TRANSMIT THE FOLLOWING IN
(Type in plaintext or code)

FBI
DATE: 1/26/70

VIA
AIRTDL
(PRIORITY)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTEBNAL SECURITY)

Enclosed for the Bureau and WFO are 10 and 5
copies respectively of an LHM relevant to captioned organization.

Information copies of this airtel are being
sent to WFO in view of the fact that a press conference is
to be held in Washington, D.C. concerning the captioned
organization.

Copies of the LHM have been sent to the Army, Navy
and Air Force in New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
CLASSIFIED
AGENCY: 0-2, DNH, OCS, SEC. SER., STATE
CIA
WAO (ISO, CRD, CD) UNP
DATE FOWR: 01/26/70
HOW FOWR: RKS

100-457899-X
100-56549

RECEIVED 18 JAN 1970

JUN 5, 1970 Special Agent in Charge
Sent M Per
New York, New York
January 26, 1970

THE COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

The January 20, 1970 issue of the "Daily World", contained in article entitled "Ready To Assist POW's Families".

The article dated January 19, 1970 is set forth as follows:

"The Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam opened its doors at 365 West 42nd Street, in New York City today.

"The committee, at the request of the North Vietnamese, will facilitate communication between families in the United States and servicemen now imprisoned in North Vietnam. It will receive letters from servicemen and forward them to the families at the rate of one a month. It will also forward letters and packages to North Vietnam at the request of relatives."

"According to Steve Halliwell, a spokesman, the committee will function entirely apart from the United States government. 'The families of the prisoners', he said, 'are in the middle of a propaganda ploy by the government that can only be intended to prolong the war by increasing hatred for the Vietnamese'.

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

"The group has made clear its belief that 'the safe return of these men (POW's) and the half million others that the U. S. maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and aboard naval vessels - who can also be viewed as prisoners, prisoners of their own government since many have been sent to fight in a war against the dictates of their own conscience - can only come with a decision on the part of the U. S. government to withdraw from Vietnam'.

"Mrs. Cora Weiss, co-chairman of the Committee of Liaison, who visited North Vietnam last December and brought back the names of 132 prisoners, said that though papers in places as far away as Mexico City and Jerusalem were carrying these stories, the New York Times and the Washington Post had blacked them out.

"Mrs. Weiss charged that the story of the massacre by United States troops at Batnagan, in which 1,200 Vietnamese civilians had been taken out in ships and drowned had been completely ignored in this country. Mrs. Weiss said that during her visit to North Vietnam, a 21 year old Vietnamese woman, a survivor of the massacre, described how the victims were put in plastic bags, tied up with electric cord and dropped into the sea. Mrs. Weiss said she would present the details at a press conference in Washington, later this month."

The "Daily World" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

DATE: 3/21/70

Re New York airtel and LHM to the Director dated 1/20/70.

On 3/12/70, Mr. [Protege], [Redacted], made available the following information concerning the subscribers of telephone numbers 765-1490 and 427-7776:

765-1490 - Liaison Committee, 365 W. 42nd St., New York City.

427-7776 - New York City.

The New York indices contain no identifiable information concerning COATS.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: [Redacted] (100-50739) (RUC)

DATE: 3/31/70

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH

FBI'S OF SERVICES DETAINED
HUMILIATED
INFORMER VICTIMS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Re: New York airtel and LIR dated 1/25/70, captioned as above.

By LIR and airtel dated 1/29/70, captioned, "WIRE - STRIKE FOR PEACE, INFO CONCERNING - MISC.", WFO reported on Women Strike for Peace sponsored press conference held by CORA LINDSAY in the Cannon House Office Building, D.C., on 1/27/70.

Since captioned committee has no active branch in D.C., this matter is considered RUC.

(2) - Bureau
2 - New York (100-168589) (R1)
1 - WFO

(5) 620 p.m.

REC

12 MAR 31 1970

100-457899-X

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

TO: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

SUBJECT: The Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

Reference is made to previous information furnished by your Bureau concerning the above subject.

Enclosed for your information are copies of the following materials which were made available to this Division in connection with the above subject:

1. Subject letter to the wife of a U.S. prisoner in Vietnam (name blanked out);
2. Information Sheet dated January 1970 allegedly disseminated by subject;

The information contained in the above enclosures indicates that the subject committee may have incurred an obligation to register in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act since it appears that at the request of a foreign government it has engaged in political activity within the United States on behalf of such foreign government. Prior to making a final determination as to such an obligation, it is desired that additional investigation be undertaken to develop, if possible, admissible evidence to establish that the subject committee is in fact acting...
within the United States at the request of the Government
of North Vietnam, and that it is engaged in political
activity as defined in Section 1(o) of the Foreign Agents
Registration Act or as a publicity agent as defined in
Section 1(h) of the Act.

In this connection, it is desired that
interviewed concerning their experiences with the subject
committee and the correspondence they received from it.

It is also desired that other recipients of subject
committee letters be located and interviewed, if possible,
as to their experiences with the subject committee.

It is also desired that efforts be made to determine
whether the mimeographed letter and the Information Sheet
of January 1970 (enclosures 1 and 2 above) were in fact
prepared and disseminated by the subject committee. Also
whether other printed material has been prepared, distrib-
uted or disseminated by the subject committee.

It will also be helpful to know whether the subject
committee is engaged in activities other than those
described in the enclosures.

Enclosures
Mr. James Weldon
Chief of Registration Section
United States Department of Justice
Room 414, Federal Triangle Bldg.
915 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Weldon:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of yesterday, I am enclosing the material we discussed about the possibility that a newly-formed committee of the "peace movement" might be liable to the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

This material has been provided by Congressman Bob Wilson, of California, who received it from wives of U.S. military personnel who are prisoners in North Vietnam. The name of one recipient was withheld, as you will see from the copy. She feared retaliation against her husband. Identification and any other information required could be provided to your Department.

I am also enclosing a self-explanatory press release based upon a communication sent to your Department today by Congressman Wilson.

Please advise if I may be of service as I am continuing to pursue this issue.

N.Y.C.

Thank you for your kind attention.

[Signature]

Milton Friedman

[Stamp: F.A.R.A. Sec.]

M.F. 16549
Dear [Name],

We are enclosing a letter to you from[1]

written from a camp of detention in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.
The letter is forwarded to you through the newly formed Committee of Liaison of which we are members.

This letter, along with 60 others, was recently handed to Louis Schneider by Vietnamese authorities in Hanoi, and he mailed them to us from Hong Kong. This was in line with a system for handling such letters which has been opened up to our Committee by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Committee of Liaison is composed of individuals active in the American peace movement and opposed to the U.S. military intervention in Vietnam. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam has decided to use our Committee as a channel for communicating directly and officially with the American people.

Please excuse the fact that this letter is printed rather than typeset on letterhead. We are a new committee and we want you to receive the enclosed without delay. Therefore we are mailing this letter immediately without waiting for printed letterhead and envelope.

We shall send you further information within the next few days regarding the liaison services our Committee is now able to perform.

In closing we wish to express the deep hope that the U.S. government will come to its senses, withdraw its armed forces from Vietnam, and thus make it possible for the families, both American and Vietnamese which have been separated as a result of this cruel war, to be reunited.

Sincerely yours,

For the Committee of Liaison

[Signature]

Richard Fernandez  |  Stewart Maclean  |  Ed Taylor

Concerned About Vietnam  |  American Friends  |  Women's Strike

Other members of the Committee are: David Dellinger, Corp Keiss, Ronnie Davis, Anna Shearer, Ben Steinman, Maggie Goddess, Trudy Young, SteveHellman, Barbara Webster
INFORMATION SHEET

Background

In the course of the Vietnam war, links have been built between the people of Vietnam and Americans through numerous meetings and conferences. These meetings have taken place in Europe, Canada, Cuba and Southeast Asia and have included people from both the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the Provisional Revolutionary Government (now part of the Provisional Government of South Vietnam). In these meetings the Vietnamese have always stressed a distinction between the U.S. government, which they hold responsible for the war, and the U.S. people. There is no longer any doubt that the war is being fought in order to defend the nation to which this government was founded—freedom, democracy, justice, equality and human rights. This same distinction is also evident to those Americans who have visited Vietnam and found that even though the nation is at war, the people are encouraged by their government to believe that the American people are right and determined.

It is therefore understandable that the Vietnamese government has decided to release U.S. servicemen—primarily pilots whose planes were shot down—when the North Vietnamese government has decided to release them. On three separate occasions—February, 1968, July 1968 and July 1969—the government has released prisoners. One occasion an American peace activist went to Phnom Penh, Cambodia, to receive three released MIG captives. In addition, Americans visiting Hanoi have frequently carried letters there at the request of families, and have brought back letters from servicemen. There have also been occasions when American peace activists have met prisoners, and talked with them.

Functions of the Committee

A Committee of Liaison has been established as an extension of those past efforts at the request of the North Vietnamese. As on past occasions, the peace movement is responding to a request by the Vietnamese to meet a specific, immediate need and is not in any sense representing the government of North Vietnam. The Committee will seek to facilitate communication between families in the U.S. and servicemen now imprisoned in North Vietnam. Basically, the Committee will receive letters from servicemen and forward them through the domestic mail. We act as the liaison between families and authorities. We bring letters and parcels directly but should note that the instructions on mailing previously issued by the State Department are wrong. The correct address is:

name of serviceman
serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots
Captured from the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnem
VIA POST OFFICE

North Vietnamese Liaison Committee
365 West 52nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10020
212-765-1290
requests for information about servicemen from families who are uncertain if their relatives are being held in North Vietnam. Requests should be submitted to the Committee, but there is no certainty when and if the North Vietnamese will be able to respond. The Committee will of course transmit immediately any information that it receives to the family.

Clarification

Two clarifications are in order: first, it should be noted that the Committee will be dealing only with the government of North Vietnam and will not have any information on men held in South Vietnam by the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Nor will we be able to provide information at this time concerning men held in Laos or any other Southeast Asian country where U.S. troops and aircraft are presently involved in combat missions.

Secondly, the Committee will function entirely apart from the U.S. government. The U.S. government has frequently made it more difficult for the Vietnamese to be open to the concerns of American families by using the families' genuine desires as a propaganda tool. The government has further attempted to provoke an angry response from the Vietnamese by publicizing unsubstantiated and inflammatory testimony from refugees already released; apparently, the government has decided to jeopardize existing communications and the possibility of future releases for the sake of propaganda aimed at prolonging the war. The North Vietnamese are also very aware that the U.S. government's claims of humanitarian concerns are contradicted by the well-documented policy of torture and brutality practiced on prisoners taken in the South by U.S. and South Vietnamese troops.

In addition to all these factors, there is the simple fact that the resolution of the fate of all the servicemen now held in North Vietnam will ultimately depend on a U.S. decision to end the war and withdraw all its forces and matériel.

Who We Are

We firmly believe that the safe return of these men and the half million others that the U.S. maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and aboard naval vessels—who can also be viewed as prisoners, prisoners of their own government since many have been sent to fight in a war against the dictates of their own conscience—can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. government to withdraw from Vietnam. Because of this conviction, we are working on this Committee to continue our efforts to create popular pressure strong enough to force the government to withdraw.

We are active in a variety of organizations committed to ending the war: American Friends Service Committee, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, Women Strike for Peace, The Conspiracy, and Women Against Daddy Warbucks. The Committee is supported by donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work.
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, March 25, 1970

WASHINGTON -- Citing evidence obtained by the wives of American prisoners of
war held by North Vietnam, Rep. Bob Wilson, California Republican, today asked the
Justice Department to require a committee led by David Dellinger and Mrs. Cara Weiss
to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

Rep. Wilson made the request in a letter to Attorney-General John N. Mitchell. He
stated that the committee has now virtually admitted that it is “functioning at the request,
direction, or control of the North Vietnamese Government.” The Committee was charged
with “cynical exploitation of the POW’s.”

The Congressman said that “registration would involve compliance with a disclosure
statute requiring a statement of financial sources and an explanation of how trips to Hanoi
by the co-chairmen, Mr. Dellinger and Mrs. Weiss, and others, were financed.”

He pointed out that the Dellinger-Weiss group, calling itself the “Committee of
Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam,” has stated that “The
Democratic Republic of Vietnam (Hanoi) has decided to use our Committee as a channel
for communication between the captured airmen in detention camps in North Vietnam and
their relatives in the United States.” The Committee also asserted that “safe return” of
POW’s “can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. Government to withdraw
from Vietnam...the fate of all the servicemen now held in North Vietnam waits ultimately
upon a U.S. decision to end the war and withdraw all its forces and material.”

The text of Rep. Wilson’s letter follows:

The Hon. John N. Mitchell
The Attorney-General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I believe that evidence now exists to establish that a self-appointed group of American
citizens is acting as an agent of North Vietnam in the issue of American prisoners of war
and should be required to register under provision of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

Reference is made to the so-called “Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam.” It functions from offices at 365 West 42nd St., New York,
N. Y., under the co-chairmanship of Dave Dellinger and Mrs. Cara Weiss with a membership including Rennie Davis and others.

The Committee has stated in letters to families of American POW's that "The Democratic Republic of Vietnam (Hanoi) has decided to use our Committee as a channel for communication between the captured airmen in detention camps in North Vietnam and their relatives in the United States." This would appear to be an admission that the Committee is functioning at the request, direction, or control of the North Vietnamese Government. I see no reason why it should be exempted from the registration requirements applied to those who represent foreign governments.

Registration would involve compliance with a disclosure statute requiring a statement of financial sources and an explanation of how trips to Hanoi by the co-chairmen, Mr. Dellinger and Mrs. Weiss, and others, were financed. It would serve to identify the true character of Committee members who represent themselves to families of prisoners not as agents of Hanoi but as "individuals active in the American peace movement and opposed to the U. S. military intervention in North Vietnam."

The Dellinger-Weiss group has produced nothing of value to add to the information available to the distraught families of prisoners. Yet even such a well-known newspaper as the New York Times on March 18, 1970, has given an impression that the Dellinger-Weiss Committee has provided a real service. The newspaper failed to identify the membership of the Committee in so far as pertains to the role of members in radical and extremist causes.

The Committee has been subjecting distraught families to inflammatory propaganda against the Government. We have witnessed a callous exploitation of the plight of these prisoners and a cruel traffic in human misery. There have been suggestions from various radical sources that mothers, wives, and children of prisoners must join the "peace movement" to free various radicals, including Black Panthers, from prison sentences if Hanoi is to release the Americans held so long under such cruel circumstances. If such a quid pro quo is a condition for the release of our men, this and other information might emerge from any hearings that could ensue in connection with the registration proposal.

I am deeply troubled by reports that the delegation of North Vietnam in Paris has been telling wives of POW's to apply to the "Cara Weiss Peace Movement in New York" for information on whether their husbands are alive or dead. I have seen the flagrant anti-American propaganda that the Committee sends to dependents desperately in quest of help. I have heard the testimony of prisoners who escaped or were released.

Major James N. Rowe disclosed how elements of the "peace movement" in the United States provided information to Communist intelligence interrogators for use in the cross-examination effort to extract military information from the major. Lt. Robert F. Frishman, U. S. Navy, said the North Vietnamese "would provide information to a Mobilization Committee in New York and this is just increasing the plight of the wives, forcing them to go to this type of a group in order to obtain information which they should receive internationally."

The Dellinger-Weiss Committee has stated in an Information Sheet dated January, 1970, that "We firmly believe that the safe return of these men...can only come with a decision on the part of the U. S. Government to withdraw from Vietnam. Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this Committee will continue our efforts to create popular pressure strong enough to force the Government to withdraw."

It was openly asserted by the Committee that "the resolution of the fate of all the servicemen now held in North Vietnam waits ultimately upon a U. S. decision to end the war and withdraw all its forces and material."
I am enclosing the material in reference, including a letter from the Committee to the wife of a prisoner.

The problem of the 1,450 U. S. servicemen in Southeast Asia who are POW's or missing in action is a compelling and sacred trust to the U. S. Government. We believe that at least 372 are in captivity in North Vietnam. There may be more. But Hanoi cynically refuses to provide a complete list of living or dead Americans. I believe this refusal arises from Hanoi's determination to use these men as pawns in a propaganda ploy to enhance the role of the "peace movement," as bargaining material in any future negotiations, to conceal murders, and to create an impression that more POW's may be in their hands than actually might be the case.

The prisoners and their families deserve every consideration this nation can offer. The unscrupulous and cynical exploitation of the POW's by Hanoi and Hanoi's agents in this country requires the strongest possible response. Such a response would very properly include action by the Department of Justice to bring about registration under the provisions controlling foreign agents and the required disclosures.

Thank you for your kind attention to this very important matter.

Sincerely yours,

Bob Wilson, M. C.
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON -- Rep. Bob Wilson, California Republican, disclosed today that he had asked the State Department to provide all possible assistance through the U. S. Embassy in Paris to two wives of American P.O.W.'s who are threatened with arrest because of their attempts to obtain information from the North Vietnamese mission.

The women, Mrs. Susan Hanley, 21, of San Diego, Calif., and Mrs. Carolyn Dannison, 30, of Corpus Christi, Texas, were threatened with arrest while staging a sit-down strike in the offices of the North Vietnamese Mission. They demanded to know the fate of their husbands who were shot down Jan. 1, 1968. After police were summoned, the women left the mission but said they would not give up and remain in Paris.

Rejecting "a phony propaganda letter," the women demonstrated their response by tearing it to pieces on the sidewalk in front of the mission. The letter advised them to apply to the so-called "Cora Weiss Peace Movement in New York."

Rep. Wilson said "these two American wives are showing great courage in defying the agents of Hanoi. The least that our Government can do is to assure through the American Embassy in Paris that every assistance, including legal aid, is provided to protect them and afford them every facility in keeping with their right to protest and demonstrate. Their action dramatizes to all civilized people the cynical exploitation of human misery by North Vietnam and the role of an element of the peace movement as a propaganda instrument of Hanoi."

The Congressman said that "the indomitable spirit of these two young women, exercising their legitimate right of protest, is in the finest tradition of the American people. It deserves the full support of our Government. We must do more to achieve the release of the captive prisoners and respond to the example of these wives by new initiatives and new vigor in pressing for action."

March 18, 1970
WFO should conduct appropriate investigation in an effort to identify...

Results of investigation should be submitted by LEM and this matter should receive prompt attention.

New York 100-166469

NOTE:

WFO developed information from Metropolitan Police Department that Charlotte Bunch-Weeks and Gerald Schimminger were accompanied by Weather Women's committees in North Vietnam to discuss the respective countries' peace movements.

APR 22 1970

MAIL ROOM TELEX UNIT
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ Information pertaining only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertaining only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

☐ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): 

☐ For your information: 

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

FBI/DOJ
645 NITEL 4-17-70
TO DIRECTOR
NEW YORK (100-168469)
FROM WASHINGTON FIELD (100-52739)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM, INFORMATION
CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

RE NEW YORK TEL TO BUREAU APRIL FOURTEEN LAST.
ON INSTANT DATE Was re-
contacted and could furnish no additional info.

ON INSTANT DATE, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.
(WDC) ADVISED HIS SOURCE, RELIABLE, ATTENDED A WOMEN'S
LIBERATION MEETING AT THE INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES (IPS).
WDC, NIGHT OF APRIL SIXTEEN LAST. HIS SOURCE STATED CHARLOTTE
BUNCH-WEEKS AND GERALD SCHWINN WERE ACCOMPANYED BY FRANK
JOYCE (PHONETIC) AND ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND MARTINEZ (PHONETIC).

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
SECRET

100-457899 16 APR 29 1970
ALL BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH IPS AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER. THEY DEPARTED WDC ON APRIL TWELVE LAST AND HOPE TO STAY IN HANOI FOR ABOUT TWO WEEKS. OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS NEEDED FOR THE TRIP, ONLY SEVENTY DOLLARS WAS COLLECTED AT MEETING HELD AT IPS JUST PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE.

MPD SOURCE STATED QUESTIONS CONCERNING MODE OF TRAVEL AND ITINERARY WERE IGNORED.

PURPOSE OF TRIP SAID TO BE MEETINGS WITH WOMENS COMMITTEES IN NORTH VIETNAM TO DISCUSS THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES PEACE MOVEMENTS.

IPS PUBLICLY DESCRIBED AS WDC BASED "THINK FACTORY" OF NEW LEFT.

END

WA...JDR

FBI WASH DC
Date:  April 23, 1970

To:         Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention:  Deputy Director for Plans

From:  John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS
(INFORMATION CONCERNING)

The following data was received by the Intelligence Division, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., from a source considered reliable:

The source attended a Women's Liberation meeting at the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) in Washington, D.C., during the evening of April 16, 1970. During that meeting it was disclosed that Charlotte Bunch-Weeks and Gerald Stimson were accompanied on their trip to Hanoi, North Vietnam, by Frank Joyce (phonetic) and Elizabeth Sutherland Martinez (phonetic) who were not further identified. It was indicated that the four individuals departed from Washington, D.C., on April 19, 1970, and hoped to remain in Hanoi for about two weeks where they would meet with women's committees in North Vietnam to discuss their respective countries' peace movements. The source added that the four individuals

The facts above were believed to have been associated with the IPS at one time or another and described the IPS as the Washington, D.C., based "think factory" of the New Left.

SECRET

GROUP 1

Reduced from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO
It was also disclosed at the meeting that $1500 was needed for the trip but only $70 of that amount was collected before their departure. According to the source, questions raised during the meeting concerning the mode of travel and the itineraries of the four were ignored.

Efforts are being made to further identify Frank Joyce and Elizabeth Sutherland Martinez. You will be advised if pertinent information is developed.
Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code) 

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-50739)(P) COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

IS-MISC (INFO CONCERNING)

Re Bullet to WFO dated 4/22/70.

Enclosed herewith are 11 copies to Bureau and 2 each to Detroit and New York of an LHM, captioned as above, suitable for dissemination.

Sources mentioned in LHM are:

First Source is

Second source is

Representative of ID, MPD, WDC, is

Local dissemination was made to 116th MIG, NISG, WDC, and OSI, 4th District.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER:

DATE: 4/22/70

HOW FORM: 25

BY:

The information contained herein is unclassified except where shown CLASSIFIED.

Approved: May 5, 1970

Sent M Per

APR 30 1970
LHN is classified "Confidential" to protect sources of continuing value.

WFO is checking passport records at OSDB re WEEKES, SCHWANN, JOYCE and MARTINES.

Detroit and New York furnish Bureau any pertinent info in form suitable for dissemination. Bureau has instructed this matter be given prompt attention.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

On April 8, 1970, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that about 150 women got together at the William Penn House, 515 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. (WDC), on the night of April 7, 1970, in what was billed as a "triple threat meeting" between members of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), Women Strike for Peace (WSP) and Women's Liberation Movement (WLM). The meeting was held to familiarize each with the other's program, history and purposes.

Charlotte Bunch Weeks, representing WLM, was one of the speakers. After speaking about WLM, she announced that on Sunday, April 12, 1970, she, Jerry Schwind of the Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV), and two other unnamed persons, were departing for Hanoi, North Vietnam. She stated the four were going on behalf of captioned committee for the purpose of negotiating with the North Vietnamese concerning the latest list of American prisoners reportedly released by North Vietnam.

WILPF is an international women's pacifist organization founded by the late Jane Addams, noted social worker.

WSP is a national women's organization which has demonstrated against nuclear testing, the war in Vietnam and the draft.

WLM is a "radical" women's group which advocates complete equality for women.
IPS was described in the April 27, 1967 issue of the "Washington, (D. C.) Examiner", a former weekly newspaper of general circulation, as the "think tank of the New Left."

The 1969-70 Washington Area Telephone Directory lists Gerald A. Schwinn as residing at 1509 Q Street, N.W., WDC.

The CRV is self-described as an independent national organization of United States citizens who have worked in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who seek fundamental changes in United States policies toward emerging communities at home and around the world.

"CRV members have participated in peace demonstrations and marches ranging from the Pentagon to the Chicago convention..."

On April 17, 1970, a representative of the Intelligence Division, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), advised that an MPD source, described as reliable, had attended a WLM meeting held the night before at IPS. This source learned that Charlotte Bunch Weeks and Gerald Schwinn were accompanied to Hanoi by Frank Joyce (phonetic) and Elizabeth Sutherland Martinez (phonetic), all believed by source to have been associated with IPS at one time or another. The group hoped to spend two weeks in North Vietnam, but expected to be there only one week.
A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised that Frank Joyce attended the National Convention of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), held at East Lansing, Michigan, on June 10-15, 1968, and was a member of a discussion panel on racism.

Above representative further advised that Elizabeth Sutherland Martinez referred to by MPD source is a white female who was associated with the New York City office of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), at one time and was active in Cuban action groups in that city. In November, 1968, Martinez was reported to be in New Mexico, where she was active in various Cuban action groups.

The SDS and SNCC are described in separate appendix pages.
APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

"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 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. This is to be accomplished through the Party's over-all revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

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 Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.


The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."
PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

Source advised on May 8, 1969, 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.
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

The PLP is characterized separately in the Appendix.
APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence, which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding Castro's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventurist, elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence emphasizes organizing
The Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC), formerly known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is a nonmembership organization founded in 1960, during the civil rights movement in the South.

Under the leadership of Stokely Carmichael, who served as National Chairman during the period 1966-67, SNCC evolved from a civil rights oriented group into a full-blown black revolutionary organization.

A publication entitled "1967 High Tide of Black Resistance" indicates the year 1967 was considered by SNCC as a historic milestone for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. The publication declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus—the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers, forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellion when oppression became too great."

A second source advised that H. Rap Brown succeeded Carmichael as National Chairman of SNCC in May, 1968, and served in that capacity until June, 1968, at which time SNCC reorganized, creating ten deputy chairmen in an effort to relieve pressure by law enforcement.

In April, 1969, SNCC moved its national headquarters from Atlanta, Georgia, to New York City, where it is presently located.

H. Rap Brown announced at a press conference in New York City on July 22, 1969, that he had been elected Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He announced the organization was dropping the word "Nonviolent" from its title and will be known as the Student National Coordinating Committee, with a revolutionary Political Council functioning as its governing body. Brown, at that time, stated the use of force is necessary in obtaining revolutionary goals.
TO:  Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  

FROM:  J. Walter Yeagley  
Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division  

SUBJECT:  The Committee of Liaison With Families of  
Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.  
Registration Act  

DATE:  APR 14 1970  

This is in further reference to our memorandum  
of April 6, 1970 regarding the captioned organization.  

I am enclosing copies of two news articles from  
the April 8, 1970 issue of the Washington Post and the  
April 9, 1970 issue of the Evening Star. In the last  
paragraph of the Post article, Mrs. Cora Weiss is  
represented as having referred to an agreement reached  
in Hanoi by her committee. We would appreciate your  
determining to whom the statement was made, the  
circumstances under which it was made, and the will-  
ingness of such person to cooperate should their  
testimony on this matter be required at a later date.  

With respect to the Star article, the wife of the  
missing serviceman, Mrs. Jane Plowman, has indicated  
that she and other wives have been pressured by  
certain peace groups to join them in exchange for  
receiving letters from their Prisoner of War husbands.  
This play seems to be consistent with the activities  
of the captioned organization as reflected in the  
information furnished in our April 6, 1970 memorandum.  

Enclosures
POW Wives Pressed To Join 'Peaceniks'

BY DONNIE RADCLIFFE

Some groups promise the wives information about their husbands; others dangle such hopeful rewards as letters from the captive servicemen or even their release.

There is always a catch, according to Mrs. James Plowman, wife of a Navy officer listed as MIA since 1967.

"And frankly, some of the wives don't know what to do," she said at a luncheon meeting of the Navy Civil Engineers Corps Officers Wives Club at Ft. McNair.

"We hate being crusading, marching, banner-waving women. We'd much rather stay home and wash clothes."

Latest Pressure

But the latest pressure from what she calls extreme right and left wing peace groups is mounting, so noticeably that she feels it is imperative for Congress to "do something."

"Most of the wives are trying to maintain a middle of the road policy," she said about "this totally humanitarian—not political—question of prisoners."

She confessed there are times when she, the mother of a three-year-old child "whose father does not know even exists," is so despondent that "I don't care if the devil brings it to me, I'll take a letter from my husband if there are no strings attached."

Congress could do more, she believes, and this week she said, she had been "pounding the floors of the Capitol to talk with legislators or their aides.

Not the Answer

"It's easy for them to talk withdrawal but the families of the POWs believe that's not the answer. It won't bring their men home."

Promises by some senators to "put the pressure on Congress," she said, is pressure exerted on the executive branch by Congress, "a vote that would convince the President."

"Congress got us into this position. They sent these men into a limited war with a limited objective. As for their (the Congress') efforts, that's limited also."

Instead, she said that "Congress expects us to give them a plan."

She admits that she personally does not have the answer. "But I know that apathy won't get us anywhere."
More Names
Of Prisoners
Are Listed

The anti war Committee of
Liaison said yesterday it had
confirmation from Hanoi of 81
more American servicemen
being held as prisoners by the
North Vietnamese.

Issuing the list of names in
New York was Cord Weiss,
committee co-chairman, who
said that her group now has
confirmation of a total of 335
prisoners.

A Pentagon spokesman said
only eight of the 81 new pris-
oners names were “new”—that
they had been carried on un-
published Pentagon lists as
“missing in action” rather
than as “prisoner of war”.

The Pentagon said it would
continue to carry the eight as
missing until letters from the
men reached their families.

Mrs. Weiss said that under
the agreement reached during
a visit to Hanoi last Decem-
ber, her group would be noti-
ified in advance by the North
Vietnamese that mail packets
were on route from prisoners
of war and the identities of
letter-writers.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469) (P)
SUBJECT: COMMUNICATION WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
IS-MISC (INFORMATION CONCERNING)

RewFotel, 4/23/70, Nytel, 4/22/70.

Attempts in contacting appropriate sources in NY area in an effort to obtain information on name release of prisoner in North Vietnam have proved negative to date.

The Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV), NY Chapter Newsletter, undated, reflecting their May, 1970 schedule, was received through the NYo confidential mailbox on 4/27/70 (prohibit-relable). Page one of the Newsletter indicates GERRI SCHWINN, CRV National Chairman is "Now visiting Hanoi."

WFO handle.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN CLASSIFIED

3-Bureau (RM)
(1-100-447724)
3-Washington Field (RM)
(1-100-49697)
1-New York (100-164607)
1-New York (105-87000) (CRV) (42)
2-New York

Bureau (P)
11-14 May 1970

Sent

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1969 O - 240-000 (11)
FROM NEW YORK 100-168469 AND 100-128457 PERSONNEL COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM, INFO CONCERNING IS.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS SUPPLIED RELIABLE INFO IN PAST ADVISED INSTANT DATE THAT THERE WAS GOING TO BE A PRESS CONFERENCE AT ELEVEN AM THIS DATE TO BE HELD AT THREE SIX FIVE WEST FORTYSECOND STREET, NYC, NY, HEADQUARTERS OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM. SOURCE STATED THAT CORA WEISS WAS GOING TO BE THE SPOKESMAN AND THAT SHE WOULD FURNISH NAMES OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

A SECOND SOURCE WHO IS A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION ADVISED INSTANT DATE THAT CORA WEISS HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE THIS DATE IN WHICH SHE ANNOUNCED THAT EN ROUTE TO HER COMMITTEE ARE LETTERS TO FAMILIES WRITTEN BY EIGHTY ONE PRISONERS OF WAR AND THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL FORWARD THESE LETTERS.
TO THE FAMILIES. THESE EIGHTY ONE POWS WHO SHE IDENTIFIED
ARE IN ADDITION TO TWO HUNDRED FIFTY FOUR POWS PREVIOUSLY CONFIRMED.

SOURCE FURTHER STATED THAT IN ATTENDANCE WITH WEISS WERE
STEVE HALLIWELL AND MAGGIE GEE DIS.

IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT STEVE HALLIWELL WAS FORMER SDS
NATIONAL OFFICER

ADMINISTRATIVE

THE FIRST SOURCE IS

SECOND IS

ONE HUNDRED EIGHT MI SSD, NYCPD AND OSI
NOTIFIED. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

REM FBI WASH DC

Cc: C.O. Bremner
TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW YORK

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM, INFO CONCERNING IS.

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END OF PAGE ONE

COPY SENT

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.
PAGE TWO

TO THE FAMILIES. THESE EIGHTY ONE POWS WHO SHE IDENTIFIED ARE IN ADDITION TO TWO HUNDRED FIFTY FOUR POWS PREVIOUSLY CONFIRMED.

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IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT STEVE HALLIWELL WAS FORMER SDS NATIONAL OFFICER.
NR28 NY CODE
550PM URGENT 4-22-70
TO DIRECTOR
ATTENTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WASHINGTON FIELD 100-50739
FROM NEW YORK 100-168469
201716639

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM, INFORMATION CONCERNING DASH IS.

REWFOTEL TO THE DIRECTOR DATED APRIL SEVENTEEN, LAST.

ON INSTANT DATE USN NISO, NYC, ADVISED THAT HIS OFFICE WAS MADE AWARE THIS DATE THAT AN NBC TV AFFILIATE, CHANNEL TEN, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, HAD A NEWS CAST ON APRIL TWENTY ONE, LAST, PM WHICH REPORTED THAT NBC HAS A LIST OF SOME HUNDRED SEVENTY UNITED STATES PRISONERS OF WAR WHICH WAS REPORTEDLY RELEASED BY HANOI. THIS LIST IS TO BE RELEASED ON THE NBC PRIME TV NEW SHOW "THE HUNTLEY BRINKLEY NEWS CAST". NO DATE WAS GIVENWHEN THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED THROUGH AN INTERVIEW OF AN UNKNOWN WOMAN WHO REPORTEDLY TRAVELED TO HANOI TO OBTAIN THESE NAMES.

NEW YORK AND WFO SHOULD CONTACT LOGICAL SOURCES TO
END PAGE ONE 56 MAY 15 1970
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
CC
REC 112 100 45 11 17 95
PAGE TWO

OBTAIN THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO TRAVELED TO HANOI TO
OBTAIN THE LIST AND ALSO ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN THE NAMES OF THE
PRISONERS OF WAR RELEASED BY HANOI.

END

TWAM FBI WFO RAH

RPWA..MXS/FBI WASH DC
ZWR 012 NY PLAIN
456 PM NITEL 4-14-70
TO DIRECTOR
ATT DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
FROM NEW YORK (100-168469) 2P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICES
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM, INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL
SECURITY).

REW 62 E 0 12 8-

100-457841-1

LOGICAL AIRLINE FLIGHTS DEPARTING NEW YORK ON
SUNDAY, APRIL TWELVE, LAST, WERE CONTACTED IN AN EFFORT
TO DETERMINE TRAVEL OF JERRY SCHWIND AND CHARLOTTE BUCH-WEEKS,
ALONG WITH TWO UNIDENTIFIED MEMBERS OF CAPTIONED COMMITTEE.
NEGATIVE RESULTS.

IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THERE WAS A GROUP DEPARTING SUNDAY, APRIL
TWELVE, LAST; TIME UNKNOWN.

APRIL THIRTEEN, LAST, IT WAS DETERMINED THAT CORA
WEISS, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, DID NOT DEPART NEW YORK TO HANOI.

END PAGE ONE

56 MAY 15 1970

100-4578455
PAGE TWO

WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST CONCERNING CAPTIONED COMMITTEE IS CURRENTLY UNAVAILABLE FOR CONTACT.

ALL OTHER APPROPRIATE SOURCES CONTACTED COULD FURNISH NO FURTHER DETAILS.

WFO RECONTACT SOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

NEW YORK WILL FOLLOW AND ADVISE. (P)

END

SID

SKA FBI WFO

1/6

REW FBI WASH DC

CONCERNING APPEARING ON QUOTE THE HUNTLEY BRINKLEY NEWS CAST
QUOTE. NO INDICATION FROM THIS INTERVIEW THAT UNKNOWN WOMAN
WENT TO HANOI AND OBTAINED LATEST LIST OF PRISONERS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS RELEASES DURING MARCH AND APRIL, SEVENTY,
HAVE INDICATED CORA WEISS HAS BEEN RECEIVING NAMES OF PRISONERS
OF WAR FROM NORTH VIETNAMESE REPRESENTATIVES IN PARIS, FRANCE.
END

NY...

DE WF PLS ACK FOUR NR024 U WERE GARbled.
WA...JDR
FBI WASH DC
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK
FROM: SAC, WFO

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM; INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY); INTEL. Intelligence Letter

ON APRIL EIGHT, INSTANT, A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT ABOUT ONE HUNDRED FIFTY WOMEN MET LAST NIGHT AT WILLIAM PENN HOUSE, FIVE ONE FIVE EAST CAPITOL STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C. (WDC).

THE MEETING WAS BILLED AS "A TRIPLE THREAT MEETING" BETWEEN MEMBERS OF WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (WILPF), WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE (WSP) AND WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT (WLM) TO FAMILIARIZE EACH WITH THE OTHER'S PROGRAM, HISTORY AND PURPOSES.
WFO 100-50739

PAGE TWO

WILPF IS AN INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S PACIFIST ORGANIZATION
FOUNDED BY JANE ADDAMS. WSP IS A NATIONAL WOMEN'S GROUP
FOUNDED BY DAGMAR WILSON IN WDC WHICH HAS DEMONSTRATED AGAINST
NUCLEAR TESTING, THE WAR IN VIETNAM AND THE DRAFT. WLM IS A
RADICAL WOMEN'S GROUP WHICH ADVOCATES COMPLETE EQUALITY FOR
WOMEN.

CHARLOTTE BUNCH-WEEKS, WHO WAS PRESENT REPRESENTING WLM,
WAS ONE OF THE SPEAKERS. SHE ANNOUNCED THAT THIS SUNDAY,
APRIL ELEVEN, SHE, JERRY SCHWIND, COMMITTEE OF RETURNED
VOLUNTEERS, AND TWO OTHER PERSONS REPRESENTING CAPTIONED
COMMITTEE WILL DEPART FOR HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM, TO NEGOTIATE
WITH THE NORTH VIETNAMESE CONCERNING THE LATEST LIST OF AMERI-
CAN PRISONERS REPORTEDLY RELEASED BY NORTH VIETNAM.

A PUBLIC SOURCE PROFILE OF CHARLOTTE BUNCH-WEEKS STATES
SHE GREW UP IN NEW MEXICO AND WENT TO DUKE UNIVERSITY WHERE
SHE WAS ACTIVE IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS AND PEACE MOVEMENTS.
LOCAL DISSEMINATION WAS MADE TO SECRET SERVICE, ONE ONE SIX MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE OFFICE, WDC, AND OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS, FOURTH DISTRICT.

ADMINISTRATIVE SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

NEW YORK REQUESTED TO CONTACT APPROPRIATE SOURCES TO OBTAIN FURTHER DETAILS. WFO CHECKING PASSPORT RECORDS RE WEEKS AND SCHWIND.

CC= MR. SULLIVAN
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM; INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY); INLET: Intellgence Letter

ON APRIL EIGHT, INSTANT, A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT ABOUT ONE HUNDRED FIFTY WOMEN MET LAST NIGHT AT WILLIAM PENN HOUSE, FIVE ONE FIVE EAST CAPITOL STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C. (WDC).

THE MEETING WAS HELD AS "A TRIPLE THREAT MEETING" BETWEEN MEMBERS OF WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (WILPF), WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE (WSP) AND WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT (WLM) TO FAMILARIZE EACH WITH THE OTHER'S PROGRAM, HISTORY AND PURPOSES.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE

COPY SENT IDU
WILPF IS AN INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S PACIFIST ORGANIZATION
FOUNDED BY JANE ADDAMS. WSP IS A NATIONAL WOMEN'S GROUP
FOUNDED BY DACYAR WILSON IN WDC WHICH HAS DEMONSTRATED AGAINST
NUCLEAR TESTING, THE WAR IN VIETNAM AND THE DRAFT. WLM IS A
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LOCAL DISSEMINATION WAS MADE TO SECRET SERVICE, ONE ONE SIX MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE OFFICE, WDC, AND OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS, FOURTH DISTRICT.
Wounded Dan Weep:
A War Prisoner's Wife Asks Why Some Senators Don't Cry Out Against Hanoi 'As Well'
By Victor Riesel

New York: -- There come moments when neither men nor women who are making history, nor bits of history themselves, need a written prelude. So here is a letter from the wife of an American prisoner of war. Perhaps she is a widow.

This communication was sent to me by a disconsolate and discouraged young woman, seeking to strengthen support for the campaign of this column and of the Longshoremen's Alliance (AFL-CIO) Executive Vice President John Bowers, who is trying to convince the Soviet Union to pressure the Hanoi government into releasing five American prisoners of war each time the dockworkers break their own boycott and service a Russian freighter or liner in the harbor here.

"Thank you for your help," she writes as one of the leaders of the National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia. "Our men certainly need all the help they can get and yours is very valuable indeed. There are two or three areas which you might consider writing about which I feel would be helpful.

"For obvious reasons, I prefer not to be referred to by name about this, but these are some of the things that a wife of a war prisoner wonders about.

"We have repeatedly asked the most vociferous of the Vietnam war critics in the Senate to be equally vociferous about condemning Hanoi for their cruel and barbarous treatment of our men. Representatives from the group have made personal calls on Sen. Fulbright, Sen. McGovern, Sen. McCarthy, and Sen. Kennedy. They claim that the prisoner issue is separate from the political issues and that they have made statements to the press, which is true, but that the press did not give them good coverage on these statements.

"I asked Sen. McGovern's legislative assistant (the Senator was never able to see me himself) to ask Sen. McGovern to create opportunities to do this and I asked Sen. Fulbright himself to do the same, specifically on film and in the ways which would give their views on the prisoner issue the most exposure. They both said they would, Sen. Fulbright in January and Sen. McGovern last August. The other two Senators told the wives who saw them that they would do everything they could to help the prisoners.

"I think these men understand what we are talking about and know just how to go about accomplishing this if they want to do so. I am perplexed about why they won't give equal time to condemning Hanoi for their treatment of our loved ones.

"We feel that their vociferous criticism of Hanoi would be extremely valuable because of their well-known positions on the war.

"I can only conclude that they hedge so about giving our men the help they need so badly because they feel it would dilute their attacks on the White House.

66 MAY 19 1970

66 MAY 19 1970
otherwise why will they not create opportunities to go on camera and condemn Hanoi loud and long about the prisoners? Also, when is the Senate Foreign Relations Committee going to conduct an investigation of the treatment of the prisoners? Why no interest by Sen. Fulbright thus far? He seems to investigate every other phase of the war in great detail. We don't understand some of these things and wish that someone, somewhere would ask the questions so they would have to be answered publicly."

From now on the POW wives will know that the questions have been asked on the record and publicly. When there are answers, we'll report them.

But back to the letter:

"Also, I feel that the American public," she writes "should understand how the prisoner of war groups are using the prisoners to serve Hanoi's propaganda purposes. David Dellinger and Cora Weiss are co-chairmen of a 'Committee of Liaison For Families of Captured and Missing Servicemen.' They say they want to help forward letters from the men..."

My correspondent says she believes this is a "sham." "There is nothing wrong with the direct postal service from Hanoi if the men are allowed to write and the letters are mailed. Why did not Cora Weiss ask some questions about the deaths of the five men whose families she notified the day before Christmas? Two of these wives went to see Mrs. Dukakis in Berkeley (Calif.) personally. Mrs. Dukakis made the trip to Hanoi in December with Mrs. Weiss and Mrs. Ethel Taylor. Mrs. Dukakis said they had asked no questions but that Hanoi would not lie about a thing like that.

