center

The "Rat", an underground type newspaper published
in New York City (NYC) bi-weekly, in its issue of
November 17-December 6, 1970, page 13, contained
an article captioned: "News From: Women's Center
in N.Y." This article reflects that a West Side
Women's Center is located at 626 Amsterdam Avenue,
NY, NY, where it is forming an "Abortion Program"
for those living on the Mid to Upper West Side
(of NYC.)

"The Village Voice," a weekly NYC newspaper, issue
of December 10, 1970, page 16, reflects an article
captioned, "Women's Center." This article states in
part that "The West Side Women's Liberation Center,
627 Amsterdam Avenue (near 90th Street), has
started a free abortion counseling and referral
project to serve women of the Upper West Side.
Women who need this service can come in or call the
center at TR 4-6696 from 11:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays, and from 6:00 to 9:00
on Tuesdays and Wednesdays."

On April 2, 1971, the source advised that on March
29, 1971, approximately 40 women attended a meeting of the
"April 10 Committee" which was held at New York University
Loeb Student Center, NYC, to organize for the women's march on
the Pentagon. Abbey Kaplan (not further identified) was
Chairwoman. Kaplan stated she was negotiating the permit and
other arrangements in Washington, D.C. A list of over 25

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Women's National March On
The Pentagon, April 10, 1971

schools in the area was read by Kaplan to determine if contacts had been made to leaflet, et cetera. It appeared that the majority of schools had been reached, but there were still several yet to be organized.

A representative from the committee was sent to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where contact was made the women's center and the "Kensington Collective," concerning the April 10 march on Washington.

The source stated that several women at the meeting complained that the Weatherman leaflet (previously referred to) was ineffective as it was directed only toward young hippie women. One woman argued in favor of this leaflet, but later stated "we'll do another one."

The source stated that a committee was established to work on advertising of the march and that Barbara Reilly, among others, volunteered for this work. A second committee was formed to plan the rallies in Washington, D.C. It was stated there would be a brief rally at the Justice Department and a major rally at the Pentagon. In addition, they would arrange for the receipt of telegrams from the Toronto conference, and Madame Binh, head of the Vietcong delegation to the Paris peace talks and the North Vietnamese in Paris. It was also stated that there would be guerrilla theaters and a leaflet pointing out "targets" along Constitution Avenue.

Barbara Reilly

On October 21, 1970, the above source advised that Barbara Reilly as of that date was a member of the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

A characterization of SDS is attached hereto.

On April 5, 1971, the above source advised that concerning the Women's National March on the Pentagon, that six buses will depart the Uptown Women's Center, 627 Amsterdam Avenue, NYC, that six additional buses will depart the north side of Union Square, NYC, and that two more will depart from 109 East 184th Street, Bronx, NY (across the street from the

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Women's National March On
The Pentagon, April 10, 1971

Bronx Community College,) all to depart for Washington, D.C. at approximately 6:00 a.m. on April 10, 1971. The buses chartered for captioned march are:

Crown Coach
Coast Cities Cruisers, Incorporated
Community Coach Lines and
Garden State Transit Lines

The buses will proceed directly to the Justice Department, Washington, D.C., where they will unload. The empty buses will then drive to the Pentagon where they will wait for the end of the march. All will return to NY with their passengers on the night of April 10, 1971. The source said that each bus will carry 38 to 49 passengers and it is expected that approximately 630 persons will travel to Washington, D.C. from NYC by bus for the march.

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National March on
Pentagon, April 10, 1971

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Students for a Democratic Society, commonly known as SDS, came into existence at a founding convention held during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy," Marxist-Leninist ideology of various shadings became predominant during 1968-1969 with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. SDS moved from involvement in the civil rights struggle to an anti-Vietnam war position to advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist line linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. All major factions within SDS embrace Marxism-Lenism and identify internationally with China, Cuba and North Vietnam as countries leading the worldwide struggles against the United States. However, the Soviet Union was regarded as imperialist and with the Communist Party, United States of America, "revisionist" in nature.

SDS operated under a national constitution which called for an annual National Convention (NC) and quarterly National Council meetings wherein programs were initiated and debated. Three national officers were elected annually with a National Interim Committee to run the organization. Regional offices and college chapters elected delegates to the national meetings but each functioned independently on local matters. Its official publication "Fire" (formerly "New Left Notes") last appeared in December, 1969.

Internal factionalism of serious proportions developed during 1968 - 1969 and the following three factions evolved as a result of a split at the June, 1969, NC: Weatherman, Worker Student Alliance (WSA), and Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM). The effect of the split on SDS chapters throughout the country was divisive. Some aligned with one or the other of the three major factions. Others, unable to identify with any faction, disassociated with SDS completely and changed names.

The SDS national office in recent years was located at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. It was closed in February, 1970.

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women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

2.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (cont'd)

The Weatherman and RYM groups no longer consider themselves associated with SDS, and the WSA group refers to itself as the true SDS.

Characterizations of Weatherman, WSA and RYM are set out separately.

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women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

1.

APPENDIXWEATHERMAN

Initially called the "Action Faction," Weatherman came into being immediately before the June, 1969, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) National Convention (NC). At this NC Weatherman won all three national officer positions and a majority of the National Interim Committee as well. Subsequently, they took over the SDS National Office (NO) in Chicago, and controlled its funds, paper and national records. Although internal struggle existed until late 1969, Weatherman for all major purposes controlled SDS nationally from June, 1969, until its NO closed in February, 1970. At this time it no longer considered itself part of SDS.

The term Weatherman emerged from an ideological paper prepared by its leaders entitled "You Don't Need a Weatherman to Know Which Way the Wind Blows" ("New Left Notes" June 18, 1969). This statement outlined the basic stance of Weatherman: Marxist-Leninist in content but with strong advocacy that action not theory would bring about revolution in the United States. This posture was complemented with an international identification to the Cuban revolution and CASTRO's statement that the duty of a revolutionary is to make revolution.

During October, 1969, Weatherman riots in Chicago resulted in more than 260 arrests for mob action and related charges. A program of armed struggle was finalized during a December, 1969, "War Council" wherein terrorist tactics and political assassination were contemplated. The basic strength of Weatherman was then revealed to be some 300 - 350 nationally and geographically apportioned to the Midwest, New York, and some Northwest.

As its rhetoric of violence escalated, Weatherman leaders increasingly discussed the necessity of an underground operation wherein more than 90 percent of the organization would be submerged; "affinity groups" of three - five members would function independently. In February, 1970, Weatherman leaders announced a program of "strategic sabotage" with police and military installations as primary targets.

In February, 1970, Weatherman abandoned the SDS NO, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, and throughout the country entered an underground status.

A characterization of the SDS
is set out separately.

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Women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

1.

APPENDIX

WORKER STUDENT ALLIANCE/
PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised during August, 1969, that at the National Convention (NC) of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) held in Chicago, Illinois, during June, 1969, a split arose between the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and the National Office (NO), the NO becoming known as the Weatherman faction. The PLP faction drew the largest support among those in attendance at the NC.

Source further advised that during late Summer, 1969, the PLP faction of SDS established its National Headquarters (NH) on the second floor of a loft-type building at 173A Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. The campaign on which the PLP faction centered was to build a worker student alliance or a campus worker student alliance. Thus, they adopted the names of Worker Student Alliance (WSA) or Campus Worker Student Alliance.

Source stated that the "New Left Notes," printed in New York City, is the official publication of the WSA faction.

A second source advised during January, 1970, that within the SDS, the WSA is a caucus of which the PLP constitutes the leadership.

A third source advised during July, 1970, that during demonstrations staged in the Boston area during the Spring and Summer of 1970 by the NH, the main theme of previous demonstrations staged by the NH shifted from protestations of the Vietnam War and other United States foreign policy matters to attacking domestic issues such as racism and unemployment and demonstrating support of the "workers' struggle."

Characterizations of the SDS
and PLP are set out separately.

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National March on
Pentagon, April 10, 1970

1.

APPENDIXREVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT

A source advised that the Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYMII) faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) held a national conference at Atlanta, Georgia, from November 26 to 30, 1969. At this conference it was decided to form a new organization to be known as Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), characterized as a mass anti-imperialist youth organization, said organization being proposed as separate and distinct in form and content from SDS. The "Principles of Unity" adopted by the conference included a struggle against white supremacy and male supremacy; fights against imperialism, anticomunism, fascism and oppression of youth; and support of the right of self-determination of all "oppressed nations," also support of the right of all "oppressed and exploited" peoples "to armed self-defense." It was agreed that RYM would not be a Marxist-Leninist organization; however, source said this was decided in order to indicate an organization broad enough in form to be acceptable to everyone. A temporary National Steering Committee (NSC) made up of eight females and two males was elected to govern RYM until national officers could be elected during the Spring of 1970.

RYM publications have listed the RYM National Office (NO) at Post Office Box 5421 and Post Office Box 77012 C, both Atlanta, Georgia, and a second source has advised that the NO has no office space but would probably be considered as located at Apartment 27, 1067 Alta Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta.

Second source advised that women dominated the founding conference and have continued to dominate NSC meetings to the point that "women's liberation" has apparently become the RYM's principal issue - also that RYM's poor financial condition has resulted in its failure to publish a paper. During early 1970, RYM has decided to cater to the working class rather than youth, since the potential for social revolution lies in workers.

A third source has stated that it was decided at the March, 1970, NSC meeting that RYM women had decided the organization will be molded into a "working class, Marxist-Leninist, revolutionary, anti-imperialist, problack nationalist, people's women's liberation organization."

A characterization of the SDS
is set out separately.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

1.APPENDIXPROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

The "New York Times" city edition Tuesday, April 20, 1965, Page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31, to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention, MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON and WALTER LINDEMANN were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine, and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

Source advised on May 25, 1970, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-31570~~

Cleveland, Ohio

May 18, 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~WOMEN'S NATIONAL MARCH
ON THE PENTAGON
APRIL 10, 1971

On March 30, 1971, CV T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that in Kent, Ohio, NANCY KURSHAN and one other female are the organizers of the Women's National March on the Pentagon, April 10, 1971, in Washington, D.C. (Women's March).

CV T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on September 9, 1970, that as of September, 1970, NANCY KURSHAN was one of five "non-leaders" of the Youth International Party (YIP) in New York City who actually run the organization.

Source stated that KURSHAN has printed approximately 1,000 leaflets concerning the Women's March. It was learned that the women from Ann Arbor did not care for the idea of a Women's March on the Pentagon but the New York Women overruled the objection since they appealed to the May Day Coalition to do all the work such as obtain housing for the people.

On March 31, 1971, CV T-1 advised that there would be a meeting Thursday night, (April 1, 1971) in Kent, Ohio, concerning the Women's March. This source stated that a leaflet regarding the Women's March was discussed in Kent, Ohio on March 31, 1971. Source also stated that it was learned that the Women's group in Boston is planning to travel by bus to Washington, D.C. on Friday (April 9, 1971), arriving Saturday (April 10, 1971), and returning to Boston Saturday night (April 10, 1971).

GROUP 1
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downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
- 159 -

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WOMEN'S NATIONAL MARCH
ON THE PENTAGON
APRIL 10, 1971

On March 31, 1971, CV T 3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Women's March will begin between 11:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon, April 10, 1971, in Washington, D.C., across from the Department of Justice on Constitution Avenue, and will then proceed down Constitution Avenue to the Pentagon. Source said that some 3 to 10,000 persons are expected to participate in the Women's March with at least 650 of them being from New York.

On April 5, 1971, CV T-1 stated that it had been learned that approximately 12 buses will make the travel from New York City to Washington, D.C. for the Women's March although it was not known if the buses would be full, and a number of other buses would go from up-state New York. Source further stated that part of the Women's March in Washington, D.C., would consist of reading poems, singing, and going from building to building playing instruments.

On April 6, 1971, CV T-3 advised that the Women's group at the University of Ohio, Athens, Ohio, was having trouble obtaining transportation to the Women's March in Washington, D.C. since they did not have enough people to fill a bus.

On April 9, 1971, CV T-1 stated that at 12:00 noon, April 9, 1971, there would be a meeting in Washington, D.C. concerning the Women's March and further there would be a "party" that night, April 9, 1971, at St. Stevens Church, 16 and Newton, NW, Washington. This source also advised that she had learned that NANCY KURSHAN and seven other women from Kent, Ohio, were planning to attend the Women's March in Washington, D.C., April 10, 1971.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL MARCH
ON THE PENTAGON
APRIL 10, 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On April 10, 1971, CV T-3 advised that NANCY KURSHAN arrived in Washington, D.C. at 3:00 a.m., April 10, 1971. Source stated that as a matter of interest, NANCY KURSHAN and two other women, while enroute to Washington, D.C., were involved in a one car accident near Breezewood, Pennsylvania. This source further stated that no one was injured in the accident but the vehicle was a total loss.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, ALEXANDRIA (100-669)(RUC)

SUBJECT: WOMEN'S NATIONAL MARCH ON PENTAGON,
4/10/71
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

DATE: 5/28/71

ReAXteletype to Bureau, 4/10/71.

On 5/7/71, and 5/19/71,

IDENTIFIES SOURCE advised that a JEANETTE ANN WARNER, a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy Nurses Corps on active duty, spoke at the Pentagon during the demonstration there on 4/10/71. He advised that her date and place of birth is 6/1/46, at Creston, Iowa. Her Social Security Number is **462-34-1520** and her Navy service number is 726638W. She resides with a Doctor SIDNEY N. WOLFE, employed by U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, and his wife at 2506 Cliffbourn Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. He advised that her permanent residence is 310 East Terry Street, Centerville, Iowa, and that she is currently stationed at the Bethesda Naval Hospital. He further advised that she attends classes at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and that she is active in the 'Women's Lib.'

Alexandria indices negative.

No further investigation remains outstanding and this case is considered RUC.

SF-105

REC 17

157

- 2 Bureau (By Courier)
 1-WFO (100-53558)(Info)(By Courier)
 1-Alexandria
 AAA/krl
 (4)

JUN 4 1971

1 MAY SEC
1 MAY SEC
1 MAY SEC

File #:

42-HQ-116395

Serial Scope:

Bulky 1120

Released under the John F. Kennedy
Assassination Records Collection Act of

1992 (44 USC 2107 Note). Released under the John F. Kennedy Assassination

Records Collection Act of 1992 (44 USC 2107 Note).

Case#: 124-10274 Date: 03-22-2022

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

November 3, 1971

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C. AND
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
NOVEMBER 20, 1971, FOR
ABORTION LAW REPEAL SPONSORED
BY WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)

B. APPROX. 1950

On October 18, 1971, CV T-1, a reliable source, advised that LAURIE PERKUS, 11220 Bellflower, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, telephone number 368-2248, had made arrangements to charter four ~~3~~ passenger coaches from Greyhound Bus Lines for a trip to Washington, D. C. on November 19, 1971, and return on November 20, 1971. PERKUS had made the above arrangements in the name of the Abortion Project Coalition, not further identified, and had stated that a need for four additional coaches may arise prior to planned departure. The Cleveland group is scheduled to depart Cleveland at 11:30 p.m., November 19, 1971, and arrive in Washington, D. C. at 8:30 a.m., November 20, 1971, with planned destination noted merely as "Pennsylvania Avenue". Only one day in Washington, D. C. is planned inasmuch as the group is scheduled to depart Washington, D. C. at 6:00 p.m., November 20, 1971, and arrive Cleveland, Ohio, at 3:00 a.m., November 21, 1971.

On October 27, 1971, CV T-2, a reliable source, advised that LAURIE PERKUS is a current active member of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The Cleveland Branch of the SWP is affiliated with the National SWP and follows its directives. The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On September 14, 1970, an article entitled "Students Map Anti-War Activities Here" appeared in the "Plain Dealer",

GROUP 1
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downgrading and
declassification
~~ENCLOSURE~~

100-468406-43
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AND SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 20,
1971, FOR ABORTION LAW REPEAL SPONSORED BY
WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION
(WONAAC)

a daily newspaper of general circulation in the Cleveland, Ohio, area, and related that the Cleveland Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) had held its first meeting on September 13, 1970, since summer recess to plan statewide anti-war activities for the fall. The above article reported that LAURIE PERKUS, age 21, had been appointed a full time committee staff member of the Cleveland SMC.

STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) is controlled by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and its youth affiliate, Young Socialist Alliance. SMC initiates and supports public demonstrations against the war in Southeast Asia.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On October 19, 1971, an article entitled "Women Strive For Abortion Reform" appeared in "The Cauldron", a student newspaper circulated on the Cleveland State University (CSU) campus, Cleveland, Ohio, related that a Women's Educational Conference on Abortion Law Repeal was scheduled for October 23, 1971, at Case Western Reserve University (CWRU), Cleveland, Ohio, and that speakers included BARBARA ROBB, the attorney for the Michigan Women's Abortion Youth and a National coordinator of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC). The above article characterized both the WOMAAC and the Cleveland Abortion Project Coalition as follows:

"One way that women are engaged in a coordinated National campaign is through the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) with which the Cleveland Abortion Project Coalition is affiliated. WOMAAC was formed at a National Women's Conference in New York City in mid-July which was attended by over 1000 women from 29 states. It was at this conference that the National Abortion Law Repeal Campaign was launched. The women endorsed the aforementioned demands and a coordinated campaign

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
AND SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 20,
1971, FOR ABORTION LAW REPEAL SPONSORED BY
WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION
(WONAAC)

of legislative action, court action, and a massive march on Washington D. C. and San Francisco on November 20."

On October 24, 1971, CV T-3, a reliable source, advised that LAURIE PERKUS had been recruiting women to travel to Washington, D. C. on November 19 - 21, 1971, to take part in a massive demonstration planned to protest abortion laws. PERKUS had stated that the Abortion Project Coalition of Cleveland would utilize four busses and round-trip fare for one person would be \$17.

On October 29, 1971, CV T-1, advised that during October, 1971, LAURIE PERKUS had made two reservations for air transportation for individuals to travel to Cleveland, Ohio, on October 23, 1971. The first reservation was made for BARBARA ROBB, 2761 East Jefferson, Detroit, Michigan, telephone number 513/567-0450, and was to cover a flight from Detroit to Cleveland on October 23, 1971 for ROBB; however, ROBB did not utilize her reservation. The second reservation was made for CAROL LIPMAN, whose home address was given as 917 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., telephone number 202/347-0946, and was to cover a flight on October 23, 1971, from Washington, D. C. to Cleveland, Ohio, and return same date via United Airlines flight 423 to Cleveland and United Airlines flight 666Y return to Washington, D. C. The reservation for LIPMAN was utilized on October 23, 1971, as planned.

On April 28, 1970, CV T-4, a reliable source, advised that CAROL LIPMAN is a member of the SWP.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WFO 100-54927

November 1, 1963

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

The Identification Division, Latent Fingerprint Section is requested to process enclosed letter and envelope for identifiable prints and furnish results together with letter and envelope to WFO.

clipped from newspaper and/or magazines. The usage and

at 2:00 p.m., to S. C. I. B. at the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., for fingerprinting and other examination.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

November 12, 1971

WOMAN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION

On November 10, 1971, Inspector Robert E. Krahling, United States Capitol Police, advised that a letter had been received by his office, which contained the following message composed of words of assorted size clipped from newspapers and/or magazines. The message read:

WOMAN'S ABORTION
want to
bomb
Nov 20
3 27

At the bottom of the letter was affixed a label from a can of Bumble Bee Brand Fancy White Meat Tuna Fish.

It is noted that November 20, 1971, is the date of a publicly announced march and rally by the Woman's National Abortion Action Coalition culminating in a rally at 2:00 p.m., on the west steps of the United States Capitol. In a Washington Post Daily Newspaper article of October 15, 1971, Dr. Barbara Roberts, National Project Director of the coalition stated that the march would attack abortion laws which degraded, mutilated and murdered women. She stated the coalition was comprised of about 30 women's groups which would demonstrate against the forced sterilization and restrictive contraception laws and also plan to hold national abortion hearings in Washington, D.C., before the march. Roberts estimated between 10,000 and 20,000 women would engage in this march and rally.

On October 15, 1971, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the November 20, 1971, WONAC March is largely the creator of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and as such has not received the endorsement of more radical.

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GROUP 1

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WOMAN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION

woman's groups who consider YSA/SWP to be "non feminist."

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party, (SWP), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as " a Multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4.000

ANSWER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

bomb

NOV. 20

3-217

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.

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8

**DURABLE
DRAND**

WHITE
BECH

The logo for Bumble Bee Fancy Solid White Tuna. It features a stylized bee icon on the left, followed by the brand name "BUMBLE BEE" in large, bold, serif capital letters. Below the brand name, the word "Fancy" is written in a smaller, cursive script font. Underneath that, "SOLID WHITE TUNA" is printed in a bold, sans-serif font. At the very bottom, there is some smaller, less legible text.

DR. W. H.
W. H. BURTON
BOSTON, MASS.
DEPT. OF MEDICAL SCIENCES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
November 15, 1971

J: reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION CCALITION (WCNAAC)
SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION
November 20, 1971
Washington, D. C.

The WONAAC is self-described in its literature as being formed by the national conference of more than 1,000 women held in New York City, New York, in July 1971. At that conference, women from 29 states and 253 organizations came together to unite their efforts in the national fight for the repeal of all abortion laws and for the corollary demands of no forced sterilization and repeal of contraception laws. The conference called for a massive show of force for these goals in a march on Washington, D.C., and San Francisco, California, November 20, 1971. WONAAC is based on a program of legislative, judicial, and mass demonstration activities on a local and national level, and seeks to unite all women in the fight for the right of abortion.

The September 22, 1971, issue of the "Los Angeles Times", a newspaper of general circulation published daily in Los Angeles, California, contains an article on page 5, part IV, datelined Washington, D. C., entitled "Abortion March Mobilizing", which article states in part as follows:

"Women from 253 organizations across the country are mobilizing for mass demonstrations here (Washington, D. C.) and in San Francisco in November to support the complete repeal of all abortion laws.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)

"These groups, which joined in July (1971) to form the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), are organizing a march Nov. 20 (1971) in Washington planned to take them past the White House, the Supreme Court and the Capitol--institutions which they feel can effect significant changes in existing abortion laws. They are expecting what they call a conservative estimate of between 10,000-20,000 persons, but are hoping for thousands more."

On November 10, 1971, source one made available the following leaflet issued by the Los Angeles Women's Abortion Action Committee (LAWAAC), an affiliate of the WONAAC, and announcing a demonstration to be held November 20, 1971, at San Francisco, California, to protest abortion laws and forced sterilization and restrictive contraception laws.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ASSEMBLE 10:30 A.M. AT EMBARCADERO PLAZA ACROSS FROM FERRY BUILDING AT END OF MARKET STREET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JOIN US ON NOVEMBER 20!

**Abortion is
a woman's
right to choose
Join the first national women's
march on
San Francisco**

**November 20
Repeal anti abortion laws
Against forced sterilization and
restrictive contraception laws**

EVERY STATE IN THE UNITED STATES HAS LAWS ON THE BOOKS WHICH RESTRICT THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO OBTAIN ABORTIONS. WE BELIEVE THAT ALL SUCH LAWS DENY US ONE OF OUR MOST BASIC RIGHTS — THE RIGHT TO CONTROL OUR OWN BODIES; THE RIGHT TO CONTROL OUR OWN LIVES. RESTRICTIVE ABORTION LAWS PROVIDE THE BASIS OF LEGALIZED MURDER OF THOUSANDS OF WOMEN. VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION AND THE "WHALE" ARE WOMEN WHO ARE OFTEN FORCED TO PAY IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SAFE, LEGAL ABORTIONS.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR ALL WOMEN TO COME TOGETHER IN A NATIONALLY-COORDINATED EFFORT TO WIN THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND DEMOCRATIC RIGHT OF WOMEN TO DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER OR NOT THEY WANT TO BEAR CHILDREN, AND TO CONTROL THEIR OWN LIVES.

*SINCE WOMEN WON THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

Please clip and mail to: >>>

Los Angeles Women's Abortion Action Committee / 2936 W. 8th Street (3rd floor)

Los Angeles, California 90005 / (213) 487-7696

I endorse the Campaign and the March on Nov. 20

I want/can provide transportation to San Francisco

I just want to help; put me on the mailing list

Enclosed find donation of _____ Funds Urgently Needed!!

FIND ENCLOSED \$14.00 FOR
ROUND TRIP BUS TICKET

Name: _____ Phone: _____ Address: _____ City / Zip: _____

Organization: _____ School: _____ 3 _____ Occupation: _____

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED! ALL WOMEN WELCOME! JOIN US! Office open 7 days a week - meetings, 8:00 p.m., Wednesdays

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)

It was ascertained by means of a suitable pretext by a representative of the FBI on November 10, 1971, that the LAWAAC plans to charter a bus from Los Angeles to San Francisco for Los Angeles individuals interested in participating in the above November 20, 1971, demonstration in San Francisco. The bus is scheduled to depart Los Angeles at 10:00 p.m., on November 19, 1971, and to depart San Francisco after the demonstration at 10:00 p.m., November 20, 1971. The cost of a round trip ticket on a bus will be \$14.00.

The November 11, 1971, issue of the "UCLA Daily Bruin", the official campus newspaper of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, contained an article on page 2 entitled "Symposium Presents Views on Women's Roles in Society", which article indicated that Dr. Barbara Roberts was one of a number of speakers at a "teach-in" symposium on women held at UCLA. According to the article, Dr. Roberts talks about her work as a volunteer doctor in an abortion clinic in Washington, D. C. The article indicated that WONAAC would sponsor simultaneous demonstrations in San Francisco and Washington, D. C., on November 20, 1971, to protest abortion laws.

The November 12, 1971, issue of "The Militant" contained an article on page 5 entitled "Building for Nov. 20" which article describes Dr. Barbara Roberts as the National Project Director of WONAAC.

"The Militant" is the weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

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

The above November 11, 1971, issue of the "UCLA Daily Bruin" further indicated that another speaker at the "teach-in" symposium on women at UCLA was Olga Rodriguez, described by the article as a member of WONAAC. According to the article, RODRIGUEZ "spoke out against laws which harm

4 MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

REBELLIOUS WORKERS PARTY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WNAC)

women and children and laws which make some Black and nonwhite women turn to sterilization as an answer to birth control.

On November 11, 1971, source two advised that Olga Rodriguez is a currently active member of the Los Angeles Local - Socialist Workers Party (LAL - SWP) and the Los Angeles Branch - Young Socialist Alliance (LAB - YSA).

The LAL - SWP has been in existence since the 1930's. The LAL - SWP is a local branch of the SWP.

The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in the Los Angeles area (LAB - YSA) is actually the youth organization of the SWP and follows the SWP aims and purposes to the letter.

As the youth organization of the SWP, the YSA serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer", as "a multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

According to the masthead of "The Young Socialist Organizer" it is described as "A bi-weekly action publication of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), a multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

December 9, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)
SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION
November 20, 1971
Washington, D. C.

The WONAAC is self-described in its literature as being formed by the national conference of more than 1,000 women held in New York City, New York, in July 1971. At that conference, women from 29 states and 253 organizations came together to unite their efforts in the national fight for the repeal of all abortion laws and for the corollary demands of no forced sterilization and repeal of contraception laws. The conference called for a massive show of force for these goals in a march on Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, November 20, 1971. WONAAC is based on a program of legislative, judicial, and mass demonstration activities on a local and national level, and seeks to unite all women in the fight for the right of abortion.

On November 28, 1971, source one advised that on November 19, 1971, a bus chartered by the Los Angeles Women's Abortion Action Committee (LAWAAC) transported approximately fifty Los Angeles, California, area individuals from Los Angeles to San Francisco to participate in a demonstration held in that city on November 20, 1971, and sponsored by WOMAAC to protest abortion laws, forced sterilization, and restrictive contraception laws. This bus left Los Angeles at approximately 10:00 p.m., on November 19, 1971, and returned to the Los Angeles area during the evening of November 20, 1971.

100-4666-71
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downgrading and
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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WOMAAC)

Source one further advised that among those who traveled to San Francisco with this group were Dave Chamberlin, Richard Geyer, Carole Newcomb, Dave Gooler, Olga Rodriguez, Rachelle Fruit, Peter Cooper, and Jack Barrett, all of whom are members of the Los Angeles Local - Socialist Workers Party (LAL - SWP), and Jane Gooler, a member of the Los Angeles Branch - Young Socialist Alliance (LAB - YSA). According to source, Geyer, Newcomb, Dave Gooler, Rodriguez, and Fruit are also members of the LAB - YSA.

The LAL - SWP has been in existence since the 1930's. The LAL - SWP is a local branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

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

The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in the Los Angeles area (LAB - YSA) is actually the youth organization of the SWP and follows the SWP aims and purposes to the letter.

As the youth organization of the SWP, the YSA serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer", as "a multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

According to the masthead of "The Young Socialist Organizer" it is described as "A bi-weekly action publication of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), a multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)

On November 28, 1971, and November 29, 1971, sources one and two advised that LAWAAAC, an affiliate of WONAAC, is dominated and con-controlled by members of the LAL - SWP and the LAB - YSA.

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- 3* -

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

San Francisco, California

December 8, 1971

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)
SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION,
NOVEMBER 20, 1971,
WASHINGTON, D.C., AND
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Copies of this memo are being disseminated to local intelligence agencies of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

The WONAAC is self-described in its literature as being formed by the national conference of more than 1,000 women held in New York City, New York, in July, 1971. At that conference, women from twenty-nine states and two hundred fifty-three organizations came together to unite their efforts in the national fight for the repeal of all abortion laws and for the corollary demands of no forced sterilization and repeal of contraception laws. The conference called for a massive show of force for these goals in a march on Washington, D.C., and San Francisco, California, November 20, 1971. WONAAC

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)
SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION,
NOVEMBER 20, 1971,
WASHINGTON D.C., AND
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

is based on a program of legislative, judicial, and mass demonstration activities on a local and national level, and seeks to unite all women in the fight for the right of abortion.

On November 20, 1971, Special Agents of the San Francisco Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed that approximately five hundred individuals, primarily young women in their teens and early twenties, gathered at the Embarcadero, San Francisco, California, and began marching at 11:10 a.m. from the Embarcadero, en route to the Civic Center, San Francisco. They carried signs such as "free our women" and "separate church and state". By 12:30 p.m., the marchers had arrived at the Civic Center where a female rock band was performing. A rally was held at the Civic Center from approximately 1:45 p.m. to 3:30 p.m., addressed by individuals supporting repeal of abortion laws.

There were no incidents or arrests with regard to the march and rally, according to San Francisco Police Department records, and the official police estimate of the crowd attending the rally was approximately eight hundred individuals.

The Sunday, November 21, 1971, edition of the "San Francisco Examiner", a San Francisco, California, daily newspaper, in an article entitled "Pro and Anti-Abortion Forces Hold Rallies", described HELEN MEYERS, one of the speakers at the Civic Center rally, as Regional Coordinator for WONAAC.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)
SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION,
NOVEMBER 20, 1971,
WASHINGTON D.C., AND
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

On September 22, 1971, a source advised
that HELEN MEYERS, Socialist Workers
Party (SWP) organizer in Los Angeles,
California, transferred to the SWP in
Berkeley, California, effective August
31, 1971.

The SWP has been designated pursuant
to Executive Order 10450.

3*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

January 19, 1972

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ABORTION PROJECT COALITION
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Reference is made to Cleveland letterhead memorandum dated November 3, 1971 and captioned "Proposed Demonstrations, Washington, D.C. and San Francisco, 11/20/71 and Abortion Law Repeal Sponsored by Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), SM - New Left".

Information was received at Cleveland, Ohio that an organization called the Abortion Project Coalition (APC) had formed in Cleveland and was planning to attend a demonstration in Washington, D.C. on November 20, 1971 sponsored by the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC). Subsequent investigation and information supplied by reliable sources revealed that the APC had been formed to campaign for abortion law reform.

On October 29, 1971 a reliable source advised that the APC had established a headquarters at 11220 Bellflower, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, telephone 368-2248, which is located in Flora Mather Hall, Case Western Reserve University (CRWU). Source further advised that Laurie Perkus, Robbie Schaefer and Sue Tryon were the leaders of the APC all of whom were associated individually with the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)
CLEVELAND, OHIO BRANCH

The Cleveland Branch of the SWP is affiliated with the National SWP and follows its directives. The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

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RE: ABORTION PROJECT COALITION
CLEVELAND, OHIO

On December 3, 1971 a second source, reliable, advised that during a meeting of the Cleveland Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) on November 21, 1971 Robbie Scheer stated that about 5,000 women attended the Women's Liberation March in Washington, D.C. on November 20, 1971, including a bus of approximately 40 women from Cleveland. The Cleveland YSA according to source, considered 40 a good number for the first women's liberation march.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)
CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Cleveland branch of the YSA is the youth group of the SWP in Cleveland.

On December 22, 1971 above source advised that on December 21, 1971 Robbie Scheer had stated that there were some intersession classes being held at CWRU, Cleveland, Ohio, by the APC. These are three classes in Women's Liberation: one on Abortion, one on Women's Literature, and one in Psychological Aspects of the Women's Liberation Movement.

On December 22, 1971 a reliable source advised that about 2,000 - 2,500 persons attended the march and rally for abortion law reform on November 20, 1971 at Washington, D.C. of which approximately 80% were female and 20% were male. Source stated that the march was fairly orderly and source noted only one minor incident which occurred at a theater along the route that was showing the movie "The Sex Machine". There was no destruction and no arrests were made.

On January 10, 1972 Tony Zemac, University Circle Police Department, Cleveland, Ohio, advised that his office had received numerous leaflets and references to the Abortion Project Coalition, which is located at CWRU, but that his office did not consider the APC a subversive organization in its own right. He further advised that to the best of his knowledge, the APC is organized and is operated solely for the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: ABORTION PROJECT COALITION
CLEVELAND, OHIO

support of a campaign for abortion law reform.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Boston, Massachusetts

January 18, 1972

BOSTON WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

A source who has provided reliable information in the past, on November 16, 1971, advised as follows:

7/24 11/18
Matilde Zimmerman, telephone number 547-1818, of "Boston Women's Abortion Action," 552 Massachusetts Avenue, Room 9, Cambridge, Massachusetts, had ordered five buses with a forty-five person capacity each from the Brush Hill Transportation Company, Dorchester (Boston), Massachusetts, for travel to Washington, D. C., on November 19, 1971; and a \$1,500 cash deposit against a total cost of \$3,500 was made on November 15, 1971. The buses were scheduled to depart for Washington, D. C., at approximately 9 p.m. on November 19, 1971, from a parking lot at the Purity Supreme Market, Green Street, Cambridge; and the cost of the round-trip ticket was \$18.

A second source who has provided reliable information in the past, on November 17, 1971, provided the following information:

The Boston Women's Abortion Action Coalition (BOWAAC), the local affiliate of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), was formed out of the local Female Liberation (FL) group; and while BOWAAC is not exclusively made up of Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Boston, and Young Socialist Alliance of Boston (YSA-B) female members, it is controlled by members of those groups.

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BOSTON WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

Matilde Miles, ~~nee Zimmerman~~, was the SWP, Boston, member heading up local SWP/YSA work in the Coalition; and she and Evelyn Clark, another SWP, Boston, member, had left or were planning to leave for Washington, D. C., to help in organizing the November 20, 1971, WONAAC scheduled demonstration at Washington, D. C., and both planned to remain in that area through the demonstration.

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held November 16, 1971, it was reported that the local BOWAAC was hoping to fill four buses with participants for travel to Washington, D. C., for the November 20, 1971, demonstration but that a specific number of actual participants from this area was not then known.

The New England Telephone Listing Service personnel on November 17, 1971, advised that telephone number 547-1818 is listed to BOWAAC, 552 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, and that telephone number 491-1071 is listed to FL located at that same address.

At approximately 10 a.m., November 20, 1971, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed women who represented various women's groups from cities in the United States, including Boston, gathering on the Ellipse in Washington, D. C. At approximately 12:10 p.m., the group, then numbering about 1,500, was observed to march from the Ellipse to the West Front of the Capitol; and during the march to the Capitol, signs carried by some of the marchers were observed to read "Rhode Island Women for Abortion Reform" and "Boston Repeal All Abortion Laws."

The Special Agents also observed that two tables of SWP literature were set up during the gathering at the Ellipse and four at the rally site at the Capitol. The rally ended about 4 p.m. without incident.

The second source, on December 3, 1971, advised that the organizer of the SWP, Boston, had recently reported that between eighty to one hundred individuals had traveled from Boston to Washington, D. C., to participate in the WONAAC November 20, 1971, demonstration.

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BOSTON WOMEN'S ABORTION ACTION COALITION

"The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the SWP, in its November 14, 1971, edition carried the following announcement: "Abortion Conference - The Second National Conference of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition will be held February 11-13, 1972, at Boston University. For further information, contact WONAAC, 150 Fifth Avenue, Suite 843, New York, New York 10011. Phone (212) 751-0450."

On January 12, 1972, the second source advised that SWP, Boston, and YSA-B members active in BOWAAC were distributing a "Housing Fact Sheet" to locate housing accommodations for individuals visiting the Boston area to attend the above-scheduled conference at Boston University February 11-13, 1972. This Fact Sheet listed the BOWAAC office at 552 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, telephone number 547-1818.

This second source further advised as follows on January 12, 1972:

BOWAAC was originally a subcommittee of the FL group locally but has now grown into a separate group whose specific interest is in abortion reform. Both BOWAAC and FL in the general Boston area are located at the same address, 552 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, but have separate offices at that address.

Individuals active in BOWAAC are also active in other FL work; however, all individuals active in FL work are not active in BOWAAC.

The SWP and YSA in the Boston area have approximately fifteen of their FL members active in FL work with approximately six to eight of this number in and the controlling forces of BOWAAC. Jane Roland, who joined the SWP, Boston, in late 1971, is now heading up the Party's faction work in FL and BOWAAC; and Matilde Miles and Evelyn Clark continue on a leave of absence from the SWP, Boston, and to work at the National Headquarters of WONAAC.

BOSTON WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

A third source who has provided reliable information in the past, on January 17, 1972, advised that Patricia F. Putnam, President of Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts FL, residence 162 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, telephone number 547-8557, under the sponsorship of Boston University FL has reserved Hayden Hall, Boston University, and fifty classrooms located in the College of Business Administration, College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, also the location of Hayden Hall, for the period February 11-13, 1972, for a "conference open to the public." According to the third source, it was requested that five of the fifty classrooms have a seating capacity of seventy-five or over.

This third source further advised that Patricia Putnam, Social Security Number ~~1024-36-7397~~, as of the 1970-1971 school year was listed as a senior in the College of Liberal Arts (CLA), Boston University, with a residence at 35 Glencoe Street, Brighton (Boston), Massachusetts.

The third source advised that the 1971-1972 Boston University Listing of Students shows Putnam as still a CLA senior with residence as of the September, 1971, registration at 90 Lake Street, Newton, Massachusetts.

11/07/71
The Boston SWP is the local affiliate and follows the aims and purposes of the national SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The YSA-B is the Boston affiliate of the YSA, the youth organization of the SWP.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D.C. 20535
February 18, 1972

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECOND WOMENS NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION CONFERENCE
FEBRUARY 11 THROUGH 13, 1972
AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Second Womens National Abortion Action Conference, sponsored by the Womens National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), commenced on Friday evening, February 11, 1972, at Hayden Hall on the campus of Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

WONAAC has been publicly described as an organization of groups whose aim is to effect the overthrow of existing abortion laws and to establish "free abortion on demand."

The source advised that the opening session of the conference was in the nature of a rally with approximately 600 individuals in attendance. The rally was addressed by a number of speakers, including Matilde Zimmerman, representing WOILAC and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), and Dr. Barbara Roberts of JCIAAC, stressing the need for the repeal of abortion laws on the theme that abortion is a woman's right to choose.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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GROUP 1
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105-468406-64

ENCLOSURE

REF ID: A6522

SECOND WOMENS NATIONAL
ABORTION ACTION CONFERENCE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3:30 The confidential source advised that during this rally, approximately 50 individuals representing the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) attempted to disrupt the proceedings, but were contained by the Conference Marshals. The source stated that PLP was protesting the dominance of influence by SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in WONAAC.

9:00 The PLP was founded in 1962 by individuals who were expelled from the Communist Party USA, for heresies following the Chinese communist line. Its political objective is the establishment of a militant working-class movement based on Marxism-Leninism and Mao-Tse-tung thought. A presiding committee for the purpose of conducting various sessions: Carol Linn. As the youth organization of the SWP, the YSA serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is co-chaired, as described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer." At the conference as "a multi-national revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The source advised that the afternoon session between 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. Source advised that the February 12 session of the conference began at approximately 10:30 a.m. at Marsh Chapel on the campus of Boston University with approximately 500 women in attendance. The chairwoman for this general assembly was Delphine Jelch, a national staff member of WONAAC and the National Womens Liberation Director of the YSA from New York City.

MILITANT WOMEN'S LIBERATION YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The following agenda for the conference was approved by the assembly:

Saturday, February 12, 1972

11:00 to 1:30 p.m. no end A.M. General Workshops

1:30 to 2:30 p.m. Movement & Lunch

2:30 to 5:00 p.m. Project and Constituency
Organization Control Versus Workshops right to choose

SECOND WOMEN'S NATIONAL
ABORTION ACTION CONFERENCE~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SECOND WOMENS NATIONAL
ABORTION ACTION CONFERENCE

5:00 to 7:00 p.m. dinner, plenary session from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. in Hayden Hall. General Assembly, Discuss and Vote on Strategy Proposals.

Sunday, February 13, 1972 Certs presented the credentials report from the Boston area and Boston University. From 9:00 to 11:00 a.m. additional Organizational Workshops from 11:00 to 3:00 p.m. comprising a General Assembly - Workshop 1:00. Dr. Roberts advised geographically Implementation Proposals 350 women from the New England area, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island. The source advised that the following women are U.S. members of SWP-YSA, and were appointed to the presiding committee for the purpose of chairing various sessions: Carol Lipman, Nancy Rosenstock, Delphine Welch and Matilde Zimmerman. By college campuses represented, 14 High Schools represented. The source advised that a general workshop was run, chaired by Matilde Zimmerman from 11:00 to 11:30 a.m., in which proposals were discussed that would be submitted to the conference for adoption by WONAAC and it consisted of a group made up of approximately 50 women, each meeting in various places. The source advised that the afternoon session between 2:30 and 5:00 p.m. consisted of small groups meeting in various classrooms at Boston University, including the following workshops:

National Legislation for Abortion
State Legislation for Abortion
Local and National
Campus and High School Actions on Abortion
Court Actions
Forced Sterilization
Legislative Support
Clinics, Referrals
Local or regional demonstration
Anti-abortion Attacks
The Death Tax repeal of all
anti-abortion laws
Gay Women
Working Women
Black, Chicano and Asian-American Women
The Abortion Movement and Racism
Contraception
Population Control Versus A Woman's Right to Choose

SECOND WOMENS NATIONAL
ABORTION ACTION CONFERENCE~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The source stated that a general assembly plenum was held at 7:00 p.m. in Hayden Hall attended by approximately 1,000 women, and that this assembly was chaired by Delphine Welch.

Dr. Barbara Roberts presented the credentials report in which she stated that 922 women had registered for the conference and that an additional 300 women attended the Friday evening rally, composing a total attendance figure of 1300. Dr. Roberts advised geographic representation included 350 women from the New England and New York area, and that there were representatives from Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C., in addition to 74 women from California, 12 from Texas, 8 from Florida, 2 from England and 3 women from New Zealand. She stated that attendance was further broken down as follows: 92 college campuses represented, 14 high schools represented, 314 college women, 51 high school women and 178 working women.

The source advised that the February 13 session began at approximately 9:00 a.m. and it consisted of a group made up of approximately 50 women, each meeting in various classrooms conducting organizational workshops. The afternoon session consisted of a general assembly following which the conference adjourned.

The source advised that the conference once again re-established and reiterated WONAC's call for free abortion on demand. The source also advised that the main action proposal passed by the conference calls for an abortion action week from May 1 to 6, 1972. The source stated that this week would consist of educational programs, legislative support, judicial action and culminating in local or regional demonstrations on May 6, 1972, around the demand for repeal of all anti-abortion laws and restrictive contraception laws and an end to forced sterilization.

The source advised that the following women, who are members of the combined Washington, D.C., locals of SWP-YSA and WONAC, attended the conference:

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~~ABORTION ACTION CONFERENCE~~
~~SECOND WOMENS NATIONAL~~

~~ABORTION ACTION CONFERENCE~~
~~SECOND WOMENS NATIONAL~~

The source advised that in addition the following women from Washington, D.C., who are members of WONACC, but not affiliated with SWP or ASA were in attendance:

Mary Anne Lunn
Julie Carlson
Diane Constantine
Elise Chase
Lyn Potney
Jeanne Reynolds
Pam Butchartte
Sharon Nammane

The source advised that the WONACC influence of SWP-YSA members continues to dominate. The

WONACC felt that the confrontation that they overcame source advised that the SWP-YSA women felt that they overcame opposition put forth by PIP and a group calling itself Revolutionary Women, which attached MCWAC as a group led by SWP-YSA who were nothing more than bourgeoisie tapetists.

Revolutionary Women is a group calling itself a revolution that ticks this struggle to the class struggle.

The source stated that opposition proposals submitted by the SWP-YSA women, in favor of those proposals backed in workshops were turned down.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
MP 100-16058

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Sources utilized are identified as follows:

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source ~~MINNESOTA WOMEN'S AGAINST~~ File Where Located

MP T-1 is ~~MP-2794-PSI~~ Oral information, instant report, to SA H. CLIFFORD MILLER, furnished 1/26/72

MP T-2 is ~~MP-2277-S*~~ Used to cite REBECCA ANN FINCH
Used to cite JANE VAN DEUSEN
Used to cite MARY HILLERY

Oral information, instant report, to SA RALPH S. RUSSELL, furnished 2/4/72

MP T-3 is ~~MP-2851-PSI~~ Oral information, instant report, to SA DONALD E. 100-16058-1A WALLER, furnished 2/8/72

MP T-4 is ~~MP-2795-S*~~ 134-2163-S1-37

Minneapolis Office recommends no further investigation be conducted concerning MWAAC. The interest and activities of the SWP in this group will be reported by Minneapolis as a part of activities in the semi-annual submission of reports on the organization TCB-SWP.

46-100-7628

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-16058

Minneapolis, Minnesota

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 9, 1972

State of Minnesota MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION ACTION COALITION filed with this

ORIGIN

The Minnesota Women's Abortion Action Coalition (MWAAC) had its origin following a July, 1971, National Abortion Conference held at Columbia University, New York City, New York. The MWAAC is a part of the women's liberation movement, which has had extensive growth in the past several years.

MP T-1 on
January 26, 1972

MP T-2 on
February 4, 1972

The MWAAC is described as a part of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) which had its beginning at a New York City, New York, conference, in July, 1971, attended by more than 1,000 women.

Volume 1, Number 1,
November, 1971, edition of
"Gold Flower," self-described
as a Twin Cities newspaper
for women published monthly
at Minneapolis, Minnesota

GROUP 1
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downgrading and
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H-7-104
TOS-Te028*

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STATUS OF INCORPORATION

The records of the Office of the Secretary of State, State of Minnesota, reveal there has been no incorporation either as a non-profit organization or other type organization filed with this office for the MWAAC.

Arthur Anderson
Office of the Secretary
of State
State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota, on
February 7, 1972

AIMS AND PURPOSE

The primary aims and purpose of the MWAAC are identical with the demands of WONAAC; that is, repeal of all anti-abortion laws, no forced sterilization, and the repeal of all restrictive contraception laws.

MP T-1 on
January 26, 1972

MP T-3 on
December 14, 1971

LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS

The present headquarters of the MWAAC is located in Room 203, Coffman Student Union, on the campus of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, the office of University Women's Liberation.

MP T-1 on
January 26, 1972

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Young Socialist Alliance - Twin Cities Group is the In November and December, 1971, the MWAAC utilized as headquarters office, space at 100 University Avenue Southeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota. (SWP).

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Young January 12, 1972 Alliance (YSA) serves as the main vehicle of recruitment into that organization. OFFICERS described in the masthead of its publication, MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Mary Hillery, Coordinator of women's liberation activities, formerly acted as coordinator for MWAAC. Jane Van Deusen, as of February, 1972, has assumed the position of coordinator, MWAAC. Jane Van Deusen and Mary Hillery are current members of the Twin Cities Branch - Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP), Minneapolis, Minnesota.

M.I.N.N.

MP T-2 on 1972

February 4, 1972

MP T-3 on

The Twin Cities Branch - Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed in 1955 by the merger of the Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, branches of the SWP. The Twin Cities Branch - SWP is an affiliate of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Mary Hillery, a member of the Young Socialist Alliance, Twin Cities Group (YSA - TCG), has been the coordinator of the MWAAC since its inception. This activity is in conjunction with Hillery's activities in the women's liberation movement.

FEBRUARY 4, 1972

MP T-1 on

January 26, 1972

In the spring of 1971, members of the YSA-TCG were urged to make telephone calls to local radio stations in order to build public sympathy for a march on the state capitol.

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VICTORY FOR WOMEN
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTAMINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Young Socialist Alliance - Twin Cities Group
 is the Youth Branch of the Twin Cities Branch -
 Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP), an affiliate of
 the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The MWAAC is not an organization as such which would have a staff of officers, elected or appointed.

At a meeting of the TCB MP T-1 on April 1, 1971, Mary Miller reported that there were 226 participants in the anti-abortion demonstration held on April 3, 1971. Miller was an associate member of the YSA.

MP T-3 on
 February 8, 1972

MEMBERSHIP

The MWAAC is a non-membership feminist movement of individuals interested in promoting the repeal of all abortion laws and other aims which have to do with principles of women's liberation. That one hundred individuals were present from Minneapolis in order to raise money to send to MP T-1 on January 26, 1972, from this area to participate in a demonstration. It was announced that over 2000 people came from Minneapolis, Minnesota, on MP T-2 on February 10, 1971; and among those individuals were approximately ten persons active in the service of the TCB-SWP.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

In the spring of 1971, members of the YSA-TCG were urged to make telephone calls to local radio stations in order to build public sympathy for a march on the state capitol to

be a part of the demonstration.

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MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

be held on April 3, 1971, to end all abortion laws in the rural state of Minnesota... to depart Minneapolis, Minnesota, at 11 a.m., Sunday, December 11, 1971. The Minneapolis group of some 54 persons departed from MP T-1 on utilizing two Voit Bus Company vehicles on the March 28, 1971 November 19, 1971.

On April 3, 1971, an anti-abortion law march was held at St. Paul, Minnesota, from the residence of the Governor to the steps of the State Capitol Building. A large crowd, predominantly women, participated in this peaceful march.

On November 23, 1971, MP T-4 on off the YSA-TCG held in November, 1971, Roberta on April 15, 1971 d. a report to WAAAC, National, held in Washington, D. C., sponsored by the WAAAC. At a meeting of the TCB-SWP held in April, 1971, Mary Hillery reported that there were approximately 600 participants in the anti-abortion law march held on April 3, 1971. Rebecca Ann Finch in November, 1971, was an active member of the YSA-TCG.

MP T-2 on
May 7, 1971

On November 16, 1971, at a meeting of the YSA-TCG held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, discussion centered around a mass action demonstration to be held on November 20, 1971, in Washington, D. C., sponsored by WAAAC. It was announced that the WAAAC had conducted a telephone fund drive campaign in order to raise money to send two busloads of individuals from this area to participate in the Washington, D. C., demonstration. It was announced that buses would depart cities from Minneapolis, Minnesota, 9 a.m. on November 19, 1971, ton, and among those individuals planning to participate were approximately ten persons active in the YSA-TCG or the TCB-SWP.

Polygraph 2, 1972
MP T-1 on
November 17, 1971

The WAAAC is not a committee of the TCG, it a part of the YSA-TCG. Now 5-a liberation is

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~~LOW CPT TUES
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MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION ACTION COALITION~~

~~REF ID: A6111~~

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION ACTION COALITION

The MWAAC chartered two 39-passenger buses for travel to Washington, D. C., to depart Minneapolis, Minnesota, at 9:00 a.m., Friday, November 19, 1971. The Minneapolis group of some 54 persons departed from Minneapolis utilizing two Voit Bus Company vehicles on the early morning of November 19, 1971.

~~John Thomsen, Dispatcher
Dickinson Lines, Inc.
Anoka, Minnesota
November 18, and 19, 1971~~

On November 23, 1971, at a meeting of the YSA-TCG held in November, 1971, Rebecca Ann Finch presented a report on women's activities, during which she announced that the WONAAC demonstration on Washington, D. C., on November 20, 1971, drew only half the number of persons expected and as a result, there was a large debt incurred by the national organization. Rebecca Ann Finch in November, 1971, was an active member of the YSA-TCG.

~~MP T-1 on
December 1, 1971~~

Rebecca Ann Finch is a current member of the TCB-SWP.

~~MP T-2 on
February 4, 1972~~

The MWAAC group has not been active in the Twin Cities area subsequent to the November 20, 1971, march on Washington, D. C.