"Imagine not even asking any questions about the dead men. How could one woman relay such news to another woman without even having made further inquiry about the circumstances? Now the Committee of Liaison sends out letters to a few of the wives (of prisoners) at a time saying there are letters coming and that you are to receive one, causing even greater torment for those who do not know if their men are dead or alive.

"The peace groups release a few names at a time, most of them having been released many times before, but it is all to give the impression that Hanoi is sending out many names."

This, says my correspondent, tends to "make Hanoi look good."

"They have the list. They could give it to the Swedish government if they won't give it to ours. Sweden has released 14 names. Why no more? Why no explanation from Prime Minister (Olaf) Palme about this?"

It should be noted here that the Prime Minister is due in the U.S. late this spring -- and that President Nixon will not receive him.

"Remember, please, that I do not understand the intricacies of international relations," the young woman continues. "I feel terribly confused about so many of these things which involve so much that I do not understand. However, I have always thought that if one country (USSR) supplied most of the material for war to another country and you want to put pressure on the enemy who are treating your men cruelly you would greatly increase the pressure on the supplier of war materials (Russia)."
I have no way of knowing as I sit in my California living room, and my beloved sits in his North Vietnamese cell, if there is something more I can do to help him. How I wish I could have a vision that would tell me what is exactly the right thing to do, the thing he would want me to do above all others. We cannot solve the problem ourselves. We can only let the world know that it is there to be solved.

"If you can help us keep letting the world know that we are here and they are there...the truth about our desperate plight, we would be deeply grateful. I am so emotionally involved with my situation that I am often afraid I am unable to express myself clearly.

"Please forgive me. Let me know if you, as an objective observer, have any suggestions for us. Thank you for your genuine concern, Mr. Riesel."

To save her from ghoulish midnight phone calls I will not release her name. Nor do we wish to learn later her husband was tortured in reprisal.

This is no jingoism, no maudlin move. This letter is the anguished outcry of a young wife for the man she loves.

The Soviets could at least get their proteges to release a list disclosing whether women such as this one, of gut and heart, are wives or widows.

(All Rights Reserved)

From Publishers-Hall Syndicate
30 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017
INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4-8-70

Attached states that about 150 women met at the William Penn House in Washington, D.C., on 4-7-70. It was announced that three individuals will depart for Hanoi to negotiate with the North Vietnamese regarding the latest list of American prisoners recently released by North Vietnam.

Copy of attached sent Inter-Division Information Unit. Pertinent parts will be included in teletype summary to the White House, Vice President, Attorney General, the military and Secret Service.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899) 
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-166469) (P) 

DATE: 5/13/70

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
IS-MISC
REGISTRATION ACT
(00:NY)

ReBu routing slip with enclosures dated 5/4/70.

For the information of WFO, Bureau advised on
referenced 0-7 to initiate Registration Act investigation
in accordance with formal request received by the Bureau
from the Department of Justice.

Appropriate character change has been included
in title.

WFO is requested to ascertain from the Department
of State, if in fact, the captioned organization or
individual members are registered in accordance with the
provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938,
Title 22, USC 611-621.

Individual committee members identified to date
are CORA WEISS, DAVE DELLINGER, STEVE HALLWELL (HOLLOWAY),
RENNIE DAVIS, REV. RICHARD FERNANDEZ, MAGGIE GEDDES, STEWART
MEACHAM, PROF. BEA SEITZMAN, ETHEL TAYLOR, BARBARA WEBSTER,
and TRUDI YOUNG.

WFO should bear in mind this organization could be
registered under an individual.

THIS MATTER SHOULD BE HANDLED EXPEDITIOUSLY.

2-Bureau (RM)
5-Washington Field (100-50739) (RM)
2-New York

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter Dated
Per FOLPA Request

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

TO: Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

DATE: May 26, 1970

SUBJECT: THE COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

This is in further reference to our memoranda of April 6, and April 14, 1970.

On May 1, 1970 a member of our staff attended a hearing held by the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. At that hearing Mrs. Theresa Wood of Tucson, Arizona, testified that her husband had been missing in action in Vietnam since February 6, 1967; that in an attempt to obtain information about her husband she had written a letter to the North Vietnamese Embassies in Stockholm, Sweden and Paris, France on February 12, 1970, and that she had received a written reply to her letter in which she had been told that in order to obtain information about her husband her inquiries (whether oral or written) should be directed through the subject Committee. Mrs. Wood did not state in her testimony whether she had in fact contacted the Committee.
We understand that the transcript of the hearing held by the Subcommittee on May 1, 1970 will be printed by the Government Printing Office and distributed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs but that it may be some time before the transcript will be available for general distribution.

Furthermore, the Attorney General recently met with representatives of the National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia. They wanted to tell the Attorney General personally why they feel that the investigation of the Committee of Liaison should be pursued with vigor. I attended at the request of the Attorney General. One of the ladies suggested that the Government should get a copy of the tape of the Betsy Palmer TV Program called "Girl Talk" which was on the air sometime during the week of April 20. Apparently one of the members of the Liaison Committee was interviewed on that program. Please try to obtain a copy of that tape.

In discussing the Liaison Committee, the ladies indicated that members of that Committee had admitted to them or even claimed to them that they had been designated to represent Hanoi in reference to releasing information regarding American prisoners. One of them even indicated that a committee member by the name of Rev. Fernandez had told her that each of the committee members had personally been selected by the North Vietnamese Government.

Those present at the meeting were:

Mrs. Iris R. Powers Orlando, Florida Phone: 6120
Mrs. Jeremiah A. Denton, Jr. Virginia Beach, Virginia Phone: 62-
Mrs. David W. Winn (Mary F.)  Mrs. James A. Mulligan, Jr.
Minneapolis, Minnesota  Virginia Beach, Va.
Phone:  

Mrs. James B. Stockdale (Sybil)
Coronado, California  620  63-4194
Phone:  

- 3 -
To: MACs, New York (Enclosure)
    Houston (Enclosure)
    Minneapolis (Enclosure)
    Norfolk (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
     SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
     (COLIFAM)

Enclosed for each recipient office is one copy of a
letter dated 5-28-70, from Mr. J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant
Attorney General, Internal Security Division, Department of
Justice.

For the information of offices not in receipt of
prior correspondence in this matter, the Department has
requested an investigation of COLIFAM in view of indications
this committee may have incurred the obligation to register
in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Agents
Registration Act as it appears that at the request of a foreign
government it has engaged in political activity within the
United States on behalf of such foreign government.

New York refer to page two, paragraph three, of the
enclosure and obtain a copy of the tape of the Betsy Palmer
TV program, "Girl Talk" mentioned therein. This should be
transcribed and any leads suggested therein should be
immediately set forth.

San Diego, Tampa, Norfolk and Minneapolis refer to
page two, paragraph two and those following, and interview the
wives mentioned therein. Note that the Department is interested
in obtaining as many details as possible in regard to the
activities of COLIFAM in this country and its connections
with the North Vietnamese Government.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED. SEE NOTE PAGE TWO
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen Detained
in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

stated that they know
of no other COLIFAM activity in
stating that to their
knowledge, their son is the only
resident who is being
detained in North Vietnam. They have never been contacted
personally by any member of captioned organization, except
as indicated by cover letters accompanying their son's
letters. They cannot identify any members of COLIFAM except
as these names appeared on cover letters, which are the only
circumstances under which they have been contacted, and
neither
have ever been harassed
or cajoled as the result of their son's position. Only mail
has been forwarded to them through the regular mail, no
personal objects of their son, and no letters have ever been
delivered personally by a third party.

The only statements made to them by COLIFAM
are as indicated in the attached COLIFAM letter. They
know of no other prisoner of war families contacted by
COLIFAM. stated that he has not corre-
responded directly with COLIFAM concerning his son; however,
he has acknowledged receipt of these letters by responding
to the person or organization who forwarded the letter.

stated that he would retain any corres-
pondence received from COLIFAM in the future and make it
available to the FBI.
Airtel to New York

RE: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

For the information of Norfolk, "The Washington Daily News" edition of 1-28-70, contained an article concerned with a press conference held by COLIFAM leader, Cora Weiss, on 1-27-70, in Washington, D. C. According to the article, Mrs. Edwin (Sue) Shuman and Mrs. Dale (Martha) Doss, both of Virginia Beach, Virginia, and whose husbands are POW's, were present at this press conference.

Persons interviewed during the course of this investigation should be advised that it is being conducted at the specific request of Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley.

I want to impress upon each recipient the fact that the insidious activities of COLIFAM have aroused considerable interest in Congress and, as noted in the enclosure, the Attorney General has met with wives of the POW's. It is therefore absolutely essential that this investigation receive preferred investigative and administrative handling. Every effort must be taken to insure our investigation is prompt and complete.

NOTE:

COLIFAM was organized in January, 1970, and is made up of individuals connected with the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Its co-chairmen are Dave Dellinger and Cora Weiss who are also National Co-chairmen of the New Mobe. The North Vietnamese, for obvious propaganda reasons, have chosen to deal with members of this committee in releasing information regarding American POW's. Congressional and Administrative interest dictates the necessity for the above instructions.
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: MAC, HOUSTON (105-2693) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF ALIAS WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN VIETNAM
IS-MISCELLANEOUS; REGISTRATION ACT
(00; NY)

Re Bureau R/S to HO, 5/4/70 and Buairtel to NY,
etc. 5/28/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are original and four copies
of LTR re results of investigation conducted by the Houston
Office in captioned matter. Two copies of this LTR are for-
warded to the New York Office.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Persons interviewed during the course of this investi-
gation were advised it was being conducted at the specific request of AAG J. WALTER YEAGLEY.

2 - Bureau (Enc-5) (R:) 2 - New York (Enc-2) (R:)
1 - Houston

Copy to: RT 55 RAS
by routing slip

INFO ACTION

DATE: 6/24/70

REC 16

22 JUN 15 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
THE COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS; REGISTRATION ACT

On May 4, 1970, it was ascertained that [redacted] resides at [redacted], Texas.

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.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
the following information: her husband was commissioned as a U.S. Navy pilot, and was assigned to flight operations in Vietnam. In 1968, he was on a reconnaissance flight over North Vietnam and his plane reportedly lost radio contact and disappeared from the radar screen. Thereafter, he was reported as missing in action. To date, no information has been received concerning his whereabouts nor confirming his death.

About January, 1970, the wife of [REDACTED] who was likewise listed as missing in action in Vietnam, made a trip to Paris, France, to contact the Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. They granted her an audience and told her that her husband had never been a Prisoner of War (POW) and was apparently deceased. Upon learning of results obtained by Mrs. [REDACTED] in her visit, Mrs. [REDACTED] decided to make a trip to Paris. She went to Washington, D.C. and contacted the State Department and was urged to make the trip.

Thereafter on February 27, 1970, she sent a telegram to XUAN OANH, Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, 2 Rue Leverrier, Paris, stating, "Reg status of husband, Missing in action over North Vietnam since 66. If no reply, I will come Paris immediately." She received no reply, and proceeded with making arrangements for the trip to Paris.

She left by plane and proceeded to New York City on or about March 9, 1970. She met [REDACTED] wife of [REDACTED], who had been in the same plane with Mrs. [REDACTED] having proceeded from [REDACTED] to meet her.

Upon arrival in New York, she telephoned her mother at [REDACTED] to check on her two children. At that time, her mother advised her a telegram had arrived for her, from Paris, in the French language, from the Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The telegram read as follows:

" Pilotes Américains capturés en Nord-Vietnam "

[REDACTED] Texas File No. HO 105-2693

SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 6/9/70
HO 105-2693

"ete autorises a correspondre avec familles priere contacter Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, 365 West 42 Street, New York. DELEGALVIET". This telegram was dated March 9, 1970.

She was in contact with the U.S. Navy officers in New York and they suggested she ignore the telegram and proceed to Paris. That evening U.S. Navy officers checked at 365 West 42nd Street, New York and advised her this was a dingy walkup building, with door locked. She attempted to telephone CORA WEISS, having been advised she was one of the chairmen of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. She received no answer when she made the telephone calls.

She left New York and proceeded by plane to Paris, arriving on March 10, 1970. She wrote registered letters to the Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, requesting a personal audience. She telephoned and talked to a secretary who spoke in French and who advised her it was up to the U.S. Government to furnish her information concerning her missing husband.

The second week she wrote additional letters and made additional telephone calls. At that time, persons in the Delegation began to urge her to work through the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). During the latter part of the second week, she telephoned and was told that she and [redacted] could come to the Delegation Office, that a letter had been prepared, setting out the information they were seeking. They went to the Delegation Office and each was handed a letter. The letters were identical and told them nothing, but did suggest they contact the New York Committee of Liaison with Families of American Servicemen Captured in North Vietnam.

She tore her letter in pieces and cried. asked a (female) secretary if there were any member of the Delegation with whom they might speak and was told there was no one available. She asked how long it would be and said she would not mind waiting another hour since she had come to Paris for this purpose. The secretary
became very excited and called the French police, stating the women had refused to leave. They remained about fifteen minutes and left the office, at which time they encountered a number of reporters and other representatives of the news media, who interviewed them. She left for her return trip to the U.S. stayed three or four days longer, during which time she wrote two more letters and talked by telephone to the Delegation. She was repeatedly told she would have to deal with COLIFAM. She left Paris on or about March 25, 1970 and flew to New York.

She was met at the airport by U.S. Navy officers. She telephoned CORA WEISS, having previously talked to other U.S. Navy wives who had advised that CORA WEISS had been to Hanoi and had reportedly returned with letters from some Prisoners of War. CORA WEISS apparently knew about the trip to Paris, having followed it in the news media and she stated she would wait at her office after requested to see her.

She went to the COLIFAM office, which was in a run down building, door being locked. She rang the bell and CORA WEISS came downstairs to admit her. She met several committee members, RENNE DAVIS, MAGGIE GEDDES and two or three young "hippie type" girls. There were three telephones in the office space and during the time she was present, several calls were received from different parts of the U.S.

CORA WEISS told her that she should not have gone to Paris, that she should have worked through the Committee of Liaison. She stated in no uncertain terms that any information would come only through the Committee.

CORA WEISS said she had been to Hanoi three times and other Committee members had likewise made trips there. She displayed pictures of herself at Hanoi with persons allegedly Prisoners of War. She said she had obtained numerous letters from POWs to their families and had delivered them. She also displayed photographs of the destruction caused by American bombings. She told her she had not come to discuss the war with her. CORA WEISS agreed to try to obtain information regarding Mrs. said she
had the feeling CORA WEISS already knew his fate. CORA WEISS mentioned she obtained three lists of POWs from the North Vietnamese.

She also mentioned that the Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ, member of the Committee, was leaving in a few days for Hanoi and that he would take a request concerning [REDACTED]. However, she indicated the response would be negative. CORA WEISS said she would call or wire Mrs. [REDACTED] when FERNANDEZ returned from Hanoi. However, she did not hear from here thereafter.

At the time of this visit to the Committee Office, CORA WEISS gave her a printed news release, which Mrs. [REDACTED] made available.

She returned to [REDACTED] and telephoned CORA WEISS after hearing nothing from her. She was unable to reach her, but later CORA WEISS telephoned her and stated that FERNANDEZ and another group had gone to Hanoi and had requested information regarding [REDACTED]. They were told that lists of all POWs had been released previously and that letters from all POWs to their families had been delivered, and accordingly, it was presumed that [REDACTED] was not a prisoner. This last conversation with CORA WEISS was about four to six weeks ago.

CORA WEISS had the lists of POWs and persons to whom the letters had been delivered. She seems to be the only person and associated with the only group obtaining information. She stated to Mrs. [REDACTED] there are approximately 360 confirmed POWs and CORA WEISS stated there are no more.

Mrs. [REDACTED] stated she considered it deplorable that families of missing servicemen should have to deal with the Committee. However, in view of the fact this has apparently been the only source of information from the North Vietnamese, she regards it as better than nothing, and observed she is of the opinion it would be a loss if CORA WEISS and the Committee were stopped from their liaison role.

Mrs. [REDACTED] furnished the following items, xerox copies of which were prepared with originals returned to Mrs. [REDACTED].
Telegram dated March 9, 1970 from the Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, to Mrs. [REDACTED]

Letter handed to Mrs. [REDACTED] by the Delegation at Paris

Release handed to Mrs. [REDACTED] by CORA WEISS at New York.

Xerox copies of these items are attached next following.
PILOTE AMERICAINS CAPTURES AU NORTHVIETNAM ONT ETE AUTORISES
A CORRESPONDRE AVEC FAMILLES PRIERE CONTACTER COMMITTEE OF
LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTHVIETNAM
365 WEST 42 STREET NEW YORK 10036
DELEGALVIET
POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM ON US PILOTS CAPTURED IN NORTH VIET-NAM

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam has on repeated occasions set forth the following:

On orders from the United States Government, American pilots came to bomb North Viet-Nam. They destroyed many cities, towns, churches, and pagodas and massacred a great number of Vietnamese civilians, including women and children. They were captured in the act of committing a crime and they come under the jurisdiction of the government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. In adhering to the 1949 Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam made explicit reservations in Article 85. However, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam has followed a humanitarian policy in their regard. All are authorized to correspond with their families. As for those who are missing, the American Government is answerable to their families and must bear responsibility.

The American Government, in speaking of the so-called "release of a list of pilots", only intends to mislead American and world public opinion which demands that the United States put an end to the war of aggression it is waging in South Viet-Nam and immediately and totally withdraw all its troops without posing any conditions.
Paris, March 18, 1970

Prompted by our humanitarian policy regarding the question of American pilots captured in North Viet-Nam during the American war of aggression against our people, we have already answered your requests for information on the fate of your husbands and explained at the same time the policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

If you have already contacted the New York Committee of Liaison With Families of American Servicemen Captured in North Viet-Nam, you should give that Committee the necessary time to have information to give you.

In addition, your request will be forwarded to the appropriate authorities.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
366 West 42nd Street New York N.Y. 10036
212-765-1490
Cable address: COLLAPAN

Chicago, Jan. 15: In an unprecedented move, six anti-war activists announced today the formation of a Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. The Committee will, according to Mrs. Bess Weiss, "facilitate communication between servicemen held in North Vietnam and their relatives in the United States."

Specifically, the Committee will receive letters from the captured American pilots, according to Mrs. Weiss, and immediately forward them to the addressees. Also, she continued, "we will forward inquiries from families in the United States to the North Vietnamese authorities and they will attempt to confirm the status of their missing relatives."

According to Mrs. Weiss, "the North Vietnamese have agreed to send and receive one letter per month between servicemen known to be held in North Vietnam and relatives in this country." Letters sent to the U.S. should be addressed to prisoner, serial number, Camp of Detention for U.S. Pilots Captured in the DRV, Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, via Moscow, Soviet Union." Packages, Mrs. Weiss added, can be sent every other month and are not to exceed six pounds. Mrs. Weiss noted that the Committee will forward letters for the families to North Vietnam if requested by relatives to do so.

Dave Dellinger, the other co-chairman of the Committee and presently being tried on conspiracy charges in Chicago, outlined the background of previous prisoner releases to the American peace movement and said that "It is understandable that the North Vietnamese indicate their confidence in the American people through the peace movement in this way. We who are on this Committee," he continued, "firmly believe that the safe return of American pilots held in North Vietnam can only come from a decision on the part of the U.S. government to withdraw from Vietnam."

Mr. Dellinger deplored the U.S. government for its ignoring the fate of thousands of prisoners in jails in South Vietnam who, with full knowledge and assistance of American personnel, are subjected to interrogation and torture. It was pointed out by Mr. Dellinger that the AVCN has been given a list of 69 letters to servicemen and information "will arrive from Hong Kong in a few days to be sent to the addressees." Mr. Dellinger continued, the 69 letters are on route to the U.S. were written by 64 prisoners and the Committee can presently give the names of 182 servicemen held by the North Vietnamese, or reported to be dead or unknown. Mr. Nesheim emphasized that the list (available upon request) of 182 names was neither final nor comprehensive. He said that "while these names are known to us, there are undoubtedly others known to their families."

Other persons participating in the press conference includedennie,
PRESS RELEASE - page 2

Davis, a defendant in the conspiracy trial, the Rev. Richard Fernandez, Director of Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, and Maggie Geddes and Trudi Young, staff members of the Committee.

In December 1969, Mrs. Cora Weiss and two other women, Ethel Taylor of Philadelphia and Madeleine Duckless of San Francisco, all active with Women Strike for Peace, came back from Hanoi with 138 letters from prisoners for Christmas. Mrs. Weiss said at the press conference that she had worked out the details for this Committee during this recent trip. Historically, the development of the Committee is unprecedented in time of war.

Other members of the Committee of Liaison not present at today’s press conference include Mrs. Anne Bennett, Prof. Eve Seitzman, Steve Hallett and Barbara Webster. The Committee’s office is at 365 West 42nd Street, 2nd floor, New York, N.Y.

--- 30 --- 30 --- 30 ---

Note: Since this release, 87 more letters from prisoners have been sent from North Vietnam for forwarding by the Committee.

Antiwar Group Seen As Liaison To U.S. POWs

NEW YORK (AP) — An office to arrange and facilitate exchange of mail between American servicemen imprisoned in North Vietnam and their families will open here today, a group opposed to the war announced yesterday.

The office carries the name of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, and its organizers are Mrs. Cora Weiss and David Dellinger.

Mrs. Weiss said the organization had announced contacts with families of prisoners it hopes to aid. She said 49 letters from 64 servicemen, brought by hand to Hong Kong, were flown to Philadelphia Tuesday, then mailed to the families.

She said the North Vietnamese had approved mail arrangements by which families could send one letter and one package of no more than six pounds each month to prisoners held there.

Mrs. Weiss, national board of the War Resisters’ League and a cochairman of the New

Foes of War Form Group to Forward Letters to P.O.W.’s

CHICAGO, Jan. 15—Opponents of the Vietnam war announced Tuesday the formation of a committee to facilitate communication between servicemen held in North Vietnam and their relatives in the United States.

At a news conference here, the founders said the Hanoi government had agreed to work through the new committee, which is called Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

Mrs. Cora Weiss of Riverdale, the Bronx, a housewife who is co-chairman of the committee, said Hanoi had agreed to send all mail from American prisoners of war to the committee.

Which will have offices at 365 West 42nd Street in New York City. She said the committee would then forward the letters to the prisoners’ families.

Mrs. Weiss, who spent two weeks in North Vietnam in December, said the North Vietnamese also had agreed to forward inquiries from families of missing men and would “attempt to confirm their status.”

She said this was the first time the North Vietnamese had agreed to answer inquiries from families of missing men and would “attempt to confirm their status.”

If the mail has been confirmed killed or is unknown, the North Vietnamese, Mrs. Weiss said, said the North Vietnamese would attempt to get the address of the state to write his family through the committee.

With regard to mail from prisoners known to be held in North Vietnam, Mrs. Weiss outlined the procedures to follow. She said that if the prisoner said he was held by the North Vietnamese, he agreed to send on a letter a month to his family, and vice versa.

Letters from the prisoner are to be sent to the committee’s office and then forwarded to their families.

from The New York Times, 1/16/70
TO:  DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM:  SAC, NORFOLK (100-6833) (P)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISC, REGISTRATION ACT

(00: New York)

ReBu airtel, 5/28/70, no cc Chicago.
New York airtel and LHM, 6/9/70, to Bureau and all
offices.

On 6/11/70, Mrs. [redacted] and Mrs. [redacted]
both of Virginia, whose husbands are
Navy Officers, POW in North Vietnam, were interviewed.

Both related that on 6/10/70, they appeared as
witnesses before the Subcommittee of a House Committee on
Internal Security and testified to their dealings with the
captioned committee.

It is noted that both of these women had met with
a representative of the North Vietnamese Delegation in Paris,
France, and later had conferred with representative of the
International Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland.

There was a visit to Paris was to ask the North Vietnamese
for the release of and wounded prisoners and to create
publicity.

REC-10

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Chicago (RM)
2 - WFO (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - New York (100-168469) (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Norfolk

5,3 JUN 14

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per
Their purpose in visiting the Red Cross in Geneva was to urge
the Red Cross to press the North Vietnamese to allow inspection
of POW camps. Both stated that by doing this they knew that
they were generating considerable publicity over the treatment
of POW by Hanoi.

Both women stated that following their return from
Paris, France, in October, 1969, Attorney JERRY KUNSTLER went
to confer with the Hanoi representatives in Paris, and when
he returned to the United States, he held a press conference
at Chicago, Illinois, stating that he was forming a committee
to handle POW mail.

LEADS

WFO should contact the Committee on Internal Security,
U. S. House of Representatives for pertinent information
concerning COLIFAM which was developed during hearings.

Chicago should report pertinent information concerning
the press conference reportedly held by JERRY KUNSTLER.

Enclosed to Bureau, WFO and New York copy of press
release from House Committee on Internal Security.
NEWS RELEASE
FROM: House Committee on Internal Security

WASHINGTON -- One of the top officials of the Communist Party, U.S.A., has been subpoenaed to appear Thursday before a Congressional subcommittee investigating activities of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (New Mobe), Subcommitte Chairman Rep. Edwin F. Edwards, D-La., announced today.

He is Arnold S. Johnson of New York City, public relations director for the Communist Party in this country, and also a member of the New Mobe steering committee.

Edwards' subcommittee of the House Committee on Internal Security is resuming its inquiry into activities of the New Mobe in a series of hearings scheduled to start at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday, June 9, and conclude Thursday.

Johnson's affiliation with both the Communist Party and New Mobe make him an obvious witness in the effort to determine what, if any, effect the Party has in directing New Mobe activities, Edwards said.

Other witnesses will include Washington, D.C., Police Chief Jerry Wilson and the wives of two American prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

The wives are Mrs. Dale Doss and Mrs. Edwin A. Schuman, III, both of Virginia Beach, Va.

The wives' testimony will primarily relate to a group known as the "Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam." This group was formed in January, 1970, by David Dellinger and Cora Weiss, both of New York City. They are also co-chairmen of the New Mobe steering committee. All told, six officers of Liaison are New Mobe leaders.

Mrs. Doss and Mrs. Schuman have taken the position that the group stands for everything their husbands were fighting against.

Asserting that matters concerning their husbands should be handled either by the United States and North Vietnamese governments or some neutral body such as the Red Cross, they have gone to the extent of refusing mail from the Liaison Committee despite possibilities that it contains letters from their POW husbands.

Two documentary films will be shown during the hearings: "Some to Demonstrate, Some to Destroy," an account of the Nov. 15, 1969, demonstration filmed by the Washington, D.C., Police Dept., and "In the Name of Peace . . . .," a private documentary which includes statements by New Mobe leaders -- including Arnold Johnson -- of their aims and objectives.

Other members of the Subcommittee besides Chairman Edwards are Reps. William J. Scherer, R-Iowa, and Louis Stokes, D-Ohio.

The hearing schedule is: Tuesday, Chief Wilson; Wednesday, POW wives; and Thursday, Arnold Johnson. The films will be shown at the Tuesday and Wednesday hearings.

Wednesday and Thursday hearings will begin at 10 a.m. All will be held in the Committee's chamber, Room 311 Cannon building.

- 30 -

June 8, 1970
MCIS-70-6-2
COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For Further Information:
732-3466
TO:  DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, TAMPA (97-59) (P)
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS; REGISTRATION ACT

Re Bureau airtel to Tampa, 5/28/70 with enclosure.

Enclosed herewith are eleven (11) copies to the Bureau
and two (2) each to recipient offices of an LHM regarding
captioned group suitable for dissemination.

One (1) information copy of LHM is enclosed for
Minneapolis, San Diego, and WFO in view of their interest in
captioned group.

Interview with Mrs. [Redacted] conducted by SA

During interview, Mrs. [Redacted] advised that
she had recently received a telephone call from Lt. T. A. WATT,
Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Orlando, Florida. He
advised her that he had been contacted by a KENNETH KILPATRICK
from the American Friends Service Committee, and she was told
that KILPATRICK was going to Hanoi in the near future and
would be willing to take letters with him. KILPATRICK said
to send any letters to 814 Northeast 40th Street, Seattle, Washington, 98105.

This information not set forth in details since it did not pertain specifically to captioned group, however, it is set forth above for the information of the Bureau.

Copies of this LHM are being furnished locally to USA, Tampa; MI and NISO, Orlando; and OSI, Patrick Air Force Base, Florida.

LEADS:

LOS ANGELES

AT [Redacted] CALIFORNIA

Will interview [Redacted] and obtain all information available with regards to captioned group.

TAMPA

AT [Redacted] FLORIDA

1. Will interview [Redacted] with regards to captioned group and obtain names of all people contacted in [Redacted] area by captioned group.

2. Will interview all people whose names are obtained from [Redacted].

AT [Redacted] FLORIDA

Will interview [Redacted] phone number and handle same as leads for.

AT [Redacted] FLORIDA

Will interview [Redacted] and cover same leads as set forth for.
On June 10, 1970, the National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia, was contacted by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She advises that she has had no personal contact or experience with the captioned group. She further advises that her only knowledge of this group was from what she has learned from other women in the National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia.

She also commented that the first time she heard about the captioned group was in December, 1969 when she was in Washington, D.C. at the request of President Nixon. At that time, she heard other women talking among themselves that they were going to get mail or had received mail from their husbands or sons who were prisoners in North Vietnam. These letters were allegedly obtained through the captioned group. She learned more about this group by talking to people from the National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia; California, Minnesota, all of whom have husbands who are missing in action or prisoners of war in Southeast Asia.

Mrs. [redacted] told [redacted] that she had been contacted by the captioned group and was told that her
her husband is dead. She gave a copy of the letter which reads as follows:

"1/3/69"

"Dear Mrs. [Redacted],

"Your wire to me in Los Angeles was forwarded to New York and I just received it. I understand and am most sympathetic.

"By now you probably have heard from the State Dept. that I received a wire on Dec. 27 from Hanoi verifying that five pilots killed 'in their air raid' and not in prison. Mr. [Redacted] is among the five.

"This news was most difficult for the Vietnamese to give me while we were in Vietnam, and needless to say is most difficult for me, as a wife and a mother, to have to forward to you.

"There is little I can add, except to extend my sincerest sympathy. Further verification is, of course, unavailable here, but you must understand that the Vietnamese would have absolutely no reason to alter such facts. They have thus far been very straight with us as to the status of those about whom we have inquired.

"I understand that you have spoken with Mrs. Duckles.

"My best wishes to you and your family for the New Year, and again, I am most sorry to have to be the bearer of such news.

"/s/ Cora Weiss"

Mrs. Powers also was told by Mrs. [Redacted] that either Cora Weiss or a Reverend Ferdinand had approached Mrs. [Redacted] and informed her that they had a letter from her
husband and that she would be receiving it within the very near future. According to Mrs. Powers, over two months have passed and Mrs. [Redacted] has not yet received the letter referred to above.

Mrs. Powers further stated that there are several women in the Tampa-Orlando area who have been contacted by the captioned group. She further advised that she does not know who they all are, but Mrs. Boston, Florida, Florida would be able to furnish that information.

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.
FBI
Date: 6/11/70

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AITREL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, WFO (100-50739) (RUC)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM
IS-MISC.
REGISTRATION ACT
(00:NY)

Re Bureau 07 to WFO, 5/4/70, and New York let to Bureau and WFO, 5/13/70, Bureau airtel to WFO et al. 5/28/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of LHM as captioned and dated above. Enclosed for New York division are two copies of same LHM. Enclosed for Alexandria division are two copies of same LHM, copy of referenced Bureau airtel, and Department of Justice letter to Bureau dated 5/26/70.

An article appearing in the April 9, 1970, edition of the "Washington Evening Star", a daily newspaper published in Washington, D.C. (WDC), stated that JANE FLOWMAN spoke before the Naval Civil Engineers Corps Officers Wives Club at Fort McNair, WDC, on April 8, 1970, Mrs. FLOWMAN was
identified as the wife of JAMES FLOWMAN a U.S. Naval Officer who has been missing in action in North Vietnam since 1967. Mrs. FLOWMAN's speech concerned the pressure applied to the wives of missing and captured U.S. military personnel by "right and left wing" organizations which seek the support of the group of women. The speech called for Congressional action against these groups, because some of them promise information about the missing men in return for the release of the captured individual in return for the wife's support. The newspaper article did not specifically name any group which had been applying pressure on these women.

According to this write-up of Mrs. FLOWMAN's speech, she considered Congress to be apathetic to these women's problems, and she expressed the opinion that much more could be done to solve these problems.

On 5/22/70 Naval Intelligence Command, U.S. Navy, Hoffman Building, Alexandria, Virginia advised that:

LEADS

Set out results of investigation in a form suitable for dissemination.
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535
June 11, 1970

Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

An article which appeared in the January 20, 1970 issue of the "Daily World" stated that a captioned group was formed on January 19, 1970 and opened an office at 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York. The article further stated in part that this group, at the request of the government of North Vietnam, will facilitate communication between families in the United States (U.S.) and U.S. military personnel being held prisoner in North Vietnam. The article quoted Steve Halliwell, a spokesman for the group, as stating that the Committee will function entirely apart from the U.S. Government, and that the U.S. military personnel imprisoned in North Vietnam are actually prisoners of the U.S. Government because they were sent to fight a war which the servicemen opposed. Halliwell also stated that these men are in the middle of a propaganda move by the U.S. Government which is prolonging the war.

The "Daily World" is characterized as an east coast Communist newspaper.

The Committee publically identifies its members on its letterhead stationery as:

[Redacted]

All information contained herein is unclassified but may be shown on request.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM

David Dellinger, Co-chairman
Cora Weiss, Co-chairman
Anne Bennett, Treasurer
Kennie Davis
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Ethel Taylor
Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

David Dellinger has been publically identified
as an active leader and participant in anti-war and anti-
United States policy demonstrations including the March on
the Pentagon, October 1967, disruption of the Democratic
National Convention August 1968, and the Presidential
Inauguration, January 1969. Dellinger was a co-defendant
in the Chicago Conspiracy Trial. Dellinger is also publically
known as the co-chairman of the New Mobilization Committee to
End the War in Vietnam (NMC)

The NMC is described as a National steering
organization, with headquarters in New York
City which specializes in the formation of
local and national protest and demonstration
activities through a coalition of local anti
Vietnam War and draft groups throughout the
Nation.

Cora Weiss has been publically identified as being
active in the Women Strike for Peace (WSP) and an officer
in the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam
(NMC).
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
WITH FAMILIES OF
SLAVIC MEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM

The WSP is a national women's pacifist organization which in the past has demonstrated against nuclear testing, the draft, the War in Vietnam, the ABM System, chemical-biological warfare and the "burgeoning military-identical complex".

Kennie Davis has been publicly identified as National leader of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC). Davis is also publicly known as one of the co-defendants in the Chicago Conspiracy Trial.

A characterization of SDS is contained in the appendix.

Anne Bennett has been publicly identified as a staunch pacifist that has been active in the peace movement for many years.

Reverend Richard Fernandez has been publicly identified as a member of the National Steering Committee of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC), and is the executive director of the Clergy and Layman Concerned About Vietnam (CLCV).

CLCV is an anti-war, anti-draft organization of churchmen with connections to middle class America.

Stewart Meacham is believed to be identical with James Stewart Meacham who has been publicly identified as an employee of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) and an active member of many organizations which oppose U.S.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM

policy in Vietnam. Neacham is also on the steering committee of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

The AFSC is a non profit organization, founded largely by the Quaker Church, which seeks solutions to both domestic and international problems through non-profit means.

Steve Halliwell has been publically identified as a member of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

Ethel Taylor has been publically identified as an officer in the Women's Strike for Peace, (WSP).

Barbara Webster and Trudi Young have both been publically identified as being active in the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC).

On May 25, 1970 the following individuals were contacted at the U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. Each person stated, often reviewing his files, that neither the captioned group nor its individual known members had registered with the U.S. Department of State pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Agents registration Act of 1938:

Mrs. [Redacted] - Protocol Office, United States Department of State
Mr. [Redacted] - Desk Officer of North Vietnam United States Department of State.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM

On May 25, 1970 Mr. Frank A. Sieverts, Special
Assistant to Under Secretary of State, United States
Department of State (USDS), stated that he has periodically
been contacted by various members of the captioned group in
connection with his official duties, which concerns the
administering of the affairs of captured U.S. military person-
nel by North Vietnam. Sieverts advised that the USDS was
opposed to the captioned group and that it has only cooperated
with them when it was felt to be in the best interests of the
missing men and their families. Sieverts said this group was
unfriendly to the USDS and had contacted him only when they
felt it was necessary for their operations. Sieverts further
stated that neither the captioned group nor its individual
members were registered with his office pursuant to the
Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938.

On May 26, 1970 Mr. James Burke, Records Services
Division, Office of Operation, USDS advised that the files
of his division only contain reference to a meeting between
David Dellinger and Frank A. Sieverts on July 20, 1967.
Dellinger came to Sievert's office after a trip Dellinger took
to North Vietnam and requested that he be allowed to retain his
passport and also that it be validated to allow him to travel
to Cuba. Sieverts tried to obtain information from Dellinger
about his trip to North Vietnam but Dellinger was uncooperative
and would only talk in a general way about conversations he
had with two captured American servicemen. No other reference
to the captioned group or its members was present in the USDS
file.

On May 27, 1970 Clerk,
Foreign Agents Registration Section U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C., advised there is no record of the captioned organization having registered with her office pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938.

On June 10, 1970 [Redacted], Clerk, Foreign Agents Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., advised none of the publically identified members of captioned group have registered with her office pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938.
APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding Castro's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventurist, elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence emphasizes organizing
and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

The PLP is characterized separately in the Appendix.
APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

"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 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. This is to be accomplished through the Party's over-all revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

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 Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.


The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."
PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

Source advised on May 8, 1969, 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.
REFERENCE: Memos of J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, to the Bureau dated 4/6/70 and 5/26/70; Bureau airtel to New York dated 5/28/70.

ENCLOSURES

TO BUREAU, ALEXANDRIA, COLUMBIA, DENVER, LOS ANGELES, NEWARK, PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO

One (1) copy each of referenced Bureau airtel and memo dated 5/26/70 setting forth background in this matter.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED

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CASE HAS BEEN:

- PENDING OVER ONE YEAR [ ]
- PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS [ ]

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1970 0-977-1-99
Enclosed for the Bureau is one extra copy of this report for dissemination to Legat, Paris, in the event that it is deemed desirable to request the interview of Mr. 

In view of the location of captioned organization at New York City, the New York Office is being considered Office of Origin in this matter.

During interview of Mrs. California, she advised that she had a conference with Attorney General MITCHELL and Mr. J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, on 5/1/70 and had asked them to conduct a vigorous investigation of captioned organization. She advised that she would be in periodic contact with Attorney General MITCHELL in order to inquire concerning the status of the FBI's investigation in this matter.

Unless advised to the contrary by the Office of Origin, all items of evidence described in this report will be maintained in the San Diego Division.
Mrs. [redacted] advised that she has been in frequent contact with Commander ROBERT S. BOROUGHNS, Naval Intelligence Command, [redacted], 2461 Eisenhower, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. She suggested that Commander BOROUGHNS be contacted by a representative of the FBI in order to obtain from him names of individuals he may know who have been in contact with COLIFAN.

During her interview on 6/3/70, furnished several names of individuals whom she believes have been in contact with COLIFAN. Leads to interview those individuals are being set out below.

LEADS

ALEXANDRIA

AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA. Will contact Commander ROBERT S. BOROUGHNS, Naval Intelligence Command, 2461 Eisenhower, to obtain names of individuals who may have been in contact with captioned organization.

COLUMBIA

AT COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA. Will locate and interview Mrs. [redacted].

DENVER

AT DENVER, COLORADO. Will locate and interview Mrs. [redacted].

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Will interview Mrs. [redacted] telephone number [redacted] concerning her contact with CORA WEISS of COLIFAN.
LEADS (cont'd)

Mrs. [Redacted] CALIFORNIA. Will locate and interview telephone number concerning her contact with Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ following his return from Hanoi about 4/20/70.

NEWARK

Mrs. [Redacted] NEW JERSEY. Will locate and interview

NEW YORK

2. Will locate and interview Mrs. [Redacted] New York.

AT NEW YORK, Will locate and interview Mrs. [Redacted]

Mrs. [Redacted] NEW YORK. Will locate and interview telephone

Mrs. [Redacted] NEW YORK. Will locate and interview

PHILADELPHIA

AT PENNSYLVANIA. Will locate and interview telephone

Mrs. [Redacted] concerning her contact with ETHEL TAYLOR of COLPAJAM.

SAN FRANCISCO

- D -

COVER PAGE
LEADS (cont'd)

MRS. telefone
AT CALIFORNIA. Will locate and interview

interview Mrs. telefone
AT CALIFORNIA. Will locate and

TAMPA
telope
AT FLORIDA. Will locate and interview Mrs.

SAN DIEGO
telope
AT CALIFORNIA. Will interview Mrs.

Mrs. telefon
AT CALIFORNIA. Will locate and interview telephone number

COVER PAGE
On 6/3/70, Mrs. California, furnished five letters received from COLIFAM during the period 1/27 - 5/17/70, but stated she has had no direct contact with representatives of the organization. Mrs. California, advised that a representative of the Office of the Delegate General of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Paris, France, in March, 1970, personally furnished her a letter advising her to contact COLIFAM. Mrs. California furnished a telegram sent 3/9/70 from that Government's representative in Paris to her residence advising her that captured American pilots in North Vietnam have been authorized to correspond with families through COLIFAM.

- P -

DETAILS: AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

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.
Mrs. [Redacted], furnished five letters received from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036.

Mrs. [Redacted] advised that she has had no other contact or correspondence with that organization, other than these five letters, set forth in detail as follows:
January 27, 1970

Dear [Redacted]

We assume that by this time you have received the letter from North Vietnam which was forwarded to you by members of our Committee. We are enclosing an Information Sheet which explains the work of the Committee of Liaison.

The North Vietnamese have said that prisoners will be able to receive and send one letter a month. As noted in the Information Sheet, you may send letters directly to North Vietnam (note the mail address and route). If you would like us to forward them for you, please enclose but do not affix stamps as we will be sending them on in packets. We are also enclosing a letter form which you might wish to use, whether you send it directly or through us. Prisoners can also receive one package, not over six pounds in weight, every other month.

To insure the safe and rapid delivery of mail from prisoners, the North Vietnamese will send periodic packets of letters through our office. The letters will then be dispatched immediately to the families to whom they are addressed.

The only way to secure the eventual release of prisoners is through the decision by the United States to end the war. But in the meantime we are pleased to be able to assist in the communication between men and their families. We hope to forward letters on to you again soon.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Maggie Geddes
Dear [redacted]

Rev. Richard Fernandez, a member of the Committee of Liaison, returned today from a two-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. He brought back the enclosed letter along with 201 others from prisoners being held in North Vietnam.

While there, Rev. Fernandez held a lengthy interview with three pilots, Cdr. Robert Schweitzer, Cdr. Walter Wilber and Lt. Col. Edison Miller. He also was advised by North Vietnamese authorities that families should write letters monthly on the enclosed air letter forms. We are therefore sending several to you at this time and will send more with subsequent mail.

We are of course very pleased to be able to forward this letter to you.

Sincerely yours,

Steven E. Halliwell
May 4, 1970

From: Rev. Richard Fernandez  
To: The families of the 335 presently confirmed prisoners held in North Vietnam  
Re: Information on correspondence with prisoners

On April 20th I returned from a three-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. In North Vietnam I spoke with officials responsible for communication between pilots held in detention there and their families here. The following information was emphasized to me by the North Vietnamese authorities and we are anxious to make sure that you are aware of it:

1) The Vietnamese recommend that families use the air-letter form (enclosed) for correspondence.