~~MP T-3 on
February 8, 1972~~

SWP INFLUENCE

The MWAAC is not a committee of the TCB-SWP nor is it a part of the YSA-TCG. Women's liberation is a topic of

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VICTORY CL. T-2
FEBRUARY 10, 1972

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

general interest and concern to the membership of the TCB-SWP; and the anti-abortion stand taken by MWAAC is one aspect of the women's liberation movement of interest.

MP T-2 on
February 4, 1972

Members of the YSA-TCG have expressed an interest in women's liberation as a matter of policy. The anti-abortion movement is one aspect of woman's liberation of concern to female members of the YSA-TCG. The vast majority of women in the state of Minnesota support either the repeal or changes in present state laws on abortion. Members and sponsors of MWAAC include professional women, radical doctors, lawyers, municipal court judges, and others from all walks of life.

MP T-1 on
January 26, 1972

Individuals active in the women's liberation movement in the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, of responsible leadership positions within the community, have recognized the sympathies of individuals such as Mary Hillery and consider her to be a representative of the radical left. As a result, Mary Hillery is considered to have little or no influence in the women's liberation movement in this area.

MP T-3 on
February 8, 1972

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
March 1, 1972

Re: Women's National Abortion Action
Coalition (WONAAC) Convention,
February 11 - 13, 1972
Boston, Massachusetts

On February 18, 1972, source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information:

A Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) Convention was held on the Boston University campus, Boston, Massachusetts, during the period of February 11 - 13, 1972.

Approximately 1,000 persons were in attendance at this convention which was held to determine future action of WONAAC and to allow diverse factions within the Women's Abortion Movement to join ranks under one issue.

Female members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) from all over the country were requested by the national office of the SWP and YSA to attend this convention in order to insure the effective control of the convention by the SWP.

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as "A multi-national revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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~~EX-1050~~

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Re: WONAAC

The SWP specifically wished the convention to adopt a one-issue position, that being the complete control of the female body by the individual female. This specific issue, "women control their bodies" was adopted by the women's organization and all other proposals were rejected.

Workshops were organized for each of the many separate racial and ethnic groups represented at the conference. Workshops were based on appeal to the specific group intended and all were supposedly controlled by the SWP.

A Black, Raza, Asian-American women's workshop was held on February 12, 1972, with 35 persons attending. Among the issues discussed at the workshop were the attempts of democratic and republican presidential candidates to capitalize on minority group attitudes in regard to the abortion movement and the fact that minority groups all too often find themselves without a voice when real issues are involved.

Of particular importance to the group was the La Raza Unida Party, a legitimate political party in Texas which serves to unite Mexican Americans. Of equal importance was the Gay Liberation Movement, which the group felt expresses the plight of gay females who do not want children and are forced to live with men because of the mores of American society.

Attendees agreed that the one issue of abortion law repeal will serve to unite women under one banner and more effectively serve the Women's Movement.

The convention adjourned after an agreement that an "Abortion Action Week" would be held May 1 - 6, 1972. This action would serve to keep public attention focused on the need to legalize abortion and to seek effective support from the many thousands of women who want to right to choose.

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Re: WOMAAC

The following persons were identified by the source as being in attendance at the captioned convention:

Sheila Mahency
1268 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, New York

MASS.

Io Aurelia Duncan
58 Queenberry #20
Boston, Massachusetts

Gracie E. Adams
Post Office Box 4588
Chicago, Illinois

ILL.

Anna Bush
901 Mass. Avenue #7
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Ruby Scott
700 Commonwealth
Boston, Massachusetts

Nan Bailey
Box 291 Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island

MASS.

Janet Griffith
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, New York

Lee Blake
47 Spruce Street
New Bedford, Massachusetts

Evelyn Greer
437 Laurel Street
Reading, Pennsylvania

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Re : WONAAC

Doris Abdurrahiy
1516 Widener Place
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Marsha Coleman
Barnard College,
Hewitt Hall 733,
Box 424
New York, New York

Yoshie Hzquierdo.
20201 Lindsay
Detroit, Michigan

P. Morgan Hamilton
1724 Wymore #6
East Cleveland, Ohio

Joyce Shatteen
123 S Euclid #12
East Cleveland, Ohio

Hattie L. Mc Citudeon
2349 Cumberland Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Doris A. Long
237 East Twelfth Street
New York, New York

Terita Johnson
7621 South Saginaw
Chicago, Illinois

Maria Robinson
1367 Joliet Place
Detroit, Michigan

Maxine Williams
16315 130th, #12-B
Jamaica, New York

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Re: WONAAC

Pattie Tiyama
14 West 85th Street
#4-B
New York, New York

Margaret Sloan,
7621 Saginaw
Chicago, Illinois
telephone 312-678-7575

Claytee Artz
120 Seward #406
Detroit, Michigan

Claire King
109 Zeigler Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

Dee Anna Searcy
East Cleveland, Ohio

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: ARLAND A. MOSEL
 Date: 3/21/72

Office: Washington, D. C.

Field Office File #: 100-55420

Bureau File #:

Title: WOMENS NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C (TROTSKYIST)

Synopsis:

Womens National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) was founded as a result of a conference held in New York City, New York during July, 1971, for the purpose of forming a national movement of groups scattered throughout the United States, who favored and had worked to legalize abortion. The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) are playing a major role in activities of WONAAC. During founding conference, WONAAC's goals were defined as "working on a national scale to make abortion legal, to end restrictive contraception laws, and to end forced sterilization." WONAAC opened National Office, 917-15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. (WDC), during September, 1971, which was transferred to 150-5th Avenue, New York City, effective 12/20/71. WONAAC does not maintain formal membership and funds are obtained through contributions. WONAAC has affiliates and/or support groups located throughout U. S. WONAAC sponsored demonstrations held 11/20/71 in San Francisco, California and WDC, around theme of "Repeal of All Abortion Laws." Second WONAAC conference held Boston, Massachusetts, 2/11-13/72, which strongly endorsed "Abortion Rights Act of 1972," and called for a week of local abortion activities, 5/1-6/72. Other secondary proposals adopted set forth.

-P*-

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1. That a telegram be sent to the New York State Court of Appeals and New York Governor NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, condemning the court's February 10, 1972, decision denying women on Medicaid the right to abortions on demand.
2. That the coalition continue to organize black, Puerto Rican, Chicano, native American and Asian American participation in their activities.
3. That members of local coalitions confront candidates for office and force them to take a stand on abortion, and that they publicize those who oppose abortion so that the voters can see where these politicians stand.
4. That the coalition make a special effort to reach out to and involve "gay" women in their activities.

(WF T-1, 2/14/72)

YSA and SWP members of WONAAC felt the conference to be a success in that opposition proposals submitted were turned down in favor of those proposals backed by the YSA-SWP women.

(WF T-1, 2/14/72)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Womens National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC)

On April 18, 1972, confidential source one, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the leadership of the Womens National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), is dominated by the Socialist Workers Party. In addition, source stated that WOMAAC has scheduled an "Abortion Action Week", May 1-6, consisting of informational programs and educational activities. This week is to culminate with a march from 1st Avenue and 27th Street to Union Square, Broadway and 17th Street, New York City. The purpose of the march, according to WOMAAC literature, is to "defend our right to abortion".

Womens National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) is a Socialist Workers Party dominated, non-membership organization, which is promoting a nationally coordinated abortion law repeal campaign.

Socialist Workers Party (SWP), has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This same source advised that WOMAAC has affiliates at 552 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts and 1115 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On April 19, 1972, confidential source two, who has provided reliable information in the past, advised that Trotskyist members of WOMAAC have proposed to demonstrate on May 3, 1972, at the Vatican Embassy in Washington, D. C., probably referring to the Residence of the Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

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ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

see Refer to

Boston, Massachusetts

February 18, 1972

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WONAAC) CONVENTION
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

A source on February 11, 1972, advised as follows:

The opening session of the WONAAC Convention held at Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, February 11-13, 1972, began at approximately 8:00 p.m. the evening of February 11, 1972, and was in the nature of a rally held in Hayden Hall, Boston University with approximately 600 individuals present. Of this number, approximately 50 were males; but it is noted that this was the only convention session to which males were invited.

The general theme of the rally was "How To Win Abortion Law Repeal." Matilde Miles nee Zimmerman who in December 1971, transferred from the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Boston to the SWP, New York and is now also a WONAAC national staff member, was one of the two rally moderators.

The SWP, Boston is the local affiliate and follows the aims and purposes of the national SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The source advised that the rally speakers, all of whom stressed the legalization of abortion, included the following:

Judy Syfers Coordinator of WONAAC
West, Feminist Author

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WONAAC) CONVENTION.
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

Doctor Barbara Roberts, a founder
and national project director of WONAAC.

Shirley Wheeler, first woman convicted
and sentenced for having an abortion.

Sarah Weddington, an attorney who argued
for the elimination of the Texas Abortion
Law before the United States Supreme Court
in the fall of 1971.

Florence Luscomb, long-time Feminist.

Elma Barrera, organizer of the 1971
Houston, Texas Chicana Conference.

Judith Keith, head of the Abortion Repeal
Committee, Day County, Florida.

Frances Howard Gordon, Feminist from
Nottingham, England, not further identified.

Sudie Judson, Chairwoman, Brooklyn, New York
Welfare Action Council.

Brenda Brdac, female liberation, Berkeley,
California.

"The Militant", a weekly newspaper of the SWP
in its November 5, 1971, edition described
Shirley Wheeler as a 23-year-old Florida
woman who was convicted of manslaughter
for having an abortion and sentenced
October 15, 1971, by a Daytona Beach,
Florida judge to two years probation with
the condition she must either get married
or move to North Carolina and live with
her family.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WOMAAC) CONVENTION
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS

A second source on June 23, 1962, advised that the Tass News Agency, the Official Soviet Government news gathering agency had been advised that Florence Luscomb, described as a 72 year old Communist Party (CP) member who organized the white collar workers in New England, would attend the world congress for general disarmament and peace scheduled to be held in Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

The "Daily World" an East-Coast Communist Newspaper, in its May 2, 1970, edition named Florence Luscomb as one of two co-chairman of the twentieth birthday party to honor Otis A. Hood, State Chairman of the CP of New England.

The first source further advised that at the outset the rally was delayed due to a small group protesting against abortion who sat in front of the doors to Hayden Hall blocking the entrance to the hall. This group was eventually peacefully removed by the police.

A third source on February 11, 1972, advised that at approximately 7:30 p.m. officers of the Boston University Campus Police arrested 15 individuals who had been conducting a peaceful sit-in blocking the doors to Hayden Hall, Boston University, where a WOMAAC rally was being held. According to the third source the 15, who had been conducting their peaceful sit-in since shortly before 7 p.m. that evening, were arrested on charges of disturbing the peace and trespassing on Boston University property when they refused to leave on their own volition. The arrests were orderly, without incident and the 15, two of whom were Roman Catholic Priests and the remainder, Seminarians from St. John's Seminary, Boston, were turned over to the Boston, Massachusetts Police Department. All of those arrested were released on bail for court appearance on February 12, 1972, and no other serious incidents occurred during the rally.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WONAAC) CONVENTION
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

The first source on February 12, 1972, identified the following members of the SWP, Boston as having been present at the February 11, 1972, rally:

GEORGE BASLER	DAVID JEROME
TRACY BLISS	KAREN KOPPERUD
ANN MARIE CAPUZZI	MARY LIPMAN
BRUCE CLARK	KAY LYDON
EVELYN CLARK	TED NAULT
GARY COHEN	KATHY PAGE
ALBA (DAWN) DE LOLLIS	PHILIP PASSEN
DAVID EDWARDS	JANE ROLAND
PAMELA EDWARDS	PHYLLIS SAWYER
ALLAN EINHORN	STEPHEN SCHMUGER
TOBY EMMERICH	TOBA SINGER
JOHN FINNAN	AUGUSTA TRAINOR
ROBERT GAHTAN	MARY (SUDI) TRIPPET
PATRICIA GALLIGAN	STEPHEN WATSON
ROBERT GEBERT	CHARLES WILLIAMSON
DONALD GUREWITZ	
VIRGINIA HILDEBRAND	
CARLA HOGG	

The first source further advised on February 12, 1972, that Carol Lipman, a leader in the SWP and WONAAC

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WNAAAC) CONVENTION
FEBRUARY 11-12, 1972, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

who was formerly a member of the SWP, Boston and now believed to be in New York, was also present at the February 11, 1972, rally.

This first source also advised that the Saturday and Sunday, February 12-13, 1972, sessions, which would be open to women only, were scheduled to include workshops on such topics as national and local legislative projects, court actions, forced sterilization, abortion referral and clinics, campus and high school work and the building of the Abortion Law Repeal Movement.

The third source advised on February 12, 1972, that the February 12, 1972, session of the WNAAAC Convention began at 10:00 a.m. with services and a general assembly at Marsh Chapel, Boston University, which ran until 11:00 a.m. The remainder of the day consisted of workshops held in various Boston University classrooms followed by another general assembly in Hayden Hall during the later evening hours. This third source advised that the day's events were without incident and that an estimated 800 to 1000 individuals were in attendance during the day's proceedings. He advised that the convention was scheduled to reconvene on the morning of February 13, 1972, and to run through the late evening that date.

The "Boston Globe," a daily newspaper published in Boston, in its February 13, 1972, edition carried an article entitled "Abortion Strategy Discussed" which in part reported that more than 800 women from across the country had gathered for a conference at Boston University the weekend of February 11-13, 1972, to plan a strategy to win repeal of all laws that restrict abortion. According to the article it was expected that the conference would endorse the latest Federal bill to nullify all state laws restricting abortion--the "Abortion Rights Act of 1972" to be introduced by United States Congresswoman Bella Abzug from New York.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WONAAC) CONVENTION
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

The article reported that discussion at the convention had centered around whether or not to adopt the slogan "Free Abortion on Demand; No Forced Sterilization" or to focus on a single issue--repeal of the abortion laws. It further reported that a proposal was presented for an Abortion Action Week, May 1-6, 1972, to include educational programs, legislative support, judicial action and local or regional demonstrations centering around the demand for repeal of all anti-abortion and anti-contraception laws and end to forced sterilization.

Jane Roland, identified in the article as coordinator of the Boston Women's Abortion Action Coalition said that whatever the conference does nationally, her organization would be acting at the local level.

A fourth source on February 13, 1972, advised as follows:

The February 13, 1972, session of the WONAAC Convention at Boston University began at approximately 9:00 a.m. and the day's program was in the form of workshops held in about 8 classrooms in the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University. There were approximately 50 females in attendance at each workshop; and the maximum number of persons, all female, present at any one time during the day would be estimated at between 400 and 500. The workshops primarily related to the building of WONAAC throughout the United States fund raising and regional work with ideas being exchanged between individuals attending from such areas of the United States as: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The major theme appeared to be how to strengthen an awareness of WONAAC, which reportedly was in need of financial support. It was also stated that there was a need for regional travelers with cars who would be able to travel full time, and funds would be needed in this regard. It was felt that more effort should be placed in obtaining paid

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WONAAC) CONVENTION
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

speaking engagements in colleges throughout the United States as such action would not only bring in needed funds but also help to spread an awareness of WOMAAC and its objectives among college students. The workshops were peaceful and no incidents arose.

Tables identified with such groups as Female Liberation, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) were set up in a hallway of the College of Liberal Arts for sale of literature or posters.

SDS was founded during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960's functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From a stance of "participatory democracy," the SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position. It maintained a national office at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, until February, 1970. Internal factionalism during 1969 produced three main factions: Weatherman, Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), and Worker Student Alliance (WSA). The Weatherman and RYM no longer consider themselves associated with the SDS. The WSA faction continues to use the name SDS.

The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) is controlled by the SWP and its youth affiliate, YSA. SMC initiates and supports public demonstrations against the war in Southeast Asia.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WONAAC) CONVENTION
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

As the youth organization of the SWP the YSA serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer", as "a multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

On February 13, 1972, a fifth source advised that Boston University authorities had been notified by representatives of WONAAC at 4:30 p.m. that date that the WONAAC Convention was coming to a close. According to that source by 5:30 p.m. all of the convention participants had dispersed and the Boston University facilities utilized for the various convention proceedings had been locked. This source further advised that the February 13, 1972, convention session was without incident.

The "Boston Globe" in its February 14, 1972, edition carried an article entitled "Women's group backs abortion bill" which reported that the "Abortion Rights Act of 1972," mentioned above, received strong endorsement from WONAAC at the close of its second national conference on February 13, 1972. The article further reported that to implement the endorsement, coalition chapters intended to publicize the text of the bill, which proposes to repeal all abortion laws, and have speakers on the legislation at forums, teach-ins, rallies and other educational activities.

According to the article the following proposals were adopted:

That the coalition sponsor an Abortion Action week, May 1-6.

That a telegram be sent to the New York Court of Appeals and New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller condemning the court's February 10, 1972, decision denying women on Medicaid the right to abortions on demand.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WCNAAC) CONVENTION
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

That the coalition continue to organize black, Puerto Rican, Chicano, native American and Asian-American participation in their activities.

That members of local coalitions confront candidates for office and force them to take a stand on abortion, and that they publicize those who oppose abortion so that the voters can see where these politicians stand.

That the coalition make a special effort to reach out to and involve gay women in their activities.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New YorkIn Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JUN 08 1972

Women's National Abortion
Action Coalition (WONAAC)

On February 2, 1972, NY T-1 advised that on February 2, 1972, Womens National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) sponsored an "abortion debate" at the Community Church, 40 East 35th Street, New York City. The debate was between speakers representing a "Womens Right to Choose" and the "Celebrate Life" group.

WONAAC is a non-membership organization which is promoting a nationally coordinated abortion law repeal campaign.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450

On March 12, 1972, NY T-1 advised that it was announced at a meeting of the Upper West Side Branch, Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) on March 12, 1972, that a demonstration sponsored by WOMAAC would be held on March 16, 1972, for "Repeal of Anti-Abortion Laws" at Governor Rockefeller's Office in New York City.

As the youth organization of the SWP, the YSA serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer" as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

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Womens National Abortion
Action Coalition (WONAAC)

On March 23, 1972, NY T-1 advised that on March 19, 1972, it was announced at a meeting of the Upper West Side Branch of YSA, New York City, that a meeting was being held at the WONAAC Office, to discuss the plans for the May 1-6, abortion action week rally.

On April 13, 1972, Agents of the FBI observed four women, representing WONAAC, enter the office of New York Governor Rockefeller where they presented an aide with a petition demanding that Medic-aid payments be permitted to be used for abortions.

On April 16, 1972, Agents of the FBI observed approximately sixty individuals representing WONAAC, counter-demonstrate in the vicinity of 86th Street and Fifth Avenue against a parade sponsored by the Knights of Columbus who were marching in support of the repeal of all abortion laws.

On April 19, 1972, NY T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that SWP members representing WONAAC proposed to demonstrate at the Vatican Embassy, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, in Washington, D.C.

On April 21, 1972, NY T-1 advised that on March 22, 1972, a WONAAC meeting was held at the office of WONAAC, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City. There were approximately 21 individuals at this meeting. The meeting consisted of a discussion of the route to be utilized on the May 6, 1972 march and of the various ways money could be raised; namely, sale of literature, buttons, contributions.

On page 4 of the April 26, 1972 issue of the "Guardian" there was an article which indicated that WONAAC was sponsoring an abortion action week May 1-6. The demands are:

1. Repeal of all anti-abortion laws.
2. No forced sterilization.
3. Birth control available to all.

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Womens National Abortion
Action Coalition (WONAAC)

The "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" which takes a strong left position but is not identified with any organized group. It is considered to be the largest radical weekly in America.

On May 6, 1972, a march and rally sponsored by WONAAC was observed by Agents of the FBI. There were approximately two thousand participants who were in support of the repeal of all anti-abortion laws.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy 101

Report of: ARTHUR V. SULLIVAN, JR.
Date: 6/23/72

Office, Boston.

Field Office File # 100-43809

Bussey File #1 100-468406

Title: WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY = COMMUNIST (TROTSKYIST)

Synopsis: Informants advised the Boston Women's Abortion Action Coalition (BOWAAC), the local affiliate of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), was formed during the late summer, 1971, out of the local Female Liberation (FL) group. Its headquarters is located at 552 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge. BOWAAC is not a formal membership group but there are approximately a total of 20-25 females regularly involved in the group's work. The Young Socialist Alliance of Boston (YSA-B) and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Boston faction within BOWAAC, which comprises about half of the activists, were the controlling force. However, recent reports indicate this faction has apparently alienated itself from other activists and does not now believe BOWAAC can be built into a successful supporter group for the YSA and SWP locally.

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BS 100-43809

Medicaid the right to abortions on demand; that the coalition continue to organize Black, Puerto Rican, Chicano, Native American and Asian American participation in their activities; that members of local coalitions confront candidates for office and force them to take a stand on abortion or to publicize those who oppose abortion; that the coalition make a special effort to reach out to and involve gay women in their activities.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
November 27, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: JEANNETTE RANKIN'S BRIGADE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

S APPROV
1916

On November 27, 1967, a confidential source reported Mrs. DAGMAR WILSON, representing Women Strike for Peace (WSP), spoke at the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) Hall, Seattle, Washington, during the evening of November 21, 1967, under the sponsorship of Seattle Women Act for Peace (SWAP). A summary of SWAP's activities distributed at the meeting indicated Mrs. WILSON is one of the founders of WSP and was a guest at a brunch that day given by ANCI HOPPEL, Chairman of SWAP, whereat SWAP's steering committee met informally with WILSON.

Mrs. WILSON announced plans are being made to organize a Jeannette Rankin Brigade for a peaceful invasion of Washington, D. C. on January 8, 1968, under the auspices of Mothers and Fathers Against the Draft (MAD-FAD) with the support of WSP. She said she hoped the assistance of draft resistance groups across the nation could be enlisted for the event. WILSON indicated JEANNETTE RANKIN is, or was, a member of the United States Congress.

With regard to WSP, the "People's World", a West Coast communist newspaper, in its issue of October 20, 1962, quoted Doctor FRANCES HERRING, national leader of WSP, as stating the organization "was composed of autonomous local groups 'open to women of any race, religious creed or political ideology'".

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343 MAY 11 1971

100-448326-5

ENCLOSURE

RE: JEANNETTE RANKIN'S BRIGADE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On May 3, 1965, a second source made available a leaflet distributed by SWAP which stated in part that Mrs. DONNA ALLEY, a national leader of WSP; Mrs. DAGMAR WILSON, founder and leader of WSP; and FAYE NIXON, General Manager of the "National Guardian" (see Appendix Section) were "found guilty of contempt in the United States District Court of the District of Columbia for refusing to testify at a closed meeting of HUAC (they had expressed a willingness to testify at an open hearing where their views would not be subject to possible distortion by HUAC, as has happened at other closed HUAC hearings)".

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

SWAP and its chairman, ANCI KOPPEL, are characterized in the Appendix.

MAD-FAD at Seattle was described in October, 1967, by the first source as being a small group headed by JOSEPH and DORIS LEAVY, parents of a draft-age son. The LEAVYS have been active in Vietnam war protest matters in the past.

With regard to JEANNETTE RANKIN, the Biographical Directory of the American Congress (1960 edition) contains the following information:

"RANKIN, JEANNETTE, a Representative from Montana; born near Missoula, Missoula County, Mont., June 11, 1880; attended the public schools, and was graduated from the University of Montana at Missoula in 1902; student at the School of Philanthropy, New York, N. Y., in 1908 and 1909; social worker in Seattle, Wash., in 1909; engaged in promoting the cause of woman suffrage in the State of Washington in 1910, in California in 1911, and in Montana 1912-1914;

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: JEANNETTE BAWVY'S BRIGADE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

visited New Zealand in 1915 and worked as a seamstress in order to gain personal knowledge of social conditions; elected as a Republican to the Sixty-fifth Congress (March 4, 1917-March 3, 1919); was the first woman to be elected to the ~~United~~ House of Representatives; did not seek renomination in 1918, having become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator, but was unsuccessful; was also an unsuccessful candidate on an independent ticket for election to the United States Senate; engaged in social work; elected to the Seventy-seventh Congress (January 3, 1941-January 3, 1943); was not a candidate for renomination in 1942; resumed lecturing and ranching, and is a resident of Helena (Avalanch Ranch), Mont."

The first source said the chairman of the meeting at the AFSC Hall was TAIME HALONEN who gave a biographical sketch of Mrs. WILSON's life, including the information she is an illustrator of children's books.

A third source stated in October, 1957, TAIME HALONEN was then Chairman of the Ballard-Greenwood Club of the Communist Party (CP), and a member of the North Central CP Section Committee.

In her talk, Mrs. WILSON reportedly stated the recent March on Washington (D. C.) held October 21, 1957, had been very exciting, and she had been among those arrested. She said the soldiers were sympathetic with the protest that were the police and were slow in raising force on women. She stated she recently visited Hanoi and found the people warm and gentle. Even when she was in an area which had been bombed, the people were sympathetic to her and seemed to regard her somewhat as a heroine. She related one Catholic church had been bombed five times. One Vietnamese official picked a bouquet of flowers and gave them to her as a symbol they want peace and not war. Some of the Vietnamese women told her and other delegates they did not want to kill American soldiers and hoped these soldiers could be dissuaded from going to war and getting killed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: JEANMETTE RANKIN'S PRICING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mrs. WILSON went on to relate the State Department would like to get her passport, but she is determined to go where she pleases. Following her talk, she answered questions. A collection from the crowd of some 175 people present netted about \$146.00, according to an announcement.

On November 21, 1967, the "Seattle Times" published the results of an interview with Mrs. WILSON, which was conducted prior to the meeting at the AFSC Hall. A reproduction of the article is attached.

The "Seattle Times" is a daily newspaper published at Seattle, Washington.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6048

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Vietnam Issue Viewed

As Peace, Not Politics

By PAUL HENDERSON

"It matters not whether the virtue lies in communism or democracy," said the pacifist-housewife, recently returned from Hanoi.

"What matters is that we learn to live with each other in peace."

Mrs. Dagmar Wilson, 51, of Washington, D. C., was interviewed yesterday at the Friends Meeting House, 4001 Ninth Ave. N. E.

She said her two-week visit to the North Vietnamese capitol was "as a mother, and not to seek a political solution to the war."

AMERICAN BOMBS have created an ugly picture in Hanoi, and military installations are not the only targets, she asserted. She said she was shown bomb damage in residential areas "far removed from any strategic targets."

Schools and hospitals have been destroyed, and she herself "escaped by 20 minutes" a bomb that destroyed a church," she reported.

Mrs. Wilson traveled with two other members of the Women's Strike for Peace, an organization she founded in 1961. Upon arrival at Hanoi, she said, they were presented flowers and steel helmets.

Mrs. Wilson said she talked with American prisoners, including a pilot who was re-



MRS. DAGMAR WILSON

pentant for his part in the war and "sorry he had not known the facts."

MRS. WILSON said she is opposed to the war because "it is illegal and we shouldn't be there."

But certainly there has been a logical explanation for American involvement in Vietnam, a reporter said.

Mrs. Wilson dropped her frequent smile and reprimanded reporters "for not doing your homework."

United States involvement in Southeast Asia is for economic reasons, "prompted by the greedy capitalism that is destroying our ideals," she declared.

Mrs. Wilson said nations should have the right to determine their own destiny. And Communism in "that little country of Vietnam" is hardly a threat to democracy in the United States, she said.

Mrs. Wilson, an illustrator of children's books, said she has ignored a State Department demand for her passport.

"It's in my left-hand desk drawer, where it will stay," she said. "They aren't going to tell me where I can't go."

Page 33
"Seattle Times"
Seattle, Washington
November 21, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SE 100-29048

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

"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.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SE 100-29048

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1APPENDIXSEATTLE WOMEN ACT FOR PEACE (SWAP)

A source reported on May 17, 1962, a meeting of the Ballard-Greenwood CP Club was held in Seattle, April 25, 1962, at which TAIMI HALONEN was nominated to be the new Chairman of this Club. Along with other business of the evening, HALONEN said she expected to devote a good portion of her time to SWAP, an organization of peace forces that met recently with seven members. She said four of the seven were from the "left" but did not go into detail. She said the group had problems of an organizational nature because it was new, and she thought she could help.

On April 5, 1963, a second source stated a meeting of the University CP Club was held at Seattle on April 2, 1963. KEN ROSE, a member of the Club, reported the most influential peace organization in Seattle was SWAP.

On July 31, 1964, a meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee was held at Seattle. WILL PARRY, Section Chairman, said attention should be placed on three political questions - peace, civil rights, and labor. Under peace, he said CP clubs should inject the Women Act for Peace campaign into the election campaign. At another Section meeting, February 5, 1966, TAIMI HALONEN was praised for effective peace work and for her help in developing unity among the peace forces. Section-wide concentration was urged in assisting SWAP to visit 1,000 workers on the Vietnam issue.

A third source advised on February 24, 1966, a Northwest District CP Committee meeting was held at Seattle February 12, 1966. After lunch, the entire group participated in passing out leaflets pertaining to racial matters and the Vietnam war which carried the name of SWAP, 5411 Ravenna Avenue Northeast, Seattle, Washington 98105, which address has been used consistently by SWAP and is that of ANCI KOPPEL, also known as Mrs. CHARLES KOPPEL. KOPPEL has been and continues to be the coordinator and apparent prime motivating force of SWAP as of May, 1967.

A fourth source reported in 1945 ANCI KOPPEL was a member of the Professional Group of the Communist Political Association (CPA), also known as the Rogers CP Club at Seattle, Washington.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-23048

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
November 27, 1967

Title JEANNETTE RANKIN'S BRIGADE

Character INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference Communication dated and
captioned as above, at
Seattle, Washington.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535
November 30, 1967

DEMONSTRATION BY
JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE
ON JANUARY 8, 1968
IN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Inspector Thomas I. Herlihy, Intelligence Division, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., advised on November 28, 1967, that he had received information from an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the effect that two Pennsylvania Railroad trains had been reserved for travel from New York City to Washington, D.C., on January 8, 1968. Inspector Herlihy advised that these trains had been reserved by the "Jeannette Rankin Brigade" in New York City, but no further details were available concerning the possible use of the trains.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 28, 1967, that a Jeannette Rankin Brigade is being formed in various cities of the United States by members of Women Strike for Peace, a pacifist organization. The source stated further that this Brigade is intended to be a "one shot" organization to hold demonstrations "all over" the United States on January 8, 1968, protesting the war in Vietnam and attempting to "bring the war machine to a halt."

The source stated that the Brigade has been founded in response to a statement made by former

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DEMONSTRATION BY
JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE
ON JANUARY 8, 1968
IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin to the effect that if large numbers of women protested the war and were arrested, it would bring the war machine to a halt in this country. The source stated that there is much dissension within the New York and Washington, D.C. groups of Women Strike for Peace concerning this organization as many of the women are opposed to the formation of another "peace organization." The source stated that a committee is being established within the Women Strike for Peace to organize civil disobedience during the demonstrations on January 8, 1968.

The source further stated that there will apparently be many organizations represented in the Jeannette Rankin Brigade in addition to the Women Strike for Peace. The source stated that there is no information at the present time as to exactly what cities will be the scene of these 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.

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U.S. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Los Angeles, California
December 12, 1967In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 8, 1968
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)**

The following information has been made available by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past:

Source One reported on December 7, 1967, that copies of "La Wisp", monthly newsletter of the Southern California Council of the Women Strike for Peace (WSP - see appendix) being mailed to the WSP mailing list on that date contained a "Call" from the Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB) "To all American women", announcing a proposed march on Washington, D. C., on January 8, 1968, when the United States Congress opens in joint session. This march would be to demand that Congress, as its first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately arrange for the withdrawal of all American troops. (A xerox duplication of the first page of the above-mentioned December 1967 issue of "La Wisp", containing this "Call", is appended to this memorandum.)

The partial list of JRB sponsors included in this issue of the "La Wisp", contained the names of only two women presently active in the Southern California area, Mary Clarke (see characterization of her in the appendix page on WSP), and motion picture actress Leslie Parrish.

Source One has advised that Parrish has only recently become interested in activities of WSP and has attended less than five WSP activities. Source Two reported

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 8, 1968

that Leslie Parrish is the professional name of Marjorie Hellen, who was reportedly born March 18, 1935, in Massachusetts, who holds Social Security number FI4-28-25051. Her residence, as furnished by this source, is 8810 Dorrington, Los Angeles, California (90048); telephone CRestview 1-7936; with message service through telephone number 652-3380 (the Calder Agency, 8749 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, Los Angeles). She has formerly been a member of the American Federation of Radio and Television Artists, and is currently a member in good standing with the Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, her dues being paid through May 1, 1968.

According to Source One, the Southern California Council of WSP is presently coordinating local activity to form a contingent of the JRB from Southern California. They are making office space and telephones in their Los Angeles headquarters, 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles available for this purpose. Spearheading the local committee are Mary Clarke and Eva Korn, both of whom are active in WSP. Mary Clarke is currently a member of the JRB's National Steering Committee.

Source Three reported during November 1947, that Eva Korn was a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party (ASCCP) during the years 1946 and 1947.

To give publicity to the proposed activity of the JRB, the local WSP office is circulating a reprint from the "San Francisco Chronicle", issue of Saturday, May 20, 1967, page nine, which contained a feature article regarding the opposition to wars by former Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin, for whom the JRB has been named. (A xerox copy of the reprint from the above-mentioned San Francisco, California, daily newspaper is appended to this memorandum).

Ru... June Sunderland, WSP activist from Santa Barbara, has indicated to the local WSPers, according to Source One, that Mrs. Vincent (Vivian) Hallinan of the San Francisco Bay area of California, is trying to get additional sponsors for this project. Sunderland also has told local WSPers that the

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 8, 1968

Rankin Brigade should be made up of only those women who volunteer to participate with the prior understanding that they should be ready to spend at least two months in jail for the commission of civil disobedience while in Washington, D. C.

Sunderland also suggested that a good way to recruit women to join the Brigade would be to make a pitch for recruits when Mary Clarke, Dagmar Wilson and Ruth Krause are making their respective speaking engagements across the United States since their return from a trip to North Vietnam, which they visited as representatives of WSP during the fall of 1967. *(S)*

Source Four advised during the summer of 1965 that June Sunderland, 3730 Hollister Avenue, Santa Barbara, California, had attended a 1967 "peace conference" in Helsinki, Finland, at the invitation of the Communist Party (CP), and that funds to cover her expenses were raised in part by the CP; and that following her attendance at the Helsinki affair she went on to Russia for ten days at the invitation and expense of the Soviet Government.

Source One learned that a communication was received from eastern sponsors of the JRB on December 7, 1967, indicating that the JRB march on Washington might not be held on January 8, 1968, but possibly would be set back until either the 15th or 22nd of January 1968, depending upon the date that the United States Congress would reconvene. The communication indicated that since the entire purpose of the Brigade would be to confront the opening joint session of Congress that it would be futile to schedule the march prior to the date Congress would reconvene. The suggestion was made that recruitment of local women to participate in the JRB be held in abeyance until a confirmation had been obtained indicating the date on which Congress would reconvene.

Source One had indicated that although the "Call", as reproduced in "La Wisp", states, "There will be local actions across the country at the same time as the action in Washington, D. C., " that there are no current plans for

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 8, 1968

any such simultaneous actions in Southern California.

The December 7, 1967, issue of the "Federal Register", notes that Congress is scheduled to reconvene on January 15, 1968.

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to all american women

"...I hope all women will respond to the following CALL and join me in Washington on January 8, 1968, the opening day of Congress." Jeannette Rankin (first woman elected to Congress)

call (partial)

A CALL TO ALL AMERICAN WOMEN, who are outraged by the ruthless slaughter in Vietnam and the persistent neglect of human needs at home,

TO COME TO WASHINGTON ON JANUARY 8th

as Congress opens in joint session. Support Jeannette Rankin as she leads a representative delegation of American women to the Capitol to demand that:

Congress, as its first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately arrange for the withdrawal of all American Troops

Congress use its power to heal the sick society at home

Congress use its power to make reparation for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam

Congress listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military-industrial complex.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, our power is unlimited. PETITION the United States Congress.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO TO WASHINGTON, D.C. TO PARTICIPATE. MANY ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ARE ALREADY PLANNING TO PARTICIPATE. THERE WILL BE LOCAL ACTIONS ACROSS THE COUNTRY AT THE SAME TIME AS THE ACTION IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

JFM
MAY 11 1972
XEROXED ORIGINAL RETAIN

PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS: Mrs. Martin Luther King, Edgar Wilson, Mary Clarke, Mary McCarthy, Jessica Mitford, Susan Sontag, Mrs. John C. Bennett, Mrs. Esther Piven, Kay Cole, Nikki Bridges, Mia Auerbakken Adjali, June Buckenholz, Judith Korse E., Rev. Parks, Mrs. Jack Gilford, Mrs. Burton Lane, Leslie Parrish, Mrs. Pauline S. Collins, Louise Peck, Mrs. John Burton, Vivian Mailinen, Viveca Minifer.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Send to 3302 N. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, 20010)

I wish to join the Jeannette Rankin brigade. Please send me more information.

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____ ZIP _____

San Francisco Chronicle, Saturday, May 20, 1967, Page 9.

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Jeannette Rankin Speaks Up

War's Unremitting Foe

Atlanta, Ga.

Jeannette Rankin, the only member of Congress to oppose this country's entry into both World Wars, says the nation's women should band together to halt the war in Vietnam.

"If we had 10,000 women willing to go to prison if necessary, that would end it. You cannot have wars without the women," she says.

Miss Rankin, the first woman ever to serve in the House of Representatives, said in an interview: "We've had 10,000 women sit back and let their sons be killed in Vietnam. To me, that is worse than the old Hebrew sacrifices."

Now 86, she is still battling her old enemy — war.

"Isn't a question of war against Germany, Japan or Vietnam. It's just that the whole system is very stupid.

"War is nothing more than a method of settling a dispute, but it has nothing to do with the dispute. In fact, you never have the same issues at the end of war that were present at the beginning."

SUFFRAGETTE

Miss Rankin, an outspoken leader in the struggle which



JEANNETTE RANKIN
No time to be polite

eventually allowed women to vote under the 19th Amendment, suggests that women today — as they did on the suffrage issue — band together to "do everything possible" to end the war.

"We — women — should picket everything," she says. "This is no time to be polite. The Army isn't polite when it selects a young man and says, 'Come on and fight.'

"But they don't take the politicians and decision-makers to fight."

Miss Rankin is still active, with a gracious charm and a sharp sense of humor. She does not make many public speeches now although she did address an Atlanta for Peace meeting Thursday night.

ROLL CALL

Miss Rankin was Congressman-at-large from Montana from 1917 to 1922. In 1940 she was elected to the House for one term.

Now living at Watkinsville, Ga., she recalls vividly the dramatic night in 1917 when the House debated the war resolution against Germany.

She had taken office only three days before, and she had sat quietly throughout most of that long evening. Finally, shortly after 2 a.m., the time came for the fateful roll call.

The scene was tense. Monotonously, the clerk called the name of each member.

When her name was reached, Miss Rankin remained silent. Following the House custom, the roll was called a second time. With all eyes upon her, Miss Ran-

Ohio Woman Loses Third Son to War

Hamilton, Ohio

Birdie Allen a widow, received word Thursday that her soldier son, Sergeant Samuel R. Allen, 32, was killed in action in Vietnam.

He was the third of her six sons to die in battle. Jim Allen was killed in Holland on September 29, 1944, three days after he parachuted into that country. Charlie D. Allen was killed April 14, 1945, after his army unit crossed the Rhine river.

Mrs. Allen's other three sons are ministers.

United Press

Care Here for Viet Kids' War Burns

A national committee organized to treat severely burned and wounded Vietnamese children announced here yesterday that six children will be brought to the United States for specialized medical care.

A spokesman for the Committee of Responsibility told a news conference that the group had selected children who could not possibly survive given only the treatment afforded in Vietnamese hospitals.

The children will probably be brought to San Francisco for lengthy treatment including plastic surgery when Surgeon General permission, according to Dr. Henry Mayer of Redwood City.

In 1961, after being elected to a second term on the slogan, "Prepare to limit the defense; keep our men out of Europe," she cast another opposing vote — this time in an effort to prevent the U.S. from entering World War II.

"I'm opposed to all wars," she declares. "The war method must be abolished if we are to continue as a civilization."

Associated Press

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPENDIX

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE,
Also Known As
Women's International Strike for Peace

A source advised on May 14, 1967, that the Women Strike for Peace (WSP) in the Southern California area began its operations in the late fall of 1961, as an affiliate of the national organization formed in Washington, D.C. It is a peace oriented women's organization which is opposed to the present American foreign policy in Vietnam. It has also sought legislation which would bring about the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). In recent months the organization has sponsored demonstrations protesting the United States involvement in Vietnam and calling for the complete withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam. In the spring of 1966, it was instrumental in originating and putting into effect a campaign advocating support for "peace candidates" in the upcoming 1966 Congressional elections.

The same source stated that WSP is a non-membership organization and has no officers. The organization is open to women of all political opinions who are interested in world peace. It makes no effort to exclude from its activities members of, or persons sympathetic to, the Communist Party and related groups.

The guiding force behind the Southern California WSP groups is MARY CLARKE. A second source advised in July, 1955, that CLARKE was dropped from the Western Division, Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) in the Spring of 1955, for personal reasons and not because of any political differences with the LACCP.

The first source advised that Southern California WSP maintains its office at 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles. It receives mail through Post Office Box 19739, Los Angeles 19, California.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535
December 13, 1967

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
JANUARY 15, 1968

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 13, 1967, that the Coordinating Committee of the Washington Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (WMC) met on the night of December 12, 1967, at the local headquarters at 4402 Georgia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Helen Gurewitz acted as Chairman of the meeting which consisted of reports on the antidraft week, plans of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade demonstration and plans for political action in the anti-Vietnam war movement.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in June, 1964, that Helen Gurewitz was then a member of the Communist Party.

According to the first source, Matthew Clark gave a report on the antidraft week in Washington, D.C. Clark stated that the activities were not very successful due to a complete lack of adult support as well as a lack of funds. He described the week long protest activity as very disappointing.

According to the first source, Sue Orrin of the WMC then gave a report on plans for the Jeannette Rankin Brigade demonstration. Orrin reported that she had talked to "New York" on that date and stated that the only major change in the Brigade's plans was a change of date due to

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
 UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM
 WASHINGTON, D.C.,
 JANUARY 15, 1968

the fact that the organization had learned that Congress will not reconvene until January 15, 1968. According to Orrin, two trains from New York City, two airplanes from California and one bus load from Seattle, Washington, have already been reserved for participants to the above activity. Orrin reported that the Brigade wants to have Senator Mansfield and Speaker of the House McCormick meet the delegation on the steps to the United States Capitol. Orrin reported that the "officials in New York" do not expect these two Congressmen but do think that Senators Morse and Gruening will meet them and accept their anti-war statement and have this statement recorded in the Federal Register.

According to the first source, Orrin further indicated that the present plans for the Brigade call for other unspecified activity in Washington, D.C., but that they will not negotiate with local police for permits ahead of time. Orrin reported that there is a split within the Brigade between certain groups of women who wish to have only legal protest activity in Washington, D.C., and another group which is strongly in favor of illegal activity or civil disobedience. Following the protest activities on January 15, 1968, the Brigade plans to go to Georgetown University where they will hold a conference. The details for this conference will be handled by Donna Allen of Washington, D.C.

According to the first source, the remainder of the above meeting consisted of a discussion of future political plans in the anti-war movement concerned primarily with registration for upcoming primaries in the local areas.

Harold Clayton, Passenger Representative, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D.C., advised on December 12, 1967, that the Jeannette Rankin Brigade in New York had previously reserved two trains to travel to Washington, D.C., on January 8, 1968. Mr. Clayton stated that this reservation has now been changed to the date of January 15, 1968.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Seattle, Washington 98104
December 14, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES
POLICY IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 8, 1968
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to a previous memorandum dated November 27, 1967, concerning captioned demonstration which was titled Jeannette Rankin's Brigade, Information Concerning.

On December 13, 1967, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a leaflet received from ANCI KOPPEL, leader of Seattle Women Act for Peace (SWAP), which indicates SWAP is attempting to help mobilize a "Nationwide Congress of Women" to be held in Washington, D. C., January 8, 1968, on the opening day of Congress. The leaflet suggests participants "represent ourselves in Congress" and "test our WOMAN POWER." A reproduction of the leaflet is attached.

JEANNETTE RANKIN, the Chairman of the Brigade, is an 86-year-old resident of Watkinsville, Georgia, who served in the House of Representatives as a Congresswoman from Montana from 1917 to 1919 and who was elected to that office for one term in 1940. She has repeatedly opposed U. S. involvement in foreign wars and voted against declarations of war by the U. S. in both World Wars I and II.

ANCI KOPPEL and SWAP are characterized in the appendix.

On December 14, 1967, DALE JENSEN, Charter Service Department, Greyhound Bus Lines, Seattle, advised ANCI KOPPEL has previously made arrangements for charter buses for various activities of her organization but thus far has not requested space for a trip to Washington, D. C. in January, 1968.

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ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~AMERICAN WOMEN REPRESENT 51% OF THE VOTING POPULATION IN THE USA

We could be the determining factor in any election

Nevertheless, once elected, many Congressmen and certainly the President, refuse to listen to our call for an end to war, for decent homes, a future for our children, and a brighter tomorrow for all families everywhere.

Year, after year, more and more of our sons are sacrificed for wars, that never cease. Our lives become more and more dominated by the military-industrial complex. We face the horror of bringing up our families in a crisis-ridden society in which:

Children starve-- Young men are slaughtered in battle
Youth are jobless or drafted--
Children are provided mediocre education in antiquated buildings--
families lack adequate medical care--

Violence permeates our culture --
Where racism erodes all of our hard-won victories, and millions have been subjected to the worse kinds of indignities, simply because some of us are black.

IT IS UTTER MADNESS TO SPEND 2½ BILLION DOLLARS A MONTH TO KILL AND BE KILLED IN VIETNAM WHEN THERE IS A CRYING NEED FOR FUNDS TO ELIMINATE HUNGER, AND POVERTY AT HOME.

IF YOU OR I WERE A CONGRESSWOMAN we would.....do what?

*
* Jeanette Rankin, the first woman to be elected to Congress has
* called for a Nationwide Congress of Women to be held in
* Washington DC, January 8th (opening day of Congress)
*
*

* IF YOU AGREE: We've been silent much too long!
* THEN -- Join the Jeanette Rankin Congress of Women in D.C.
*
*

* Jo
* C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Violence permeates our culture --
diff-jfk: record 124: t0274-10125 - Page 855 - (diff between 2025 and 2022) fresh pages only
- have been subjected to the worse kinds of indignities, simply
because some of us are black.

IT IS UTTER MADNESS TO SPEND 2½ BILLION DOLLARS A MONTH TO KILL AND BE KILLED IN VIETNAM WHEN THERE IS A CRYING NEED FOR FUNDS TO ELIMINATE HUNGER, AND POVERTY AT HOME.

IF YOU OR I WERE A CONGRESSWOMAN we would.....do what?

Jeanette Rankin, the first woman to be elected to Congress has called for a Nationwide Congress of Women to be held in Washington DC, January 8th (opening day of Congress)

* IF YOU AGREE: We've been silent much too long!
* THEN -- Join the Jeanette Rankin Congress of Women in D.C.
* and / or
* Join others in our state to sponsor a Washington State

* GRASSROOTS ASSEMBLY OF WOMEN.

- * At which we can tell it as it is
- * We can draft legislation that will alleviate the immediate problems--
- * We can project a long-ranged program for a happier tomorrow
- * in clear, simple language everyone can understand..

- * If you are a mother, and ADC recipient, a victim of discrimination,*
- * a student, a social worker, teacher, professional-- a PTA *
- * member, a housewife or a worker--

* You are needed at one or another of the Jeanette Rankin
* Assembly of Women

~~WHAT OTHERS WE DECIDE TO GET ON...~~
SOC DAY - Let's represent ourselves in Congress.

FOR ONE DAY Let us test our WOMAN POWER

1968 is an election year. Want to or no, candidates will listen if we speak out in one united, clear voice: END THE WAR NOW
END RACISM & POVERTY NOW!

I want to go to D.C. I will donate to send someone else

I want to help organize a Washington State GRASSROOTS ASSEMBLY OF WOMEN []

I Belong to:, _____
Church groups, women's clubs, unions, other organizations

Page

Address

Phone

City _____ **Zip Code** _____

Zi P=...-

Seattle Women Act For Peace - 5411 Ravenna Ave., NE -Seattle 98105

Phone -- AT 2 0591 - 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIXSEATTLE WOMEN ACT FOR PEACE (SWAP)

A source reported on May 17, 1962, a meeting of the Ballard-Greenwood CP Club was held in Seattle, April 25, 1962, at which TAIMI HALONEN was nominated to be the new Chairman of this Club. Along with other business of the evening, HALONEN said she expected to devote a good portion of her time to SWAP, an organization of peace forces that met recently with seven members. She said four of the seven were from the "left" but did not go into detail. She said the group had problems of an organizational nature because it was new, and she thought she could help.

On April 5, 1963, a second source stated a meeting of the University CP Club was held at Seattle on April 2, 1963. KEN ROSE, a member of the Club, reported the most influential peace organization in Seattle was SWAP.

On July 31, 1964, a meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee was held at Seattle. WILL PARRY, Section Chairman, said attention should be placed on three political questions - peace, civil rights, and labor. Under peace, he said CP clubs should inject the Women Act for Peace campaign into the election campaign. At another Section meeting, February 5, 1966, TAIMI HALONEN was praised for effective peace work and for her help in developing unity among the peace forces. Section-wide concentration was urged in assisting SWAP to visit 1,000 workers on the Vietnam issue.

A third source advised on February 24, 1966, a Northwest District CP Committee meeting was held at Seattle February 12, 1966. After lunch, the entire group participated in passing out leaflets pertaining to racial matters and the Vietnam war which carried the name of SWAP, 5411 Ravenna Avenue Northeast, Seattle, Washington 98105, which address has been used consistently by SWAP and is that of ANCI KOPPEL, also known as Mrs. CHARLES KOPPEL. KOPPEL has been and continues to be the coordinator and apparent prime motivating force of SWAP as of May, 1967.

A fourth source reported in 1945 ANCI KOPPEL was a member of the Professional Group of the Communist Political Association (CPA), also known as the Rogers CP Club at Seattle, Washington.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U. S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM

Hallinan would also join.

SF T-3, 10/31/62

Vivian Hallinan was arrested on a civil rights sit-in demonstration at Auto Row in San Francisco in April, 1964. Sergeant William Davis, San Francisco County Jail Number 2, San Bruno, California, advised on August 22, 1966, that Vivian Hallinan served a month in the County Jail from July 5, 1966 to August 2, 1966, having been found guilty on a sit-in charge.

MRS. JOHN BURTON

In November, 1963, Mrs. John Burton was a member of the San Francisco W. E. B. DuBois Club.

SF T-4, 11/7/63

See appendix pages for characterization of W. E. B. DuBois Club.

JUDY COLLINS

A Judy Collins attended a meeting of the Spring Mobilization Committee (SMC) at San Francisco, California, on April 4, 1967.

SF T-5, 4/14/67

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
U.S. POLICY IN VIETNAM

The SMC called for a massive demonstration against the war in Vietnam held in New York and San Francisco in April, 1967.

JESSICA MITFORD

Jessica Treuhaft is a widely read author who writes under the name Jessica Mitford. Jessica Treuhaft was identified as a member of the CP in the San Francisco Bay Area in March, 1958.

SF T-C, March, 1958

MALVINA REYNOLDS

Sources advised that Malvina Reynolds was a CP member from 1931-1948 and continued active in the CP until 1950.

SF T-7, 1946,
SF T-8, 1950

A source advised on December 4, 1967, that in the November newsletter of the East Bay Women for Peace (WFP), Madeline Duckles was listed as the West Coast coordinator of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade.

SF T-9, 12/4/67.

See Appendix pages for characterization of WFP.

MADELINE DUCKLES

A source advised on February 3, 1966 that Madeline Duckles was one of the leaders and more militant member of the WFP. She talked at meetings in favor of creating disturbances and was involved in a march at a United

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM.

States Army base in Oakland, California
on November 20, 1965 to protest current
U.S. policy in Vietnam.

SF T-10, 2/3/66.

A source advised on December 19, 1967, that Sonia Kaross, a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the WFP, was planning on going to Washington, D.C. to attend the proposed demonstration in that city on January 15, 1968.

~~SE T-11, 12/19/67~~

~~It is noted that Sonia Kaross
is also known as Sonia Baltrun.~~

Records of the Alameda County
Voters Registration reflect that Sonia
Baltrun in May, 1934, gave her political
preference as Communist.

On April 9, 1943, a source advised
that Sonia Baltrun openly bragged about
her membership in the CP and the fact
that she attended the first party con-
vention. This source also advised that
Sonia Baltrun was not a chartered member
of the CP, but was the holder of a very
low book number.

SF T-12, 4/9/43.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



You cannot have wars without women."

Sponsors:

Jeannette Rankin
Vivian Hallinan
Mia Averbakken
Adjali
Mrs. John C. Bennett
Mrs. Harry Bridges
Jane Bockenholz
Mrs. John Burton
Marie Clark
Judy Collins
Mrs. Cyrus Eaton
Mrs. Jack Gilford
Mrs. Martin Luther King
Vivica Lindfors
Jessica Mitford
Rosa Parks
Louise Peck
Mrs. Ester Pike
Malvina Reynolds
Mrs. Robert Scheer
Susan Sontag
Mrs. Benjamin Spock
Emyline Stokes
Helen B. Turnbull

November 20, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Friends:

"10,000 women have sat back and let their sons be killed in Vietnam. If we had 10,000 women willing to go to jail if necessary we could stop the war in Vietnam. You cannot have wars without women."

Jeannette Rankin, first woman elected to Congress in the United States, made this statement in May of this year.

We are planning to have 10,000 women come to Washington on January 8th, in the name of the newly formed Jeannette Rankin Brigade, to express our opposition to the illegal, immoral war in Vietnam.

We would like your support in this work. Would you make time on the agenda of your next meeting, for a speaker from the Bay Area Brigade, to come before your organization? If you can reply quickly, we could even have a short program of pertinent entertainment to help make our point. Malvina Reynolds has offered to speak for us, and sing a couple of her popular topical songs wherever she goes--she is the songwriter performer who has had many recent hits, including "What Have They Done to the Rain?", "Little Boxes", and "Morningtown Ride".

Please come to our initial planning meeting involving the entire Bay Area on Monday, December 4, 1967, 8:00 PM, at the Parish House, Church of the Incarnation, 29th Avenue and Noriega, San Francisco. Come as an individual or as a representative of your organization. Tell your friends about it. Everyone interested is welcome. We need your ideas.

Yours sincerely,
Eda Hallinan
Eda Hallinan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A CALL TO ALL AMERICAN WOMEN who are outraged by the ruthless slaughter in Vietnam and the persistent neglect of human needs at home

SPEECHES:

Jeanette Rankin

Vivian Hallinan

Mia Auerbakkens

Adjali

Mrs. John C. Bennett.

Mrs. Harry Bridges

Jane Buchenholz

Mrs. John Burton

Mary Clark

Judy Collins

Mrs. Cyrus Eaton

Mrs. Jack Gilford

Mrs. Martin Luther King

Vivica Lindfors

Jessica Mitford

Rosa Parks

Louise Peck

Mrs. Ester Pike

Malvina Reynolds

Mrs. Robert Scheer

Susan Sontag

Mrs. Benjamin Spock

Emyline Stokes

Helen B. Turnbull

TO COME TO WASHINGTON ON JANUARY 8.

WOMEN represent 51% of the voting population of our country. WOMEN have power to acclaim peace and a decent life for every American. This is "womanpower"! Demonstrate it to the Congress of the United States. Come to Washington on January 8 as Congress opens its 91st session. Support Jeanette Rankin as she heads a representative delegation of American women to the Capitol to demand that:

- Congress, as its first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately arrange for withdrawal of all American troops.
- Congress use its power to heal the sick society at home.
- Congress use its power to make reparations for the ravaged lands we leave behind in Vietnam.
- Congress listen to what a people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military-industrial complex which controls the ruling interests of America.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, our power is unlimited.

On January 8, 1968, American women will:

- PETITION the U.S. Congress.
- CONVENE a congregation of American women to develop programs to meet the crises in America--programs which will express our political powers, reason and consciences.
- Let us declare our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity, dedicated to reshaping American society and restoring our country to the community of nations.

For more information call or write
Eda Hallinan
5490 Kales Ave.
Oakland, Calif.
653-1204

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), 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 that 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 second source advised in September, 1966, that MIKE ZAGARELL, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966 that DANIEL RUBIN, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working-class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, advised GUS HALL, CPUSA General Secretary, had indicated the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, at the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 7

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

A source has advised that as of April, 1966, the records of the DCA reflect that the following Du Bois Clubs and/or Chapters in Northern California are affiliated with the parent organization, the DCA:

1. Berkeley Du Bois Club (BDBC), (Chartered)
2. Fillmore Du Bois Club (FDDBC), (Chartered)
3. San Francisco Du Bois Club (SFDBC), (Chartered)
4. San Francisco State College Du Bois Club (SFSCDBC), (Chartered)
5. San Jose Du Bois Club (SJDBC), (Chartered)
6. San Jose State College Du Bois Club (SJSCDBC), (Non-chartered)
7. Stanford University Du Bois Club (SUDBC), (Non-chartered)

A second source has advised in April, 1967, that for all intent and purpose, the DCA is defunct in the general San Francisco Bay Area, although certain elements in the Northern California District Communist Party are attempting to revive interest in the DCA.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WOMEN FOR PEACE aka
Women Strike for Peace

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette," a daily newspaper of general circulation published in Berkeley, California, contained an article in the November 19, 1965, evening edition reflecting that in November, 1961, when concern mounted over radioactive fallout from nuclear testing, a group of women in Washington, D. C. started Women Strike for Peace. The idea spread rapidly throughout the country and now embraces 900 groups, including Women For Peace groups in the San Francisco Bay area.

These groups support programs to achieve goals such as:

- (1) Continued disarmament negotiations.
- (2) A strong and flexible United Nations.
- (3) Planning now at state and national levels for conversion to peace-time economy and positive efforts to ease world tensions.

The women act as individuals and as a group, with specific actions suggested by individuals and groups from all over the world. Decision to participate jointly on any given suggestion is democratically arrived at by members of the Co-ordinating Committee. Effective cooperation with other peace groups is encouraged. Monthly Coordinating Committee meetings and general meetings, as warranted, are open to all and announced in mailings to members. There are no dues or membership forms nor conditions for membership.

To stir an awareness of the need for peace, Women For Peace encourage public education in peace objectives at local schools and sponsor peace-oriented demonstrations and public meetings, newspaper ads, billboards, and candidates for public office. On the national level the group attempts to influence government officials by letters and conferences.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No.

December 22, 1967

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED
 STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
 WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15, 1968

On December 21, 1967, a source made available "A Call To American Women." A Xerox copy of this "Call" is attached to this memorandum.

The source obtained the call at a meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC) held on December 15, 1967.

A characterization of the PSSFC is attached to this memorandum.

Source advised that at the PSSFC meeting of December 15, 1967, a film about Vietnam was shown. After the film, RUTH KRAUSE, a housewife from Cherry Hill, N.J., who have been to Vietnam, spoke.

A second source advised on December 18, 1967, that RUTH KRAUSE was a member of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) at that time.

On the "Call," listed under "Partial List of Sponsors" were the following names with no further identifying data:

CATHERINE L. CAMP

RUTH KRAUSE

ETHEL TAYLOR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I
 Excluded from
 automatic downgrading
 and declassification

- 100-149-15-10

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED
STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15, 1967

The following information is supplied concerning one KATHERINE L. CAMP and one ETHEL TAYLOR, who may or may not be identical to the individuals listed under "Partial List of Sponsors:"

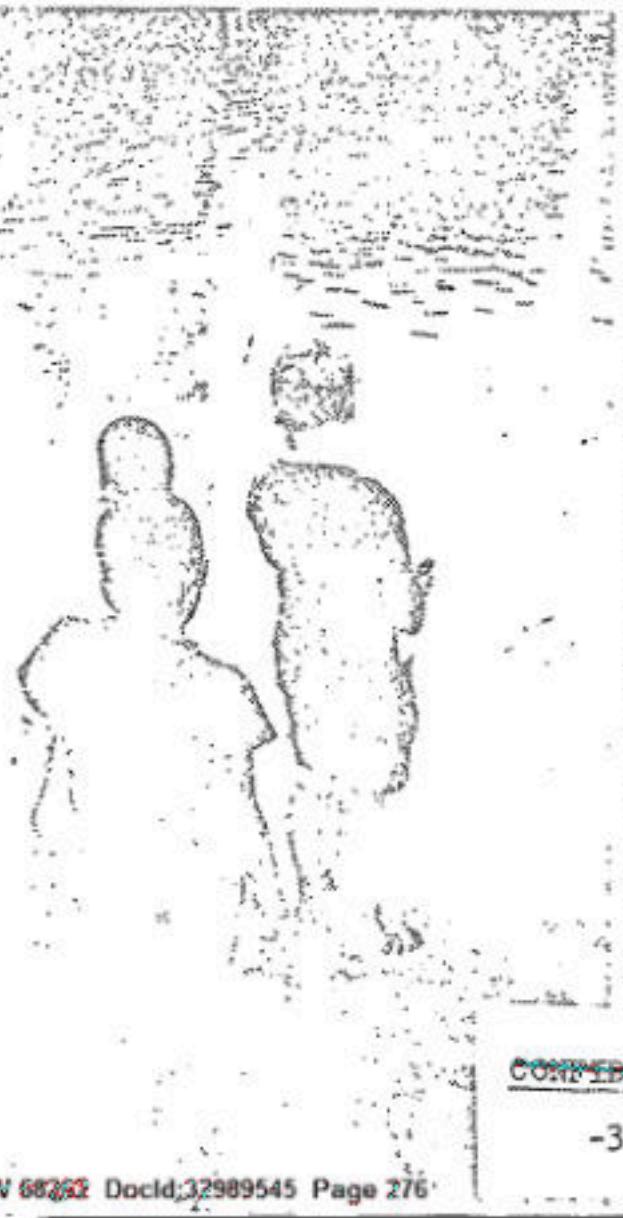
A third source advised on June 27, 1967, that KATHERINE L. CAMP attended the annual meeting of the United States Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) held from June 19-24, 1967, at Asilomar, Calif. At this meeting CAMP was elected the new president of the U.S. Section, WILPF.

The records of the Voters Registration Commission, Norristown, Pa., reflect that KATHERINE L. CAMP, born July 10, 1918, is a housewife who resides at 200 Hughes Road, King of Prussia, Pa. She is the wife of Dr. WILLIAM P. CAMP, Superintendent of the Norristown State Hospital, Norristown, Pa.

On the "Application for Sales and Use Tax License" submitted to the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue on May 25, 1967, by the Women Strike for Peace, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., ETHEL TAYLOR, 1505 Ashford Way, Overbrook Hills, Philadelphia, Pa., was listed as "Coordinator."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



JEANNETTE RANKIN
HELENA, MONTANA

November 27, 1967

TO ALL AMERICAN WOMEN,

I am proud of the fact that my first vote cast in Congress was a vote against war. It was the first opportunity for a woman to vote because I was the first woman to be elected to Congress.

I believed then as I do today that women are the ones who must be concerned with the needs and development of the human race. I have always fought for the dignity of all human beings -- for those of the present as well as those of future generations.

I will continue to struggle as long as I live.

I hope all women will respond to the following CALL, and join me in Washington on January 8, 1968, the opening day of Congress.

With highest hopes,

Jeannette Rankin
JEANNETTE RANKIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

who are outraged by the ruthless slaughter in Vietnam
and the persistent neglect of human needs at home

TO COME TO WASHINGTON JANUARY 8

AMERICAN WOMEN represent 51% of the voting population of our country.

AMERICAN WOMEN have the power to achieve peace and a decent life for every American.

This is woman power! Demonstrate it to the Congress of the United States!

Come to Washington on January 8 as Congress opens in joint session. Support Jeannette Rankin as she leads a representative delegation of American women to the Capitol to demand that:

Congress, as its first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately arrange for the withdrawal of all American troops.

Congress use its power to heal a sick society at home.

Congress use its power to make reparation for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam.

Congress listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military-industrial complex.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, our power is unlimited. On January 8, American women will:

PETITION the United States Congress

CONVENE a Congress of American Women that afternoon to develop programs to meet the crisis in America—programs which will express our political power, reason and conscience.

LET US DECLARE our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity, dedicated to reshaping American society and restoring our country to a position of honor in the community of nations.

clip here and return to:

THE JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

133 West 72nd Street
New York City 10023
(212)799-6520

I will

- be a sponsor
- go to Washington on Monday, January 8th, 1968.
- contribute \$.....

I can drive to Washington and have room for passengers.

Please send me train tickets (roundtrip NY/Washington) at \$7.50 each. (Train leaves Pa. station 7:30 am; returns NY 11 pm)

I cannot come but will help organize supportive action in my home community.

NAME..... CONFIDENTIAL

ADDRESS..... -5- .. TELEPHONE NUMBER.....

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Partial List of Sponsors

Muriel Adams	Mrs. E. Y. Harburg	Mrs. Sigmund Pollitzer
Mia Aurbakken Adjali	Elizabeth Lee Hoselden	Mercedes M. Randall
Donna Allen	Dorothy Hessler	Jeannette Rankin
Carol Anderson	Anne Arnold Hedgeman	Mrs. Marcus Roskin
Ellen Aurbakken	Dr. Frances Herring	Malvina Reynolds
Helen Baker	Lois Crozier Hogel	Carmen Ristorucci
Norma Becker	Mrs. Ralph D. Hyslop	Mrs. Alex J. Rosenberg
Mrs. Harry Belafonte	R. Elizabeth Johns	Ruth Rosenwald
Mrs. John C. Bennett	Florynce Kennedy	Muriel Rukeyser
Rebecca Berman	Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.	Marie Runyon
Peggy Billings	Susan K. Kinoy	Mrs. Robert Ryan
Kay Boyle	Ruth Kinzler	Marjorie Schell
Nikki Bridges	Ruth Krause	Juanita J. Sodder
Jane Buchenholz	Margaret Kuhn	Eloine Slater
Catherine L. Camp ✓	Helen B. Lamb	Helen Huntington Smith
Twilla Lytton Covert	Mrs. Burton Lane	Mrs. Benjamin Spock
Mary Clarke	Marilyn Langner	Susan Santag
Eva Rubinstein Coffin	Viveca Lindfors	Mrs. S. Emlen Stokes
Sylvia E. Crane	Mary Ely Lyman	Elizabeth Sutherland
Florence Criley	Helen Merrell Lynd	Amy Swerdlow
Elsie Thomas Culver	Olive Mayer	Mary Adams Sykes
Polly Cuthbertson	Jessica Mitford	Ethel Taylor ✓
Ruby Dee	Nelle Morton	Maza Tilghman
Mrs. Ann Eaton	Grace Mora Newman	Helen B. Turnbull
Judith Morse Eaton	Dorothy Nyland	Barbara Webster
Grace Loucks Elliott	Mrs. Joseph Papp	Cynthia Wedel
Eleanor French	Rosa Parks	Cora Weiss
Mrs. Horace L. Friess	Louise Peck	Anne Werneke
Frances Fritchman	Nan S. Pendergrast	Pearl Willen
Mrs. Jack Gilford	Eleanor Perry	Dagmar Wilson
Dr. Carolyn Goodman	Laura Phauls	Winnifred Wygal
Vivian Hollinan	Esther Pike	

THE JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE is a coalition of existing organizations and individuals.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX
Characterizations of Organizations

PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM COMMITTEE

A source advised on November 14 and 17, 1958 that a meeting of the District Education Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held November 13, 1958 at 3425 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia. At this meeting, DANIEL RUBIN, the District Education Director, presented a proposal for a series of forums under the nominal sponsorship of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC). The source stated that PSSFC was merely a paper organization and this series of forums was organized by the District Education Commission and had to be approved by the District Committee (CPEPD) before being put into effect.

This source stated on June 12, 1959, November 5, 1959, and October 21, 1960 that the PSSFC remained under the control of the District Education Commission, CPEPD.

A second source reported on October 9, 1961, that the District Executive Committee (DEC), CPEPD, met on October 2, 1961, and approved plans to hold and to support a new series of forums of PSSFC beginning November 10, 1961, and ending in May, 1962.

The second source on May 8, 1964, advised that the main purpose of the PSSFC is to bring to Philadelphia well known speakers who have a pro-Communist point of view. Included among the speakers each year are national leaders of the Communist Party, USA.

The second source added on May 15, 1967 that the PSSFC continued to meet during 1962 through 1967 and that it remains under the control of the CPEPD.

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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"10,000 women have sat back and let their sons be killed in Vietnam. If we had 10,000 women willing to go to jail, if necessary, we could stop the war. You cannot have wars without women."

Jeanette Rankin made the above statement in May of this year, when the country was told that 10,000 American boys had died in Vietnam. Fifty years ago as the first woman elected to Congress in the United States she said, "I want to stand by my country but I cannot vote for war."

Miss Rankin was a militant fighter for women's suffrage, and has been a vehement and consistent voice against war. Still a strong feminist, Miss Rankins is now building a self supporting women's cooperative homestead in Georgia. At 86 she is as courageous and vigorous as ever, holding staunchly to her beliefs that war is immoral. This May, after her statement against the war in Vietnam, Miss Rankin was deluged with letters from women across the nation who applauded her position. Miss Rankin was enthusiastic when asked to transform her words into a demonstrative effort, and thus the Jeanette Rankin Brigade was born. We are seeking the sponsorship of women of stature and prestige who represent the many facets of our national life. This accomplished we feel sure that thousands of women who have never been moved to action will find their place with the Brigade. This will be a single effort, and will be joined by women individually, and through organizational affiliations. We are trying to provide the framework in which

every concerned woman will feel comfortable.

Miss Rankin places the Brigade in an historical context as a continuation of the efforts of the Abolitionists, and the Suffragettes, representing the best of American traditions.

What are you willing to do to save your son, your brother, your husband from killing and being killed in Vietnam? What are you willing to do to put an end to the senseless waste of American and Vietnamese lives?

We have written letters to our President and Congressmen; we have taken full page advertisements pleading for a halt to this war; we have marched; we have wept; we have been ignored.

Thousands of women are willing to go to Washington to demand that our President end this war now. In 1954 he said, "I am against sending American G.I.'s into the mud and muck of Indo-China on a bloodletting spree to perpetuate colonialism and white man's exploitation in Asia." In 1964 he was elected to the presidency on the promise that his administration would bring peace in Vietnam. We gave him our vote. We are giving him our men -- No More! As citizens we have the right to have our grievances heard. We will be heard if it means a massive act of peaceful civil disobedience to achieve it.

Will you join us to save the men you love from death, and the country you love from shame?

WITHOUT WOMEN

Women must use their minds, their voices, and their bodies to stop the killing in Vietnam; to do less is to ignore our special responsibilities to the human race.

"10,000 women have set back and let their sons be killed in Vietnam. If we had 10,000 women willing to go to jail if necessary we could stop the war in Vietnam. You cannot have wars without women."

Jeannette Rankin made the above statement in May of this year. Fifty years ago, as the first woman elected to Congress, she voted against World War I. She has consistently maintained her struggle for peace, and at 86 she is as courageous and vigorous as ever -- an inspiration to all women.

The presence of the United States forces in the internal struggle of Vietnam is immoral and illegal. There can be no possible justification for our interference in the domestic affairs of this tiny distant land.

This 86-year-old woman has stated that she is willing to stay in jail until the bombing is stopped. Not all women are free to join her, but we can assure her that thousands of women will march peacefully beside her. Some will picket, others will go to jail until bail is arranged, and others will stay in jail with Miss Rankin. Every woman's participation is equally valuable. We are confident each one will do the maximum of which she is capable.

On January 8th, women from all over the land will converge on Washington to demand the end of this dishonorable war. We shall come as individuals, or as organizations, but we shall join together as concerned women under the aegis of Jeannette Rankin.

Will you join us to save the men you love from death, and the country you love from shame?

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.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- CONFIDENTIAL -
Portland, Oregon
December 27, 1967

Demonstration protesting U.S. policy
in Vietnam, Washington, D.C., January
15, 1968

Demonstration protesting U.S. policy
in Vietnam, Portland, Oregon, January
15, 1968

Sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

On December 27, 1967, a source made available a one-page letter of Portland Women For Peace, a local pacifist organization, and a one-page sheet printed on both sides, first side captioned "A Call to All American Women" and the second side captioned "Jeannette Rankin Helena, Montana", which are as follows:

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-448326

PORLAND WOMEN FOR PEACE
P. O. BOX 13061
PORTLAND, OREGON 97213
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
December 18, 1967

Dear Friend:

We are sending this letter to you and others from whom we have not heard much recently, in the hope of re-enlisting your efforts in the Women for Peace movement. It has been too long since we last heard directly from many of you, and our meetings with those of you whom we have seen recently have been brief.

Of course, we know the paralyzing sense of frustration we all feel occasionally, as we learn of the mounting horrors in Vietnam. But this feeling is only temporary, and quickly gives way to activity. As women, we bear the major responsibility for the preservation of life, and thus a major responsibility in the peace movement,

Enclosed you will find an announcement of the latest national women's effort for peace. Several peace groups in Portland are cooperating in raising funds to send representatives to Washington. We hope that you will also support this effort, to insure representation from Portland Women for Peace. The coupon on the enclosed notice is for your use in this effort.

In addition, we will have a supportive peaceful demonstration in Portland at

NOON, Monday, JANUARY 15th
Pioneer Post Office
5th and Morrison

We are asking participants to wear black, and to bring a black (or dark colored) umbrella. We shall carry the umbrellas opened, rain or shine. Placards (to wear) and leaflets (to distribute), expressing support for the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, will be available. We shall march around the Post Office block for one hour, from noon to 1 p.m., leafleting as we walk.

We hope, if you cannot go to Washington yourself, that you will contribute to help someone else to go, and that you will also join with us at the Pioneer Post Office at noon Monday, January 15th.

In addition, please let us hear from you on your ideas of what more we might do locally. We have some ideas too, which we hope to share with you, and on which we shall need much help.

Please get in touch with one of us soon. Your help, ideas, and efforts are urgently needed.

Yours for Peace,

Phoebe Friedman - phone 281-6288
Rose Leopold - phone 232-1605
Gloria Shaich - phone 246-5249

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

who are outraged by theathless slaughter in Vietnam and the persistent neglect of human needs at home

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO COME TO WASHINGTON ON JANUARY 15

AMERICAN WOMEN represent 51% of the voting population of our country.

AMERICAN WOMEN have the power to achieve peace and a decent life for every American.

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Congress use its power to make reparations for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam.

Congress listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military-industrial complex.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, our power is unlimited. On January 15 American women will:

PETITION the United States Congress.

CONVENE a Congress of American Women that afternoon to develop programs to meet the crisis in America - programs which will express our political power, reason, and conscience.

LET US DECLARE our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity, dedicated to reshaping American society and restoring our country to the community of nations.

Clip here and return to

THE JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

Portland Supporters

P. O. Box 13061

Portland, Oregon 97213

I would like to go to Washington on January 15

I would like to help plan for supportive action in Portland on Jan. 15

Enclosed is my contribution of \$ _____

Name _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Address _____

Phone _____

JEANNETTE RANKIN
Helena, Montana

November 27, 1967

To all American Women:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I am proud of the fact that my first vote cast in Congress was a vote against war. It was the first opportunity for a woman to vote; because I was the first woman to be elected to Congress.

I believed then, as I do today, that women are the ones that must be concerned with the needs and development of the human race. I have always fought for the dignity of all human beings -- for those of the present as well as those of future generations.

I will continue to struggle as long as I live. I hope all women will respond to the following call and join me in Washington on January 15, 1968, the opening day of Congress.

Jeannette Rankin

Initial Sponsors

Mia Aurbakken Adjali	Vivian Hallinan	Grace Mora Newman
Carol Anderson	Mrs. E. Y. Harburg	Rosa Parks
Ellen Aurbakken	Dorothy Hassler	Louise Peck
Anne M. Bennett (Mrs. John C. Bennett)	Ann Arnold Hedgman	Laura Phauls
Nikki Bridges	Dr. Frances Herring	Esther Pike
Jane Buchenholz	Lois Crozier Hogle	Mercedes M. Randall
Catherine L. Camp	R. Elizabeth Johns	Jeannette Rankin
Twila Lytton Cavert	Florence Kennedy	Carmen Ristorucci
Mary Clark	Coretta King	Juanita J. Saddler
Elsie Thomas Culver	(Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.)	Helen Huntington Smith
Polly Cuthbertson	Ruth Kinsler	Mrs. Emlen Stokes
Judith Eaton	Ruth Krause	Mary Adams Sykes
Eleanor French	Mrs. Burton Lane	Helen B. Turnbull
Mrs. Horace L. Friess	Vivoca Mijllors	Cynthia Edel
Frances Fritchman	Mary Ely Lyman	Cora Weiss
Mrs. Jack Gilford	Mary McCarthy	Anne Werneke
Frith Goodelman	Jessica Mitford	Dagmar Wilson
	Kells Morton	Winifred Wygal

The Jeannette Rankin Brigade is a coalition of existing organizations and individuals.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Mass women's

peace action

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This demand will be presented by woman power, organized into the Jeanette Rankin Brigade.

The women plan to convene a Congress of American Women to develop programs "dedicated to reshaping American society and restoring our country to the community of nations."

Besides demanding that the legislators act to end the war, the women will demand that Congress:

- Use its power to heal a sick society at home;
- Use its power to make reparations for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam;
- Listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the invariable demands of the military-industrial complex.

This movement was inspired by an appeal by Jeanette Rankin, 86, the nation's first woman in Congress, elected in 1917: "If we had 10,000 women willing to go to prison if necessary," she said in May, "that would end it. You cannot have wars without the women."

Miss Rankin, a militant leader of the suffragette movement that eventually gained women the right to vote under the 19th Amendment, voted in 1917 against U.S. involvement in World War I and also opposed American military commitment in World War II.

"This is no time to be polite," Miss Rankin said. "The army isn't polite when it selects a young man and says 'come and fight'. But they don't take the politicians and decision makers to fight."

Miss Rankin's militant oppo-

site to the Vietnam war was taken up by as yet unnamed

opponents as possible. "We also want the support of groups like

nationwide convening of the Jeanette Rankin Brigade in Washington.

Women for Peace and the Women's Int'l. League for Peace and Freedom have rallied to support of the action and a drive is now underway to get the largest possible number of women to Washington for the joint opening session of Congress.

Supportive action by women who cannot go to Washington will be planned in various locations.

One facet of the Congress of American Women will be discussion of electoral action, says Nikki Bridges, San Francisco chairman of the brigade.

"Many of us feel we should support peace candidates where they exist and go into politics ourselves in other places, because that way you get a forum you don't otherwise have," she says.

At present efforts are being made to get support from as many peace and women's

political organizations that have the type of program in which peace is just one facet," Mrs. Bridges says. "We don't want men, but do want their money and support."

Among the initial sponsors are women from many walks of life bound together by a common concern about the war — Mrs. Benjamin Spock; Mrs. Rosa Parks (of the Montgomery Alabama bus boycott); author Jessica Mitford; Grace Mora Newman (sister of Dennis Mora of the Fort Hood Three); Mrs. Ann Eaton, author Kay Boyle, Mrs. Harry Belafonte; Mrs. Esther Pike, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.

National executive secretary of the group is Mrs. Vivian Hallinan.

Detailed plans are still in formation, Mrs. Bridges says, but organizations and individuals are invited to join in any way they can. The San Francisco Bay Area office telephone number is 474-4488.

—M. P.

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

9 "People's World"
San Francisco,
California

Northwest Final

Date: 12/16/67
Edition: Vol. 30 No. 50

Author: AL RICHMOND
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Being Investigated



JEANNETTE RANKIN
'No time to be polite'

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Jeanette Rankin Brigade sets January 15 for capitol action

SAN FRANCISCO — When American women petition the joint session of Congress on its opening day (Jan. 15) to end the war in Vietnam, it will be "the most important coalition of women ever formed," Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, executive secretary of the Jeanette Rankin Brigade, told a press conference here last week.

"There will be women representing the clergy, scientists, professionals, and leaders of the civil rights movement," she said. "The black clad women will be led by Jeanette Rankin, the country's first congressional woman, who is now 86 years old."

The people's leaders hope enough women from the Bay Area will join the brigade to make a plane charter feasible. Inquiries about the chartered planes can be addressed to the local office of the Brigade at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, S.F. Telephone 474-4454.

The Brigade is now contacting congressional leaders, ask-

ing them to meet the women at the capitol steps to receive their petition to put ending of the war in Vietnam as the first order of business for the new session of the Congress.

Program for the event, as finalized, calls for presentation to Congress of the Brigade's demands (see PW Dec. 16) and then holding of a women's congress that afternoon to plan political action on a local scale.

Unless Congress acts on their petition, the women will use Jan. 16 to see their representatives and pressure them to support their demands.

"We are not going to do anything unconstitutional," Mrs. Hallinan said. "We are going to petition Congress for redress of grievances. There was agreement at a meeting of the national steering committee to give Congress three more months to act. After that we will take to the streets — there was agreement on this by all those concerned."

Among the national sponsors

of the event are prominent members of virtually every major national church and women's organization, for example Elsie Thomas Culver (World Council of Churches); Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr. (Southern Christian Leadership Conf.); Jane Bachenhofer (Americans for Democratic Action); Ellen Auvinen (United Church Women).

Also Mrs. Emlen Stoken (American Friends Service Committee); Mrs. John C. Bennett (Methodist, wife of John Bennett, dean of Union Theological Seminary); author Susan Sontag; actress Ruby Dee; Judith Morse Eaton and Grace Lucha Elliot (Natl. Council of the Young Women's Christian Assoc.).

Support for the event was also expected from authors Mary McCarthy and Betty Friedan.

Local supportive events for those who cannot go to Washington are being planned throughout the nation.

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

5 "People's World"
San Francisco,
California

— Northwest Final

Date: 12/23/67
Edition: Vol. 30 No. 51

Author:
Editor: AL RICHMOND
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Being Investigated

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- CONFIDENTIAL -

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
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The "People's World" (PW) is a west coast communist weekly newspaper published in San Francisco, California.

Gloria Shaich was mentioned in April, 1956, by a Communist Party (CP) functionary as a member of the City Committee of the Albany, New York CP. Gloria Shaich attended an Albany CP conference in May, 1958, which was open to those "in or near to" the CP.

Second Source, April 17, 1956
June, 1958

Rose Leopold long has been a close associate of Oregon CP leaders and with her husband, Bernard Leopold, has frequently attended CP sponsored functions. Rose Leopold last attended an Oregon CP state convention on January 24, 1959.

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Phoebe Friedman, Rose Leopold, and Gloria Shaich; during 1965; 1966, and 1967, have been active participants in various demonstrations protesting U.S. policy in Vietnam which were held in Portland, Oregon.

- CONFIDENTIAL -

- 4 -

- CONFIDENTIAL -

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

The following persons at Portland, Oregon, on December 27, 1967, were advised of the above proposed demonstration:

United States Attorney Sidney I. Lezak at 9:50 a.m.

United States Marshal Eugene G. Hulett at 9:30 a.m.

Postal Inspector Nolan Brown at 11:30 a.m.

Mr. Darrell L. Hoyt, Buildings Manager, General Services Administration, at 9:55 a.m.

Mr. John E. Wells, Special Agent, United States Secret Service, at 9:40 a.m.

Mr. T. R. Toomey, Special Agent in Charge, 115th Military Intelligence Group at 8:25 a.m.

Mr. Martin G. McSweeney, Clerk, Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force at 8:32 a.m.

Mr. L.A. Hancock, Special Agent, Naval Intelligence Command, at 8:30 a.m.

Officer Charley F. Trimble, Intelligence Unit, Portland Police Department at 8:35 a.m.

Deputy Marvin V. Woidyla, Intelligence Unit, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office at 8:35 a.m.

- CONFIDENTIAL -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

Corporal Lyle E. Michael, Intelligence Section, Oregon
State Police, Milwaukie Station, at 10:00 a.m.

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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

Portland, Oregon
December 27, 1967

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

Sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

On December 27, 1967, a source made available a one-page letter of Portland Women For Peace, a local pacifist organization, and a one-page sheet printed on both sides, first side captioned "A Call to All American Women" and the second side captioned "Jeannette Rankin Helena, Montana", which are as follows:

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

12-15
ENCLOSURE

PORTLAND WOMEN FOR PEACE
P. O. BOX 13061
PORTLAND, OREGON 97213

December 18, 1967

Dear Friend:

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Portland Supporters
P. O. Box 13061
Portland, Oregon 97213

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Name _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Address _____

Phone _____

ALL WOMEN ARE URGED TO WEAR BLACK ON JANUARY 15th - WHEREVER THEY ARE.

JEANNETTE RANKIN
Helena, Montana

November 27, 1967

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Ellen Urbakken	Dorothy Bassler	Louise Peck
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OK

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Miss Rankin's militant opposition to the Vietnam war was taken up by about 75 prominent women throughout the country who issued a call for the

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

9 "People's World"
San Francisco,
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Northwest Final

Date: 12/16/67
Edition: Vol. 30 No. 50

Author:
Editor: AL RICHMOND
Title:

Character:

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Classification:
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JEANNETTE RANKIN
'No time to be polite'

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San Francisco,
California

— Northwest Final

Date: 12/23/67
Edition: Vol. 30 No. 51

Author:

Editor: AL RICHMOND

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Being Investigated

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

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- CONFIDENTIAL -

- 7 -

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

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IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
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Mr. J. H. Toomey, Special Agent in Charge, 115th Military Intelligence Group at 8:25 a.m.

Mr. Charles G. Noseby, Clerk, Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force at 8:32 a.m.

Mr. L.A. Hancock, Special Agent, Naval Intelligence Command, at 8:30 a.m.

Officer Charley F. Trimble, Intelligence Unit, Portland Police Department at 8:35 a.m.

Deputy Marvin V. Woidyla, Intelligence Unit, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office at 8:35 a.m.

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

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15, 1968

Corporal Lyle E. Mitcham, Intelligence Section, Oregon
State Police, Milwaukee Station, at 10:00 a.m.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
December 30, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15, 1968
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

Reference is made to prior Los Angeles memoranda dated December 12, 1967, relating to a proposed march on Washington, D. C., when Congress reconvenes in January, 1968, by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB).

Source one advised on December 28, 1967, that a meeting of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade of Southern California was held on the night of December 27, 1967 at 1226 South Curson Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Source one advised the JRB in the Los Angeles area is comprised of the following organizations:

Women for Legislative Action (WLA) (See Appendix)

Women Strike for Peace (WSP) (See Appendix)

Black Congress

Santa Ana Peace Center

Long Beach Peace Center

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles (See Appendix - Communist Infiltration of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles)

Individuals Against the Crime of Silence

Los Angeles Times
a daily newspaper published
in Los Angeles, page 11,
August 12, 1967

The August 12, 1967, morning edition of the Los Angeles Times on page 11, described the Black Congress as a coalition of South Central Los Angeles groups, many of them advocating Negro militancy.

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NW 6828 DocId:32989545 Page 320

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APPENDIX

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES

A source advised on May 22, 1967, that the premises of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, 2936 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, California, have been utilized for meetings by Communist Party members and sympathizers over a period of years. Speakers and lecturers at the church frequently espouse Communist causes or follow the Communist Party line. Communist front group literature is distributed at the church. The church is used by some Communist Party members for "mass concentration" work.

This same infiltration extends to adjuncts of the church such as the Unitarian Public Forum and the Fellowship for Social Justice, formerly known as the Unitarian-Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice.

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN has been minister of the church since 1948.

Reverend STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN is described in the Fourth Report, Un-American Activities Committee in California, 1948, page 115, as a very active "Communist fronter" and connected with numerous "Communist front organizations and activities."

Membership in the First Unitarian Church does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

A source advised on May 1, 1963, that the Women for Legislative Action was formed in 1952, claiming to be an independent organization dedicated to non-partisan participation in legislative and civic activities. Its position in favoring or opposing legislation usually parallels the position of the Communist Party and related groups. It also supports legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Membership in the Women for Legislative Action does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

Another source advised on May 11, 1967, that the Women for Legislative Action continues to be active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
January 2, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 8, 1968,
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

Kinley Jones, Reporter for WSB Television Station, Atlanta, Georgia, advised on December 28, 1967, that during an interview with Jeannette Rankin at Watkinsville, Georgia, on December 26, 1967, she stated she intended to lead the proposed march of women in Washington, D.C., on January 15, 1968, at which time they would march to the capitol building and present a petition for redress of grievances to John McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Rankin stated she had received a telegram from Mr. McCormack informing her he would be glad to greet them. Rankin explained that Mrs. Vivian Hallinan of San Francisco, California, informed her sometime ago that a group of women had formed an organization called the "Jeannette Rankin Brigade", and asked her if she would be the honorary president of the organization, at which time she informed them she would be delighted to serve. Rankin stated she was asking women to express ideas against the institution of war and that she was opposed to the use of violence to settle any dispute.

VIVIAN HALLINAN

A source advised on October 31, 1962, that Terence Hallinan, the son of Vivian Hallinan, stated in October, 1962, that his mother would be willing to join the CP if her husband, Vincent Hallinan, would also join.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
JANUARY 8, 1968

Vivian Hallinan was arrested on a civil rights sit-in demonstration at Auto Row in San Francisco, California, in April, 1964.

Sergeant William Davis, San Francisco County Jail Number 2, San Bruno, California, advised on August 22, 1966, that Vivian Hallinan served a month in the County Jail from July 5, 1966, to August 2, 1966, having been found guilty on a sit-in charge.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535
January 4, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 4, 1968, that the Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB) with headquarters at 133 West 72nd Street, New York City, originally scheduled a demonstration in Washington, D.C. on January 8, 1968, to coincide with the opening of Congress. In view of the fact that the reconvening of Congress was delayed until January 15, 1968, the organization rescheduled the demonstration for that date. The source stated that the JRB is composed mostly of members of Women Strike for Peace, a pacifist organization and is using the name of the JRB only for this one affair.

The above source stated that individuals are to meet at Union Station in Washington, D.C., at approximately 11:30 a.m. on January 15, 1968, and then walk in a "silent procession" to the United States Capitol. Literature sent out by the local office of Women Strike for Peace indicate that the women will assemble at Union Station at the above time and "in solemn procession and wearing black, we will walk to the Capitol steps behind our delegation who will present our ""Women's Petition to the Congress"" demanding redress of grievances."

According to the source, the group wanted to have Speaker of the House McCormick and Senator Mansfield meet them on the Capitol steps and accept the above mentioned petition. Thereafter, the women would visit both the Senate and the United States House of Representatives and confer

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

with individual Congressmen in their offices. These women were to attempt to persuade Congressmen to lend their support to end the war in Vietnam. The source indicated that the organization had written to Speaker McCormick and Senator Mansfield asking to be met on the Capitol steps but Speaker McCormick had answered by stating that he could not meet them on the steps but he would be willing to receive a delegation of ten to fifteen women in his office on that date. The source stated that Senator Mansfield had not replied to their request.

The source stated that some of the women in the JRB want to commit acts of civil disobedience so that they may be arrested but most of the individuals involved do not think it advisable to commit acts of civil disobedience. The source stated that at no time have any specific details been mentioned as to the acts of civil disobedience which might be committed. The source stated that following the visit to Congress, the women would like to hold a meeting sometime between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. at some logical site in Washington, D.C. Source stated that negotiations are under way to rent the D.C. Armory for that time and they have the money available for such rental but some of the leaders object to a clause in the contract which would allow the Armory to cancel the reservation at any time. The source stated that negotiations are also underway to rent a ballroom at the Shoreham Hotel.

According to the source, 3,000 women are expected to participate in the above demonstration with most of them coming by train from New York City. The source stated that Sylvia Lichtenstein has been appointed coordinator of the demonstration.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 10, 1951, that Sylvia Lichtenstein was a member of the Newspaper Club of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia from 1947 to 1950.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

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Captain Robert Krahling, United States Capitol Police, advised on January 3, 1968, that a delegation from the JRB and their attorney, Joseph Forer, met with officials of the United States Capitol Police on January 2, 1968, concerning details of the proposed demonstration. These individuals were advised by the United States Capitol Police that they cannot demonstrate on the Capitol grounds in a group or carry placards, as such activity is prohibited by rules of Congress. Forer, as attorney for the group, advised the officials that these women will be coming to the Capitol as individuals and although they will be walking together they can only be kept out of the Capitol building if the police exclude all visitors from the United States Capitol. Forer argued that such a demonstration on the Capitol grounds is not a violation of the law by the participants but a violation of the United States Government in refusing to allow its citizens to present their grievances to Congress.

Captain Krahling advised that in addition to Joseph Forer, the members of the above delegation included the following individuals:

Dagmar Wilson
Sylvia Lichtenstein
Donna Allen
Billie Hetzel

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in September, 1959, that a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, had recently referred to Joseph Forer as "one of the most important communist in Washington, D.C."

Inspector Thomas I. Herlihy, Intelligence Division, Metropolitan Police Department, advised on January 3, 1968,

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

that the Regional Office of the JRB is located at 3306 Ross Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., which is the residence of Donna Allen. He stated that the area representative of the JRB is Wilhelmina Hetzel, 3625 Yuma Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Inspector Herlihy stated that Mrs. Hetzel had recently advised him that twenty coach loads of individuals from New York City will leave New York City via Pennsylvania Railroad at 7:20 a.m. January 15, 1968, and arrive in Washington, D.C., at 11:10 a.m. From Union Station, they will march to the United States Capitol where they will visit Congress and the offices of various Congressmen. Between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. they expect to hold a "Congress of American Women" possibly at the D.C. Armory. According to Inspector Herlihy, the New York group will leave Union Station at 7:10 p.m. to return to New York City.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
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San Francisco, California

January 4, 1968

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY
15, 1968, INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to San Francisco memorandum, dated December 19, 1967.

The following information has been made available by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past.

A source advised on January 3, 1968, that the following individuals from the Northern California area were planning to fly to Washington, D.C., to attend a demonstration in that city on January 15, 1968, sponsored by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade. The source stated that these individuals intend to depart from San Francisco on January 13, 1968, and will reside at the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) near the White House. Tentative plans of the group to charter a plane have been cancelled as the group was unable to obtain enough individuals for charter flight:

Clara Auerbach
Zena Druckman
Catherine Cole
Malvina Reynolds
Hazel Grossman
Vivian Hallinan
Ethel Ledel

A second source advised on September 21, 1967,
^{CPL}
that Clara Auerbach attended the 6th National Conference of Women Strike for Peace (WSP) held September 20 through 23, 1967, in Washington, D.C. On September 21, 1967, a steering committee of seven individuals for the National Conference appointed by the

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
JANUARY 15, 1968

chairman included Clara Auerbach.

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WOMEN FOR PEACE aka
Women Strike for Peace

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette," a daily newspaper of general circulation published in Berkeley, California, contained an article in the November 19, 1965, evening edition reflecting that in November, 1961, when concern mounted over radioactive fallout from nuclear testing, a group of women in Washington, D. C. started Women Strike for Peace. The idea spread rapidly throughout the country and now embraces 900 groups, including Women For Peace groups in the San Francisco Bay area.

These groups support programs to achieve goals such as:

- (1) Continued disarmament negotiations.
- (2) A strong and flexible United Nations.
- (3) Planning now at state and national levels for conversion to peace-time economy and positive efforts to ease world tensions.

The women act as individuals and as a group, with specific actions suggested by individuals and groups from all over the world. Decision to participate jointly on any given suggestion is democratically arrived at by members of the Coordinating Committee. Effective cooperation with other peace groups is encouraged. Monthly Coordinating Committee meetings and general meetings, as warranted, are open to all and announced in mailings to members. There are no dues or membership forms nor conditions for membership.

To stir an awareness of the need for peace, Women For Peace encourage public education in peace objectives at local schools and sponsor peace-oriented demonstrations and public meetings, newspaper ads, billboards, and candidates for public office. On the national level the group attempts to influence government officials by letters and conferences.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U. S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
JANUARY 15, 1968

A third source advised in January, 1968, Zena Druckman is a current member of the San Francisco CAL County Communist Party (CP).

Catherine Cole, formerly Kay McTernan, according to a fourth source, in May, 1947, was transferred from the Wilshire-Fairfax Club to the 13th CD Club of the Los Angeles County CP during 1947.

D ✓ Source four in 1946 and a fifth source in 1950 have advised that Malvina Reynolds was a CP member from 1931 to 1948 and continued active in the CP until 1950.

Source three on January 4, 1967, also advised that at a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the San Francisco County CP on December 14, 1966, in San Francisco, a discussion took place among the members present about members who carry books, but do not attend meetings. It was suggested that Hazel Grossman be dropped from the club because of her inactivity and absence from the meetings.

A sixth source advised on October 31, 1962, that Terence Hallinan, the son of Vivian Hallinan, stated in October, 1962, that his mother would be willing to join the CP if her husband, Vincent Hallinan would also join.

A seventh source advised on October 8, 1965, that in August, 1965, Ethel R. Ledel was a "People's World" (PW) subscriber.

The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper.

Source one has also advised that attorneys Arthur Kinoy and William Kunstler from the East Coast are expected to draw up a petition to end the war in Vietnam to be presented to Congress. The demonstrators are then going to ask the Speaker of the House to present the petition as the first order of business. If he does not they will send him a telegram.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY
15, 1968

On January 3, 1968, an eighth source advised that it was possible that Thelma Shumake would travel to Washington for the demonstration on January 15, 1968.

~~✓ Special Agents of the FBI interviewed Thelma Shumake on August 18, 1953, at which time she stated that she had attended 15 or 20 meetings of the CP. She declined to furnish any information as to whether or not she had made application at any time for CP membership or was a member of the CP. If a crisis occurred in the United States between the forces of Democracy and Communism, she commented that she would not know which group she would support adding that it would depend upon whom the communist leaders were at that time.~~

An article appearing in the December 12, 1967, edition of the "Independent Journal", a daily San Rafael, California newspaper, stated that a Mrs. Jean Schellenberg of Tiburon, California, was attempting to organize support for the Jeannette Rankin Brigade march in Washington in January, 1968. The article stated that 15 Marin women have agreed to travel to Washington in January.

~~On January 3, 1968, a ninth source furnished a copy of a leaflet captioned "Bay Area Action" printed by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California Xeroxed duplication of this leaflet is appended to this memorandum.~~

~~On January 4, 1968, the first source advised that Clara Auerbach recently stated that approximately 30 women from the San Francisco bay area currently intend to travel to Washington, D.C. for the January 15 demonstration in that city. This source also advised that the following individuals had also indicated that they will attend the demonstration in Washington:~~

~~Eleanor Salkind,
Marie Schooley.~~

~~During January, 1968, a tenth source advised Isadore Salkind had indicated that his wife~~

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY
15, 1968

Eleanor Franklin Salkind was a member of
the CP.

On March 24, 1967, an eleventh source advised
that Marie Marsteller Schooley was a member
of the San Francisco area Women for Peace.

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JEANNETTE
RANKIN
BRIGADE
US GI-DOPE UNIT, Ph. 222
San Francisco, Calif., July 22

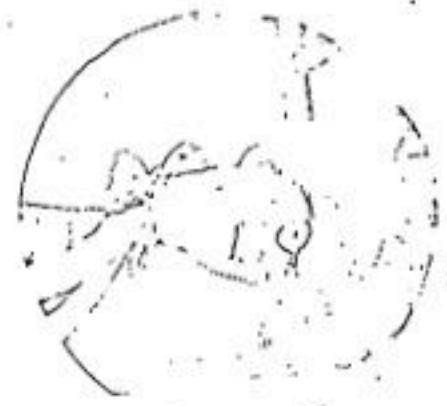
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Jeannette Rankin



TO ALL AMERICAN WOMEN

November 27, 1967

I am proud of the fact that my first vote cast in Congress was a vote against war. It was the first opportunity for a woman to vote because I was the first woman to be elected to Congress. I believed then as I do today that women are the ones who must concern themselves with the needs and development of the human race. I have always fought for the dignity of all human beings—for the dignity of the present as well as those of future generations. I will continue to struggle as long as I live.

I hope all women will respond to this call, and join me in Washington on January 15, 1968, the opening day of Congress, with highest hopes.

A CALL TO AMERICAN WOMEN

who are outraged by the ruthless slaughter in Vietnam
and the persistent neglect of human needs at home

TO COME TO WASHINGTON JANUARY 15

AMERICAN WOMEN represent 51% of the voting population of our country. AMERICAN WOMEN have the power to achieve peace and a decent life for every American.

This is woman power! Demonstrate it to the Congress of the United States! Come to Washington on January 15 as Congress opens. Support Jeannette Rankin as she leads a representative delegation of American women to the Capitol to demand that:

Congress, as its first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately arrange for the withdrawal of all American troops.

Congress use its power to heal a sick society at home.

Congress use its power to make reparation for the ravaged land we have behind in Vietnam.

Congress listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military-industrial complex.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, our power is unlimited. On January 15 American women will

PETITION the United States Congress

CONVENE a Congress of American Women that afternoon to develop programs to meet the crisis in America—programs which will express our political power, reason and conscience.

LET US DECLARE our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity, dedicated to reshaping American society and restoring our country to a position of honor in the community of nations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

join us

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At noon January 15 on the Polk street steps of the San Francisco City Hall ten thousand women in black who cannot go to Washington will protest the war in Vietnam. In cities from New York to Los Angeles women will gather to express their Christmas prayers for peace.

Will you join us?

We will give to Mayor Joseph Alioto a copy of the Washington petition and ask for his support. So so petition our government is a right guaranteed by the First Amendment. We will telephone our Congressmen from their offices in the Federal Building to let them know women will be calling on them in Washington and that we join them in urging a quick end to the Vietnam war.

Because we are for peace we will do these things peacefully with respect for our fellowmen.

Join Us

PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS

THE JEANNEAU RAILING COMPANY
is a coalition of independent existing organizations.

Jeanette Barnes - Chairman
Vivian Halligan - Executive Secretary

Clip and mail to: JEAN SIEF PARKER, Box 100
150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Ca. 94101

I am interested in going to Washington on January 15.
 I will plan to return at mid-morning to lobby my Congressmen.
 I will work to develop local supportive action.
 I consider it important to communicate.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
January 4, 1968In Reply, Please Refer to
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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968,
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

On January 3, 1968, Mrs. Nancy S. Pendergrast, also known as Mrs. John Brittain Pendergrast, Jr., Atlanta Coordinator for the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, furnished the following information:

Women from all over the United States will meet at the Union Depot, Washington, D.C., at 11:30 a.m., on January 15, 1968, dressed in black, and will march silently to the Capitol steps to present to Speaker of the House John McCormack and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield a petition to Congress demanding redress of grievances to end the war in Vietnam. The group will hold a workshop on the evening of January 15, 1968, and make plans for the next day's activities, such as lobbying of Congressmen on January 16, 1968, and convening of a Congress of women. No civil disobedience is anticipated.

Individuals from the Atlanta, Georgia, area who are planning to join Jeannette Rankin in Washington are Mrs. Coretta King, wife of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Mrs. Noyes Collinson of the American Friends Service Committee, Atlanta Office.

An article appearing in the evening edition of "The Atlanta Journal", a newspaper published daily at Atlanta, Georgia, on January 2, 1968, stated Jeannette Rankin will

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100-44707
100-42717
100-44775

Chicago, Illinois
January 4, 1968

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968,
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

On December 27, 1967, Anzelm A. Czarnowski, 7513 West 63rd Street, Argo, Illinois, a former member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, October, 1943 - January, 1955, furnished the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a copy of a pamphlet captioned, "A Call to American Women" issued by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

A copy of the above pamphlet is attached hereto.

The Jeannette Rankin Brigade is described therein as a broad coalition of women from among many areas of American life who will meet in Washington, D.C. January 15, 1968, for the opening of Congress to make the following demands:

1. Congress as its first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately arrange for the withdrawal of all American troops.
2. Congress use its power to heal a sick society at home.
3. Congress use its power to make reparation for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968

4. Congress listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military industrial complex.

It is further stated that following the petitioning of Congress the group will hold its own Congress to articulate their position on achieving peace and then return to their own communities and mobilize women dedicated to reshaping American society, and restoring the country to a position of honor in the community of nations.

According to the pamphlet the group will meet January 15, 1968, at the Union Depot, Washington, D.C., at 11:30 a.m. and walk to Congress and present the petition. Many plan to stay in Washington to begin implementation of their demands by presenting them to Congressmen and Senators on January 16, 1968.

Attached to the pamphlet is an application for rail tickets to travel to Washington by Baltimore and Ohio Railway, leaving Chicago January 14, 1968, at 4:30 p.m. It is also indicated that plane and bus transportation may also be arranged for if enough people are interested. Anyone needing assistance in securing accommodations is advised to contact the Hospitality Office, 2140 Peace Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., telephone number (202) 293-2020.

The pamphlet contains a partial list of persons who are National sponsors and Chicago sponsors. Included among sponsors listed were the following:

Sylvia Bloom

As of October, 1967, Sylvia Bloom was a member of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-1, October 5, 1967)

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968

Margaret Burroughs

Margaret Burroughs is known to have been a member of the CP of Illinois in 1955 - 1957.

(CG T-2, November, 1961)

During 1964, Margaret Burroughs met with CP members at Chicago to discuss establishment of a teachers group of the CP.

(CG T-1, November, 1964)

Margaret Burroughs attended a meeting at Chicago, Illinois, May 15, 1967, for the purpose of reorganizing and reactivating the Chicago Council of American Soviet Relations (CCASR). This meeting was held at the direction of the National Committee, CP, USA.

(CG T-3, May, 1967)

A characterization of the CCASR is attached.

Florence Criley

As of February, 1959, Florence Criley was a member of a CP club at Chicago, Illinois, and on July 30, 1961, attended a reception sponsored by the CP of Illinois at Chicago.

(CG T-4, February 11, 1959,
September 1, 1961)

Florence Criley is not currently known as a CP member but was a member in the late 1940's and attended some CP affairs during 1960.

(CG T-5, January - May, 1960,
December 28, 1967)

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968

In October, 1963, Florence Criley attended a banquet sponsored by the CP of Illinois at Chicago.