2) Communication to pilots should be limited to matters of family and health.

3) Pilots are allowed to receive one letter per month and one package every other month (not over six pounds in weight).

Detention Camp authorities have said that they do not wish to receive several letters and/or packages per month for a given pilot from different members of the same family. Families should make arrangements for alternating letters each month if different members want to write.

The North Vietnamese authorities indicated that, from this point forward, they will not feel responsible for forwarding letters and packages that do not adhere to the above.

If the letter form is mailed directly it can go in another envelope but the mail route, "via Moscow, U.S.S.R.," should definitely be included in the address. If letters are sent to the Committee of Liaison for forwarding please enclose but do not affix stamps as we send letter on in packets. The Committee cannot forward packages for families.

While I was in Hanoi, Prof. Douglas Dowd of Cornell University and I met with three pilots: Cdr. Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California; Cdr. Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach and Lt. Col. Edison Miller of Santa Ana, California. The three men were in good health, and said they had daily exercise and reading material. The three pilots advised us that they had been getting letters and packages from their
families, and asked that packages include toilet articles and canned foods. In particular they mentioned soap, shaving cream (no razors or blades), toothpaste, powdered milk and cream, instant coffee and non-melting candy. They said they do not need clothes.

Also, in my discussions with the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, the Committee of Liaison's contact in North Vietnam, we confirmed that since December over 800 letters have been sent from Hanoi through the Committee of Liaison. Of those, 156 letters are still on their way from Hanoi to families here.

We hope that this information clarifies some aspects of correspondence for you. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.
COMMITTEE OF LIASON
with Families of Servicemen Detailed in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

(212) 765-1490

May 11, 1970

Dear friend:

A delegation of anti-war activists has just returned from a 10-day trip to Hanoi. Charlotte Bunche-Weeks, Jerry Schwinn, Frank Joyce and Elizabeth Martinez brought 47 letters from prisoners with them and we are very happy to forward yours today.

They also brought out additional suggestions for items which could be included in packages which we thought might be useful to you. Vitamins, minerals and protein are high on the list. Toothbrushes, tooth paste, soap, body powder, foot powder, hard candies, coffee, sweeteners, tobacco, gum, instant breakfast, powdered sweet drinks, instant chocolate drink, tinned ham, peanut butter, cheese spreads, playing cards, travel chess-checkers sets, pipes, pipe cleaners. These are merely suggestions and packages, of course, are not limited to these items.

The arrival of this mail brings the number of letters from prisoners sent out since December to 861.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss
May 13, 1970

Dear friend:

Today we received two packages of letters which we have been expecting from prisoners held in North Vietnam. The total number of letters in both packages was 156. Although the packages were mailed a month apart, they both arrived here today.

We are very happy to send herewith the letter addressed to you.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster

Barbara Webster
Mrs. [redacted] understands that COLIFAM was founded following the return of ETHEL TAYLOR, MADELINE DUCKLES, both COLIFAM committee members, and CORA WEISS, a COLIFAM co-chairman, from their trip to North Vietnam during December, 1969.

Mrs. [redacted] Pennsylvania, advised Mrs. [redacted] that she has been in touch with COLIFAM committee member ETHEL TAYLOR, who told her that people residing on the West Coast desiring to forward mail to prisoners in North Vietnam should forward their letters to MADELINE DUCKLES, 51 Eucalyptus Pass, Berkeley, California, whose name appears on the COLIFAM letterhead as a committee member.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that she understands that Mrs. [redacted] California, traveled to Berkeley, California, and talked to MADELINE DUCKLES and was advised that her husband was deceased and that the North Vietnamese officials would never have lied about that. Mrs. [redacted] advised that Mrs. [redacted] Los Angeles, California, was in contact with COLIFAM co-chairman CORA WEISS and understands that she has received letters from WEISS.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that Mrs. [redacted] Colorado, has been in contact with COLIFAM and was told that her husband was deceased.

Mrs. [redacted] Florida, was also told by COLIFAM that her husband was deceased.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that Mr. [redacted] previously of New York, recently moved to New York City and has a son missing in action in Vietnam and has a brother missing in action in Vietnam.
Mrs. [redacted] advised that she understands Mrs. California, contacted a Uniformed Service Committee member Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ following his return from Hanoi about April 20, 1970.

On June 1, 1970, Mrs. California, advised Mrs. that, on June 8, 1970, KEN KIRKPATRICK, American Friends Service Committee, 814 Northeast 40th Street, Seattle, Washington, was planning a trip to Hanoi and that he would deliver any mail received by him prior to Saturday, June 6, 1970. Mrs. additionally advised Mrs. [redacted] that she had been in contact with committee member MADELINE DUCKLES.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that she had had no personal, telephonic, or correspondence contact with COLIFAM other than the receipt of the above five letters from that organization. She could furnish no further information regarding COLIFAM.
Mrs. [redacted] of California, advised that her husband has been missing in action in the U.S. Navy in Vietnam for over two years.

She advised that, during the period March 9 through March 23, 1970, she and Mrs. [redacted] of Texas, went to Paris to visit the offices of the North Vietnamese embassy to attempt to learn whether her husband is deceased or a prisoner of war. She advised that she wrote to that delegation in February, 1970, advising them that she intended to visit their offices in Paris, France.

While in Paris, Mrs. [redacted] and Mrs. [redacted] had contact during an approximately ten-day period on numerous occasions with the officials of the Office of the Delegate General of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. She advised that, for the most part, she received rude treatment from them and no information concerning her husband.

After recontacting the North Vietnamese officials over a period of approximately ten days, she was personally handed a letter dated March 18, 1970, by a representative of that office, which letter is hereinafter set forth in detail:

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.
Prompted by our humanitarian policy regarding the question of American pilots captured in North Viet-Nam during the American war of aggression against our people, we have already answered your requests for information on the fate of your husbands and explained at the same time the policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

If you have already contacted the New York Committee of Liaison With Families of American Servicemen Captured in North Viet-Nam, you should give that Committee the necessary time to have information to give you.

In addition, your request will be forwarded to the appropriate authorities.
Mrs. [Redacted] advised that she was told no other information not contained in the above letter.

Following Mrs. [Redacted] return to her residence in [Redacted], California, she received delivery of a Western Union telegram, dated March 9, 1970, at Paris, France, which apparently had been sent by the North Vietnamese officials prior to her departure.

That telegram is set forth in detail as follows:
PILOTES AMERICAINS. CAPTURES AU NOREVIENTAM ONT ETE AUTORISEES.
A CORRESPONDRE AVEC FAMILLES PRIERE CONTACTER COMMITTEE OF
LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
365 WEST 42 STREET NEW YORK 10036
ELEGALVIET

55 365 10036.
The text of the Western Union telegram dated March 9, 1970, at Paris, France, received by Mrs. [redacted] is translated as follows:

"Captured American pilots in North Vietnam have been authorized to correspond with families through Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036."
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-37260) (RUC)

DATE: 6/16/70

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM IS-MISC.
(INFO CONCERNING)
(CO: WFO)

Re WFO airtel and LHM, dated 4/24/70, captioned as above.

Enclosed for WFO are two copies each of the following communications captioned Detroit airtel and LHM, dated 3/13/69, and Chicago letter and LHM dated 4/30/70.

The Bureau has previously been furnished copies of these enclosures that have been indicated above for WFO.

Detroit is conducting no further investigation at this time and is considering this matter as RUC.

1. Bureau (RM)
2. WFO (Enc. 4) (RM)
   (2-100-50739)
   (1-100-48928)
3. Detroit
   (1-157-1142)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.
BY THE AGENT WHERE SHOWN
RECEIVE

55 JUL 16 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457399)

FROM: RGH, MINNEAPOLIS (100-15134) (P)

DATE: 6/26/70

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT

OO: NEW YORK

Re Minneapolis airtel to Bureau dated 6/11/70 and New York airtel to Bureau dated 6/9/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM captioned "COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)." Enclosed for New York are three copies of this LHM.

LEAD

MINNEAPOLIS DIV RAO

Will interview Mrs. Minnesota, concerning her knowledge of COLIFAM and proceed with leads set out in referenced New York airtel of 6/9/70.

AGENCY: ACST, FBI, SEC. NXT.

DATE FORW.: 2-2-74

HOW FORW.: 100

BY:

ENCLOSURE

1. Bureau (Encl. 11) (RO)
2. New York (100-168469) (Encl. 3) (R)
3. Minneapolis

REC-33

10-4577279 21

JUN 29 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON W.T. FAMILIES OF 
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAN)

Mrs. [redacted], Minnesota, was interviewed on June 22, 1970, at 
which time she furnished the following information:

[Redacted]
Mrs. stated as follows:

Mrs. is the wife of United States Air Force (USAF), who was listed in the Department of Defense as missing in action in 1969. They are parents of five minor children, and Mrs. has heard nothing of or from her husband since 1969.

stated there are no Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) activities or members to her knowledge in the Minnesota area. She is not aware of any contact by members of COLIFAM with others in this area whose relatives are men listed as missing in action or held prisoners of war in North Vietnam with the exception of Mrs. Minnesota. Mrs. husband, , USAF, has been a known prisoner of war in North Vietnam and believes to have received one correspondence from her husband via COLIFAM.

Further, Mrs. supposedly learned that she is included among those individuals whose husbands or relatives had written letters which were brought back from Hanoi in the recent past by Mrs. JERRY RUBIN, who visited there sometime within the past one month period. According to Mrs., Mrs. JERRY RUBIN is the wife of JERRY RUBIN, who in February, 1970, was found guilty in U. S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, for violating the Federal Anti-Riot Law Statute for traveling in interstate commerce from outside the state of Illinois with intent to incite riots in Chicago, Illinois, during the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968.

was unable to state whether or not Mrs. actually received such a letter from her husband, noting that Mrs. has been out of the Twin Cities area and is not expected to return to her home until sometime at the end of June, 1970.

On 6/22/70 Minnesota File MP 100-15134
by SA Date dictated 6/23/70

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.
Mrs. [redacted] traveled to Laos in April, 1970, in a fruitless effort to learn something about her husband. Her efforts included a fifteen minute interview with Reverend Richard Fernandez, who was in Laos at the same time and who is affiliated with COLIFAM. She met with Reverend Fernandez on or about April 3, 1970, at the Lamexang Hotel in Vientiane, Laos. While in Vientiane she learned that Reverend Fernandez was also visiting in that city, and she decided to contact him in relation to her husband. Mrs. [redacted] considered her interview with Reverend Fernandez as a complete waste of time and described him as an unkind individual who was unsympathetic of her efforts to obtain some information about her husband.

According to Mrs. [redacted], Reverend Fernandez gave her no indication one way or another that he could obtain information about her husband, and spent most of the time being critical of United States military efforts in Southeast Asia. Reverend Fernandez volunteered no information to Mrs. [redacted] who again stated that she considered her discussions with Reverend Fernandez as a complete waste of time.

This is the extent of her contact with anyone affiliated with COLIFAM, and she indicated that if necessary, she would be willing to cooperate should her testimony be needed at a later date.
COMMITTEE OF LIASION WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAV)

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.
Memorandum

TO: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

DATE: June 26, 1970

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) REGISTRATION ACT

Reference is made to your Bureau's letterhead memorandum dated June 11, 1970, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, captioned as above, in which the results of an interview with Mrs. [redacted] of the wife of a presumed prisoner of war in North Vietnam, is set out.

It is noted that pages eight, nine and ten of the above memorandum contain a copy of a letter with enclosures to Mrs. [redacted] dated April 20, 1970, from Cora Weiss, an official of the captioned organization. In view of this Division's continuing interest in the captioned organization with respect to its possible obligations under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and the possible evidentiary value of the above letter in that connection it is requested that your Bureau obtain and preserve the original of the above mentioned letter with enclosures.
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

July 1, 1970

Director, FBI

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) REGISTRATION ACT

Reference is made to your letter dated June 26, 1970, requesting this Bureau to obtain the original of a letter of possible evidentiary value to this investigation.

This matter has been referred to our Minneapolis Office for action and you will be apprised of the results.

NOTE:

At the request of the Department we are conducting Registration Act investigation of COLIFAM to determine if individuals connected with this group should be required to register as foreign agents. Several individuals connected with the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam are responsible for COLIFAM activity. The Department requested that we obtain the original of a letter set forth in a letterhead memorandum previously furnished to the Department. This letter was from an official of COLIFAM to the wife of a presumed prisoner of war in North Vietnam.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-15134) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF 
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) 
IS - MISC 
REGISTRATION ACT

OO: NEW YORK


Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM 
captioned "Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen 
Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)." Enclosed for New York 
are three copies of this LHM.

No lead is being set out to interview Mrs. 
mentioned in the LHM, since San Diego was requested 
to interview her per Bureau airtel 5/28/70.

The attention of the Bureau and New York Office is 
directed to the 4/20/70 letter from CORA WEISS to 
wherein "COLIFAM" is spelled "COLIAFAM".

MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION

WILL interview Mrs. 

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM) 
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM) 

RESEARCH BUREAU

Approved: AGENT IN CHARGE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
JUNE 11, 1970

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

Mrs. [Name redacted], Minnesota, was interviewed on June 10, 1970, at which time she furnished the following information:

[Redacted information]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREEIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN.

ENCLOSURE
Mrs. [redacted], the wife of [redacted] United States Air Force (USAF) while piloting an F-105 on a USAF flight mission somewhere north of the demilitarized zone in Vietnam, [redacted] aircraft was shot down on [redacted] 1968, and he was officially declared as missing by the Department of Defense (DOD) for a two-month period following. Based upon an article appearing in a Hanoi newspaper indicating that an un-named USAF pilot was captured, alive, and shot down on [redacted] 1968 in the general area where [redacted] was last heard from, the DOD changed [redacted]'s status from missing to Prisoner of War. The [redacted] are parents of four minor children, and Mrs. [redacted] has heard absolutely nothing of or from [redacted] since [redacted] 1968.

Mrs. [redacted] has been unsuccessful in her attempts to obtain any information whatsoever concerning her husband via efforts of the International Red Cross, various agencies of the U.S. Government, and other organizations. She is extremely praiseworthy of all efforts expended by these various organizations on her behalf in an attempt to seek information concerning her husband, but stated flatly that the problem lies in Hanoi. Mrs. [redacted] has had contacts with other wives of men missing in action or held prisoners by the North Vietnamese Government, in hopes that through concerted efforts and/or an exchange of information among them, some positive results may perhaps be accomplished.

As a result of her involvement in these related efforts, Mrs. [redacted] accompanied the following wives to Washington, D.C. in May, 1970, at which time they met with Attorney General MITCHELL, Defense Secretary Laird, and other Government officials, principally to seek assistance in learning the fate of their husbands as well as other men missing in action or held prisoners of war in North Vietnam on whom no word has been received.

6/10/70

On 6/10/70 in Minnesota, [redacted] MP 100-15134

by SA [redacted]

Date dictated 6/11/70

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.
Mrs. [redacted] stated that Mrs. [redacted] and is a person most knowledgeable relative to the various organizations and perhaps COLIFAM, whose functions, among others, includes efforts seeking to facilitate communication between families in the United States and servicemen imprisoned in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] stated there is no COLIFAM activity or members in the Minnesota area. She is not aware of any contact by COLIFAM with others in this area, with the exception of Mrs. [redacted], who received a letter on one occasion through partial efforts of COLIFAM. Mrs. [redacted]'s husband, a USAF, has been a known prisoner of war in North Vietnam since March, 1967.

Also, Mrs. [redacted] of Minnesota, has had some limited contact with Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ of COLIFAM in relation to her husband, who has been listed as missing in action in Vietnam since February, 1969.

Mrs. [redacted] herself has telephoned CORA WEISS from her residence on several occasions in the past in relation to her husband, [redacted]. Mrs. [redacted] telephoned WEISS in New York City, New York, telephone number 212-765-1490. The last telephone call made by Mrs. [redacted] to CORA WEISS occurred about three weeks ago. It is Mrs. [redacted]'s opinion that COLIFAM as an organization is unnecessary. She knows of no specific example of any positive services accomplished by COLIFAM. She has no
knowledge of COLIFAM ever performing any tangible good, and she feels strongly that in her personal opinion COLIFAM is only an instrument of the North Vietnamese Government that performs no specific good and that it functions in some unknown capacity primarily for furthering communist ends.

On one of her telephone conversations with CORA WEISS, the latter, perhaps in an attempt to impress Mrs. [Redacted], of the importance of COLIFAM, mentioned that the organization was successful in obtaining the names of 355 American men officially confirmed as being held in North Vietnam and that all but 22 of their families have received mail. Mrs. [Redacted] is included among the 22 who have not heard from their respective relatives imprisoned in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [Redacted] also volunteered the following information concerning personal contact by her and three other local wives, including Mrs. [Redacted] of Minnesota, with DAVID DELLINGER in Minneapolis on October 31, 1969. DELLINGER was at that time in Minneapolis where he delivered a speech at the University of Minnesota. Contact with him was made on the campus of the University of Minnesota sometime following his speech. She stated that DAVID DELLINGER, whom she described as the leader of the New Mobilization Committee, assured the group of four wives whose service husbands are missing in action or prisoners in Southeast Asia, that his organization, the New Mobilization Committee, would privately, not publicly, notify families of United States prisoners if and when his organization is supplied information about prisoners held by the North Vietnamese. Mrs. [Redacted] stated that the four wives met with Mr. DELLINGER to ask him what information his attorney, Mr. WILLIAM KUNSTLER, received from the North Vietnamese during Mr. KUNSTLER's recent trip to Paris in behalf of Mr. DELLINGER. The wives also asked DELLINGER how his organization proposes to notify the closest of kin if the organization is provided information about prisoners by the North Vietnamese. Mrs. [Redacted] stated that the four wives welcomed Mr. DELLINGER's assurance that any information, good or bad, received by his organization concerning missing in action or held prisoners, would not be announced publicly but would be transmitted privately to each family. According to Mrs. [Redacted] DELLINGER appeared confident that he would receive information from North Vietnam about American prisoners, although he did not indicate when he thought the news would arrive.
Mrs. [redacted] stated that to date no word from the North Vietnamese had been forthcoming despite their pledge to notify those who visited Paris or who wrote requesting information. Mrs. [redacted] stated none of the four wives, including herself, have heard anything from DEllINGER. Mrs. [redacted] indicated that if necessary, she would be willing to cooperate should her testimony be needed at a later date.

She identified DAVI DEllINGER and CORA WEISS as co-chairmen of COINUS based on the fact that they were so identified on the letterhead of a letter dated April 20, 1970, received by Mrs. [redacted] from CORA WEISS, in which WEISS enclosed a letter form to be utilized by Mrs. [redacted] when transmitting messages to her husband, [redacted]. Mrs. [redacted] indicated she has not as yet utilized this letter form and that in the event she decided to do so and received any affirmative results, she would notify the proper authorities.

She again stated she has not heard of or from her husband since he was proclaimed missing in action on [redacted].
David Dellinger

A characterization of David Dellinger is contained in the characterization of "Liberation" Magazine which is attached hereto. In addition, on February 18, 1970, David Dellinger was found guilty in the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, for violating the Federal Anti-Riot Law Statute for traveling in interstate commerce from outside the State of Illinois with intent to incite riots in Chicago, Illinois, during the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968. On February 20, 1970, he was sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined $5,000. On February 28, 1970, the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, Chicago, Illinois, ordered them released on $25,000 bond each pending appeals of their convictions.

Cora Weiss

In March, 1956, a second source advised that Weiss, then Cora Rubin while attending the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, was present at a public meeting sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Chapter of the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.
COLIFAM

Mr. ___ made available the attached, which is a xerox copy of the April 20, 1970, letter to her from Cora Weiss, co-chairman of COLIFAM. Also attached is a xerox copy of the letter form to be utilized by Mrs. ___ when corresponding with her husband.

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.
April 20, 1970

Dear Mrs. [blank],

Rev. Richard Fernandez, a member of this Committee, has just returned from a two-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. While there, he saw and interviewed three pilots and travelled through the country.

Rev. Fernandez brought back 202 letters from pilots. He was informed by Vietnamese authorities that while you may have written letters to your husband they have not successfully reached their destination.

The Vietnamese have asked us, therefore, to let you know this and to ask you to use the enclosed letter form when writing once a month. Rev. Fernandez was also informed that letters should be about matters of family and health.

Packages, which are permitted every other month, under six pounds, should include toilet items and tinned foods. Instant coffee and powdered milk or cream was suggested by the pilots with whom he met and they stressed that clothing should not be included.

We send mail regularly in packages to the Camp of Detention and would be happy to forward your letters as well, although you certainly may send the mail directly as addressed on the letter form. We expect to be receiving mail from prisoners in packages on a regular basis and will be forwarding them to you as fast as we get them.

Please feel free to call or write if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss,
Co-chairman
NGƯỜI GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

Scased Soked (Service number):

NGÀY VÀ NGÀY SINH (Date & place of birth):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRÁI GIẢM PHI CỘNG MỸ BỊ BẤT TÀI
NUOC VIỆT-NAM ĐÂN CHỦ CỘNG HÒA

VIA MOSCOW, USSR

(Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):
ÔI CHỦ (N.B.):

1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ được viết trên những dòng kẻ sắc (Write legibly and only on the lines).

2. Trong thư chỉ được nói về tình hình sức khỏe và tình hình gia đình (Write only about health and family).

3. Gia đình gửi đến cũng phải theo đúng mẫu, khuôn khổ và quy định này (Letters from families should also conform to this preform).
Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen Detained
in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

I.

LIBERATION MAGAZINE

"Liberation" Magazine (LM) is self-described as an independent monthly with offices at 339 Lafayette Street, New York, New York. A "Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation" was published in the November, 1968 issue. It listed the Publisher and Editor of the magazine as LAVE DELLINGER. The circulation was given as 10,000.

The following comments appeared in a leaflet distributed by LM in May, 1968:

"Since its inception in 1956, Liberation has played an active and creative role in the growth of the new radicalism in the United States. From civil rights to black liberation, from 'ban the bomb' to the movement to end the war in Vietnam, Liberation has been vital. Its radical critique of American society and its emphasis on democratic and direct action against the inequalities and injustices of our present social structure have inspired radicals, young and old."

"In addition, Liberation will continue to carry articles and discussions written by and to community organizers, student and non-student activists, educators, economists and social scientists - of interest to anybody concerned with building a radical and nonviolent movement that will bring a fundamental change to the existing order."

On May 14, 1963, a source advised that during a speech in New York, New York, on May 10, 1963, DAVE DELLINGER identified himself as a radical. He stated it was necessary to abolish the cause of war, which was Capitalism. He advocated a Communist society and said, "I am a Communist, but further stated he was not a Soviet type Communist."
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, COLUMBIA (100-909) (P)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - MISC REGISTRATION ACT
CO: NEW YORK

ReNYairtel to Bureau, 6-9-70.

On 7-2-70, 111th MIG, Columbia, S. C., advised as follows:

He knows of no activity on the part of captioned organization in the state of South Carolina. He knows of no servicemen formerly residing in the state of South Carolina who were contacted by means of Colifam while they were prisoners of war. He recently debriefed Sgt. WILLIE WATKINS of Sumter, S. C., who was released by the Viet Cong and specifically asked WATKINS this question concerning any organization in this country which may have contacted his relatives.

He stated that he has no information concerning any activity on the part of this organization in South Carolina. 
CO 100-909

It is to be noted that New York LHM dated 6-9-70, listed three individuals from South Carolina, including two with Air Force serial numbers and the third was Col. ROBERT ST. CLAIR PANT, JR., 653848.

He advised that this is possibly a Marine Corps serial number but noted that it does not have a zero in front of the number to indicate this person is an officer. He stated that he had never heard of this individual and could furnish no information concerning him or his relatives.

On 7-2-70, Marine Corps Recruit Station, Charleston, S. C., advised that he had never heard of Col. ROBERT ST. CLAIR PANT, JR. He said that the serial number 653848 could be a Marine serial number; however, all officers' serial numbers in the U. S. Marine Corps begin with zero.

On 7-2-70, 11th MIG, Columbia, S. C., after telephonically checking with Shaw AFB, S. C., advised that the Personnel Affairs Office, Building 1411 (Service Club) at Shaw AFB, S. C., has the names and addresses of 17 Air Force families residing in the Sumter, S. C., area whose husbands are either prisoners of war or missing in action in Vietnam. He said or (Phonetic) could furnish information concerning these missing persons.

LEADS:

ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Will attempt to determine if Col. ROBERT ST. CLAIR PANT, JR., serial number 653848, is in the U. S. Marine Corps. If his record is located, determine address of his relatives in South Carolina so they may be interviewed.

COLUMBIA DIVISION

AT SHAW AFB, SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Will contact or (Phonetic) concerning the names and addresses of relatives of Air Force
personnel who are POWs, which relatives reside in South Carolina. If these individuals are POWs and not merely missing, contact these relatives as requested by New York Office.

2. Will contact QSI officials along lines as set out in referenced New York airtel.

3. Will specifically inquire at Shaw AFB concerning whereabouts of relatives of _ and whose relatives apparently have a Sumter, S. C., address, and interview these persons in accordance with referenced airtel.
Date 6-23-70

FILE

Title COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICE-
MEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISC;
RA - NORTH VIETNAM

RE: Rep of SA Diego 6-9-70, San Diego

ACTION DESIRED INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREAFTER IS UNCLASSIFIED
OPEN CASE EXCEPT THE AS SHOWN
PREPARE LEAD CONT.
PREPARE TICKET
RETURN ASSIGNMENT CARD
RETURN FILE
SEARCH AND RETURN
SEE ME
SERIAL # 18 JUL 7 1970
SEND TO

Submit new charge out
Submit report by

RESEN suggested interview of Bureau furnished rep for information and did not request that be interviewed and UACB, this will not be done.

1 - Bureau
1 - Paris (105-0-1333 (RUC)
2 - Geneve side (2)
Office Legat, Paris
BAND OF TRAITORS

Rep. Scherle Assails

POW Liaison Group

An Iowa congressman has charged that a "little band of traitors" within the anti-war movement has set itself up as the only link between prisoners of war being held in North Vietnam and their families in the United States.

The Committee of Liaison with the Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam should be investigated as a group of foreign agents dealing with a foreign power, asserted Rep. William J. Scherle, R-Iowa.

Scherle is a member of a House Internal Security subcommittee probing the activities of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. The Committee of Liaison was formed in January by David Dellinger and Cora Weiss, New Left leaders.

Scherle made his attack after the wives of two Navy flyers being held captive by the North Vietnamese testified yesterday that the Committee of Liaison was exploiting prisoners of war and their families in the interest of Communist propaganda.

They told the subcommittee that they have received mail forwarded through the anti-war group from North Vietnam that might have contained letters from their husbands even though, as one of the wives phrased it, "every letter that comes out of Hanoi is a very precious thing."

The wives, Mrs. Edwin A. Shuman III and Mrs. Dale Ross, both of Virginia Beach, testified that their first contact with the Committee of Liaison came after journeying to Paris last October to talk with North Vietnamese negotiators on behalf of their prisoner husbands. "We were told we would have to deal with these people," Mrs. Shuman said.

The North Vietnamese told the women the best way to bring their husbands home was to work with those opposing the war, Mrs. Shuman told the subcommittee. "They absolutely told us to get out and demonstrate."

"After hearing their statements, Scherle told the two women he considered it "incomprehensible that a little band of traitors — and that's exactly what they are" — can humiliate the country to the extent that it is forced into the background."

Rep. Richard H. Ichord, D-Mo., chairman of the full Internal Security Committee, told the women that they and other wives of POWs are victims of the "disgusted" act.
Transmit the following in
(Type in plain text or code)

Via

(to)

Subject:

Be New York airtel to Director 6/9/70.

A review of the Chicago indices concerning captioned, reflects that the New York Office is presently in possession of all identifiable information contained therein.

Contact was made with local military sources and none of them could furnish any information concerning COLIFAM or contact with any families of prisoners. On 6/18/70 113th MI, advised that such matters were not handled on a local level but rather from headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Logical informants and sources in the New Left and peace movements have been alerted to captioned organization and advised to furnish promptly any information secured concerning same.

RE: 100-457899

Date: 7/1/70
A careful review of the list of prisoners contained in LHM furnished with re airtel has been made. As of the present time none of the families have been located residing in the Chicago area. However, efforts are being continued and as soon as located, these families or relatives will be interviewed and the Bureau and New York furnished with the results thereof.

Chicago is closely following this matter and will keep New York and the Bureau advised.
Transmit the following in AIRTTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7938) (P)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

IS - MSC.
REGISTRATION ACT
OO: NY
ON: 3-1-70

Be New York airtel and LHM, 6-9-70.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies,
2 copies New York, 2 copies San Diego, of an LHM concerning
captioned matter.

Informants not identified by T-symbols in

LHM are:

contacted by SAC

contacted by SAC

An All Agents Memo distributed to Agents of
Oklahoma City Division, 6-17-70, for information concerning
COLIFAM and to remain alert for information concerning
possible contacts with servicemen or families of servicemen
in Oklahoma.
LEADS

SAN DIEGO

AT CALIFORNIA, 1. Interview Mrs. [redacted], to determine if she has had any contacts with COLIFAM. If so, handle pursuant to instructions set out in re New York airtel.

2. Determine if Mrs. [redacted] has COLIFAM Information Sheet sent to Mrs. [redacted] by her mother-in-law, Mrs. [redacted], Oklahoma. If so, review and consider submitting same in form suitable for dissemination.

OKLAHOMA CITY

AT OKLAHOMA. Locate and interview relatives of [redacted] to determine if they have had any contact with COLIFAM. If so, handle pursuant to instructions in re New York airtel and submit results in form suitable for dissemination.

AT OKLAHOMA. Locate and interview relatives of [redacted] and [redacted] to determine if they have had any contacts with COLIFAM. If so, handle pursuant to instructions in re New York airtel and submit results in form suitable for dissemination.

AT OKLAHOMA. Locate and interview relatives of [redacted] to determine if they have had any contacts with COLIFAM. If so, handle pursuant to instructions in re New York airtel and submit results in form suitable for dissemination.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
July 1, 1970

COMMITTEE OF ALLIANCE WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

The March 7, 1970, issue of the "DAILY OKLAHOMAN" newspaper, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, revealed the following news article concerning COLIFAM:

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED TO SUBMIT SLIP(S) AT
DART

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI and is a loan to your agency. It and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE
March 7, 1970, issue of
"Daily Oklahoman"
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Anti-War Group's
PW List Indicates
2 From Oklahoma

An anti-war group Friday released the names of two Oklahoman servicemen
held as prisoners of war by the North Vietnamese communists.

Both men had previously been identified as POW's by the Defense Depart-
ment.

Mrs. Cora Weiss, New York, said inquiries by the Committee of Women with
Families of Servicemen Detained in Vietnam has led to the release of the
names.

The group also made public the names of 12 other prisoners.

The Oklahomans are Navy Capt. Fred A. W. Franke Jr., a pilot who
has been a prisoner since August, 1965, and a Tula man identified only as
Geidel Kramer.

Franke was shot down over North Vietnam and after being initially listed
as missing in action and

was declared dead by the Defense Department.

Early this week Franke's mother, Mrs. Gertrude Smith of Altus City, re-
ceived word that the pilot was a prisoner in a Hanoi POW camp.

"I asked them to make inquiries about him," Mrs. Smith said Friday after
she was asked about the anti-war group's news.

"They telephoned me tod-
ay."

Mrs. Smith said Navy of-
ficials gave her the address
of the New York committee as a possible means of further verifying
her son's POW status.

"I've never heard from
him," she said. "I never
know where he is and I send him letters. They (the committee spokes-
man who contacted her) said I should write him."

Capt. Franke is married
and the father of three
children. He is listed as
CPL. His family lives in California, Mrs. Smith said.

Mrs. Kramer, contacted
at the home of a friend in
Tulsa, said she had not re-
ceived word from the anti-war committee but
that her husband was previ-
ously identified as a pris-
oner by Defense Depart-
ment officials.

"I haven't heard from
him directly, but his name
has been released before," she said. "I guess this is just another way of con-
firming it."

She said her husband,
whose rank and branch of
service was not immedi-
ately known, has been a
prisoner for three years.

Mrs. Weiss, who has
made one trip to Hanoi to
retrieved letters from
American servicemen in
prisoned there, said the re-
lease of the names Friday
"means that the North Vi-
etnese are keeping their
agreement they reached with us."

The committee predictor
had requested the release
of names from the Hanoi
democratic to the Paris
peace talks and received
20 names, all previously
listed as prisoners by the
Defense Depart-
ment.

Each of those names re-
leased Friday has already
been released by the U.S.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mrs. [redacted], Oklahoma, advised as follows:

In early 1967, she received word from the Department of Navy that her son, [redacted], was a prisoner in a North Vietnamese POW camp.

In January, 1970, she received a communication from the Department of Navy advising of "a dissident group" known as the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York. Navy stated in the communication that although they were not in favor of families of servicemen contacting such a group, information available did indicate COLIFAM might possibly be able to contact prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

On January 30, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] sent a letter to COLIFAM at the above New York address asking if they would attempt to get a letter to her son who was a POW in Hanoi.

On February 7, 1970, COLIFAM answered Mrs. [redacted] letter and informed her that COLIFAM would attempt to get Mrs. [redacted] letter to her son in Hanoi. COLIFAM also informed Mrs. [redacted] in the letter that COLIFAM was at that time sending a cablegram to Hanoi in an effort to verify the POW status of her son.

Upon receipt of the above letter from COLIFAM, Mrs. [redacted] prepared a letter to her son and mailed same on February 17, 1970, to COLIFAM in New York for transmittal.

On March 6, 1970, BARBARA WEBSTER of COLIFAM telephonically contacted Mrs. [redacted] in Midwest City and WEBSTER informed Mrs. [redacted] that COLIFAM had received a cablegram which verified her son was a POW in Hanoi. WEBSTER informed Mrs. [redacted] that COLIFAM would mail her a copy of the cablegram, which Mrs. [redacted] received a few days later by cover letter.

On 6-26-70 [redacted] Oklahoma File Oklahoma City 100-7938

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 6-29-70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
On March 25, 1970, Mrs. received a communication from COLIFAM which stated a letter from her son was en route from North Vietnam and soon would be furnished to her upon receipt.

Two or three weeks elapsed and Mrs. had not received her son's letter from COLIFAM. She then telephonically contacted COLIFAM in New York and spoke with MAGGIE CEDDES, who informed Mrs. that COLIFAM had not yet received her son's letter, but COLIFAM was expecting a packet of letters at any time.

On April 25, 1970, Mrs. received an undated transmittal letter from COLIFAM enclosing (1) a letter dated April 24, 1970, from the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which stated that "when we received the enclosed letter from (it had been opened and in the condition you find it. We have no way of knowing why it was in this condition since most others in the packet were sealed" and (2) an envelope and letter (Christmas card) from her son with a short personal note thereon.

On May 12, 1970, she sent a second letter to her son to COLIFAM for transmittal.

On May 15, 1970, she received a letter dated February 8, 1970, from her son which was forwarded to Mrs. by COLIFAM in New York.

Mrs. advised she has no information that her two letters to her son, above, which were forwarded to COLIFAM in New York for transmittal, were actually transmitted to or received by him.

Concerning her son's first letter (Christmas card) sent to her by COLIFAM on April 25, 1970, Mrs. questioned her son's handwriting and sent same to her daughter-in-law, California, for her opinion. Mrs. also questioned her husband's handwriting and forwarded the correspondence, with known handwriting of
said her daughter-in-law later called her to advise that Washington called and said they were 80% sure it was his handwriting," but that it would be analyzed further. Mrs. ... has heard nothing further in this regard.

Mrs. ... added that when she received on May 15, 1970, the second letter, dated February 8, 1970, from her son through COLIFAM, she did not question it because of the terminology he used.

She related she has had no other contacts with COLIFAM. She said she sent only two letters (above) to COLIFAM to be forwarded to her son and she has received only two letters (above) from him through COLIFAM. She has not attempted to send, nor has she received from her son, any personal objects, packages or parcels through COLIFAM.

She stated the above telephonic conversations with BARBARA WEBSTER and MAGGIE GEDDES, both of COLIFAM, were the only telephonic contacts she has had with representatives of COLIFAM.

During these particular conversations, she found both WEBSTER and GEDDES cordial, and Mrs. SMITH said she was not harassed whatsoever nor was she cajoled in any manner.

Mrs. ... stated that at no time did WEBSTER or GEDDES, or any of the COLIFAM letters she received, request money or anything of value in return for the services rendered Mrs. ...

She stated she knew of no other persons who contacted, or who were contacted by, COLIFAM in New York.

Mrs. ... related she would be willing to testify concerning the above information if needed at a later date.
Mrs. Oklahoma, furnished a copy of a letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), dated February 7, 1970, and a copy of a COLIFAM air letter form (front and back), received by her from COLIFAM on or about February 9, 1970. Concerning the Information Sheet mentioned in the COLIFAM letter, Mrs. said she sent this to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. California. A copy of the above COLIFAM letter and air letter form appears on the following pages.

On 6-26-70 at Oklahoma File # Oklahoma City 100-7938
by SA

Date dictated 6-29-70

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.
February 7, 1970

Mrs. [Redacted]
Oklahoma City, Ok

Dear Mrs. [Redacted],

As you will see from the enclosed Information Sheet, one of the things the Committee of Liaison is doing is trying to get information about servicemen who may be prisoners in North Vietnam. In a couple days we will be cabling Hanoi and will include a request about your son. Since we have only recently been set up we do not know how long it will take to receive a response but imagine it will be at least a month, probably longer.

If your son is a prisoner in North Vietnam we would hope to receive back a letter from him which we would of course immediately forward on. In any case we will contact you as soon as we get any word at all.

I am also enclosing an air letter form which you may wish to use the next time you write your son. If you would like, you could send it to us and we would forward it on (either with someone who is going to Hanoi or by mail if no one is going over for awhile).

Something the Information Sheet neglects to mention is that the North Vietnamese have said that prisoners can receive a package (not over 6 pounds in weight) every other month now, as well as a letter a month. Packages should be sent directly, using the address given in the Information Sheet.

We understand the anguish you must feel in not knowing about your son and sincerely hope we can be of help in getting information about him for you.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster
NGƯỜI GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

SỐ LỊNH (Service number):

NGÀY VÀ NGÀY SINH (Date & place of birth):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRẠI GIÁM PHI CÔNG MỸ BỊ BẤT TAI
NUỚC VIỆT NAM DÂN CHỦ CÔNG HÒA
VIA MOSCOW, USSR (Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):
NGÀY VIỆT (Dated)

GHI CHÚ (N.B.):

1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ được viết trên những dòng kẻ sẵn (Write legibly and only on the lines).

2. Trong thư chỉ được nói về tình hình sức khỏe và tình hình gia đình (Write only about health and family).

3. Gia đình gửi đến cũng phải theo đúng mẫu, kbn ở khóa vài quy định này (Letters from families should also conform to this proforma).
Mrs. [redacted] Oklahoma, furnished a copy of the following cablegram dated March 6, 1970, received by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), New York, New York, which COLIFAM forwarded to Mrs. [redacted] and was received by her on or about March 7, 1970:

[Redacted text]

On 6-26-70 at Oklahoma File: Oklahoma City 100-7938
by SA 2A Date dictated 6-29-70

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.
DS/5 759 VHF27
HANOI 97/88 51345 P2/7TH STC......

LT
COLIAFAM
NEW YORK

RECEIVED FIVE CABLES DATED JANUARY TWENTY TWENTY FIVE TWENTY NINE FEBRUARY TEN AND TWENTY FOUR ASKING FOR INFORMATION ABOUT SERVICEMEN THE FOLLOWING FOURTEEN ARE NOW IN OUR CAMP CARL CHAMBERS FV3133401 ROBERT CRANVER FV3034313 RENDAR CRAYTON 529039 MICHAEL P CRONIN 663952 MYRON DONALD FR60331 NRED AW FRANKE JUNIOR

P2

513370 WAYNE GOODRMOKE 693919 PORTER HALYBURTON Q5677514 JOHN HEILIG 667042 GALAND KRAMER FV3155965 ALAN P LURIE FR65266 EUGENE BARKER MCDANIEL 602046 GEORGE MCKNIGHT AO3051229 BRADLEY SMITH 682780
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mrs. Oklahoma, furnished a copy of the following letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), dated March 25, 1970, received by her from COLIFAM on or about March 27, 1970:

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.
March 25, 1970

Dear Mrs. [Name] (blurred),

We have just received word from Hanoi that [Name] has been mailed to you from North Vietnam. His name was included in a list of 60 servicemen just received. This list represents advance notice of 82 letters mailed together in a package due to arrive soon. As soon as it comes, we will forward it to you. Forgive this mimeographed communication, but we wanted you to know as quickly as possible.

The Committee of Liaison was set up to facilitate communication between men who are held in North Vietnam and their families in this country. You may be interested to know that since this new arrangement was made with the North Vietnamese in December, 376 letters have been sent from Hanoi through us to families, and that as of this current notification 256 servicemen have been confirmed as held by the North Vietnamese. More mail is on route and it is expected that mail will soon be normalized.

The arrangement for mail is described in the announcement enclosed. We are very pleased to be able to perform this service and hope that you will feel free to be in touch with us should you have further questions. In the meantime we continue to work for the immediate and complete withdrawal of all troops from Vietnam; to bring to an end the fighting, killing, and capturing; and to hasten the day when all families, American and Vietnamese will be reunited.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss  Dave Dellinger
Mrs. Oklahoma furnished a copy of (1) an undated letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York; (2) letter dated April 24, 1970, to "Dear Friends" from the American Friends Service Committee, Inc., 160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and (3) envelope and letter (Christmas card) to and Mrs. and family. A copy of each of these appears on the following pages:

On 6-26-70 at Oklahoma City 100-7938
by SA 620
Date dictated 6-29-70

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.
Dear Mrs. [Redacted] and Family:

We're very happy to forward these letters to you which just arrived from North Vietnam along with 80 others.

We know it's been a long time since you were informed that these letters wen en route, but it's a long trip and we too are delighted that they've arrived.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster  Maggie Gedde
for the Committee of Liaison
April 24, 1970

Dear Friends,

When we received the enclosed letter from [redacted], it had been opened and in the condition you find it. We have no way of knowing why it was in this condition since most others in the packet were sealed.

Sincerely,

Stewart Leach
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES 
OF SERVICE-MEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

objectives; (7) by maintaining and supporting the morale 
of all captured and missing Americans and their families; 
and above all (8) by obtaining at the earliest possible 
time the release of and a complete accounting for all captured 
or missing Americans in Southeast Asia.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she is familiar with COLIFAM 
and that Mrs. [redacted] California, a member of the League of Families group was 
in town and had been contacted by COLIFAM.

On June 25, 1970, a source who has provided reliable 
information in the past, advised that on June 10, 1970, 
The House of Representatives Sub-Committee on Internal Security 
held a hearing which included investigation on COLIFAM. 
The main focus of this investigation was on the New Mobiliza-
tion Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC), and the ties 
between COLIFAM and NMC.

The NMC is described as a national steering 
organization, with headquarters in New York 
City which specializes in the formation of 
local and national protest and demonstration 
activities through a coalition of local 
anti-Vietnam and draft groups throughout the 
nation.

The Committee found that those listed as leaders in 
NMC were also leaders of COLIFAM.

The Sub-Committee investigation largely centered 
around the testimony of Mrs. Edwin A. Shuman, III and 
Mrs. Dale Doss, who are both wives of captured United States 
military personnel detained in North Vietnam. Both wives 
have received mail from their husbands through COLIFAM, and 
both advised this group they did not want to have any contact 
with COLIFAM even if it meant going without mail from their
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

husbands. Each letter received from the women's husbands was accompanied by a cover letter from COLIFAM which the women found distasteful. Mrs. Doss returned one of her husband's letters when it came with this cover letter, only to have her husband's letter returned to her in a plain white envelope.

The women also testified that each time COLIFAM publishes a list of captured Americans as received from the North Vietnamese it is actually the same list with a few additional names included.

The source further stated that at this time the Sub-Committee plans no further investigation of COLIFAM, but that this situation could change. The source was also unable to state any knowledge of any other Congressional investigations pending.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
DATE: 7/6/70

FROM: SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (100-20786) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - MISC REGISTRATION ACT

OO: New York

Re New York airtel to Bureau, 6/9/70.

SA contacted the following individuals in Indianapolis, Indiana in an effort to obtain information concerning the captioned subject, but all results were negative:

113th MIG
Fort Benjamin Harrison
6/16/70

OSI Detachment
3728 North Shadeland
6/17/70

NIS
36 South Pennsylvania Street
6/17/70

Indianapolis Star
307 North Pennsylvania
6/17/70

- Bureau (RM)
- New York (100-168469) (RM)
- Indianapolis

(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
All logical sources in the Indianapolis Division contacted have failed to report any positive information in this matter.

On 6/27/70 an article (UPI) did appear on page nine of the Indianapolis Star which concerned the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

The article related the captioned committee has released the names of 335 individuals who have been officially confirmed by Hanoi to be prisoners held in North Vietnam.

Servicemen from Indiana were listed as RICHARD BRENNEMAN, Mishawaka, Indiana, HUBERT ELLIOTT BUCHANAN, Austin, Indiana, RONALD EDWARD BYRNE, Jr., Kokomo, Indiana and JAMES HELMS KASLER, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Since no positive information has been received relating to the captioned committee being active in this division the families of the servicemen listed above were not interviewed. Specific leads should be set forth by the office of origin if additional investigation is required.
By letter to Director dated 4/6/70, J. WALTER YEAGLEY requested investigation be undertaken to develop admissible evidence that the subject committee is in fact acting within the United States at the request of the Government of North Vietnam, and that it is engaged in political activity as defined in Section 10 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act or as a publicity agent as defined in Section 1(H) of the Act. By letter dated 4/14/70, YEAGLEY requested individuals contacted by this committee be interviewed.

Submit results in form suitable for dissemination.

SOURCES

Source one
Source two
Source three (conceal).
Source four is NYO confidential mailbox (protect.
Source five
Source six is
Suitable characterizations were not currently available for the following organizations and individuals:

Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam
American Friends Service Committee
Prof. BEA SEITZMAN
ETHEL TAYLOR

The LHM is classified, "Secret" in view of the fact that Source six is, and their request was that information received by them may be disseminated to the United States State Department and CIA but should not be disseminated further since it would jeopardize their source.

LEADS:

BUREAU

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Through liaison with the various military branches of the Government, determine if they are in possession of any information relating to the COLIPA or its members that could be evidentiary in nature or utilized as evidentiary lead material.
2. Conduct investigation requested of all offices.

NORFOLK

AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA. Reuter, 2/20/70 to Director (Norfolk 100-6089), interview people mentioned in relet.

2. Conduct investigation requested of all offices.

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Contact all appropriate military branches of the government to determine:

a) identity of any serviceman contacted by means of the COLIFAM.

b) identify any family of serviceman contacted by the COLIFAM.

2. At US Department of State attempt to identify and/or verify travel of Committee People to Hanoi. Individuals should include CORA WEISS, DAVE DELLINGER, STEVE HALLIWELL (HOLLOWAY), RENNIE DAVIS, REV. RICHARD FERNANDEZ, MAGGIE GEDDES, STEWART MEÅCHAM, Prof. BEA SEITZMAN, ETHEL TAYLOR, BARBARA WEBSTER, TRUDI YOUGH and Mrs. ANNE BENNETT.

3. In view of the fact that this matter has received Congressional attention, determine through liaison if any Congressional Committee has announced or is planning to hold any Congressional hearing relative to this matter.

4. WPO consider possibility to inquire through appropriate liaison with American Legion if they are in possession of information concerning the COLIFAM. This lead is being set forth because of the possible reticence of families to come forth to public officials concerning this matter.

5. Attempt to locate through military headquarters the prisoners released as contained in listing of press release of DELLINGER and DAVIS, 1/15/70, Chicago, Illinois. Set out appropriate leads to interview servicemen for evidentiary material.
ALL OFFICES

1. Review indices concerning captioned matter in an effort to:
   a) identify press releases or captioned matter in your territory.
   b) ascertain COLUM and/or its matters actively in your territory.
   c) determine if any servicemen, formerly residing in your territory, were contacted by means of the COLUM while they were POW.
   d) determine if any families of servicemen, formerly or currently having relatives POW in Vietnam, were contacted by the COLUM and/or its members.

2. Contact local military sources for information concerning captioned matter.

3. Contact established security informants concerning captioned matter and advise them to be alert for information relating to this matter.

4. All offices should interview servicemen or families of servicemen contacted by this committee or its individual members. Determine during interview:
   a) identity of individual who contacted them.
   b) report circumstances of contact, e.g., were they harassed, co-opted, etc.
   c) if anyone had mail or personal objects delivered for them or brought back to them.
   d) what COLUM statements were regarding source of information, contacts, etc.
   e) identity of other new sources approached in a similar manner.
f) lastly, determine nature of correspondence between families and COLIFAM.

Extreme discretion should be used during the course of such interviews. Advise individuals interviewed that it is at the direction of J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General. Determine also if the individual interviewed would be willing to cooperate should their testimony be needed at a later date. Interviews should be set forth on FD-302.

5. Press release dated 1/15/70 by DELLINGER and DAVIS, Chicago, Illinois has been incorporated in LHM for possible lead material.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will contact US Post Office officials to determine if the COLIFAM or its members hold a 2nd Class mailing permit and will determine volume of outgoing mail.

2. Will conduct up to date investigation on COLIFAM Headquarters, 365 West 42nd St., NY, NY, Telephone #(212) 765-1490.

3. Will review NY Times Morgue to obtain press releases of captioned group and its individuals.

4. Will conduct investigation set forth for other offices.

5. Will obtain tape of the BETSY PALMER TV Program "Girl Talk", reBuat, 5/28/70. Appropriate leads will be set forth.
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

A source advised on January 27, 1970, that correspondence was received from the Committee of Liaison (COLIFAM) which set forth their membership, purpose, function and identity.

Cora Weiss and David Dellinger serve as co-chairman of the COLIFAM.

David Dellinger

A characterization of David Dellinger is contained in the characterization of "Liberation" Magazine which is attached hereto. In addition, on February 18, 1970, David Dellinger was found guilty in the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois for violating the Federal Anti-Riot Law Statute for traveling in interstate commerce from outside the State of Illinois with intent to incite riots in Chicago, Illinois during the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968. On February 20, 1970, he was sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined $5,000. On February 28,
1970, the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, Chicago, Illinois, ordered them released on $25,000 bond each pending appeals of their convictions.

In March, 1956, a second source advised that Weiss, then Cora Rubin while attending the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin was present at a public meeting sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Chapter of the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The committee members of the COLIFAM were listed as Rennie Davis, Reverend Richard Fernandez, Maggie Geddes, Steve Halilwell, Stewart Meachum, Professor Bea Seitzman, Ethel Taylor, Barbara Webster and Trudi Young. Treasurer, Mrs. Anne Bennett.

On February 18, 1970, Rennie Davis was found guilty in the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois for violating the Federal Anti-Riot Law Statute for traveling in interstate commerce from outside the State of Illinois with intent to incite riots in Chicago, Illinois, during the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968. On February 20, 1970, he was sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined $5,000. On February 28, 1970, the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, Chicago, Illinois, ordered them released on $25,000 bond each pending appeals of their convictions.

Reverend Richard Fernandez

Organization Director of the Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam.
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

Maggie Geddes  MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION
Staff member of the COLIFAM.

Steve Halliwell  MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION
In 1967, Halliwell served as Assistant National Secretary of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and also was elected to the National Interim Committee and the National Administrative Committee of SDS.

A characterization of SDS is attached hereto.

Stewart Meachum  MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION
Peace Education Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee.

Barbara Webster  MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION
Secretary to Dave Dellinger, staff member of COLIFAM.

Trudi Young  MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION
Staff member of the COLIFAM.

Mrs. Anne Bennett  MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION
Treasurer of COLIFAM.

According to the first source, the COLIFAM established their purpose and functions as follows, "A Committee of Liaison has now been established as an extension of these past efforts at the request of the North Vietnamese ... the peace movement is responding to a request by the Vietnamese to meet a specific, immediate need and is not in any sense representing the government of North Vietnam."

"The Committee will seek to facilitate communication between families in the U.S. and servicemen now imprisoned in North Vietnam. Basically, the Committee
SECRET

Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen Detained
in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

will receive letters from servicemen and forward them
through the domestic mails, thereby decreasing, we hope,
past problems in the receipt of such mail. We will also
forward letters to North Vietnam at the request of
relatives. Families are of course still free to send
letters and parcels directly but should note that the
instructions on mailing previously issued by the State
Department are wrong. The correct address is:

"name of serviceman
serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots
Captured in the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam

"via Moscow, U.S.S.R.

"In addition, it is possible that the Vietnamese
will be able to verify requests for information about
servicemen from families who are uncertain if their relatives
are being held in North Vietnam. Requests should be submitted
to the Committee, but there is no certainty when and if the
North Vietnamese will be able to respond. The Committee
will of course transmit immediately any information that it
receives to the family.

"Clarification

"Two clarifications are in order: first, it should
be noted that the Committee will be dealing solely with the
government of North Vietnam and will not have any information
on men held in South Vietnam by the Provisional Revolutionary
Government. Nor will we be able to provide information at
this time concerning men held in Laos or any other Southeast
Asian country where U.S. troops and aircraft are presently
involved in combat missions.

"Secondly, the Committee will function entirely apart
from the U.S. government."

The identity of the COLIFAM was set forth as
follows:

SECRET
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

"Who We Are"

"We firmly believe that the safe return of these men and the half million others that the U.S. maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and aboard naval vessels--who can also be viewed as prisoners, prisoners of their own government since many have been sent to fight in a war against the dictates of their own conscience--can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. government to withdraw from Vietnam. Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this Committee will continue our efforts to create popular pressure strong enough to force the government to withdraw.

"We are active in a variety of organizations committed to ending the war: American Friends Service Committee, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, Women Strike for Peace, The Conspiracy, and Women Against Daddy Warbucks. The Committee is supported by donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work."

A third source advised January 15, 1970, that David Dellinger and Rennie Davis held a press conference January 15, 1970, at Federal Court House, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. During the press conference, the following press release was distributed:

"Chicago, Jan. 15: In an unprecedented move, six anti-activists announced today: the formation of a Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. The Committee will, according to Mrs. Cora Weiss, a co-chairman of the new group and a housewife from Riverdale, N.Y., 'facilitate communication between servicemen held in North Vietnam and their relatives in the United States.'

"Specifically, 'the Committee will receive letters from the captured American pilots,' according to Mrs. Weiss, 'and immediately forward them to the addressee.' 'Also,' she continued, 'we will forward inquiries from families in the United States to the North Vietnamese authorities and they
Committee of Liaison With 
Families of Servicemen Detained 
in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

will attempt to confirm the status of their missing relatives.'

"According to Mrs. Weiss, 'the North Vietnamese have agreed to send an receive one letter per month between airmen known to be held in North Vietnam and relatives in this country.' 'Letters sent from the U.S.,' she continued, 'should be addressed to prisoner, serial number, Camp of Detention for US pilots captured in the DRV (Democratic Republic of Vietnam), Via Moscow, Soviet Union.' Packages, Mrs. Weiss added, are not to exceed six pounds. Mrs. Weiss noted that the Committee will forward letters for the families to North Vietnam if requested by relatives to do so.

"Dave Dellinger, the other co-chairmen of the Committee presently being tried on conspiracy charges in Chicago, outlined the background of previous prisoner releases to the American peace movement and said that 'It is understandable that the North Vietnamese indicate their confidence in the American people through the peace movement in this way.' 'We who are on this Committee,' he continued, 'firmly believe that the safe return of American pilots held in North Vietnam can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. government to withdraw from Vietnam.'

"Mr Dellinger decried the U.S. government for its ignoring the fate of thousands of prisoners in jails in South Vietnam who, with full knowledge and assistance of American personnel, are subjected to grotesque tortures, as has been frequently documented, most authoritatively by Congressman John Conyers and the Rev. Robert Drinan, Dean of Boston College Law School, in a recent survey of South Vietnamese prisons.

"Another member of the Committee, Stewart Meacham, Peace Education Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, said that "Lou Schneider of the AFSC has recently been given a packet of 69 letters in Hanoi from servicemen and those letters will soon arrive from Hong Kong in New York, and will immediately be sent to the addressees." (See attached list of names.) Mr. Meacham said that 'the 69 letters en route to the U.S. were written by 64 prisoners and the Committee can presently confirm the names of 182
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

Airmen held by the North Vietnamese, or reported to be dead or unknown.' Mr. Meacham emphasized that the list (attached) of 182 names was neither final nor comprehensive. He said that 'While these names are known to us, there are undoubtedly others known to their families.

"Other persons participating in today's press conference included Rennie Davis, a defendant in the conspiracy trial, the Rev. Richard Fernandez, Director of Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, and Maggie Geddes and Trudi Young, staff members of the Committee.

"In December, 1969, Mrs. Cora Weiss and two other women, Mrs. Ethel Taylor of Philadelphia and Madeleine Duckles of San Francisco, all active with Women Strike for Peace, came back from Hanoi with 136 letters from prisoners for Christmas. Mrs. Weiss said at the press conference that she had worked out the details for this Committee during this recent trip. Historically, the development of the Committee is unprecedented in time of war.

"Other members of the Committee not present at today's meeting include Mrs. Anne Bennett, Prof. Bea Seitzman, Steve Halliwell, and Barbara Webster.

"The Committee's office at 365 West 42nd Street, 2nd floor, New York, N.Y., will be functioning this Monday, Jan. 19th, although the phones will not be in service until Wed., Jan. 21st.
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

[Names listed in a column]

SECRET

- 8 -
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

HISTORY OF PRISONER RELEASES

I. December 1, 1965: Sgt. Coerge F. Smith and Spec. C. McClure were released by NLF in Pnom Penh to the anti-war movement.

II. November 11, 1967: In Pnom Penh Tom Hayden "received" Army Sergeants Daniel Lee Fitzer, Edward R. Johnson and James Alex Jackson, Jr., released by the NLF.


IV. July 18, 1968: In Hanoi Stewart Meacham, Vernon Grizzard and Anne Scheer officially "received" Major James Frederick Low, Major Fred Neale Thompson and Capt. Joe Victor Carpenter, all of the Air Force.

Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

"The following names are confirmed to be prisoners held in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam). Most of them are confirmed by letters they wrote to their families which were sent via members of the peace movement. Others were announced by official North Vietnamese sources.

Joseph S. Abbott, Jr., Major, FV 3057099, Alloway, N.J.
Everett Alvarez, Jr., Lt., 644124, Santa Clara, Cal.
Garenn Laverne Anderson, Lt. Jg., 682482, Kane, Pa.
Anthony Charles Andrews, Capt., FR 3146561, Chico, Calif.
Robert Baldwin, Capt., 53786, Kentucky
Thomas Joseph Barrett, Capt., FV 3120130, Lombard, Ill.
James Franklin Bell, Capt., 515877, Cumberland, Md.
Kile Dag Berg, Capt., AO 3103302, Glendale, Ariz.
Richard Eugene Bestad, Capt., FR 81278, Minnesota
Cole Black, L. Cdr., 594387, San Diego, Cal.
Robert Irwin Bliss, FV 3103220, Bangor, Maine
Ronald Glenn Bliss, Capt., FR 78537, Temple, Tex.
Richard Eugene Bolstad, Maj., FR 81278, Minneapolis, Minn.
Jack Williamson Bomar, Lt. C., FV 2251452, Mesa, Ariz.
Ralph Thomas Browning, Capt., FR 78556, Orlando, Fla.
Edward Alan Brudno, Capt., 78285A, Harrison, N.Y.

Michael Thomas Burns, Capt., FV 3189503, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa
Philip Neal Butler, Lt., 647398, La Jolla, Cal.
Ronald Edward Byrne, Lt. C., 27821A, Kokomo, Ind.
Burton Wayne Campbell, Capt., 70564, Amherst, Ohio
Allan Russell Carpenter, Lt., 657951, Sanford, Maine
Harlan Page Chapman, Maj., 071437, Elyria, Ohio
Fred Vann Cherry, Lt. C., 45554A, Suffolk, Va.
Claude Douglas Closer, L. Cdr., 605476, San Diego, Cal.
Gerald Leonard Coffee, L. Cdr., 625308, Sanford, Fla.
Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen Detained
in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

James Quincy Collins, Jr., Maj., 27908A, Atherton, Cal.
Thomas Edward Collins, III, Capt., 68082, Utica, Miss.
Arthur Cormier, T. Sgt., AF 12454730, Bay Shore, N.Y.
Joseph Crecca, Jr., Capt., FR 83481, Phoenix, Ariz.
Glenn H. Daigle, Lt., 667122, Labadieville, La.
Robert Holan Daughtrey, Maj., A0 3056891, Del Rio, Tex.
Edward Anthony Davis, Lt., 658959
Jeremiah A. Denton, Jr., Capt., 485087, Virginia Beach, Va.
Robert Bart-ch Doremus, L. Cdr., 597366, Wilmington, Dela.
Dale Walter Doss, L. Cdr., 591159, Virginia Beach, Va.
Jerry Donald Driscoll, Capt., 69973, Canton, Pa.
David Henry Duart, Maj., FV 3057321, Canton, Pa.
Richard Allen Dutton, Maj., FR 22497, Chicago, Ill.

"Jeffrey Thomas Ellis, Capt., FV 3135610, Madison, N.J.
David Everson, Maj., FR 56893, Coon Rapids, Minn.
Robert St. Calir Pant, Jr., Col., 653849, South Carolina
John Stewart Finlay, III, Lt. C., 19805, Satellite Beach, Fla.
John Peter Flynn, Col., 15760A, Ohio
David Edward Ford, Capt., FV 3122074, Sacramento, Cal.
Henry Pope Fowler, Jr., Capt., FR 3148574, Palo Alto, Cal.

"Paul Edward Galanti, Lt., 659047, Richmond Va.
Markham Ligon Garley, Lt., 703644, Dunedin, Fla.
Danny Elloy Glenn, Lt., 668152, Jacksonville, Fla.
Lawrence Nicholas Guarino, Lt. C., 52573A, Satellite Beach, Fla.
Collins Henry Haines, L. Cdr., 593915, San Diego, Cal.

"William Morgan Hardman, L. Cdr., 625171, Center Hill, Fla.
Carlyle Smith Harris, Maj., 46663A, Tupelo, Miss.
James H. Haelet, Lt.
David Burnett Hatcher, Maj., 304002, Mt. Airy, N.C.
James Edward Hiteshew, Lt. C., FR 46668, Goldsboro, N.C.
Arthur Thomas Hoffson, Lt., FV 3152442, South Carolina
Ramon Anton Hornick, Capt., FR 49644, Kansas
Edward Lee Hubbard, Capt., FV 3122827, Overland Park, Kans.
James Lindberg Hughes, Ltc., FR 43211, Santa Fe, N.M.
James Leo Hutton, L. Cdr., 603748, Lakeland, Fla.
Roger Dean Ingvalson, Lt. C., FR 30713, Sanford, Maine
Gobel Dale James, Maj., FR 3006133, Texas
Jay Roger Jensen, Maj., FV 3033604, Layton, Utah
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

Murphy Neal Jones, FR 69506, Baton Rouge, La.
James Helms Kasler, Lt. C., FR 24551, Indianapolis, Ind. 46236
Richard Paul Keirn, Maj., AO 936812, Tampa, Fla.
Wilson Denver Key, Lt., 669207, Jacksonville, Fla.
Ronald Merle Lebert, Lt., FV 3176215, South Dakota
Earl Gardner Lewis, Jr., Lt. Jg., 663095, San Diego, Cal.
John Sidney McCain, L. Cdr., 624787, Orange Park, Fla.
Read Blaine McCleary, 678398, Old Greenwich, Conn.
George P. McIwain, 697713, Montrose, Cal.
Thomas Mitchell McNish, Capt., FR 78806, Franklin, N.C.
William J. Mayhew, Lt., 691368, New Manchester, W. Va.
Raymond James Morrill, Lt. C., 44729A, Colton, Cal.
Edison Wainwright Miller, Lt. C., 054602, Santa Ana, Cal.
Edwin Frank Miller, Jr., Lt. Jg., 706510, Franklin Lakes, N.J.
Joseph Scott Mobley, Lt., 701887, Manhattan Beach, Cal.
Harold DeLoss Monlux, 1st Lt., FV 3161422, Tulsa, Okla.
Richard Dean Mullen, L. Cdr., 584928, La Jolla, Cal.
James Alfred Mulligan, Cdr., 504324, Virginia Beach, Va.
Armand Jesse Myers, Maj., FR 47337, Universal City, Tex.
Robert John Naughton, Lt., 646207, Sheldon, Iowa
John H. Nasmyth, Jr., Capt., FV 3120117, So. San Gabriel, Cal.
Giles Roderick Norrington, Lt., 690103, Albany, Cal.
Donald Eugene Odeil, Maj., FV 3057281, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Dale Harrison Osborne, L. Cdr., 614229, Hanford, Cal.
Thomas Vance Parrott, Capt., FV 3103992, Dalton, Ga.
Glendon William Perkins, Maj., FV 3101454, Orlando, Fla.
John Joseph Pitchford, Jr., Maj., FV 2245522, Scottsdale, Ariz.
Joseph Charles Plumb, Jr., Lt. Jg., 675805, Overland Park, Kans.
Melvin Pollack, Capt., FV 3149044, Long Beach, N.Y.
Robert Baldwin Purcell, Maj., 53786A., Louisville, Ky.
Darrell Edwin Pyle, Capt., FV 3145936, Santa Ana, Cal.
Richard Raymond Ratzlaff, Lt. Jg., 681476, St. Louis, Mo.
James Edwin Ray, Capt., 80693A, Conroa, Tex.
Charles Donald Rice, Lt. Jg., 710266, Setauket, N.Y.
Herbert Benjamin Ringsdorf, Capt., FR 75446, Elba, Ala.
Robinson Risner, Col., 26905A, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

Wendell Burke Rivers, Cdr., 555144, Oxnard, Cal.
William Andrew Robinson, T. Sgt., AF 14782798, Robersonville, N.C.
David John Rollins, Lt., 633926, San Diego, Cal.
Mark John Ruhling, Capt., FV 3139169, Pennsylvania
Albert Edwards Runyan, Lt.C., FR 49475, Sumter, S.C.
Kay Russell, L. Cdr., 563567, San Diego, Cal.

"Peter Van Schoeffel, L. Cdr., 584717, Naples, Fla.
Paul Henry Schultz, L. Cdr., 616785, San Diego, Cal.
Robert J. Schweitzer, Cdr., 571894, Lemoore, Cal.
Bruce Gibson Seeber, Maj., 47135A, West Monroe, La.
Joseph Francis Shanahan, Capt., FR 72170, Illinois
Robert Harper Shumaker, L. Cdr., 548955, La Jolla, Cal.
Gary Richard Sigler, 1st Lt., FV 3157864, Table Grove, Ill.
Thomas William Sima, Maj., FV 3038065, Riverton, N.J.
Praphan Sirion, U.S.A.F. warrant-officer, Udorn, Thailand
Richard Eugene Smith, Jr., Maj., 57992, Las Vegas, Nev.
Wayne Ogden Smith, Capt., FR 80670, Denedin, Fla.
Larry Howard Spencer, Lt., 674085, Earlham, Iowa
Charles David Stackhouse, Lt., 647984, Lemoore, Cal.
Hugh Allen Stafford, L. Cdr., 614922, Cambridge, Md.
Thomas James Sterling, Maj., FR 45475, Fort Walton Beach, Fla.
Theodore Gerhard Stier, Lt., 669500, San Diego, Cal.
Robert L. Stirm, Maj., FV 3036919, Foster City, Cal.
James Bond Stockdale, Capt., 485624, Coronado, Calif.
Richard Allen Stratton, L. Cdr., 602087, Hanford, Cal.
Richard George Tangeman, Lt., 669370, Sanford, Fla.
Charles N. Tanner, L. Cdr., 588973, Covington, Tenn.
Ross Randle Terry, L. Cdr., 622502, Lake Jackson, Tex.
Leo Keith Thorsnes, Maj., FV 3025937, Sioux Falls, S.D.
Loren Harvey Torkelson, Capt., FV 3155656, Crosby, N.D.
William Michael Tschudy, Lt., 660481, Virginia Beach, Va.
Gerald Santo Venanzi, Capt., FV 3173807, Trenton, N.J.
Raymond Arthur Vohden, L. Cdr., 586702, Memphis, Tenn.
Donald Glenn Waltman, Maj., FR 53895, Kellogg, Idaho
Ronald John Webb, Capt., FR 72828, New Jersey
Norman Louross Wells, Maj., FV 3037386, Goldsboro, N.C.
Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen Detained
in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

Walter Eugene Wilber, Cdr., 539459, Virginia Beach, Va.
Lewis Irving Williams, Jr., Lt. Jg., 694463, Tampa, Fla.
Glenn Hubert Wilson, Maj., FR 54287, San Antonio, Tex.
Robert Deane Woods, Lt., 632730, Garden City, Mo.
Lawrence D. Writer, Capt., FV 3156989, Olympus, Wash.
James Faulds Young, Maj., FR 46611, family currently living in
England.

"The following are confirmed as being dead by the
North Vietnamese:

"Terry Arden Dennison, L. Cdr., 625395, California
Ward Kent Dodge, Lt. C., 43924, Colorado
Arthur S. Mearns, Lt. C., 45340, California
Donald M. Singer, Lt. C. 2220822, Florida
Ernest Albert Stamm, Cdr., 584755, Florida

"The following are not being held in North Vietnam
and cannot be confirmed as being dead:

"Gilliland Corbett, Lt. C., 28361
Richard Hubbs
John D. Peace, III, L. Cdr., 613862"

The "Daily World", May 20, 1970, an east coast
Communist newspaper, contained an article dated May 19, 1970
which stated, "A spokesman for the Committee of Liaison
announced the receipt last week of two packages containing a
total of 156 letters written by 123 prisoners in North Vietnam.
The letters were forwarded to families to whom they were
addressed.

"At present 335 men are officially confirmed as
being held in North Vietnam. All but 23 of their families have
received mail."

Source four advised on April 27, 1970, that on page
one of the Newsletter of the Committee of Returned Volunteers
(CRV), May, 1970, indicated that Gerri Schwinn is "Now in
Hanoi." Schwinn is the National Chairman of the CRV.

The CRV is self-described as an independent
national organization of United States citizens
who have worked in Asia, Africa and Latin
SECRET

Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen Detained
in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

America, who seek fundamental changes in United
States policies toward emerging communities at
home and around the world.

"CRV members have participated in peace
demonstrations and marches ranging from the
Pentagon to the Chicago Convention."

The same source advised on June 2, 1970, being
in receipt of a letter from Gerri Schwinn from Hanoi. The
letter reads as follows:

"May 21, 1970

"Dear Sisters and Brothers,

"These will be just a few random notes on the more striking
impressions after a week in Vientiane, Laos and ten days in
the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The week in Vientiane
was caused by the red tape we had to go through to get on the
ICC flight to Hanoi. One needs a letter of authorization from
the US Embassy in Vientiane in order to fly to Hanoi. For
some reason we got this without any problem.

"We spent a good deal of time in Vientiane with an American
who is fluent in Lao (a CRV member). We went with him to the
village outside Vientiane where he had worked for over a year
(in an area not involved to date in military activity). We
also went with him to a camp where 'refugees' from the Plain
of Jars are 'housed.' These are people who were forcibly
evicted from the Plain by the CIA-funded army of Meo tribesmen
and flown out by the CIA's Air America before the Pathet Lao
retook control of the Plain. The contrast between the two
villages was striking. In the first we saw what looked to be
a moderately prosperous village with comfortable houses, lots
of activity and, from the few people we talked with, a fairly
content populace. In the camp the evacuees were living in
makeshift houses crowded together. We talked with about twenty
'refugees.' None expressed any pleasure about being forced to
leave their land and their animals (all livestock was killed
as the people were evacuated) though they had for many years
been suffering from heavy US bombing of the Plain. They were
receiving almost no assistance from the Royal Lao government or

SECRET
- 15 -
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

USAID. Their monthly food supplies last only two or three weeks; there is no medical attention (we saw children with running sores and signs of malnutrition) and though they have been given a little land to farm, no one has provided any seeds.

"In the DRVN we spent six days in Hanoi and made a four-day trip south to Vinh in Nghe An province. While in Hanoi we talked with our hosts, the Vietnamese Committee of Solidarity with the American People, about the current situation in Indo-China (throughout the visit the Vietnamese spoke of the Indo-China War not the War in Vietnam), their experiences during the War of Destruction (the four years of US bombing), their great victory in forcing the US to stop the bombing, their progress in building socialism in the North, and the state of the US anti-war movement. Also in Hanoi we visited with the Special Representative of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of the Republic of South Viet Nam, a public information officer of the Pathet Lao, and North Vietnamese of the youth organization, the women's union, and the agency which works with minority peoples.

"While we were in Hanoi the Summit Meeting of the Indo-Chinese People convened by Prince Sihanouk was held somewhere on the Chinese-Vietnamese border. Prince Sihanouk headed the Cambodian delegation, with Prince Souphanavong at the head of the Laotian delegation, President Nguyen Huu Tho of the PRG of South Viet Nam, and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of the DRVN. The joint statement from the Summit Meeting spoke in very strong terms of the commitment of the three Indo-Chinese peoples to cooperate in all possible ways to assure the defeat of the US, the complete withdrawal of US troops from Indo-China, and the victory of the PRG and the NLF in South Viet Nam, the Pathet Lao in Laos, and the National Union Front in Cambodia. In very explicit language for such a public statement, the DRVN committed itself to giving aid and assistance to the three liberation struggles.

"The most striking impression that one carries away from even such a short stay as ours in Hanoi is how ordinary and normal everything seems in the city. The day begins at 5:00 and the
Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen Detained
in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

streets are immediately filled with carts and trucks and
thousands of people on bicycles. The stores and markets
we visited contained a good stock of goods. We saw a
number of men and women in uniform in Hanoi, but mostly
they seemed to be on leave.

"As soon as we left Hanoi and began our drive south to Vinh,
we saw the evidence of US bombing and for the whole 300 km.
there was constant evidence that little if anything had been
excluded from the US target list. Everything that has been
written to date about the bombing in the North - the
destruction in the South has been greater than in the North and
the destruction in Laos has been greater than in South Viet
Nam - has understated the amount and widespread nature of the
destruction.

"But even more striking than what US bombing did to the North
is the sense we got of how the Vietnamese people responded.
All the people we spoke with - both those in official positions
and those we met in Nghe An province - would detail in graphic
and, for us as Americans, disconcerting terms the extent of
the destruction and suffering from the bombing. They all displayed,
however, really great enthusiasm for their success in never
allowing the US to prevent them from aiding the struggle in the
South and developing their own society (the building of
socialism) in the North, and for the great victory they had
achieved over the US by forcing us to stop the bombing of
their country. All were also unequivocal in saying that they
would continue to do all in their power to continue to aid their
'kith and kin' in the South.

"And what one knows even after so short a stay in the DRV/that
the North will continue to aid the South (and the liberation
struggles in Laos and Cambodia) and to build socialism in the
North and that the war in Indo-China can only end in one of
two ways: (1) The various genocidal and ecocidal tactics of
the US will 'succeed' in putting an end to human life in Indo-
China or (2) The US will acknowledge its defeat and the victory
of the three Indo-Chinese liberation struggles by withdrawing all
military personnel from the area and ending support of the
puppet regimes in the area. There are no other choices. The
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

anti-war movement and what there is of a white radical movement must intensify its efforts to prevent #1 and help to assure #2. There is a critical role for CRV in these efforts and our upcoming General Assembly provides an opportunity to find ways for us to act in the coming months.

"I look forward to sharing with you at the General Assembly and in an upcoming issue of the CRV Newsletter more details of my trip to Viet Nam and something of what happened during stops in Hong Kong, Manila, and Tokyo.

"As usual we find ourselves far short of the funds we need to carry out programs, so we make a strong plea to those who have already paid dues and/or contributed to do so again. (Two, three, many contributions!)

"Till June at the Assembly,

"Victory to the Indo-Chinese people,

"Revolucion es construir,

"Gerry"

/ Source five on April 17, 1970, advised that Gerald Schwinn traveled to Hanoi in connection with the COLIFAM. /
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national offices, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Time Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding CASTRO's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventurist, elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although
disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction, which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance, is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

A characterization of the PLP is attached.
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

APPENDIX

1.

LIBERATION MAGAZINE

"Liberation" Magazine (LM) is self-described as an independent monthly with offices at 339 Lafayette Street, New York, New York. A "Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation" was published in the November, 1968 issue. It listed the Publisher and Editor of the magazine as DAVE DELLINGER. The circulation was given as 10,000.

The following comments appeared in a leaflet distributed by LM in May, 1968:

"Since its inception in 1956, Liberation has played an active and creative role in the growth of the new radicalism in the United States. From civil rights to black liberation, from 'ban the bomb' to the movement to end the war in Vietnam, Liberation has been vital. Its radical critique of American society and its emphasis on democratic and direct action against the inequalities and injustices of our present social structure have inspired radicals, young and old."

"In addition, Liberation will continue to carry articles and discussions written by and to community organizers, student and non-student activists, educators, economists and social scientists - of interest to anybody concerned with building a radical and nonviolent movement that will bring a fundamental change to the existing order."

On May 14, 1963, a source advised that during a speech in New York, New York, on May 10, 1963, DAVE DELLINGER identified himself as a pacifist. He stated it was necessary to abolish the cause of war, which was Capitalism. He advocated a Communist society and said, "I am a Communist," but further stated he was not a Soviet type Communist.
Committee of Li\_son With
Families of Servicemen Detained
in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

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 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 assertingly 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. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

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 LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution", a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio", a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio", sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life—where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

Source advised on May 8, 1969, 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.

SECRET

- 22- -
FO: NEW YORK

Re New York airtel to Bureau and All Offices, 6/9/70.

Investigation by the Norfolk Division has determined that there are a number of wives of POWs and MIAs residing in the Norfolk - Virginia Beach Area. Most of these wives are affiliated with an organization known as National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia. Mrs.

She related that in 3/70, she and several other wives met at her home with Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ of the Clergy and Laymen Concerned for Peace in Vietnam, and also affiliated with COLIFAM. He had planned to visit Hanoi and talk with American prisoners of war.

At the meeting at Mrs. [redacted] residence, the wives gave FERNANDEZ several letters which they requested him to deliver to their husbands in North Vietnam, and he was also requested to endeavor to obtain information on several men who were missing in action and on whom no definite word had been received as to whether or not they were prisoners. FERNANDEZ
stated he would cooperate to the best of his ability to deliver
the mail, obtain information concerning the men, and establish
more effective lines for exchanging mail between the wives and
their husbands.

According to Mrs. [redacted] at the meeting FERNANDEZ
advised Hanoi had formed COLIFAM and had actually selected its
members. In fact, he stated this several times although he fur-
nished no specific information in that regard. FERNANDEZ
stated that Hanoi sends letters from the prisoners to COLIFAM
and then COLIFAM sends the letters to the wives. One of the
wives in attendance at that meeting was [redacted], wife of
[redacted], U. S. Navy, who is a POW. Mrs. [redacted],
local address [redacted], Virginia Beach, Virginia. However, Mrs. [redacted]
is currently with her mother who is seriously ill and can be
located at [redacted], Baltimore, Maryland, telephone
[redacted].

Mrs. [redacted] stated that to her knowledge, Mrs. [redacted]
had received no correspondence from her husband.

LEADS

BALTIMORE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. Interview Mrs. [redacted]
at the above address for all pertinent information in
her possession concerning FERNANDEZ' remarks at the aforemen-
tioned meeting and also pursuant to instructions set forth in
New York airtel to Bureau, 6/9/70, particularly concerning any
dealings she may have had with COLIFAM.

RICHMOND

VIRGINIA. Mrs. [redacted] advised that
Mrs. [redacted] resides at [redacted], and is the wife of
who was taken POW 1/26/66. Richmond interview Mrs.
pursuant to instructions in referenced New York airtel.
ALEXANDRIA

AT ALEXANDRIA, VA. If not already done, should contact ONI for all pertinent information concerning COLIFAM.

Investigation by Norfolk Division has determined that several wives of POWs have been receiving mail from their husbands through COLIFAM and that they have been advising ONI in that regard.

NORFOLK

AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA. Will submit report and will continue to interview additional wives of known POWs.
Camp of Detention for U.S. Pilot
Captured in the Democratic Republic
of Vietnam

Oklahoma, U.S.A.
Dearest Family,

Merry Christmas 1969! May your holiday season be a joyful one. Knowing that I am with you in spirit at all times. I am well and looking toward a future reunion with you all.

God Bless You!

With my deepest love,

[Signature]

12/20/69
Mrs. Oklahoma, furnished a copy of the following letter dated February 8, 1970, from Mrs. and family, which was sent to Mrs. by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), New York, New York, and received by Mrs. on May 15, 1970:

From:

On 6-26-70 at Oklahoma File: Oklahoma City 100-7938

by SA 19

Date dictated 6-29-70

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.
NGƯỜI GỬI (Addressee)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

SỐ LỊNH (Service number):

HỘI VÀ NGÀY SINH (Date & place of birth):

October 29, 1926. New York

DỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRÁI GIÁM PHI CÔNG Mỹ BỊ BẤT TAI
NUỘC VIỆT-NAM DÂN CHỦ CỘNG HÒA

(Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)

GỬI (Addressee)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

DỊA CHỈ (Address):

U.S.A. Oklahoma
Dear Family: I'm well & pray you are, too. Have 3 parcels from you. Have chocolate, Kool-aid drink mix, etc., great, but don't need more clothes now. Am interested in news of you all. Reply using similar format as this & enclose pictures. Are car, taxes & insurance problems O.K.? I'm sure you youngsters are studying for college & helping your Mother. See you someday. Love & miss you all.

Ngay Viet (Dated) February 8, 1970

**Note: (N.B.)**

1. Phải viết rõ và chữ được viết trên những dòng kẻ sẵn (Write legibly and only on the lines).

2. Trong thư chỉ được nói về tình hình sức khỏe và tình hình gia đình (Write only about health and family).

3. Gia đình gửi đến cùng phải theo đúng mẫu, khuôn khổ và quy định nầy (Letters from families should also conform to this proforma).
COLIFAM

The "Daily Oklahoman" newspaper, issue of June 26, 1970, revealed an article, dateline New York, New York, entitled "Hanoi Says Only 334 PWs Held." The article stated, in part, as follows:

"North Vietnam has reportedly declared that a list of 334 American prisoners, compiled by a peace group in New York, is a complete list of all prisoners held in North Vietnam and has insisted that it is not holding any men not on the list.

"Information on Hanoi's position has come from a delegation of three Americans who have just visited Hanoi. The list was compiled by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, a New York-based peace group headed by Mrs. Cora Weiss.

"Hanoi's claim that it is holding only 334 American prisoners was disputed by spokesmen for the Defense Department and the Department of State. The Defense Department says 376 Americans are prisoners of war in North Vietnam but has never published its list ...

"Following, as provided by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, is the list of American prisoners from Oklahoma:

"FRED A. W. FRANKS, JR., 513370, Midwest City; GALAND D. KRAMER, FV3155965, Tulsa; HAROLD DELOSS MONLUX, FV3161422, Tulsa; THOMAS SHAW PYLE II, FV3103812, Cordell; ROBINSON RISNER, 26905, Oklahoma City; HERBERT CLIFFORD WALKER, JR., 3145724, Tulsa."
The following individuals advised on the dates indicated that they have no information concerning COLIFAM or members of COLIFAM contacting servicemen or families of servicemen in Oklahoma:

June 18, 1970
111th Military Intelligence Group (MIG)
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma;

June 18, 1970
Naval Investigative Service (NIS)
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma;

June 18, 1970,
and June 29, 1970
Office of Special Investigations (OSI)
Tinker Air Force Base
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma;

June 25, 1970,
and June 26, 1970
Oklahoma Military Department
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Confidential informants, acquainted with New Left and related matters in Oklahoma, advised they have no information concerning COLIFAM or members of COLIFAM contacting servicemen or families of servicemen in Oklahoma.

On June 25, 1970, the libraries of the "Daily Oklahoman" "Oklahoma City Times" and "Oklahoma Journal" newspapers, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, were reviewed and revealed no information concerning COLIFAM or members of COLIFAM contacting servicemen or families of servicemen in Oklahoma other than the article which appeared in the March 7, 1970, issue of the "Daily Oklahoman" as set out previously herein.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-4-7-22-17

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XXX FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

Director, FBI

7-6-67

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
REGISTRATION ACT

Reference is made to your letter of June 30, 1970,
inquiring about the availability of a source for interview
and a determination of his willingness to testify regarding
captioned organization should prosecutive action be feasible.

This matter has been referred to the appropriate
field office of this Bureau for action and you will be
furnished the results when they become available.

NOTE:

COLIFAM was organized in January, 1970, and is made
up of individuals connected with the New Mobilization Committee
to End the War in Vietnam. It is used as a conduit for the
exchange of letters between POW's and their families in this
country. At the request of the Department we are conducting
a Registration Act investigation to determine if the organization
and its officers should register as foreign agents.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT NOTES SHOWN TOP-SECRET

MAILED 9

JUL 1 3170
IN RE: FBI

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Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  DATE: 7/7/70

FROM: SAC, HONOLULU (100-6781) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT (OO: NEW YORK)

Re New York airtel and LHM dated 6/9/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies of an LHM; and two copies of LHM for New York, captioned "COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)."

The indices of the Honolulu Office as checked on 7/7/70, contain no information concerning COLIFAM.

Sources who were contacted concerning this organization with negative results are:

The above sources have been advised that they should be alert for any information concerning COLIFAM which comes to their attention.

The Honolulu Office will remain alert for any information concerning this organization, and if any information is received, the Bureau and Office of Origin will be immediately advised.

ENCLOSURE

1 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RAM)
2 - New York (100-168469) (Enc. 2) (RAM)
1 - Honolulu

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Honolulu, Hawaii
July 7, 1970

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

On July 7, 1970, the Naval Investigative Service Office, Pearl Harbor, and the Office of Special Investigations, Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, were contacted and advised they had no information in their possession which would indicate that COLIFAM was functioning in the State of Hawaii.

During June - July, 1970, confidential sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, were contacted and advised they could furnish no information concerning COLIFAM.

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

ENCLOSURE
TO:  DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM:  SAC, WFO (100-50739) (P)

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS; REGISTRATION ACT (00:NY)

ReNYairtel and LHM captioned as above, dated 6/9/70; Tampa airtel and LHM to Bureau, dated 6/12/70; and Norfolk airtel, dated 6/12/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Enclosed for New York are two copies of mentioned LHM and nine copies of FD-302 reflecting interview with Mrs. Enclosed for San Diego are two copies of LHM and FD-302.