(CG T-6, November 21, 1963)

Bernice Diskin

Diskin is a current member of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-5, December 28, 1967)

Rosalind Durham

Rosalind Durham is a current member of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-5, December 28, 1967)

Frieda Engel

In 1944, Frieda Engel was a member of the Communist Political Association Club in the Manhattan Section of New York City, New York.

(CG T-7, June, 1944)

According to the Secretary of State of New York at Albany, New York, April 16, 1947, the name Frieda Engel appeared on a 1946 CP nominating petition in New York State.

Virginia Hardin, a self-admitted former CP member, advised February 17, 1961, that she knew Frieda Engel to be a member of the Heights CP club of Cleveland, Ohio, as of April, 1960.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968

Marjorie Kinsella

As of November, 1967, Marjorie Kinsella was a current member of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-8, November 22, 1967)

Sylvia Kushner

Sylvia Kushner is a current member of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-5, December 28, 1967)

Anna Riggs Langford

According to a news letter of the Chicago Chapter, National Lawyers Guild (NLG) concerning events in June, 1964, it was stated that Anna Riggs Langford of the firm Robinson and Langford, 7107 South South Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was a new member of the NLG.

A characterization of the NLG is attached.

Mrs. Marvin Mandel

CG T-9 advised May 22, 1945, that Mandel was a CP member at Chicago in 1944.

CG T-10 advised March 1, 1946, that Mandel was a CP member at Chicago as of December, 1945, and had been a CP member for four years.

CG T-11 stated on May 3, 1946, that Mandel was then a CP member.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968

CG T-12 advised in November and December, 1948, that Mandel was chairman of the Women's Committee of the School Administrative Staff at Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, in 1943.

The Abraham Lincoln School has been cited pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Ida Terkel

As of October, 1952, Ida Terkel was reported active in a CP club in Chicago.

(CG T-13, October 6, 1952)

On December 27, 1967, the above information was telephonically furnished to George Jakuboski, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois, Maurice Martineau, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, and Marian Herzog, Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET
RELATIONS, Formerly known as Chicago
Council of American-Soviet Friendship

EDWIN GORDON FOX, 7147 Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois,(now deceased) made available in January, 1954, the "First Annual Report CCASF," an undated publication which stated that the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) was incorporated in July, 1943. This document stated, "The Council's affiliation with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) was validated August 11, (1943). The present name was adopted to conform to standard national practice. It should be noted, however, that the Chicago Council is entirely autonomous; the government of its affairs rests exclusively in the hands of its Chicago Executive Board."

On April 8, 1965, a source furnished information to the effect that as of March 11, 1965, this organization would be known as the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Relations (CCASR). MANDEL TERMAN continued to be listed as Chairman of the new organization.

During April, 1965, a second source advised that MANDEL TERMAN had arbitrarily dissolved the Board of Directors, assumed all financial and other functions of the organization, and was maintaining existing records of the organization at his residence, 660 West Irving Park Road, Chicago, Illinois. The aims and purposes of this organization continued to be to work for peaceful coexistence and friendship with the USSR. While it claimed to be an autonomous organization, its program followed the NCASF and it was in frequent contact with the NCASF.

On November 5, 1958, a third source advised that in the early 1940s, MANDEL TERMAN was a member-at-large of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. TERMAN was in Russia in November, 1958, where he had gone to discuss the treatment of Jews and to discuss Jewish culture in the USSR with the leadership of the Soviet Union.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~2

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

In January, 1966, a fourth source advised that the CCASR went out of existence in the Spring of 1965 due to the health condition of MANDEL A. TERMAN. The offices of the CCASR, formerly located at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, were for a short time carried at MANDEL TERMAN's home residence, 660 West Irving Park Road, Chicago. During the Fall of 1965 due to the defunctness of the CCASR, the CP of Illinois found it necessary to sponsor a rally honoring the 48th anniversary of the Russian Revolution under a temporary committee called "The Chicago Committee for American-Soviet Friendship Rally." This rally was held on November 7, 1965, and once the rally was held this temporary committee went out of existence.

The fourth source advised that as of the present time the CCASR is defunct in the Chicago area and any future rally to be held on the American-Soviet friendship theme will have to be organized by the CP of Illinois on a temporary basis.

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised on May 9, 1967, that it was his understanding that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was formed around 1936 in New York City, and that the Chicago Chapter of the NLG (CCNLG), which is affiliated with the national group in New York, was formed shortly thereafter, possibly in 1937 by a group of liberal progressive lawyers in protest against activities of the American Bar Association which they claimed was a non-liberal, non-progressive organization. The CCNLG has no established headquarters but occasionally uses the return address of its officials in literature.

1

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., states as follows on page 121 concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)

"3. '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 * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. BUfile 100-468406
NYfile 100-174481

New York, New York

The Women's National Abortion
Action Coalition

Confidential sources one, two and three, all of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 18, 19, and 20, 1972, respectively, that a Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) Conference was held at Hunter College, Park Avenue and 69th Street, on July 15 and 16, 1972.

Confidential source number one advised that New York City was picked for the site of this convention because this city is considered to be the center of the most powerful anti-abortion effort so far.

The WONAAC Conference was open to all women who supported the Abortion Law Repeal Movement. Registration was \$3.00 per person. Housing and child care facilities were available. There were approximately 800 women in attendance at this conference.

Discussions held at this conference centered on plans for (one) future activity in the campaign to repeal all anti-abortion and contraception laws and (two) to end forced sterilization.

A discussion was held concerning the attacks being made by the Catholic Church Hierarchy and other anti-abortion groups against women's rights to their own bodies.

WONAAC is aware of the fact that progress for these matters will not come easy, that it will be fought by various groups step by step all the way, therefore, this conference was called to discuss all the different approaches and to decide on the major direction for WONAAC to take.

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EX-100-468406	SEARCHED
NY-100-174481	INDEXED
6/1/72	SERIALIZED
6/1/72	FILED

4-94

The Women's National Abortion
Action Coalition

"That the National Office of WONAAC pledged \$1,500 to the defense of the seven women arrested in Chicago because of their alleged activity in abortion counselling, referral, and procedure..."

"That the WONAAC National Office maintain, at all times, a fund-raising staff efficient enough to meet the needs of the emergency fund at the same time it raises sufficient capital to maintain the daily expenses of the National Office and staff..."

Confidential Source number two related that the evening plenary session of WONAAC occurred on July 15, 1972, and it was immediately apparent that the Socialist Workers Party - Young Socialist Alliance (SWP-YSA) group dominated the meeting. Independent women who wanted to make statements during this session were voted down by SWP floor leaders and these same persons continued to vote as a bloc on all issues.

The group of independent women from various geographic areas, that is those women who were not associated with the SWP or YSA, went together after the plenary session was adjourned and considered the problem of how to handle the SWP leaders. While these women were not political realists in their goals, they did believe in working throughout the existing system rather than functioning with the SWP in their eventual goal of revolution.

It was decided that the independent feminists would no longer continue hassling within WONAAC. They did not want to have decisions for them being structured by a male dominated group. They also decided that money being collected by WONAAC in the name of abortion law change was not being used for that purpose, but rather to sustain members of the SWP-YSA.

The Sunday morning session, July 16, 1972, was labeled "Meeting to Discuss Internal Hassles." About 35 independents attended and a few number of SWP-YSA members and sympathizers were present. Independents there were from New Haven, Boston, Detroit, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

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The Women's National Abortion
Action Coalition

The independents did not waiver in their firm opposition to SWP-YSA control of WONAAC. Six national coordinators of WONAAC were independents and decided to resign publicly at the afternoon plenary session. They also decided to combat SWP control of the feminist movement through the various publications.

FDR/NK MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

CALIF. The six national coordinators who resigned were Judy Siphers, San Francisco; Ann C. Davidson, Philadelphia; Rose Weber, New York; Vicki Eslinger, Columbia, South Carolina; Nancy Rolf, New York; and Ellen Shapiro, New York. *N.Y.*

There were approximately 700-800 women in attendance at the afternoon session. According to one of the SWP leaders, these women were from 31 states and three countries- Canada, Italy and Sweden. The states that had more representation than others were Ohio, Illinois, New York, and Massachusetts.

Most of the problems and differences between the independents and the SWP centered around approaches to abortion law reform. The SWP was charged with always having demonstrations and rallies and never doing any work through the legislative process.

The independents stated that they were tired of this hassle and that they believed there were more effective ways to change abortion laws than carrying placards in the streets.

After the independent women publicly resigned in front of the plenary session, two other coordinators announced they were staying on. One was Barbara Roberts, the other's name is unknown.

Linda Jenness made a final plea for the independent women to reconsider. The removal of the independents from WONAAC has debilitated the organization and most independent representatives will be going back to their own cities to work for abortion law change in organizations which have no connection with the SWP.

The concern still exists, however, that WONAAC will be able to collect monies in the name of abortion reform and

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Women's National Abortion
Action Coalition

there is also the concern that women new to the movement will join in a mistaken notion that they will be furthering abortion law reform.

Independents vowed before leaving New York that they would try to publicize activities from the SWP in an effort to prevent this.

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the YSA serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



CONFIDENTIAL
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

July 26, 1972

PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S NATIONAL
ABORTION ACTION COALITION

PH T-1 advised on May 25, 1972, that Women United for Abortion Rights (WUAR), 1115 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., telephone WA-2-0381, is the local affiliate of Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) and that about two weeks ago WUAR decided to change their name from WUAR to Philadelphia Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (Philadelphia WONAAC) and that they intended to utilize the same office space at 1115 Walnut Street and the same telephone number. PH T-1 added that this change was made inasmuch as the name WUAR was found to be unwieldy and awkward and that it did not convey the group's affiliation with WONAAC as well as the new name Philadelphia WONAAC.

An article in "The Sunday Bulletin," Section 2, pages 6 and 7, issue of October 31, 1971, listed the various candidates for political office in the City of Philadelphia in connection with the forthcoming elections. Photographs of the following individuals appeared and background information contained under each individual photograph indicated that all were members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and that they were also affiliated with the WUAR and/or WONAAC:

JEAN SAVAGE
CAROL LISKER
ROSE OGDEN
NANCY STREEBE

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GROUP I

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Downgrading and Declassification

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100-46247-91

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PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S NATIONAL
ABORTION ACTION COALITION

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

PH T-2 made available information on January 27, 1972 which reflected that as of that time the Coordinator of WUAR was SAMARA JAROSH.

PH T-3 advised on January 14, 1972 that as of that time SAMARA JAROSH was a member of the SWP.

PH T-1 advised on May 25, 1972 that it is difficult to determine the actual degree of SWP participation in the affairs of WONAAC in the Philadelphia area and that he was not aware of any information which would reflect that Philadelphia WONAAC was substantially controlled by the SWP. Source explained that the abortion rights issue had frequently been discussed at many of the recent public forum type meetings sponsored by the Philadelphia SWP and held at the Philadelphia SWP Headquarters at 1004 Filbert Street in Philadelphia. The discussions held on the abortion rights issue indicated that the SWP felt that the capitalistic system had used the dual issues of abortion and women's liberation to keep women in a position of inferiority, whereas the socialistic system being promoted by the SWP would be in favor of abortion and women's liberation, and WONAAC would therefore naturally attract members of the SWP to their organization.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

September 21, 1972

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

AIMS AND PURPOSE

The Minnesota Women's Abortion Action Coalition (MWAAC) is described as a part of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), which had its beginning at a conference held in New York City, New York in July, 1971.

Volume 1, Number 1,
November, 1971, edition of
"Gold Flower," self-described
as a Twin Cities newspaper
for women published monthly
at Minneapolis, Minnesota

The primary aims and purpose of the MWAAC are identical with the demands of WONAAC; that is, repeal of all anti-abortion laws, no forced sterilization, and the repeal of all restrictive contraception laws.

MP T-1 on
August 9, 1972

LOCATION OR HEADQUARTERS

The present headquarters of the MWAAC is located at 100 University Avenue Southeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MP T-1 on
August 9, 1972

MP T-2 on
August 17, 1972

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declassification

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MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

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OFFICERS

~~Jane Van Deusen~~ in July, 1972, was identified as the coordinator of MWAAC. There are no other officers since this is not an organization, as such, which would have as a staff a group of officers, elected or appointed.

SUB-SWP Committee

MP T-1 on
August 9, 1972

~~Jane Van Deusen~~ in August, 1972, was identified as a then current member of the Twin Cities Branch-Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP), Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MP T-3 on
August 23, 1972

MEMBERSHIP
The Twin Cities Branch-Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed in 1955 by the merger of the Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, branches of the SWP. The Twin Cities Branch-SWP is an affiliate of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MEMBERSHIP

The MWAAC is a non-membership feminist movement of individuals interested in promoting the repeal of all abortion laws, and other aims having to do with principles of women's liberation on a national scale.

MP T-1 on
August 9, 1972

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

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**MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At four closed meetings of the TCB-SWP held on various dates between January 26, 1972, and April 3, 1972, the women's liberation movement and some of the activities of the abortion action group were discussed. Included among these discussions were proposed attendance by local representatives at a WONAAC conference scheduled to be held at Boston, Massachusetts, February 11-13, 1972. At a meeting held April 3, 1972, discussions centered around a report presented concerning an abortion action week scheduled to be held in May, 1972, culminating in a May 6 rally at the State Capitol Building in St. Paul, Minnesota.

MP T-3 on
January 30, 1972, through
June 13, 1972

The MWAAC activities were discussed at four closed meetings of the TCB-SWP held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, between the dates of February 23, 1972, and March 22, 1972. Items included during these discussions were an MWAAC action conference scheduled to be held at the University of Minnesota campus, Minneapolis, Minnesota, on April 8, 1972, and the abortion action week scheduled to be held during the period May 1 through May 6, 1972, ending with a rally on the steps of the State Capitol Building in St. Paul, Minnesota.

MP T-4 on
February 28, 1972, through
March 29, 1972

Jane Van Deusen presented a report on women's activities to a closed meeting of the Young Socialist Alliance-Twin Cities Group (YSA-TCG) held February 20, 1972. Van Deusen, a member of the YSA-TCG, reported on the WONAAC conference held in Boston, Massachusetts, earlier in the month of February, 1972.

MP T-1 on
February 23, 1972

**MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Young Socialist Alliance-Twin Cities Group is the Youth Branch of the Twin Cities Branch-Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP), an affiliate of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The MWAAC rally held May 6, 1972, began at the residence of the governor of the State of Minnesota, 1006 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, at approximately 3:30 P.M. and proceeded to the State Capitol Building where the rally calling for the repeal of all abortion laws and emphasizing the demand for the right to legal abortions was held. The rally was held without incident and speakers identified included representatives from the YSA-TCG and the TCB-SWP. Jane Van Deusen was the principle speaker for the MWAAC at this rally which ended at approximately 5:30 P.M.

MP T-1 on
May 9, 1972

The principle speaker in favor of legal abortion in the State of Minnesota at the rally held in St. Paul, Minnesota, on May 6, 1972, was Jane Van Deusen from Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MP T-2 on
May 12, 1972

The MWAAC held a meeting July 25, 1972, at 100 University Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota. A report was presented concerning a national WONAAC conference held in New York City, New York, during July, 1972, where it was

**MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION**

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decided that an International Tribunal was planned for October 21, 1972. The International Tribunal would be held in New York City, New York, and it was hoped that plans could be made for a local tribunal scheduled to be held October 13, 1972, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, after which individuals would be designated to attend the international meeting scheduled for New York City. This July, 1972, meeting was the first activity on the part of the MWAAC as a ~~new~~-organized effort following the May 6, 1972, rally.

MP T-1 on
August 9, 1972

Individuals known to be involved in the women's liberation movement in the Twin Cities area of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, have, during the past six months, shown little or no interest in the organization known as the MWAAC. Former leaders in the women's liberation movement have become aware of the SWP influence among the leaders of the group, and have adopted a hands off policy from active participation in the affairs of this group. While the May 6, 1972, rally in St. Paul, Minnesota, was attended by some 200 individuals, their attendance was considered to be due to individual interest in the abortion issue.

MP T-2 on
August 17, 1972

SWP INFLUENCE

The MWAAC is not a committee of the TCB-SWP, nor is it a part of the YSA-TCG. Women's liberation is a topic of general interest and concern to the membership of the TCB-SWP, and the anti-abortion standard taken by MWAAC is one aspect of the women's liberation movement of continued interest.

MP T-3 on
August 23, 1972

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

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Members of the YSA-TCG have in the past, expressed interest in the support of women's liberation as a matter of policy. The anti-abortion, or so called legal abortion movement, is one aspect of this women's liberation movement which continues to be of concern to members of the YSA-TCG, both male and female. While the vast majority of women in the State of Minnesota support either the repeal or changes in present state laws on abortion, supporters of this repeal or change also include professional women, medical doctors, lawyers, municipal court judges, and individuals from all walks of life.

MP T-1 on
August 9, 1972

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 1071, Date November 15, 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

George Washington
 P.O. Box 1071, WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION
 (WONAAC) SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION
 NOVEMBER 20, 1971,
 Washington, D. C.

On November 4, 1971, Sergeant JOHN TOMBINSON, U.S. Park Police, furnished a permit application for captioned demonstration which contained the following information:

Sponsoring organization Women's National Abortion Action Coalition, 917 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. (WDC), 20005, phone 202-347-0946. Individual sponsor and WONAAC National Project Director, Carol Lipman, 116 Sunnyside Road, Silver Spring, Maryland, telephone numbers 301-347-0946 and 202-535-2610. Other principal officers were Barbara Roberts, M.D., 7547 Springlake Drive, Apartment B-1, Bethesda, Maryland, 365-0853, and Joan M. Gombos, 1701 16th Street, N.W., WDC, 20005.

Carol Lipman is described as a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), as of June, 1970, Lipman was the National Executive Secretary of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC).

Abortion As the youth organization of the SWP, the YSA serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The SMC is controlled by the SWP and its youth affiliate, YSA. SMC initiates and supports public demonstrations against the war in Southeast Asia.

The following sponsoring organizations were listed:

Women's Construction Workers Unit, L. V. C. C. Inc.
 Box 69, Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut 06520
 (203) 432-4314

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GROUP I
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100-468406-13

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION
(WONAAC) SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION
NOVEMBER 20, 1971, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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AT Georgia Women's Abortion Action Coalition
P.O. Box 7122, Atlanta, Ga. 30309 (404) 874-8365

155 Boston Women's Abortion Action Coalition
552 Massachusetts Avenue, Room 9, Cambridge, Mass. 02139
(617) 547-1818; 491-1071

P+ Women United for Abortion Rights
1115 Walnut Street, 3rd floor, Philadelphia, Pa. (215) Wa 2-0381

Illinois Women's Abortion Coalition
343 So. Dearborn Ave., Room 305, Chicago, Ill. 60605 (312) 922-0745

W Women for Abortion Action
917 - 15th St. N.W., Suite 502, Washington, D. C. (202) 347-0947

N+ WONAAC - New York
P.O. Box 685, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011
(212) 924-0894

C V Abortion Project Coalition - Cleveland
11220 Bellflower Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44106 (216) 368-2248

Rhode Island Coalition to Repeal Abortion Laws
64 Preston Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02906 (401) 331-3370

Detroit Women's Abortion Action Coalition
2230 Withrell, Detroit, Michigan (313) 552-8022

W Women's Right to Choose of Maryland
3028 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (301) 323-9405

B Bloomington Abortion Coalition
702 Atwater, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

W Women V. Connecticut, Women and the Law Office
Box 69, Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut 06520
(203) 436-0364

NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION
NAAAC) SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION
NOVEMBER 20, 1971, WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Minneapolis Abortion Action Coalition
100 University Ave., S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55814
(612) 332-5773

Houston Women's Abortion Action Coalition
Box 192, Campus Activities, University of Houston, Houston,
Texas 77004 (713) 743-6500 Ext 1266

There are affiliates in many western states but they are coordinating for the San Francisco counterpart of the November 20 demonstration. WOAAAC West has already obtained the necessary permits for the demonstration in San Francisco.

An estimated 10,000 to 20,000 participants will march peacefully and orderly to build public support for the repeal of all anti-abortion laws against forced sterilization and an end to restrictive contraceptive laws. The marchers will assemble 10:00 a.m. to noon at the Ellipse; march west from the Ellipse on E Street to 17th Street; N.on 17th Street to Pennsylvania Avenue; E.on Pennsylvania Avenue to 15th; South on 15th Street to Pennsylvania; Southeast on Pennsylvania to the Capitol and Rally; The West Steps of the Capitol.

The following activities during the demonstration were listed:

Demonstrators will assemble in contingents at the Ellipse and march above route to the Capitol to participate in a rally. Marchers will be carrying signs and placards concerning the aims of the demonstration; many will be brought from around the country. Speakers are not yet firmed up. Musical entertainment will be part of the rally. Demonstrators will disperse and either return home in D. C. area or go to cars and busses and return to cities.

There will be one marshal for every 20 demonstrators, Chief Marshal listed as WILLIE WILSON, D.C.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION
(WONAAC). SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION
NOVEMBER 20, 1971, WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Delphine Welch is described as a member of SWP.

On November 12, 1971, a source that has provided reliable information in the past, advised that preparations to transport demonstrators for the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition Rally, November 20, 1971, in WDC, have been made in the following cities:

Atlanta Two Trailways Buses

Chicago Eight Trailways Buses

Cleveland Four Greyhound Buses,
seating capacity, 43 per bus.

New York City 15 buses, seating capacity 40 - 50, confirmed with more likely to be chartered.

Philadelphia 9 buses chartered from the S.E.P.T.A. Line, seating 51 passengers each.

In addition, Philadelphia has dispatched Sheila Ostrow, 1115 Walnut Street, Philadelphia to WDC to help organize the rally.

Source further advised that the Boston Local of the SWP has sent Evelyn Clark and Matilde Miles to WDC for the specific purpose of organizing the November 20 Demonstration.

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WFO 100-54927

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Second source referred to in LHM is ROBERT J.
DAVIDS, 917 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

On September 26, 1963, a source, who has furnished
valuable information to the FBI in this case,
is believed to the supporters, which stated the following:

"For years and years, organizations throughout the world
have wanted to

"Throughout history, many things have been done
universally to kill off people by locking them up,
burning them alive, drowning them, cutting out their
out their livers, and other methods. In 1945, they
in the British Isles, had a revolution from the British Monarchs
and went on to build part of the United States, America,
through which which was now legal to vote."

"Today, in every corner of the earth, there does
not seem the right to always, but, in every corner of
the world, there is a desire to do away with the
monarchs."

"Today, in every corner of the earth, there does
not seem the right to always, but, in every corner of
the world, there is a desire to do away with the
monarchs."

"Today, in every corner of the earth, there does
not seem the right to always, but, in every corner of
the world, there is a desire to do away with the
monarchs."



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)
SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION NOVEMBER 20, 1971
WASHINGTON, D. C.

On September 29, 1971, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that WONAAC sent a letter to its supporters, which stated the following:

"To: Women and women's organizations throughout the world

"Dear Sisters,

"Throughout history few things have been more universal or known fewer national boundaries than the suffering of women from the denial of our right to control our own lives, our own bodies. Decades ago the suffragists of the United States took inspiration from their British sisters and went on to build part of the international movement through which women won the right to vote.

(Continuation, legal document)

"Today, in every corner of the earth, laws deny women the right to abortion, the right to decide whether or not to have children. Now a new generation of women has begun to stand up for our rights. The struggle for the right to abortion is rapidly crossing boundaries of nations and continents, of language and background. We have inspired one another and learned from one another.

"In the United States women from many backgrounds are uniting in this fight. On November 20, we will march in massive numbers on Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, to demand the repeal of all anti-abortion laws, with no forced sterilization and the repeal of all restrictive

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5000 DOCUMENTS

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

contraceptive laws. We call on our sisters around the world to unite with us on that day, to bring out power together, to let the world hear in one united voice and many languages our slogan 'ABORTION -- A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE.'

"When we join together throughout the world, national no force can stop us. From New York City, to Washington, D. C., to facilitate all aspects of organizing the Fall Abortion "In sisterhood, love. The influence of women from the old New York will be most effective." New York, D. C. "Delegates to the first Women's National Abortion Conference Held in New York City, July 16-18, 1971."

On October 12, 1971, second source, who is in a position to furnish such information, provided a copy of the WONAAC National Newsletter dated September 16, 1971, which contained the following self-description:

"WONAAC is based on a nationally coordinated abortion law repeal campaign including legislation, legal action and nationally-coordinated mass demonstrations in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, on November 20, for the repeal of all anti-abortion laws and the corollary demands of no forced sterilization and the repeal of all restrictive contraception laws."

"We were formed at a national conference held at Columbia University July 19, 1971, attended by over 1,000 women from 23 states and 253 organizations. The call for this conference was initiated by women organizing Women Vs Connecticut, the class action suit in that state and women's liberation groups in New York City. This call was then endorsed by hundreds of women around the country who participated in the spirited and educational conference which formed WONAAC."

"WONAAC aims to reach all women ... Black, Chicana, Latina, Asian, Puerto Rican and Native American women, campus women, gay women, high school women,

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION (WONAAC) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

...Coordinating units were established in every state, the District of Columbia, and abroad to build a broad-based movement of housewives, professional, welfare and working women, young women, women from churches, political organizations, trade unions, the military and communities across the country ... and to build the broadest possible movement for abortion law repeal."

The newsletter proclaimed that the WONAAC National Office would be moved from New York City, to Washington, D. C., to facilitate all aspects of organizing the Fall Abortion Law Repeal Campaign. The following women from the old New York staff were moved to Washington, D. C.:

Kipp Dawson
 Carol Lipman
 Sherry Smith
 Joan Gombos
 Marsha Coleman
 Nancy Rosenstock

General Secretary
 November 20, 1971.

The National Coordinating Committee of WONAAC was scheduled to meet October 2, 1971, at 12:00 noon, 2230 Withrel Street, Detroit Michigan, to discuss among other points, the details for the November 20, 1971 march on Washington, D. C.

The newsletter also outlined the following speaking tour of Dr. Barbara Roberts to publicize the aims of WONAAC and to promote participation in the November 20, 1971, demonstration:

"September 23, 24	Seattle
October 5, 6	Atlanta
October 13, 14	Houston
November 7-13	Los Angeles"

The October 15, 1971, issue of the "Washington Post", a daily newspaper in Washington, D. C., carried the following notice regarding the WCNAAC sponsored November 20, 1971, rally for Washington, D. C.:

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION (WONAAC) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

...Coordinators of the event said they hope for a turnout of about 20,000 women who would stage the first national female march on the Capitol since women won the right to vote in 1920. Info that information. This is described in the ahead of its

"Dr. Barbara Roberts," national project director of the coalitions, said the march, scheduled to go past the White House and down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, would attack "abortion laws which degrade, mutilate and murder women." Order 10450.

"The coalition, which comprises about 30 women's groups, will also demonstrate against forced sterilization and restrictive contraception laws and plans to hold national abortion hearings in Washington before the march."

First source advised on October 15, 1971, that the November 20, 1971, rally has received mixed support from various Washington, D. C., women's liberation groups. Several radical women's groups refused to endorse the November 20, 1971, action because they view it as a Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)/Socialist Workers Party (SWP) Front which will use these rallies to further its own recruitment drive. Furthermore, they considered YSA/SWP to be "non-feminist". Main support for the November 20, 1971, demonstration will come from the WSA Women's Fraction Group.

Important endorsements thus far are coming from Betty Freidan, noted author in Women's Liberation Movement, New York Congress women, Bella Abzug and Dr. Milan M. Vuitch, a Washington, D. C., doctor involved in the abortion controversy. Lynda Jenness, the SWP presidential candidate is scheduled to be one of the speakers.

Young Socialist Alliance

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) serves as the main source of

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Character is - very poor

Admitted into U.S. from Canada; Canadian by and Canadianizing activity

All (or (except any listed or low) value identified
as concerned with, or connected with, or involved in,
or engaged in, or

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
January 5, 1968

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U. S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

Reference is made to San Francisco memorandum dated January 4, 1968.

Copies of this memorandum have been furnished locally to the U. S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Secret Service, and U. S. Attorney.

A source advised on January 5, 1968, that the following individuals from the Northern California area are planning to depart San Francisco January 13, 1968, via plane for Washington, D. C. to support the demonstration on January 15, 1968. Source indicated that all of these women, excluding NIKKI BRIDGES, participate in activities of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) in Marin County, California.

FRANCES STEADMAN
BETTY MEREDITH
MARIE INGERMAN
DOROTHEA HEGERTY
NIKKI BRIDGES, aka Mrs. Harry Bridges.

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WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (WILPF)

In a leaflet dated January, 1962, WILPF described itself as follows:

"What is the WILPF?"

"It is the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, an international, inter-racial organization striving for peace and freedom by non-violent democratic methods. It was founded in 1915, during the first World War, and its first president was JANE ADDAMS, the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

"How Does it Work?"

"It keeps its membership informed on current problems through its legislative office in Washington. It issues its own pamphlets, study kits, fact sheets, and cooperates with like-minded organizations. WILPF has consultative status at the United Nations on a national and international level.

"What Does it Do?"

"WILPF, through its local branches, sponsors public discussion on such topics as disarmament and world law, nuclear testing, civil defense, Berlin, civil rights, etc. Through its Peace Action Committee, WILPF initiates peace walks, vigils, and meetings, as an organization and with other peace groups. Peace education for children is a special concern of WILPF.

"How Is it Set Up?"

"The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has its national headquarters at JANE ADDAMS House, 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa., where its monthly paper, FLAME LIGHTS, is published. Its legislative office is at 120 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington 2, D. C. International headquarters are in Geneva. The International meets every three years. It conducts summer schools, peace congresses and publishes its magazine, PAX."

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U. S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

A second source advised in April, 1945, that the records of the San Francisco County Communist Party (CP) indicated that FRANCES STEADMAN transferred from the Westlake Branch of the Los Angeles CL County CP to San Francisco in 1945 and that her dues were paid to and including December, 1944.

A third source advised on March 20, 1957, that according to BETTY MEREDITH, she attended the California CP State Convention held in San Francisco, CL, March 16-17, 1957.

A fourth source advised during 1967 that MARIE INGERMAN attended six meetings of the WILPF in Marin County, California, during the period January-October, 1967.

D.C.
A fifth source advised on January 4, 1968, that DOROTHEA HEGERTY is a current active member of the Marin County CP.

A sixth source advised on March 2, 1967, that Mrs. H. BRIDGES, 35 Kronquest Count, San Francisco, California, is listed as the recipient of a new yearly subscription to the "People's World" (PW), expiration date March 4, 1968.

N.Y.C. 1/15
The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U. S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

Records of the U. S. District Court, San Francisco, show that on May 25, 1949, HARRY BRIDGES was indicted for criminal actions of perjury and conspiracy committed to conceal CP membership, thereby fraudulently obtaining U. S. citizenship. BRIDGES was convicted of these charges on April 4, 1950. On appeal, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the conviction. Based on the Statute of Limitations having run, the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the conviction on May 15, 1953.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
January 8, 1968

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 15, 1968
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

Reference is made to prior Los Angeles memoranda dated December 12 and 30, 1967, relating to a proposed march on Washington, D. C., by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB), when the United States Congress reconvenes in January 1968.

Source One advised that the Women Strike for Peace (WSP - see appendix) and the Women for Legislative Action (WLA - see appendix) are the two major organizations in Southern California working for the success of the January 15, 1968, activities of the JRB both locally and in Washington, D. C. Subcommittees of the JRB have been meeting in the headquarters of WSP at 5899 West Pico Boulevard, and WLA at 5889 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles. During the most recent of these subcommittee meetings, held during the first week in January 1968, at the latter location, much of the discussion was related to proposed action in Southern California by women who would be unable to travel to Washington, D. C., for the January 15th confrontation with Congress.

Minor changes in the previously announced schedule of local activities for January 15, 1968, were agreed upon at this meeting, as follows:

9:30 AM Assemble on the front steps of the Old California State Building, First and Broadway, Los Angeles, where the JRB's list of grievances will be read over a public address system and then presented to California

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 15, 1968

Assemblywoman Yvonne Brathwaite. According to the reports at this JRB meeting, Mrs. Brathwaite, who was not present, had agreed to either meet personally with the JRB women at the State Building, or to send her personal representative if her schedule would not permit her to be present at that time.

Following a brief rally at the State Building, the JR Brigaders will enter the State Building with leaflets; opening the doors of the various offices, and handing leaflets to any women in the building, located at 217 West First Street.

11:30 AM

Women of the JRB will move to the steps of the Los Angeles City Hall, where they will attempt to influence as many persons as possible, who will be entering and leaving the City Hall during the luncheon hour. The list of grievances will again be read at the City Hall, which is located at 200 North Spring Street.

1:00 PM

March to the Los Angeles City Board of Education, 450 North Grand Avenue, to confront the members of the School Board, and attempt to influence as many women employees of the Board as possible.

Doris

Margaret Wright, militant black nationalist oriented Negro woman who has been active in recent demonstrations against the Los Angeles City Board of Education at Manual Arts High School, will act as the JRB's spokeswoman at

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 15, 1968

this latter location. It is the present intention of the JRB women to go inside the administrative buildings at the Board of Education and leaflet women employees there.

At the most recent JRB subcommittee meeting, Margaret Wright expressed her disappointment that no organized civil disobedience was being planned for the local action of the JRB. However, she added, "That's O.K., the police will force disobedience anyway!"

The main slogan adopted by the local JRB is, "The Hand that Rocks the Cradle is Going to Rock the Boat, With Our Vote." Picket signs that have been approved to be carried in the local JRB demonstrations include:

"You Can't Have War Without Women"

"Woman Power is Peace Power"

"Women Control the Vote"

It was announced that three different versions of the local JRB "Call" would be distributed within the next week. The three will be geared to Caucasians, Negroes, and Mexican-Americans respectively. The monthly news bulletin of the WSP, called, "La Wisp," for January 1968, has an appeal to the WSP membership to join the local action if they are unable to make the trip to Washington. It was also announced that a \$50.00 advertisement would be placed in the "Herald-Dispatch," Los Angeles Negro newspaper, calling for the support of members of the black community. Three JRB activists were to appear on local radio shows to plug the JRB prior to January 15th. . . . D.C.

Xerox copies of two documents being circulated throughout Southern California during early January 1968, to publicize the local and the national actions of the JRB are appended to this memorandum. Leslie Parrish, who is mentioned in one of these documents, according to Source One, is a screen actress who has very recently become interested and active in the anti-Viet Nam war movement

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 15, 1968

and has become affiliated with the Southern California Council of WSP. It is noted that she is presently scheduled to give a report back to the San Fernando Valley Chapter of WSP on January 19, 1968, following her return from the action in Washington, D. C.

The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office are cognizant of the time changes in the schedule for the local action of the JRB.

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COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE,
Also Known As
Women's International Strike for Peace

A source advised on May 14, 1967, that the Women Strike for Peace (WSP) in the Southern California area began its operations in the late fall of 1961, as an affiliate of the national organization formed in Washington, D.C. It is a peace oriented women's organization which is opposed to the present American foreign policy in Vietnam. It has also sought legislation which would bring about the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). In recent months the organization has sponsored demonstrations protesting the United States involvement in Vietnam and calling for the complete withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam. In the spring of 1966, it was instrumental in originating and putting into effect a campaign advocating support for "peace candidates" in the upcoming 1966 Congressional elections.

The same source stated that WSP is a non-membership organization and has no officers. The organization is open to women-of-all political opinions who are interested in world peace. It makes no effort to exclude from its activities members of, or persons sympathetic to, the Communist Party and related groups.

The guiding force behind the Southern California WSP groups is MARY CLARKE. A second source advised in July, 1955, that CLARKE was dropped from the Western Division, Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) in the Spring of 1955, for personal reasons and not because of any political differences with the LACCP.

The first source advised that Southern California WSP maintains its office at 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles. It receives mail through Post Office Box 19739, Los Angeles 19, California.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPENDIXWOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

A source advised on May 1, 1963, that the Women for Legislative Action was formed in 1952, claiming to be an independent organization dedicated to non-partisan participation in legislative and civic activities. Its position in favoring or opposing legislation usually parallels the position of the Communist Party and related groups. It also supports legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Membership in the Women for Legislative Action does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

Another source advised on May 11, 1967, that the Women for Legislative Action continues to be active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Dear Friend:

A number of our California women will join thousands of others throughout the country in Washington D. C. on the opening day of Congress. They are going to Congress to: demand an end to the war, to help our sick society at home and end the demands of the military.

* This idea came about when an 86 year old former Congresswoman, Jeanette Rankin, said: "If we had 10,000 women willing to go to prison if necessary, that would end it. You cannot have wars without women."

We would like to raise enough money to send all who wish to go. If you cannot join the group going to Washington, would you make a contribution so that those who can go will not be handicapped by lack of funds.

Then, save a date on your new calendar. On Friday, January 12th we will have a report on Washington given by Leslie Parrish who will be one of the leaders of the So. Calif. delegation. You will receive definite information and confirmation by mail.

* If you are able to go to Washington, please call 761-1783 for further information.

Yours for Peace,

Valley Women Strike for Peace

P. S. Please make your checks payable to Women Strike for Peace and send it in the enclosed envelope. Thanks

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~~DO UP!~~ THE MAJORITY OF AMERICAN VOTERS ARE ~~SAFETY~~... BUT WE ARE AN UNRETRIEVED MAJORITY! We find our government responding to its military-industrial advisors while it turns a deaf ear to us. Oh yes, we have heard and read the stirring speeches against the Vietnam war, made on the floor of Congress. But most of these great orators (men who were put into office with the help of women) proceed to vote for the billion dollar appropriations that make this war possible, while millions of Americans are robbed of their rights to decent housing, health services, education and employment.

WE HAVE VESTED INTERESTS TOO!...OUR HOMES AND OUR FAMILIES. They are being destroyed by these strawmen who do nothing to end this insane war, and do nothing to take care of the neglect of human needs at home..

WE ARE TIRED OF TALKING TO STRAWMEN! In Los Angeles on January 15th, we will speak to WOMEN - because WOMEN CARE and WOMEN WILL LISTEN!

The JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE will be descending on Washington, D.C. on January 15th to demand that Congress listen to what American women are saying.

THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE IS GOING TO ROCK THE BOAT!! WITH OUR VOTE! In cities and towns across this nation, women will be mobilizing in local supportive actions. This is the launching of the FIRST broad coalition of women for political power in 1968. This is our opportunity to work together to put into office only those candidates who truly represent us and to TURN OUT THE STRAWMEN.

join with us here in los angeles
the time: the place:

9:30 AM - Old State Building, 217 West 1st St., LA

11:30 AM - City Hall, 200 North Spring

1:00 PM - Board of Education, 450 North Grand

BE ON TIME! WE WILL MARCH FROM PLACE TO PLACE LEAFLETING WOMEN. PLACARDS WILL BE PROVIDED.

all women are urged to wear black

I will:

____ go to Washington, D.C. on Jan. 15th. (Plane fare round trip \$216.00).

____ help work in the local action in Southern California.

____ contribute \$____ for local action, or \$____ to send a woman to Wash. D.C.

Name:

8*

Phone No:

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Address:

City:

Zip:

(Please tear off and mail to WSP at address above)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535
January 10, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 9, 1968, that the Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB) planned on a demonstration in Washington, D.C. on January 15, 1968, the day the United States Congress reconvenes. According to the source, officials of the JRB want to assemble on the steps of the United States Capitol and present a petition to officials of the United States Congress but the United States Capitol Police has refused to grant them permission for such an assembly. The source further stated that attorneys for the JRB have petitioned the United States District Court to grant an injunction prohibiting the enforcement by the United States Capitol Police of a Congressional ruling prohibiting demonstrations on the United States Capitol grounds.

The above source stated that plans for the demonstration still consist of assembling at Union Station at 12:30 p.m. January 15, 1968, marching to the Capitol where they will present a petition to Congressional officials and also confer with various Congressmen and will hold a meeting probably at the Shoreham Hotel between 2 and 6 p.m.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

Harry Bliss, Banquet Manager, Shoreham Hotel, Calvert Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., advised on January 9, 1968, that the JRB has reserved the Regency Room from 2 to 6 p.m. on January 15, 1968. Mr. Bliss indicated that this room will accommodate 2,500 to 3,000 individuals and that representatives of the JRB stated they intended to have approximately 2,000 persons using the room on that date.

Bliss stated that the Washington, D.C. representative of the JRB was Sylvia Lichtenstein and that she had given him a one thousand dollar check as a deposit for the banquet room. Bliss stated that this check was drawn on the Sterling National Bank and Trust Company, Queen's New York, on the account of the JRB, 13 West 72nd Street, New York City, and was signed by one Sandra Wolf.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in July, 1951, that Sylvia Lichtenstein was a member of the Newspaper Club of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia from 1947 to 1950.

W.E. Beard, Charter Manager, D.C. Transit, New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., advised on January 9, 1968, that the JRB had reserved thirty-three buses to pick up individuals in the vicinity of the United States Capitol beginning at 2 p.m. on January 15, 1968, to be bused to the Shoreham Hotel. He stated that at 6 p.m. these same individuals will be bused to Union Station. Mr. Bliss indicated that the Pennsylvania Railroad is handling the finances for the above buses and that all arrangements are being made through the New York Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beard stated that the location of the pickup in the vicinity of the United

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968.

States Capitol has not yet been determined but he is negotiating with local law enforcement officials to ascertain a convenient place for the pickup.

Captain Robert Krahling, United States Capitol Police, Washington, D.C., advised on January 9, 1968, that the attorneys for the JRB had filed for an injunction in the United States District Court in an attempt to prevent the United States Capitol Police from enforcing a Congressional regulation prohibiting demonstrations on the United States Capitol grounds. Captain Krahling stated that after a hearing in the United States District Court on this date, the judge dismissed the above proceedings and the attorneys for the JRB stated that they were appealing the matter to the United States Court of Appeals.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Seattle, Washington
January 10, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED
STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D.C.,
JANUARY 15, 1968
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On January 9, 1968, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated the Jeanette Rankin Brigade demonstration originally scheduled for January 8, 1968, at Washington, D.C., had been postponed until January 15, 1968, when Congress reconvenes. The source made available a leaflet concerning the event. A reproduction is attached.

On January 9, 1968, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported TAIMI HALONEN and possibly others planned to go to Washington, D.C., for the demonstration and would probably travel via United Air Lines.

TAIMI HALONEN was reported by the first source in December, 1967, as being a member of the Communist Party (CP) at that time.

On January 9, 1968, WENDELL C. WOODARD, Reservations Manager, United Air Lines, Seattle, made available information indicating TAIMI HALONEN and Mrs. J. WARE had reservations on United Flight 42 departing 9:15 a.m., January 13, 1968, and will fly nonstop to Friendship Airport, Baltimore, Maryland, arriving at 4:35 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. They are scheduled to return to Seattle on United Flight 41 leaving Friendship Airport at 6:00 p.m. and arriving at Seattle-Tacoma Airport, Seattle, at 8:25 p.m., Pacific Standard Time, January 18, 1968.

JERLINE WARE, nee ABAIR, aka Mrs. JOHNNY WARE, was reported in August, 1952, by a third source who has furnished reliable information in the past as being under transfer from the Communist Party of California to Seattle, Washington, as of that time.

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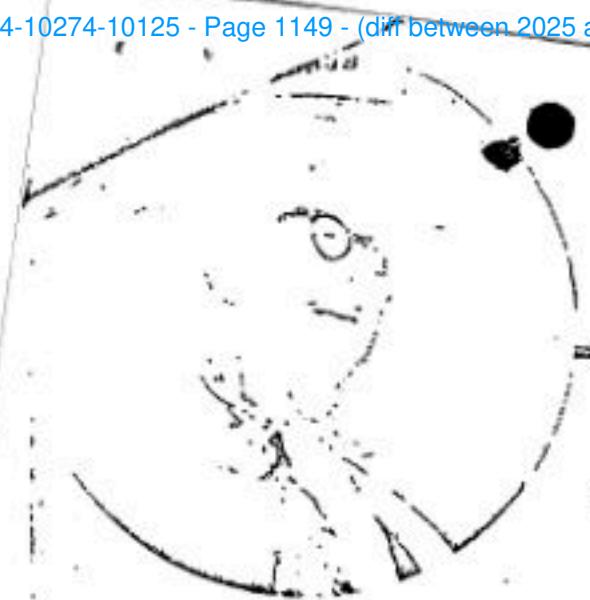
RE: DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED
STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On January 10, 1968, the first source reported LINDA CORR, a Negro, and THORUN ROBEL, white, are also planning to go to Washington, D.C., but their mode of travel is as yet unknown. The source said both are CP members at Seattle. In addition, four women from Tacoma, Washington, are preparing to go, but their identities have not been learned.

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JEANNETTE RANKIN
HELENA, MONTANA

November 27, 1967

TO ALL AMERICAN WOMEN,

I am proud of the fact that my first vote cast in Congress was a vote against war. It was the first opportunity for a woman to vote because I was the first woman to be elected to Congress.

I believed then as I do today that women are the ones who must be concerned with the needs and development of the human race. I have always fought for the dignity of all human beings -- for those of the present as well as those of future generations.

I will continue to struggle as long as I live.

I hope all women will respond to the following CALL, and join me in Washington on January 8, 1968, the opening day of Congress.

With highest hopes,



JEANNETTE RANKIN



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

January 11, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Demonstration Protesting United
States Policy in Vietnam, Washington,
D.C., January 15, 1968

On January 3, 1968, an advertisement appeared in the "New York Times", page 57, captioned "Dagmar Wilson Says Join Me In Washington January 15". The ad included the comment "Thousands of American Women, Led By Jeannette Rankin, First United States Congresswoman, Will Demand That Congress End The War In Vietnam and Our Social Crisis At Home". The ad listed the name and address for transportation and contributions as Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB), 133 West 72nd Street, New York City, 10023, telephone number (212) 799-6520.

On January 4, 1968, five separate advertisements for JRB at the above address appeared in "The Village Voice", a weekly newspaper in New York City. Ruby Dee, Linda Morse, Mrs. Benjamin Spock and Susan Sontag appeared by name and photo separately in four of the ads requesting the reader to "Join Me in Washington January 15". These four ads included substantially the same comments which appeared in the above "New York Times" ad of January 3, 1968. The fifth ad in "The Village Voice" was headed by the comment "We Want 10,000 Women In Washington Jan. 15". The ad included comments about the activities and purpose for the demonstration. A xerox copy of this ad is attached hereto.

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Demonstration Protesting United States Policy in Vietnam,
Washington, D.C., January 15, 1968

Ruby Dee

A confidential source advised on November 19, 1965, Ruby Dee was a member of the Communist Party (CP) as of November, 1965.

Linda Morse, Also Known As Linda Dannenberg

A second confidential source advised on June 16, 1967, that at a meeting of the National Youth Commission, CP, United States of America (USA), on June 14, 1967, in Brooklyn, New York, it was stated Linda Dannenberg was then under the influence of the CP, USA.

Susan Sontag

Susan Sontag is an author, writer and critic.

On January 3, 1968, a third confidential source advised that at a New York County CP Committee meeting, December 28, 1967, those present were urged to attend the January 15, 1968 Demonstration in Washington, D.C., sponsored by JRB.

On January 4, 1968, a fourth confidential source advised that a Press Conference was held at the Gotham Hotel, 5th Avenue and 55th Street, New York City, which announced that JRB would sponsor the January 15, 1968 Demonstration in Washington, D.C., and would be assisted by Women Strike For Peace (WSP). Participants were to include Florynce Kennedy, Ruby Dee, Judy Morse Eaton, who is the daughter of Senator Wayne Morse, and Mrs. Benjamin Spock, the wife of Dr. Benjamin Spock. At the conference, it was stated some Negro women would participate in the demonstration. The fact that Negroes would participate was described at the conference as an "unprecedented move".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Demonstration Protesting United States Policy in Vietnam, Washington, D.C., January 15, 1968

Florynce Kennedy has been publicly identified as an attorney for H. Rap Brown, National Chairman, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

On January 4, 1968, Mr. John Martin, Passenger Representative, Pennsylvania Railroad, Pennsylvania Station, 8th Avenue and 33rd Street, New York City, advised that the original request from JRB for two special trains to Washington, D.C., from New York City, could not be furnished by the railroad because of insufficient equipment. One train of eighteen cars is being reserved for JRB. This train might be increased to 20 cars. Martin estimated that 1400 passengers would be the capacity of the reserved train. It will depart Penn Station 7:20 am on January 15, 1968. It will arrive Penn Station, Newark, New Jersey, at 7:36 am to pick up additional passengers. It will arrive Washington, D.C., at 11:10 am. There are no stops between Newark and Washington. The train will depart Washington, D.C., at 7:10 pm January 15, 1968, arrive Newark 10:45 pm, arrive New York City, 11:00 pm.

Martin stated a group from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, organized by an Ethel Taylor, has reserved three coaches on the regular Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington, D.C., which departs Philadelphia 8:10 am January 15, 1968, arriving Washington, D.C., 10:20 am.

On January 5, 1968, a fifth confidential source advised that in obtaining the New York Telephone number 799-6520 for JRB, 133 West 72nd Street, New York City the references listed were Mrs. Peter C. Thompson, 10230 67th Avenue, Forest Hills, Queens, New York, and Mrs. Peter M. Wolf, 312 West 71st Street, Manhattan, New York. No bank references were listed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Demonstration Protesting United States Policy in Vietnam, Washington, D.C., January 15, 1968

On January 9, 1968, Mrs. John Martin, Pennsylvania Railroad, advised JRB informed him that more tickets had been sold for the January 15, 1968, special train than there were seats on the train. JRB had again requested more railroad cars. Martin informed them additional cars or an additional train was not available. JRB indicated they would consider chartered buses for the extra women from New York. Martin further stated that a \$5000.00 check had been received from JRB drawn on the account of JRB at Sterling National Bank and Trust Company, Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills, New York. The checked was signed by Mrs. Miriam Thompson. Martin indicated that most of the train negotiations have been conducted with Mrs. Thompson.

Mr. Martin stated he had arranged with the D.C. Transit Company, Washington, D.C., to provide approximately 33 buses from the capitol to the Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D.C., at 2:00 pm, January 15, 1968. The buses will depart the hotel at 6:00 pm for Union Station and will depart Washington, D.C., 7:10 pm.

On January 10, 1968, a sixth confidential source advised that Frances Bordofsky and Sylvia Thompson were going to the demonstration in Washington, D.C., sponsored by JRB.

Frances Bordofsky

A seventh confidential source advised June 27, 1967, that Frances Bordofsky, a representative of Bronx County CP, is a member of the New York District CP Committee.

Sylvia Thompson

The third confidential source advised on February 27, 1967, that Sylvia Thompson is a member of the New York County CP Committee.

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We Want 10,000 Women In WASHINGTON JAN. 15

**The Jeannette Rankin Brigade, Led By
The 1st US Congresswoman, Demands
That Congress**

- 1. Bring the Boys Back From Vietnam**
- 2. Act On Neglected Human Needs At Home**

The broadest coalition of American women in history—women young and old, from church, political, peace and minority groups, from the arts, professions and public affairs—will speak with a single voice the day Congress opens. We women, representing 51% of the voting population, will demand that as its first order of business, Congress withdraw US troops and act to make a decent life for our 23 million black people and all citizens.

We will convene our own Congress of American Women, following our Petition at the Capitol. We will declare our intention to mobilize on all levels in our communities to reshape our society. Start the New Year with a day off from home or job to work for peace with the Jeannette Rankin Brigade.

Make Women Power Political Power

Jeannette Rankin Brigade 133 W. 72 St. NYC 10023
Tel: 212 (799-6520)

I will contribute \$.....

I will be at Union St's Washington 11:30 am

Send metrain tick round trip NY/Wash. I O\$7.50 each.
Lx. Pa. St'n Monday Jan. 15 7:30 am; ret. NY 11 pm. Bring lunch
bus fare Capitol to Women's Congress. Wear black or somber dress.

Name

Address

Tel.

The above advertisement appeared in "The Village Voice", on
January 4, 1968, page 21.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

January 11, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
U. S. POLICE IN VIETNAM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Individual oral obligation of confidentiality

On January 11, 1968, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Santa Ana Police Department, advised that he had received
an application for permission to use public property in the [REDACTED]
City of Santa Ana, California, which was submitted by
Else Sturm, 30802 South Coast Highway, Laguna Beach,
California.

According to this application, Sturm indicated
she represented the Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and was requesting authority
for a "procession of approximately 150 persons dressed
in black to support the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, protesting
the government's position on the Vietnam War in conjunction
with a massive demonstration to be held in Washington, D. C.,
on January 15, 1968." Sturm indicated the procession
would be held between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon on January
15, 1968, and would proceed from 6th Street to Sycamore
Street, to 8th Street, to Broadway, and downtown Santa
Ana, California.

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NW 66360 DocId:32989545 Page 567

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
U. S. POLICY IN VIETNAM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that WILPF is a peace oriented women's organization which is "Anti-War" per se. In addition, this organization works specifically in reference to civil rights issues. Participants in the organization are primarily active church-goers with a few former Communist Party members. WILPF's activities have included demonstration and distribution of literature opposing the Vietnam War.

Another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised that Else Sturm was a member of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1946.