Investigation conducted by WFO revealed that the following individuals and their respective services would be in a position to advise of any contact of military personnel of their families by COLIFAM:

9 ENCLOSED (9)
3 - Bureau (enc. 9)
2 - New York (100-168469) (enc. 11)
2 - San Diego (enc. 4)
2 - WFO AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER., STAF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN AS OTHERWISE

Date Form: 7/27/70
Mow Form: 7/27/70

16 JUL 8 1970

Sent __________ M Per ___
Commander ROBERT S. BURREN
Naval Intelligence Command
U. S. Navy
Hoffman Building
Alexandria, Virginia

Lt. Colonel ARTHUR KIDDER
U.S. Air Force
Ft. Belvoir, Virginia
Teleph. 664-4484

Captain BRUCE GREISEN
U.S. Marine Corps
Arlington Annex
Arlington, Virginia
Telephone CX-4-2219

Commander JOHN BRUCE
DIA-AF7C
Arlington Hall
Arlington, Virginia
Telephone CX-2-5928

These individuals handle the affairs of the captured American military personnel and their families, and would know of any contact by captioned group.

On 6/25/70, and the American Legion, 1608 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC), both advised they were not familiar with COLIFAM nor have they received any complaints about them. Advised that a group called the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia had recently opened an office at 1 Constitution Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. and might have information about COLIFAM.
The representatives who contacted Mrs., leader of the above mentioned group, on 6/25/70, were SA's and .

The source who supplied the information concerning the House Sub-Committee on Internal Security was ROBERT HORNER, Chief Investigator for the Committee, Room 517, Cannon Office Building, WDC. HORNER advised that the following additional names now appear on COLIFAM's letterheads as being members of the group:

RICHARD J. BARNETT
MADELINE DUCKLES
Professor RICHARD FALK
NORMAN FRUCHTER
Professor DONALD KALISH
Professor FRANZ SCHUERMANN

LEADS:

ALEXANDRIA

AT ALEXANDRIA, ARLINGTON AND FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA, will contact military authorities at listed places re any knowledge they have re COLIFAM's contact with servicemen or families of servicemen.

SAN DIEGO

AT CALIFORNIA, will locate and contact Mrs. (see FD-302) and interview her re contacts with COLIFAM.

AT CALIFORNIA, will locate and contact Mrs. (see FD-302) and interview her re contacts with COLIFAM.
WASHINGTON FIELD

(1) Will continue investigation to determine background information on new individuals appearing on COLIFAM's letterhead.

(2) Will conduct investigation to see if any of these individuals are registered pursuant to Foreign Agents Registration Act, 1938.

(3) Will continue to attempt to determine travel of any of COLIFAM's members to North Vietnam.
COMMITTEE OF LIATON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (CULIFAM)

On June 25, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] was contacted by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) concerning [redacted], a group called the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia. Mrs. [redacted] stated that this group's headquarters would be located at 1 Constitution Avenue, N.E., Washington, D. C. (WDC). She described the purposes of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia as follows:

"To assist all Americans who are missing or captured in Southeast Asia and their families (1) by securing humane treatment in accordance with the requirements of the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and as recognized by general humanitarian standards for those Americans captured in Southeast Asia; (2) by obtaining identification of all those who are being held captive by the North Vietnamese, the Viet Cong, the Pathet Lao and any other hostile forces; (3) by obtaining proper medical care for all; (4) by making the American people and people of the world aware of the unconscionable plight of those Americans who are missing or captured in Southeast Asia and their families; (5) by facilitating and promoting communication of information of mutual interest among all families of missing and captured Americans; (6) by facilitating and developing activities with other private or public groups or organizations and governmental agencies which are working to achieve the same humanitarian

ENCLOSURE
100- 487899- 29
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AMERICAN POWs/MIAs IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (SUMMARY)

PART 13 OF 26

FILE NUMBER : 100-457899
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE: NORFOLK
OFFICE OF ORIGIN: NEW YORK
DATE: 3/6/70
INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD: 6/2-29/70

TITLE OF CASE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILY OF SERVICEMEN RETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (CALIFORNIA)

REFERENCE: Bureau airCel dated 5/28/70.
New York airtel to Bureau and all offices, 6/9/70.
Norfolk airtels to Bureau dated 6/12/70 and 6/26/70.

ENCLOSURES
TO BUREAU (2)
Two copies of special section of 6/16/70 edition of "The Virginian-Pilot," a Norfolk daily newspaper entitled "POW-MIA."

TO NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (1)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED

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100-457899 33
JUL 18 1970
REC 27

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter Dated 5/40/70 Per FOIPA Request

70 JUL 23 1970
One copy each of special section of 6/16/70 edition of "The Virginian-Pilot," a Norfolk daily newspaper entitled "POW - MIA."

LEADS

Information copies are designated for Alexandria, Baltimore, Chicago, Albany, and WFO in view of their investigative interests in this matter.

NEW YORK DIVISION

Following completion of additional investigation, should give consideration to advisability of interviewing those who had visited Hanoi.

MORFOLK DIVISION

The Norfolk Division does not intend to interview wives of military personnel missing in action (MIA) unless some unusual reason exists. Interviews will be conducted with known wives of other POWs in this area.

AT VIRGINIA. Will interview the following:

Wife of U.S. Navy, P.O.W.
Wife of U.S. Navy, MIA

It is noted that is reportedly talked to STEWART REACH concerning the status of her husband. Her husband possibly had been seen in Hanoi.

Wife of U.S. Navy,

COVER PAGE
Wife of U. S. Navy, POW

AT VIRGINIA. (1) Will interview wife of U. S. Air Force, POW.

(2) Will contact Naval Investigative Service Office for any pertinent information.

Will report results of contacts with various informants.

AT VIRGINIA. Will interview wife of POW.

AT VIRGINIA. Will interview the wife of whose husband is a POW.

AT VIRGINIA. The wife of who is a POW.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Extra copies of this report are being furnished to the Bureau because of the widespread interest in this case.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy No

Report of Date

Field Office File No. 100-6833

Case No.

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS;
REGISTRATION ACT; MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Synopsis

League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia, advised number of wives of prisoners of war (POW) and men missing in action (MIA) in North Vietnam reside in Norfolk - Virginia Beach area. [Redacted] has corresponded with and met representatives of Women Strike For Peace and COLIFAM. She stated Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ of COLIFAM met with several wives of POWs in Virginia Beach in March of 1970. [Redacted] claimed that stated Hanoi formed COLIFAM and had actually selected its members. [Redacted], wife of POW, was at meeting and claims that stated COLIFAM established so that Hanoi could use COLIFAM as means of getting letters from Hanoi to the prisoners. Wives in the United States. [Redacted] and [Redacted], wives of POWs, went to Paris, France, to confer with representatives of North Vietnamese peace delegation, asking for release of sick and wounded POWs; also went to Geneva, Switzerland, to confer with International Red Cross to have them persuade North Vietnam to allow Red Cross to inspect POW camps and confer with World Council of Churches and International Commission of Jurists. [Redacted], wife of POW, advised FERNANDEZ told her he went to Hanoi and had conferred with his husband, [Redacted] and two other POWs. Various wives interviewed have received mail from their POW husbands through COLIFAM.

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During inquiries concerning another matter covering the period February, 1968, through May, 1970, Virginia Beach, Virginia, furnished the following information:

She is the wife of a United States Navy, who was shot down while in combat over North Vietnam on January 1966. She and her husband have two children.

In January of 1967, she received a letter from her husband which had been written by him in November of 1966 and had been forwarded from Germany. In the letter, he stated that he had been ill for several months, that he had received medical attention, and that eventually, the entire left side of his body would need additional medical treatment.

On September 29, 1967, she contacted a representative of Naval Intelligence, who interposed no objections to her contacting Mrs. WILSON.

During the latter part of September, 1967, Mrs. WILSON in Washington D.C. She identified herself and told Mrs. WILSON she had seen her on television. Mrs. WILSON told her the name of the prisoners with whom she had talked in Hanoi. Mrs. WILSON had not seen her husband, however, and she wondered if she had heard from her husband.

Mrs. WILSON told Mrs. WILSON about the one letter she had received from her husband in which he told her that he was injured.
Mrs. WILSON suggested that she send to Mrs. WILSON a letter setting forth the circumstances as to her husband's being shot down over Vietnam and, furthermore, setting out that she had received only one letter from him. Mrs. WILSON also suggested that this letter accompany a letter that she would desire be sent to her husband. Mrs. WILSON claimed that she would handle this through her "contacts." Mrs. WILSON claimed that she had been in touch with representatives of the Women's Union of Vietnam relative to the American prisoners being allowed to write home on a periodic basis. Mrs. WILSON emphasized that she could not handle letters of wives of other American prisoners at that time, however. Mrs. WILSON stated that she desired to just concentrate on getting one letter to see if she could get it through to her husband and bought the paperback version of the book "Phenomenon of Man." She sealed the book and letter to her husband in an envelope and sent a cover letter with it to Mrs. WILSON.

She produced a copy of her letter dated September 29, 1967, addressed to Mrs. DAGMAR WILSON, 1400 29th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007. The letter reads as follows:

"Thank you for talking with me on Monday with regard to your recent visit to Hanoi and your visit with some of the prisoners. I was pleased to hear that the prisoners you saw and talked with were in good health and obviously well cared for, but I do feel that you should be aware of our side of the picture.

"I agree with your statement of trust and understanding being important on both sides. The Woman's Union representatives stated to me that the prisoners are allowed to write once a month and are being humanely treated. How can we believe this? Approximately twenty letters
arrived at Christmas time, which is a very small percentage for the amount of prisoners held. The films that have been released from Hanoi show most of the pilots subjected to much humiliation. There has never been a list of captured personnel issued. How can there be trust and understanding when this is the case?

"My husband was shot down on 1956, and on 1956, Hanoi released his picture with a statement. I heard nothing more until January of this year when I received one letter that had been written in November of 1956. He also obviously had not received any mail from me up to that point, for his letter was addressed to Florida, our address prior to June of 1956. My husband did state that he had been injured and had received some medical care but would require more. He also stated that his flying career was ended, therefore, I believe his injuries to be quite extensive. I am naturally quite concerned! I cannot understand why they will not even allow communication and of course detaining injured men who are of no further threat to them is against all laws of humanity.

"If the Woman's Union of North Vietnam is sincere surely verification and communication with regard to the prisoners is the first step toward trust and understanding. I will be happy to answer any questions you might have and if you can establish contact there are many other wives in the area that would be most grateful, as I am, for any assistance you might be able to give them. I am forwarding my October letter to you so that you might attempt delivery. I have also taken the liberty of sending a small book for my husband. It is the Phenomenon of Man by de Chardin which I know he would enjoy and is not of a controversial nature."
she again telephoned Mrs. WILSON. She asked Mrs. WILSON if she had received the correspondence and the book and Mrs. WILSON replied in the affirmative. Mrs. WILSON was apologetic and said that her office was behind in its paper work.

Then furnished a letter which she had received from Women Strike for Peace, Office of DAGMAR WILSON, 3306 Ross Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. This letter was dated November 2, 1967, and was sent to __________. It reads as follows:

"Dear Friend,

"We wish to acknowledge your inquiry regarding captive pilots in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. We are forwarding a list of the names of men whose families have inquired about them to our contacts in North Vietnam. We also forward letters to the men themselves which are sent to our office here.

"We are glad to do what we can to increase communications between the men and their families. The prolonged waiting in inactivity and doubt must be very hard to endure.

"Be assured that we shall let you know as soon as we learn anything about these pilots.

"Yours sincerely,

/DAGMAR WILSON/

In the fall of 1967, sent several Christmas packages through the mail to her husband, as did the wives of other prisoners with whom she is acquainted. The packages from the other wives were returned to them after a short period of time but these packages were not returned until January, 1968."
asked if she could contact Mrs. WILSON to see if the Women Strike for Peace could route packages to prisoners from Vienna, Austria, to North Vietnam. She noted that in an earlier conversation with Mrs. WILSON, the latter had mentioned that she knew someone in Vienna who could handle such packages.

Around Christmas, 1967, BLUM received a collect telephone call from New York from a woman who identified herself as "Mrs. BELLINGER's secretary." It appeared that Mrs. WILSON had sent Mr. BELLINGER's office a letter with name, address, and telephone number. The caller was of the impression that Mr. BELLINGR was a member of the Women Strike for Peace. Mrs. WILSON had contacted BELLINGER's office relative to having packages rerouted to the American prisoners in North Vietnam. The secretary stated that there would be a meeting in Cuba of BELLINGER's organization concerning the American prisoners of war. She mentioned that possibly some students might be able to go to Vietnam to visit the prisoners, but the secretary replied that she did not think this was possible.

BLUM stated that she has read in the newspaper that the intelligence has led various anti-Vietnamese war demonstrations apparently in Washington, D.C., as well as New York City.

On January 9, 1968, BLUM again telephoned Mrs. WILSON, and Mrs. WILSON stated that she could take several packages to the American prisoners and have them routed through several "contacts" in Europe, the identities of which she did not specify. She related that a meeting would soon be held in Europe and that the Women Strike for Peace would send two representatives to meet with representatives from the Women's Union Delegation of North Vietnam. She said she could possibly accept three or four small packages.
The meeting would be for the purpose of getting "a group" of persons to go to North Vietnam in April 1968. asked Mrs. WILSON if she would be allowed to go to Hanoi. stated that she thought this was a "great idea" and appeared very enthusiastic. Mrs. WILSON stated that the purpose of the meeting with the Women's Union of North Vietnam had as its primary purpose better communications between prisoners and their families.

Mrs. WILSON stated that would first have to be investigated and she requested that send her a letter explaining why Mrs. wanted to go to North Vietnam. Mrs. told her emphatically that she wanted to go there to see her husband. She stated that this would be taken up at this proposed meeting in Europe. Mrs. WILSON stated that she herself would not go to Europe inasmuch as her passport has been lifted but that a Mrs. (First Name Unknown) Berman would go to the meeting.

Under date of January 10, 1968, Mrs. sent the following letter to Mrs. NWAR WILSON, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20007:

"As per our conversation of January 9th, I would like to advise that small parcels are being forwarded to you from Mrs. and mine is enclosed. If you feel that this is too many in one place, delete mine and return it to me. The one with the glasses that we feel is most urgent. I do hope will reach you in time and that you are successful in having the Women of North Vietnam accept them for delivery to our husbands.

I am also taking the liberty of forwarding a letter to you, addressed to the People of North Vietnam. Would you be good enough to deliver this to the Women's Union delegation that you will meet with later this month. This letter contains questions from families of prisoners.
of war and personnel missing in action regarding
the humane treatment of said prisoners. I would
request that they take this letter and present it to
their government. The contents of this letter are
basically the same that we have submitted to our
government and it will be released shortly. Each
question refers to statements that have been made
public by the North Vietnamese government that we
would like clarified. Since each question concerns
only the welfare of each prisoner I am certain that
you and your colleagues will also be eager to have
a complete airing of these discrepancies concerning
the humane treatment of ALL prisoners held captive
by the North Vietnamese government.

"As I had stated to you I would like to be
given permission to visit North Vietnam with the
sole intent of visiting with my husband. There is
an Air Force wife who would also like to travel
with me, for her husband is a prisoner of war.
We would appreciate your making inquiry about
the possibility of such a trip. If you feel this
is possible I would like some information pertaining
to travel necessities, cost, and an assurance that I
would be permitted to visit with my husband once
I arrived in North Vietnam.

"Thank you for your interest and assistance
and I would greatly appreciate an acknowledgement of
this package and if possible an acknowledgement that
the enclosed letter has been delivered to the
Women's Union delegation."

Mrs. [Identification] and [Identification] as wives of other
American prisoners. She stated that Mrs. [Identification] had
felt it imperative to send glasses which her husband
urgently needed.

In her letter Mrs. [Identification] referred to
a letter addressed to the People of North Vietnam.
Mrs. [Identification] furnished a copy of this letter which
reads as follows:
"AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH VIETNAM

"FROM: FAMILIES OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND PERSONNEL MISSING IN ACTION.

"WE PRESENT THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

"HANOI HAS STATED THAT THE PRISONERS ARE RECEIVING HUMANE TREATMENT

"TO SUPPORT THIS CLAIM

"WHEN WILL THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTH VIETNAM RELEASE ALL NAMES OF MEN HELD CAPTIVE? (Out of approximately 600 men listed as missing in action a handful have been acknowledged as prisoners of war)

"WHEN WILL THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTH VIETNAM ALLOW INSPECTION BY AN IMPARTIAL GROUP OF ALL DETENTION CAMPS? (Only in this way can we have assurance of adequate food, medical care and personal needs being provided)

"WHEN WILL THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTH VIETNAM ALLOW ALL PRISONERS TO COMMUNICATE WITH THEIR FAMILIES? (All visitors to Hanoi are told that the prisoners are exchanging letters regularly with their families and they have released films and public statements to this effect. THIS IS NOT TRUE! (About 1 out of 25 known prisoners have been allowed to write at long irregular intervals.)

"WHEN WILL THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTH VIETNAM ALLOW REPATRIATION OF WOUNDED AND SICK PRISONERS? (Release of prisoners held by the South Vietnamese government has already taken place.)

"WHEN WILL THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTH VIETNAM ALLOW ALL THE PRISONERS TO RECEIVE GIFT PARCELS? (Two years in a row they have refused to accept packages.)
"THE ONLY WAY HANOI CAN TRULY SHOW THE WORLD THEIR GOOD WILL IS BY RELEASING A LIST OF PRISONERS HELD, ALLOWING INSPECTION OF ALL CAMPS BY AN IMPARTIAL GROUP AND ALLOW THE MONTHLY LETTERS THEY CLAIM ARE WRITTEN TO BE SENT AND RECEIVED, AND RELEASE THE SICK AND WOUNDED PRISONERS."

In reply to Mrs. [name redacted] letter to Mrs. [name redacted] dated January 10, 1961, Mrs. [name redacted] sent Mrs. [name redacted] a letter. Mrs. [name redacted] stated that she had forwarded the letter to [name redacted] of the Navy. She recalled, however, that Mrs. [name redacted] mentioned that she had received the packages and was taking them along to Europe and would speak to the Women's Union of North Vietnam about them. Mrs. [name redacted] stated, however, that she would not deliver the letter addressed to the People of North Vietnam as Mrs. [name redacted] did not feel that it would help the cause of her organization.

Mrs. [name redacted] is of the opinion that Mrs. [name redacted] is probably now in Europe and she assumes that following her return to the United States, she will be contacted by Mrs. [name redacted].

Mrs. [name redacted] explained that in reference to the letter to the People of North Vietnam, she had earlier taken it to the United Nations and hoped to discuss the matter with Ambassador ARTHUR GOLDBERG. She had hoped that this letter could be read to the General Assembly. She was unable to see the Ambassador and later spoke with Governor Harriman, who was opposed to having this letter read at the United Nations.

She stated that she had turned this open letter over to the Navy with signatures of the wives of several American prisoners and it is her understanding that the Defense Department has arranged to have the letter sent to Ho Chi Minh.
Mrs. stated that she is obviously concerned over the welfare of her husband. She has given very serious consideration to the matter, and she feels that if it were possible she would travel to Hanoi in order to be reassured concerning him and speak with him. She stated that the wife of an Air Force officer, whose name she did not disclose, is also interested in going. She stated, however, that she has not discussed with that Air Force wife any of her contacts with the Women Strike for Peace.

Mrs. emphasized that she would notify the FBI following any additional contact with her by Mrs. Berman or anyone else in the Women Strike for Peace. After such contact she might come to a firmer decision as to whether or not she would attempt to travel to North Vietnam. Mrs. stated that she feels quite certain that no personal harm would come to her and realizes the possibility that the North Vietnamese might use her visit as a propaganda tool.

She further added that her husband is dying of cancer of the liver and his physical condition might be a factor in her decision to attempt to travel to North Vietnam.

Mrs. stated that she does not want the State Department to know about her intentions of traveling to Hanoi because she feels certain that they would block her efforts. She said that she does not have a passport; that when she applied for a passport she would probably indicate that she desired to travel to Europe only.

In conclusion, Mrs. stated that in all probability, she will never have the opportunity of traveling to Hanoi but emphasized that she would first wait for word from the Women Strike for Peace.
On April 1, 1968, she advised as follows:

She related that under date of March 26, 1968, she received a letter from Mrs. DAGMAR WILSON, 2305
Washington, D. C., N.W. 20008.

In the letter Mrs. WILSON commented that she had recently received word that all letters the Women Strike for Peace (WSFP) had forwarded to captive pilots have been turned over to the proper authorities for distribution. She did not know, however, whether the letters actually reached their destination. She further commented that she has been told that the delivery of mail in Vietnam is very difficult because of the United States bombing.

The letter further indicated that the WSFP has a new channel setup, but it was not known if this arrangement would work. Through this setup, the organization would be able to receive letters from captive pilots as well as send letters to them.

Mrs. WILSON requested that if Mrs. [redacted] wanted to send a letter to a captive pilot, she should address an envelope as follows:

de la Croix Rouge
Viet Namienne
Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Hanoi"

The letter to the pilot should be typewritten and double-spaced on a thin airmail sheet of paper.

The letter to the pilot and the envelope addressed to him should then be mailed to Mrs. DAGMAR WILSON at the above Washington, D. C., address.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she intends to direct a letter to her husband by the above means. She intends to ask Mrs. WILSON how many such letters Mrs. WILSON could handle at any one time.
Mrs. Wilson advised that Mrs. Wilson made no mention in her letter concerning Mrs. (First Name Unknown) GERMAN, who was supposedly speaking with a North Vietnamese delegation in Europe concerning the shipment of letters and packages to captive American pilots.

Mrs. Wilson related that she had received a short letter from her husband dated December 23, 1967, which was mailed to her residence in which he was aware that his wife and family were all well.

On April 15, 1968, she advised as follows:

She has just received another letter from her husband, who is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam. His letter was dated March 13, 1968, and he referred to the fact he had received a letter and photographs from Mrs. Wilson on Christmas of 1967. The letter and photographs had been forwarded by Mr. Wilson to him in February, 1967.

She further related that she has received another letter from Mrs. Wilson via Col. WILLIAM H. W. Ross, Washington, D. C., 20510, under date of April 9, 1968. The letter indicates that each wife of a captive United States pilot would be able to send one letter per month but no packages. The letters should be forwarded to Mrs. Wilson, who in turn would forward the letters to the pilots. Mrs. Wilson indicated, however, that she was giving no assurance that their procedure of forwarding these letters would actually work.

On April 29, 1968, she furnished the following information:

She stated that on or about March 24, 1968, she had sent a letter to her husband through Senator Edward Kennedy. On April 27, 1968, Senator Kennedy had replied to her stating that he hopes he has been
successful in getting her letter through to her husband, who was a prisoner of war in North Vietnam.

On or about April 18, 1968, Mrs. TAYLOR received a letter from Mrs. _______ of the WSFP, 1505 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. TAYLOR stated that Senator KENNEDY had sent Mrs. _______ a letter to the WSFP in Washington, D. C. The WSFP in Washington, D. C., had thought the letter was to Mrs. _______ son, who was imprisoned in North Vietnam. The WSFP in Washington, D. C., in turn had referred the letter to Mrs. _______ who advised she was en route to Europe to meet with a women's organization from North Vietnam.

On or about April 25, 1968, Mrs. TAYLOR sent Mrs. _______ an airmail letter from Paris, France, stating that she had given the letter to the North Vietnamese women's organization, who in turn had promised to deliver it to the Chief of Prisons in North Vietnam.

On May 14, 1968, she advised as follows: Mrs. _______ has now received a letter from Mrs. _______ of the WSFP, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She related that Mrs. _______ had earlier gone to Paris, France, and had given a letter from Mrs. _______ to her husband to the North Vietnamese Women's Organization.

In the letter, Mrs. TAYLOR indicated that three women were going to visit Hanoi from England. These women are Canadian and British citizens. Mrs. TAYLOR suggested that Mrs. _______ write one of the women requesting the woman to deliver a message to Mrs. _______ husband, who is imprisoned in North Vietnam, and to bring back a message from the husband.

Mrs. _______ related she had been in London, England, and identified one of the women as Mrs. _______ from Canada. Mrs. _______
Mrs. TAYLOR suggested that Mrs. [redacted] write a letter to Mrs. [redacted]. She pointed out that the three women will meet with the North Vietnamese Women's Organization, apparently in Paris. Mrs. TAYLOR suggested that Mrs. [redacted] mail a副本 of the letter to Mrs. [redacted] if the prison wives in Hanoi had delivered an earlier letter to Mrs. [redacted].

Mrs. TAYLOR further suggested that when Mrs. [redacted] writes to Mrs. [redacted], she enclose a letter to Mrs. [redacted] husband.

Mrs. [redacted] stated she telephoned Mrs. [redacted] and asked her if Mrs. [redacted] would accept letters from wives of other prisoners. Mrs. TAYLOR felt certain that she would. Mrs. TAYLOR further stated that because of the peace talks and the bombing halt, she felt the three women going to Hanoi from England could confer with some of the prisoners of war.

Mrs. [redacted] then related she sent a letter to Mrs. [redacted], enclosing a letter for her husband and telling Mrs. [redacted] that the wives of other prisoners will be writing to her.

On August 23, 1968, Mrs. [redacted] stated as follows:

She had received a letter from Mrs. William [redacted] of the WSPF, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on approximately August 1, 1968. In the letter, Mrs. TAYLOR advised that she has heard nothing from the women who went to Hanoi in May, 1968, and that she does not know if the women were able to take Mrs. [redacted] letters to her husband, a United States Navy, who is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam.

Mrs. TAYLOR suggested that Mrs. [redacted] and other women should mount a campaign asking for a cessation of the bombing in Vietnam; further, that Mrs. [redacted] would be happy to send her material from reputable citizens to back up her position.
Mrs. [redacted] stated that she has no intention of engaging in such activity.

She further advised that on August 9, 1968, she received a civilian form prescribed by the Red Cross, mailed to her by Stewart Reesman of the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The form contained a message, six lines long, from her husband. In the message he wished his good health and wished "happy birthdays" to various members in the family.

On October 21, 1968, Mrs. [redacted] advised as follows:

On September 16, 1968, she had directed a letter to Mrs. DAGMAR WILSON, WSFP, Washington, D. C. In the letter she told Mrs. WILSON that she had received a note from her husband, who continues to be a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, and she asked Mrs. WILSON why only fifty prisoners of war were allowed to write when at least 1,000 such men were being detained. She also inquired as to any available means of sending Christmas packages to the prisoners in North Vietnam with the assurance that the packages would be received.

By letter dated October 12, 1968, MARY CHANDLER, Secretary to Mrs. DAGMAR WILSON, directed a letter to Mrs. [redacted]. MARY CHANDLER pointed out that the WSFP had very little specific information and could not answer Mrs. [redacted]'s questions. It was indicated that the WSFP would forward Mrs. [redacted]'s letter to someone else. The WSFP letter continued that they had done everything possible to facilitate communications between captive pilots and their families.

The letter further indicated that Mrs. WILSON had previously stated that the continued bombing of North Vietnam was one factor creating difficulties and further that the delivery of mail was one of the overwhelming problems facing a nation which has been at war so long. The letter concludes that the WSFP is working tirelessly to end the war so the men can return to their families.
On December 9, 1968, Mrs. Virginia, advised that she had received the following letter in an envelope postmarked November (date illegible) at California. The return address on the envelope was Mrs. [illegible] at Box [illegible], California:

"October 22, 1968.

"My Dear Mrs. [illegible],

"Mrs. Dagmar Wilson has forwarded to me your letter of September 16, 1968. I am most sympathetic with the thoughts and questions which you have posed in your letter.

"I am having copies made of your letter, and will have these forwarded to Europe and to Viet Nam. I feel that in this way we will be able to procure the fastest and most effective action.

"At the present time, I am unable to give you a firm answer regarding the Christmas parcels. However, I will make enquiries, and will let you know just as soon as I have a concrete answer.

"Most sincerely, [illegible]

"[illegible]" (first name somewhat illegible)

Mrs. stated that this is the first correspondence she has received from NAGAN and does not know of [illegible]'s relationship to the NAGAN.

She noted that the letter was referred to Mrs. on September 16, 1968, in which letter Mrs. inquired of Mrs. as to any available means of sending Christmas packages to the prisoners in North Vietnam with the assurance that the packages would be received.
Mrs. [redacted] expressed the opinion that she feels that the USSF is extremely limited in its ability to get correspondence and parcels through to the prisoners of war in North Vietnam. She stated that she will not reply to Mrs. SAGAN's letter to her.

On February 19, 1969, Mrs. [redacted] advised as follows:

She stated that on February 9, 1969, she had written a letter to Mrs. DAGMAR WILSON, Women Strive for Peace, Washington, D.C. In the letter, she told Mrs. WILSON that she had received a letter from Mrs. GINETTA SAGAN of Atherton, California. She further advised Mrs. WILSON that she was aware that the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris, France, had advised that Christmas parcels would be accepted for prisoners in 1968. She thanked Mrs. WILSON for her assistance and expressed the hope that the prisoners would be allowed to acknowledge receipt of the parcels.

She stated that there was an article in one of the local newspapers that the North Vietnamese delegation would allow the acceptance of Christmas parcels.

She stated that she has had no additional correspondence from either Mrs. [redacted] or Mrs. SAGAN, and has had no additional correspondence from her husband.

Relative to GINETTA SAGAN mentioned above, the following information is set forth:

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), San Francisco, California, concerning Mrs. [redacted] were reviewed in 1965. These indicate that [redacted] was naturalized on June 9, 1931, in San Francisco. Her full name was given as [redacted]. Her residence was indicated as San Francisco, California. On January 30, 1964, she married GEORGE A. SAGAN, who was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, in San Francisco.
On May 29, 1969, Mrs. [redacted] was advised as follows:

"In the latter part of April, 1969, she received two letters, apparently Christmas mail, from her husband, who continues to be a prisoner of war in North Vietnam."

With the permission of a representative of the Department of the Navy, she visited Mrs. DACIAN WILSON and Mrs. [first name unknown] MIZRAH at the former's residence in the Georgetown section of Washington, D. C., on May 9, 1969.

At that time, Mrs. [redacted] discussed prisoner of war release with the two other women.

She related that Mrs. WILSON appeared to display interest in the humane aspects of the prisoner of war issue, whereas, Mrs. MIZRAH, whom she described as an oriental-looking person, displayed a more belligerent attitude. During the conversation, Mrs. [redacted] noted that the list of names of prisoners of war as obtained from the Red Cross differed from that released by the Hanoi government.

Mrs. [redacted] pointed out during the conversation that she recalled reading in a newspaper article sometime ago that a North Vietnamese spokesman claimed that over 1,000 prisoners were being held and also recalled that U Thant had stated when advocating a bombing halt that when such halt was accomplished the Hanoi government would discuss prisoner exchange with the United States. This apparently has never been done, however."
When Mrs. [redacted] mentioned this to Mrs. Wilson, the latter stated that this was the type of material they "needed to wave in the faces of the North Vietnamese."

Mrs. [redacted] stated during the conversation that she knew quite certainly that the North Vietnamese kept an accurate list of men shot down and held captive. Mrs. [redacted] also stated that she was shown a vase with an inscription made from the 2,000th plane shot down over North Vietnam. Mrs. [redacted] stated that this was obviously in very poor taste and upset her, Mrs. [redacted] stated that under date of May 16, 1969, she directed a letter to Mrs. [redacted] enclosing two copies of a newspaper article.

The letter reads as follows:

(TRUE COPY)

16 May 1969

Virginia

"Dear Mrs. [redacted],

"I would like to thank you and Mrs. [redacted] for talking with Mrs. [redacted] and me on the 8th of May.

"As per our conversation with regard to the release of the prisoners of war held in North Vietnam, I am forwarding the two articles making reference to the number of prisoners held by the North Vietnamese and also an article dated July 30, 1969, with a direct quote from Xuan Thuy, head of the Hanoi delegation."
"As you will note, when the question came up with regard to the release of American prisoners of war he replied, 'such questions that interest the other side can be discussed only after the United States unconditionally ceases its bombing and other acts of war against North Vietnam.' It has been publically stated by Ambassador Harriman, Ambassador Lodge, and by President Nixon that the prisoner issue has been brought up repeatedly with no response from the other side.

"I believe these articles will give you something, to quote you, 'to wave under their noses' as prpof. I truly hope that Mr. Deer representing the International Red Cross Societies will have some success with the prisoner issue for I fear the world is losing patience with the grandiose statements made by the North Vietnamese government regarding the humane treatment of prisoners, when in fact to the contrary, the barest of humanitarian rights have been denied them for almost five years now.

"I shall look forward to hearing from you with regard to this issue. Any assistance you might be able to lend with regard to the release of the prisoners will ultimately aid in the end of the war I'm certain.

"Sincerely,

[Signature]

"2 enclosures"

On August 21, 1969, Mrs. [Redacted] furnished the following information:

Recently, RICHARD C. DAVIS, of "Liberation" magazine, had been invited to travel to North Vietnam
to return to America with three American prisoners of war released by the North Vietnamese. While in Hanoi, he was able to obtain fifteen messages from prisoners of war and brought them with him to the United States. One of them was a message from the husband of Mrs. [redacted], U.S. Navy, who is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam.

On August 1, 1969, Mrs. [redacted] received the following teletype from New York, New York:

"Mrs. [redacted] (DLR or telephone immediately) Virginia

"Last month I was invited to travel to North Vietnam to escort home three American prisoners who had been released by the North Vietnamese.

"While in Hanoi, the North Vietnamese Government handed over to me several unsealed message forms from other Americans still in the camps for transmittal to their families in the States. Below is the text of the message. I felt that it was especially moving and spoke strongly of the human courage of the men still in the camps. Thinking you might want to share such a statement with the American public, I suggested to friends at Time magazine that they contact you about the possibility of reprinting the message in their next issue. Of course that is your decision, and I am mailing the original message on to you."
On August 10, 1969, Mrs. [redacted] received the following message:

"Dear Friend, Enclosed is the message whose contents I wired to you yesterday. This message and a number of others like it were handed to me by a North Vietnamese government representative just prior to boarding the International Control Commission plane that left Hanoi earlier this week. I am happy to be able to send this message along, and I am sorry I could not bring any further news or information about all the prisoners now in Vietnam. Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

S/ "Rennard C. Davis"

The message was sent in an envelope marked air mail, special delivery, and it had the return address of "The National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, New York 10012, Rennard C. Davis."

Following receipt of the above-mentioned telegram from Davis, Mrs. [redacted] promptly sent a telegram to "Time" magazine advising that this matter constituted unwarranted invasion of her privacy, and she instructed "Time" not to print the message from her husband.

Mrs. [redacted] stated she then received a telegram from "Time" indicating that there had been a misunderstanding, and that, under no circumstances, would they print the message from her husband.

Mrs. [redacted] has had no correspondence from or to the WSFP in the recent past, and she feels that because that organization has not made any more overtures to her they have been unsuccessful in getting additional messages to the American prisoners of war in North Vietnam."
On September 19, 1969, she advised as follows:

She is a four-state area coordinator for the National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia. As coordinator, she covers the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. This is a nationwide organization of wives of servicemen who are being held prisoners of war in North Vietnam. The purposes of the League are twofold, namely, to endeavor to have the prisoners of war released and to bring to the attention of the public the mistreatment of prisoners of war in North Vietnam. She stated that the representatives of the League with whom she has been in contact appear to be dedicated to their causes, and she knows of no one in the League that has attempted any disruptive tactics.

She related that various wives of this organization went to Washington, D. C., on September 17, 1969. They appeared at a peace conference and then sat in on a special order of business in the chambers of the House of Representatives. There, Congressmen sponsored a resolution demanding humane treatment for Americans in the hands of the North Vietnamese.

While in Washington, D. C., contacted [REDACTED] of the Women Strike for Peace. Mrs. [REDACTED] stated that she was aware that Mrs. [REDACTED] and wives of other servicemen held prisoners in North Vietnam had received considerable publicity over their appearance in Washington, D. C. Mrs. [REDACTED] stated that she had been outside of the United States and then asked Mrs. [REDACTED] if she (Mrs. [REDACTED]) would be interested in organizing a group of wives or these prisoners for the purpose of demanding that the United States Government end the war and withdraw troops from Vietnam. Mrs. [REDACTED] replied to Mrs. [REDACTED] that already President NIXON said that he was withdrawing troops and wanted peace.
Mrs. WILSON stated that the war must be totally stopped or the prisoners of war would probably not be released. Mrs. ___ then told Mrs. WILSON that she would not discuss the war politically or militarily, but told Mrs. WILSON that she vigorously protested the inhumane treatment afforded the prisoners. Mrs. ___ asked Mrs. WILSON if she was an American citizen, and Mrs. WILSON commented that the wives felt the Government was doing everything possible in regard to the prisoner of war situation. Mrs. WILSON told her that it was the responsibility of the North Vietnamese to afford humane treatment to the prisoners.

Mrs. ___ related that the WSFP has started a clipping service and has sent these clippings to the North Vietnamese representatives in Paris. These clippings relate to the handling of the prisoners of war.

Mrs. WILSON told Mrs. WILSON that the North Vietnamese should be fully advised as to the feelings of the wives of these prisoners of war in regard to the inhumane treatment concerning them and to the lack of information given out.

Mrs. WILSON stated that four wives of American servicemen from Texas had gone to Paris to talk with representatives of the North Vietnamese, and she felt that this opened the door to other wives going there. These four wives do not know if their husbands are alive, and she presumes the North Vietnamese will advise them.

Mrs. WILSON further related that she told Mrs. WILSON that she felt it was an outrageous act of irresponsibility for the North Vietnamese to decline in most instances to identify certain prisoners of war.

Mrs. WILSON stated that she further told Mrs. WILSON that she had no intention of organizing any members of the above league to act in any way for the WSFP.
On October 30, 1969, Mrs. [redacted] advised as follows:

She stated that she has had no recent contact with DASHAR WILSON or anyone else affiliated with the WSFP. She stated that she, Mrs. [redacted], is continuing her efforts with the National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia in an effort to arouse public concern over the treatment of American prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

On January 21, 1970, she advised that on December 10, 1969, she had received a letter from her husband dated November 20, 1969. The letter had been forwarded to her by cover letter from Mrs. W. S. OK, WSFP, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who had recently visited Hanoi and undoubtedly had obtained the letter from the North Vietnamese.

She related that she then received a letter on December 17, 1969, from her husband dated October 9, 1969, which had been mailed directly from Hanoi.

On December 24, 1969, she received a Christmas card from her husband which was contained in an envelope postmarked at San Francisco, California, with the return address of the WSFP, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she has had no personal contact with any representatives of the WSFP and does not contemplate having such contact in the immediate future.

On January 26, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] advised that on January 24, 1970, she received an invitation from the WSFP. It was contained in an envelope mailed on January 22, 1970, from Washington, D. C. The invitation was for Mrs. [redacted] to attend a gathering at the Cannon House Office Building, First and Independence Boulevard, in caucus room 345, Washington, D. C., January 27, 1970.
Mrs. [redacted] was invited to meet CORA WEISS and members of Congress to hear firsthand WEISS's report on Hanoi. She had spent 17 days in December of 1969 in Hanoi at the invitation of the Vietnamese Women's Union and the North Vietnamese Prime Minister. WEISS was to give a report on the survivors of the My Lai Massacre and captured United States pilots as well as to report on her travels throughout the bombed sectors of North Vietnam.

WEISS was described as being co-chairman of the recent Mobilization March on Washington, D.C.

The above function was being sponsored by the WSPF.

The invitation also indicated that there would be a public meeting on January 27, 1970, at The Washington Ethical Society, 7750 16th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., where WEISS would also speak.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that other wives of prisoners of war in North Vietnam who live in the Norfolk - Virginia Beach area also received such invitations. She stated that she is not going to accept the invitation and to her knowledge, none of the other wives in the area are accepting.

On February 4, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] advised as follows:

She stated that she did not accept the invitation from the Women Strike for Peace to attend a gathering at The Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C., on January 27, 1970, to hear the report of CORA WEISS on her visit to Hanoi.

Mrs. [redacted] and Mrs. [redacted], both of [redacted], Virginia, and both whose husbands are in the United States Navy and prisoners of war in North Vietnam, attended the gathering.
Mrs. [redacted] stated that she had received a letter dated January 27, 1970, from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York, with attachments.

A copy of the letter with attachments follows:
CABLE ADDRESS: COLIAFAN

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Case Yglesias

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee (Delegation):
Ronnie Davis
Rev. Richard Fernandez
"Maggie" Edison
Steve Hallwell
Stuart Maclean
Fred Bii Sella
Ethel Taylor
"Barbara" Webster
"Trudy" Young
"Mollie"

January 27, 1970

Dear [Name]

We assume that by this time you have received the letter from North Vietnam which was forwarded to you by members of our Committee. We are enclosing an Information Sheet which explains the work of the Committee of Liaison.

The North Vietnamese have said that prisoners will be able to receive and send one letter a month. As noted in the Information Sheet, you may send letters directly to North Vietnam (note the mail address and route). If you would like us to forward them for you, please enclose but do not affix stamps as we will be sending them on in packets. We are also enclosing a letter form which you might wish to use, whether you send it directly or through us. Prisoners can also receive one package, not over six pounds in weight, every other month.

To insure the safe and rapid delivery of mail from prisoners, the North Vietnamese will send periodic packets of letters through our office. The letters will then be dispatched immediately to the families to whom they are addressed.

The only way to secure the eventual release of prisoners is through the decision by the United States to end the war. But in the meantime we are pleased to be able to assist in the communication between men and their families. We hope to forward letters on to you again soon.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Signature]
NGƯỜI GỌI (Address)

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TRẢI SÁM PHI CÔNG TIÊN BỊ RẤT TẠI
HUẾC VIỆT-NAM DÀN CHỦ CÔNG HÒA

VIA MOSCOW, USSR

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

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EM SE [N.B.]:

1. Filled with white ink only. Name and titles should be written clearly and only on the lines.

2. Trong thư chỉ duy nhất với thằng biết cả bực và thằng biết ghi thông (Write only about health and family).

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
355 West 43rd Street New York, N.Y. 10036 212-763-1490

January, 1970

INFORMATION SHEET

In the course of the Vietnam war, hosts have been split between the people of Vietminh and Americans and the American and Vietnamese people by some form of mutual misunderstanding and conferences. These meetings have taken place in Europe, Canada, Cuba and Southeast Asia and have included people from both the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (now part of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).

In these meetings the Vietnamese have always stressed their desire to bring about a distinction between the U.S. government, whom they hold responsible for the policy of war, and the U.S. people, whom they believe still value the goals upon which this country was founded—indulgence, justice, freedom and equality. This same distinction is evident to those Americans who have visited North Vietnam and found that even though the nation is armed to defend itself, the people are encouraged by their government to believe that the American people are basically decent and humane.

It is therefore understandable that the Vietnamese should indicate their basic confidence in the American people through the peace movement which they believe embodies American ideals, rather than the government. And in the past, the Vietnamese have asked for the peace movement to receive U.S. servicemen—primarily pilots whose planes were shot down—when the North Vietnamese government has decided to release them. On three separate occasions—February 1968, July 1968 and July 1969—the peace movement was given a list and returned with released servicemen; on one occasion an American peace activist went to Phnom Penh, Cambodia to receive three released Hessian captives.

In addition, Americans visiting Hanoi have frequently carried letters there to the request of families and have brought back letters from servicemen. There have also been occasions when American peace activists have met prisoners and talked with them.

Function of the Committee

The Committee of Liaison has been established to facilitate communication between families in the U.S. and servicemen in North Vietnam. Basically, the Committee will receive letters from servicemen and forward them through the diplomatic mail. We hope, past problems in the receipt of such mail. We will also forward letters to North Vietnam at the request of relatives. Families are of course still free to send letters directly but should note that the instructions on mailing previously issued by the State Department are wrong. The correct address is:

name of serviceman
serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots
Captured in the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam
requests for information about servicemen from families who are uncertain if their relatives are being held in North Vietnam. Requests should be submitted to the Committee, but there is no certainty when and if the North Vietnamese will be able to respond. The Committee will of course transmit immediately any information that it receives to the family.

Clarification

Two clarifications are in order: First, it should be noted that the Committee will be dealing solely with the government of North Vietnam and will not have any information on men held in South Vietnam by the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Nor will we be able to provide information at this time concerning men held in Laos or any other Southeast Asian country where U.S. troops and aircraft are presently involved in combat missions.

Secondly, the Committee will function entirely apart from the U.S. government. The U.S. government has frequently made it more difficult for the Vietnamese to be open to the concerns of American families by using the families' genuine desires as a propaganda ploy. The government has further attempted to provoke an angry response from the Vietnamese by publicizing unsubstantiated and inflammatory testimony from fliers already released: apparently, the government has decided to jeopardize existing communications and the possibility of future releases for the sake of propaganda aimed at prolonging the war. The North Vietnamese are also very aware that the U.S. government's claims of humanitarian concerns are contradicted by the well-documented policy of torture and brutality practiced on prisoners taken in the South by U.S. and Saigon troops.

In addition to all these factors, there is the simple fact that the resolution of the fate of all the servicemen now held in North Vietnam waits ultimately upon a U.S. decision to end the war and withdraw all its forces and matériel.

Who We Are

We firmly believe that the safe return of these men and the half million others that the U.S. maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and aboard naval vessels—who can also be viewed as prisoners, prisoners of an illegal government—can only come with a decision by the part of the U.S. government to withdraw from Vietnam. Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this Committee will continue our efforts to create popular pressure strong enough to force the government to withdraw.

We are active in a variety of organizations committed to ending the war: American Friends Service Committee, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Clary and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, Women Strike for Peace, The Conspiracy, and Women Against Daddy Bar-ducts. The Committee is supported by donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work.
Mrs. [Redacted] stated that she sent the following message to the above Committee of Liaison under date of February 4, 1970:

"Sirs:

I am in receipt of the November letter you forwarded from my husband and the card with the brief message written I assume in December. I am looking forward to receiving my January letter.

Virginia
United States of America"

She related that she had received the above-indicated correspondence from her husband, and presumably through the above-mentioned Committee of Liaison. She advised that although she is most anxious to continue to receive mail from her husband, she has no intention of sending mail to him through the Committee of Liaison.

On March 26, 1970, Reverend Ben [Redacted], Eastern Shore Chaplain, 5500 Eastern Blvd., Virginia Beach, Virginia, contacted the Norfolk Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and advised as follows:

For some time he has been interested in methods of obtaining information concerning American prisoners of war held by the North Vietnamese. He stated that a number of wives of these prisoners reside in Virginia Beach, and are obviously quite concerned about their husbands' welfare, and are anxious to send their husbands mail and receive mail from them.

He is aware that Reverend Richard Fernandez, a Congregationalist Minister in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is affiliated with an organization known as the Clergy and Laymen Concerned for Peace in Vietnam, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York.
He learned of Reverend FERNANDEZ through
at
He contacted

...to request him to ask Reverend FERNANDEZ to have a
meeting with Mrs. [Redacted] and several other
wives of American prisoners of war in an effort to
determine if Reverend Fernandez could assist in any
way in establishing lines of communication between
the wives and the prisoners.

As a result, Reverend FERNANDEZ came to
Virginia Beach, and he met with Reverend [Redacted] and
several of these wives at the home of Mrs. [Redacted].
He stated that Mrs. [Redacted] is Area Coordinator of
the National League of Families of American
Prisoners in Southeast Asia.

At the meeting, which was held on March
24, 1970, a discussion ensued as to how Reverend
FERNANDEZ could assist these wives in contacting their
husbands. The wives present gave Reverend FERNANDEZ
several letters which they requested him to attempt to
deliver to their husbands inasmuch as he was going
to Hanoi. Reverend FERNANDEZ stated that he felt that
his visit to Hanoi would be productive, and he hoped
that he would be successful in arranging for letters
to be regularly exchanged between the wives and their
husbands.

Reverend DUFFEY further stated that he
has heard that CORA WEISS of the Women Strike for
Peace is also affiliated with the Clergy and Laymen
Concerned for Peace in Vietnam. (See page 125 for current
Interview of DUFFEY.)

The April 4, 1970, issue of "The Ledger-Star,"
a daily newspaper in Norfolk, Virginia, contains an
article which reads as follows:

"POW Wives Decline
Husbands' Letters"
Two prisoner of war wives from Virginia Beach announced Tuesday they will refuse to accept any more letters from their husbands forwarded from Vietnam by the Women's Strike for Peace committee.

The two women said also that they plan to go April 21 to Geneva, Switzerland, in an effort to enlist the aid of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

They are Mrs. Arthur Doss, wife of Lt. Cmdr. Dale Doss, and Mrs. Sue Shuman, wife of Cmdr. Edwin Shuman. Their husbands are Navy pilots who were flying together when shot down over North Vietnam and taken prisoners.

Mrs. Doss told a news conference convened in a House of Representatives office building: 'I can no longer allow my husband's precious letters to be used as a device for torture and torment' of U. S. prisoner of war wives.

The Women's Strike for Peace is an organization headed by an American, Mrs. Cora Weiss. Mrs. Weiss visited North Vietnam last year at the invitation of a North Vietnamese women's organization.

Mrs. Weiss' Women's Strike for Peace has since become the only regular channel through which the North Vietnamese have been permitting communication between American prisoners of war and the POWs' relatives in the United States.

On April 19, 1970, Mrs. Weiss advised as follows:

In March, 1970, she became aware through the press media that Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ of the Clergy and Laymen Concerned For Peace in Vietnam was planning to visit Hanoi and talk with American prisoners of war. Because she is very anxious
to establish lines of communication between American prisoners of war and their families, she thought it best to talk to Reverend FERNANDEZ.

She contacted Reverend B. DUFFY, who is acquainted with another minister who knows Reverend FERNANDEZ quite well. When the third party contacted Reverend FERNANDEZ, the latter said he was anxious to meet her. Mrs. stated that she would be willing to fly to either Philadelphia or New York to meet him. Reverend FERNANDEZ, however, told Reverend DUFFY that he would come to Virginia Beach to meet with a few of the wives.

Mrs. then talked with Reverend FERNANDEZ and told him that there were about twenty wives in Virginia Beach and several more in Hampton, Virginia, who would be interested in talking with him. He said, however, that this was too great a number, so they then agreed on having about eight wives meet with him at Mrs. home.

Reverend FERNANDEZ then came to and a meeting was held with him, Mrs. and four other wives at Mrs. home.

The wives gave him several letters which they requested him to deliver to their husbands in North Vietnam, and he was also requested to attempt to obtain information on several men who were missing in action and on whom no definite word had been received as to whether they were prisoners or not. Reverend FERNANDEZ stated he would cooperate to the best of his ability to deliver the mail, obtain information concerning these men, and establish more effective lines for exchanging mail between the wives and their husbands.

Reverend FERNANDEZ stated that he felt certain that he would be able to see some of the men being held prisoner.
Reverend FERNANDEZ stated that he is fully aware of the lack of cooperation on the part of the North Vietnamese in regard to furnishing information on the prisoners of war, but he appeared to be optimistic in his dealings with them notwithstanding.

Reverend FERNANDEZ impressed Mrs. [redacted] as being definitely "anti-war," but "certainly not anti-American."

He stated he had never previously been to Hanoi, but that he had met the head of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris.

Following this meeting, Reverend FERNANDEZ did go to Hanoi and he has since returned. Mrs. [redacted] has not contacted him since that time, but she isn't certain that he did not see her husband.

Reverend FERNANDEZ subsequently talked with [redacted], whose husband, [redacted], is a prisoner of war. He told Mrs. [redacted] that while in Hanoi he had talked with her husband and two other prisoners. He told her it was quite apparent that the three men were obviously prompted by their captors as to what they could say to him in the interview. He also told Mrs. [redacted] that he talked to the North Vietnamese about the peace groups and the peace movement in the United States.

He stated that the North Vietnamese told him that they felt that members of the peace groups were most representative of Americans today. The North Vietnamese stated they wanted representatives of peace groups to come to Hanoi to see how the North Vietnamese live and how gentle they are.

Reverend FERNANDEZ also told Mrs. [redacted] that he planned to release the text of his interviews with the three prisoners to the news media, but Mrs. [redacted] has no knowledge that this has been done.
Reverend FERNANDEZ also mentioned that he is the head of the Clergy and Laymen Concerned for Peace in Vietnam. He stated that Hanoi had formed this group and actually picked its members. He further commented that he has no respect for DAVID DELLINGER and RENE DAVIS who are in that group, and he noted that there is a distinct lack of communication among the officials in that group. (Mrs. later advised that FERNANDEZ actually stated that Hanoi had formed COLIFAM and not the above group.)

Mrs. stated that she has not received any mail from her husband in the last several months.

She further stated that Mrs. and Mrs. were not present at her home during the meeting with Reverend FERNANDEZ. She stated that both of these women had been acting independently in their efforts to exchange mail with their husbands and obtain information concerning them, and are not cooperating in the group which Mrs. represents.

Mrs. stated that she realizes that the Women Strike for Peace is obviously using the Navy wives as a propaganda sounding board, but she personally hates to refuse their assistance inasmuch as they appear to have provided means of getting mail through.

Mrs. advised as follows on May 28, 1970:

On May 19 and 20, 1970, she had telephonic conversations with Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ of the Clergy and Laymen Concerned for Peace in Vietnam. During the first contact, Mrs. invited him to return to again meet with various wives of prisoners of war in North Vietnam as she felt that they would be interested in hearing the results of his recent visit to Hanoi.
During a previous meeting with such wives in Virginia Beach, he had promised them that he would cooperate to the best of his ability to deliver mail to the prisoners which the wives had given him and obtain information concerning those prisoners as well as establish more effective channels for exchanging mail between the wives and their husbands.

During his appearance in Mrs. [redacted] had given Reverend FERNANDEZ the names of 67 men who were either prisoners of war or missing in action in North Vietnam. FERNANDEZ told Mrs. [redacted] that he took the names of these men with him as well as the names of a considerable number of other possible prisoners of war. On arriving in Stockholm, Sweden, representatives of Hanoi had a list of 335 persons who were allegedly prisoners of war, and he was advised that all of these men had had opportunities to write letters to their relatives in the United States. On receiving that list, he consolidated Hanoi's list with his own list of names.

When FERNANDEZ arrived in Hanoi, he gave them the names of numerous men whose fate had not been indicated to him and whose names did not appear among the 335 prisoners. Hanoi, however, declined to furnish any information concerning those men.

FERNANDEZ related that he was unhappy over his treatment in Hanoi and stated he was denied permission to talk with the prison commander in Hanoi but had talked with a Commander Quat (phonetic) whose role was unknown to him.

FERNANDEZ stated that he did talk with three prisoners of war and these included a Marine, a member of the Air Force, and a member of the Navy, for three-fourths of an hour.

When he returned to the United States, he met with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAN) and during the ensuing discussion, it was agreed that Hanoi was not
living up to its agreement with COLIFAM because Hanoi was not giving the names of all of the prisoners of war and had failed to give information on some of the names on Mrs. [REDACTED] list of 32. [REDACTED]

During the second contact, May 25, 1970, FERNANDEZ related that four students had just returned from Hanoi but had obtained no information of value on the prisoners of war. He told her that COLIFAM was having many internal problems. He then indicated that another group might go to Hanoi in July and that he would accompany such group. FERNANDEZ then suggested that perhaps Mrs. [REDACTED] might go along with him as his wife. She did not know if he was being facetious or not.

FERNANDEZ said that he was certain that Hanoi had many more prisoners of war than the 335 prisoners on the aforementioned list, and he again expressed extreme displeasure over his inability to see the prison commander.

FERNANDEZ said the three prisoners of war that he did see were obviously briefed as to what they could say, and he expressed displeasure about this.

FERNANDEZ stated that he would telephone Mrs. [REDACTED] when he learned the date the July group planned to go to Hanoi so that he could take with him some letters for wives to their prisoner husbands.

Mrs. [REDACTED] also related that FERNANDEZ had brought back with him a letter for her from her husband dated February 27, 1970, which her husband had apparently written on January 2, 1970. She had received that letter several weeks ago.

She further indicated that she has had no contact with the WIFP and has no plans to contact that organization in the near future.
Mrs. Virginia, was contacted, and she advised as follows:

She is the wife of U. S. Navy, who was shot down while in combat over North Vietnam on [redacted] 1966. She and [redacted] have [redacted] children.

In March, 1970, she became aware through articles in the press that Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ of the Clergy and Laymen Concerned for Peace in Vietnam and also affiliated with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), had planned to visit Hanoi and talk with American prisoners of war. She was very desirous of talking with FERNANDEZ because she wanted to establish lines of communication between American prisoners of war and their families.

She contacted Reverend P. E. DUFFEE, and through him arranged to have FERNANDEZ come [redacted] to meet with a few of the wives of the prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

After Mrs. [redacted] talked with FERNANDEZ, they agreed for him to meet at Mrs. [redacted] home with several wives.

Reverend FERNANDEZ then came [redacted] and a meeting was held with him and Reverend DUFFEE at Mrs. [redacted] home. In addition, the following wives of prisoners of war were present:

Virginia
Virginia
Virginia

On 6/13/70 at [redacted] Norfolk 100-6833

Date dictated 6/16/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
The wives gave FERNANDEZ several letters which they requested him to deliver to their husbands in North Vietnam, and he was also requested to endeavor to obtain information on several men who were missing in action and on whom no definite word had been received as to whether or not they were prisoners. FERNANDEZ stated he would cooperate to the best of his ability to deliver the mail, obtain information concerning the men, and establish more effective lines for exchanging mail between the wives and their husbands.

She stated that at the meeting with the wives, FERNANDEZ advised that Hanoi had formed COLIFAM and had actually selected its members. In fact, he stated this several times although he furnished no specific information in that regard.

FERNANDEZ had previously advised that he was the head of the Clergy and Laymen Concerned for Peace in Vietnam.

FERNANDEZ stated that Hanoi sends letters from the prisoners to COLIFAM and then COLIFAM sends the letters to the wives.

FERNANDEZ can be reached at 8400 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, telephone 215-EV7-4137. His New York telephone number is 212-749-8519.

Mrs. [redacted] also stated that on or about June 1, 1970, FERNANDEZ had called her and stated that he had met with STEWART HEACHAN, a member of COLIFAM. It was decided that three members of the American Friends Service Committee from Seattle would leave the early part of the second week in June, 1970, for Vietnam. One of those persons going was a KENNETH KILPATRICK, 814 Northwest 40th Street, Seattle, Washington.
Mrs. _______ asked FERNANDEZ if this group was going over in an attempt to settle any differences between COLIPAM and Hanoi, but FERNANDEZ hedged on his answer.

Mrs. _______ further stated she recently sent FERNANDEZ another list of men consisting of about twenty-seven names. These included known prisoners of war as well as several men missing in action. She wanted him to inquire as to why these particular prisoners of war had not written to their wives and also whether or not Hanoi had any definite information on those men missing in action.

She stated that FERNANDEZ told her he was not going to Hanoi on this particular occasion.

Mrs. _______ advised that a number of wives of prisoners of war (POW) and men missing in action (MIA) reside in the Norfolk - Virginia Beach area and most of them belong to an organization known as National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia, whose headquarters are located in Washington, D. C., at 1 Constitution Avenue, Northeast, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. _______ advised that the following local women belong to this organization:

- American wife of United States Naval Reserves, POW
- American wife of United States Navy, POW
- American wife of United States Navy, MIA
A copy of recent correspondence received and prepared by Mrs. [Name] follows:
November 23, 1967

Dear Mrs. [Name],

Enclosed you will find a letter addressed to my husband who has been a prisoner in North Vietnam for 3 years and 3 months. I would appreciate your taking this with you on your trip to Hanoi in hopes that it will be delivered to my husband.

I am also enclosing a copy of a letter you sent me a year and a half ago. As you know there has been a total bombing halt in North Vietnam for over a year, and yet, in spite of the promises of ambassador Musi, the North Vietnamese have repeatedly refused to even discuss a list of prisoners, inspection of camps, regular mail, and immediate exchange of the sick and wounded. You speak of credibility in your letter to me - how are we to believe anything that the North Vietnamese government promises when most of our wives and mothers aren't even given the simple request of whether their husband or son is alive?

To deny the basic human rights of individuals, is to divorce yourself from the civilized world, and no country, no matter what their beliefs want to be condemned by the nations of the world. I do hope on your trip into Hanoi that perhaps your group will be allowed to visit all the camps and all the prisoners. I believe this should be rather a simple request, if the men are being treated as humanely as they would have the world believe.

Gratefully,

[Name]

Enclosures
December 17, 1969

Dear

I have just returned from Hanoi and the officials there were preparing to mail letters to a group of prisoner's families. They asked me if I would take them back to the States to insure quicker delivery. Needless to say I was delighted to comply and am enclosing the letter addressed to you.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Gisela Taylor

Ethel Taylor
1505 Ashford Way
Philadelphia, Pa. 19151
215-642-9078

Mrs. W. L. W.

This is not in reply to the letter you forwarded to me. I delivered your letter to the authorities in Hanoi with a request that it be delivered promptly.
January 20, 1970

Dear Friend,

I am happy to report that during my visit to North Vietnam between December 26, 1969, and January 9, 1970, I was able to deliver to the representatives of the Vietay (Viet Nam Committee for Solidarity with American People) about 300 letters that had been forwarded on to me by you and other family members of prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

Immediately prior to my departure from North Vietnam I was given 69 letters from 64 American prisoners of war, and in keeping with the North Vietnamese request these letters have been given to the Committee of Liaison with Families of Service men detained in North Vietnam.

365 W. 42nd Street
New York, New York

for transmittal to the individual addressees. We at the American Friends Service Committee are pleased to have had a part in opening a channel for communication between the prisoners and their families and hope that this will continue.

You may be interested to know that during my visit to North Vietnam I was able to deliver a second contribution of open heart surgical equipment to the Benh Van Viet-Duc Hospital in Hanoi, in keeping with a long-standing Quaker concern for civilian sufferers on both sides of a war.

Following my departure from North Vietnam I traveled on to Quang Ngai in South Vietnam to visit the American Friends Service Committee (Quaker) rehabilitation project for civilian casualties.

I have asked my colleagues in Philadelphia to mail this letter to you prior to my return to the United States, so that you might know more promptly that your letter has safely arrived in Hanoi and was given to the appropriate North Vietnamese authorities with my specific request that it be delivered to the individual addressees.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Date]
10 a.m. Tuesday, January 27th
Cannon House Office Building
1st Street & Independence Ave
Caucus Room 345
You are invited to meet Cora Weiss and members of Congress to hear her first-hand report from Hanoi.

Mrs. Weiss went to Hanoi for 17 days in December at the invitation of the Vietnam Women's Union. She had extensive interviews with the North Vietnamese Prime Minister, with captured U.S. pilots, and with survivors from My Lai. She also travelled through bomb-damaged villages in North Vietnam, seeing first-hand what this nation has wrought.

The 138 letters from imprisoned G.I.s that the women brought back were in some cases the first word their families had received from them in several years.

Cora Weiss, a leader of Women Strike for Peace, was Co-Chairman of the recent Mobilization March on Washington.

PLEASE NOTE:

Mrs. Weiss will also speak on Tuesday evening, January 27, at 8:00 P.M., at the Washington Ethical Society, 7750 16th Street, N.W. The public is invited to attend.

Co-sponsors:
Washington Ethical Society
Women Strike for Peace
Dear Madam,

Rev. Richard Fernandez, a member of the Committee of Liaison, returned today from a two-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. He brought back the enclosed letter along with 201 others from prisoners being held in North Vietnam.

While there, Rev. Fernandez held a lengthy interview with three pilots, Cdr. Robert Schweitzer, Cdr. Walter Wilber and Lt. Col. Edison Miller. He also was advised by North Vietnamese authorities that families should write letters monthly on the enclosed air-letter forms. We are therefore sending several to you at this time and will send more with subsequent mail.

We are of course very pleased to be able to forward this letter to you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Steven E. Halliwell

[Signature]

Steve Halliwell
May 4, 1970

From: Rev. Richard Fernandez
To: The families of the 335 presently confirmed prisoners held in North Vietnam
Re: Information on correspondence with prisoners

On April 20th I returned from a three-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. In North Vietnam I spoke with officials responsible for communication between pilots held in detention there and their families here. The following information was emphasized to me by the North Vietnamese authorities and we are anxious to make sure that you are aware of it:

1) The Vietnamese recommend that families use the air-letter form (enclosed) for correspondence.

2) Communication to pilots should be limited to matters of family and health.

3) Pilots are allowed to receive one letter per month and one package every other month (not over six pounds in weight).

Detention Camp authorities have said that they do not wish to receive several letters and/or packages per month for a given pilot from different members of the same family. Families should make arrangements for alternating letters each month if different members want to write.

The North Vietnamese authorities indicated that, from this point forward, they will not feel responsible for forwarding letters and packages that do not adhere to the above.

If the letter form is mailed directly it can go in another envelope but the mail route, "via Moscow, U.S.S.R.," should definitely be included in the address. If letters are sent to the Committee of Liaison for forwarding please enclose but do not affix stamps as we send letters via in packets. The Committee cannot forward packages for families.

While I was in Hanoi, Prof. Douglas Dowd of Cornell University and I met with three pilots: Cdr. Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California; Cdr. Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach and Lt. Col. Edison Miller of Santa Ana, California. The three men were in good health, and said they had daily exercise and reading material. The three pilots advised us that they had been getting letters and packages from their
families, and asked that packages include toilet articles and canned foods. In particular they mentioned soap, shaving cream (no razors or blades), toothpaste, powdered milk and cream, instant coffee and non-melting candy. They said they do not need clothes.

Also, in my discussions with the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, the Committee of Liaison's contact in North Vietnam, we confirmed that since December over 800 letters have been sent from Hanoi through the Committee of Liaison. Of those, 150 letters are still on their way from Hanoi to families here.

We hope that this information clarifies some aspects of correspondence for you. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.
Mrs. [redacted] advised as follows:

She related that under the date of June 14, 1970, she received the following letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, which enclosed another letter from her husband who is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam.
January 27, 1970

Dear [Name],

We assume that by this time you have received the letter from North Vietnam which was forwarded to you by members of our Committee. We are enclosing an Information Sheet which explains the work of the Committee of Liaison.

The North Vietnamese have said that prisoners will be able to receive and send one letter a month. As noted in the Information Sheet, you may send letters directly to North Vietnam (note the mail address and route). If you would like us to forward them for you, please enclose but do not affix stamps as we will be sending them on in packets. We are also enclosing a letter form which you might wish to use, whether you send it directly or through us. Prisoners can also receive one package, not over six pounds in weight, every other month.

To insure the safe and rapid delivery of mail from prisoners, the North Vietnamese will send periodic packets of letters through our office. The letters will then be dispatched immediately to the families to whom they are addressed.

The only way to secure the eventual release of prisoners is through the decision by the United States to end the war. But in the meantime we are pleased to be able to assist in the communication between men and their families. We hope to forward letters on to you again soon.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Maggie Geddes
N.B.:
1. Print very clearly and legibly and only on the small.
2. Try to write clearly and legibly and only in black ink (write only about hands and families).
3. Basic rules of size and style of writing, layout, type of ink and style should also comply with this requirement.
NGUỒI GỬI (Address)

Mã Tên (Name in full):

Mã Số (Service number):

Ngày & Môi Sinh (Date & place of birth):

SĐĐ (Address):

TRẢI GIAM PHI CỘNG MP ĐỊ BỊ ĐẶT TẠI VIỆT-NAM ĐÁNH CHỦ CỘNG HÒA
(Temporary detention for U.S. person captured in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM)

COMMITTEE OF LIASON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

GỬI (Address)

Mã Tên (Name in full):

SĐĐ (Address):
April 20, 1970

Dear [Redacted]

Rev. Richard Fernandez, a member of the Committee of Liaison, returned today from a two-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. He brought back the enclosed letter along with 201 others from prisoners being held in North Vietnam.

While there, Rev. Fernandez held a lengthy interview with three pilots, Cdr. Robert Schweitzer, Cdr. Walter Wilber and Lt. Col. Edison Miller. He also was advised by North Vietnamese authorities that families should write letters monthly on the enclosed air-letter form. We are therefore sending several to you at this time and will send more with subsequent mail.

We are of course very pleased to be able to forward this letter to you.

Sincerely yours,

Steven F. Halliwell

Steven F. Halliwell
From: Rev. Richard Fernandez
To: The families of the 335 presently confirmed prisoners held in North Vietnam
Re: Information on correspondence with prisoners

May 6, 1970

On April 20th I returned from a three-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. In North Vietnam I spoke with officials responsible for communication between pilots held in detention there and their families here. The following information was emphasized to me by the North Vietnamese authorities and we are anxious to make sure that you are aware of it:

1) The Vietnamese recommend that families use the air-letter form (enclosed) for correspondence.

2) Communication to pilots should be limited to matters of family and health.

3) Pilots are allowed to receive one letter per month and one package every other month (not over six pounds in weight).

Detention Camp authorities have said that they do not wish to receive several letters and/or packages per month for a given pilot from different members of the same family. Families should make arrangements for alternating letters each month if different members want to write.

The North Vietnamese authorities indicated that, from this point forward, they will not feel responsible for forwarding letters and packages that do not adhere to the above.

If the letter form is mailed directly, it can go in another envelope but the mail route, "via Moscow, U.S.S.R.," should definitely be included in the address. If letters are sent to the Committee of Liaison for forwarding please enclose but do not affix stamps as we send letters on in packets. The Committee cannot forward packages for families.

While I was in Hanoi, Prof. Douglas Dowd of Cornell University and I met with three pilots: Cdr. Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California; Cdr. Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach and Lt. Col. Edison Miller of Santa Ana, California. The three men were in good health, and said they had daily exercise and reading material. The three pilots advised us that they had been getting letters and packages from their
families, and asked that packages include toilet articles and canned foods. In particular they mentioned soap, shaving cream (no razors or blades), toothpaste, powdered milk and cream, instant coffee and non-melting candy. They said they do not need clothes.

Also, in my discussions with the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, the Committee of Liaison's contact in North Vietnam, we confirmed that since December over 500 letters have been sent from Hanoi through the Committee of Liaison. Of those, 155 letters are still on their way from Hanoi to families here.

We hope that this information clarifies some aspects of correspondence for you. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.
Mrs. [redacted] related that no information has come to her attention as to the manner in which COLIFAN was formed. She stated she will continue to accept any mail directed to her from COLIFAN, but she has no desire to correspond with them.
Mrs. [Name redacted] furnished the following information:

She is the wife of [Name redacted], a U.S. Navy pilot who became a prisoner of war (POW) in North Vietnam on 19 June 1967. She learned of his status through the Department of the Navy the following day.

To date, she has received no letters from her husband; however, she did receive a letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) dated April 7, 1970, stating she would receive a letter. To date, it has not arrived.

In April, 1968, she obtained a picture of her husband through the Navy that the Navy had received in a film called "Pilots in Pajamas," which was put out by the East Germans as a propaganda film.

On several occasions, she had attempted to get mail to her husband through the Women Strike for Peace (WSFP). Frequently, the Navy advised the wives of the prisoners of war that certain individuals or organizations are going to Hanoi so many of the wives then forward the mail to them in an effort to have it delivered to their husbands.

She had learned in the latter part of 1969 that ETHEL TAYLOR of the WSFP was going to Hanoi, but she subsequently received a letter from Mrs. TAYLOR dated January 21, 1970, setting out that she did not bring back a letter for her. Mrs. TAYLOR's letter specifically pointed out that an organization has been set up between the Peace Movement and Hanoi specifically for the purpose of forwarding mail and forwarding inquiries regarding prisoners from the immediate family. The organization was identified as the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

On 5/12/70, Virginia P. [Address] Norfolk 100-6833

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.
She stated that she would accept mail from her husband through any means possible even if it is through COLIFAM.

She related that in the spring of 1969 several local wives of the prisoners of war met with Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ of COLIFAM at the home of Mrs. [Blank] in [Blank].

In his remarks, FERNANDEZ gave the impression he was certainly more anti-war than anti-American. He expressed the opinion that the wives should attempt to effect communication with their husbands through Sweden "rather than this crap," meaning COLIFAM. He felt that Sweden would be more effective in getting a complete list of prisoners of war than any organization.

At the wives' meeting, FERNANDEZ stated he felt that if he brought over 101 letters to alleged POWs, he would be able to bring back information on 101 men. She gave FERNANDEZ a letter to take to her husband; however, he refused to accept a picture of her husband. (In this regard, Mrs. [Blank] stated that although she previously knew from the Navy that her husband was a POW, his name had not been released by Hanoi.)

FERNANDEZ related that the POW issue was not his main reason for going to Hanoi, but that he was mainly interested in looking into the church situation there. All of the wives who were at the meeting presented their cases to FERNANDEZ and asked him to make specific inquiries concerning husbands.

FERNANDEZ did not discuss the formation of COLIFAM and gave no indication that it had been organized by Hanoi. He did not indicate how he happened to be associated with COLIFAM.

Mrs. [Blank] pointed out that after FERNANDEZ left he later went to Hanoi via Stockholm, Sweden. After his arrival there, she received a telephone call from Mrs. ETHEL TAYLOR, who told her Hanoi had released the name of her husband as a prisoner.
Mrs. TAYLOR told Mrs. [redacted] that she did not have any letter from her husband but that now that his name had been released, she would be getting a letter. After this, she received a letter from COLIFAM stating she would be getting some mail from her husband.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that one week previously, she telephoned FERNANDEZ and asked him why she had not received a letter; and she stated he did not know why. He indicated, however, he would call STEWART MEACHAM of the American Friends Service Committee, who would have a Mr. KILPATRICK from that organization make a special request when KILPATRICK went to Hanoi.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that the following persons were present at the meeting with FERNANDEZ at Mrs. [redacted] home:

[redacted] and herself.

She stated her husband is in the Air Force and a POW, and she resides in [redacted].

The following is correspondence that Mrs. [redacted] has received from the W5FP and COLIFAM:
January 21, 1970

Dear [Name]

I am sorry that it has taken me so long to write to you but I've been waiting until I could make definite suggestions to you and now I am pleased to say I can.

I regret very much that I did not bring back a letter for you but now an organization has been set up between the Peace Movement and Hanoi specifically for the purpose of forwarding mail and forwarding inquiries regarding prisoners from the immediate family.

The organization is the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam and is located at 365 W. 42nd Street, New York City, N.Y., 10036.

I am a member of this Committee. Please do not hesitate to contact me for any reason.

Cordially,

[Signature]

Evel Taylor
Mrs. William Taylor

1505 Ashford Way
Pala, Pa., 19151
NI 2-9078 (Area Code 215)

P.S. You will shortly receive information directly from the Committee of Liaison with details of its operation.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

305 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

January 27, 1970

Dear Mr. [Redacted],

Ethel Taylor, a member of our newly-formed Committee, which will facilitate communication between American servicemen held in North Vietnam and their families, has asked us to contact you. We are enclosing an Information Sheet describing the Committee of Liaison.

We have also duplicated the enclosed letter form which you may wish to use in writing your relative. The North Vietnamese have said that prisoners can send and receive one letter per month and one package (not more than six pounds in weight) every other month. Note the address and mail route given in the Information Sheet.

If you would like us to try to find out if your relative is a prisoner in North Vietnam, send his full name, service number and any details you have on when and where he was shot down. We will then transmit the inquiry to the North Vietnamese and are hopeful of receiving a response to every request made.

It is important to understand that there undoubtedly were many pilots whose planes were shot down but whom the North Vietnamese could not rescue, and that there are prisoners held by the Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam and by the Pathet Lao in Laos about whom we are not able to get information.

We understand your anguish in not knowing about your relative and we sincerely hope we can be of help in getting information about him for you.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster

P.S. We apologize for sending a mimeographed letter but we wanted to get this word to you as quickly as possible.
April 7, 1970

Dear Mrs. [redacted]

Our Committee has recently received official confirmation of 81 more servicemen being held in North Vietnam. By now you should have heard that [redacted] is on this list. The North Vietnamese have now confirmed through the Committee of Liaison a total of 335 men being held.

This notification also means that a letter is on route from him. The enclosed release explains how mail is forwarded via our office. Because mail from Hanoi is very slow we cannot be sure when the letter will come, but we will forward it as soon as it arrives here.

We are very pleased to be able to perform this service and hope that you will feel free to be in touch with us should you have any questions.

At the same time, we are continuing to work towards the immediate and complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Southeast Asia so that soon all families, American and Vietnamese, can be reunited again.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. Kindly excuse the mimeographed letter, but there are many families to reach at the same time.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

265 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

(212) 765-1490

INFORMATION SHEET

Functions of the Committee

The Committee of Liaison seeks to facilitate communication between servicemen imprisoned in North Vietnam and their families in the United States. The Committee receives letters from servicemen and forwards them to the families through the domestic mails. It also forwards letters to North Vietnam at the request of families. Families are, of course, still free to send letters directly but should not use the correct address for both letters and packages:

Name of serviceman, serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots Captured in the D.R.V.

Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam

via Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Captured servicemen may receive one letter and one package (not over six pounds in weight) every other month. The Committee does not forward packages. It is suggested that letters sent to the Committee for forwarding be sealed and that stamps be enclosed (not affixed) as letters are forwarded in packets.

The Committee is only able to be of help with respect to men who have been shot down over North Vietnam.

The Committee also is able to request information regarding the status of men thought to have been shot down over North Vietnam and captured there. For such inquiries the Committee needs to have the individual’s service number, and any available information as to when and where he was shot down. With respect to such requests the Committee would expect to receive a letter to his family if the individual is being held in North Vietnam. If the individual is known to be dead or if the North Vietnamese have no information regarding him, the Committee expects to receive that word to the extent possible. In any case the Committee will communicate with the family concerned as soon as it receives word. In this way we expect that, as Xuan Thuy, head of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris, has said, gradually all families of servicemen held in North Vietnam will hear from their relatives.

Background

The Committee of Liaison has been established in response to an initiative
created by the North Vietnamese and is an extension of previous efforts. It is not in any sense representing the government of North Vietnam.

Since 1955 there have been a number of meetings between people of Vietnam (from both the North and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam) and Americans who oppose the war. On three separate occasions representatives of the American anti-war movement have gone to Hanoi and have returned with released servicemen. On one occasion an American peace activist went to Phnom Penh, Cambodia, to receive three American soldiers who were released by the National Liberation Front. Americans visiting Hanoi have frequently carried letters to captured servicemen at the request of their families and they have brought back letters when they have returned to the United States. On several occasions such visitors from the peace movement have met with captured pilots in Hanoi.

The Committee

The Committee of Liaison believes that the safe return of U.S. servicemen captured in North Vietnam and the half-million others that the United States maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and aboard naval vessels can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. government to completely withdraw from Vietnam. Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this Committee will also continue our efforts aimed at the immediate and complete withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces and weapons.

As individuals Committee members are active in a variety of organizations and groups committed to ending the war: the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, The Conspiracy, Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, U.S. Inter-religious Committee on Peace, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Newsreel, Women Against Daddy Warbucks, Lawyers Committee on Vietnam, and Women Strike for Peace.

The Committee of Liaison is entirely dependent on donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

May 4, 1970

From: Rev. Richard Fernandes
To: The families of the 335 presently confirmed prisoners held in North Vietnam
Re: Information on correspondence with prisoners

On April 20th I returned from a three-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. In North Vietnam I spoke with officials responsible for communication between pilots held in detention there and their families here. The following information was emphasized to me by the North Vietnamese authorities and we are anxious to make sure that you are aware of it:

1) The Vietnamese recommend that families use the air-letter form (enclosed) for correspondence.

2) Communication to pilots should be limited to matters of family and health.

3) Pilots are allowed to receive one letter per month and one package every other month (not over six pounds in weight).

Detention Camp authorities have said that they do not wish to receive several letters and/or packages per month for a given pilot from different members of the same family. Families should make arrangements for alternating letters each month if different members want to write.

The North Vietnamese authorities indicated that, from this point forward, they will not feel responsible for forwarding letters and packages that do not adhere to the above.

If the letter form is mailed directly it can go in another envelope but the mail route, "Via Moscow, U.S.S.R.," should definitely be included in the address. If letters are sent to the Committee of Liaison for forwarding please enclose but do not affix stamps as we send letters on in packets. The Committee cannot forward packages for families.

While I was in Hanoi, Prof. Douglas Dowd of Cornell University and I met with three pilots: Cdr. Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California; Cdr. Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach and Lt. Col. Edison Miller of Santa Ana, California. The three men were in good health, and said they had daily exercise and reading material. The three pilots advised us that they had been getting letters and packages from their
Families, and asked that packages include toilet articles and canned foods. In particular they mentioned soap, shaving cream (no razors or blades), toothpaste, powdered milk and cream, instant coffee and non-melting candy. They said they do not need clothes.

Also, in my discussions with the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, the Committee of Liaison’s contact in North Vietnam, we confirmed that since December over 900 letters have been sent from Hanoi through the Committee of Liaison. Of those, 155 letters are still on their way from Hanoi to families here.

We hope that this information clarifies some aspects of correspondence for you. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
305 West 43rd Street New York N.Y. 10036 212-765-1450

January, 1970

INFORMATION SHEET

Background

In the course of the Vietnam war, links have been built between the people of Vietnam and Americans who oppose the war through numerous meetings and conferences. These meetings have taken place in Europe, Canada, Cuba and Southeast Asia and have included people from both the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (now part of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).

In these meetings the Vietnamese have always stressed a distinction between the U.S. government, whom they hold responsible for the policy of war, and the U.S. people, whom they believe still value the goals upon which this country was founded—inddependence, justice, freedom and equality. This same distinction is evident to those Americans who have visited North Vietnam and found that even though the nation is armed to defend itself, the people are encouraged by their government to believe that the American people are basically decent and humane.

It is therefore understandable that the Vietnamese should indicate their basic confidence in the American people through the peace movement which they believe embodies American ideals, rather than the government. And in the past, the Vietnamese have asked the peace movement to receive U.S. servicemen—primarily pilots whose planes were shot down—when the North Vietnamese government has decided to release them. On three separate occasions—February 1968, July 1968 and July 1969—the peace movement has gone to Hanoi and returned with released servicemen; on one occasion an American peace activist went to Phnom Penh, Cambodia to receive three released NLF captives.

In addition, Americans visiting Hanoi have frequently carried letters there at the request of families, and have brought back letters from servicemen. There have also been occasions when American peace activists have met prisoners and talked with them.

Functions of the Committee

A Committee of Liaison has now been established as an extension of these past efforts at the request of the North Vietnamese. As on past occasions, the peace movement is responding to a request by the Vietnamese to meet a specific, immediate need and is not in any sense representing the government of North Vietnam.

The Committee will seek to facilitate communication between families in the U.S. and servicemen now imprisoned in North Vietnam. Basically, the Committee will receive letters from servicemen and forward them through the domestic mails, thereby decreasing, we hope, past problems in the receipt of such mail. We will also forward letters to North Vietnam at the request of families. Families are of course still free to send letters and parcels directly but should note that the instructions on mailing previously issued by the State Department are wrong. The correct address is:

name of serviceman
serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots
Captured in the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam
Via Hanoi, D.R.V.
requests for information about servicemen from families who are uncertain if their relatives are being held in North Vietnam. Requests should be submitted to the Committee, but there is no certainty when and if the North Vietnamese will be able to respond. The Committee will of course transmit immediately any information that it receives to the family.

Clarification

Two clarifications are in order: first, it should be noted that the Committee will be dealing solely with the government of North Vietnam and will not have any information on men held in South Vietnam by the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Nor will we be able to provide information at this time concerning men held in Laos or any other Southeast Asian country where U.S. troops and aircraft are presently involved in combat missions.

Secondly, the Committee will function entirely apart from the U.S. government. The U.S. government has frequently made it more difficult for the Vietnamese to be open to the concerns of American families by using the families' genuine desires as a propaganda ploy. The government has further attempted to provoke an angry response from the Vietnamese by publicizing unsubstantiated and inflammatory testimony from flicks already released; apparently, the government has decided to jeopardize existing communications and the possibility of future releases for the sake of propaganda aimed at prolonging the war. The North Vietnamese are also very aware that the U.S. government's claims of humanitarian concerns are contradicted by the well-documented policy of torture and brutality practiced on prisoners taken in the South by U.S. and Saigon troops.

In addition to all these factors, there is the simple fact that the resolution of the fate of all the servicemen now held in North Vietnam awaits ultimately upon a U.S. decision to end the war and withdraw all its forces and material.

We Are

We firmly believe that the safe return of these men and the half million others that the U.S. maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and aboard naval vessels—who can also be viewed as prisoners, prisoners of their own government since many have been sent to fight in a war against the dictates of their own conscience—can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. government to withdraw from Vietnam. Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this Committee will continue our efforts to create popular pressure strong enough to force the government to withdraw.

We are active in a variety of organizations committed to ending the war: American Friends Service Committee, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, Women Strike for Peace, The Conspiracy, and Women Against Daddy Warbucks. The Committee is supported by donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work.
Mrs. Virginia furnished the following information:

She is the wife of United States Navy, who was taken Prisoner of War in 1968, United States Navy.

She related that she has received seven letters from her husband, four of which were received through the regular postal mail service. She stated that when RENNIE DAVIS went to Hanoi and brought out United States POW Lt. ROBERT FRISHMAN in August, 1969, she received a telegram from DAVIS dated August 8, 1969. In the telegram, he indicated that the previous month he had been invited to travel to North Vietnam to escort home three American prisoners who had been released by the North Vietnamese. While in Hanoi, the North Vietnamese government handed over to DAVIS several unsealed message forms from other Americans still in the camps for transmittal to their families in the United States. The telegram then set forth the text of the message to his wife. In the telegram DAVIS stated that he suggested to friends of "Time" magazine that they contact Mrs. about the possibility of reprinting the message.

Following this, Mrs. received the letter written from her husband and which was dated July 7, 1969.

She related that representatives of "Time" magazine called her but she denied their request to reprint the message.

On December 7th, 1969, she received a letter in a plain white envelope from some place on the West Coast from LOUIS SCHNEIDER, a Quaker, who had just returned from Hanoi, transmitting a letter from her husband.

In January, 1970, Mrs. and some of the other wives of POWs in the area received invitations...
through the mail from CORA WEISS of the Women's Strike for Peace, who was scheduling a press conference in the Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C., to discuss conditions of the POWs.

Mrs. [redacted] and Mrs. [redacted] attended and they were apparently the only wives of American POWs. Both CORA WEISS and ETHEL TAYLOR were there. About ninety per cent of the time WEISS spoke on the alleged massacres in North Vietnam and spoke very favorably about conditions in the POW camps.