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Bishop
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Liaison
 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan

January 12, 1968

1 - Mr. R.H. Horner

JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

It was previously reported that the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, a nationwide group of women who are opposed to the war in Vietnam, will sponsor a demonstration in Washington, D. C., on January 15, 1968, to petition Congress to end the war in Vietnam.

Sources who have furnished reliable information in the past have advised that current plans call for the Brigade to assemble at Union Station, Washington, D. C., at 12:30 p.m., January 15, 1968. The demonstrators will march to the Capitol via Louisiana Avenue. The Brigade's plans originally called for the demonstrators to assemble at the Capitol; however, legal restrictions have arisen to prevent the demonstrators from assembling at this site.

The Brigade further had hoped to present their petition to Speaker of the House, John W. McCormack, and Senator Michael J. Mansfield on the steps of the Capitol. Speaker McCormack has answered their request by stating that he could not meet them on the steps, but would be willing to receive a delegation of ten to fifteen women in his office on that date. Following this, some participants will confer with various Congressmen.

At 2 p.m. on January 15, 1968, the demonstrators plan to be taken in busses to the Shoreham Hotel, Calvert Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., where the Brigade has reserved a banquet room from 2 to 6 p.m. At 6 p.m., those attending the meeting at the Shoreham Hotel will again be transported by bus to Union Station where those who arrived by train will depart to the New York-Philadelphia area by special train departing at 7:10 p.m.

Some of the Brigade's demonstrators are expected to remain in Washington, D. C., until January 16, 1968, at which time they will attempt to confer with their Congressmen concerning the war in Vietnam.

Toles _____
 DeLoach **REC-7**
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
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Group 1

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Memorandum

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TO JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Shilkhan
1/12/68

FROM C. D. Participants in the demonstration will include Frances Bordofsky, a member of the New York District Committee, Communist Party, USA; Sylvia Thompson, a member of the Communist Party's New York County Committee; Rosalind Durham, Communist Party member in the State of Illinois; and Linda Corr, Taimi Halonen, and Thorun Robel, Communist Party members in the State of Washington.

Sources have reported that busses have been chartered to transport demonstrators from Cleveland, Ohio; Newark, New Jersey; New York, New York; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These busses are in addition to a special train of approximately 20 cars which is to transport participants from New York to Washington, D.C. Three coaches will also be added to a regularly scheduled train at Philadelphia to the Washington, D.C., via a detour to Chicago. From Washington, D.C., on January Demonstrations in support of the Brigade's demonstration in Washington, D.C., are being planned for Chicago and St. Louis. In Chicago, the Women for Peace, a pacifist group, will hold a demonstration January 15, 1968, from 12 noon to 1 p.m. at the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois. This demonstration will urge Congress to stop the war in Vietnam and to work on human needs in the United States. The participating women have been asked to wear black clothing. Mourning veils will be furnished them at the demonstration. Requests to meet with members of the House, John McCormick and Senator Michael J. Mansfield on the steps of the U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C., are being planned for January 15, 1968. A silent vigil of women dressed in black is scheduled to be held on the steps of the St. Louis County Courthouse, Clayton, Missouri, on January 15, 1968, from 12 noon to 1 p.m. Following the presentation of the demands and during the period of silence, there will be a brief recess. At 2 p.m., the vigil will be taken by bus to the Bay Hotel, Washington, D.C., for a conference from 2 to 6 p.m. It is classified "Confidential" as some of the information included in this summary comes from sensitive sources, the compromise of which would be detrimental to the U.S.

NOTE: The brigade's demonstrators are expected to remain in Xerox copies being sent to Mrs. Mildred Stegall, the White House; the Vice President; the Secretary of State; the Secretary of Defense; Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; United States Secret Service; the Attorney General; the Deputy Attorney General; and Assistant Attorneys General J. Walter Yeagley, ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Stephen J. Pollak and Fred M. Vinson, Jr.

- 2 -

XEROX

See memorandum C.D. Brennan to W.C. Sullivan dated 1/12/68 captioned as above as prepared by RHH:jav.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

St. Louis, Missouri

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 12, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 8, 1968 -
JEANNETTE RANKEN BRIGADE

Information was developed that in late fall of 1967 an organization known as the Jeannette Ranken Brigade had sent out a call for a demonstration to be held at the White House in Washington, D. C., on January 8, 1968, in protest of the War in Vietnam. Jeannette Ranken, the Chairman of this Brigade, is 86 years old and is a former member of Congress from the State of Montana. She first went to Congress in 1917.

The December 14, 1967 issue of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch", a daily St. Louis newspaper, in an article on Page 10C, stated that Jeannette Ranken was planning a massive Vietnam peace project by women who would converge on Congress in January, 1968. She is elsewhere quoted to have said, "Ten thousand women have sat back and let their sons be killed in Vietnam. If we had ten thousand women willing to go to jail if necessary we could stop the war in Vietnam. You cannot have wars without women." She has stated that she is willing to stay in jail until the bombing in Vietnam is stopped.

Source One advised on January 6, 1968, that the St. Louis Peace Information Center, at 6217 Delmar, has been active in organizing interest in the Jeannette Ranken demonstration. It was announced that the date for the demonstration at Washington, D. C., had been changed from January 8, to January 15, 1968.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM

Source said that in addition to sending a delegation to Washington, D. C., the St. Louis group is formulating plans for a demonstration to take place in St. Louis, Missouri, on January 15, 1968. The Peace Center has distributed a leaflet. A copy of this leaflet is as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Congress, as its first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately arrange for the withdrawal of all American troops.

PROGRAM

LIVE, ST. LOUIS
SAT. PM, JAN. 13

2. First Planning Sessions Sun.

3. Hospitality in homes 3 nights

4. Silent Walk to Capitol 11:30 AM - 1905 5 VISIT Congress - 5 MINUTES

5. Return TUES. night LET US DECLARE our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity, dedicated to reshaping American society and restoring our country to a position of honor in the community of nations.

National PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS

Muriel Adams
Mia Aurbakken Adjoli
Donna Allen
Carol Anderson
Ellen Aurbakken
Helen Becker
Norma Becker
Mrs. Harry Belafonte
Mrs. John C. Bennett

Rebecca Bermon
Peggy Billings
Kay Boyle
Nikki Bridges
Jane Buchenholt
Catherine L'Corde
Twila Lytton Caverly
Mary Clarke
Eva Rubinstein Collin

Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Jessica Mitford
Nelle Morton
Grace Mora Newman
Dorothy Nyland
Mrs. Joseph Papp
Rosa Parks
Mrs. Benjamin Spock
Susan Sonag

Dagmar Wilson
Florence Criley
Elsie Thomas Culver
Polly Cuthbertson
Ruby Dee
Mrs. Ann Eaton
Judith Morse Eaton
Grace Loucks Elliott

St. Louis Delegation - Partial list

Yvonne Logan, Lois Book
Rachel Feltman, Vivian Schatz,
Charlotte Peskind, Bernice
Wehrmeyer, Eldora Spiegelberg

Needed!

Women to go as delegates
Women to contribute funds
Women to care for children
Women to staff Peace Information Center for 3 days
Women to vigil in St. Louis
Call: Eldora Spiegelberg PAI-4711
TUCV 4-3150 (from 1pm)

TO ALL AMERICAN WOMEN, *(Not sponsored by organization)*

I am proud of the fact that my first vote cast in Congress was a vote against war. It was the first opportunity for a woman to vote because I was the first woman to be elected to Congress.

I believed then as I do today that women are the ones who must be concerned with the needs and development of the human race. I have always fought for the dignity of all human beings -- for those of the present as well as those of future generations.

I will continue to struggle as long as I live.

I hope all women will respond to the following CALL, and join me in Washington on January 15, 1968, the opening day of Congress.

With highest hopes,

Jeannette Rankin
JEANNETTE RANKIN

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL WOMEN ARE URGED TO WEAR BLACK WHEREVER THEY ARE ON JANUARY 15

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM

With regard to the local demonstration, Source advised that final plans would be made at a meeting scheduled at the Peace Center on January 14, 1968. It has been proposed that the demonstration would take place at the St. Louis County, Missouri Courthouse at Clayton, Missouri. It will consist of women dressed in black, standing in silence for one hour between 12 Noon and 1 PM. An article on Page 8A of the "St. Louis Times-Democrat", a St. Louis daily newspaper, Friday, January 12, 1968 states that vigil for peace will be held at Clayton. This article says that an hour-long vigil for peace by women wearing black is planned for January 15, 1968, for one hour at noon at the St. Louis County Courthouse. The vigil is being carried out by the St. Louis Chapter of the Women Strike for Peace. Miss Nolan Peskin is described as the founder of the St. Louis Chapter. She is further referred to as the wife of the Clayton, Missouri, businessman who is a member of the Veterans for Peace. According to the article, plans will be finalized at a meeting to be held at the Peace Information Center on January 13, 1968.

Source Two advised on January 10, 1968, that women from St. Louis who intend to take part in the January 15, 1968 demonstration at Washington, D. C., are being told that the St. Louis group will travel together via Trans World Airlines. They will depart St. Louis at 6:25 PM on Sunday, January 14, 1968, and will arrive in Washington at 9:03 PM. Each woman is being told that she should make her own airline reservations and that each is to pay her own travel expenses. Housing in Washington, D. C., will be provided for, however, food will have to be purchased by the individual. It is possible that some money may be contributed by individuals who cannot make the trip but who want to help others who can go but who are lacking the funds. On January 15, 1968, the women will attempt to call on members of the Congress and present to them their opposition to the Vietnam War. On January 16, 1968, a "Women in Congress" will be held in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of issuing instructions to the delegates concerning future activities that they are to carry out upon returning to their homes. The location where this meeting will be held is not known.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM

The St. Louis group will endeavor to obtain reservations on Trans World Airlines flight leaving Washington, D. C., January 16, 1968, at 5:05 PM.

An article appearing in the September 20, 1967 issue of "The St. Louis Post-Dispatch" on Page 3C read as follows:

"A Peace Information Center will be opened at 6217 Delmar Boulevard with ceremonies at 8:00 p.m. today. The Center will contain literature on foreign affairs, economics and social problems. Information concerning alternatives under the Selective Service Act and individual counseling for young men will be provided by appointment."

All sources in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Haven, Connecticut
January 19, 1968

RE: DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES
POLICY IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on January 15, 1968, that two buses departed from the Connecticut Company, New Haven, Connecticut, and Mrs. JAMES FINCH, 85 West Shepard Avenue, Hamden, Connecticut, and Mrs. MONNIE CALLAN, 1646 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, Connecticut, representatives of the Connecticut Jeannette Rankin Group, at 4:30 a.m., January 15, 1968. According to the source, the busses containing sixty-two women, were destined to Penn Station, New York City, to connect with a special train for Washington, D.C. The buses were due to return to Penn Station at 11:00 p.m. on January 15, 1968, to pick up and return the Connecticut group.

A second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that MONNIE CALLAN, as a representative of the Lower Harlem Youth Section, attended what appeared to be a youth meeting of the Communist Party held September 9, 1949.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535
January 15, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in December, 1967, that the Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB) had been formed primarily by members of Women Strike for Peace, a pacifist organization. Members of Women Strike for Peace had formed the organization following a statement made by former Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin of Montana, in which she stated that if 10,000 American housewives were willing to be arrested, they could stop the war in Vietnam. According to the source, the JRB was formed as a "one shot organization" to sponsor a demonstration in Washington, D.C., when Congress reconvenes in 1968.

The same source advised that January 15, 1968, had been established as the date of the above demonstration in view of the fact that Congress was reconvening on that date. The source stated that the headquarters of the JRB was located in New York City and that officials there and in other large United States cities including Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington, D.C., were formulating the plans for a "march on the United States Capitol" where the women would present to the United States Congress a petition demanding that the Congressmen end the war in Vietnam. The source stated that a small minority in the above organization were in favor of committing acts of civil disobedience and being arrested but the vast majority of the organization wanted a peaceful demonstration to again focus the Congressional attention upon the war in Vietnam.

The same source advised in January, 1968, that representatives of the JRB met with officials of the United States Capitol Police on several occasions and attempted to gain permission to assemble on the steps of the United States Capitol and present a petition to Congressional

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968.

leaders. Officials refused to allow the women to assemble as it is in violation of a United States law prohibiting demonstrations on the United States Capitol grounds. The source advised on January 12, 1968, that a final meeting with the United States Capitol Police officials had been held and it had been decided by the representatives of the JRB that the women would assemble at Union Station, at approximately 11:30 a.m. and march to Union Square located at the foot of Capitol Hill off the Capitol grounds. Officials of the JRB obtained a permit from the United States Park Police granting them permission to use an area in the vicinity of Union Square for assembling and hearing the reading of the petition which was to be presented to the United States Congress by a small delegation of that organization.

The source advised on January 12, 1968, that the JRB had rented the Regency Ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel, Calvert Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from 2 to 6 p.m. on January 15, 1968. After meeting on Union Square, the group will travel by bus to the Shoreham Hotel where they will hold a Congress of American Women. After 6 p.m. they will be bused to Union Station where they will depart Washington, D.C.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 15, 1968, at approximately 11:30 a.m. observed several hundred people assembled in Union Station apparently waiting to participate in the JRB demonstration at that time. At approximately 11:40 a.m. a train bound from New York City to Washington, D.C., arrived at Union Station with approximately 1,500 individuals, mostly women, aboard. These individuals began marching at twelve noon away from Union Station, South on Louisiana Avenue. Now numbering approximately 2,600, they marched six abreast on the West sidewalk of Louisiana Avenue to the vicinity of Union Square where they began arriving at approximately 12:35 p.m.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

The following individuals were preceded by several individuals carrying a large banner which read: "End the War in Vietnam and Social Crisis at Home." Prior to leaving Union Station, many small placards were observed, some of which read: "End the War" and "LBJ Eats Imperial Margarine." These placards were removed from the demonstration when the participants were advised they would only be allowed to carry a large banner in front and a large banner in the rear of the marchers. The banner bringing up the rear of the marchers read as follows: "U.S. Women Unite End the War in Vietnam." Before the participants began marching, one Amy Swerdlow of New York City, acting as spokesman for the group, stated that a delegation of fifteen women were going by car to present their petition to the United States Congress while the rest of them would walk to Union Square where the petition will be read to them by Viveca Lindfors. After the reading of this petition, the participants were instructed to board buses which were located near Union Square and they would be transported to the Shoreham Hotel.

All of the participants had arrived at Union Square by approximately 1 p.m. and it was estimated by police officials that approximately 2,600 individuals had taken part in the march. Small placards had been observed in Union Station which showed representatives there from the following locations:

- Washington, D.C.
- California
- Kentucky
- Cleveland, Ohio
- Michigan
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Connecticut
- Maryland
- Kansas
- New York
- Illinois

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968

Most of the participants in the above march were female and dressed in black with some wearing black wreaths. The monitors and spokesmen for the group instructed them not to talk to each other but to march in a silent, solemn procession.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 30, 1966, that Amy Swerdlow, also known as Mrs. Stanley Swerdlow, was listed as a "non-party visitor" at the 18th Nation Convention CP, USA, held in 1966 in New York City.

Captain Robert Krahling, United States Capitol Police, Washington, D.C., advised on January 15, 1968, that Jeannette Rankin and approximately fifteen members of the JRB visited the office of Speaker of the United States House of Representatives John McCormick at approximately 1 p.m. this date. He stated they presented him with a copy of a petition which was entitled "A Petition to the 90th Congress" and which stated the following:

"We Women of the United States, who are outraged by the ruthless slaughter in Vietnam and the persistent neglect of human needs at home, have come to Washington to petition the Congress of the United States for the redress of intolerable grievance and demand that:

1. Congress shall, as the first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately withdraw all American troops.
2. Congress shall use its power to heal a sick society at home
3. Congress shall use its power to make reparations for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 15, 1968.

4. Congress shall listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military industrial complex

We herewith declare our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity and to exercise their political power to reshape American society and restore our country to a position of honor in the Community of Nations

The Jeannette Rankin Brigade
January 15, 1968"

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on January 15, 1968, advised that she had arrived in Washington, D.C., on the train from New York City at approximately 11:40 a.m. She stated that included in her group were six members of the Socialist Workers Party and one member of the Young Socialist Alliance.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Young Socialist Alliance is described in the appendix.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the participants in the above march enter buses in the vicinity of Union Square and travel to the Shoreham Hotel, 2500 Calvert Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., where they arrived at approximately 2:20 p.m. They then assembled in the Regency Room and the Ambassador Room of that hotel where a program began at approximately 2:30 p.m.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
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JANUARY 15, 1968

Just prior to the opening of the above program, a group entitled "Radical Women's Group from New York" put on a skit which included the bringing in of a stretcher indicating that it was the body of a dead soldier. On the stretcher was a telegram of regrets and it was stated that there would later be a mock burial of the above "corpse."

The program of the Congress of American Women began with Pearl Willen of New York acting as the presiding officer. She made announcements to the effect that there was much literature on the tables and that workshops would be held both tonight and the following day. She welcomed representatives from forty states to the gathering and stated that they now need to go from the great society to the just society. Mrs. Willen introduced the two Co-Chairmen of the Congress as Mrs. Coretta King of Georgia and Mrs. Mary Clark of Los Angeles, California, who were both present and acknowledged the introduction.

The first speaker on the program was Mrs. Vivian Hallinan of San Francisco, California, who described the development of the coalition of women which had developed into the JRB. She said the JRB had been conceived in California last year after the statement by Mrs. Rankin concerning what the women could do to stop the war. Hallinan described the JRB's goal as "world without war" and "life with dignity and opportunities to develop our maximum capacity."

The next speaker on the program was Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., who was initially introduced as Coretta King. Mrs. King stated that she was greatly encouraged by the growth of the peace movement and that she was totally opposed to the brutal slaughter in Vietnam. She stated that the women must use all of their power to stop that war.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
 UNITED STATES POLICY IN
 VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
 JANUARY 15, 1968

She stated that the men had gotten us into this war and had made a complete mess of it. She stated that there is a need to end the war so that we may tend to the needs of people in urban ghetto areas. Injustice in our society must be taken care of and she described the present challenges as "militarism, racism and wantonism." She stated there can be no justice at home until there is no war in the world. She concluded by reading a poem "entitled "Life Ain't Been No Crystal Stair."

Jeannette Rankin was the next speaker and she welcomed everyone expressing great joy that so many women had gathered together for peace. She stated that our forefathers wrote the constitution in such a way so that the military could not take over control of this Government. She was apparently implying that the military system is running the United States. She stated that the women must see that the military system is destroyed. She demanded that women have a secret ballot in the election as well as a choice in selecting candidates. She concluded by recommending that women everywhere become candidates for political offices.

The next speaker was Katherine Camp from Pennsylvania, described as the President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Mrs. Camp described the activities of the fifteen women delegation that went to Congress on this date. She stated that they presented a petition to Speaker of the House McCormick and that he had assured them that it would be acted on as any other petition presented to Congress. Camp stated that the Speaker left then as he was called by a bell to the floor of the Congress. Camp stated that following this, Mrs. Rankin, her sister Edna McKinon, and niece Mrs. Dorothy Brown, visited Senator Mike Mansfield and presented him with a petition.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
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Harriet Van Tassel of New York City next reported on the suit instituted by the JRB to restrain authorities from enforcing a rule against demonstrating on the United States Capitol grounds.

Cora Weiss of New York next took over the meeting and permitted a Mrs. Mitchell Goodman to make a statement. It is to be noted that Mrs. Mitchell Goodman is probably the wife of Mitchell Goodman recently indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in connection with counseling of evasion of Selective Service laws. Mrs. Goodman stated that all the women there should encourage their sons to refuse the draft.

DC Mary Clarke next called a roll of states in which individuals were asked to stand when their home state was called.

DC Ruby Dee then read a poem written by W.E.B. DuBois. Mrs. Vel Phillips of Wisconsin next described political action that was necessary in 1966 in order to elect a peace candidate.

Charlotte Bunch Weeks next spoke on the ruthless slaughter in Vietnam and stated that it was necessary to protest in order to stop this war in Vietnam. She further stated that the United States has been put in a bad light as far as the rest of the world is concerned because the United States has sided with a dictatorship.

Ella Baker of New York stated that this country is faced with a sick society because we have avoided dealing with human needs at home. She stated that there are more poor people among the whites than among the Negroes and that more Indian children die than American have died in Vietnam. She urged all women to study civil liberties and to learn what can be done at protest activities.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
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Cynthia ~~Wedel~~ of New York next acted as Chairman of a group of individuals who spoke concerning "We declare our Intentions." These individuals were Vivian Rothstein of Illinois, Judith Morse Eaton of Connecticut and Mrs. Dagmar ~~Wilson~~ of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Wilson spoke concerning political action necessary in order to change the United States policy in Vietnam. She stressed the need for education along these lines and stated that this is the beginning of a revolution. She made many references to her recent visit to North Vietnam and based her opinions upon what she saw in North Vietnam.

The first source advised on January 15, 1968, that while the main meeting was being held in the Ambassador Room of the Shoreham Hotel, a group called the Radical Women's Group met in the adjoining room but after much discussion, were unable to agree on any acts of civil disobedience and therefore nothing was accomplished by them.

The above source stated that although workshops were announced and spaces have been reserved for such workshops, the source does not believe they will be held as the vast majority of the individuals are leaving Washington, D.C. between 6 and 7 p.m. this date. The source stated that the above program was concluded at approximately 5:40 p.m. and all of the participants left the Shoreham Hotel via bus with the majority of them going to Union Station to catch the scheduled train for New York City.

There were no incidents or arrests during the above activity.

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APPENDIX

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication US.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognized the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Bishop
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Liaison
 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan

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January 16, 1968

1 - Mr. R.H. Horner

JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

It was previously reported that the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, a nationwide group of women who are opposed to the war in Vietnam, would sponsor a demonstration in Washington, D. C., on January 15, 1968, to petition Congress to end the war in Vietnam.

At 11:40 a.m., January 15, 1968, a group, predominantly women numbering approximately 2,600, assembled at Union Station, Washington, D. C., and marched six abreast on the west sidewalk of Louisiana Avenue to Union Square at the foot of Capitol Hill.

The marchers were preceded by several individuals carrying a large banner which read, "End the War in Vietnam and Social Crisis at Home." Several women followed the marchers carrying another banner which read, "United States Women Unite, End the War in Vietnam." Prior to leaving Union Station, participants carried several other small placards some of which read, "End the War" and "LBJ Eats Imperial Margarine." At the request of authorities, the demonstrators discarded these placards.

Before the demonstrators left Union Station, a delegation of 15 women, including Jeannette Rankin, drove to the Capitol where they presented a petition to Representative John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to Senator Michael J. Mansfield. This petition was entitled "A Petition to the 90th Congress" and stated the following:

"We Women of the United States, who are outraged by the ruthless slaughter in Vietnam and the persistent neglect of human needs at home, have come to Washington to petition the Congress of the United States for the redress of intolerable grievance and demand that:

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SEE NOTE PAGE 5

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JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

"1. Congress shall, as the first order of business, resolve to end the war in Vietnam and immediately withdraw all American troops.

"2. Congress shall use its power to heal a sick society at home.

"3. Congress shall use its power to make reparations for the ravaged land we leave behind in Vietnam.

"4. Congress shall listen to what the American people are saying and refuse the insatiable demands of the military-industrial complex.

"We herewith declare our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity and to exercise their political power to reshape American society and restore our country to a position of honor in the Community of Nations.

"The Jeannette Rankin Brigade
January 15, 1968."

While the delegation was making the presentation to the Congressmen, the main contingent, which had assembled at Union Square, was presented with the petition which was read to them by Viveca Lindfors, the Swedish actress and one of the sponsors of the Brigade.

Following a reading of the petition to the demonstrators, the participants were taken by bus to the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C. At the Shoreham Hotel, the group convened a Congress of American Women at 2:30 p.m.

Following the welcome, the first speaker on the program was Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, the Executive Secretary of the Brigade from San Francisco, California. Hallinan described the Brigade's goal as "world without war" and "life with dignity and opportunities to develop our maximum capacity."

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JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that Terence Hallinan, the son of Vivian Hallinan, who is a member of the Communist Party, USA, Northern District of California, stated in October, 1962, that his mother would be willing to join the Communist Party if her husband would also join.

Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., spoke to the assembly stating that she was totally opposed to the brutal slaughter in Vietnam and that women must use all their power to stop that war. She described present challenges as "militarism, racism and wantonism."

Jeannette Rankin spoke and welcomed those attending. She stated that their forefathers had written the Constitution in such a way that the military could not take over control of the Government. She stated that the women must see that the military system is destroyed. She demanded that women have a secret ballot in the election as well as a choice in selecting candidates. She concluded her talk by recommending that women everywhere become candidates for political offices.

Katherine Camp, the President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, an international women's pacifist organization, described to the assembly the activities of the delegation which had presented the petition to Speaker McCormack at the Capitol earlier that day.

One of the speakers, Mrs. Mitchell Goodman, whose husband was recently indicted by Federal Grand Jury in connection with counseling of evasion of the Selective Service laws, stated that all the women present should encourage their sons to refuse the draft.

Mrs. Dagmar Wilson, National Chairman of Women Strike for Peace, a national women's pacifist group, told the assembly that political action was necessary in order to change the United States policy in Vietnam. She stressed the need for education along these lines and stated that this meeting would be the beginning of a revolution.

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JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

During the time that the main group of demonstrators was meeting in the Ambassador Room of the Hotel, a small group, who called themselves the Radical Women's Group and composed mainly of younger women, met in the adjoining Regency Room of the Hotel. This meeting was highly disorganized, without apparent purpose or objective and developed no conclusions.

Although workshops were announced to be held following the assembly, the vast majority of those present at the meeting left the Hotel following the 5:40 p.m. conclusion of the meeting and returned to Union Station for the trip home.

In addition to the demonstration in Washington, D.C., sympathy demonstrations were held by contingents of the Brigade in various cities throughout the country.

In Miami, Florida, 70 women assembled at the Torch of Friendship, Bay Front Park, and participated in a silent vigil.

Approximately 150 to 200 demonstrators gathered on the front steps of the San Francisco City Hall in support of the demonstration in Washington, D. C. At this demonstration, Nikki Bridges, San Francisco Chairman of the Brigade, announced that since it was not possible for the demonstrators to personally contact their Congressmen who were out of town, that following the presentation of a petition to Mayor Joseph Alioto, they would proceed to a near-by Western Union office in order that wires could be sent to their Congressmen protesting United States policy in Vietnam. Mayor Alioto appeared on the steps of City Hall, received the petition, and announced that he would transmit it to Congress. Nikki Bridges is the wife of Harry Bridges who was indicted for perjury and conspiracy committed to conceal Communist Party membership in obtaining United States citizenship in 1949.

Approximately 250 women assembled at the Old State Building, Los Angeles, California, at 9:30 a.m., to hear speeches from various women condemning the war in

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JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

Vietnam. Following this, the group marched to the west steps of the Los Angeles City Hall where a delegation entered and made an attempt to address the City Council. The City Council on vote refused to grant this permission.

Demonstrations by representatives of the Brigade were also held in Providence, Rhode Island; Seattle, Washington; Clayton, Missouri; Portland, Oregon; and Atlanta, Georgia.

NOTE:

Classified "Confidential" as some of the information included in this summary comes from sensitive sources, the compromise of which would be detrimental to the U. S.

Xerox copies sent to Mrs. Mildred Stegall, the White House; the Vice President; the Secretaries of State and Defense; Director, Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General; the Deputy Attorney General; and Assistant Attorneys General J. Walter Yeagley, Stephen J. Pollak, Fred H. Vinson, Jr., and the Inter-Division Information Unit of the Department.

See memorandum C.D. Brennan to W.C. Sullivan dated 1/16/68 captioned as above as prepared by RHH:skr.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
January 16, 1968

Demonstration Protesting United
States Policy in Vietnam, Washington, D.C.
January 15, 1968

On January 15, 1968, Special Agents (SAs) of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the
following:

A special train of the Pennsylvania Railroad,
consisting of eighteen cars bound for Washington, D.C.,
departed Pennsylvania Station, 8th Avenue at 31st Street,
New York, New York, at 7:29 AM. The train's capacity was
approximately 1,400 seats. Approximately 1,200 women and
five males boarded this train which had been designated by
loud speaker announcements and signs as the Jeannette
Rankin Brigade (JRB) special train.

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26 MAR 12 1968

Demonstration Protesting United States Policy in Vietnam,
Washington, D.C., January 15, 1968

Mr. John Martin, Passenger Representative, Pennsylvania Railroad advised that the special train would arrive Washington, D.C. at Union Station approximately 11:15 AM. Martin stated the first two cars of the special train were empty to accommodate additional women to be picked up in Newark, New Jersey. Martin indicated a group of women had come from New Haven, Connecticut via two buses and had boarded the JRB train.

SAS of the FBI observed a bus from the Academy Charter Service of New Jersey containing approximately 50 women identified as participating with JRB depart from 31st Street between 8th and 9th Avenue, New York City, at 7:30 AM. Two other chartered buses were available at this location, but were not used.

After 7:30 AM announcements were made within Pennsylvania Station that women participating with JRB, who had missed the special train, should board the regular Pennsylvania Railroad Train "The President" bound for Washington, D.C. SAS of the FBI observed approximately 200 women, who had congregated in vicinity of the special JRB ticket table, board "The President" which departed at 8:00 AM. This train was scheduled to arrive at Union Station, Washington, D.C. at 11:50 AM.

SAS of the FBI observed women wearing buttons bearing "Women's Vote For Peace", "Jeannette Rankin Brigade", and buttons supporting Senator Eugene Mc Carthy. Norma Spector was observed selling tickets at the special JRB table. Lorraine Gordon was observed being interviewed by members of the Press in connection with JRB activities.

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Demonstration Protesting United
States Policy in Vietnam,
Washington, D.C., January 15, 1968

Norma Spector

A confidential source advised on August 18, 1966, that Norma Spector was elected to serve on the District Committee, New York Communist Party (CP) at the June 12, 1966, session of the New York District CP Convention, held in New York City.

Lorraine Gordon

On September 14, 1964, a second confidential source advised that Lorraine Gordon was a listed speaker at the Fifth National Convention of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) held in New York City from September 18, 1964 to September 24, 1964.

A characterization of ELF is attached hereto.

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APPENDIX

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION
OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

"The Jewish Fraternalist" dated October, 1947, self-identified as the official publication of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO) of the International Workers Order (IWO), Page 6, contained an article which reflected that the Emma Lazarus Division (ELD) of the JPFO was to hold its first national convention in New York City on November 15 and 16, 1947, after having been first established at a National Women's Conference called three years previously by the JPFO.

"The Morning Freiheit" (MF) on January 25, 1951, contained a report of the National Convention of the ELD of the JPFO which took place in New York City on January 20 and 21, 1951. At this convention, it was noted that the ELD changed its name to Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) and adopted a new constitution.

On May 4, 1966, a source advised that the ELF was recognized by the Communist Party (CP) United States of America (USA) as an important national organization of women whose leadership was primarily made up of Communists. The source stated the ELF was dedicated to peace, in protecting the rights of foreign born, and against bomb testing, Negro discrimination and the rearmament of West Germany.

The source also stated the ELF renders support to and receives support from the MF and other Jewish progressive organizations.

The ELF National Office was moved and is now located at 150 Fifth Avenue, Room 632, New York, New York.

The IWO and JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "Morning Freiheit":

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APPENDIX

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION
OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS (CONTINUED)

- "1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily'.
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE
Congressional Record, September 24, 1942,
p. 7686.)
- "2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest
organs of Communist propaganda in this
country for almost a quarter of a century.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities,
House Report 1311 on the CIO Political
Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)"

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

January 16, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Demonstration protesting U. S.
Policy in Vietnam
San Francisco, California
January 15, 1968

Reference is made to San Francisco memorandum,
dated January 5, 1968.

Copies of this memorandum have been furnished locally to the US Army, Navy, Air Force, Secret Service, San Francisco, and the United States Attorney, San Francisco.

At 12:00 noon, January 15, 1968, Special Agents of the FBI observed approximately 150-200 demonstrators (primarily women) gather on the front steps of the City Hall in San Francisco, to support a companion demonstration being held in Washington, D.C., January 15, 1968, sponsored by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade.

Many of the demonstrators were noted to be carrying placards, on which were noted to be the following statements:

"Heal the Sick Society at Home - Join The Jeannette
Rankin Brigade"
"First Step To Peace - Stop The Bombing Now"
"Outlaw War"
"Ratify UN Human Rights Conventions"
"Stop The Draft"
"Negotiate Now"
"Outlaw Napalm"
"Rescind The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution"
"Stop US Empire Building in Asia."

At approximately 12:05 p.m. Nikki Bridges, San Francisco

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 15, 1968

Chairman of the Brigade, announced to the demonstrators that this local demonstration was principally gathered to support women from around the United States who were gathered in Washington, D.C. today, as part of a nation-wide demonstration sponsored by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, to petition Congress to resolve the conflict in Vietnam. Bridges stated that inasmuch as it was not possible for the demonstrators to personally contact their congressmen, most of whom were out of town; that following the presentation of a petition to Mayor Joseph Alioto, the demonstrators would then proceed to the Western Union Office on 10th and Market Streets in San Francisco, so that the women protestors could send wires to their congressmen, protesting United States policies in Vietnam. Bridges indicated that the petitioners would request Mayor Alioto to convey to Congress their petition, which among other things urged Congress, as its first order of business, to resolve to end the War in Vietnam and immediately arrange for withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam; for Congress to use its power to heal the sick society at home and to make reparations for the ravaged lands left behind in Vietnam.

A source advised March 2, 1967, that Mrs. H. Bridges, also known as Nikki Bridges, 35 Kronquest Court, San Francisco, California, was listed as a recipient of a new yearly subscription to the "People's World" (PW), expiration date March 4, 1968.

The PW is a west coast communist newspaper, published weekly in San Francisco.

The next speaker was identified as Aileen Hernandez. She spoke for approximately five minutes and briefly explained to the demonstrators who Jeannette Rankin is and what the purposes of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade are. She stated that the group has no principal spokesman and it is principally a group of women who are involved and committed in a fight for peace.

Several of the demonstrators, led by Nikki Bridges, then proceeded to the Office of Mayor Joseph Alioto to present their petition.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U. S.
POLICY IN VIETNAM
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 15, 1968

Approximately ten minutes later the Mayor of San Francisco appeared on the steps of the City Hall and announced to the demonstrators that he would gladly transmit their petition to Congress. Mayor Alioto stated that he fully believed in the constitutional right of peaceful assembly. He indicated, however, that because he had consented to transmit the demonstrators' petition to Washington, he did not necessarily agree with it. The Mayor then stated that it was his personal opinion that the United States Government and the Johnson Administration had done all in its power to attempt to come to a peaceful and honorable solution in the Vietnamese War. He related that he felt that it was now up to the other side to make the same attempts to arrive at a peaceful solution in the Vietnamese conflict.

At approximately 12:45 p.m., the demonstrators proceeded to the Western Union Office located at 10th and Market Streets in San Francisco, so that wires could be sent to their congressmen in Washington.

A Special Agent of the FBI observed one Elaine Yoneda participating in the above demonstration and following the demonstration Yoneda was observed to return to her employment at the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) - Pacific Maritime Association, Pension Fund, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco.

A second source advised on December 4, 1967, that Elaine Yoneda is a current and active member of the Communist Party (CP).

On January 15, 1968, a Special Agent of the FBI observed a silent protest by a group of women on the lawn of Colton Hall, Monterey, California, between 3:00 and 5:00 p.m. These women were ostensibly gathered to support the demonstration being held in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade. There were no speeches given; the demonstrators merely conducted a silent vigil.

A one page leaflet captioned "Women To Take First Step to End The War" printed by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, was handed out at the above demonstration. A Xeroxed duplication of this leaflet is appended to this memorandum.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

- CONFIDENTIAL -

Portland, Oregon

January 16, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

Sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

On Monday, January 15, 1968, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Portland Office observed approximately forty women conducting a peaceful silent picketing demonstration on the sidewalk counter clockwise around the block encompassing the Pioneer Branch, U.S. Post Office (USPO), 520 S.W. Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon, from noon to 1:00 p.m. The majority of women were middle aged, wore black clothing, carried black umbrellas and some carried signs with wording, "No More War" and "The Women's Vote is a Vote for Peace". A small number of the black umbrellas contained white block letters on top with wording, "Peace is our Shelter".

The majority of participants were the same as in previous demonstrations against U.S. policy in Vietnam and among those participating were Susan Elizabeth Hamerquist, Martina Ganglè Curl, Julia Eaton Rüttila, Barbara Davis Crowley, and Mary Jane Brewster.

The demonstration was orderly and no arrests were made.

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ENCLOSURE

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

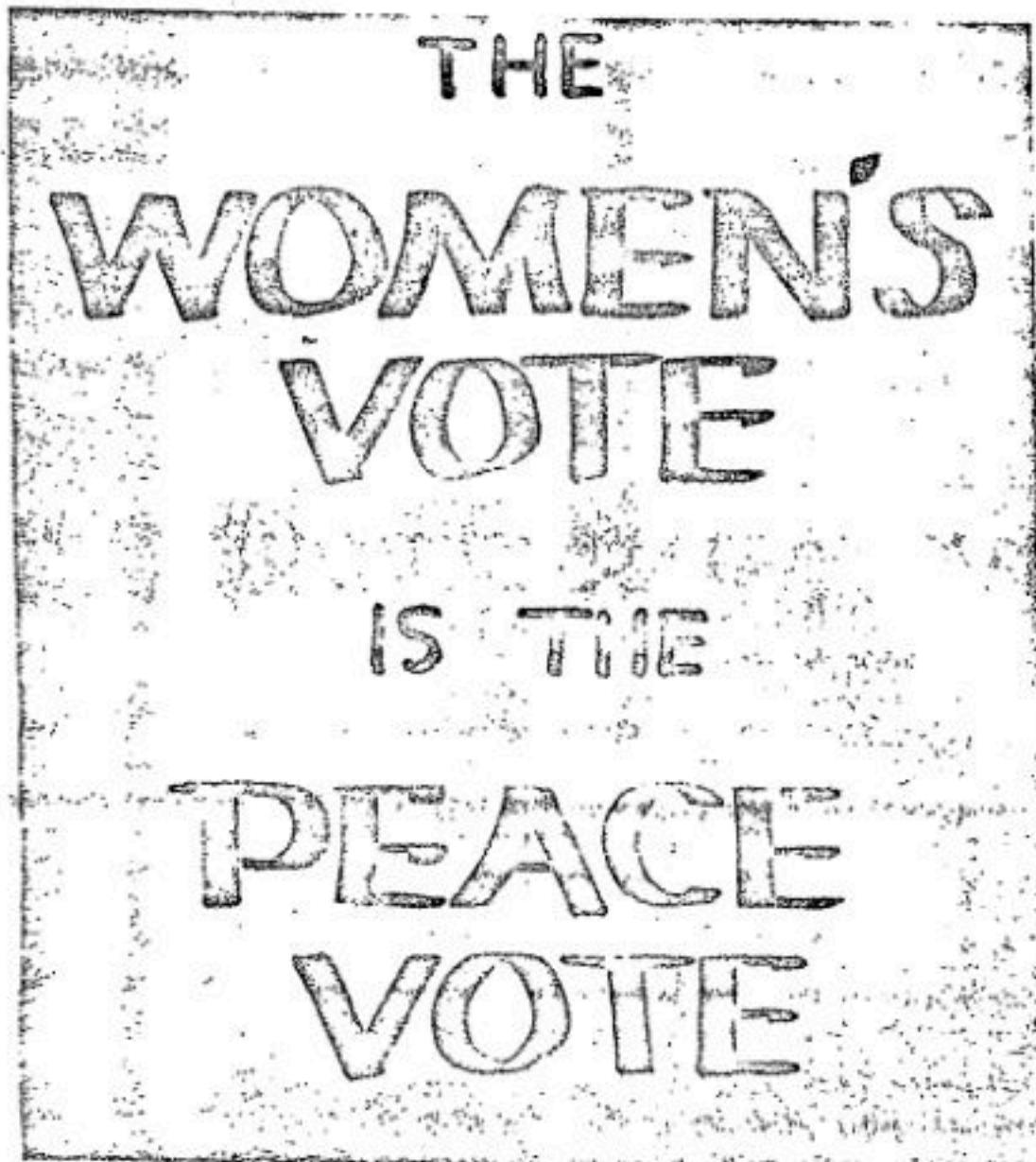
The demonstrators were largely ignored by the passers by and a large number of pedestrians refused to accept leaflets being handed out.

A number of the demonstrators passed out the following three-page leaflet (back was blank) made from a single folded pink piece of paper, which was as follows:

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968



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- CONFIDENTIAL -

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

WE MARCH

to support the thousands of American women assembled today in Washington, D.C.

Led by former Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin, they are petitioning Congress:

- to end the war in Vietnam NOW
- to arrange for complete withdrawal of American troops

WE WEAR BLACK

to protest the destruction of life - American and Vietnamese

to protest the devastation of Vietnamese country and culture

to protest the atmosphere of violence in which our children are being raised

WE PLEDGE

the strength of our collective political power to nominate and elect candidates who will work for peace in 1968.

Notify your present Congressional Representatives and Senators of your agreement with these aims by signing this page and mailing to them in Washington, D.C.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

AMERICAN WOMEN

-represent 51% of the voting population of
this country

-have the power to achieve peace -

THE WOMEN'S VOTE CAN BE THE PEACE VOTE!

WE INVITE

you to join with us to work for peace in 1968.
Please mail the coupon below to:

Portland Women for Peace
P.O. Box 13061, Portland, Ore. 97213

or to:

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
P.O. Box 1186, Portland, Ore. 97207

I wish to help in the Women's Vote Campaign to
End the War in '68. Please place my name on
your mailing list.

Enclosed is contribution of \$ _____.

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

- CONFIDENTIAL -

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

Susan Elizabeth Hamerquist, wife of Donald Lee Hamerquist, is publicly known as a Communist Party (CP) member in Portland, Oregon. Susan Elizabeth Hamerquist is a member of the Oregon CP state board.

First Source, January 11, 1968

Donald Lee Hamerquist is publicly known as organizational secretary, Oregon District, CP, USA, and a member of the CP, USA, National Committee.

Martina Gangle Curl is a member of the Labor Club of the CP.

Second Source, January 11, 1968

During 1948, Barbara Davis (now Mrs. Barbara Davis Crowley) was a member of the CP in Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Marshall Kolin
Self-admitted former CP member
September 29, 1953 to October 14, 1953

Mary Jane Brewster is a self-admitted former CP member.

Julia Eaton Ruuttila was an active CP member during 1949.

Third Source, October 8, 1959

Portland Women for Peace is a local pacifist organization.

Fourth Source, January 16, 1968

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY
15, 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S. POLICY
IN VIETNAM, PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY
15, 1968

A leaflet of the Portland chapter of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) dated December 5, 1967, identified WILPF as follows: "The WILPF was founded by Jane Addams in 1915. Since this time, it has been steadfastly opposed to militarism and war. It is an international organization believing that peace must be based upon economic and social justice."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
January 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Demonstration Protesting United
States Policy in Vietnam,
Washington, D.C.,
January 15, 1968

The following information was obtained from a confidential source on January 16, 1968, who had accompanied Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB) on their demonstration in Washington, D.C., on January 15, 1968:

The special JRB train departed Pennsylvania Station, New York City, at approximately 7:30 AM. The train appeared to be nearly full. It arrived at Union Station, Washington, D.C., shortly after twelve noon. The large group of women proceeded to Grant Park which is in the vicinity of the United States Capitol. At Grant Park there was a total of approximately 4,000 women and they remained at the park from 12:45 PM to 1:30 PM. They were instructed by those in charge that they should carry no signs, engage in any group singing or be disorderly in any manner. A folk singer by the name of Judy Collins ^{D.} entertained the group at the park. A sound truck arrived and Vivica Lindfors, the actress, read an anti-Vietnam war petition which Jeannette Rankin was to present to the leaders of Congress. Jeannette Rankin then took this petition and with a small group of women, went into the United States Capitol.

After she returned at approximately 1:30 PM, most of the demonstrators went by bus to the Shoreham Hotel, arriving at approximately 2:00 PM. They held a

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January 17, 1968

GROUP 1
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N.Y. 66282 M/SY 1-24-2025 Page 678

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Demonstration Protesting United States Policy in Vietnam,
Washington, D.C.,
January 15, 1968

"Women's Congress" meeting. Speakers at the hotel included Mrs. Martin Luther King, who gave an anti-war speech and spoke of the needs of the Negroes at home. Jeannette Rankin gave an anti-war speech, as did Dagmar Wilson. A city council woman from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, also gave a speech opposing the war in Vietnam. Mrs. Mitchell Goodman, described as the wife of Mitchell Goodman who had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for his anti-draft counseling, gave a speech in which she also encouraged resistance to the draft. All of the speeches were completed by approximately 6:00 PM and at 6:30 PM, busses departed for Union Station. There was a delay at Union Station because of train difficulties and the group did not arrive back in New York City until after twelve midnight.

Observed participating in the demonstration were Hedda Garza, Berta Green and Judy White.

Hedda Garza, Berta Green
and Judy White

A second confidential source on November 20, 1967, advised that as of that time, Hedda Garza, Berta Green and Judy White were members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third confidential source advised on January 11, 1968, that JRB had an account at the Park Hills Branch, Sterling National Bank, 101-25 Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills, New York, which was opened on November 28, 1967.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Demonstration Protesting United
States Policy in Vietnam,
Washington, D.C.,
January 15, 1968

The address for the account was listed as 133 West 72nd Street, New York City. The officers were listed as:

Cora Weiss, President *1/4*
Sandra Wolf, Treasurer *1/4*
Miriam Thompson, Secretary *1/4*

It was noted that Miriam Thompson has a personal special checking account at the bank in which she is listed as a housewife.

The information furnished above by the third confidential source is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The officer to be subpoenaed is Mr. John Driscoll, Assistant Vice-President, Sterling National Bank, 101-25 Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills, Queens, New York.

Cora Rubin Weiss *1/4*

In March, 1956, a fourth confidential source advised that on March 26, 1956, Cora Ruhiin, while attending the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, was present at a meeting sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Chapter of Labor Youth League (LYL). *1/4*

LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

All the above confidential sources have furnished reliable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
January 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-44707

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
POLICY IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON,
D.C., JANUARY 15 - 16, 1968

On January 10, 1968, CG T-1 advised that the coordinating committee concerned with captioned activity consisted of Mrs. Lucille Montgomery, Marjorie Kinsella, Carol Travis, Rosalind Durham, and Sylvia Kushner. Montgomery, Travis, and Durham were to depart Chicago for Washington, D.C., by air, January 11, 1968, to help with the preparations. According to this source, there would also be a demonstration at the Federal Building in Chicago on January 15, 1968, in support of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade.

In the January 13, 1968, edition of the "Chicago Daily News," a general circulation daily newspaper in Chicago, it was reported that also in Washington, D.C., from Chicago to help complete plans for the demonstration were Anna Rives Langford and Sylvia Cotton.

Robert Hensley, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (B&O RR) official, Chicago, advised on January 12, 1968, that Sylvia Kushner, in the name of the Chicago Jeannette Rankin Brigade, made reservations for 34 persons to travel from Chicago to Washington, D.C., via B&O RR Train Number 6, departing Chicago

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Group 1

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downgrading and
declassification

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100-107847-76

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
POLICY IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON,
D.C., JANUARY 15-16, 1968

at 4 p.m., January 14, 1968, and arriving in Washington, D.C., at 9 a.m., January 15, 1968. Thirteen of those persons were to return to Chicago via B&O RR, leaving Washington, D.C., at 4:30 p.m., January 15, 1968, and 16 of the group to leave Washington, D.C., at 4:30 p.m., January 16, 1968, to return to Chicago.

On January 12, 1968, Loyal Hibbs, Loyal Travel Service, 10 Riverside Plaza, Chicago, a charter agency for the Greyhound Bus Lines at Chicago, advised that Sylvia Kushner, in the name of Jeannette Rankin Brigade, chartered one Greyhound Bus with the capacity of 38 passengers. This bus was to leave the Greyhound station at Chicago at 6 p.m., January 14, 1968, and deliver the passengers to the Union Station, Washington, D.C., arriving at 9 a.m., January 15, 1968. The bus was scheduled to depart from Washington, D.C. from the Shoreham Hotel at 9 p.m., January 15, 1968, and return to Chicago. It was observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 14, 1968, that 66 women boarded B&O RR Train Number 6 at Grand Central Station, Chicago, and departed for Washington, D.C., at 4 p.m. It was observed on the same day by Special Agents of the FBI that approximately 20 women boarded a Greyhound Bus at the Chicago Greyhound Terminal which had been chartered by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade. The bus departed the Chicago terminal at 6 p.m., January 14, 1968, enroute to Washington, D.C.

On January 15, 1968, Special Agents of the FBI observed that from 12 noon to 1 p.m., approximately 75 persons, mostly women, conducted a silent vigil at the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, in support of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade.

Concerning persons mentioned above, the following is set forth:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
POLICY IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON,
D.C., JANUARY 15-16, 1968

Sylvia Cotton

CG T-2 advised in 1953 that Sylvia Cotton was a member of the Communist Party (CP), 1952-53.

Rosalind Durham

CG T-3 advised December 28, 1967, that Rosalind Durham is a current member, CP of Illinois.

Sylvia Kushner

CG T-3 advised December 28, 1967, that Sylvia Kushner is a current member, CP of Illinois.

Marjorie Kinsella

CG T-4 advised November 22, 1967, that Marjorie Kinsella was a current member, CP of Illinois.

Anna Riggs Langford

According to a news letter of the Chicago Chapter, National Lawyers Guild (NLG) concerning events in June, 1964, it was stated that Anna Riggs Langford, 7107 South South Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was a new member of the NLG.

A characterization of the NLG is attached.

Lucille Montgomery

CG T-1 advised in September, 1967, that Lucille Montgomery was chairman of a Host Committee of the National Conference for New Politics (NCNP) held at Chicago over the 1967 Labor Day weekend.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
POLICY IN VIET NAM, WASHINGTON,
D.C., JANUARY 15-16, 1968

Carol Travis

CG T-1 advised in September, 1967, that Carol Travis was secretary of a Steering Committee of the above NCNP.

The above information was furnished January 12, 1968, and January 15, 1968, to the following:

Clinton R. Vanzant and
Thomas Murray
Region I, 113th MI Group
Evanston, Illinois

Kathleen Mc Kay
Office of the United States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois

Jay Sachs and Joseph Noonan
United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

William Richter
Chicago Police Department.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-44707

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1APPENDIXNATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., states as follows on page 121 concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)

"3. '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 * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'

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

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised on May 9, 1967, that it was his understanding that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was formed around 1936 in New York City, and that the Chicago Chapter of the NLG (CCNLG), which is affiliated with the national group in New York, was formed shortly thereafter, possibly in 1937 by a group of liberal progressive lawyers in protest against activities of the American Bar Association which they claimed was a non-liberal, non-progressive organization. The CCNLG has no established headquarters but occasionally uses the return address of its officials in literature.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
January 17, 1968In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY
IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 15, 1968
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

Reference is made to prior memoranda captioned as above, including those dated December 12 and 30, 1967 and January 11, 1968, from Los Angeles, California.

Johnson CP ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 Source One reported that the final local planning meeting of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade (JRB) Committee in Southern California, was held on January 11, 1968, in the offices of the Women Strike for Peace (WSP) (see appendix), 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles. A communication was received from Mary Clarke (see characterization in appendix page on WSP) indicating that she and Vivian Hallinan of San Francisco, California, were already in Washington, D. C., making final arrangements for the JRB action to be held in that city on January 15, 1968. Clarke indicated that she and Mrs. Hallinan had already received numerous queries from representatives of the Washington news media regarding proposed action to be taken by the JRB. She also noted that it might be necessary to re-route the proposed JRB march on the Capitol, in view of some "1882 Law" relating to demonstrations in the vicinity of the Capitol building.

According to Source One the women from Southern California, travelling to participate in the Washington JRB action, were to leave Los Angeles Saturday night, January 13, 1968, via American Airlines Flight 78. Most of them were to return to Los Angeles, from Dulles International Airport, on Tuesday, January 16, 1968, via American Airlines Flight 75.

As of January 12, 1968, the following women affiliated with WSP were scheduled to travel from Southern California to Washington for the JRB-demonstration: Eva Korn, Mary Lewis, Bea Glass, Florence Temkin, Mildred Holland, Ada Wasserman, Joyce Miller Angus, Leslie Parrish, Pat Lavit, Geraldine Shapiro, Beverly Bruce and Florence White; according to Source One.

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NOV 21 1971	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

of the Orange County Courthouse, in downtown Santa Ana, California, January 15, 1968. About half of these women were dressed in black and they were carrying signs indicating they represented the JIB. Other signs being carried during the ensuing demonstration read, "Support Dr. Spock." They marched around the courthouse until 11:00 AM, when the demonstration was concluded with no incidents or arrests. Else Sturm identified herself to members of the press, as being in charge of the demonstration.

Source One has identified Leslie Parrish, Tima Tomash, Veronica Sissions and Charlotte Sherman as having been affiliated with the WSP Southern California Council.

Source Three identified Tima Tomash as a member of the Communist Party (CP) from at least 1940 to 1950, and as a member of the New York State CP School Commission during a portion of that period.

Source Four identified Else Sturm as a member of the CP in Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1946.

Source One reported during June, 1967, that Florence Temkin, was an official in the Women for Legislative Action (WLA - see appendix), as well as being active in the Council of the WSP.

Source Five reported in 1947, that Eva Korn was at that time a member of the CP and had been such for approximately fifteen years.

An information copy of this memorandum is being furnished to each of the following agencies: United States Attorney, Los Angeles; Secret Service, Los Angeles; Office of Special Investigations, Norton Air Force Base; Region II, United States Army, Pasadena; and Naval Investigative Service Office, San Diego, California.

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1APPENDIX

**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE,
Also Known As
Women's International Strike for Peace**

A source advised on May 14, 1967, that the Women Strike for Peace (WSP) in the Southern California area began its operations in the late fall of 1961, as an affiliate of the national organization formed in Washington, D.C. It is a peace oriented women's organization which is opposed to the present American foreign policy in Vietnam. It has also sought legislation which would bring about the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). In recent months the organization has sponsored demonstrations protesting the United States involvement in Vietnam and calling for the complete withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam. In the spring of 1966, it was instrumental in originating and putting into effect a campaign advocating support for "peace candidates" in the upcoming 1966 Congressional elections.

The same source stated that WSP is a non-membership organization and has no officers. The organization is open to women of all political opinions who are interested in world peace. It makes no effort to exclude from its activities members of, or persons sympathetic to, the Communist Party and related groups.

The guiding force behind the Southern California WSP groups is MARY CLARKE. A second source advised in July, 1955, that CLARKE was dropped from the Western Division, Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) in the Spring of 1955, for personal reasons and not because of any political differences with the LACCP.

The first source advised that Southern California WSP maintains its office at 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles. It receives mail through Post Office Box 19739, Los Angeles 19, California.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX
WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

A source advised on May 1, 1963, that the Women for Legislative Action was formed in 1952, claiming to be an independent organization dedicated to non-partisan participation in legislative and civic activities. Its position in favoring or opposing legislation usually parallels the position of the Communist Party and related groups. It also supports legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Membership in the Women for Legislative Action does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

Another source advised on May 11, 1967, that the Women for Legislative Action continues to be active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Unclassified~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
January 17, 1968

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U.S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U.S.
4. U.S. citizens or residents who defect from the U.S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U.S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (1))
U. S. Secret Service, Cincinnati

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
January 18, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES
POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 8, 1968

A confidential source furnished the following information on January 12, 1968:

Ann Peery, Yellow Springs, Ohio, has organized approximately forty women to travel to Washington, D. C. for captioned demonstration now scheduled for January 15, 1968. These women who will be from Dayton, Yellow Springs and surrounding areas in Ohio will depart from the Antioch College Union, Yellow Springs, Ohio, approximately 7:15 p.m. on January 14, 1968. They anticipate arriving in Washington, D. C. approximately 7:00 a.m. on January 15, 1968, where they will unload at the Union Station. The women, dressed in black, will meet with demonstrators from other areas of the United States and proceed in silence to the capital.

Source stated this group will meet at 7:30 a.m., January 15, 1968, at the Shoreham Hotel, 2500 Calvert Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., for the return trip to Yellow Springs.

On January 14, 1968, a second confidential source advised that approximately forty women departed Yellow Springs, Ohio, by bus at 9:00 p.m. on January 14, 1968, for demonstration in Washington, D. C. The bus was chartered from the South-eastern Bus Lines, Incorporated, Jamestown, Ohio.

Source advised that although it was snowing and road conditions hazardous, the women were determined to reach

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Group 1

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27 MAY 13 1971

NW 68262 DocId:32989545 Page 75

100-448475-98
ENCLOSURE

Demonstration protesting United States policy in Vietnam,
Washington, D. C.
January 8, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington, D. C. for the demonstration.

The "Dayton Daily News", a daily newspaper of general circulation in the Dayton, Ohio, area, carried an article titled "Area Women Joining Peace March in Capital" on page 5A of the January 14, 1968, edition.

According to the article the women had a variety of personal reasons for taking part in Monday's peace effort.

According to the article Janice Bulley, 1376 Harvard Boulevard, in Dayton, Ohio, stated that, "It seems so hard to find anything to do that gets any kind of real response. Perhaps this will. As mothers, we have a special stake in this war. Perhaps our effort Monday will somehow be translated into a direct action to stop it." *D.J.*

According to the article, Lois Schrag, Springfield, Ohio, stated that while peace demonstrations were often most effective on a local level, sometimes a mass outpouring of feeling like this is helpful.

According to the article Jung Gibbon, Bowling Green, Ohio, stated, "As we become more involved in this war, and more human lives are lost, I feel more and more strongly that unless *I* oppose the war actively, I am in a way responsible for those deaths."

According to the article, Marjory Dickinson, Yellow Springs, Ohio, stated, "I personally feel that mature women expressing themselves on the war in a positive manner is an important thing."

The "Dayton Daily News", supra, carried an article titled "Six Local Women in D. C. Protest", on page one of the January 15, 1968, edition. This article is set out in its entirety as follows:

"Six Daytonians were among thousands of women who gathered near the capital this morning to protest the Vietnam war.

"Calling themselves the 'Jeanette Rankin Brigade,' they

STRATION PROTESTING UNITED
ATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 8, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

assembled at Union station near the Capitol and planned to march to Union square just east of the Capitol itself.

"A brigade spokesman estimated some 10,000 women from across the nation turned out for the demonstration. Delegates came from as far away as the West Coast.

"Daytonians included Mrs. Mildred Harvey, one of this year's Ten Top Women in Dayton; Mrs. Bobbie Bernstein of 1426 Catalpa Dr., Mrs. Nancy Piediscalzi of 427 Alameda Pl.; Mrs. J. Edward Hersberger of 1232 Brookland Rd. Mrs. Julian Bull of 1376 Harvard Blvd., and Mrs. Mary Thomson, wife of Matt Thomson, director of American Friends in Dayton and surrounding states.

"Leading the march was the 87-year-old Miss Rankin, dowager queen of the peacemicks, who while in Congress voted against entry into both world wars.

"The Ohio delegation, composed predominately of Clevelanders, also counted a number of women from Yellow Springs including Mrs. Gay Houston.

"Capitol Police said they would not permit the women to demonstrate on Capitol grounds. However, it was expected that 15 of the brigade would be able to present a peace petition to House Speaker John McCormick (d-Mass.) shortly after Congress reconvened at noon today to begin its second session.

"A heavy snowfall greeted the women as they arrived by plane, train, bus and private car this morning.

"But it did not cool the ardor of the women who pledged their demonstration would be a peaceful one.

"Mrs. Hersberger said her son, Second Lt. Eric Ulrikson, did not share her feelings about Vietnam. The lieutenant, she said, doesn't feel we can do without the armed services at this time in the world's development.

"Mrs. Marie Tuck of Cleveland called her appearance a "family affair."

STRATION PROTESTING UNITED
STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
JANUARY 8, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B. APPENDIX 1942

6P10

"She said her son David, 26, testified at the Bertrand Russell meeting near Copenhagen that the Johnson administration was committing atrocities in Vietnam. That meeting resulted in a condemnation of the U. S. as the aggressor in the South-east Asian conflict.

"Mrs. Tuck said her son had not seen combat but was a battalion mail clerk.

"She said she has another son, T., who is station at Ft. Knox, Ky.

"He's a good soldier from 9 to 5," Mrs. Tuck said, adding that her son preaches resistance to the war after those hours.

"She said that some 150 men of her son's battalion were recently sent to Vietnam but her son was kept in the U.S. because of his activities.

ANN PEERY

On September 7, 1961, a third source advised that a list of members had been received by the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) from the national office of FPCC for use by the Chicago Chapter in securing renewals of memberships and/or a subscribers list. Included on the list is the name "Miss Ann Perry, Box 1, Box 229P, Yellow Springs, Ohio, 45387."

In connection with the above list, a fourth source advised that the letters, "B62" indicate a member has membership coming up for renewal in the second quarter of 1962.

A fifth source advised on May 16, 1966, that on May 15, 1966, Ann Peery stated her maiden name was Ann Perry but her married name is Ann Peery.

A sixth source advised on April 18, 1967, and

STRATION PROTESTING UNITED
ATES POLICY IN VIETNAM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 8, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

and on April 22, 1967, that the name "Ann Peery, c/o Peace and Freedom Center, 221 Xenia Avenue, Yellow Springs, Ohio" appeared on the current mailing list of "The Worker" and the Weekend edition of "The Worker".

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

A characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is attached in the appendix hereto.

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COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Journal and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin Lee H. Oswald.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. Lee had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington

January 26, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**RE: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED
STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM;
WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15, 1968
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

On January 24, 1968, a confidential source reported five members of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade delegation from Washington State went to Washington, D.C., on United Airlines Flight #7, leaving Seattle shortly after 9 a.m., January 13, 1968. The group consisted of the following:

~~LONNIE HEALY C. P. MEMBER~~
~~TAIMI HALONEN C. P. MEMBER~~
~~THORUN ROBEL C. P. MEMBER~~
~~HELEN FRENCH~~
~~ELAINE HORSLEY~~

A second source advised in January, 1968, ~~LONNIE HEALY, TAIMI HALONEN and THORUN ROBEL~~ are members of the Communist Party (CP) at Seattle.

The first source went on to state the Seattle delegation was met at Baltimore friendship Airport by ~~THOMAS BLACKBURN~~ who resides at 9406 Sayebrook, Silver Springs, Maryland. ~~BLACKBURN~~ carried a sign reading "6 Seattle Ladies - J.R. BRIGADE," which apparently had been made up with the anticipation of there being one more woman in the group. ~~BLACKBURN~~ questioned each person as to her organizational affiliations, with emphasis on church and peace groups. ~~HEALY, HALONEN, and ROBEL~~ all indicated they are with Women Strike for Peace. ~~FRENCH~~ said she did not represent any particular group, and ~~HORSLEY~~ said she was active in her church and interested generally in peace. ~~BLACKBURN~~ said he and his wife are with the American Friends and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. ~~BLACKBURN~~ took the Seattle group to his home. On Sunday morning ~~BLACKBURN~~ invited the women to attend church but only ~~FRENCH~~ accepted. The others said they were going sightseeing in Washington, D.C.

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Group I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES POLICY IN VIETNAM; WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15, 1968

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With regard to Women Strike for Peace (WSP), the "People's World", west coast communist newspaper, in its issue of October 20, 1967, quoted Dr. FRANCES HERRING, national leader of WSP, as stating the organization "was composed of autonomous local groups open to women of any race, religious creed or political ideology."

On May 3, 1965, a third source made available a leaflet distributed by Seattle Women Act for Peace (SWAP) (see appendix), local affiliate of WSP which stated in part, that Mrs. DONNA ALLEN, a national leader of WSP; Mrs. DAGMAR WILSON, founder and leader of WSP; and RUSS NIXON, General Manager of the "National Guardian" (see appendix) were "found guilty of contempt in the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia for refusing to testify at a closed meeting of HUAC (they had expressed a willingness to testify at an open hearing where their views would not be subject to possible distortion by HUAC, as has happened at other closed HUAC hearings)."

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

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, according to a fourth source in July, 1961, held its annual meeting at St. Paul, Minnesota, from June 26 - 30, 1961. Resolutions passed at the conference included the following proposals: support the repeal of the recent Supreme Court decision which sustained the constitutionality of the registration provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and the membership provisions of the Smith Act; favor social and cultural exchange, non-intervention in Cuba, abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and ban further nuclear testing.

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The first source went on to state the Seattle delegation went to Room 132-A, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., early Sunday evening, January 14, 1968, where a Steering Committee for the demonstration the following day was meeting. Among those present were MARY CLARKE, Los Angeles, California; JUDITH MORSE EATON of Connecticut; and ELEANOR FRENCH of New York who did not give any sign of being related to HELEN FRENCH of the Seattle group. LONNIE HEALY inquired several times about other Seattle people who might have arrived separately. She also questioned the absence of Negroes on the committee and sought to have a resolution adopted on American Indians. In connection with the Indian matter she distributed a leaflet, a reproduction of which is set out at the end of this memorandum.

C. P. MEMBER

C. P. MEMBER

C. P. MEMBER

Later MARJORIE RADER, EMELIA CASSIDY, LINDA CORR (Negro) and ZEFRA STUDAMIRE (Negro) arrived at the Shoreham Hotel. The source did not know ZEFRA's last name, but it is given later in this memorandum by another source. These four indicated they were being housed at DONNA ALLEN's home in Washington, D.C. RADER joined HEALY in questioning the lack of representation on the Steering Committee of representatives from minority groups.

MARJORIE RADER and EMELIA CASSIDY were reported by a fifth source in January, 1968, as being CP members at Tacoma, Washington, and ZEFRA STUDAMIRE was described as a 16-year old Negro girl who has been active in the Young Political Explorers League (YPEL) (see appendix) at Tacoma.

LINDA CORR was reported by the second source as being a CP member at Seattle as of January, 1968.

Following the Steering Committee meeting the group went to dinner. The Seattle delegates met a Mrs. DUNLAP from Pasadena, California, and a MARI BEARDSLEY from Encino, California. DUNLAP said she had been working on a signature campaign for the Peace and Freedom Party of California which was not further described. BEARDSLEY said she works in an

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office which coordinates the activities of peace organizations. BETTY MEREDITH of Marin County, California, and formerly of Seattle, stopped at the Seattle table and reminisced with HALONEN and ROBEL "about the old days in Seattle." ERICA NIEDER, formerly of Tacoma, Washington, and now of Cleveland, Ohio, inquired of RADER about some people in South Tacoma. From the reaction, it was assumed by the source NIEDER is not closely associated with anyone in whom RADER has an interest.

Following dinner, the Washington State delegation went to Shoreham Suite A-409 occupied by VIVIAN HALLINAN of California. Several California women were there to hear instructions for Monday. Rumors were rampant. One person said police would plant two hundred "agent provocateurs" in the line of march to create scenes which would result in arrests. It was also stated police had prepared for five hundred arrests; that all telephones into the demonstration headquarters were being monitored; and that permission to march was still being withheld. After the California group had been briefed, the following instructions were read to the Washington delegates by MALVINA REYNOLDS of California:

- (1) Maintain silence throughout the march.
- (2) Maintain strict discipline; walk to the right on the sidewalk.
- (3) Follow the instructions of monitors in blue armbands who will be under orders from white arm-banded marshals.
- (4) Surround and isolate any trouble makers.
- (5) Carry at least \$10.00 on your person, preferably \$25.00.
- (6) Remove all items from your purse that might be considered a weapon; i.e. nail files, hat pins, etc. Remove all addresses except home and emergency addresses from purse.
- (7) Don't wear dangling earrings for if one should fall they might cause injury if someone reached out to assist you and caught hold of the earring.

The telephone number of the Brigade headquarters was given for use in case of arrest.

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TAIMI HALONEN and THORUN ROBEL were mildly self-critical about not working for the programs the younger women were promoting. TAIMI said she was tired after working long hours on the Seattle conference to be held Saturday, January 20th at Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Seattle at which the Seattle delegation would report. HALONEN made the observation, however, that the women working on the program were all very experienced leaders and she trusted they would formulate a satisfactory program.

On Monday, January 15, 1968, the delegates including the group from Washington State, met at the Union Station in Washington, D.C. It was learned here that the instructions which had been given the day before at the Shoreham Hotel were evidently for the California group only, because many California people had been badly beaten in previous demonstrations and they were very cautious and somewhat apprehensive. The official pattern was different. Mimeographed sheets headed "Jeannette Rankin Brigade - Information and Instructions" were passed out and these appeared to be the official instructions. A reproduction is attached.

The Washington State delegation was enlarged when a Mrs. BACKUP from Tacoma arrived. RADER said some of the money usually received from wealthy contributors had been collected by Mrs. BACKUP. Reverend HAROLD HASS of Tacoma collected \$120.00, and wanted someone else to go instead of ZEFRA (STUDAMIRE). RADER defended herself when TAIMI HALONEN criticized her for bringing ZEFRA along since ZEFRA is at least six months pregnant.

After the demonstration, HEALY and RADER spent much of the time urging the speakers to include in their talks something about the status of the American Indian. ELLA BAKER from New York did include a paragraph from the paper the Washington State delegation submitted to Congress. This was entitled, "American Indians and the Struggle for Peace". It had been prepared by LONNIE HEALY although at its bottom it carried the notation "(Prepared by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade Delegation from Washington State)."

RADER, HEALY, and CORR became indignant because the audience did not give a standing ovation to Mrs. MARTIN L. KING, Jr. or any of the Negro speakers.

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HEALY expressed great dissatisfaction with the basic organization of the gathering. She wanted an organizational meeting instead of a rally type meeting which occurred. HALONEN and ROBEL agreed somewhat. HEALY implied the whole thing was a waste of her time.

In the workshop section of the meeting, HALONEN worked in the legislative action section; HELEN FRENCH and ELAINE HORSLEY in the electoral campaigns; and HEALY and CORR in racism. Here, too, the younger women were very critical. HEALY, particularly, resented having men as "resource people" for the group. She said she thought this was a women's congress. TAIMI said she found herself in a situation that was quite different in that she was working with a very broad spectrum of politically and economically oriented individuals and it was a real learning experience.. ELAINE HORSLEY was anxious to get back home and work for peace while the spirit of JEANNETTE RANKIN was still fresh. She and HELEN FRENCH expressed the view the congress met the needs of American women in giving a concrete program on which to work.

Tuesday, January 16, 1968, was for lobbying. The Seattle and Tacoma people were told to meet at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue. HALONEN, ROBEL, HEALY, HORSLEY, and HELEN FRENCH arrived before the appointed time. After about an hour, EMELIA CASSIDY arrived stating RADER had an eye problem and would be unable to attend. Mrs. BACKUP joined the group. LINDA CORR and ZEFRA were too tired to get up so early. The group called on Washington State's Senators JACKSON and MAGNUSON, but they were not in their offices. After leaving a copy of the women's petition and a questionnaire prepared by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (see attachment) they called on Washington State's Congressmen FLOYD HICKS and BROCK ADAMS. Mr. HICKS was out of town. Mrs. HORSLEY knew the Congressman personally and her son knew two of the office personnel. She asked that they relate to him that she was vitally interested in peace and social justice.

Congressman BROCK ADAMS was in his office and spent about twenty minutes talking with the group concerning his political views and some of the political machinations of his party. The group then began to disintegrate. ELAINE HORSLEY left to get a 2:30 flight to Boston where she would visit her son who is attending Harvard University.

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After some sightseeing in the afternoon, HALONEN, ROBEL, and Mrs. BACKUP checked into the Plaza Hotel since they were going to stay a day or two longer for some workshops. RADER stayed also. The rest of the group, HEALY, CORR, ZEFRA (STUDAMIRE), CASSIDY, and FRENCH went to Friendship Airport and boarded UAL Flight #1 for Seattle.

While in Washington, HEALY kept trying to call a CARL BLOICE who the source thought used to be either in Seattle or San Francisco, but she never reached him.

The workshops held on January 15th after the march were:

- (1) Legislative Action
- (2) Electoral Campaign
- (3) Press
- (4) New Women in New World
- (5) War at Home
- (6) Resistance
 - (a) Action
 - (b) Draft
 - (c) Direct Action
- (7) Church
- (8) Schools

Reproductions of other documents received by the first source at Washington, D.C. are set out at the end of this memorandum.

On January 23, 1968, the fifth source advised a meeting of the Trade Union CP Club was held at Tacoma, Washington, on January 18, 1968, at which EMELIA CASSIDY, also known as MILLIE CASSIDY, a member of that club, reported on her trip to Washington, D.C. She stated she stayed at DONNA ALLEN's home there. She said MARJORIE RADER got an eye infection which kept her from going to the march. RADER remained at ALLEN's residence. She added ZEFRA STUDAMIRE shouldn't have gone because she was uncooperative and would not attend anything. She was rude, said her bed was too low and complained about the food. Some or all of these

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troubles might be attributed to the fact STUDAMIRE is expecting a baby in April. CASSIDY stated there were too many rules to follow.

The delegates weren't premitted to carry a nail file, wear peace buttons, or exhibit RANKIN buttons. They had to walk six abreast and were not allowed to march around the White House. She said a suit will be brought in court for this denial of their rights. She went on to state each person had or was given \$10.00 to carry on his person so he could not be arrested for vagrancy.

CASSIDY said a nurse, Mrs. HELEN M. COOK, had been very helpful to the group. COOK told CASSIDY she could be reached at 719 Beechwood Road, Media, Pennsylvania, if more information is desired concerning Veterans for Peace, which was not further described.

GUY RADER, a CP member at this meeting, tried to stop CASSIDY when the latter complained ZEFRA STUDAMIRE was too immature to have been sent to the conference, but CASSIDY wasn't easy to stop. She was incensed over the fact money had been used for STUDAMIRE's trip and the latter refused to cooperate. RADER and STUDAMIRE remained in Washington, D.C. after the conference to handle some business with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) according to CASSIDY.

SNCC is an organization which has concerned itself with racial matters in the United States.

C. P. MEMBER C. P. MEMBER

On January 24, 1968, the second source reported a Jeannette Rankin Women's Conference was held at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Seattle, Washington, on January 20, 1968, which was attended by about 150 women, including the following members of the CP: LINDA CORR, HALLIE DONALDSON, RUTH EMERSON, VIVIAN GEORGE, VIVIAN GABOURY, TAIMI HALONEN, ALICE HAWKINS, HILDUR JOSEPHINE HUGHES, LONNIE HEALY, IRENE HULL, THORUN ROBEL, MARGE RABBITT, BABA JEAN-MANGACANG, and IRENE URQUHART. Of the five persons taking tickets at the door, three were CP members, HEALY, HULL, and ROBEL. DONALDSON, another CP member, had a book display with selections from the Co-op Bookstore, 710 Stewart Street, Seattle.

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The Washington Cultural Cooperative, which operates the Co-op Bookstore, is characterized in the appendix.

The source went on to say CP member CORR, a Negro, had a display of Negro dolls which she was selling to raise funds to send to the South "to help fight the battle there."

Opening remarks at the meeting were along socialistic lines, according to the source. The principal speaker said capitalism is a rich-man's democracy, while socialism has democracy for the working man.

The group then separated into workshops on such topics as welfare, schools, law, young people, working women, and draft resistance. When these smaller groups reassembled, after lunch, some of the delegates to the Jeannette Rankin Brigade affair at Washington, D.C., gave short talks. The speakers included HAIJUNEN, HEALY, CPRR, ROBEL, and CASSIDY from Tacoma, all of whom have been characterized before as CP members. Most of the five spoke as mothers who did not want their sons to go away to fight a rich man's war. They stated wars had not proved anything in the past and had been run by men. Now the women should come to the front and tell the men they are not raising their sons for cannon fodder. The group attending the welfare workshop presented a resolution in support of a black women's lobby to Olympia (the capital of Washington State). A heated debate arose between some of the white women present and three Negroes. The latter contended the white women did not know what the black women had been through. One white woman then stated this was wrong and that the Negro women were trying to associate themselves from other women who had fought equally as hard as the Negroes. CP members HULL, HEALY, and MANGA-LANG cautioned all present to be united, remembering these differences had been built up over hundreds of years and that one meeting would not solve all the difficulties but could be a start in solving them. They indicated it was a healthy sign when they could argue openly and not behind each others' backs.

Reproductions of two leaflets distributed at the meeting are set out following the Brigade literature.

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3. Press Aides will be beside the JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE BANNER.
4. Please, NO LITTER! Do not discard this or any other papers on the streets.
5. The address of the Shoreham Hotel (where the Congress is to be held) is 2500 Calvert Street, N. W. We will convene in the Regency and Ambassador Ballrooms.
6. Our route is from Union Station down Louisiana Avenue to Union Square, (i.e. Grant Square). WE MUST ALL REMAIN ON THE WEST SIDEWALK, FOLLOWING THE LEAD OF OUR JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE BANNER. Capitol Police will direct traffic.
7. The JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE OFFICE phone number is 362-9219. The phone number for Housing is 234-0700. Ask for the Regency Ballroom Hospitality Table.
8. As we have agreed, (prior to arriving in Washington) this is to be a quiet, peaceful vigil. We will have no conversation with one another, or with onlookers as we proceed in orderly fashion from Union Station to Union Square, (i.e. Grant Square).
9. While we are quietly assembled at Union Square (i.e. Grant Square), Viveca Lindfors will read to us the petition being presented by our delegation to Congress.
10. The buses taking us from Union Square (i.e. Grant Square), to the Shoreham Hotel, will be located on Madison Drive and on Washington Drive, from Third Street to Seventh Street. Monitors will guide us to our buses.
11. All of those who have not paid their bus fare from Union Square (i.e. Grant Square), to the Shoreham Hotel are asked to pay 50¢ at the Women's Congress at the Shoreham.
12. PLEASE DO NOT DISTRIBUTE ANY MATERIALS during the March, or at Union Square (i.e. Grant Square). Free literature may be placed on tables at the Shoreham Hotel. NO literature may be sold or hand-distributed. The only item to be sold is the JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE BUTTON.
13. All of these instructions, as well as all of the decisions regarding the day's activities, have been made by a National Steering Committee representing the entire coalition.

POLITICAL ACTION IN 1968....

Val Phillips, Wisconsin

"WE ARE OUTRAGED....

"BY THE RUTHLESS SLAUGHTER IN VIETNAM"

Charlotte Bunch Weeks, Washington, D.C.

"BY THE PERSISTENT NEGLECT OF HUMAN NEEDS AT
HOME."

Ella Baker, New York

JUANETTE

RANKIN

D.C.

"WE DECLARE OUR INTENTIONS.....

Chairman: Cynthia Wedel, New York

Vivian Rothstein, Illinois

Judith Morse Eaton, Connecticut

Doris Turner, New York

Dagmar Wilson, Washington, D.C.

Fannie Lou Hamer, Mississippi

CLOSING...

"Let us declare our intention to return to our communities and mobilize women on all levels of activity, dedicated to reshaping American society and restoring our country to a position of honor in the community of nations."

NOTE: It is requested that each participant contribute one dollar, or more, to defray the expenses of the Women's Congress.

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will be made in the discretion of certain Congressional leaders and/or Capitol Police. The exceptions are allowed on occasions of national interest becoming the cognizance and entertainment of Congress."

The petition of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade apparently does not become "the entertainment of Congress" and arrests were threatened. Therefore the suit which was filed prays for the convening of a three-judge Federal District Court which is requested to enjoin the operation and enforcement of the statute and to declare it unconstitutional. We have asked the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia to grant us this relief on an emergency basis prior to January 15th. Our request was denied. The same request was made to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and was likewise denied. As it was then impossible to obtain relief prior to January 15th the Brigade's attorneys are continuing the appeal on a non-emergency basis in the Court of Appeals and have every confidence of ultimate victory.

This is far from the last time that these women or any other Americans intend to appear in their nation's Capitol to petition their government. Hopefully this will be the last time that they find it so difficult to do so.

Jeannette Rankin Brigade
Jeannette Rankin, Montana
Donna Allen, Washington, DC
Mia Urbakken-Adjali, NY
Ellen Urbakken, NJ
~~Ella J. Baker, NY ELLA BAKER~~
Helen Baker, NY
Anna M. Bennett, NY
Ada Black, NY
Elinor G. Black, NY
Mercedes M. Randell, NY
~~Kay Poynter, Calif~~
Mrs. Harry Bridges, Calif.
~~Katherine L Samp, Pa KATHERINE SAMP~~
Mary Clarke, Calif, D.C.
Mary Moss Cuthbertson, Pa
Ruby Dee, NY
Eleanor French, NY
Ruth A. Friess, NY
~~Sister Marguerite Hafner, Ill.~~
Vivian Halinan, Calif
Elizabeth Curry Hyslop, NY
Hon. Mrs. J. Preston Irwin, Ohio
Ethel Jensen, Pa
Helen Kearns, NY
Grace Killens, NY
~~Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr. Ga.~~
Ruth R. Krause, NJ
Margaret Kuhn, Pa
Denise Leverettov, NY

Mrs. I. Lee Levy, NY
Olive Mayer, Calif
Jessica Mitford, Calif
Mrs. Kenneth Montgomery, Ill
Nella Morton, NJ
Dorothy Nyland, Ohio
Mildred Scott Olmsted, Pa
Grace Paley, NY
Louise Peck, Ohio
Nan Pendergraft, Ga
Malvina Reynolds, Calif
Muriel Rukeyser, NY
Juanita J. Saddler, NY
Dr. Winifred Shannon, N.M.
Edna Sinclair, Mass.
Helen Huntington Smith, NY
Mrs. Jane C. Spock, NY
Margaret Stein, Calif.
Lydia Stokas, NJ
Amy Swerdlow, NY
Ethel Taylor, Pa
Mariam Thompson, NY
Helen B. Turnbull, NY
Louise Wallace, Kan.
Cynthia C. Wedel, NY
Cora Weiss, NY
Pearl Wilson, NY
Dagmar Wilson, Washington, DC
Winnifred Wygal, NY

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Seattle indeed. The Boeing Company garnishments brought against its workers every month by creditors who force the Company and the Courts to become little better than collection agencies. The following information is supplied by the Seattle Legal Services Center.)

HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM

- WAGE GARNISHMENTS

~~Wage Garnishments~~

1. GET A LAWYER IMMEDIATELY if your wages are garnished. The Seattle Legal Services Center provides lawyers for people with low incomes who cannot afford to pay for a lawyer. A similar service for low-income workers is provided by the Tacoma Legal Assistance Office, 1501 South "M" Street, Tacoma.

2. DO NOT GO TO COURT ALONE and do not call the creditor without legal advice, or they may help you to confess judgment against yourself, and you can lose your wages and your case without any evidence or trial or opportunity to testify. Do not sign a confession of judgment without your lawyer's advice.

3. DO NOT IGNORE THE ACTION or a default judgment may be entered against you without your knowledge. Your lawyer can prevent this if you notify him promptly of the action.

4. YOU ARE ENTITLED TO AN EXEMPTION of \$25.00 per week, plus \$10.00 for the first dependent, plus \$5.00 for each additional dependent, up to a maximum of \$50.00 per week. Be sure you claim an exemption for each week's wages caught by the garnishment. You don't have to state whether you owe the debt to claim an exemption.

5. YOU MAY HAVE A DEFENSE to all or part of the claim if it includes a "collection fee" or "attorney's fee", if it is an old debt, if it was incurred by fraud or deception, if you did not get what you bargained for or if you have been through bankruptcy. Your lawyer may advise you of other defenses to the garnishment.

6. JURY TRIAL AND NIGHT COURT may be available to you, in certain cases, by requesting them. Jury trials cost \$6.00 and night court costs \$1.00 in Justice Court.

7. IF YOU ARE FIRED because of a garnishment, report it to your union and you may be able to file a grievance or have it arbitrated.

8. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. Many courts say that garnishment is not "misconduct" on the job. If you're refused unemployment compensation for this reason, you have only 10 days to file Notice of Appeal with the Employment Security Department.

9. WELFARE, VETERANS AND SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS and certain other kinds of government benefits cannot be garnished.

10. BANKRUPTCY OR A WAGE EARNER PLAN may be a way to protect yourself from repeated garnishments.

* * * * *

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low incomes who cannot afford to pay for a lawyer. A similar service for low-income workers is provided by the Tacoma Legal Assistance Office, 1501 South "M" Street, Tacoma.

2. DO NOT GO TO COURT ALONE and do not call the creditor without legal advice, or they may help you to confess judgment against yourself; and you can lose your wages and your case without any evidence or trial or opportunity to testify. Do not sign a confession of judgment without your lawyer's advice.

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* * * * *

S E A T T L E L E G A L S E R V I C E S C E N T E R

Main Office 1700 E. Cherry EAst 9-2450	West Seattle 6528 32nd S. W. WEst 7-8330	Pioneer Square 104 1/2 Cherry MAin 3-5455	Central Area 23rd & Union EAst 9-3200
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APPENDIX

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

"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.)

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APPENDIX

SEATTLE WOMEN ACT FOR PEACE (SWAP)

A source reported on May 17, 1962, a meeting of the Ballard-Greenwood CP Club was held in Seattle, April 25, 1962, at which TAIMI HALONEN was nominated to be the new Chairman of this Club. Along with other business of the evening, HALONEN said she expected to devote a good portion of her time to SWAP, an organization of peace forces that met recently with seven members. She said four of the seven were from the "left" but did not go into detail. She said the group had problems of an organizational nature because it was new, and she thought she could help.

On April 5, 1963, a second source stated a meeting of the University CP Club was held at Seattle on April 2, 1963. KEN ROSE, a member of the Club, reported the most influential peace organization in Seattle was SWAP.

On July 31, 1964, a meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee was held at Seattle. WILL PARRY, Section Chairman, said attention should be placed on three political questions - peace, civil rights, and labor. Under peace, he said CP clubs should inject the Women Act for Peace campaign into the election campaign. At another Section meeting, February 5, 1966, TAIMI HALONEN was praised for effective peace work and for her help in developing unity among the peace forces. Section-wide concentration was urged in assisting SWAP to visit 1,000 workers on the Vietnam issue.

A third source advised on February 24, 1966, a Northwest District CP Committee meeting was held at Seattle February 12, 1966. After lunch, the entire group participated in passing out leaflets pertaining to racial matters and the Vietnam war which carried the name of SWAP, 5411 Ravenna Avenue Northeast, Seattle, Washington 98105, which address has been used consistently by SWAP and is that of ANCI KOPPEL, also known as Mrs. CHARLES KOPPEL. KOPPEL has been and continues to be the coordinator and apparent prime motivating force of SWAP as of May, 1967.

A fourth source reported in 1945 ANCI KOPPEL was a member of the Professional Group of the Communist Political Association (CPA), also known as the Rogers CP Club at Seattle, Washington.

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

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APPENDIX

WASHINGTON CULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE (WCC), aka
Washington Cultural Co-op Association

On February 23, 1960, a source reported the Communist Party (CP), Northwest District Committee, at a meeting in January, 1960, decided to prepare for opening a cooperative bookstore and directed the CP State Board to set up a Party committee for this purpose.

The above source also reported that at a state-wide CP conference held on August 27, 1960, CP District Chairman BURT NELSON reported on the WCC. NELSON announced the committee was determined to have the bookstore opened by the earliest possible date, probably October 15, (1960). He urged support of the WCC.

A second source in February and March, 1960, advised a committee of CP members during those months commenced organization of the WCC with authorized capital of \$2,000 which was to sell shares and make other plans for operation of a bookstore selling "progressive" literature at Seattle. In May and June, 1960, this source reported BURT NELSON, on May 18, 1960, stated the CP District Literature Commission would concern itself with the bookstore and other types of literature to be sold. On May 31, 1960, BURT NELSON suggested October 1, 1960, as the tentative opening date of the bookstore.

A second source advised on November 2, 1960, the principal aim of the WCC is to establish a bookstore in the Seattle area inasmuch as this need has long been recognized by the Washington State CP due to difficulties encountered in maintaining a Party literature apparatus, and it is desired to have available public facilities to attract supporters and sympathizers. This source stated the WCC has obtained a location for its bookstore at 710 Stewart Street, Seattle, and operations commenced at that location on November 5, 1960.

A third source advised on May 1, 1967, that the WCC held its annual meeting of shareholders at the Roosevelt Hotel, Seattle, on April 30, 1967. As a part of the business at this meeting, a report was made on the financial status of "Co-op Books", 710 Stewart Street, Seattle, for the preceding year.

01007
GULF COAST LIBRARY

APPENDIX

YOUNG POLITICAL EXPLORERS LEAGUE (YPEL)

A source stated REE ANN HALONEN, daughter of OIVA HALONEN, who was then the Chairman of the Communist Party's Industrial Section at Seattle, had said on July 29, 1957, that the youth group in Seattle was considering adoption of the name Young Political Explorers.

A second source advised a meeting of the Communist Party (CP) Downtown Club in Seattle was held on October 30, 1958. WANDA HUBBARD, CP member, stated she was the youth director of the Young Political Explorers. She stated there were two groups in Washington, and the Seattle group had fifteen active members. The age limits were from twelve to twenty years of age. The purpose of the group was to examine all political ideas, including socialism.

A third source also reported on the CP Downtown Club meeting on October 30, 1958. WANDA HUBBARD stated the youths had chosen the names of Young Political Explorers, which is a statewide CP organization and was formerly known as the Labor Youth League. HUBBARD stated it is directly supported and directed by the CP.

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

A fourth source advised MARY SUTHERLAND, Youth Director of the Northwest District of the CP, stated on May 17, 1961, that she was handling two youth groups, one of which was the teenage youth group.

The fourth source advised on February 10, 1967, the Young Political Explorers League continues in existence in the Seattle area and is under the guidance and leadership of MARY SUTHERLAND.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

FEB 5 1968

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
JANUARY 15, 1968

On January 19, 1968, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information:

On January 15, 1968, a group of approximately 175 women gathered at the Pennsylvania Railroad 30th Street Station in Philadelphia, Pa. They boarded three special coaches on the 8:10 a.m. train for Washington, D.C. The group was the Philadelphia Contingent of the Jeannette Rankin ~~P.A. DC~~ Brigade which was going to petition the Congress of the United States against the War in Vietnam.

The train arrived at Washington, D.C., at about 10:45 a.m. The group remained at Union Station, Washington, D.C., for about an hour waiting for women arriving at the station from other points, so that the march could begin.

When all were assembled, the group marched in orderly fashion to Union Square near the Capitol. Prior to the march it was announced that a small group of women would present their petition to Congress, while VIVECA LINDFORS would ~~p.c.~~ read the petition to the assembled group of women at Union Square.

At Union Square, a girl folk singer entertained and there was a brief period of silence for those killed in Vietnam. There appeared to be about 5,000 women assembled

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27 MAY 13 1971

NW 66262 DocId:32989545 Page 760

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES POLICY IN
VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
JANUARY 15, 1968

at the Square. Most of the women wore some article of black clothing.

After the assembly at Union Square, the women boarded buses that took them to the Shoreham Hotel, where a Congress of American Women was convened. This began about 3:00 p.m.

PC.
Among the speakers were CORETTA KING, JEANETTE RANKIN, *PC.*, and KATHERINE CAMP. *PC. - PA.*

The Philadelphia delegation left the Shoreham at 5:00 p.m., for the return trip home. They left Union Station, Washington, D.C., on the 6:10 p.m., train for Philadelphia.

Among those who were in the Philadelphia delegation were KATHERINE CAMP of the Womens International League for Peace and Freedom, PEARL CHERTOV, and Mrs. VIVIAN WILLIAMS.

PA. - PC.
The source stated that Mrs. VIVIAN WILLIAMS is the mother of Army Private RONALD LOCKMAN, who had been court-martialed for refusing an order to board transport for duty in Vietnam.

The source stated that WILLIAMS, while at the Women's Congress at the Shoreham, was observed being interviewed by newspaper reporters about her son.

PA. - PC.
A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 10, 1968, that PEARL CHERTOV was the organizer for the Philadelphia Branch of the Socialist Workers' Party (PBSWP).

A characterization of PBSWP is attached to this memorandum.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
February 27, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

The January 2, 1968, issue of "The Atlanta Journal", a daily newspaper published in Atlanta, Georgia, carried an article captioned "Miss Rankin Plans Peace Talk Here" which stated that Jeannette Rankin would address a group of Atlanta women interested in peace activities at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 4, 1968, and Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., a national sponsor of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, would also speak at this meeting. The article stated further that Isobel Cerney, founder of the Southern Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam, would be on the program at the Ebenezer Baptist Church.

~~ISOBEL FORBES CERNEY~~

A source on August 25, 1961, advised that a meeting of the Palo Alto Communist Club, Palo Alto, California, was held on August 23, 1961, and that \$36.00 was turned over in this meeting as an up-to-date payment of Communist Party dues for Isobel and Edwin H. Cerney.

The source also advised on September 18, 1961, that a close friend was trying to have Isobel Cerney kicked out of the

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JEANNETTE RANKIN BRIGADE

Communist Party because of her present religion "Jag" and because she did not attend Communist Party meetings regularly when visiting Palo Alto during the Summers.

The source further advised on August 28, 1962, that Isobel and Edwin H. Cerney were then out of the Communist Party, although the \$25.00 received for their current dues was to be retained by the Party.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 14, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

NYfile 100-161601

Jeannette Rankin Brigade

On March 2, 1968, "The Guardian," formerly known as the "National Guardian," page 15, had an advertisement for a rally sponsored by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade with the theme of "End War in Vietnam and Social Crisis at Home." The rally was to be held at the Community Church, 45 East 35th Street, New York City, on March 7, 1968, at 8:00 PM.

A characterization of the "National Guardian" is attached hereto.

On March 8, 1968, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the above rally was held at the Community Church in New York City, on March 7, 1968, from 8:00 PM to 10:30 PM. Approximately one-hundred individuals attended. The main speaker was Diedra Stapp who spoke in opposition to the war in Vietnam. She called for an immediate cessation of the bombing and for immediate negotiations. She stated that the South Vietnamese soldiers should be doing the fighting. Stapp also stated that her husband was currently a member of the United States Army and that he was having difficulties with the Army and that she expected him to be discharged in the near future and that he would not receive an honorable discharge.

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ENCLOSURE

Another speaker was Florynce Kennedy who spoke primarily on racial matters. She stated that blacks and whites must live together or there will be frequent riots. She also indicated that she believed the government was attempting to get rid of some of the black leaders by prosecuting them. She called for the election of Dr. Benjamin Spock as President and also called for a hunger strike until the war in Vietnam was settled. Reverend Thomas Hayes gave an anti-Vietnam war speech in which he made reference to a book he had written about the Vietnam war. He also read a recent article in the "Wall Street Journal" concerning the war in Vietnam.

A film was shown of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade activities in Washington, D.C., on January 15, 1968, in which they demonstrated against the war in Vietnam in the vicinity of the United States Capitol and also held anti-war meetings on that date. Additionally, entertainment was provided by some individuals playing bongo drums and a female dancer.

Dierdra Griswold Stapp

Dierdra Stapp

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Dierdra Griswold is a member of the National Committee of the Workers World Party (WWP) as of November 1, 1967.

A characterization of WWP is attached hereto.

Florynce Kennedy

Florynce Kennedy has been publicly identified as an attorney for H. Rap Brown, National Chairman, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

APPENDIX

1.

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN

- "1. 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.)"

APPENDIX

1.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1967, a second confidential source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

NOV 2 1971

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)
SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION NOVEMBER 20, 1971
WASHINGTON, D. C.

On September 29, 1971, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that WONAAC sent a letter to its supporters, which stated the following:

"To: Women and women's organizations throughout the world

"Dear Sisters,

"Throughout history few things have been more universal or known fewer national boundaries than the suffering of women from the denial of our right to control our own lives, our own bodies. Decades ago the suffragists of the United States took inspiration from their British sisters and went on to build part of the international movement through which women won the right to vote.

"Today, in every corner of the earth, laws deny women the right to abortion, the right to decide whether or not to have children. Now a new generation of women has begun to stand up for our rights. The struggle for the right to abortion is rapidly crossing boundaries of nations and continents, of language and background. We have inspired one another and learned from one another.

"In the United States women from many backgrounds are uniting in this fight. On November 20, we will march in massive numbers on Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, to demand the repeal of all anti-abortion laws, with no forced sterilization and the repeal of all restrictive

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

contraceptive laws. We call on our sisters around the world to unite with us on that day, to bring out power together, to let the world hear in one united voice and many languages our slogan 'ABORTION -- A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE.'

"When we join together throughout the world, no force can stop us. In sisterhood there is power. To facilitate all aspects of organizing the Fall Abortion 'In sisterhood, circa. The National Abortion Conference 'Delegates to the first Women's National Abortion Conference Held in New York City, July 16-18, 1971."

On October 12, 1971, second source, who is in a position to furnish such information, provided a copy of the WCNAAC National Newsletter dated September 16, 1971, which contained the following self-description:

"WONAAC is based on a nationally coordinated abortion law repeal campaign including legislation, legal action and nationally-coordinated mass demonstrations in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, on November 20, for the repeal of all anti-abortion laws and the corollary demands of no forced sterilization and the repeal of all restrictive contraception laws."

"We were formed at a national conference held at Columbia University July 19, 1971, attended by over 1,000 women from 23 states and 253 organizations. The call for this conference was initiated by women organizing Women Vs Connecticut, the class action suit in that state and women's liberation groups in New York City. This call was then endorsed by hundreds of women around the country who participated in the spirited and educational conference which formed WONAAAC."

"WONAAC aims to reach all women ... Black, Chicana, Latina, Asian, Puerto Rican and Native American women, campus women, gay women, high school women,

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION (WONAAC) CONFIDENTIAL

housewives, professional, welfare and working women, young women, women from churches, political organizations, trade unions, the military and communities across the country ... and to build the broadest possible movement for abortion law repeal."

The newsletter proclaimed that the WONAAC National Office would be moved from New York City, to Washington, D. C., to facilitate all aspects of organizing the Fall Abortion Law Repeal Campaign. The following women from the old New York staff were moved to Washington, D. C.:

Kipp Dawson

Carol Lipman

Sherry Smith

Joan Gombos

Marsha Coleman

Nancy Rosenstock

NY

DC

The National Coordinating Committee of WONAAC was scheduled to meet October 2, 1971, at 12:00 noon, 2230 Withreel Street, Detroit Michigan, to discuss among other points, the details for the November 20, 1971 march on Washington, D. C.

The newsletter also outlined the following speaking tour of Dr. Barbara Roberts to publicize the aims of WONAAC and to promote participation in the November 20, 1971, demonstration:

September 23, 24	Seattle
October 5, 6	Atlanta
October 13, 14	Houston
November 7-13	Los Angeles

The October 15, 1971, issue of the "Washington Post", a daily newspaper in Washington, D. C., carried the following notice regarding the WONAAC sponsored November 20, 1971, rally for Washington, D. C.:

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

...Coordinators of the event said they hope for a turnout of about 20,000 women who would stage the first national female march on the Capitol since women won the right to vote in 1920.

"Dr. Barbara Roberts, national project director of the coalitions, said the march, scheduled to go past the White House and down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, would attack "abortion laws which degrade, mutilate and murder women."

order 10450.

"The coalition, which comprises about 30 women's groups, will also demonstrate against forced sterilization and restrictive contraception laws and plans to hold national abortion hearings in Washington before the march."

First source advised on October 15, 1971, that the November 20, 1971, rally has received mixed support from various Washington, D. C., women's liberation groups. Several radical women's groups refused to endorse the November 20, 1971, action because they view it as a Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)/Socialist Workers Party (SWP) Front which will use these rallies to further its own recruitment drive. Furthermore, they considered YSA/SWP to be "non-feminist". Main support for the November 20, 1971, demonstration will come from the WSA Women's Fraction Group.

Important endorsements thus far are coming from Betty Freidan, noted author in Women's Liberation Movement, New York Congress women, Ellaaz Zug and Dr. Milen M. Vujtch, a Washington, D. C., doctor involved in the abortion controversy. Lynda Jeness, the SWP presidential candidate is scheduled to be one of the speakers.

Young Socialist Alliance

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) serves as the main source of

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)

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recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Character IS - AB LIGHT

3. Purpose and of the WNAAC
and SWP, et al., organizations.

(In U.S. or in any listed below) whose activities
in America, or elsewhere, may threaten national security

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

November 3, 1971

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C. AND
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
NOVEMBER 20, 1971, FOR
ABORTION LAW REPEAL SPONSORED
BY WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)

B APPROX 1750

On October 18, 1971, CV T-1, a reliable source, advised that LAURIE PERKUS, 11220 Pellflower, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, telephone number 368-2248, had made arrangements to charter four passenger coaches from Greyhound Bus Lines for a trip to Washington, D. C. on November 19, 1971, and return on November 20, 1971. PERKUS had made the above arrangements in the name of the Abortion Project Coalition, not further identified, and had stated that a need for four additional coaches may arise prior to planned departure. The Cleveland group is scheduled to depart Cleveland at 11:30 p.m., November 19, 1971, and arrive in Washington, D. C. at 8:30 a.m., November 20, 1971, with planned destination noted merely as "Pennsylvania Avenue". Only one day in Washington, D. C. is planned inasmuch as the group is scheduled to depart Washington, D. C. at 6:00 p.m., November 20, 1971, and arrive Cleveland, Ohio, at 3:00 a.m., November 21, 1971.

On October 27, 1971, CV T-2, a reliable source, advised that LAURIE PERKUS is a current active member of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The Cleveland Branch of the SWP is affiliated with the National SWP and follows its directives. The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On September 14, 1970, an article entitled "Students Map Anti-War Activities Here" appeared in the "Plain Dealer",

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100-468406-43
GPO 1971 O-1777-1111

RE: PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
AND SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 20,
1971, FOR ABORTION LAW REPEAL SPONSORED BY
WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION
(WONAAC)

a daily newspaper of general circulation in the Cleveland, Ohio, area, and related that the Cleveland Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) had held its first meeting on September 13, 1970, since summer recess to plan statewide anti-war activities for the fall. The above article reported that LAURIE PERKUS, age 21, had been appointed a full time committee staff member of the Cleveland SMC.

STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) is controlled by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and its youth affiliate, Young Socialist Alliance. SMC initiates and supports public demonstrations against the war in Southeast Asia.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On October 19, 1971, an article entitled "Women Strive For Abortion Reform" appeared in "The Caldron", a student newspaper circulated on the Cleveland State University (CSU) campus, Cleveland, Ohio, related that a Women's Educational Conference on Abortion Law Repeal was scheduled for October 23, 1971, at Case Western Reserve University (CWRU), Cleveland, Ohio, and that speakers included BARBARA ROBB, the attorney for the Michigan Women's Abortion Youth and a National coordinator of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC). The above article characterized both the WOMAAC and the Cleveland Abortion Project Coalition as follows:

"One way that women are engaged in a coordinated National campaign is through the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) with which the Cleveland Abortion Project Coalition is affiliated. WOMAAC was formed at a National Women's Conference in New York City in mid-July which was attended by over 1000 women from 29 states. It was at this conference that the National Abortion Law Repeal Campaign was launched. The women endorsed the aforementioned demands and a coordinated campaign

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**RE: PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
AND SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 20,
1971, FOR ABORTION LAW REPEAL SPONSORED BY
WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION
(WOMAAC)**

of legislative action, court action, and a massive march on Washington D. C. and San Francisco on November 20."

On October 24, 1971, CV T-3, a reliable source, advised that LAURIE PERKUS had been recruiting women to travel to Washington, D. C. on November 19 - 21, 1971, to take part in a massive demonstration planned to protest abortion laws. PERKUS had stated that the Abortion Project Coalition of Cleveland would utilize four busses and round-trip fare for one person would be \$17.

On October 29, 1971, CV T-1, advised that during October, 1971, LAURIE PERKUS had made two reservations for air transportation for individuals to travel to Cleveland, Ohio, on October 23, 1971. The first reservation was made for BARBARA ROBB, 2761 East Jefferson, Detroit, Michigan, telephone number 513/567-0450, and was to cover a flight from Detroit to Cleveland on October 23, 1971 for ROBB; however, ROBB did not utilize her reservation. The second reservation was made for CAROL LIPMAN, whose home address was given as 917 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., telephone number 202/347-0946, and was to cover a flight on October 23, 1971, from Washington, D. C. to Cleveland, Ohio, and return same date via United Airlines flight 423 to Cleveland and United Airlines flight 666Y return to Washington, D. C. The reservation for LIPMAN was utilized on October 23, 1971, as planned.

On April 28, 1970, CV T-4, a reliable source, advised that CAROL LIPMAN is a member of the SWP.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D.C. 20535November 12, 1971 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Women's groups who support WONAC to be "our feminist."

WOMAN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION

On November 10, 1971, Inspector Robert E. Krahling, United States Capitol Police, advised that a letter had been received by his office, which contained the following message composed of words of assorted size clipped from newspapers and/or magazines... The message read:

WOMAN'S ABORTION; designated pursuant to
bomb Nov 20
3 27

At the bottom of the letter was affixed a label from a can of Bumble Bee Brand Fancy White Meat Tuna Fish.

Subject organization D-1
 It is noted that November 20, 1971, is the date of a publicly announced march and rally by the Woman's National Abortion Action Coalition culminating in a rally at 2:00 p.m., on the west steps of the United States Capitol. In a Washington Post Daily Newspaper article of October 15, 1971, Dr. Barbara Roberts, National Project Director of the coalition stated that the march would attack abortion laws which degraded, mutilated and murdered women. She stated the coalition was comprised of about 30 women's groups which would demonstrate against the forced sterilization and restrictive contraception laws and also plan to hold national abortion hearings in Washington, D.C., before the march. Roberts estimated between 10,000 and 20,000 women would engage in this march and rally.

On October 15, 1971, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the November 20, 1971, WONAC March is largely the creator of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and as such has not received the endorsement of more radical

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WOMAN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION

woman's groups who consider YSA/SWP to be "non feminist."