In January, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] received a letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM); however, she turned this letter over to Mr. DON HILL, Landmark Washington Bureau, Suite 100, Hotel Stratford, 25 E. Street, NW, Washington, D.C., for use by him in an extensive supplement being published by the Virginian-Pilot, a Norfolk newspaper on June 16, 1970, concerning POWs and men missing in action.

Mrs. [redacted] has directed no correspondence to the Women's Strike for Peace.

Mrs. [redacted] received a letter from COLIFAM dated January 27, 1970, which was addressed to "Dear Mrs. [redacted]."

Mrs. [redacted] determined that Mrs. [redacted] is actually the wife of another POW and obviously the letter was misdirected to Mrs. [redacted].

Mrs. [redacted] also received a letter from COLIFAM dated March 9, 1970, which indicated that they had been advised by Nanzi that she would receive a letter from her husband.

Mrs. [redacted] pointed out that both she and Mrs. [redacted] have received publicity in the local press and a recent article in the Ledger-Star, a Norfolk newspaper, set forth that the two women would decline to accept any mail from the Women's Strike for Peace. She stated that this should have read that they would refuse to receive mail from COLIFAM.

In early May, 1970, she received an envelope with the return address of COLIFAM. She did not open it, but in holding it up to the light, determined that there was obviously a letter from her husband enclosed as she could
see the typical butterflies insignia of the North Vietnamese. She gave this back to the mailman and refused to accept it.

A few weeks later, she received another envelope postmarked Bronx, New York, with no return address. On opening it, she determined that a letter from her husband was inside. She turned this over to the House Committee on Internal Security.

Mrs. expressed the opinion that COLIFAM is obviously using the wives of the prisoners for their own selfish objectives.

Mrs. stated that in October, 1969, she and Mrs. accompanied by Mrs. mother-in-law, Mrs. went to Paris, France. The purpose was to meet with a representative of the North Vietnamese peace delegation. Mrs. stated that their reason for going to Paris was to specifically ask the North Vietnamese for the release of sick and wounded POWs and also to create international publicity to call attention to the plight of the POWs and the men missing in action. Following their arrival, they were kept waiting several days and eventually were met by XUAN OANH, who apparently is the third man on the peace delegation. When Oanh met them, he was furious with them because of the publicity that they had created over their trip to Paris. The two women asked Oanh for the release of the sick and wounded POWs. Oanh made them no promises, but suggested to the women that they return to the United States and demonstrate against the United States Government.

Subsequently, according to the press, the North Vietnamese summoned WILLIAM KUNSTLER, well-known attorney, to Paris for a conference.

Mrs. stated that she and Mrs. went to Paris without the official sanction of the Department of the Navy or any other Government agency.
She further related that on April 28, 1970, she and Mrs. [redacted] went to Geneva, Switzerland, and conferred with the International Red Cross to have them persuade the North Vietnamese to allow the Red Cross to inspect POW camps. They also conferred with representatives of the World Council of Churches and the International Commission of Jurists. She stated the sole purpose of the Geneva trip was to create publicity in the hopes that the North Vietnamese would allow inspection of POW camps. She stated they made the Geneva trip with the sanction of the United States State Department.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that as she recalled, after KUNSTLER returned from Paris, he held a press conference in Chicago, Illinois, and said that COLIFAM or some similar-type committee was being formed and that this committee was to be the means by which the North Vietnamese would send the names of POWs and forward mail from the prisoners to their families.

She related that on June 10, 1970, she and Mrs. [redacted] testified before the House Committee on Internal Security in regard to the POW situation and COLIFAM.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she would be willing to testify in a court of law as to the above.

Set forth below is a copy of each of the two letters referred to above as received by Mrs. [redacted]
January 27, 1970

Dear [Name],

We assume that by this time you have received the letter from North Vietnam which was forwarded to you by members of our Committee. We are enclosing an Information Sheet which explains the work of the Committee of Liaison.

The North Vietnamese have said that prisoners will be able to receive and send one letter a month. As noted in the Information Sheet, you may send letters directly to North Vietnam (note the mail address and route). If you would like us to forward them for you, please enclose but do not affix stamps as we will be sending them on in packets. We are also enclosing a letter form which you might wish to use, whether you send it directly or through us. Prisoners can also receive one package, not over six pounds in weight, every other month.

To insure the safe and rapid delivery of mail from prisoners, the North Vietnamese will send periodic packets of letters through our office. The letters will then be dispatched immediately to the families to whom they are addressed.

The only way to ensure the eventual release of prisoners is through the decision by the United States to end the war. But in the meantime we are pleased to be able to assist in the communication between men and their families. We hope to forward letters on to you again soon.

Sincerely,

Maggie Geddes
March 9, 1970

Dear [Name],

We have just received word from Hanoi that a letter from [Name] has been mailed from North Vietnam and is expected to arrive here shortly, perhaps in the next week or two. As soon as it arrives, along with 86 others in the same package, we will send it to you immediately. Please forgive the mimeographed letter but we wanted you to know right away, particularly the large number of families for whom this will be the first letter.

As a result of arrangements made with the North Vietnamese, mail from captured pilots will be sent to this office in bundles for resending to families. The Committee of Liaison, which includes members of various anti-war organizations, also forwards letters to captured pilots, although families are able to send letters, once per month, and a package, of six pounds or less every other month, directly. Both letters and packages should be addressed to:

Name of serviceman, serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots Captured in the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam
via Moscow, U.S.S.R.

We understand that three more packages of mail are on their way and as has been announced by the postmaster general of Hanoi, in all, 318 letters are expected in this period. Since December we have forwarded 266 letters; and as of this mailing we have official confirmation of 319 servicemen held by the North Vietnamese.

We are very pleased to be able to perform this service and hope that you will feel free to be in touch with us if you have any questions. In the meantime we continue to work for the immediate and complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam; to bring an end to the fighting, killing and capturing and to hasten the day when all families will be reunited, American and Vietnamese.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss  Dave Dellinger

Cable Address: COLIAFAN
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/22/70

Mrs. [Redacted], furnished the following information:

She is the wife of [Redacted] United States Navy, who was shot down over North Vietnam and taken prisoner of war (POW) on [Redacted] 1968, along with [Redacted] husband of Mrs. [Redacted].

Since her husband was taken POW, Mrs. [Redacted] has received seven letters from him. Her first letter was received in April, 1969, and most of these have been received through the regular mail service.

In August, 1969, after RENNIE DAVIS brought out Lt. ROBERT FRISMAN, POW, from Hanoi, both she and Mrs. [Redacted] received letters from their husbands through DAVIS.

On August 9, 1969, she received a telegram from RENNARD C. DAVIS, National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, New York. In the telegram he quoted the text of her husband's message to her. He did not ask Mrs. [Redacted] to allow the message to be put in "Time" magazine, however, in the telegram DAVIS stated that he had been invited to North Vietnam to escort home three American prisoners released by the North Vietnamese and that he had received several messages to families of other prisoners.

On December 24, 1969, she received an envelope with the return initials of "L.S." (presumably those of LOUIS SCHNEIDER) of the American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), which contained a letter from her husband complete with instructions on how to mail packages. SCHNEIDER apparently had just returned from Hanoi.

In January, 1970, she and several other wives of prisoners in the Virginia Beach area received invitations

On 6/11/70...[Redacted]... File # Norfolk 100-6833

Loc 6/17/70

This document contains initial recommendations and conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. Its use and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
From CORA WEISS of the Women's Strike for Peace, to attend a press conference in the Cannon House Office Building. She and Mrs. [redacted] attended and they were the only wives of prisoners there.

During most of the time, WEISS dwelled on the alleged atrocities in North Vietnam and the bombings. WEISS took the attitude that conditions in the POW camps were very nice and that the treatment of POWs was very good. She attacked the credence of statements of Lt. ROBERT FRISHMAN, who sometime after his release, publicly advised that the POW were being subjected to severe hardships and mistreatment.

In January, 1970, her husband's mother, [redacted] telephoned her asking if she had received a recent letter from her husband. Mrs. [redacted] stated that her casualty officer from the Navy told her a letter was on its way.

She later received the letter in January of 1970, from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, (COLIFAM).

The letter is set forth as follows:
Dear Mrs. [Redacted]

We are enclosing a letter to you from [Redacted] written from a camp of detention in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The letter is forwarded to you through the newly formed Committee of Liaison of which we are members.

This letter, along with 68 others, was recently handed to Louis Schneider by Vietnamese authorities in Hanoi, and he mailed them to us from Hong Kong. This was in line with a system for handling such letters which has been opened up to our Committee by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Committee of Liaison is composed of individuals active in the American peace movement and opposed to the U.S. military intervention in Vietnam. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam has decided to use our Committee as a channel for communication between the captured airmen in detention camps in North Vietnam and their relatives in the United States.

Please excuse the fact that this letter is dittoed rather than typed on letterhead. We are a new committee and we want you to receive the enclosed without delay. Therefore we are mailing this letter immediately without waiting for printed letterhead and envelopes.

We shall send you further information within the next few days regarding the liaison services our Committee is now able to perform.

In closing we wish to express the deep hope that the U.S. government will come to its senses, withdraw its armed forces from Vietnam, and thus make it possible for the families, both American and Vietnamese which have been separated as a result of this cruel war, to be reunited.

Sincerely yours,

For the Committee of Liaison

[Signature]

Richard Fernandez
Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam

Stewart Neumann
American Friends Service Committee

Ethel Taylor
Women's Strike for Peace

Other members of the Committee are: David Dellinger, Cora Weiss, Rosemary Davis, Anne Bennett, Rex Seitzman, Maggie Goddes, Trudi Young, Steve Walliswell, Barbara Webster
In April, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] directed a letter to CORA WEISS telling her that she did not want anything else to do with WEISS; that she wanted Hanoi to send letters from their husbands directly through channels established by the Geneva Convention.

She subsequently received an envelope with the return address of COLIFAM on it which may have contained another letter from her husband; however, she did not open it and turned it over to Mr. NEIL WEDERMAN (PH) of the House Committee on Internal Security.

Mrs. [redacted], stated that she has directed no correspondence to the Women's Strike for Peace. She has never met Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ of COLIFAM as she had no reason to do so.

She related that in the fall of 1969, WILLIAM KUNSTLER, well-known attorney, had conferred with North Vietnam representatives in Paris, France, and that following this, KUNSTLER held a press conference in Chicago, Illinois, stating that a committee was being formed to deal with Hanoi on the POW situation. Mrs. [redacted], stated that because of this, she feels that Hanoi most likely formed COLIFAM. Mrs. [redacted], stated that she and all of the other wives of prisoners in the Virginia Beach - Norfolk area, are affiliated with the organization National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia; however, she and Mrs. [redacted] have been acting independently therefrom.

She and Mrs. [redacted] and Mrs. [redacted] went to Paris, France, in October, 1969, to confer with representatives of the North Vietnam Peace Delegation. They were received in a hostile manner after having to wait several days. The meeting occurred on October 15, 1969, which was National Moratorium Day in the United States. The North Vietnamese representative was angry with the women and inquired as to why they came to Paris with so much publicity. He made them no promises and urged them to join peace groups in the United States.

On April 22, 1970, she and Mrs. [redacted] went to Geneva, Switzerland, where they met with the International Red Cross urging the Red Cross to persuade the
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

CABLE ADDRESS:
COLLEPAH

Co-chairmen:
Dave Bedellager
Corn Velas

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Staff:

June 14, 1970

Dear friend:

We are very glad to send you the enclosed letter from North Vietnam. It, along with 142 others, was brought to this country by Jean Palomond, Nancy Rubin and Judy Closer -- anti-war activists who spent two weeks in North Vietnam.

The letters were slightly delayed in getting here because all the material they brought back with them, including the letters, was confiscated by the Canadian Customs upon their arrival in Montreal. This was totally unexpected and unprecedented; but they generated enough pressure so that everything was returned to them.

There will be another group going to North Vietnam at the end of this month. If you would like them to take a letter from you, please send it to us in the next week or so.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster
Barbara Webster
It has been advised that the following additional wives of prisoners of war (POW) or men missing in action (MIA) belong to the National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia:

Mrs. [redacted]
Mrs. [redacted]
Mrs. [redacted]
Mrs. [redacted]
Mrs. [redacted]
Mrs. [redacted]
Mrs. [redacted]
Mrs. [redacted]
furnished the following information:

Her husband is a U.S. Navy, who was taken prisoner of war (POW) in North Vietnam on April 27, 1965.

A number of wives of prisoners of war reside in the Virginia Beach area, and they are affiliated with an organization known as the National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia, of which Mrs. [Redacted] is a member.

The first letter she received from her husband was in February, 1965, and she noted she had received only one letter from him during the first three years of his captivity. To date, she has received a total of thirteen letters from him. The last several letters had been transmitted in a cover envelope by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

Mrs. [Redacted] has never corresponded with COLIFAM although she has written to a Mr. LOUIS W. SCHNEIDER, 150 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who is with the American Friends Service Committee, requesting that he take with him a letter to her husband in Hanoi. This was done after she had learned SCHNEIDER was going to visit Hanoi.

Earlier this year she went to New York City where she arranged to see TOM HAYDEN. On arriving in New York, she went to HAYDEN's office and with him were DAVID DELLINGER, HOWARD ZENN, and DANIEL BARRIGAN.

She knew that HAYDEN previously had visited Hanoi. At the time she contacted HAYDEN, she had with her several letters from wives of prisoners of war which she requested be delivered to the prisoners of war in Hanoi. She had heard through the Navy that some people were leaving the following day for Hanoi, and

On 6/8/70
File # Norfolk 100-6833

by S. A. Date dictated 6/16/70

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she wanted to be certain that HAYDEN had the mail to give the group which was going to Hanoi. As she recalled, she had delivered to HAYDEN ten letters. She does not know if these letters actually reached the prisoners of war.

Her current practice is not to send any letters to her husband through COLIFAM but to mail them through the regular postal service addressed to her husband in Hanoi.

She related that when the wives get word, usually through the Department of the Navy, that some visitors are going to Hanoi, she wives generally send the proposed visitor letters to their husbands. As an example, she cited that during the previous week she sent a letter to Mr. KEN KILPATRICK of the American Friends Service Committee who was going to Hanoi.

She stated that earlier this year a group of several wives met with Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ in Philadelphia. She did not go to this meeting although at that time she gave one of the wives who attended the meeting a letter addressed from her to her husband. She has received no indication that that letter actually reached her husband.

She recalled that in November, 1969, she had sent a letter to her husband through ETHEL TAYLOR, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who is associated with the Women Strike for Peace (WSFP). She stated that in turn Mrs. TAYLOR forwarded her a letter from COLIFAM.

Mrs. TAYLOR stated that in January, 1970, she received a two-page “Information Sheet” from COLIFAM, 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York.

She then received the following correspondence from COLIFAM.
North Vietnamese to allow inspection of POW camps. They also conferred with representatives of the World Council of Churches and the International Commission of Jurists.

She stated that she and Mrs. want to continue giving publicity to the POW-MIA (Missing in Action) situation so that these men will not be forgotten by the United States Government and public and to establish more effective lines of communication with the North Vietnamese.

She related that on both she and Mrs. testified before the House Committee on Internal Security concerning the above matters.

Mrs. stated that she would be willing to testify to the above in a court of law.
Mrs. Virginia furnished the following information:

She is the wife of a U. S. Navy, who was taken prisoner of war (POW) by the North Vietnamese on [date] 1967. She was promptly notified by the Department of the Navy of the assumed prisoner status.

On December 15, 1969, she received a letter and a Christmas card from her husband, and then received another letter on March 13, 1970.

For three years she has mailed monthly letters to her husband in care of Camp of Detention of United States Pilots Captured in the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam, in care of the Hanoi Post Office.

Her husband wrote her telling her he had received Christmas packages she had sent in 1968 and 1969, although she does not know if he received her letters.

She was present at a meeting at the home of Mrs. in Virginia during April, 1970. Also present besides herself and Mrs. were Reverend FERNANDEZ of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM); Mrs.; Mrs.; and Mrs.

All of the wives present knew that their husbands were POWs in North Vietnam but several of them had not received mail from their husbands. The group of wives wanted to find out first-hand what COLIFAM could do for them to affect lines of communication between the wives and the prisoner husbands. Each of the wives present gave Reverend FERNANDEZ a letter to her husband together with a cover letter setting out information about what they knew about her husband's POW status.
FERNANDEZ related that he had been invited to Hanoi previously although he had never been there. He wanted to go to Hanoi to observe conditions in the church as well as the destruction caused by the bombings. He told the wives that if he went to Hanoi with a certain number of names of prisoners of war and men missing in action, he felt Hanoi would tell him about each man. He also wanted to interview prisoners and wanted to see other camps other than the "show camp," which is commonly referred to as the "Hanoi Hilton."

FERNANDEZ related that COLIFAM was established so that Hanoi could use COLIFAM as a means of getting letters from Hanoi to the prisoners' wives in the United States. FERNANDEZ inferred that there is not much communication between members of COLIFAM and related COLIFAM members were sympathetic to the North Vietnamese government. FERNANDEZ said he knew COLIFAM was being used by both the United States and North Vietnamese governments to accomplish their own ends, namely communication between POWs and their wives.

FERNANDEZ stated he felt the wives were victims of an ill-fated war and that it was not asking too much of him to ask Hanoi to furnish information on the prisoners.

FERNANDEZ also said at the meeting that the North Vietnamese government made a statement that they would talk about POW releases if the United States stopped the bombing. This was in 1968. Then something happened between the North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front (NLF). The NLF objected to this posture by the North Vietnamese. Hence, the North Vietnamese could not act alone. Then, instead of releasing information to the United States Government, Hanoi established COLIFAM. FERNANDEZ said that COLIFAM members had been selected by Hanoi.

During the meeting with FERNANDEZ, a Mrs. Virginia, a wife of a prisoner of war, called. Mrs. Weiss of COLIFAM had left a message with the FERNANDEZ children to the effect that her husband was listed as a POW. Mrs. Weiss wanted CORA WEISS' telephone number.
ternandez further related he had to maintain an office at his own expense in New York City on behalf of Colifam and that he was not asking for donations.

On April 3, 1970, CORA WEISS telephoned Mrs. stating her husband's name had been released by Hanoi as a POW. Weiss said the North Vietnamese confirmed the fact he was a POW and a letter from him would be forthcoming.

When Mrs. heard this information, she and Mrs. who had also similarly been notified, made a press release; and Mrs. then was interviewed on a local television show on W Avi-IV called "Eye Witness News" to discuss her husband's POW status.

On April 8, 1970, BARBARA WEBSTER of Colifam said she had just received mail from Mrs. husband which was addressed to Mrs. at her old address.

She said she would forward it to Mrs. in

She then forwarded the mail via certified mail with the return address of "Committee of Liaison, Second Floor, 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036." This actually consisted of a letter and card.

Twelve days later she received another envelope bearing the same address which contained a letter from her husband.

About this time, Colifam issued a press release listing the names of POWs.

In May, 1970, she sent a letter to her husband through Colifam using the standard form which appears hereafter. She stated this standard form frequently accompanies mail from Colifam and is the form Hanoi wants the wives to use.

She further related that the wives in the area were leery of Colifam when it was first organized, but many of them feel that they want to use Colifam to get mail through to their husbands.
She further related that Mrs. [redacted] of [redacted] has met with WILLIAM KUNSTLER, the attorney. Her husband is missing in action and her mother-in-law had gone to Laos to inquire as to the husband's status. Mrs. [redacted] had contacted KUNSTLER to see if he could determine the status of her husband, and KUNSTLER told her that the North Vietnamese said her husband was not a prisoner of war.

There follows correspondence received by Mrs. [redacted] from COLIFAM:
NGUỒI NHÂN (Address)

Họ Tên (Name in full):

Mã (Service number):

TRẢI GIÁNH PHI CƠN GIẤY BI BỊ TẠI
QUỐC VIỆT-NAM DÂN CHỦ CỘNG HÒA

(Comm of detention for U.S. pilots captured in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM)

NGUỒI GỬI (Address)

Họ Tên (Name in full):

Văn (Address):
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| **BẢNG VIỆT (Đoạn 6)** |
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**GHI CHÚ (N.B.):**

1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ được viết trên những dòng kế tiếp (Write legibly and only on the lines).

2. Ghi chú ghi dentro cùng phải được đăng mêa, khóa khe và quy dịch này (Notes from families should also conform to this purpose).
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

CABLE ADDRESS: COLFAIR

Chaimen:
Dave Dillingar
Con Voza

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee (in formation):
Ronnie Davis
Rev. Richard Fernandes
" Maggie Godde
Steve Halliwell
Stewart Moreham
Pat. Ben Seitzman
Ethel Taylor
Barbara Webster
"Yvonne Young

INFORMATION SHEET

Functions of the Committee

The Committee of Liaison seeks to facilitate communication between servicemen imprisoned in North Vietnam and their families in the United States. The Committee receives letters from servicemen and forwards them to the families through the domestic mails. It also forwards letters to North Vietnam at the request of families.

Families are, of course, still free to send letters directly but should not use the correct address for both letters and packages:

Name of serviceman, serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots Captured in the D.R.V.

Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam
via Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Captured servicemen may receive one letter a month and one package (not over six pounds in weight) every other month. The Committee does not forward packages. It is suggested that letters sent to the Committee for forwarding be sealed and that stamps be excised (not affixed) as letters are forwarded in packets.

The Committee is only able to be of help with respect to men who have been shot down over North Vietnam.

The Committee also is able to request information regarding the status of men thought to have been shot down over North Vietnam and captured there. Inquiries the Committee needs to have the individual's service number and any available information as to when and where he was shot down. With respect to such requests the Committee would expect to receive a letter to his family if the individual is being held in North Vietnam. If the individual is known to be dead or if the North Vietnamese have no information regarding him, the Committee expects to receive that word to the extent possible. In any case the Committee will communicate with the family concerned as soon as it receives word. In this way we expect that, as Kuo Thuy, Head of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris, has said, gradually all families of servicemen held in North Vietnam will hear from their relatives.

The Committee of Liaison has been established in response to an initiative...
created by the North Vietnamese and is an extension of previous efforts. It is not in any sense representing the government of North Vietnam.

Since 1965 there have been a number of meetings between people of Vietnam (from both the North and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam) and Americans who oppose the war. On three separate occasions representatives of the American anti-war movement have gone to Hanoi and have returned with released servicemen. On one occasion an American peace activist went to Phnom Penh, Cambodia, to receive three American soldiers who were released by the National Liberation Front. Americans visiting Hanoi have frequently carried letters to captured servicemen at the request of their families and they have brought back letters when they have returned to the United States. On several occasions such visitors from the peace movement have met with captured pilots in Hanoi.

The Committee

The Committee of Liaison believes that the safe return of U.S. servicemen captured in North Vietnam and the half-million others that the United States maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and aboard naval vessels can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. government to completely withdraw from Vietnam. Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this Committee will also continue our efforts aimed at the immediate and complete withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces and weapons.

As individuals Committee members are active in a variety of organizations and groups committed to ending the war: the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, The Conspiracy, Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, U.S. Inter-religious Committee on Peace, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Newsreel, Women Against Daddy Warbucks, Lawyers Committee on Vietnam, and Women Strike for Peace.

The Committee of Liaison is entirely dependent on donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work.
Dear [Name],

Our Committee has recently received official confirmation of 81 more servicemen being held in North Vietnam. By now you should have heard that [Name] is on this list. The North Vietnamese have now confirmed through the Committee of Liaison a total of 335 men being held.

This notification also means that a letter is en route from him. The enclosed release explains how mail is forwarded via our office. Because mail from Hanoi is very slow we cannot be sure when the letter will arrive, but we will forward it as soon as it arrives here.

We are very pleased to be able to perform this service and hope that you will feel free to be in touch with us should you have any questions.

At the same time, we are continuing to work towards the immediate and complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Southeast Asia so that soon all families, American and Vietnamese, can be united again.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. Kindly excuse the mimeographed letter, but there are many families to reach at the same time.
NGUỒI NHÂN (Addresser)

Họ Tên (Name in full):

Số Lớn (Service number):

TRẢI GIẢM PHI CÔNG VỤ BI BẤT TẠI
NƯỚC VIỆT-NAM DÂN CHỦ CÔNG HOÀ

[Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM]

NGUỒI GỬI (Addressee)

Họ Tên (Name in full):

Số Điện (Address):

- 200 -
SỞ HỮU (O.R.)

1. Phải viết rõ và chữ được viết trên những đường kẻ nhỏ (Write legibly and only on the lines).
2. Ghi chép ghi đè cùng phái theo đúng màu, khuôn khổ và quy định này (Notes from families should also conform to this format).
Dear friend:

We are very glad to send you the enclosed letter which we received from North Vietnam today.

Over 400 letters are en route from servicemen being held in North Vietnam. The enclosed letter, along with 79 others, was in the first packet to arrive here out of a total of five packets which we have been expecting.

We are also enclosing a letter form which the North Vietnamese have suggested relatives use when writing to servicemen in North Vietnam.

You can mail it or regular letters directly to Hanoi or to our office for forwarding. If you send letters to us, please enclose but do not affix stamps as we forward them on in packets.

For those of you who may not have already received one, we are enclosing an Information Sheet which explains what the Committee of Liaison is.

With hopes for an early decision by the United States to withdraw from Vietnam,

Sincerely,

[Signatures]
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

355 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

(212) 765-1490

April 20, 1970

Rev. Richard Fernandez, a member of the Committee of Liaison, returned today from a two-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. He brought back the enclosed letter along with 201 others from prisoners being held in North Vietnam.

While there, Rev. Fernandez held a lengthy interview with three pilots, Cdr. Robert Schweitzer, Cdr. Walter Wilber and Lt. Col. Edison Miller. He also was advised by North Vietnamese authorities that families should write letters monthly on the enclosed air-letter forms. We are therefore sending several to you at this time and will send more with subsequent mail.

We are of course very pleased to be able to forward this letter to you.

Sincerely yours,

Steven E. Halliwell

[Signature]

[Remaing text is not legible]
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
385 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

CABLE ADDRESS: COLAFAM

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Corey Vance

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee
Richard J. Bennett
Ronnie Davis
Madeleine Duckless
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Herman Proctor
“Maggie Goddard”
Steve Hallowell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stuart Monheim
Prof. Ben Seltzman
Prof. Franz Schumann
Ethel Taylor
“Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

From: Rev. Richard Fernandez

To: The families of the 335 presently confirmed prisoners held in North Vietnam

Re: Information on correspondence with prisoners

On April 20th I returned from a three-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. In North Vietnam I spoke with officials responsible for communication between pilots held in detention there and their families here. The following information was emphasized to me by the North Vietnamese authorities and we are anxious to make sure that you are aware of it:

1) The Vietnamese recommend that families use the air-letter form (enclosed) for correspondence.

2) Communication to pilots should be limited to matters of family and health.

3) Pilots are allowed to receive one letter per month and one package every other month (not over six pounds in weight).

Detention Camp authorities have said that they do not wish to receive several letters and/or packages per month for a given pilot from different members of the same family. Families should make arrangements for alternating letters each month if different members want to write.

The North Vietnamese authorities indicated that, from this point forward, they will not feel responsible for forwarding letters and packages that do not adhere to the above.

If the letter form is mailed directly it can go in another envelope but the mail route, “via Moscow, U.S.S.R.” should definitely be included in the address. If letters are sent to the Committee of Liaison for forwarding please enclose but do not affix stamps as we send letters on in packets. The Committee cannot forward packages for families.

While I was in Hanoi, Prof. Douglas Dowd of Cornell University and I met with three pilots: Cdr. Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California; Cdr. Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach and Lt. Col. Edison Miller of Santa Ana, California. The three men were in good health, and said they had daily exercise and reading material. The three pilots advised us that they had been getting letters and packages from their
families, and asked that packages include toilet articles and canned foods. In particular they mentioned soap, shaving cream (no razors or blades), toothpaste, powdered milk and cream, instant coffee and non-melting candy. They said they do not need clothes.

Also, in my discussions with the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, the Committee of Liaison's contact in North Vietnam, we confirmed that since December over 500 letters have been sent from Hanoi through the Committee of Liaison. Of those, 155 letters are still on their way from Hanoi to families here.

We hope that this information clarifies some aspects of correspondence for you. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.
Dear Mrs. [Name]

Just wanted to let you know that we will be sending your letter to your husband with a group that is going to Hawaii for a visit next week.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster
Mrs. Virginia, furnished the following information:

She is the wife of [redacted], United States Navy, who was shot down over North Vietnam on [redacted] 1968. At first he was reported as being missing in action and five months later, the Department of the Navy notified her that he was a prisoner of war (POW).

During the latter part of 1969, CORA WEISS and ETHEL TAYLOR of the Women's Strike for Peace visited Hanoi and brought back with them a letter from her husband. They mailed it to her. She recalled receiving this on Christmas Eve of last year.

The day before that her husband was on a radio broadcast from Hanoi and the National Broadcasting Company notified her.

On April 15, 1970, her husband was again on a radio broadcast from Hanoi wishing her birthday greetings.

On April 19, 1970, Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ of the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIPAM), telephoned her from San Francisco stating he had visited Hanoi with DOUGLAS F. DOWD, a professor in the Department of Economics, Cornell University. FERNANDEZ talked with Mrs. [redacted] for 35 minutes. He gave his Philadelphia telephone number as 214-47 EV 7-4187.

She stated that during the conversation with FERNANDEZ, she made various notes. He told her that he had met with three FOBs including her husband: [redacted] and [redacted] of [redacted].

6/18/70
Virginia File # Norfolk 100-6933

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FERNANDEZ related that they met in a large room where there were three tables and the prison commander was present. Two-thirds of the conversation was about the peace movement which was motivated more by the prisoners than by FERNANDEZ and DOWD. The three men were mentally alert. The men had read books by JAMES GARBIN and DR. SPOCK and the pilots were being educated with anti-war literature. FERNANDEZ told her that the prisoners hated the war and also mentioned reading literature like "I Protest". He said that 335 men were receiving mail. The men would be allowed to receive packages but they wanted no clothing. They did want grooming articles, canned food, candy, etc.

The men discussed their daily routine which included recreation, siestas, a doctor every morning and listening to Radio Hanoi. The men sent their love to their wives. FERNANDEZ said that her husband looked the best of the three and weighed about 200 pounds and he mentioned that he had not been injured.

Under date of April 29, 1970, she received a letter from D. F. DOWD, Department of Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. In the letter, DOWD stated that he had seen her husband along with FERNANDEZ, but was not aware of actually what FERNANDEZ had already told her.

After contacting a representative of the Department of the Navy, she telephoned DOWD. DOWD told her that the three prisoners that he and FERNANDEZ talked to were lively and friendly and wanted the war ended so they could get home. He mentioned that the meeting was in an administration building which appeared to be run down as Hanoi is spending so much money on the "tragic war".

Also in the conversation with DOWD which lasted for about ninety minutes, he mentioned that the meeting place was about a two-hour drive from the detention camp. He stated that the North Vietnamese never interrupted them and the men talked freely; however, they had all been advised they should not discuss the security of the prison or where the prison was located.

DOWD stated that the North Vietnamese official told him that in the air the men were considered enemies
but on the ground they were considered and treated as human beings. The North Vietnamese stated that these three particular prisoners had been cooperative, but that there were others who were dissident and consequently were not treated so well. The North Vietnamese spokesman stated they hoped the State Department and Lt. ROBERT PRISHMAN were "happy" for what they got. DOWD also stated that according to the North Vietnamese spokesman the Red Cross did not have to inspect the POW camps as Hanoi was accepting responsibility for protection of the prisoners. They also stated that the North Vietnamese people are programmed to hate policy makers but not the victims of the war.

In her conversation with FERNANDEZ and DOWD, neither of them discussed how the organization COLIFAM was organized.

She stated that she had been contacted by a NEIL WEDDERMEN (PH) of the House Internal Security Committee who asked her questions about her husband, but she has not been subpoenaed to testify before that Committee.

She related that she has no intention of dealing with anyone from COLIFAM and has no intention of cooperating with anyone having communist leanings.

She stated that in January, 1970, she received a two-paged mimeographed "information sheet" from COLIFAM setting forth background, functions of the committee, clarification and "Who We Are".

Under date of May 4, 1970, she received a two-paged mimeographed letter from Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ under the letterhead of the Committee addressed to "The Families of the 235 presently confirmed prisoners held in North Vietnam". The topic of the letter was "Information On Corresponding With Prisoners".

In addition, she received a letter dated April 20, 1970, under the letterhead of COLIFAM signed by STEVEN E. HALLIWELL. In the letter it was set forth that Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ had returned that day from a two-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam, and brought back "the enclosed letter along with 201 others from prisoners being held in North Vietnam". The letter also indicated that he held
...lengthy interviews with SCHWEITZER, MILLER and CRD WILBER. The letter also indicated "he also was advised by North Vietnamese authorities that families should write letters monthly on the enclosed air-letter forms". The letter transmitted several of these forms for the messages.

Mrs. [REDACTED] also added that under date of January 22, 1970, she received an invitation from CORA WEISS, a leader of the Women's Strike for Peace, to attend a press conference in Washington, D. C.; however, Mrs. [REDACTED] did not attend.

She stated that ever since learning that her husband was a POW, she has written a letter every month through the regular postal mail service to Hanoi. In addition, she has also written several other letters to her husband when the Navy has notified her that someone was going to Hanoi such as Mrs. TAYLOR, FERNANDEZ or a Quaker missionary.

She stated she has never corresponded with COLIFAM and has talked with no one person affiliated with them other than FERNANDEZ.

Mrs. [REDACTED] related that she would be willing to testify to the above in a court of law.
The June 10, 1970, issue of "The Virginian-Pilot," a daily newspaper published in Norfolk, Virginia, contained an eight page special section entitled "POW - MIA." Among other things, it contains the results of interviews with several POW wives in the Virginia Beach - Norfolk area as well as an article pertaining to COLIFAM. That article which is captioned, "A Chosen Few Tread a Productive Path" reads as follows: (TRUE COPY)

"NEW YORK - American antiwar activist Cora Weiss finds it easy to deal with the North Vietnamese.

She and self-proclaimed Communist David Dellinger are co-chairmen of the antiwar coalition known as the Committee of Liaison with Families of American Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

The committee has been chosen by the North Vietnamese government as a channel for information from American POWs to their families.

The diplomatic might of the United States hasn't been able to obtain similar information for the families.

Mrs. Weiss, 35, became an antiwar activist in 1961 when she formed the Women's Strike for Peace to oppose U. S. involvement in Vietnam.

Mrs. Weiss, a Jewish mother of three, is a housewife. She graduated from the University of Wisconsin with a degree in anthropology. She said she hasn't always been antiwar.

She added, "I've always had a sense of social commitment and believed in the idiocy of solving disagreements through war. But now, I think the United Nations is the proper place.

"The world is too small and technological advancements too frightening to rely on armed might," she said.

- 111 -
Her husband is a lawyer. She said he fled from Nazi Germany to Austria before World War II. When Germany annexed Austria, she said he fled to the United States.

He joined the U. S. Army and later was an interrogator in the decartelization branch in Germany.

Mrs. Weiss denies that she is a Communist.

'I'm non-communist,' she said. She and her committee have been denounced for Communist associations. She said, 'When you don't have the facts you make hysterical charges.'

She said she doesn't know that anyone in the committee is a Communist. 'And I don't ask them,' she added.

Mrs. Weiss said she wants the help of anyone to help the committee meet its antiwar and prisoner information goals.

An agreement for an exchange of information was worked out between the antiwar group and the North Vietnamese late last year.

On Jan. 15 the committee was officially formed. She said reaching the agreement was easy.

'I feel that there is no reason for them to not be free and easy (with us). And they have kept every part of the agreement since they made it. They never promised more than they produced.

'They seem to have made a decision that they wanted to go ahead in this area (of co-operation) and they did,' Mrs. Weiss said.

'I'm very gratified that I have been able to play a tiny role in helping families find out (about husbands and fathers),' she said.
"We are very pleased to help. For example, I recently called someone in North Carolina. We'd just learned that the man of the house was a confirmed prisoner.

When I called, the wife wasn't home and the child who answered the telephone was obviously a teen-ager. I told the child 'Your father is alive' and the two of us absolutely melted into tears.

It certainly affects us as much as it does them. The point is there is a great deal of emotional involvement and a great deal of gratification. Of course there are going to be many disappointments.

The most important thing to me, however, is that the men should be brought home. They know and I know that the only way that is going to happen is to end the war.

So while we work hard to relay information, we are working increasingly harder at trying to put pressure on the American government to withdraw all troops from Southeast Asia.

Then not only will the prisoners come home, but also the other 450,000 men in South Vietnam," Mrs. Weiss said.

Initial contact with the North Vietnamese was established late last year during the trial of Dellinger and the Chicago Eight. Defense lawyer William Kunstler went to Paris to meet with the North Vietnamese because Julius Hoffman federal judge, wouldn't let Dellinger leave the country.

Mrs. Weiss said that it was apparent to Kunstler that the North Vietnamese would like to channel information through an American antiwar group.

She and Mrs. Ethel Taylor of Philadelphia and Mrs. Madeline Duckles of Berkley, Calif., of the Women's Strike for Peace group, visited North Vietnam in December to establish procedures for releasing information and prisoners.
"Mrs. Weiss said the North Vietnamese won't negotiate the issue of POWs until the U. S. makes a decision to end the war; issues a statement of withdrawal of all troops; and agrees to allow a provisional coalition government in South Vietnam.

"Then, say the North Vietnamese, the issue of prisoners can be discussed as part of the over-all solution to the war.

Because the North Vietnamese, according to them, appreciate the anguish and suffering of families they couldn't wait for the U. S. to make that move.

"Therefore they are eager to have them (the families) communicate with their sons us," Mrs. Weiss said.

While in North Vietnam, the three women talked with prisoners, visited the Hanoi Hilton (the name given Hanoi's showplace detention camp) and returned with mail from 138 prisoners, several who hadn't been heard from before.

Upon their return to the U. S., the Women's Strike for Peace, Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, and American Friends Service Committee, joined forces.

Mrs. Weiss said the committee relies mostly on volunteer workers. She estimated that the budget for this year wouldn't exceed $3,000. "Probably less than that. It's a lot less than H. Ross Perot blew on his two trips that produced absolutely nothing."

"If Perot would put his billions behind efforts to end the war, that would be a much more impressive and effective way of getting his money and energy to work," she said.

Perot is a Texas Billionaire who supports the war and is working for release of POWs.
"Her committee communicates with the North Vietnamese by telegraph to Hanoi. 'It just takes a day for a message to get to Hanoi and back,' she explained.

The contact in North Vietnam is a citizens group, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People, which has the Communist government's blessing.

Mail is brought out whenever a member of the committee returns from North Vietnam.

Rev. Richard Fernandez, executive director of the Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam returned to the U.S. April 20 with 202 letters from American POWs.

He visited Laos, Cambodia, and North Vietnam with Professor Douglas Dowd of Cornell University and Professor Noam Chomsky of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Rev. Fernandez said that his group was the first to obtain official U.S. sanction to visit North Vietnam.

Mrs. Weiss said she entered North Vietnam through Cambodia.

She described her visit to the Hanoi Hilton:

'I found a compound, a walled-in series of wardrooms made of concrete which means they should be fairly cool in the summer and probably damp in the winter.

'The compound was immaculately clean. The men (POWs) told us they participated in cleaning the yard area. There were a lot of shade trees.

'He uses their shower rooms and two dormitory bedrooms with eight to 10 men in each. The beds were made up with thin mattresses and mosquito netting.

-115-
"We saw laid out on beds decks of cards, a chess game and there were barbells for weight lifting," she said.

Asked about statements from U. S. officials that the Hanoi Hilton is just a showplace, Mrs. Weiss said, 'I'm not in a position to defend or deny other reports.'

She added, 'It is very curious that the San Francisco Examiner (Jan. 15, 1970) reported that the Army has put a gag on recently released GIs.'

The article, a United Press International dispatch from Saigon, reported that the Department of Defense had refused to permit recently released prisoners who weren't hostile to North Vietnam to talk to newsmen.

It pointed out that some of the previously freed POWs spoke highly of their treatment and captors. 'One said he could never fight them again,' according to the report.

Mrs. Weiss said she is skeptical of stories being told by two former POWs, Navy Lt. Robert Frishman and Seaman Douglas Hegdahl.

The pair have traveled throughout the U. S. telling about mistreatment by the North Vietnamese captors. In a press conference Sept. 2 at Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital, Frishman said that Lt. Cmdr. Richard A. Stratton's fingernails were pulled out because he refused to appear before a press delegation and say he had received humane treatment.

Mrs. Weiss said journalists report that they haven't seen any evidence that Stratton has been tortured or that his fingernails were removed.

Mrs. Weiss said she thinks inflammatory remarks made by Frishman and Hegdahl are intended to influence the American people to hate the North Vietnamese.
'If you can't hate the enemy you can't effectively justify a war,' she said.

Mrs. Weiss and Rev. Fernandez said it is possible that more prisoners will be released before the war is ended.

They said the North Vietnamese were disappointed in the Frishman and Hegdahl stories of torture.

They said that is why others haven't already been released.

'There is a possibility,' Mrs. Weiss said. 'We (the committee) can't do something they (the North Vietnamese) don't want to do yet. They know we are here and waiting. After Frishman, they aren't in the mood to release more prisoners.'
Mrs. Virginia, the wife of a United States Navy, who was declared missing in action (MIA) over North Vietnam on 1967, furnished the following information:

On September 28, 1969, she accompanied several other women and went to Paris, France. These other women are California, wife of a prisoner of war (POW) from the National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia; Los Angeles, California, wife of a MIA; Maryland, wife of a MIA; and Mr. Minnesota, father-in-law of a MIA Marine. There they spoke with three representatives of the North Vietnamese government. They took them letters from POW and MIA families all over the United States. They met with them for three hours. The North Vietnamese told the group to return to the United States, join peace groups and await word from Hanoi concerning their husbands. Their intention in going to Paris was to create worldwide publicity of the POW - MIA situation in North Vietnam.

She related that CORA WEISS of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), subsequently notified Mrs. that her husband was dead.

In October, 1969, RENNIE DAVIS and DAVID DELLINGER of COLIFAM were supposed to confer with the North Vietnamese Peace Delegation in Paris, France; however, Attorney WILLIAM KUNSTLER went instead of them. KUNSTLER conferred with the North Vietnamese about the POW situation.

Because Mrs. anxious to learn the fate of her husband, she went to Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1969, to talk with KUNSTLER. Her purpose was to determine if KUNSTLER, DELLINGER or DAVIS could make a personal appeal...
to Hanoi to find out something about her husband. She went to dinner with KUNSTLER and LEONARD WINEGLASS, who were defending the Chicago Seven. Both KUNSTLER and WINEGLASS were sympathetic to her plea and KUNSTLER asked Mrs. [redacted] if she could visit the trial the following Monday morning. KUNSTLER enabled her to attend one day of the trial as a spectator. While there, she was introduced to all of the defendants including DAVIS and DELLINGER. She then met privately with DELLINGER for a few minutes downstairs from the court room. She stated that DELLINGER "put me off". She asked him if he could assist her in finding out something about her husband, but he appeared to be in a big hurry and was noncommittal.

She subsequently learned that CORA WEISS was going to visit Hanoi during Christmas, 1969, and she again talked with KUNSTLER at that time, but she does not remember the substance of the conversation.

On May 15, 1970, KUNSTLER called her. He told her that he was more concerned with her case than with anyone else's, meaning wives of POWs and MIAs. KUNSTLER stated that he was calling from New York as he had just stopped by COLIFAM headquarters. He stated that word had just come in from CHARLOTTE BUNCH WEEKS and JERRY SHIER of COLIFAM that her husband was not being held a prisoner in North Vietnam. These two women had been in Hanoi and met with a North Vietnamese official who requested them to take this message to COLIFAM to notify the west of him.