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party, (SWP), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as " a Multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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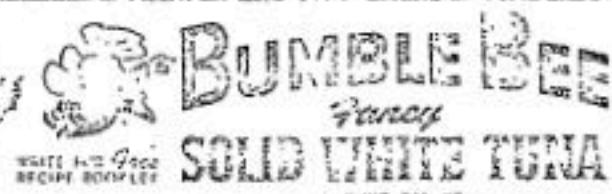
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CASTLE & CROWN
ALUMINA COTTON



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Washington, D. C. 20535

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November 15, 1971

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Georgia Women's National Abortion Action Coalition
P.O. Box 111 (WOMAAC) SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION

NOVEMBER 20, 1971,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

On November 4, 1971, Sergeant JOHN TOMLINSON, U.S. Park Police, furnished a permit application for captioned demonstration which contained the following information:

LAW: Sponsoring organization Women's National Abortion Action Coalition, 917 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC), 20005, phone 202-347-0943. Individual sponsor and WONAC National Project Director, Carol Bipman, 113 Sunnyside Road, Silver Spring, Maryland, telephone numbers 202-347-0943 and 202-585-2610. Other principal officers were Barbara Roberts, M.D., 7547 Springlake Drive, Apartment B-1, Bethesda, Maryland, 335-0353; and Joan H. Gombos, 1701 16th Street, N.W., WDC, 20005.

Carol Lipman is described as a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), as of June, 1970, Lipman was the National Executive Secretary of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC).

Abortion: As the youth organization of the SWP, the YSA serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450

The SMC is controlled by the SWP and its youth affiliate, YSA. SMC initiates and supports public demonstrations against the war in Southeast Asia.

702 AE : The following sponsoring organizations were listed:

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GROUP I
**Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification**

100-468406-13

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION
(WONAAC) SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION
NOVEMBER 20, 1971, WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A T Georgia Women's Abortion Action Coalition
P.O. Box 7122, Atlanta, Ga. 30309 (404) 874-8365

B S Boston Women's Abortion Action Coalition
552 Massachusetts Avenue, Room 9, Cambridge, Mass. 02139
(617) 547-1818; 491-1071

P H Women United for Abortion Rights
1115 Walnut Street, 3rd floor, Philadelphia, Pa. (215) Wa 2-0381

C Illinois Women's Abortion Coalition
343 So. Dearborn Ave., Room 305, Chicago, Ill. 60605 (312) 922-0745

W G O Women for Abortion Action
917 - 15th St. N.W., Suite 502, Washington, D. C. (202) 347-0947

N V I WONAAC - New York
P.O. Box 685, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011
(212) 924-0894

C U Abortion Project Coalition - Cleveland
11220 Bellflower Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44106 (216) 368-2248

E Rhode Island Coalition to Repeal Abortion Laws
64 Preston Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02906 (401) 331-3370

V Detroit Women's Abortion Action Coalition
2230 Withrell, Detroit, Michigan (313) 952-6822

P P A Women's Right to Choose of Maryland
3028 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (301) 323-9485

J R Bloomington Abortion Coalition
702 Atwater, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

N I L Women V. Connecticut, Women and the Law Office
Box 89, Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut 06520
(203) 435-0364

NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION
NAC) SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION
NOVEMBER 20, 1971, WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MP
Minneapolis Abortion Action Coalition
100 University Ave., S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55814
(612) 332-5773

KP
Houston Women's Abortion Action Coalition
Box 192, Campus Activities, University of Houston, Houston,
Texas 77004 (713) 748-6600 Ext 1266

There are affiliates in many western states but they are coordinating for the San Francisco counterpart of the November 20 demonstration. WOMAAC West has already obtained the necessary permits for the demonstration in San Francisco.

An estimated 10,000 to 20,000 participants will march peacefully and orderly to build public support for the repeal of all anti-abortion laws against forced sterilization and an end to restrictive contraceptive laws. The marchers will assemble 10:00 a.m. to noon at the Ellipse; march west from the Ellipse on E Street to 17th Street; N.on 17th Street to Pennsylvania Avenue; E.on Pennsylvania Avenue to 15th; South on 15th Street to Pennsylvania; Southeast on Pennsylvania to the Capitol and Rally; The West Steps of the Capitol.

The following activities during the demonstration were listed:

Demonstrators will assemble in contingents at the Ellipse and march above route to the Capitol to participate in a rally. Marchers will be carrying signs and placards concerning the aims of the demonstration; many will be brought from around the country. Speakers are not yet firmed up. Musical entertainment will be part of the rally. Demonstrators will disperse and either return home in D. C. area or go to cars and busses and return to cities.

There will be one marshal for every 20 demonstrators, Chief Marshal listed as JULIETTE BROWN, WCC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION
(WONAAC) SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION
NOVEMBER 20, 1971, WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Delphine Welch is described as a member
of SWP.

On November 12, 1971, a source that has provided reliable information in the past, advised that preparations to transport demonstrators for the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition Rally, November 20, 1971, in WDC, have been made in the following cities:

Atlanta Two Trailways Buses
Chicago Eight Trailways Buses
Cleveland Four Greyhound Buses,
seating capacity, 43 per bus.
New York City 15 buses, seating capacity 40 - 50, confirmed with more likely to be chartered.
Philadelphia 9 buses chartered from the S.E.P.T.A. Line, seating 51 passengers each.

In addition, Philadelphia has dispatched Sheila Ostrow, 1115 Walnut Street, Philadelphia to WDC to help organize the rally.

Source further advised that the Boston Local of the SWP has sent Evelyn Clark and Matilde Miles to WDC for the specific purpose of organizing the November 20 Demonstration.

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.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
November 15, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)
SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION
November 20, 1971
Washington, D. C.

The WONAAC is self-described in its literature as being formed by the national conference of more than 1,000 women held in New York City, New York, in July 1971. At that conference, women from 29 states and 253 organizations came together to unite their efforts in the national fight for the repeal of all abortion laws and for the corollary demands of no forced sterilization and repeal of contraception laws. The conference called for a massive show of force for these goals in a march on Washington, D.C., and San Francisco, California, November 20, 1971. WONAAC is based on a program of legislative, judicial, and mass demonstration activities on a local and national level, and seeks to unite all women in the fight for the right of abortion.

The September 22, 1971, issue of the "Los Angeles Times", a newspaper of general circulation published daily in Los Angeles, California, contains an article on page 6, part IV, datelined Washington, D. C., entitled "Abortion March Mobilizing", which article states in part as follows:

"Women from 253 organizations across the country are mobilizing for mass demonstrations here (Washington, D. C.) and in San Francisco in November to support the complete repeal of all abortion laws.

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downgrading and
declassification

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALTION (WONAAC)

"These groups, which joined in July (1971) to form the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), are organizing a march Nov. 20 (1971) in Washington planned to take them past the White House, the Supreme Court and the Capitol--institutions which they feel can effect significant changes in existing abortion laws. They are expecting what they call a conservative estimate of between 10,000-20,000 persons, but are hoping for thousands more."

On November 10, 1971, source one made available the following leaflet issued by the Los Angeles Women's Abortion Action Committee (LAWAAC), an affiliate of the WONAAC, and announcing a demonstration to be held November 20, 1971, at San Francisco, California, to protest abortion laws and forced sterilization and restrictive contraception laws.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ASSEMBLE 10:30 A.M. AT EMBARCADERO PLAZA ACROSS FROM FERRY BUILDING AT END OF MARKET STREET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JOIN US ON NOVEMBER 20!

Abortion is
a woman's
right to choose

Join the first national women's
march on

San Francisco

November 20

Repeal anti abortion laws
Against forced sterilization and
~~Reproductive control laws~~

EVERY STATE IN THE UNITED STATES HAS LAWS ON THE BOOKS WHICH RESTRICT THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO OBTAIN ABORTIONS. WE BELIEVE THAT ALL SUCH LAWS DENY US ONE OF OUR MOST BASIC RIGHTS - THE RIGHT TO CONTROL OUR OWN BODIES; THE RIGHT TO CONTROL OUR OWN LIVES. RESTRICTIVE ABORTION LAWS PROVIDE THE BASIS OF LEGALIZED MURDER OF THOUSANDS OF WOMEN. MILITARY SUBORDINATE TO THE STATE, THUS WOMEN ARE OFTEN FORCED TO PAY IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SAFE, LEGAL ABORTIONS.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR ALL WOMEN TO COME TOGETHER IN A NATIONALLY-COORDINATED EFFORT TO WIN THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND DEMOCRATIC RIGHT OF WOMEN TO DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER OR NOT THEY WANT TO BEAR CHILDREN, AND TO CONTROL THEIR OWN LIVES.

*SINCE WOMEN WON THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

Please clip and mail to:

Los Angeles Women's Abortion Action Committee / 2930 W. 8th Street (3rd floor)

Los Angeles, California 90005 / (213) 487-7696

I endorse the Campaign and the March on Nov. 20

I want/can provide transportation to San Francisco

I just want to help; put me on the mailing list

Enclosed find donation of _____ Funds Urgently Needed!!

FIND ENCLOSED \$14.00 FOR
ROUND TRIP BUS TICKET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name: _____ Phone: _____ Address: _____ City / Zip: _____

Organization: _____ School: _____ 3 _____ Occupation: _____

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED! ALL WOMEN WELCOME! JOIN US! Office open 7 days a week - meetings, 8:00 p.m. Wednesdays

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONNAC)

It was ascertained by means of a suitable pretext by a representative of the FBI on November 10, 1971, that the LAWAAC plans to charter a bus from Los Angeles to San Francisco for Los Angeles individuals interested in participating in the above November 20, 1971, demonstration in San Francisco. The bus is scheduled to depart Los Angeles at 10:00 p.m., on November 19, 1971, and to depart San Francisco after the demonstration at 10:00 p.m., November 20, 1971. The cost of a round trip ticket on a bus will be \$14.00.

The November 11, 1971, issue of the "UCLA Daily Bruin", the official campus newspaper of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, contained an article on page 2 entitled "Symposium Presents Views on Women's Roles in Society", which article indicated that Dr. Barbara Roberts was one of a number of speakers at a "teach-in" symposium on women held at UCLA. According to the article, Dr. Roberts talks about her work as a volunteer doctor in an abortion clinic in Washington, D.C. The article indicated that WONNAC would sponsor simultaneous demonstrations in San Francisco and Washington, D.C., on November 20, 1971, to protest abortion laws.

The November 12, 1971, issue of "The Militant" contained an article on page 5 entitled "Building for Nov. 20" which article describes Dr. Barbara Roberts as the National Project Director of WONNAC.

"The Militant" is the weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

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

The above November 11, 1971, issue of the "UCLA Daily Bruin" further indicated that another speaker at the "teach-in" symposium of women at UCLA was Olga Rodriguez, described by the article as a member of WONNAC. According to the article, RODRIGUEZ "spoke out against laws which harm

4 MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

NOV 12 1971 WORKER PARTY

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WOMAAC)

women and children and laws which make some Black and nonwhite women turn to sterilization as an answer to birth control.

On November 11, 1971, source two advised that Olga Rodriguez is a currently active member of the Los Angeles Local - Socialist Workers Party (LAL - SWP) and the Los Angeles Branch - Young Socialist Alliance (LAB - YSA).

The LAL - SWP has been in existence since the 1930's. The LAL - SWP is a local branch of the SWP.

The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in the Los Angeles area (LAB - YSA) is actually the youth organization of the SWP and follows the SWP aims and purposes to the letter.

As the youth organization of the SWP, the YSA serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer", as "a multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

According to the masthead of "The Young Socialist Organizer" it is described as "A bi-weekly action publication of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), a multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

San Francisco, California

December 8, 1971

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)
SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION,
NOVEMBER 20, 1971,
WASHINGTON, D.C., AND
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Copies of this memo are being disseminated to
local intelligence agencies of the Army, Navy, and Air
Force.

The WONAAC is self-described in its literature as being formed by the national conference of more than 1,000 women held in New York City, New York, in July, 1971. At that conference, women from twenty-nine states and two hundred fifty-three organizations came together to unite their efforts in the national fight for the repeal of all abortion laws and for the corollary demands of no forced sterilization and repeal of contraception laws. The conference called for a massive show of force for these goals in a march on Washington, D.C., and San Francisco, California, November 20, 1971. WONAAC

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)
SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION,
NOVEMBER 20, 1971,
WASHINGTON D.C., AND
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

is based on a program of legislative, judicial, and mass demonstration activities on a local and national level, and seeks to unite all women in the fight for the right of abortion.

On November 20, 1971, Special Agents of the San Francisco Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed that approximately five hundred individuals, primarily young women in their teens and early twenties, gathered at the Embarcadero, San Francisco, California, and began marching at 11:10 a.m. from the Embarcadero, en route to the Civic Center, San Francisco. They carried signs such as "free our women" and "separate church and state". By 12:30 p.m., the marchers had arrived at the Civic Center where a female rock band was performing. A rally was held at the Civic Center from approximately 1:45 p.m. to 3:30 p.m., addressed by individuals supporting repeal of abortion laws.

There were no incidents or arrests with regard to the march and rally, according to San Francisco Police Department records, and the official police estimate of the crowd attending the rally was approximately eight hundred individuals.

The Sunday, November 21, 1971, edition of the "San Francisco Examiner", a San Francisco, California, daily newspaper, in an article entitled "Pro and Anti-Abortion Forces Hold Rallies", described HELEN MEYERS, one of the speakers at the Civic Center rally, as Regional Coordinator for WONAAC.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONNAC)
SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION,
NOVEMBER 20, 1971,
WASHINGTON D.C., AND
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

On September 22, 1971, a source advised that HELEN MEYERS, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) organizer in Los Angeles, California, transferred to the SWP in Berkeley, California, effective August 31, 1971.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

December 9, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)
SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION
November 20, 1971
Washington, D. C.

The WONAAC is self-described in its literature as being formed by the national conference of more than 1,000 women held in New York City, New York, in July 1971. At that conference, women from 29 states and 253 organizations came together to unite their efforts in the national fight for the repeal of all abortion laws and for the corollary demands of no forced sterilization and repeal of contraception laws. The conference called for a massive show of force for these goals in a march on Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, November 20, 1971. WONAAC is based on a program of legislative, judicial, and mass demonstration activities on a local and national level, and seeks to unite all women in the fight for the right of abortion.

On November 28, 1971, source one advised that on November 19, 1971, a bus chartered by the Los Angeles Women's Abortion Action Committee (LAWAAC) transported approximately fifty Los Angeles, California, area individuals from Los Angeles to San Francisco to participate in a demonstration held in that city on November 20, 1971, and sponsored by WONAAC to protest abortion laws, forced sterilization, and restrictive contraception laws. This bus left Los Angeles at approximately 10:00 p.m., on November 19, 1971, and returned to the Los Angeles area during the evening of November 20, 1971.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)

Source one further advised that among those who traveled to San Francisco with this group were Dave Chamberlin, Richard Geyer, Carole Newcomb, Dave Gooler, Olga Rodriguez, Rachelle Fruit, Peter Cooper, and Jack Barrett, all of whom are members of the Los Angeles Local - Socialist Workers Party (LAL - SWP), and Jane Gooler, a member of the Los Angeles Branch - Young Socialist Alliance (LAB - YSA). According to source, Geyer, Newcomb, Dave Gooler, Rodriguez, and Fruit are also members of the LAB - YSA.

The LAL - SWP has been in existence since the 1930's. The LAL - SWP is a local branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

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

The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in the Los Angeles area (LAB - YSA) is actually the youth organization of the SWP and follows the SWP aims and purposes to the letter.

As the youth organization of the SWP, the YSA serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer", as "a multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

According to the masthead of "The Young Socialist Organizer" it is described as "A bi-weekly action publication of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), a multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)

On November 28, 1971, and November 29, 1971, sources one and two advised that LAWAAC, an affiliate of WONAAC, is dominated and controlled by members of the LAL - SWP and the LAB - YSA.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

January 18, 1972

BOSTON WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

A source who has provided reliable information in the past, on November 16, 1971, advised as follows:

rec Matilde Zimmerman, telephone number 547-1818, of "Boston Women's Abortion Action," 552 Massachusetts Avenue, Room 9, Cambridge, Massachusetts, had ordered five buses with a forty-five person capacity each from the Brush Hill Transportation Company, Dorchester (Boston), Massachusetts, for travel to Washington, D. C., on November 19, 1971; and a \$1,500 cash deposit against a total cost of \$3,500 was made on November 15, 1971. The buses were scheduled to depart for Washington, D. C., at approximately 9 p.m. on November 19, 1971, from a parking lot at the Purity Supreme Market, Green Street, Cambridge; and the cost of the round-trip ticket was \$18.

A second source who has provided reliable information in the past, on November 17, 1971, provided the following information:

The Boston Women's Abortion Action Coalition (BOWAAC), the local affiliate of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WOMAAC), was formed out of the local Female Liberation (FL) group; and while BOWAAC is not exclusively made up of Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Boston, and Young Socialist Alliance of Boston (YSA-B) female members, it is controlled by members of those groups.

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~~U.S. GOVERNMENT~~

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BOSTON WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

Matilde Miles, nee Zimmerman, was the SWP, Boston, member heading up local SWP/YSA work in the Coalition; and she and Evelyn Clark, another SWP, Boston, member, had left or were planning to leave for Washington, D. C., to help in organising the November 20, 1971, WONAAC scheduled demonstration at Washington, D. C., and both planned to remain in that area through the demonstration.

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held November 16, 1971, it was reported that the local BOWAAC was hoping to fill four buses with participants for travel to Washington, D. C., for the November 20, 1971, demonstration but that a specific number of actual participants from this area was not then known.

The New England Telephone Listing Service personnel on November 17, 1971, advised that telephone number 547-1818 is listed to BOWAAC, 552 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, and that telephone number 491-1071 is listed to FL located at that same address.

At approximately 10 a.m., November 20, 1971, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed women who represented various women's groups from cities in the United States, including Boston, gathering on the Ellipse in Washington, D. C. At approximately 12:10 p.m., the group, then numbering about 1,500, was observed to march from the Ellipse to the West Front of the Capitol; and during the march to the Capitol, signs carried by some of the marchers were observed to read "Rhode Island Women for Abortion Reform" and "Boston Repeal All Abortion Laws."

The Special Agents also observed that two tables of SWP literature were set up during the gathering at the Ellipse and four at the rally site at the Capitol. The rally ended about 4 p.m. without incident.

The second source, on December 3, 1971, advised that the organizer of the SWP, Boston, had recently reported that between eighty to one hundred individuals had traveled from Boston to Washington, D. C., to participate in the WONAAC November 20, 1971, demonstration.

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~~GOVERNMENT~~

BOSTON WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

"The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the SWP, in its November 14, 1971, edition carried the following announcement: "Abortion Conference - The Second National Conference of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition will be held February 11-13, 1972, at Boston University. For further information, contact WONAAC, 150 Fifth Avenue, Suite 843, New York, New York 10011. Phone (212) 741-0450."

On January 12, 1972, the second source advised that SWP, Boston, and YSA-B members active in BOWAAC were distributing a "Housing Fact Sheet" to locate housing accommodations for individuals visiting the Boston area to attend the above-scheduled conference at Boston University February 11-13, 1972. This Fact Sheet listed the BOWAAC office at 552 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, telephone number 547-1818.

This second source further advised as follows on January 12, 1972:

BOWAAC was originally a subcommittee of the FL group locally but has now grown into a separate group whose specific interest is in abortion reform. Both BOWAAC and FL in the general Boston area are located at the same address, 552 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, but have separate offices at that address.

Individuals active in BOWAAC are also active in other FL work; however, all individuals active in FL work are not active in BOWAAC.

The SWP and YSA in the Boston area have approximately fifteen of their FL members active in FL work with approximately six to eight of this number in and the controlling forces of BOWAAC. Jane Roland, who joined the SWP, Boston, in late 1971, is now heading up the Party's faction work in FL and BOWAAC; and Matilde Miles and Evelyn Clark continue on a leave of absence from the SWP, Boston, and to work at the National Headquarters of WONAAC.

BOSTON WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

A third source who has provided reliable information in the past, on January 17, 1972, advised that Patricia F. Putnam, President of Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts ~~SL~~, residence 162 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, telephone number 5-7-8557, under the sponsorship of Boston University FL has reserved Hayden Hall, Boston University, and fifty classrooms located in the College of Business Administration College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, also the location of Hayden Hall, for the period February 11-13, 1972, for a "conference open to the public." According to the third source, it was requested that five of the fifty classrooms have a seating capacity of seventy-five or over.

This third source further advised that Patricia Putnam, Social Security Number ~~024-36473971~~ as of the 1970-1971 school year was listed as a senior in the College of Liberal Arts (CLA), Boston University, with a residence at 35 Glencoe Street, Brighton (Boston), Massachusetts.

The third source advised that the 1971-1972 Boston University Listing of Students shows Putnam as still a CLA senior with residence as of the September, 1971, registration at 90 Lake Street, Newton, Massachusetts.

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The Boston SWP is the local affiliate and follows the aims and purposes of the national SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The YSA-B is the Boston affiliate of the YSA, the youth organization of the SWP.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

January 19, 1972

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ABORTION PROJECT COALITION
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Reference is made to Cleveland letterhead memorandum dated November 3, 1971 and captioned "Proposed Demonstrations, Washington, D.C. and San Francisco, 11/20/71 and Abortion Law Repeal Sponsored by Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), SM - New Left".

Information was received at Cleveland, Ohio that an organization called the Abortion Project Coalition (APC) had formed in Cleveland and was planning to attend a demonstration in Washington, D.C. on November 20, 1971 sponsored by the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC). Subsequent investigation and information supplied by reliable sources revealed that the APC had been formed to campaign for abortion law reform.

On October 29, 1971 a reliable source advised that the APC had established a headquarters at 11220 Euclidflower, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, telephone 368-2248, which is located in Flora Mathew Hall, Case Western Reserve University (CEWU). Source further advised that Laurie Perkins, Robbie Scheer and Sue Tryon were the leaders of the APC all of whom were associated individually with the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)
CLEVELAND, OHIO BRANCH

The Cleveland Branch of the SWP is affiliated with the National SWP and follows its directives. The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: ABORTION PROJECT COALITION
CLEVELAND, OHIO

On December 3, 1971 a second source, reliable, advised that during a meeting of the Cleveland Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) on November 21, 1971 Robbie Scheer stated that about 5,000 women attended the Women's Liberation March in Washington, D.C. on November 20, 1971, including a bus of approximately 40 women from Cleveland. The Cleveland YSA according to source, considered 40 a good number for the first women's liberation march.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)
CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Cleveland branch of the YSA is the youth group of the SWP in Cleveland.

On December 22, 1971 above source advised that on December 21, 1971 Robbie Scheer had stated that there were some intersession classes being held at CWRU, Cleveland, Ohio, by the APC. These are three classes in Women's Liberation: one on Abortion, one on Women's Literature, and one in Psychological Aspects of the Women's Liberation Movement.

On December 22, 1971 a reliable source advised that about 2,000 - 2,500 persons attended the march and rally for abortion law reform on November 20, 1971 at Washington, D.C. of which approximately 50% were female and 20% were male. Source stated that the march was fairly orderly and source noted only one minor incident which occurred at a theater along the route that was showing the movie "The Sex Machine". There was no destruction and no arrests were made.

On January 10, 1972 Tony Zemac, University Circle Police Department, Cleveland, Ohio, advised that his office had received numerous leaflets and references to the Abortion Project Coalition, which is located at CWRU, but that his office did not consider the APC a subversive organization in its own right. He further advised that to the best of his knowledge, the APC is organized and is operated solely for the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: ABORTION PROJECT COALITION
CLEVELAND, OHIO

support of a campaign for abortion law reform.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-16058

Minneapolis, Minnesota

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 9, 1972

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION
filed with this

ORIGIN

The Minnesota Women's Abortion Action Coalition (MWAAC) had its origin following a July, 1971, National Abortion Conference held at Columbia University, New York City, New York. The MWAAC is a part of the women's liberation movement, which has had extensive growth in the past several years.

MP T-1 on
January 26, 1972
and subsequent interviews on January 26, 1972
MP T-2 on
February 4, 1972

The MWAAC is described as a part of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WNAAAC) which had its beginning at a New York City, New York, conference, in July, 1971, attended by more than 1,000 women.

Volume 1, Number 1,
November, 1971, edition of
"Gold Flower," self-described
as a Twin Cities newspaper
for women published monthly
at Minneapolis, Minnesota

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-168406-13

Secrecy Col
MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STATUS OF INCORPORATION

Southeast. The records of the Office of the Secretary of State, State of Minnesota, reveal there has been no incorporation either as a non-profit organization or other type organization filed with this office for the MWAAC.

Arthur Anderson
Office of the Secretary
of State
State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota, on
February 7, 1972

AIMS AND PURPOSE

The primary aims and purpose of the MWAAC are identical with the demands of WONAAC; that is, repeal of all anti-abortion laws, no forced sterilization, and the repeal of all restrictive contraception laws.

MP T-1 on
January 26, 1972

MP T-3 on
December 14, 1971

LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS

The present headquarters of the MWAAC is located in Room 203, Coffman Student Union, on the campus of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, the office of University Women's Liberation.

MP T-1 on
January 26, 1972

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MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In November and December, 1971, the MWAAC utilized space at 100 University Avenue, Southeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MP T-3 on
January 12, 1972

that organization. OFFICERS MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Mary Hillery, Coordinator of women's liberation activities, formerly acted as coordinator for MWAAC. Jane Van Deusen, as of February, 1972, has assumed the position of coordinator, MWAAC. Jane Van Deusen and Mary Hillery are current members of the Twin Cities Branch - Socialist Workers Party (TCP-SWP), Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MP T-2 on
February 4, 1972

The Twin Cities Branch - Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed in 1955 by the merger of the Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, branches of the SWP. The Twin Cities Branch - SWP is an affiliate of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Mary Hillery, a member of the Young Socialist Alliance, Twin Cities Group (YSA - TCG), has been the coordinator of the MWAAC since its inception. This activity is in conjunction with Hillery's activities in the women's liberation movement.

MP T-1 on
January 26, 1972

-3-
to build public support for a march on the U.S.

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record 124-1027

**MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
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The Young Socialist Alliance - Twin Cities Group is the Youth Branch of the Twin Cities Branch - Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP), an affiliate of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The MWAAC is not an organization as such which would have a staff of officers, elected or appointed.

MP T-1 on 7-1
January 26, 1972

1971.

MP T-3 on
February 8, 1972

MEMBERSHIPS

The MWAC is a non-membership feminist movement of individuals interested in promoting the repeal of all abortion laws and other aims which have to do with principles of woman's liberation.

MP T-1 on
January 26, 1972

MP T-2 on
February 4, 1972

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

In the spring of 1971, members of the YSA-TCG were urged to make telephone calls to local radio stations in order to build public sympathy for a march on the state capitol to

VC, IOC, GCI, TCG, CWA, CCR

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

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be held on April 3, 1971, to end all abortion laws in the state of Minnesota.

of some 50 persons participated in MP T-1 on Volt Bus Company vehicles on the March 28, 1971, over 19,

On April 3, 1971, an anti-abortion law march was held at St. Paul, Minnesota, from the residence of the Governor to the steps of the State Capitol Building. A large crowd, predominantly women, participated in this peaceful march.

MP T-4 on
April 15, 1971

At a meeting of the TCB-SWP held in April, 1971, Mary Hillery reported that there were approximately 600 participants in the anti-abortion law march held on April 3, 1971. ~~Minnesota House and State An Governor, 1971, was an active member of the YSA-TCG.~~

MP T-2 on
May 7, 1971

On November 16, 1971, at a meeting of the YSA-TCG held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, discussion centered around a mass action demonstration to be held on November 20, 1971, in Washington, D. C., sponsored by WCAAC. It was announced that the WCAAC had conducted a telephone fund drive campaign in order to raise money to send two busloads of individuals from this area to participate in the Washington, D. C., demonstration. It was announced that buses would depart from Minneapolis, Minnesota, 9 a.m. on November 19, 1971, and among those individuals planning to participate were approximately ten persons active in the YSA-TCG or the TCB-SWP.

MP T-1 on
November 17, 1971

It is part of the ~~100~~-101 file. -5-5 liberation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*RCG
1-23-72
WONAAC*
MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

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The MWAAC chartered two 39-passenger buses for travel to Washington, D. C., to depart Minneapolis, Minnesota, at 9:00 a.m., Friday, November 19, 1971. The Minneapolis group of some 54 persons departed from Minneapolis utilizing two Voit Bus Company vehicles on the early morning of November 19, 1971.

*John Thomsen, Dispatcher
Dickinson Lines, Inc.
Anoka, Minnesota
November 18, and 19, 1971*

On November 23, 1971, at a meeting of the YSA-TCG held in November, 1971, Rebecca Ann Finch presented a report on women's activities, during which she announced that the WONAAC demonstration on Washington, D. C., on November 20, 1971, drew only half the number of persons expected and as a result, there was a large debt incurred by the national organization. Rebecca Ann Finch in November, 1971, was an active member of the YSA-TCG.

*MP T-1 on
December 1, 1971*

Rebecca Ann Finch is a current member of the TCB-SWP.

*MP T-2 on
February 4, 1972*

The MWAAC group has not been active in the Twin Cities area subsequent to the November 20, 1971, march on Washington, D. C.

*MP T-3 on
February 8, 1972*

SWP INFLUENCE

The MWAAC is not a committee of the TCB-SWP nor is it a part of the YSA-TCG. Women's liberation is a topic of

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S
ABORTION ACTION
COLLISION

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION ACTION
COLLISION

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION ACTION

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MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COLLISION

general interest and concern to the membership of the TCB-SWP; and the anti-abortion stand taken by MWAAC is one aspect of the women's liberation movement of interest.

MP T-2 on
February 4, 1972

Members of the YSA-TCG have expressed an interest in women's liberation as a matter of policy. The anti-abortion movement is one aspect of women's liberation of concern to female members of the YSA-TCG. The vast majority of women in the state of Minnesota support either the repeal or changes in present state laws on abortion. Members and sponsors of MWAAC include professional women, medical doctors, lawyers, municipal court judges, and others from all walks of life.

MP T-1 on
January 26, 1972

Individuals active in the women's liberation movement in the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, of responsible leadership positions within the community, have recognized the sympathies of individuals such as Mary Hillary and consider her to be a representative of the radical left. As a result, Mary Hillary is considered to have little or no influence in the women's liberation movement in this area.

MP T-3 on
February 8, 1972

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-468406

February 18, 1972

SECOND WOMENS NATIONAL ABORTION
ACTION CONFERENCE
FEBRUARY 11 THROUGH 13, 1972
AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Second Womens National Abortion Action Conference, sponsored by the Womens National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), commenced on Friday evening, February 11, 1972, at Hayden Hall on the campus of Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

WONAAC has been publicly described as an organization of groups whose aim is to effect the overthrow of existing abortion laws and to establish "free abortion on demand."

The source advised that the opening session of the conference was in the nature of a rally with approximately 600 individuals in attendance. The rally was addressed by a number of speakers, including Matilde Zimmerman, representing WNAAC and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), and Dr. Barbara Roberts of JCLAW, stressing the need for the repeal of abortion laws on the theme that abortion is a woman's right to choose. *Mos>*

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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GROUP 1

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downgrading and declassification

105-468406-64

SECOND WOMENS NATIONAL
ABORTION ACTION CONFERENCE

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5:00 The confidential source advised that during this rally, approximately 50 individuals representing the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) attempted to disrupt the proceedings; but were contained by the Conference Marshals. The source stated that PLP was protesting the dominance of influence by SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in WONAAC.

9:00 The PLP was founded in 1962 by individuals who had been expelled from the Communist party, USA, for Workshop following the Chinese communist line. Its main objective is the establishment of a militant working-class movement based on Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung thought. The preceding committee for the purpose of the conference was presided over by Carol. As the youth organization of the SWP, the YSA serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is now being chaired and described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer." At the conference as "a multi-national revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The source advised that the afternoon session between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m. Source advised that the February 12 session of the conference began at approximately 10:30 a.m. at Marsh Chapel on the campus of Boston University with approximately 500 women in attendance. The chairwoman for this general assembly was Delphine Welch, a national staff member of WONAAC and the National Womens Liberation Director of the YSA from New York City. MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION YOUR SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The following agenda for the conference was approved by the assembly, however:

Saturday, February 12, 1972

11:00 to 1:30 p.m. General Workshops

1:30 to 2:30 p.m. Lunch

2:30 to 5:00 p.m. Project and Constituency

Organization Control Versus Workshops might be choose

SECOND WOMENS NATIONAL
ABORTION ACTION CONFERENCE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5:00 to 7:00 p.m. Saturday Evening Dinner, assembly plenum was 6:00 to 10:00 p.m. Friday General Assembly, Discussing Women, and then take action and Vote on Strategy Proposals.

Sunday, February 13, 1972arts presented the credentials report at 9:00 to 11:00 a.m. additional Organizational Workshops from 11:00 to 3:00 p.m. culminated in General Assembly - Workshop 1300. Mr. Roberts advised geographically Implementational Proposals SWP members on the local committee on the Boston area that were present. The source advised that the following women are members of SWP-YSA, and were appointed to the presiding committee for the purpose of chairing various sessions: Carol Lipman, Nancy Rosenstock, Delphine Welch and Matilde Zimmerman.

The source advised that a general workshop was organized, chaired by Matilde Zimmerman from 11:00 to 11:30 a.m., in which proposals were discussed that would be submitted to the conference for adoption by WONAAC and it consisted of a group made up of approximately 50 women, each meeting in various classrooms. The source advised that the afternoon session between 2:30 and 5:00 p.m. consisted of small groups meeting in various classrooms at Boston University, including the following workshops:

National Legislation for Abortion
State Legislation for Abortion
Campus and High School Actions
Court Actions
Forced Sterilization
Legislative Support
Clinics, Referrals
in local or regional demonstration
Anti-abortion Attacks
the demand for support of all
anti-abortion
Gay Women
Contraceptive
Working Women

Black, Chicano and Asian-American Women

The Abortion Movement and Racism
Women, who are
Contraception
Population Control Versus A Woman's Right to Choose.

POLITICAL POLICY CONFERENCE
SECOND WOMEN'S INVITATION

SECOND WOMENS NATIONAL
ABORTION ACTION CONFERENCE

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The source stated that a general assembly plenum was held at 7:00 p.m. in Hayden Hall attended by approximately 1,000 women, and that this assembly was chaired by Delphine Welch.

Dr. Barbara Roberts presented the credentials report in which she stated that 922 women had registered for the conference and that an additional 300 women attended the Friday evening rally, composing a total attendance figure of 1300. Dr. Roberts advised geographic representation included 350 women from the New England and New York area, and that there were representatives from Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C., in addition to 74 women from California, 12 from Texas, 8 from Florida, 2 from England and 3 women from New Zealand. She stated that attendance was further broken down as follows: 92 college campuses represented, 14 high schools represented, 314 college women, 51 high school women and 178 working women.

The source advised that the February 13 session began at approximately 9:00 a.m. and it consisted of a group made up of approximately 50 women, each meeting in various classrooms conducting organizational workshops. The afternoon session consisted of a general assembly following which the conference adjourned.

The source advised that the conference once again re-established and reiterated WOAMC's call for free abortion on demand. The source also advised that the main action proposal passed by the conference calls for an abortion action week from May 1 to 6, 1972. The source stated that this week would consist of educational programs, legislative support, judicial action and culminating in local or regional demonstrations on May 6, 1972, around the demand for repeal of all anti-abortion laws and restrictive contraception laws and an end to forced sterilization.

The source advised that the following women, who are members of the combined Washington, D.C., locals of SWP-WSA and WOAMC, attended the conference:

SECOND WOMEN'S NATIONAL
ABORTION CONFERENCE

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SECOND WOMENS NATIONAL
ABORTION ACTION CONFERENCE

Sharon Naiman
Pam Burchette
Jeannie Reynolds
Lyn Porney
Eloise Chase
Alice Woznick
Dida Constantinidis
Julie Carlson
Mary Anne Lunn
Barbara Chis

The source advised that in addition the following women from Washington, D.C., who are members of WONAAC, but not affiliated with SWP or YSA were in attendance:

Dee Mosbacher
Nancy Williams
Vicki Martin

The source advised that the SWP-YSA members of WONAAC felt that the conference was a success and that the influence of SWP-YSA members continues to dominate. The source advised that the SWP-YSA women felt that they overcome opposition put forth by IFL and a group calling itself Revolutionary Women, which attacked WONAAC as a group led by SWP-YSA who are nothing more than bourgeois rebels.

"Revolutionary Women" is self-described as an organization that is addressed to the special oppression of women and has a program that ranks this struggle to the class struggle.

The source stated that opposition proposals submitted in workshops were turned down in favor of those proposals backed by the SWP-YSA women.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Detroit, Michigan
March 1, 1972

Re: Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) Convention, February 11 - 13, 1972 Boston, Massachusetts

On February 18, 1972, source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information:

A Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) Convention was held on the Boston University campus, Boston, Massachusetts, during the period of February 11 - 13, 1972.

Approximately 1,000 persons were in attendance at this convention which was held to determine future action of WONAAC and to allow diverse factions within the Women's Abortion Movement to join ranks under one issue.

Female members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) from all over the country were requested by the national office of the SWP and YSA to attend this convention in order to insure the effective control of the convention by the SWP.

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as "A multi-national revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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(b) - 61
EXCISE

GROUP 1
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declassification

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Re : WONAAC

The SWP specifically wished the convention to adopt a one-issue position, that being the complete control of the female body by the individual female. This specific issue, "women control their bodies" was adopted by the women's organization and all other proposals were rejected.

Workshops were organized for each of the many separate racial and ethnic groups represented at the conference. Workshops were based on appeal to the specific group intended and all were supposedly controlled by the SWP.

A Black, Raza, Asian-American women's workshop was held on February 12, 1972, with 35 persons attending. Among the issues discussed at the workshop were the attempts of democratic and republican presidential candidates to capitalize on minority group attitudes in regard to the abortion movement and the fact that minority groups all too often find themselves without a voice when real issues are involved.

Of particular importance to the group was the La Raza Unida Party, a legitimate political party in Texas which serves to unite Mexican Americans. Of equal importance was the Gay Liberation Movement, which the group felt expresses the plight of gay females who do not want children and are forced to live with men because of the mores of American society.

Attendees agreed that the one issue of abortion law repeal will serve to unite women under one banner and more effectively serve the Women's Movement.

The convention adjourned after an agreement that an "Abortion Action Week" would be held May 1 - 6, 1972. This action would serve to keep public attention focused on the need to legalize abortion and to seek effective support from the many thousands of women who want to right to choose.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: WONAAC

The following persons were identified by the source as being in attendance at the captioned convention:

Sheila Mahency
1268 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, New York

Io Aurelia Duncan
58 Queenberry #20
Boston, Massachusetts

Gracie E. Adams
Post Office Box 4588
Chicago, Illinois

Anna Push
901 Mass. Avenue #7
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Ruby Scott
700 Commonwealth
Boston, Massachusetts

Nan Bailey
Box 291 Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island

Janet Griffith
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, New York

Lee Blake
47 Spruce Street
New Bedford, Massachusetts

Evelyn Greer
437 Laurel Street
Reading, Pennsylvania

MASS.

MASS.

MASS.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re : WONAAC

Doris Abdurrahiy
1516 Widener Place
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Marsha Coleman
Barnard College,
Hewitt Hall 733,
Box 424
New York, New York

Yoshie Hzquierdo
20201 Lindsay
Detroit, Michigan

R. Morgan Hamilton
1724 Wymore #6
East Cleveland, Ohio

Joyce Shatteen
13359 Euclid #12
East Cleveland, Ohio

Hattie L. Mc Citdeon
2349 Cumberland Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Doris A. Long
237 East Twelfth Street
New York, New York

Derita Johnson
7621 South Caginaw
Chicago, Illinois

Maria Robinson
1367 Joliet Place
Detroit, Michigan

Maxine Williams
16315 130th, #12-B
Jamaica, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: WONAAC

Pattie Miyama
14 West 85th Street
#4-B
New York, New York

Margaret Sloan,
7621 Saginaw
Chicago, Illinois
telephone 312-678-7575

Claytee Artz
120 Seward #406
Detroit, Michigan

Claire King
109 Zeigler Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

Dee Anna Searcy
East Cleveland, Ohio

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

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Copy to:

Report of: ARLAND A. MOSEL Office: Washington, D. C.
Date: 3/21/72

Field Office File #: 100-55420 Bureau File #:

Title: WOMENS NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION (WONAAC)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C (TBOTSKYIST)

Synopsis: Womens National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) was founded as a result of a conference held in New York City, New York during July, 1971, for the purpose of forming a national movement of groups scattered throughout the United States, who favored and had worked to legalize abortion. The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) are playing a major role in activities of WONAAC. During founding conference, WONAAC's goals were defined as "working on a national scale to make abortion legal, to end restrictive contraception laws, and to end forced sterilization." WONAAC opened National Office, 917-15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. (WDC), during September, 1971, which was transferred to 150-5th Avenue, New York City, effective 12/20/71. WONAAC does not maintain formal membership and funds are obtained through contributions. WONAAC has affiliates and/or support groups located throughout U. S. WONAAC sponsored demonstrations held 11/20/71 in San Francisco, California and WDC, around theme of "Repeal of All Abortion Laws." Second WONAAC conference held Boston, Massachusetts, 2/11-13/72, which strongly endorsed "Abortion Rights Act of 1972," and called for a week of local abortion activities, 5/1-6/72. Other secondary proposals adopted set forth.

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GROUP 1

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WFO 100-55420

1. That a telegram be sent to the New York State Court of Appeals and New York Governor NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, condemning the court's February 10, 1972, decision denying women on Medicaid the right to abortions on demand.
2. That the coalition continue to organize black, Puerto Rican, Chicano, native American and Asian American participation in their activities.
3. That members of local coalitions confront candidates for office and force them to take a stand on abortion, and that they publicize those who oppose abortion so that the voters can see where these politicians stand.
4. That the coalition make a special effort to reach out to and involve "gay" women in their activities.

(WF T-1, 2/14/72)

YSA and SWP members of WONAAC felt the conference to be a success in that opposition proposals submitted were turned down in favor of those proposals backed by the YSA-SWP women.

(WF T-1, 2/14/72)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Boston, Massachusetts

see Refer to

February 18, 1972

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WONAAC) CONVENTION
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

A source on February 11, 1972, advised as follows:

The opening session of the WOMAAC Convention held at Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, February 11-13, 1972, began at approximately 8:00 p.m. the evening of February 11, 1972, and was in the nature of a rally held in Hayden Hall, Boston University with approximately 600 individuals present. Of this number, approximately 50 were males; but it is noted that this was the only convention session to which males were invited.

The general theme of the rally was "How To Win Abortion Law Repeal." Matilde Miles nee Zimmerman who in December 1971, transferred from the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Boston to the SWP, New York and is now also a WOMAAC national staff member, was one of the two rally moderators.

The SWP, Boston is the local affiliate and follows the aims and purposes of the national SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The source advised that the rally speakers, all of whom stressed the legalization of abortion, included the following:

Judy Syfers, Coordinator of WOMAAC
West, Feminist Author

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WONAAC) CONVENTION.
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

Doctor Barbara Roberts, a founder
and national project director of WONAAC.

Shirley Wheeler, first woman convicted
and sentenced for having an abortion.

Sarah Weddington, an attorney who argued
for the elimination of the Texas Abortion
Law before the United States Supreme Court
in the fall of 1971.

Florence Luscomb, long-time Feminist.

Elma Barrera, organizer of the 1971
Houston, Texas Chicana Conference.

Judith Keith, head of the Abortion Repeal
Committee, Day County, Florida.

Frances Howard Gordon, Feminist from
Nottingham, England, not further identified.

Sudie Judson, Chairwoman, Brooklyn, New York
Welfare Action Council.

Brenda Brdac, female liberation, Berkeley,
California.

"The Militant" a weekly newspaper of the SWP
in its November 5, 1971, edition described
Shirley Wheeler as a 23-year-old Florida
woman who was convicted of manslaughter
for having an abortion and sentenced
October 15, 1971, by a Daytona Beach,
Florida judge to two years probation with
the condition she must either get married
or move to North Carolina and live with
her family.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
 COALITION (WCNAAC) CONVENTION
 FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON
 MASSACHUSETTS

A second source on June 28, 1962, advised that the Tass News Agency, the Official Soviet Government news gathering agency had been advised that Florence Luscomb, described as a 72 year old Communist Party (CP) member who organized the white collar workers in New England, would attend the world congress for general disarmament and peace scheduled to be held in Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

The "Daily World" an East-Coast Communist Newspaper, in its May 2, 1970, edition named Florence Luscomb as one of two co-chairmen of the twentieth birthday party to honor Otis A. Hood, State Chairman of the CP of New England.

The first source further advised that at the outset the rally was delayed due to a small group protesting against abortion who sat in front of the doors to Hayden Hall blocking the entrance to the hall. This group was eventually peacefully removed by the police.

A third source on February 11, 1972, advised that at approximately 7:30 p.m. officers of the Boston University Campus Police arrested 15 individuals who had been conducting a peaceful sit-in blocking the doors to Hayden Hall, Boston University, where a WCNAAC rally was being held. According to the third source the 15, who had been conducting their peaceful sit-in since shortly before 7 p.m. that evening, were arrested on charges of disturbing the peace and trespassing on Boston University property when they refused to leave on their own volition. The arrests were orderly, without incident and the 15, two of whom were Roman Catholic Priests and the remainder, Seminarians from St. John's Seminary, Boston, were turned over to the Boston, Massachusetts Police Department. All of those arrested were released on bail for court appearance on February 12, 1972, and no other serious incidents occurred during the rally.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WONAAC) CONVENTION
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

The first source on February 12, 1972, identified the following members of the SWP, Boston as having been present at the February 11, 1972, rally:

GEORGE BASILEY	DAVID JEROME
TRACY BLISS	KAREN KOPPERUD
ANN MARIE CAPUZZI	MARY LIPMAN
BRUCE CLARK	KAY LYDON
EVELYN CLARK	TED NAULT
GARY COHEN	KATHY PAGE
ALBA (DAWN) DE LOLLIS	PHILIP PASSENT
DAVID EDWARDS	JANE ROLAND
PAMELA EDWARDS	PHYLLIS SAWYER
ALLAN FINHORN	STEPHEN SCHMUGER
TOBY EMMERICH	TOBA SINGER
JOHN FINIAN	AUGUSTA TRAINCRAFT
ROBERT GANTAN	MARY (SUDI) TRIPPET
PATRICIA GALLIGAN	STEPHEN WATSON
ROBERT GEBERT	CHARLES WILLIAMSON
DONALD GUREWITZ	
VIRGINIA HILDEBRAND	
CARLA HOGG	

The first source further advised on February 12, 1972, that Carol Lipman, a leader in the SWP and WONAAC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WCNAAC) CONVENTION
FEBRUARY 11-12, 1972, ECSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

who was formerly a member of the SWP, Boston and now believed to be in New York, was also present at the February 11, 1972, rally.

This first source also advised that the Saturday and Sunday, February 12-13, 1972, sessions, which would be open to women only, were scheduled to include workshops on such topics as national and local legislative projects, court actions, forced sterilization, abortion referral and clinics, campus and high school work and the building of the Abortion Law Repeal Movement.

The third source advised on February 12, 1972, that the February 12, 1972, session of the WCNAAC Convention began at 10:00 a.m. with services and a general assembly at Marsh Chapel, Boston University, which ran until 11:00 a.m. The remainder of the day consisted of workshops held in various Boston University classrooms followed by another general assembly in Hayden Hall during the later evening hours. This third source advised that the day's events were without incident and that an estimated 800 to 1000 individuals were in attendance during the day's proceedings. He advised that the convention was scheduled to reconvene on the morning of February 13, 1972, and to run through the late evening that date.

The "Boston Globe," a daily newspaper published in Boston, in its February 13, 1972, edition carried an article entitled "Abortion Strategy Discussed" which in part reported that more than 800 women from across the country had gathered for a conference at Boston University the weekend of February 11-13, 1972, to plan a strategy to win repeal of all laws that restrict abortion. According to the article it was expected that the conference would endorse the latest Federal bill to nullify all state laws restricting abortion--the "Abortion Rights Act of 1972" to be introduced by United States Congresswoman Bella Abzug from New York.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WONAAC) CONVENTION
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

The article reported that discussion at the convention had centered around whether or not to adopt the slogan "Free Abortion on Demand; No Forced Sterilization" or to focus on a single issue--repeal of the abortion laws. It further reported that a proposal was presented for an Abortion Action Week, May 1-6, 1972, to include educational programs, legislative support, judicial action and local or regional demonstrations centering around the demand for repeal of all anti-abortion and anti-contraception laws and end to forced sterilization.

Jane Roland, identified in the article as coordinator of the Boston Women's Abortion Action Coalition said that whatever the conference does nationally, her organization would be acting at the local level.

A fourth source on February 13, 1972, advised as follows:

The February 13, 1972, session of the WONAAC Convention at Boston University began at approximately 9:00 a.m. and the day's program was in the form of workshops held in about 8 classrooms in the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University. There were approximately 50 females in attendance at each workshop; and the maximum number of persons, all female, present at any one time during the day would be estimated at between 400 and 500. The workshops primarily related to the building of WONAAC throughout the United States fund raising and regional work with ideas being exchanged between individuals attending from such areas of the United States as: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The major theme appeared to be how to strengthen an awareness of WONAAC, which reportedly was in need of financial support. It was also stated that there was a need for regional travelers with cars who would be able to travel full time, and funds would be needed in this regard. It was felt that more effort should be placed in obtaining paid.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WONAAC) CONVENTION
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

speaking engagements in colleges throughout the United States as such action would not only bring in needed funds but also help to spread an awareness of WOMAAC and its objectives among college students. The workshops were peaceful and no incidents arose.

Tables identified with such groups as Female Liberation, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) were set up in a hallway of the College of Liberal Arts for sale of literature or posters.

SDS was founded during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960's functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From a stance of "participatory democracy," the SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position. It maintained a national office at 1603 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, until February, 1970. Internal factionalism during 1969 produced three main factions: Weatherman, Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), and Worker Student Alliance (WSA). The Weatherman and RYM no longer consider themselves associated with the SDS. The WSA faction continues to use the name SDS.

The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) is controlled by the SWP and its youth affiliate, YSA. SMC initiates and supports public demonstrations against the war in Southeast Asia.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WONAAAC) CONVENTION
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

As the youth organization of the SWP the YSA serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer", as "a multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

On February 13, 1972, a fifth source advised that Boston University authorities had been notified by representatives of WONAAAC at 4:30 p.m. that date that the WONAAAC Convention was coming to a close. According to that source by 5:30 p.m. all of the convention participants had dispersed and the Boston University facilities utilized for the various convention proceedings had been locked. This source further advised that the February 13, 1972, convention session was without incident.

The "Boston Globe" in its February 14, 1972, edition carried an article entitled "Women's group backs abortion bill" which reported that the "Abortion Rights Act of 1972," mentioned above, received strong endorsement from WONAAAC at the close of its second national conference on February 13, 1972. The article further reported that to implement the endorsement, coalition chapters intended to publicize the text of the bill, which proposes to repeal all abortion laws, and have speakers on the legislation at forums, teach-ins, rallies and other educational activities.

According to the article the following proposals were adopted:

That the coalition sponsor an Abortion Action week, May 1-6.

That a telegram be sent to the New York Court of Appeals and New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller condemning the court's February 10, 1972, decision denying women on Medicaid the right to abortions on demand.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
WOMAN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION
COALITION (WNAC) CONVENTION
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1972, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS

That the coalition continue to organize black, Puerto Rican, Chicano, native American and Asian-American participation in their activities.

That members of local coalitions confront candidates for office and force them to take a stand on abortion, and that they publicize those who oppose abortion so that the voters can see where these politicians stand.

That the coalition make a special effort to reach out to and involve gay women in their activities.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Womens National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC)

On April 18, 1972, confidential source one, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the leadership of the Womens National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), is dominated by the Socialist Workers Party. In addition, source stated that WONAAC has scheduled an "Abortion Action Week", May 1-6, consisting of informational programs and educational activities. This week is to culminate with a march from 1st Avenue and 27th Street to Union Square, Broadway and 17th Street, New York City. The purpose of the march, according to WONAAC literature, is to "defend our right to abortion".

Womens National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) is a Socialist Workers Party dominated, non-membership organization, which is promoting a nationally coordinated abortion law repeal campaign.

Socialist Workers Party (SWP), has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This same source advised that WONAAC has affiliates at 552 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts and 1115 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On April 19, 1972, confidential source two, who has provided reliable information in the past, advised that Trotskyist members of WONAAC have proposed to demonstrate on May 3, 1972, at the Vatican Embassy in Washington, D. C., probably referring to the Residence of the Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New YorkIn Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JUN 06 1972

Women's National Abortion
Action Coalition (WONAAC)

On February 2, 1972, NY T-1 advised that on February 2, 1972, Womens National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) sponsored an "abortion debate" at the Community Church, 40 East 35th Street, New York City. The debate was between speakers representing a "Womens Right to Choose" and the "Celebrate Life" group.

WONAAC is a non-membership organization which is promoting a nationally coordinated abortion law repeal campaign.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450

On March 12, 1972, NY T-1 advised that it was announced at a meeting of the Upper West Side Branch, Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) on March 12, 1972, that a demonstration sponsored by WONAAC would be held on March 16, 1972, for "Repeal of Anti-Abortion Laws" at Governor Rockefeller's Office in New York City.

As the youth organization of the SWP, the YSA serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer" as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

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Womens National Abortion
Action Coalition (WONAAC)

On March 23, 1972, NY T-1 advised that on March 19, 1972, it was announced at a meeting of the Upper West Side Branch of YSA, New York City, that a meeting was being held at the WONAAC Office, to discuss the plans for the May 1-6, abortion action week rally.

On April 13, 1972, Agents of the FBI observed four women, representing WONAAC, enter the office of New York Governor Rockerfeller where they presented an aide with a petition demanding that Medic-aid payments be permitted to be used for abortions.

On April 16, 1972, Agents of the FBI observed approximately sixty individuals representing WONAAC, counter-demonstrate in the vicinity of 86th Street and Fifth Avenue against a parade sponsored by the Knights of Columbus who were marching in support of the repeal of all abortion laws.

On April 19, 1972, NY T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that SWP members representing WONAAC proposed to demonstrate at the Vatican Embassy, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, in Washington, D.C.

On April 21, 1972, NY T-1 advised that on March 22, 1972, a WONAAC meeting was held at the office of WONAAC, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City. There were approximately 21 individuals at this meeting. The meeting consisted of a discussion of the route to be utilized on the May 6, 1972 march and of the various ways money could be raised; namely, sale of literature, buttons, contributions.

On page 4 of the April 26, 1972 issue of the "Guardian" there was an article which indicated that WONAAC was sponsoring an abortion action week May 1-6. The demands are:

1. Repeal of all anti-abortion laws.
2. No forced sterilization.
3. Birth control available to all.

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Womens National Abortion
Action Coalition (WONAAC)

The "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsmagazine" which takes a strong left position but is not identified with any organized group. It is considered to be the largest radical weekly in America.

On May 6, 1972, a march and rally sponsored by WONAAC was observed by Agents of the FBI. There were approximately two thousand participants who were in support of the repeal of all anti-abortion laws.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

Report of: ARTHUR V. SULLIVAN, JR.
Date: 6/23/72

Office: Boston

Field Office File #: 100-43809

Bureau File #: 100-468406

Title: WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST (TROTSKYIST)

Synopsis: Informants advised the Boston Women's Abortion Action Coalition (BOWAAC), the local affiliate of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), was formed during the late summer, 1971, out of the local Female Liberation (FL) group. Its headquarters is located at 552 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge. BOWAAC is not a formal membership group but there are approximately a total of 20-25 females regularly involved in the group's work. The Young Socialist Alliance of Boston (YSA-B) and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Boston faction within BOWAAC, which comprises about half of the activists, were the controlling force. However, recent reports indicate this faction has apparently alienated itself from other activists and does not now believe BOWAAC can be built into a successful supporter group for the YSA and SWP locally.

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BS 100-43809

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Medicaid the right to abortions on demand; that the coalition continue to organize Black, Puerto Rican, Chicano, Native American and Asian American participation in their activities; that members of local coalitions confront candidates for office and force them to take a stand on abortion or to publicize those who oppose abortion; that the coalition make a special effort to reach out to and involve gay women in their activities.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

July 26, 1972

**PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S NATIONAL
ABORTION ACTION COALITION**

PH T-1 advised on May 25, 1972, that Women United for Abortion Rights (WUAR), 1115 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., telephone WA-2-0381, is the local affiliate of Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) and that about two weeks ago WUAR decided to change their name from WUAR to Philadelphia Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (Philadelphia WONAAC) and that they intended to utilize the same office space at 1115 Walnut Street and the same telephone number. PH T-1 added that this change was made inasmuch as the name WUAR was found to be unwieldy and awkward and that it did not convey the group's affiliation with WONAAC as well as the new name Philadelphia WONAAC.

An article in "The Sunday Bulletin," Section 2, pages 6 and 7, issue of October 31, 1971, listed the various candidates for political office in the City of Philadelphia in connection with the forthcoming elections. Photographs of the following individuals appeared and background information contained under each individual photograph indicated that all were members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and that they were also affiliated with the WUAR and/or WONAAC:

JEAN SAVAGE
CAROL LISKER
ROSE OGDEN
NANCY STREBE

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ENCLOSURE

100-4674-1-91

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PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S NATIONAL
ABORTION ACTION COALITION

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

PH T-2 made available information on January 27, 1972 which reflected that as of that time the Coordinator of WUAR was SAMARA JAROSH. *SOURCE T*

PH T-3 advised on January 14, 1972 that as of that time SAMARA JAROSH was a member of the SWP. *ORIGINATOR*

PH T-1 advised on May 25, 1972 that it is difficult to determine the actual degree of SWP participation in the affairs of WONAAC in the Philadelphia area and that he was not aware of any information which would reflect that Philadelphia WONAAC was substantially controlled by the SWP. Source explained that the abortion rights issue had frequently been discussed at many of the recent public forum type meetings sponsored by the Philadelphia SWP and held at the Philadelphia SWP Headquarters at 1004 Filbert Street in Philadelphia. The discussions held on the abortion rights issue indicated that the SWP felt that the capitalistic system had used the dual issues of abortion and women's liberation to keep women in a position of inferiority, whereas the socialistic system being promoted by the SWP would be in favor of abortion and women's liberation, and WONAAC would therefore naturally attract members of the SWP to their organization.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 100-468406
NYfile 100-174481

New York, New York

The Women's National Abortion
Action Coalition

Confidential sources one, two and three, all of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 18, 19, and 20, 1972, respectively, that a Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) Conference was held at Hunter College, Park Avenue and 69th Street, on July 15 and 16, 1972.

Confidential source number one advised that New York City was picked for the site of this convention because this city is considered to be the center of the most powerful anti-abortion effort so far.

The WONAAC Conference was open to all women who supported the Abortion Law Repeal Movement. Registration was \$3.00 per person. Housing and child care facilities were available. There were approximately 800 women in attendance at this conference.

Discussions held at this conference centered on plans for (one) future activity in the campaign to repeal all anti-abortion and contraception laws and (two) to end forced sterilization.

A discussion was held concerning the attacks being made by the Catholic Church Hierarchy and other anti-abortion groups against women's rights to their own bodies.

WONAAC is aware of the fact that progress for these matters will not come easy, that it will be fought by various groups step by step all the way, therefore, this conference was called to discuss all the different approaches and to decide on the major direction for WONAAC to take.

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The Women's National Abortion
Action Coalition

"That the National Office of WONAAC pledged \$1,500 to the defense of the seven women arrested in Chicago because of their alleged activity in abortion counselling, referral, and procedure..."

"That the WONAAC National Office maintain, at all times, a fund-raising staff efficient enough to meet the needs of the emergency fund at the same time it raises sufficient capital to maintain the daily expenses of the National Office and staff..."

Confidential source number two related that the evening plenary session of WONAAC occurred on July 15, 1972, and it was immediately apparent that the Socialist Workers Party - Young Socialist Alliance (SWP-YSA) group dominated the meeting. Independent women who wanted to make statements during this session were voted down by SWP floor leaders and these same persons continued to vote as a bloc on all issues.

The group of independent women from various geographic areas, that is those women who were not associated with the SWP or YSA, went together after the plenary session was adjourned and considered the problem of how to handle the SWP leaders. While these women were not political realists in their goals, they did believe in working throughout the existing system rather than functioning with the SWP in their eventual goal of revolution.

It was decided that the independent feminists would no longer continue hassling within WONAAC. They did not want to have decisions for them being structured by a male dominated group. They also decided that money being collected by WONAAC in the name of abortion law change was not being used for that purpose, but rather to sustain members of the SWP-YSA.

The Sunday morning session, July 16, 1972, was labeled "Meeting to Discuss Internal Hassles." About 35 independents attended and a few number of SWP-YSA members and sympathizers were present. Independents there were from New Haven, Boston, Detroit, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Women's National Abortion
Action Coalition

The independents did not waiver in their firm opposition to SWP-YSA control of WONAAC. Six national coordinators of WONAAC were independents and decided to resign publicly at the afternoon plenary session. They also decided to combat SWP control of the feminist movement through the various publications.

FORTH MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

CALIF. The six national coordinators who resigned were Judy Siphers, San Francisco; Ann C. Davidson, Philadelphia; Rose Weber, New York; Vicki Eslinger, Columbia, South Carolina; Nancy Rolf, New York; and Ellen Shapiro, New York. *N.Y.*

There were approximately 700-800 women in attendance at the afternoon session. According to one of the SWP leaders, these women were from 31 states and three countries- Canada, Italy and Sweden. The states that had more representation than others were Ohio, Illinois, New York, and Massachusetts.

Most of the problems and differences between the independents and the SWP centered around approaches to abortion law reform. The SWP was charged with always having demonstrations and rallies and never doing any work through the legislative process.

The independents stated that they were tired of this hassle and that they believed there were more effective ways to change abortion laws than carrying placards in the streets.

After the independent women publicly resigned in front of the plenary session, two other coordinators announced they were staying on. One was Barbara Roberts, the other's name is unknown.

Linda Jenness made a final plea for the independent women to reconsider. The removal of the independents from WONAAC has debilitated the organization and most independent representatives will be going back to their own cities to work for abortion law change in organizations which have no connection with the SWP.

The concern still exists, however, that WONAAC will be able to collect monies in the name of abortion reform and

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Women's National Abortion
Action Coalition

there is also the concern that women new to the movement will join in a mistaken notion that they will be furthering abortion law reform.

Independents vowed before leaving New York that they would try to publicize activities from the SWP in an effort to prevent this.

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the YSA serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

September 21, 1972

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

AIMS AND PURPOSE

The Minnesota Women's Abortion Action Coalition (MWAAC) is described as a part of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), which had its beginning at a conference held in New York City, New York in July, 1971.

Volume 1, Number 1,
November, 1971, edition of
"Gold Flower," self-described
as a Twin Cities newspaper
for women published monthly
at Minneapolis, Minnesota

The primary aims and purpose of the MWAAC are identical with the demands of WONAAC; that is, repeal of all anti-abortion laws, no forced sterilization, and the repeal of all restrictive contraception laws.

MP T-1 on
August 9, 1972

LOCATION OR HEADQUARTERS

The present headquarters of the MWAAC is located at 100 University Avenue Southeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MP T-1 on
August 9, 1972

MP T-2 on
August 17, 1972

GROUP 1
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100-110-11-
ENCLOSURE

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION ACTION COALITIONCONFIDENTIALOFFICERS

~~Jane Van Deusen~~ in July, 1972, was identified as the coordinator of MWAAC. There are no other officers since this is not an organization, as such, which would have as a staff a group of officers, elected or appointed.

MP T-1 on
August 9, 1972

Jane Van Deusen in August, 1972, was identified as a then current member of the Twin Cities Branch-Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP), Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MP T-3 on
August 23, 1972

The Twin Cities Branch-Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed in 1955 by the merger of the Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, branches of the SWP. The Twin Cities Branch-SWP is an affiliate of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MEMBERSHIP

The MWAAC is a non-membership feminist movement of individuals interested in promoting the repeal of all abortion laws, and other aims having to do with principles of women's liberation on a national scale.

MP T-1 on
August 9, 1972

GENERAL ACTIVITIESCONFIDENTIAL

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At four closed meetings of the TCB-SWP held on various dates between January 26, 1972, and April 3, 1972, the women's liberation movement and some of the activities of the abortion action group were discussed. Included among these discussions were proposed attendance by local representatives at a WONAAC conference scheduled to be held at Boston, Massachusetts, February 11-13, 1972. At a meeting held April 3, 1972, discussions centered around a report presented concerning an abortion action week scheduled to be held in May, 1972, culminating in a May 6 rally at the State Capitol Building in St. Paul, Minnesota.

MP T-3 on
January 30, 1972, through
June 13, 1972

The MWAAC activities were discussed at four closed meetings of the TCB-SWP held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, between the dates of February 23, 1972, and March 22, 1972. Items included during these discussions were an MWAAC action conference scheduled to be held at the University of Minnesota campus, Minneapolis, Minnesota, on April 8, 1972, and the abortion action week scheduled to be held during the period May 1 through May 6, 1972, ending with a rally on the steps of the State Capitol Building in St. Paul, Minnesota.

MP T-4 on
February 28, 1972, through
March 29, 1972

Jane Van Deusen presented a report on women's activities to a closed meeting of the Young Socialist Alliance-Twin Cities Group (YSA-TCG) held February 20, 1972. Van Deusen, a member of the YSA-TCG, reported on the WONAAC conference held in Boston, Massachusetts, earlier in the month of February, 1972.

MP T-1 on
February 23, 1972

**MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Young Socialist Alliance-Twin Cities Group is the Youth Branch of the Twin Cities Branch-Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP), an affiliate of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

The MWAAC rally held May 6, 1972, began at the residence of the governor of the State of Minnesota, 1006 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, at approximately 3:30 P.M. and proceeded to the State Capitol Building where the rally calling for the repeal of all abortion laws and emphasizing the demand for the right to legal abortions was held. The rally was held without incident and speakers identified included representatives from the YSA-TCG and the TCB-SWP. Jane Van Deusen was the principle speaker for the MWAAC at this rally which ended at approximately 5:30 P.M.

MP T-1 on
May 9, 1972

The principle speaker in favor of legal abortion in the State of Minnesota at the rally held in St. Paul, Minnesota, on May 6, 1972, was Jane Van Deusen from Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MP T-2 on
May 12, 1972

The MWAAC held a meeting July 25, 1972, at 100 University Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota. A report was presented concerning a national WONAAC conference held in New York City, New York, during July, 1972, where it was

**MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

decided that an International Tribunal was planned for October 21, 1972. The International Tribunal would be held in New York City, New York, and it was hoped that plans could be made for a local tribunal scheduled to be held October 13, 1972, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, after which individuals would be designated to attend the international meeting scheduled for New York City. This July, 1972, meeting was the first activity on the part of the MWAAC as a ~~new~~-organized effort following the May 6, 1972, rally.

MP T-1 on
August 9, 1972

Individuals known to be involved in the women's liberation movement in the Twin Cities area of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, have, during the past six months, shown little or no interest in the organization known as the MWAAC. Former leaders in the women's liberation movement have become aware of the SWP influence among the leaders of the group, and have adopted a hands off policy from active participation in the affairs of this group. While the May 6, 1972, rally in St. Paul, Minnesota, was attended by some 200 individuals, their attendance was considered to be due to individual interest in the abortion issue.

MP T-2 on
August 17, 1972

SWP INFLUENCE

The MWAAC is not a committee of the TCB-SWP, nor is it a part of the YSA-TCG. Women's liberation is a topic of general interest and concern to the membership of the TCB-SWP, and the anti-abortion standard taken by MWAAC is one aspect of the women's liberation movement of continued interest.

MP T-3 on
August 23, 1972

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ABORTION
ACTION COALITION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Members of the YSA-TCG have in the past, expressed interest in the support of women's liberation as a matter of policy. The anti-abortion, or so called legal abortion movement, is one aspect of this women's liberation movement which continues to be of concern to members of the YSA-TCG, both male and female. While the vast majority of women in the State of Minnesota support either the repeal or changes in present state laws on abortion, supporters of this repeal or change also include professional women, medical doctors, lawyers, municipal court judges, and individuals from all walks of life.

MP T-1 on
August 9, 1972

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 16, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.Women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 10, 1971 made available a four page folder captioned, "Women's National March On The Pentagon April 10," sub-captioned, "defend the right to live."

This folder reflected women's disagreement with the Nixon administration's policy in regards to Indochina, and states, in part, as follows:

"Our sisters in Vietnam have stretched forth a hand to us. They are our example. We answer them with our strength together. Women are marching against the Pentagon on April 10. With dignity and rage we march against the American Medical Association and its health system that cares nothing about the health of the people. We march against the partnership between police and organized crime, which makes heroin a big business-----silently endorsed by those who 'govern us'. We march against politicians, hustlers and kickback men, whose corruption and crimes are paid for by the people. We march against the unjust court system, and for the freeing of all political prisoners."

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Women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

The folder indicated that contributions for the march should be sent to:

~~NY~~ ~~April 10 Women's Committee~~
~~c/o Upper Westside Women's Center~~
627 Amsterdam Avenue, NYC (212) 847-6696," and information regarding transportation and child care could be obtained from the "New York Office."

"Grant's Tomb", a community newspaper, upper west side, New York City (NYC), March, 1971, Number 2 Issue, page 10, contained an article captioned, "Women March on Washington." This article reflected, in part, as follows:

"Out of the outrage against the war that was the unifying force of the Ann Arbor conference, the women's caucus decided to channel our frustration into a public statement calling for a women's march on Washington, D.C. on April 10. We all felt the urgency to show how we as women feel oppressed by the same U.S. system that needs the dominance of men over women, white over black, brown and yellow, heterosexual over homosexual, and over poor to support the aggressive war policy that is killing our Vietnamese sisters and brothers.-----

"We are making this march one step in showing the world our solidarity as women with all our sisters in Vietnam who are fighting for their lives. The Committee to Defend the Right to Live, a South Vietnamese women's organization, has called for our support."

The confidential source mentioned above on March 15, 1971, furnished information that on March 11, 1971, a "women's meeting" was held at Washington Square Methodist Church, 135 West 4th Street, New York, New York (NY). Approximately 70 people were present. It appears to the source that the Pentagon action April 10th is being led by the same women, in the ~~Women's Union~~, who are planning the trip to Toronto, Canada in late March, 1971. The only decision arrived at during the meeting, according to the source, was that on the scheduled date, April 10th, there will be a march on the Pentagon.

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Women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

Nothing was decided as to mode of travel to Washington and no other firm plans were made regarding any other action in Washington, D.C.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

NYfile (100-172646)

New York, New York
March 26, 1971

Women's National March
on the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

Reference is made to New York memorandum
dated March 16, 1971.

On March 24, 1971, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 22, 1971, a "Committee for April 10" held a meeting at the Law Commune Office, 640 Broadway, New York City (NYC), which was attended by 30 to 40 females. It was learned that a woman from the New York (NY) group was already in Washington, D.C. working with others there to arrange permits, speakers, et cetera, for the women's march on the Pentagon on April 10, 1971. It was stated that it was easier to obtain a permit for a march from the Justice Department to the Pentagon, than from the Pentagon to the Justice Department, but that no permit had been obtained as yet. It was pointed out that a march from the Pentagon to the Justice Department was preferred as there would be less chance of losing marchers en route to the Justice Department than from marching from the Justice Department to the Pentagon. It was stated that no buses had been chartered at NY, but it was hoped that 15 buses would be needed.

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Women's National March
on the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

Law Commune

On September 16, 1969, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Law Commune is not an organization in the usual sense of the word. It is rather a law firm comprised of a group of lawyers interested and sympathetic to the New Left and Black Power organizations, and who counsel and defend individuals in these groups as the occasion arises. They likewise permit their premises to be used on occasion as a meeting place for these organizations and distribute some of their literature.

On March 25, 1971, the second advised that as of now there is much confusion over the mechanical aspects of the Women's National March on April 10, 1971, and that the people in Washington, D.C. will make the ultimate decision regarding the route of the march. The source stated that in NY, information concerning buses for Washington, D.C. will be available at the Upper West Side Women's Center, 627 Amsterdam Avenue, NYC, telephone number 874-6696.

On March 24, 1971, the second source made available a piece of literature sent out by the "April 10 Women's Committee" concerning the national women's march on the Pentagon on April 10. This literature contained in part as follows:

"We are going to the Pentagon on April 10 to serve notice on our enemies that women are moving against them. Our urgency and our fury at the expansion of the Indochinese war and our rage at the repression of our black and brown sisters and brothers needs expression right now. We are joining with other women to struggle for the everyday things we need and against whatever and whoever prevents us from getting them.

"We need and want our sisters around the country to build for this action in their own ways, and to communicate with other sisters their ideas, suggestions and criticisms. This is a temporary contact list which came out of the Ann Arbor Conference:

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Women's National March
on the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

"Baltimore...301-685-6575 (women on Outcry)

Boston...617-666-1243 (Kathy)

Vermont...802-454-8311 (Women's Center, King
Basement, Goddard)

Ohio (Kent)...216-673-3708 (Nancy)

Indianapolis...317-472-9061 (Susan)

New York...212-874-6696 (West Side Women's Center,
627 Amsterdam Ave., New York City.)"

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 31, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. NYfile (100-172646)

Women's National March
on the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

Reference is made to New York (NY) memorandum dated March 26, 1971.

On March 30, 1971, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 26, 1971, a "Committee for April 10" had a meeting at the McIntosh Student Union, Barnard College, New York City (NYC), to plan and organize for the Women's March on the Pentagon on April 10, 1971. The meeting was attended by 30 individuals and had no chairman.

The source stated that at the above meeting, two representatives, man and wife, from an "Action Committee" on certain islands near Okinawa, planned a march on April 10, 1971 in Washington, D.C. to protest giving over to Japan what they feel to be Chinese islands. This march is to begin at 1:00 p.m. at the Washington Monument, up Massachusetts Avenue to the State Department, and possibly on to the Japanese Embassy. Support of the women's group was requested; however, after the two left the meeting, the "Committee for April 10" decided not to support the Chinese march on the grounds that they were too "liberal."

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Women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

The source advised that at the above meeting, it was stated that no permit had been obtained as yet for the Women's March on the Pentagon on April 10, 1971. It was stated that the march will proceed from a "grassy spot" at the Justice Department at noon, past the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Department of Labor and on to the Pentagon. An hour at each end of the march would be allowed for speakers, though the group doubted they would use it. Guerrilla theatre activity by participating groups in front of the various government buildings was discussed and encouraged, though specifics were not mentioned.

The source stated that at the above meeting, copies of a letter to Madame Binh, head of the Vietcong delegation to the Paris peace talks and the North Vietnamese in Paris, were passed out, describing the purpose of the April 10 march. This letter is set forth as follows:

"March 25, 1971

"Dear Mme. Binh,

"On April 10, many of us American women will be marching on the Pentagon. You know already of the other actions being planned here against the war. As women, we are coming out from separate cities and roles, trying to create reality out of what we once held looked up in our imaginations. In marching on the Pentagon, we are joining with all people inside and outside of Amerika, who fight against Amerika's attempt to control us.

"We've been conditioned so long to accept Amerika's definition of us as weak, passive, and powerless, and to deny all our feelings of love and strength, that it has been a struggle for us to turn towards each other and fight for our freedom.

"Your own long struggle in Indochina, and the struggle of Third World people here at home, awakened us to the destruction that Amerikan power represents all over the world. Your many victories against that power have been an inspiration to us. But it wasn't until we joined together to examine and share our own experiences as women in Amerika that we saw

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Women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

ourselves not only as your supporters, but as sisters in a
revolutionary struggle for the liberation of all people.

"We are becoming women of the revolution, working
in our own way to stop the bombs from dropping in your land,
at the same time that we work to build day care centers, health
clinics, and a whole culture that will come from and respond
to the needs of all the people, not just the rich and the
powerful. The enormous anger and energy of sisters together
is a force that confuses and terrifies the rulers of Amerika.

"It's so incredibly hard for us to write what
we're feeling, to express to you and our Vietnamese sisters
and brothers the depth and strength of our love and solidarity.

"Tidings of revolutionary joy from sisters inside
Amerika,

"In love and respect,
"April 10th Women's Committee"

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

April 5, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. NYfile (100-172646)

Women's National March On
The Pentagon, April 10, 1971

Reference is made to New York (NY) memorandum
dated March 31, 1971.

On March 30, 1971, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a leaflet distributed on March 27, 1971, entitled, "April 10 Women's March On The Pentagon," which contained the sentence "Fresh Wind Blows Against the Empire" in the form of a rainbow. The leaflet, described by the source as a Weatherman leaflet, is quoted in part as follows:

"...the rainbow is a sign of that which is in all things.

"It is a sign of the union of all the peoples like one big family.

"Seek the vision. Become a warrior of the rainbow!
"Let it grow! Let it grow!

"We are creating reality out of what we once held locked up in our imaginations. We are coming out from separate cities and roles, channeling our life force into a revolution which will free not only women, but all people. We can't be free until everybody is free. In marching on the Pentagon, we are pointing out the source of our oppression

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ENCLOSURE

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Women's National March On
The Pentagon, April 10, 1971

and joining with all people in and out of Amerika who fight
the Pentagon.

"For information call: West Side Women's Center
(212) 874-6696.

"Buses will leave from Union Square & the Bronx
at 6 a.m. on April 10 returning same day..."

A characterization of the Weatherman is
attached hereto.

West Side Women's Center

The "Rat", an underground type newspaper published
in New York City (NYC) bi-weekly, in its issue of
November 17-December 6, 1970, page 13, contained
an article captioned: "News From: Women's Center
in N.Y." This article reflects that a West Side
Women's Center is located at 626 Amsterdam Avenue,
NY, NY, where it is forming an "Abortion Program"
for those living on the Mid to Upper West Side
(of NYC.)

"The Village Voice," a weekly NYC newspaper, issue
of December 10, 1970, page 16, reflects an article
captioned, "Women's Center." This article states in
part that "The West Side Women's Liberation Center,
627 Amsterdam Avenue (near 90th Street), has
started a free abortion counseling and referral
project to serve women of the Upper West Side.
Women who need this service can come in or call the
center at TR 4-6696 from 11:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays, and from 6:00 to 9:00
on Tuesdays and Wednesdays."

On April 2, 1971, the source advised that on March
29, 1971, approximately 40 women attended a meeting of the
"April 10 Committee" which was held at New York University
Loeb Student Center, NYC, to organize for the women's march on
the Pentagon. Abbey/Kaplan (not further identified) was
Chairwoman. Kaplan stated she was negotiating the permit and
other arrangements in Washington, D.C. A list of over 25

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Women's National March On
The Pentagon, April 10, 1971

schools in the area was read by Kaplan to determine if contacts had been made to leaflet, et cetera. It appeared that the majority of schools had been reached, but there were still several yet to be organized.

A representative from the committee was sent to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where contact was made the women's center and the "Kensington Collective," concerning the April 10 march on Washington.

The source stated that several women at the meeting complained that the Weatherman leaflet (previously referred to) was ineffective as it was directed only toward young hippie women. One woman argued in favor of this leaflet, but later stated "we'll do another one."

The source stated that a committee was established to work on advertising of the march and that Barbara Reilly, among others, volunteered for this work. A second committee was formed to plan the rallies in Washington, D.C. It was stated there would be a brief rally at the Justice Department and a major rally at the Pentagon. In addition, they would arrange for the receipt of telegrams from the Toronto conference, and Madame Binh, head of the Vietcong delegation to the Paris peace talks and the North Vietnamese in Paris. It was also stated that there would be guerrilla theaters and a leaflet pointing out "targets" along Constitution Avenue.

Barbara Reilly

On October 21, 1970, the above source advised that Barbara Reilly as of that date was a member of the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

A characterization of SDS is attached hereto.

On April 5, 1971, the above source advised that concerning the Women's National March on the Pentagon, that six buses will depart the Uptown Women's Center, 627 Amsterdam Avenue, NYC, that six additional buses will depart the north side of Union Square, NYC, and that two more will depart from 109 East 184th Street, Bronx, NY (across the street from the

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Women's National March On
The Pentagon, April 10, 1971

Bronx Community College,) all to depart for Washington, D.C. at approximately 6:00 a.m. on April 10, 1971. The buses chartered for captioned march are:

Crown Coach
Coast Cities Cruisers, Incorporated
Community Coach Lines and
Garden State Transit Lines

The buses will proceed directly to the Justice Department, Washington, D.C., where they will unload. The empty buses will then drive to the Pentagon where they will wait for the end of the march. All will return to NY with their passengers on the night of April 10, 1971. The source said that each bus will carry 38 to 49 passengers and it is expected that approximately 630 persons will travel to Washington, D.C. from NYC by bus for the march.

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National March on
Pentagon, April 10, 1971~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIXSTUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Students for a Democratic Society, commonly known as SDS, came into existence at a founding convention held during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy," Marxist-Leninist ideology of various shadings became predominant during 1968-1969 with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. SDS moved from involvement in the civil rights struggle to an anti-Vietnam war position to advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist line linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. All major factions within SDS embrace Marxism-Lenism and identify internationally with China, Cuba and North Vietnam as countries leading the worldwide struggles against the United States. However, the Soviet Union was regarded as imperialist and with the Communist Party, United States of America, "revisionist" in nature.

SDS operated under a national constitution which called for an annual National Convention (NC) and quarterly National Council meetings wherein programs were initiated and debated. Three national officers were elected annually with a National Interim Committee to run the organization. Regional offices and college chapters elected delegates to the national meetings but each functioned independently on local matters. Its official publication "Fire" (formerly "New Left Notes") last appeared in December, 1969.

Internal factionalism of serious proportions developed during 1968 - 1969 and the following three factions evolved as a result of a split at the June, 1969, NC: Weatherman, Worker Student Alliance (WSA), and Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM). The effect of the split on SDS chapters throughout the country was divisive. Some aligned with one or the other of the three major factions. Others, unable to identify with any faction, disassociated with SDS completely and changed names.

The SDS national office in recent years was located at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. It was closed in February, 1970.

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women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

2.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (cont'd)

The Weatherman and RYM groups no longer consider themselves associated with SDS, and the WSA group refers to itself as the true SDS.

Characterizations of Weatherman, WSA and RYM are set out separately.

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women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

1.

APPENDIXWEATHERMAN

Initially called the "Action Faction," Weatherman came into being immediately before the June, 1969, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) National Convention (NC). At this NC Weatherman won all three national officer positions and a majority of the National Interim Committee as well. Subsequently, they took over the SDS National Office (NO) in Chicago, and controlled its funds, paper and national records. Although internal struggle existed until late 1969, Weatherman for all major purposes controlled SDS nationally from June, 1969, until its NO closed in February, 1970. At this time it no longer considered itself part of SDS.

The term Weatherman emerged from an ideological paper prepared by its leaders entitled "You Don't Need a Weatherman to Know Which Way the Wind Blows" ("New Left Notes" June 18, 1969). This statement outlined the basic stance of Weatherman: Marxist-Leninist in content but with strong advocacy that action not theory would bring about revolution in the United States. This posture was complemented with an international identification to the Cuban revolution and CASTRO's statement that the duty of a revolutionary is to make revolution.

During October, 1969, Weatherman riots in Chicago resulted in more than 260 arrests for mob action and related charges. A program of armed struggle was finalized during a December, 1969, "War Council" wherein terrorist tactics and political assassination were contemplated. The basic strength of Weatherman was then revealed to be some 300 - 350 nationally and geographically apportioned to the Midwest, New York, and some Northwest.

As its rhetoric of violence escalated, Weatherman leaders increasingly discussed the necessity of an underground operation wherein more than 90 percent of the organization would be submerged; "affinity groups" of three - five members would function independently. In February, 1970, Weatherman leaders announced a program of "strategic sabotage" with police and military installations as primary targets.

In February, 1970, Weatherman abandoned the SDS NO, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, and throughout the country entered an underground status.

A characterization of the SDS
is set out separately.

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Women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

1.

APPENDIXWORKER STUDENT ALLIANCE/
PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised during August, 1969, that at the National Convention (NC) of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) held in Chicago, Illinois, during June, 1969, a split arose between the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and the National Office (NO), the NO becoming known as the Weatherman faction. The PLP faction drew the largest support among those in attendance at the NC.

Source further advised that during late Summer, 1969, the PLP faction of SDS established its National Headquarters (NH) on the second floor of a loft-type building at 173A Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. The campaign on which the PLP faction centered was to build a worker student alliance or a campus worker student alliance. Thus, they adopted the names of Worker Student Alliance (WSA) or Campus Worker Student Alliance.

Source stated that the "New Left Notes," printed in New York City, is the official publication of the WSA faction.

A second source advised during January, 1970, that within the SDS, the WSA is a caucus of which the PLP constitutes the leadership.

A third source advised during July, 1970, that during demonstrations staged in the Boston area during the Spring and Summer of 1970 by the NH, the main theme of previous demonstrations staged by the NH shifted from protestations of the Vietnam War and other United States foreign policy matters to attacking domestic issues such as racism and unemployment and demonstrating support of the "workers' struggle."

Characterizations of the SDS and PLP are set out separately.

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National March on
Pentagon, April 10, 1971

1.

APPENDIX:REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT

A source advised that the Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYMII) faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) held a national conference at Atlanta, Georgia, from November 26 to 30, 1969. At this conference it was decided to form a new organization to be known as Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), characterized as a mass anti-imperialist youth organization, said organization being proposed as separate and distinct in form and content from SDS. The "Principles of Unity" adopted by the conference included a struggle against white supremacy and male supremacy; fights against imperialism, anticomunism, fascism and oppression of youth; and support of the right of self-determination of all "oppressed nations," also support of the right of all "oppressed and exploited" peoples "to armed self-defense." It was agreed that RYM would not be a Marxist-Leninist organization; however, source said this was decided in order to indicate an organization broad enough in form to be acceptable to everyone. A temporary National Steering Committee (NSC) made up of eight females and two males was elected to govern RYM until national officers could be elected during the Spring of 1970.

RYM publications have listed the RYM National Office (NO) at Post Office Box 5421 and Post Office Box 77012 C, both Atlanta, Georgia, and a second source has advised that the NO has no office space but would probably be considered as located at Apartment 27, 1067 Alta Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta.

Second source advised that women dominated the founding conference and have continued to dominate NSC meetings to the point that "women's liberation" has apparently become the RYM's principal issue - also that RYM's poor financial condition has resulted in its failure to publish a paper. During early 1970, RYM has decided to cater to the working class rather than youth, since the potential for social revolution lies in workers.

A third source has stated that it was decided at the March, 1970, NSC meeting that RYM women had decided the organization will be molded into a "working class, Marxist-Leninist, revolutionary, anti-imperialist, problack nationalist, people's women's liberation organization."

A characterization of the SDS
is set out separately.

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Women's National March on
the Pentagon, April 10, 1971

1.APPENDIXPROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

The "New York Times" city edition Tuesday, April 20, 1965, Page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31, to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention, MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON and WALTER LINER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine, and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper,

Source advised on May 25, 1970, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-31570*

Cleveland, Ohio

May 18, 1971

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL MARCH
ON THE PENTAGON
APRIL 10, 1971

On March 30, 1971, CV T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that in Kent, Ohio, NANCY KURSHAN and one other female are the organizers of the Women's National March on the Pentagon, April 10, 1971, in Washington, D.C. (Women's March).

CV T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on September 9, 1970, that as of September, 1970, NANCY KURSHAN was one of five "non-leaders" of the Youth International Party (YIP) in New York City who actually run the organization.

Source stated that KURSHAN has printed approximately 1,000 leaflets concerning the Women's March. It was learned that the women from Ann Arbor did not care for the idea of a Women's March on the Pentagon but the New York Women overruled the objection since they appealed to the May Day Coalition to do all the work such as obtain housing for the people.

On March 31, 1971, CV T-1 advised that there would be a meeting Thursday night, (April 1, 1971) in Kent, Ohio, concerning the Women's March. This source stated that a leaflet regarding the Women's March was discussed in Kent, Ohio on March 31, 1971. Source also stated that it was learned that the Women's group in Boston is planning to travel by bus to Washington, D.C. on Friday (April 9, 1971), arriving Saturday (April 10, 1971), and returning to Boston Saturday night (April 10, 1971).

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL MARCH
ON THE PENTAGON
APRIL 10, 1971

On March 31, 1971, CV T 3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Women's March will begin between 11:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon, April 10, 1971, in Washington, D.C., across from the Department of Justice on Constitution Avenue, and will then proceed down Constitution Avenue to the Pentagon. Source said that some 3 to 10,000 persons are expected to participate in the Women's March with at least 650 of them being from New York.

On April 5, 1971, CV T-1 stated that it had been learned that approximately 12 buses will make the travel from New York City to Washington, D.C. for the Women's March although it was not known if the buses would be full, and a number of other buses would go from up-state New York. Source further stated that part of the Women's March in Washington, D.C., would consist of reading poems, singing, and going from building to building playing instruments.

On April 6, 1971, CV T-3 advised that the Women's group at the University of Ohio, Athens, Ohio, was having trouble obtaining transportation to the Women's March in Washington, D.C. since they did not have enough people to fill a bus.

On April 9, 1971, CV T-1 stated that at 12:00 noon, April 9, 1971, there would be a meeting in Washington, D.C. concerning the Women's March and further there would be a "party" that night, April 9, 1971, at St. Stevens Church, 16 and Newton, NW, Washington. This source also advised that she had learned that NANCY KURSHAN and seven other women from Kent, Ohio, were planning to attend the Women's March in Washington, D.C., April 10, 1971.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL MARCH
ON THE PENTAGON
APRIL 10, 1971

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On April 10, 1971, CV T-3 advised that NANCY KURSHAN arrived in Washington, D.C. at 3:00 a.m., April 10, 1971. Source stated that as a matter of interest, NANCY KURSHAN and two other women, while enroute to Washington, D.C., were involved in a one car accident near Breezewood, Pennsylvania. This source further stated that no one was injured in the accident but the vehicle was a total loss.

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MAY 1970 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, ALEXANDRIA (100-669)(RUC)

SUBJECT: WOMEN'S NATIONAL MARCH ON PENTAGON,
4/10/71
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

DATE: 5/28/71

ReAXteletype to Bureau, 4/10/71.

On 5/7/71, and 5/19/71, (GORDON W. CROSSMAN, Naval Investigative Service (NIS), telephone OX 3-3525) advised that a JEANETTE ANN WARNER, a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy Nurses Corps on active duty, spoke at the Pentagon during the demonstration there on 4/10/71. He advised that her date and place of birth is 6/1/46, at Creston, Iowa. Her Social Security Number is [REDACTED] and her Navy service number is 726633W. She resides with a Doctor SIDNEY N. WOLFE, employed by U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, and his wife at 2506 Cliffbourn Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. He advised that her permanent residence is 310 East Terry Street, Centerville, Iowa, and that she is currently stationed at the Bethesda Naval Hospital. He further advised that she attends classes at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and that she is active in the "Women's Lib."

Alexandria indices negative.

No further investigation remains outstanding and this case is considered RUC.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 14, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. NYfile (100-172487)

Women's Bail Fund

Unless otherwise stated, all sources in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

On March 30, 1971, a first confidential source furnished literature, concerning the Women's Bail Fund, which was picked up at the Upper Westside Womens Center, 627 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, New York (NY) on March 27, 1971. The literature captioned, "Women's Bail Fund" argued that the Women's House of Detention, in New York City (NYC), should not exist and that "the Women's House of Detention, along with the prisons and jails across the country, is a weapon used by the power structure here in America to oppress and exploit the people of poor communities." It further relates that "Women have come together in New York from many different organizations to form a Women's Bail Fund for all the sisters inside the House of Detention. The Bail Fund is also working to prepare simple pamphlets on law because of the total lack of any legal resources in the House of Detention and secure legal assistance where needed." The address is listed as the Women's Bail Fund, P.O. Box 637, Cooper Station, NY, NY 10003.

On August 26, 1971, the first source furnished literature on the Women's Bail Fund which stated, "The Women's Bail Fund is a coalition of Third World and white women who are:

".....raising bail to release women prisoners from Rikers Island.

"...establishing communication with women inside.

"....assisting women who are bailed out in meeting their needs.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (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.

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Women's Bail Fund

"....providing legal information for prisoners.

"....making public the torture these women undergo.

"....supporting prison struggles everywhere."

On April 12, 1971, a second confidential source made available a flyer on the Women's Bail Fund which was distributed at the National Womens March on the Pentagon on April 10, 1971. The flyer, captioned, "Victory to the NLF and All Oppressed Peoples" states "Women in Vietnam and in the United States are fighting for the right to live: for the very right to exist.....the U.S. is now dotted with concentration camps for the poor and non-white: the jails.....But imprisonment doesn't break the spirit of the sisters in jail. They resist! When denied their dignity, they organize and fight back. When one sister is beaten they organiz and resist. In the coldest part of winter when the boilers had broken down, the women worked in freezing temperatures in cold water to do the laundry-not 'because the pigs made us do it - but for our 'own beautiful sisters.'We Vietnamese, Black, Latin, White and Asian-american women are united in our struggle - we share common goals and face a common enemy. We express our complete solidarity with the NLF and shall work to bring the victory there."

On May 14, 1971, Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a demonstration in front of the NYC Women's House of Detention sponsored by the Women's Bail Fund and Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF). The demonstrators chanted slogans calling for release of their "sisters" from jail and expressed opposition to a proposed move of the inmates of the Women's House of Detention from its downtown site to the Rikers Island Prison Facility. The demonstrators called this proposed move an attempt to isolate the "sisters from their supporters."

By means of a loudspeaker, the demonstrators called to several inmates of the House of Detention who appeared in the upper storey windows, obtained their names and place of arrest. This information allegedly was to be used to obtain bail for the prisoners in question. Thereafter, several speakers denounced the jails as concentration camps and called for the release of the "political prisoners." in the House of Detention. Among the speakers was Shirley Taylor of the Women's Bail Fund and a former inmate of the Women's House of Detention.

NAME OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

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Women's Bail Fund

YAWF

YAWF is the youth group of the Workers World Party (WWP).

WWP

The WWP was founded in 1959 by individuals who disagreed with policies of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The WWP dissidents advocated unconditional support of the Soviet Union and the building of a revolutionary party geared to the overthrow of capitalism. More recently the WWP has called for peaceful solutions to Sino-Soviet disputes, however, the WWP generally supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological differences with the Soviet Union.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third confidential source advised on May 18, 1971, the Women's Bail Fund has called for victory for the Vietcong and is setting up a "phone chain" to be able to call for "action against the transfer of women from the House of Detention to Rikers Island."

On June 6, 1971, the third source advised the Women's Bail Fund will have a "major bail out of women" from the Women's House of Detention from June 10 to June 13, 1971 at the Washington Square Methodist Church. It will include four days of "discussions, films, counseling and information services" for inmates and their families. The coordinator for the Bail Fund was identified as Pam Engle, telephone number 989-6717.

On July 26, 1971, SAS of the FBI observed a picket-type demonstration at 51st Street and Avenue of the Americas protesting the existence of all jails. Among the groups represented was the Women's Bail Fund.

On August 4, 1971, a fourth confidential source advised the following checks were among those drawn from the bank account of Lubell, Lubell, Fine and Schaap, Attorneys-at-Law, 103 Park Avenue, NY, NY.

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Women's Bail Fund

<u>Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Bank of Deposit and/or Endorser</u>
June 25, 1971	Women's Bail Fund for \$2,000.00	Chemical #046-514716
June 25, 1971	Women's Bail Fund for \$3,500.00	Patricia Reiner 4th N.W. National Minneapolis, Minnesota

This information is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. Frank V. Scuderi, Assistant Secretary, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, 253-15 Union Turnpike, Floral Park, NY.

The source no longer has custody of the basic documents from which the check information was obtained.

~~STW: jw~~ The fourth source advised on January 5, 1971 that Jonathan W. Lubell, William H. Schaap, Stephen L. Fine, Neal L. Gantcher and David G. Lubell are all members of Lubell, Lubell, Fine and Schaap Law Firm.

A fifth confidential source advised on February 25, 1970, that as of July, 1968, William Schaap, an attorney for Lubell, Lubell, Fine and Schaap, was a member of the Board of Directors of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG). D.C.

The fifth source advised on February 25, 1970, William Schaap, Neal Gantcher and Stephen Fine had reservations to attend the NLG, 31st National Convention, February 20-23, 1970 in Washington, D.C.

On April 17, 1969, a sixth confidential source advised that as of May, 1969, Jonathan Lubell was President of the New York City Chapter of the NLG.

NLG

~~STW: jw~~ NLG is a communist front organization of lawyers and law students dedicated to Communist Party, USA and New Left ideals for radical change of the social, economic and judicial systems in the United States.

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Women's Bail Fund

On January 6, 1972, the first source made available a one page leaflet distributed through the mails by the Women's Bail Fund and dated December, 1971. The leaflet is a request for funds for the Bail Fund with the notation that donations are tax exempt. The leaflet, in part says, "The Women's Bail Fund is one arm of the growing nationwide prison solidarity movement. During the past year we raised bail to release over 120 women who have been imprisoned while awaiting trial....."

On January 23, 1972, a seventh confidential source advised that Post Office Box 637, Cooper Station, NY, NY, is subscribed to by the Women's House of Detention Bail Fund and rented by Mary C. Pinotti, 86 East 3rd Street, NY, NY (Telephone 777-5823.)

The third source advised on February 10, 1972 the Women's Bail Fund is trying to obtain a grant from the NY People's Life Fund (PLF), however, they have been advised by the PLF that they may receive a loan rather than an outright grant. The source advised the Fund participated in a demonstration a month ago at the New York City Correctional Institution at Riker's Island, NY, however, said its activities seem to be limited. The source advised that two principal activists of the Women's Bail Fund are Amy Lowenstein and Gerry Tosca.

The NY PLF is a fund set up by the War Tax Resistance (WTR) to grant loans or funds to local groups in the NY area.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

The WTR is a national organization which encourages the non-payment of federal taxes as a protest to the war in Indochina.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

August 28, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Women's Bail Fund

A first confidential source advised that Beverly Sternner,
Channel 13 News, 304 West 58th Street, New York, New York,
is affiliated with the Women's Bail Fund (WBF).

An article appeared in the March, 1972 issue of
the "Liberated Guardian", captioned "Women's Bail Fund;
Organizing Our Anger", written by five unidentified members
of the Women's Bail Fund Collective.

The article relates "The Women's Bail Fund is a
group of about 35 women in New York City that bails women
out of jail (150 so far). They have been organized for over
a year and a half and did their first bailout on December 20,
1970. They have been active in supporting other groups
involved in the prison struggle. They do legal follow-up
for bailed-out sisters who want it and have been talking
with people about the prison struggle, why jails exist, who
the real enemies are, etcetera."

The article is introduced by the following
statement:

"For this article we wanted to talk about ourselves.
So five of us volunteered to collect different thoughts from
as many women as possible in our group and then pooled these
reflections in this article, using the words from their raps."

The article, being reflections of the various
members of the group, is a series of quotes by unidentified
members concerning the WBF.

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GROUP I

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Women's Bail Fund

The following are reflections of some WBF members carried under the subcaption "Our Roots - Why We Started - Why We Joined".

"There was a woman in my consciousness-raising group who was in the bail fund when it was first getting started and she talked with others about it. To some of us it was a very exciting idea. To others it was frightening - connecting to political activity as women. Ultimately it ended in a split of my small group on whether we should carry our newly raised consciousness to any sort of feminist political action or not.

"In the past, I was politically frustrated because I was only involved in one-shot actions. I saw what was happening in terms of how this system functions to oppress black people and that resulted in a lot of pain for me. I felt I had to reflect my stands in a day-to-day struggle. I had the sense that the women in the WBF were also aware of that need.

"When sisters want us to, we go to court with them. When I go to court I find that it can do bad things to my head. I make judgements like this judge is better than another one, but it's all shit. All judges are pigs. Or like feeling good that a sister got six months instead of five years when she shouldn't have gotten anything at all.

"I was in the House of Detention when there was the bail fund demonstration on December 20, 1970. The whole tier was so excited. When someone saw the first people she let out a scream and everyone rushed to the windows. As the chanting increased outside we started to sing and chant. They locked us in our cells so each person would be isolated and intimidated about chanting. But all the women kept it up. Everyone inside said the feeling about this demonstration was different than other demonstrations. There had been more contact. The women saw Afeni and Joan and another woman that they had known inside outside in the demonstration. That was real important.

"A lot of it was the bail fund. The bail fund banner with the address made it real that people were serious about supporting people inside. It wasn't going to be a one-shot deal.

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Women's Bail Fund

The following are reflections carried under the sub-caption "Questions We Are Facing Right Now".

"There's a real dialectic between reform and revolution. So much of what we do is short-term support stuff that can be seen as reformist. When prisoners raise these demands it's understood to be revolutionary; when people on the outside raise them, they are felt to be reformist. I have done a whole lot of courtroom work, both in the bail fund and before too. In fact, the whole social work thing is what I come out of, which is why it is so hard for me to deal with all this ('cause I obviously reflect a lot of that work). Social work when it started back in the late 1800's and early 1900's came out of real radical circles, the radicals and feminists and such. And when you read MAO, he talks about service to the people as a revolutionary thing. But for us it feels weird because it has been co-opted. I think that the movement now, trying to recoup the revolutionary aspects, that original sense of service to the people, trying to help people survive.

"One of the ways to really keep ourselves out of the rut of being social workers is to engage in more political education among ourselves and to ask other groups how they've dealt with this question. Also we should be more involved in educating other people.

"We should be doing more for women inside. We need to really work on facilitating communications between the sisters inside the jail. Women prisoners have been slower to get organized but I'm sure this is because there is so much isolation in the women's jail. Concretely, we need to write more letters to find out what is going on, send literature, but also tell the women about each other, about what other women are thinking and feeling. This would stop the sense of isolation and increase the sense of solidarity.

"I think much of the movement is guilty of ultra-leftism. In China the Communists worked on a lot of things that were a lot less than what they ultimately wanted. We're too afraid of being contaminated by being involved in reform movements. We too often define our enemies too broadly and our allies too narrowly.

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Women's Bail Fund

"I've been real impressed with what women in the group are willing to commit themselves to do and that they fulfill those commitments. And that atmosphere of responsibility affects new members too. This is real important. It helps me through the rough times and all the ideological hassles and struggles we go through. You really have a sense that everyone really wants to work things through, search for solutions, wants to hold together because we feel responsible for the work. Even the way people ask for leaves of absence when they are sick or too busy, that they feel they want to explain why they have to stop doing work for a while, shows people's commitment and responsibility."

The "Liberated Guardian" was created in April, 1970, through active and violent dissent against the politics and policies of the "Guardian". Its major aims were to produce a "more revolutionary" paper, to operate collectively within it and to maintain by design a loose political position.

The "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" which takes a strong left position but is not identified with any organized group. It is considered to be the largest radical weekly in America.

A second confidential source advised an account for the WBF was opened on July 6, 1971, for \$3,500. The account was closed ten days later on July 16, 1971. This account was opened by Patricia Reiner of 2451 Aldrich Avenue South, Minneapolis. Reiner, on August 30, 1971, submitted a forwarding address of 855 South Cedar Lane, Valparaiso, Indiana 46383.

A third confidential source advised the WBF set aside money for Constance Trimble at the First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The source advised two accounts were opened for the WBF on behalf of Trimble. One account was a savings account in the amount of \$2,000; the other was a checking account in the amount of \$2,800. The trustees for these accounts were listed as Neil B. Dietrich or Catherine Collins.

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Women's Bail Fund

Constance Trimble was tried and found not guilty on a charge of first degree murder for making a telephone call which lured a St. Paul, Minnesota police officer to an ambush slaying which occurred in 1970.

On April 5, 1972, and April 8, 1972, a fourth confidential source advised Jennifer Dohrn and Judith Clark were in contact with various members of the WBF on these two days.

Judith Ann Clark is a member of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) - Weatherman faction and was underground in 1970 prior to her arrest on December 17, 1970 by Special Agents (SAS) of the FBI New York City, as a result of an outstanding arrest wanted for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution - mob action. Clark was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, Illinois in April, 1970, prior to her arrest. She was sentenced to three years, for which she spent nine months in the Cook County Jail, Chicago, Illinois, and was released in July, 1971, to serve the remaining time on probation in New York City.

Jennifer Ellen Dohrn is the sister of FBI Top Ten Fugitive Bernadine Rae Dohrn. Both sisters are alleged members of the SDS - Weatherman faction.

SDS was founded during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960's functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From a stance of "participatory democracy," the SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position. It maintained a national office at 1608 West Madison Street,

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Women's Bail Fund

Chicago, Illinois, until February, 1970. Internal factionalism during 1969 produced three main factions: Weatherman, Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), and Worker Student Alliance (WSA). The Weatherman and RYM no longer consider themselves associated with the SDS. The WSA faction continues to use the name SDS.

On April 14, 1972, a fifth confidential source advised that Judith Clark was in touch on April 3, 1972, with a Beth Last Name Unknown (LNU), at 466 East 48th Street, Brooklyn, New York, concerning the WBF.

The source advised that Clark, on November 5, 1972, was in touch with an unknown female and discussed the Wednesday night meeting of the WBF. Clark discussed the fact that Jeannie LNU, Estelle LNU and Laurie LNU would be at the meeting at 5:30 PM, that evening at Clark's residence. The source related that Sara LNU and Naomi LNU, both from the Defense Bail Fund, were also expected at the meeting. Clark discussed the fact that the WBF has no common politics and no common political direction at this point and the WBF could become a defense committee, not because it would be desireable, but because of a lack of any other direction.

The source advised that on the same day, Clark was in touch with Amy Lobenstine from the WBF at telephone number 663-1136, and both agreed to attend an education meeting of the Fund.

The fifth confidential source further related that Clark was in contact, on April 8, 1972, with a Marilyn Dalsimer, 254-4498, and a Shelley Lawrence, 663-1136. Both were identified by the source as being associated with the WBF.

On April 21, 1972, the fifth confidential source advised Clark and Dohrn went to the residence of Marilyn Dalsimer, 110 Bleecker Street, Apartment 7D, New York City, telephone number 254-4498 on that day. Dalsimer was identified as a member of the WBF.

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