Mrs. [redacted] notified the Office of Naval Intelligence on the same date and they suggested that she obtain this information in writing. She then telephoned KUNSTLER who said he would write her the details, but he never did.

On the same date, May 15, 1970, CORA WEISS called, probably in lieu of KUNSTLER. Mrs. [redacted] told her she wanted to know all details concerning her husband and particularly whether he was dead. She asked WEISS for a copy of the North Vietnamese message. WEISS subsequently
sent her the message which Mrs. ____ turned over to the Bureau of Naval Personnel (BUPERS). The message only reiterated what WEISS had told her and what KUNSTLER had told her.

Mrs. ____ added that when she spoke with KUNSTLER the latter part of 1969, he mentioned that because DELLINGER had been on trial, DELLINGER was not equipped to handle information from Hanoi personally and that as a result a committee would have to be formed. KUNSTLER later told her that a newly formed committee was setting up an office in New York and she presumed that this was COLIFAM. He requested her assistance in contacting wives. She related that the Defense Department authorized her to do this, but KUNSTLER and COLIFAM did not pursue the matter.

In regard to CORA WEISS, she stated that she had two previous telephone conversations with her. She said that in January, 1970, she had told her that WEISS had advised the wife of a POW that she was not a POW. She stated that she and her husband, who had been shot down together. She desired to know from WEISS whether or not the information concerning a coded message had also pertained to her. At that time WEISS said she would relay her message to Hanoi. Two days later, WEISS called Mrs. ____ and said that she had sent the message to Hanoi and that when she received a reply, she would notify Mrs. ____

She further related that her mother-in-law, Mrs. ____, had been in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and South Vietnam in the spring of 1970, in an effort to find out information concerning her son. She went there with several other wives of POWs missing in action. The wives learned during the trip that no relatives were in North Vietnam. Mrs. ____ went to the North Vietnamese embassy in 1970, where they told her they would send her request to Hanoi. She waited in Laos for two weeks, but only in vain as no answer was forthcoming. She then returned to the United States.

Mrs. ____ stated that she has never personally met with Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ of COLIFAM and in fact has never spoken with him.
She added as a matter of interest that Reverend PAUL LINDSTROM, who has taken credit for the release of the Pueblo crewmen, went to Canada in November, 1969. He told her that he was directed to a church in Toronto where he found an Air France flight bag. There was a list of 97 names in the bag and her husband's name was included as a POW. She stated that she did not place any credence in this because 91 names on the list were of men missing during the Korean War, all of whose statuses were changed to "killed in action". Reverend LINDSTROM told her that the people who made up the list were not communist.

Mrs [redacted] stated that she has received an "Information sheet" from COLIFAM containing captions of "background, function of the committee, clarification, who we are".

She also received the following correspondence:

A letter from COLIFAM dated January 21, 1970, addressed to her at her alternate residence, 37 Lincoln Hill, Quincy, Illinois, a reply to her inquiry to the Women's Strike for Peace about the status of her husband.

A letter from Women's Strike for Peace, January 21, 1970.

A copy of each of these two letters follows:
January 21, 1970

Dear Mrs. Taylor,

I am sorry that it has taken me so long to write to you but I've been waiting until I could make definite suggestions to you and now I am pleased to say I can.

I regret very much that I did not bring back a letter for you but now an organization has been set up between the Peace Movement and Hanoi specifically for the purpose of forwarding mail and forwarding inquiries regarding prisoners from the immediate family.

The organization is the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam and is located at 365 W. 42nd Street, New York City, N.Y., 10036.

I am a member of this Committee. Please do not hesitate to contact me for any reason.

Cordially,

[Signature]

Mrs. William Taylor

1505 Ashford Way
Phila., Pa., 19151
(215) 3-2878 (Area Code 215)

I. You will shortly receive information directly from the Committee of Liaison with details of its operation.
Dear Mrs. [Redacted]

We received your letter asking that we inquire from Hanoi about your husband [Redacted]. We have cabled Hanoi and sent your letter to him along with the information you gave us so that the Vietnamese can confirm whether or not he is a prisoner.

I'll enclose a copy of our Information Sheet, which will help explain what we hope to do and why we are functioning as we are. We certainly hope we'll be able to send you good news concerning your husband, and will be in touch with you as soon as word comes from Hanoi. If your husband is a prisoner, we would expect to receive a letter from him to you, which we would of course immediately forward.

We understand your anguish, multiplied recently by the confusion of your past inquiries to individuals now associated with this Committee, and hope that word can come soon.

In hope of peace,

Maggie Geddes
Mrs. [redacted] stated that she would be willing to testify in a court of law.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/2/70

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In his parish, he deals with a number of wives of prisoners of war in North Vietnam. The chapel has formed various committees to render assistance in any way possible to these wives.

One of the wives, possibly [redacted], remarked that some of the other wives were becoming impatient about hearing from their husbands or learning of their statuses and that they might possibly join an irresponsible peace group. She told him that the wives certainly trust the United States Government in their activities about the POW situation but stress that many of the wives were most anxious to correspond with their husbands and learn more about them. According to [redacted], that he would try to find out something about the peace movement. He accordingly called Virginia, who is a staunch pacifist and absolutely opposed to the war in Vietnam. [Redacted] asked [redacted] if he knew of any responsible person active in a peace group and [redacted] gave him the name and location of Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ.

[Redacted] then called FERNANDEZ at a Pennsylvania number and possibly eventually reached him through CORA WEISS either in Pennsylvania or New York. He told FERNANDEZ that [redacted] had referred him to FERNANDEZ. FERNANDEZ advised [redacted] that he was planning to visit Hanoi concerning the prisoners of war (POW). [Redacted] suggested to FERNANDEZ that he might try to obtain information about certain men apparently known to be POWs who had not written.

[Redacted] also suggested to FERNANDEZ that he might visit Virginia Beach and talk with a number of wives of POWs and men missing in action (MIA). He said that he would fly to Virginia Beach at his own expense.

On 6/28/70 Virginia File No. Norfolk 100-6833

By SA

Date dictated 7/1/70

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invited several of the wives, but could not recall their names. FERNANDEZ flew to Vietnam sometime in March of 1970 and he took some of the wives along with him at Mrs. ______ home.

He recalled that all of the wives present, approximately six in number, furnished FERNANDEZ details concerning their husbands, some gave him photographs, and all gave him mail to deliver to their husbands.

He recalled that FERNANDEZ said that he belonged to some Committee, but MUFFY said that he could absolutely not recall the name of the Committee at this time. He discussed in general the functions of the Committee but MUFFY stated that again he could not recall any details but perhaps thought FERNANDEZ said that the Committee might be instrumental in getting mail to and from the husbands.

He related that he has had no further contact with FERNANDEZ, but during the limited time he was with him, he gained the impression that FERNANDEZ was a pacifist and obviously opposed to the war in Vietnam.

MUFFY stated that a Mr. or Miss ______ had told him that she, who was KIA in North Vietnam, was interested in finding the status of someone who was KIA in North Vietnam. As a result of this inquiry, MUFFY later called RED WEISS, whom he knew to be associated with the same Committee as FERNANDEZ. WEISS told him that FERNANDEZ had already left for Japan and that she would attempt to relay a message to FERNANDEZ to try and find out something about ________.

In the conversation, WEISS wanted to know why the wives of the wives of POWs have refused to accept mail from the Committee. She said that the Committee had mailed them letters.
from their husbands, but they had refused them. She told him that she would place these letters in plain envelopes and send them to the two women. MEISS stated she could not understand why these two women suspect MEISS and others on the Committee of being Communists.

DUFFY apologized for his being unable to furnish further detailed information concerning FERNANDEZ and his Committee and recalled that while the gathering was taking place at Mrs. residence, he had left her house on several occasions.

DUFFY stated, however, that if necessary, he would be willing to testify to the above in a court of law.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457699)
FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-13194) (P)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIASION WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT

CO: NEW YORK

For the information of WPO, Mrs. [redacted], was interviewed on 6/11/70 concerning the welfare of COLIFAM. Mrs. [redacted] is the wife of [redacted], USAR, who has been a prisoner of war in North Vietnam since his aircraft was shot down on 6/68. The family has heard nothing of/or from [redacted] since 68.

Mrs. [redacted] is the National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia and is a person who has had contact with other wives of men missing in action or held prisoners by the North Vietnamese Government. Among other things, Mrs. [redacted] made available a xerox copy of a letter dated 4/20/70 from CORAMETIS, co-chairman of COLIFAM, which letter enclosed two letter forms which were to be utilized by Mrs. [redacted] when corresponding with her captive husband. Mrs. [redacted] also made available xerox copies of this letter form which is to be used by her when corresponding with her husband.
The Department recently instructed that Mrs. [redacted] be recontacted for the purpose of obtaining the originals of the above documents and preserving same for future evidentiary purposes.

Mrs. [redacted] was recontacted on 7/7/70 at which time she stated that the April 20, 1970 letter from ORRA WEISS was furnished to USAF Intelligence in Washington, D.C., and that this agency presently has this document in its possession. Further, one of the original letter forms was used by Mrs. [redacted] recently in corresponding with her husband, and she is presently attempting to locate the other letter form, and if successful in locating same, will make it available to the Minneapolis Office.

Information concerning the recontact with Mrs. [redacted] will appear in the forthcoming LHM to be submitted by Minneapolis which will contain interviews of other relatives of men missing in action or held prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

WFO is requested, through liaison with USAF Intelligence, to locate the 4/20/70 letter from ORRA WEISS; obtain same and preserve the document for future evidentiary purposes.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, ALEXANDRIA (100-373) - RUC-

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIAFAM)

DATE: 7/6/70

Re New York airtel to the Bureau, 6/9/70,
San Diego report of SAC 6/9/70, and
WFO airtel to the Bureau, 6/11/70.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two
copies each of FD-302's reflecting interviews with

Bureau, Va., and

Va. Nine copies
are enclosed for New York and one copy each for WFO.

Indices negative re

There is no organized activity of COLIAFAM
in the Northern Virginia area. Logical security informants
have furnished no information regarding COLIAFAM. Both
individuals interviewed were advised the investigation

16 JUL 1970

ENCLOSURE
AK 100-373

was being conducted at the request of Mr. J. WALTER
YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General. Both individuals
indicated that they would cooperate should their testimony
be needed at any future date.

No leads are being set forth in the Alexandria
Office but it is being left to the discretion of the
office of origin in view of possible earlier leads which
may have been set forth to interview names furnished by
Commander BOROUGH.

Commander BOROUGH has advised that his identity
need not be concealed as a source of the information
furnished in this case.
June 26, 1970

Virginia advised that she belongs to the National League of Families of American Prisoners of War and Missing in Southeast Asia. She stated that she is Mrs. with Mrs. advised that she has had no direct contact with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam other than the attached three self-explanatory letters, dated January 27, February 9, and March 2, 1970, from Maggie Godden and Barbara Weber. These letters were in response to an inquiry made by Mrs. as to the status of her husband, who is missing in action. Mrs. advised she has had a personal interview with STUART MEACHAM of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. mentioned that she and three other wives visited Meacham at his office at 160 North 15th Street in Philadelphia during the first week of March, 1970, in an effort to determine the status of her husband. She stated that Meacham was initially contacted by her at his Philadelphia residence and she requested an appointment. She recalls that he made the comment to the effect, "Don't judge us harshly. We're criticized and we don't have to do what we are doing. We're trying to help you in your efforts to locate your husband." She stated that Meacham mentioned that there were about 320 letters coming through from North Vietnam and they would forward them at their first opportunity. It stated that she had originally gotten Meacham's name from Commander ROBERT E. BOROUGH of the Naval Intelligence, located in Alexandria, Virginia.

6/19/70

Virginia

File: Alexandria 100-373

New York 100-168469

6/19/70

Virginia

and

9/19/70

6/22/70

This document contains information that is not our own. We have no knowledge of the information contained here and are not responsible for its accuracy. Any information presented here is for reference only and should not be used for any other purpose.
The following is a letter from a newly-formed Committee which will facilitate communication between American Prisoners of War in North Vietnam and the people who care and love them. They have asked us to contact you. We are enclosing an Information Sheet describing the Committee of Liaison.

We have also duplicated the enclosed letter form which you may wish to use in writing your relative. The North Vietnamese have said that prisoners can send and receive one letter per month and one package (not more than six pounds in weight) every other month. Note the address and mail route given in the Information Sheet.

If you would like us to try to find out if your relative is a prisoner in North Vietnam, send his full name, service number and any details you have on when and where he was shot down. We will then transmit the inquiry to the North Vietnamese and are hopeful of receiving a response to every request made.

It is important to understand that there undoubtedly were many pilots whose planes were shot down but whom the North Vietnamese could not locate. Also that there are prisoners held by the Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam, and by the Viet Cong in Laos. There is no one able to get information.

Your aid in helping us is not flouting about your relative, but is directly helpful. We sincerely hope we can be of help in getting information about him for you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Barbara Webster

The Committee has been formed to help us in our efforts to get this word to you as quickly as possible.
February 9, 1970

Dear [Name],

We have forwarded the letter to your husband which you sent to our office. We need a reply, however, to ask for some clarification about it.

As you will see from the enclosed Information Sheet, the Committee of Concern was established to help facilitate communication between men who are prisoners in North Vietnam and their families here. In that capacity, we forward letters to prisoners in Vietnam and, when requested, from families to men who are prisoners. We also will make specific requests for information on behalf of families who do not know whether or not their relative is an actual prisoner in North Vietnam. As the sheet makes clear, the only men about whom we will be able to obtain information are servicemen who were shot down over North Vietnam.

Though you included information in your covering letter which accompanied the letter to your husband, as to the date he was reported missing, you did not state where he was reported missing. If, then, you would like the Committee to make a specific inquiry as to the status of your husband, we would have to ask that you write to [specific information] along with your request. We need to have this before we can proceed.

We should arrive in Saigon with information and assistance for your husband's status in the next few days and we apologize for the small amount of time it has taken for our part.

We hope, however, that with certain information we may be able to help ease that anguish for you and your family.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Stamp: Department]
March 9, 1970

Dear Sirs,

We received your letter with the specific information you'd written you wanted if you wished us to inquire about your husband for you. We have asked around for information about his status.

Lord may not come for a while, but we will of course be in touch with you as soon as it arrives.

In the meantime, if you would like to, it would be good for us to have your phone number so we could be immediately in touch with you.

Sincerely,

Magento

Post: We've also forwarded the letter you enclosed to your husband.
July 6, 1970

Commander ROBERT S. BOROUGH, Naval Intelligence Command (Special Warfare and Prisoner of War Matters), 12th Floor, Hoffman Building, Alexandria, Virginia, advised that letters to and from prisoners of war and those missing in action have been extremely limited from the North Vietnamese officials to the next of kin, and it is his responsibility to attempt to have those next of kin in some type of communication with their loved ones.

Commander BOROUGH explained that Rev. RICHARD FERNANDEZ appears to be the most prominent individual on the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIAFAM). He stated that COLIAFAM was organized in the past six months; however, some of these individuals on the committee have been attempting for the past four or five years to apprise those loved ones of any information pertaining to prisoners or war or individuals missing in action. Commander BOROUGH furnished the following list of persons whom he knows have had some direct contact with members of COLIAFAM. He stated that COLIAFAM headquarters are located at 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York.
FBI

Date: 7/10/70

Transmit the following

[Type in plaintext or code]

PRIORITY

TO:   DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (100-6958) (RUC)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS; REGISTRATION ACT

Re New York airtel to Bureau, 6/9/70, and
Bureau airtel to New York, 6/28/70.

Enclosed for information of Jackson are
copies of referenced Bureau airtel and letter of
J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, dated
May 26, 1970.

The following investigation was conducted
by SA ______ at Tucson, Arizona:

On 6/15/70, Mrs. ______ Records
Section, Tucson Police Department, advised she has no
record identifiable with Mrs.

- Bureau 2 -
  - Jackson (Enc. 2) (2M)
  - Phoenix

[Handwritten note] 100-457899-316

[Handwritten note] RE: INFORMATION CONTAINED
[Handwritten note] IN CLASSIFIED
[Handwritten note] REMARKS IS RECLASSIFIED
[Handwritten note] RETIREMENT DECEMBER

[Handwritten note] 5/31/70

[Handwritten note] SPECIAL EVENT IN CHARGE

[Handwritten note] Seat

[Handwritten note] M Per
On 6/5/70, Mrs. Identification Bureau, Pima County Sheriff's Office, advised she has no record identifiable with Mrs.

On 6/5/70, Mrs. Credit Bureau Services, Tucson, advised she has no credit record identifiable with Mrs.

On 6/11/70 and on 6/19/70, attempts were made to contact Mrs. with negative results.

On 7/1/70, Investigator, OSI, Davis Monthan Air Force Base, advised he is acquainted with many of the wives of prisoners of war in North Vietnam, who live in Tucson, but he is not acquainted with Mrs.

On 7/1/70, Mrs. Postal Inspectors Office, advised she has a forwarding address for Mrs. dated 6/6/68, showing her forwarding address as Mississippi.

LEAD

JACKSON DIVISION

AT MISSISSIPPI

Will contact and interview Mrs. In accordance with the instructions of J. WALTER YEGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, as outlined in enclosed communication of 5/26/70.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☑ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

☐ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

☐ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100 - 1159392
FBI

Date: 7/14/70

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS-MISC REGISTRATION ACT (CO:NY)

Ref: airmail to the Bu, 6/9/70; Alexandria airmail the Bu, 7/6/70 and Indianapolis airmail to the Bu, 7/6/70.

Indianapolis is requested to conduct interviews of individuals located within their territory as mentioned in rest to the Bureau.

Be Alexandria airmail to the Bureau lists the following individuals as being contacted by COLIFAM according to Commander ROBERT S. BOROUGH, Naval Intelligence Command (Special Warfare and Prisoner of War Matters):

1. Mrs. [Redacted]
   2. Bureau (NM)
   3. Alexandria (NM)
   4. Charlotte (NM)
   5. Indianapolis (NM)
   6. Kansas City (NM)
   7. Philadelphia (NM)
   8. Norfolk (NM)
   9. Springfield (NM)
  10. Tampa (NM)
  11. New York

All information contained herein is unclassified.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent: [Redacted]
MEMORANDUM

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-15150) (P)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 7/6/70

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) REGISTRATION ACT

NEW YORK

Re Minneapolis letter and LHM to Bureau dated 6/26/70.

Enclosed are 11 copies of an LHM captioned "COMMITEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)." Enclosed for New York are three copies of the LHM.

The source referred to in the LHM is the Special Agent conducting the interview.

LEADS

MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION

AT SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Will locate Mrs. [redacted] concerning her contacts with COLIFAM. Her husband, a known prisoner of war in Southeast Asia, should be furnished serials 2 and 4, lower portion, Page 5.

2. Will maintain contact with Mrs. [redacted] who is attempting to locate the original of a letter forwarded to her from COLIFAM which is to be utilized by her when corresponding with her husband. If Mrs. [redacted] is successful in locating any, will obtain a copy of this document for future evidentiary purposes.

3. - Bureau (Excl. 11) (90)

4. - New York (100-165469) (Excl. 3) (90)

5. - Minneapolis

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN (UNCATEGORIZED EXCEPT FOR SIGNATURE)

DECLASSIFIED

[Signature]

July 16, 1970

2. Will maintain contact with Mrs. who is attempting to locate an information sheet which explains what the Committee of Liaison is. If she is successful in locating same, Minneapolis will xerox this document and forward it in L&M form. The original will be returned to Mrs. per her desires.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

Mrs. [Redacted], Minneapolis, Minnesota, was interviewed on July 7, 1970, at which time she furnished the following information:

[Redacted]

ENCLOSURE
Federal Bureau of Investigation

June 9, 1970

Mrs. [Redacted] advised as follows:

Mrs. [Redacted] is the wife of [Redacted] United States Air Force (USAF). [Redacted] plane was shot down northwest of Hanoi in 1967, and he is a known prisoner of war (POW). When her husband was shot down his plane was enveloped in ground fire and no chute had been sighted. Two days later she knew that he was still alive when the North Vietnamese released his picture to prove they had captured an American pilot. The parents of three children, [Redacted]

Mrs. [Redacted] has heard from her husband about eight times, the first time being in November, 1967, through the efforts of DAVID DELLINGER, who was in Hanoi in 1967. DELLINGER forwarded a large envelope to Mrs. [Redacted] at [Redacted] Kansas, bearing the return address of the "Liberation" Magazine. Mrs. [Redacted] resided at this address in 1967. A copy of the magazine was in the envelope, as was a personal letter from DELLINGER dated October 4, 1967. Within the magazine was a letter to Mrs. [Redacted] from her husband. Mrs. [Redacted] stated she never heard of DELLINGER as of that time, November, 1967, and was unable to provide information as to why she was the recipient of this material.

A copy of DELLINGER's letter dated October 4, 1967, to Mrs. [Redacted] is attached hereto.
October 4, 1967

Mrs. [Redacted]

Kansas

Dear Mrs. [Redacted],

I have recently returned from a conference in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia at which forty Americans from the peace movement met with representatives from North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front. The North Vietnamese brought with them the enclosed letter, along with several others from American pilots, and asked us to send it on to you.

I have not seen your husband and have not, of course, read his letter but I hope that it brings reassuring news of his health and well-being. Let me just add that I have visited North Vietnam twice during the past year and that on my second trip, last May-June, I visited a detention camp and talked at length with two of the American prisoners. Naturally such a brief visit from the outside cannot find out everything one would like to know. Also, no food, exercise or medical care can make up for the absence of freedom and the sorrow of being separated from one’s family and loved ones. But at least I am glad to be able to inform you that my visit was encouraging in that, for example, the prisoners we talked with appeared cheerful and commented that they were well fed and cared for.

I am enclosing a copy of Liberation in which there is a fuller report of the conditions at the camp and our discussions with the two Americans.

Please accept my sincere best wishes for you in your present difficult situation and pray that the war will soon be over and your husband returned to you.

Sincerely,

Dave Dellinger
DELLINGER's letter, as well as other original letters described hereinafter, were returned to Mrs. [redacted] who desired they be returned to her for inclusion in her personal file concerning her husband. Mrs. [redacted] is willing to make available all of these originals should they be required in any future Government hearing concerning the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIPAM). She is agreeable to cooperating in any way should her testimony be needed at a later date. She pointed out, however, the possibility of reprisals against her husband should any adverse publicity arise out of any future testimony given by her against COLIPAM...

Although Mrs. [redacted] was unable to specifically recall the circumstances under which she received a second letter from her husband, she believes it was in January, 1968, and that her husband's letter was enclosed to her by an undated letter from TOM HAYDEN. Mrs. [redacted] is not personally acquainted with HAYDEN and was unable to furnish information as to why HAYDEN corresponded with her.

A copy of HAYDEN's letter is attached hereto.
Dear Mrs. [Redacted],

I am enclosing a letter from [Redacted] which was given to me by the North Vietnamese government while I was in Hanoi this October. I'm very sorry for the long delay in delivering it, but as you might know I was deeply involved in the release of the three US sergeants held prisoner in South Vietnam.

I didn't meet them in the prison camp, but I have met several of the pilots held there. I have not read his letter to you, of course, but my impression is that the men are treated well and someday will be home again.

If you would like to talk with me about this matter, I would most certainly be happy to correspond with or meet you.

In recent months I was involved in quite hopeful talks with the North Vietnamese about the possible release of pilots. However, the increased bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong this fall probably ended any chance of this in the near future.

I hope that an early end to the war will bring you home to you.

Sincerely,

Tom Hayden
A period of about one year followed without hearing from her husband.

The next time Mrs. [redacted] heard from her husband, she believes, was when she received a letter from the American Friends Service Committee, Inc., 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This committee wrote her a letter dated August 6, 1968, and enclosed a letter from her husband. Mrs. [redacted] is not acquainted with any member of this committee and was unable to furnish any information as to why this committee corresponded with her.

A copy of this August 6, 1968, letter is attached hereto.
Dear Friend:

We have just returned from Hanoi where we had gone at the invitation of the Peace Committee of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to escort three released American pilots back to their families in the United States.

While in Hanoi we suggested to the Vietnamese authorities that we would be glad to bring back with us letters from captured American pilots to relatives or friends in the States. As we were leaving we were given fifty such letters, including the one enclosed addressed to you.

As you may well imagine it was a deeply gratifying privilege to be able to play a modest role in returning these three captured pilots to their families. You may have seen press stories which gave their names: Major James Frederick Low, Major Fred Neale Thompson, and Captain Joe Victor Carpenter, all Air Force officers. All three are in good shape, both physically and mentally, and spoke both publicly and to us privately of the good treatment they and the other pilots have received at the hands of the Vietnamese.

The Vietnamese described the release of the pilots as a humanitarian gesture in response to the growing sentiment in the United States for an end to military intervention in Vietnam. We were impressed with their sincerity and we have done all that we could to carry out our part in the release in a spirit consistent with their

I think you may be interested in the enclosed press release which we cabled from Hanoi for release in the U.S. the day before we left Hanoi on August 2. Happily Ambassador Sullivan in Vienna did not bring undue pressure on the three pilots to return by military aircraft as we had feared he might. As a result their free choice of return by commercial aircraft with us was respected and fulfilled.
We believe that this is consistent with the spirit of their release and that it may well leave the door open for further releases of a similar sort. Regarding this possibility we have hopes, but no assurances.

We did not have opportunity to see any captured pilots other than the three who returned with us. In general the impression we have gotten is that health care is excellent, food is well balanced and adequate, and that the attitude of the authorities in dealing with the captured pilots is humane and considerate.

Our own feeling after this visit to Hanoi is that U.S. military intervention in Vietnam has neither rational purpose, nor moral justification. We do not believe that the Vietnamese can be defeated. They are staunch, intelligent, and thoroughly united in a determined struggle against what they understandably describe as American aggression against their independence and freedom. At the same time they retain strong attitudes of friendship toward the American people. They say over and over again that they do not believe that most Americans support the policies of the U.S. government in Vietnam. We of the U.S. peace and anti-war movement are trying to help make it so.

In any event we hope that these pilot releases may lead to others, and that there may come about on the U.S. side a larger willingness to take similar creative initiatives which will bring this war, and U.S. military intervention in Vietnam to an end.

If there are further questions you would like to raise with us please feel free to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon Grizzard

Anne Weills Schoer

(Chairman, Oakland Seven Defense Committee)

Stewart Meacham
Peace Education Secretary
American Friends Service Committee

[Handwritten signatures]
MOLIFAM letters directed to her dated April 8, 1970; April 20, 1970; May 5, 1970; June 14, 1970; and June 26, 1970. Mrs. [name redacted] received letters from her husband. Copies of each of these letters are attached hereto.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON  
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam  
265 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036  
(212) 765-1490  

April 8, 1970  

Dear friend:  

We are very glad to send you the enclosed letter which we received from North Vietnam today.  

Over 400 letters are en route from servicemen being held in North Vietnam. The enclosed letter, along with 79 others, was in the first packet to arrive here out of a total of five packets which we have been expecting.  

We are also enclosing a letter form which the North Vietnamese have suggested relatives use when writing to servicemen in North Vietnam. You can mail it or regular letters directly to Hanoi or to our office for forwarding. If you send letters to us, please enclose but do not affix stamps as we forward them on in packets.  

For those of you who may not have already received one, we are enclosing an Information Sheet which explains what the Committee of Liaison is.  

With hopes for an early decision by the United States to withdraw from Vietnam,  

Sincerely,  

Steve Hallinwell  
Barbara Webster  

Steve Hallinwell  
Barbara Webster
Dear [Name]:

Rev. Richard Fernandez, a member of the Committee of Liaison, returned today from a two-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. He brought back the enclosed letter along with 201 others from prisoners being held in North Vietnam.

While there, Rev. Fernandez held a lengthy interview with three pilots, Cdr. Robert Schweitzer, Cdr. Walter Wilber and Lt. Col. Edison Miller. He also was advised by North Vietnamese authorities that families should write letters monthly on the enclosed air-letter forms. We are therefore sending several to you at this time and will send more with subsequent mail.

We are of course very pleased to be able to forward this letter to you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Steven E. Halliwell

---

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

CABLE ADDRESS: COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Core Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee
Richard J. Bennett
Rennie Davis
Madeleine Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruhstorfer
*Maggie Geerdes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Ben Saltzman
Prof. Franz Schumann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

---
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

CABLE ADDRESS: COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen: Dave Dellinger
Coa Vois

Treasurer: Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee:
Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruuckter
*Huggie Geddes
Steve Hallwell
Prof. Donald Kish
Stewart Moschak
Prof. Ben Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schumann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

May 4, 1970

From: Rev. Richard Fernandez
To: The families of the 335 presently confirmed prisoners held in North Vietnam
Re: Information on correspondence with prisoners

On April 20th I returned from a three-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. In North Vietnam I spoke with officials responsible for communication between pilots held in detention there and their families here. The following information was emphasized to me by the North Vietnamese authorities and we are anxious to make sure that you are aware of it:

1) The Vietnamese recommend that families use the air-letter form (enclosed) for correspondence.

2) Communication to pilots should be limited to matters of family and health.

3) Pilots are allowed to receive one letter per month and one package every other month (not over six pounds in weight).

Detention Camp authorities have said that they do not wish to receive several letters and/or packages per month for a given pilot from different members of the same family. Families should make arrangements for alternating letters each month if different members want to write.

The North Vietnamese authorities indicated that, from this point forward, they will not feel responsible for forwarding letters and packages that do not adhere to the above.

If the letter form is mailed directly it can go in another envelope but the mail route, "via Moscow, U.S.S.R.," should definitely be included in the address. If letters are sent to the Committee of Liaison for forwarding please enclose but do not affix stamps as we send letters on in packets. The Committee cannot forward packages for families.

While I was in Hanoi, Prof. Douglas Dowl of Cornell University and I met with three pilots: Cdr. Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California; Cdr. Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach and Lt. Col. Edison Miller of Santa Ana, California. The three men were in good health, and said they had daily exercise and reading material. The three pilots advised us that they had been getting letters and packages from their
families, and asked that packages include toilet articles and canned foods. In particular they mentioned soap, shaving cream (no razors or blades), toothpaste, powdered milk and cream, instant coffee and non-melting candy. They said they do not need clothes.

Also, in my discussions with the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, the Committee of Liaison's contact in North Vietnam, we confirmed that since December over 800 letters have been sent from Hanoi through the Committee of Liaison. Of those, 156 letters are still on their way from Hanoi to families here.

We hope that this information clarifies some aspects of correspondence for you. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.
June 14, 1970

Dear friend:

We are very glad to send you the enclosed letter from North Vietnam. It, along with 142 others, was brought to this country by Jean Palomdon, Nancy Rubin and Judy Claver -- anti-war activists who spent two weeks in North Vietnam.

The letters were slightly delayed in getting here because all the material they brought back with them, including the letters, was confiscated by the Canadian Customs upon their arrival in Montreal. This was totally unexpected and unprecedented; but they generated enough pressure so that everything was returned to them.

There will be another group going to North Vietnam at the end of this month. If you would like them to take a letter from you, please send it to us in the next week or so.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster
Barbara Webster
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

CABLE ADDRESS: COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Core Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee
Richard J. Berruti
Ronnie Davis
Madelene D'Arkles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
Maggie Godee
Steve Hollwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Maccham
Prof. Ben Saltzman
Prof. Franz Schumann
Ethel Taylor
Barbara Webster
Trudy Veech

Dear Friend:

We are very happy to send you the enclosed letter. It, along with 105 others, was brought back to this country by a group of anti-war people who have just returned from a visit to North Vietnam.

This brings to a total of 1,110 letters which the Committee of Liaison has forwarded on to families since last December.

Sincerely,
Barbara Webster

June 26, 1970
Mrs. [redacted] is not acquainted with any individual or individuals affiliated with COLIFAM and is unable to furnish any information as to why this organization is transmitting letters to her from her husband.

Mrs. [redacted] strongly feels that COLIFAM is an instrument of the North Vietnamese government. She is harshly critical of the individuals affiliated with COLIFAM, who apparently have free access to United States servicemen missing in action or held prisoners of war in Southeast Asia, whereas relatives of these servicemen are denied similar privileges.

In the April 8, 1970, letter from COLIFAM to Mrs. [redacted], mention is made that COLIFAM was enclosing an information sheet which explains what the Committee of Liaison is. Mrs. [redacted] was unable to locate this information sheet and stated she will go through her records in hopes of locating same, and if successful she will make this document available for xeroxing purposes after which she would desire the original be returned to her for safekeeping.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that the letters from her husband are very brief and they merely mention that he is well, wish the family well being, and on several occasions has instructed Mrs. [redacted] to have the children pursue courses in school which would prepare them for college.

Mrs. [redacted] stated there is no COLIFAM activity or members in the Minnesota area. She did learn that Mrs. [redacted] of South Dakota, is a person who has heard from her captive husband via efforts of COLIFAM. Mrs. [redacted] is the wife of [redacted], a known POW in Southeast Asia.

Mrs. [redacted] added that all of the letters she receives from her husband are forwarded to USAF Intelligence, Washington D.C., for handwriting examination purposes and then are returned to her. She said that USAF Intelligence in Washington, D.C., maintains a complete file on her husband and has copies of all correspondence in relation to his POW status.

Also attached hereto is a copy of a letter form, one of many furnished Mrs. [redacted] by COLIFAM, which is to be utilized by her in corresponding with her husband. She made available the original of this letter form which is being preserved by the FAQ in Minneapolis.
NGƯỜI NHÂN (Address:)

Tên (Name in full:)

Số Lfrei (Service number:)

TRAILS CAMP CONG MỸ BI BẠT TAI
NUOC VIET-NAM DÀN CHÚ CONG HÒA
(Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)

NGƯỜI GỬI (Address:)

Tên (Name in full:)

Dia chi (Address:)

- 17 -
THI CHU (N.B.).

1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ được viết trên những dòng kẻ sẵn (Write legibly and only on the lines).

2. Ghi dính gửi đến cùng phái theo dòng mực, khước khéo và quy định này (Notes from families should also conform to this format).
Mrs. [redacted] stated she has utilised these forms as well as corresponding directly to her husband via ordinary mail. Mrs. [redacted] pointed out that all of her husband's letters to her are addressed to the [redacted] address, where she has not resided for over the past two-year period. She was unable to explain how COLIFAM determined her current residence in [redacted] where COLIFAM forwards her husband's letters to her.
COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

David Dellinger

A characterization of David Dellinger is contained in the characterization of "Liberation" magazine which is attached hereto. In addition, on February 18, 1970, David Dellinger was found guilty in the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, for violating the Federal Anti-Riot Law Statute for traveling in interstate commerce from outside the state of Illinois with intent to incite riots in Chicago, Illinois, during the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968. On February 20, 1970, he was sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined $5,000. On February 28, 1970, the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, Chicago, Illinois, ordered them released on $25,000 bond each pending appeals of their convictions.

Cora Weiss

In March, 1966, a source advised that Weiss, then Cora Rubin, while attending the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, was present at a public meeting sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Chapter of the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Tom Hayden

Hayden has traveled extensively all over the world in connection with his rebellion against United States policy at home and abroad. He was arrested during the Columbia
University riots May, 1968, and August, 1968, in connection with disruptions of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. In May, 1968, he quit his position as associate editor of "Liberation" magazine. In early 1969 he began a series of lectures at the University of California at Berkeley, on "The New American Revolution." In March, 1969, he also began a series of lectures at San Jose State College, San Jose, California, on the same subject. Hayden was one of five convicted in February, 1970, in a Chicago conspiracy trial on the charge of crossing a state line with intent to incite riots during the August, 1968, Democratic National Convention in Chicago, for which there is a possible sentence of five years and a $10,000 fine. He was also sentenced to 14 months, 14 days, on 11 counts of contempt of court by Judge Julius J. Hoffman. He is currently out on bail and awaiting appeal and periodically makes speeches criticizing the Chicago conspiracy trial.

Attached hereto is an appendix page concerning the "Liberation" magazine.
Mrs. [redacted], Minnesota, was contacted by a Special Agent of the FBI on July 7, 1970, in an effort to obtain the original of Cora Weiss's letter to Mrs. [redacted], dated April 20, 1970, bearing the letterhead of COLIFAM. Mrs. [redacted] advised that the original letter was turned over by her to United States Air Force (USAF) Intelligence in Washington, D.C., sometime following receipt of this letter and at a time when she was in Washington, D.C. Mrs. [redacted] said that USAF Intelligence in Washington, D.C., has a voluminous file pertaining to her missing husband, [redacted].

In this April 20, 1970 letter, Cora Weiss enclosed two letter forms to be utilized by Mrs. [redacted] when corresponding with her husband. She used one of these two letter forms in transmitting a message to her husband sometime in June, 1970. She did this upon instructions from USAF Intelligence, who informed her that she could forward such a letter to Kenneth Kilpatrick of the American Friends Service Committee in Seattle, Washington, where Kilpatrick remained shortly prior to his going to Hanoi. She forwarded this letter to Kilpatrick in care of 814 Northeast 40th Street, Seattle, Washington.

Mrs. [redacted] followed up with a telephone call to the American Friends Service Committee in Seattle in an unsuccessful attempt to personally speak with Kilpatrick in hopes of appealing to him to determine something of the fate of her husband, from whom she has never received any word since his plane was shot down in Vietnam in 1968. Kilpatrick's secretary informed Mrs. [redacted] that he was already out of the country, and the secretary instructed Mrs. [redacted] that she would have to contact COLIFAM if she desired to transmit a letter to her husband. Mrs. [redacted] explained to the secretary the fruitlessness of such contact with COLIFAM and that she merely desired to contact or speak with Kilpatrick, on whom advance publicity was given in relation to his forthcoming trip to Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that the remaining letter form is included somewhere among the voluminous amount of literature she has acquired in connection with her efforts as Upper Midwest Coordinator of the National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia. She stated she would attempt to locate this document and if she is successful, she will make it available to the FBI in Minneapolis.
When initially interviewed on June 11, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] indicated that if necessary she would be willing to cooperate should her testimony be needed at a later date. She was desirous of cooperating with the Government; however, she made it very clear that she and her husband are parents of four minor children and that she would never do anything which would in any way jeopardize the well being of her high-ranking USAF husband. She is sincerely fearful of reprisals to him if information should be made public that her testimony and cooperation assisted in discrediting the membership and organizational activities of COLIFAM in line with the United States Department of Justice desires in connection with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

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.
Liberation Magazine

"Liberation" Magazine (LM) is self-described as an independent monthly with offices at 339 Lafayette Street, New York, New York. A "Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation" was published in the November, 1968 issue. It listed the Publisher and Editor of the magazine as DAVE DELLINGER. The Circulation was given as 10,000.

The following comments appeared in a leaflet distributed by LM in May, 1968:

"Since its inception in 1956, Liberation has played an active and creative role in the growth of the new radicalism in the United States. From civil rights to black liberation, from 'ban the bomb' to the movement to end the war in Vietnam, Liberation has been vital. Its radical critique of American society and its emphasis on democratic and direct action against the inequalities and injustice of our present social structure have inspired radicals, young and old."

"In addition, Liberation will continue to carry articles and discussions written by and to community organizers, student and non-student activists, educators, economists and social scientists - of interest to anybody concerned with building a radical and nonviolent movement that will bring a fundamental change to the existing order."

On May 14, 1963, a source advised that during a speech in New York, New York, on May 10, 1963, DAVE DELLINGER identified himself as a pacifist. He stated it was necessary to abolish the cause of war, which was Capitalism. He advocated a Communist society and said, "I am a Communist," but further stated he was not a Soviet type Communist."
Re New York airtel to Bureau, 6-9-70.

Richmond indices contain no identifiable information to organization on [Redacted] Special Agent 109th MIG, Federal Building, Richmond, Va., advised SA on 6-24-70 that no information regarding this organization has been received concerning the organization or their efforts to deal with families of POWs or servicemen.

In absence of any known contact by [Redacted] wife or others, no interviews being conducted.

Bureau (Registered Mail) REC 59 100-457899-40
New York (100-163262) (Registered Mail)
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  
DATE: 7/13/70

SAC, LOS ANGELES (97-378)(P)  

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIPAM)  
IE - MIIC  
REGISTRATION ACT  
OO: New York

Be New York airtel, 6/9/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) in captioned matter. Enclosed for Minneapolis, New Orleans, and New York are three enclosures in captioned matter. Two copies of LHM in captioned matter are enclosed for Norfolk, Alexandria, Newark, Charlotte, Oklahoma City, Miami, Jacksonville, Washington Field, Birmingham, San Francisco, and Seattle.

ADMINISTRATIVE

For the information of all offices, initiation of Registration Act investigation was requested by J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Asst. Attorney Gen., Internal Sec. Div., U. S. Dept. of
Justice. WFO airtel to Director dated 5/27/70, determined from the State Department that captioned group and/or known members are not registered with the State Department.

By letter to Director dated 4/6/70, J. WALTER YEAGLEY requested investigation be undertaken to develop admissible evidence that the subject committee is in fact acting within the United States at the request of the Government of North Vietnam; and that it is engaged in political activity as defined in Section 1(0) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act or as a publicity agent as defined in Section 1(B) of the Act. By letter dated 4/14/70, YEAGLEY requested individuals contacted by this committee be interviewed.

Submit results in form suitable for dissemination.

Source one is

The sources used to characterize the Women Strike for Peace, are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

The LHM is classified "Confidential" to protect the identity of the sources used in the characterization of Women Strike for Peace and [REDACTED]. It is noted that New York office of origin, classified LHM in referenced airtel "Secret", but the reason for the secret classification does not exist in this communication.

LEADS

ALL OFFICES

All offices should interview servicemen or families of servicemen contacted by this committee or its individual members. Determine during interview:

a. identity of individual who contacted them.

b. report circumstances of contact, e. g. were they harassed, cajoled, etc.
c. if anyone had mail or personal objects delivered for them or brought back to them.

d. what COLIPAN statements were regarding source of information, contacts, etc.

e. identity of other POW families approached in similar manner.

f. lastly, determine nature of correspondence between families and COLIPAN.

Extreme discretion should be used during the course of such interviews. Advise individuals interviewed that it is at the direction of J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General. Determine also if the individual interviewed would be willing to cooperate should their testimony be needed at a later date. Interviews should be set forth on FD-302.

**ALEXANDRIA**

AT [**b2c**] VIRGINIA: Contact Mrs. [**b2c**] in accordance with above instructions.

**BIRMINGHAM**

AT [**b2c**] ALABAMA: Contact Mrs. [**b2c**] in accordance with above instructions.

**CHARLOTTE**

AT [**b2c**] NORTH CAROLINA: Contact Mrs. [**b2c**] in accordance with above instructions.

**JACKSONVILLE**

AT [**b2c**] FLORIDA: Will contact Mrs. [**b2c**] in accordance with above instructions.
MIAMI
AT FLORIDA: Contact Mrs. in accordance with above instructions.

MINNEAPOLIS
AT NORTH DAKOTA: Contact Mrs. North Dakota, in accordance with above instructions.

AT SOUTH DAKOTA: Contact Mrs. in accordance with above instructions.

NEWARK
AT NEW JERSEY: Contact Mrs. in accordance with above instructions (this address was also given as New Jersey).

NEW ORLEANS
AT LOUISIANA: Mrs. in accordance with above instructions.

AT LOUISIANA: Will contact Mrs. in accordance with above instructions.

NEW YORK
AT NEW YORK: Will contact Mrs. in accordance with above instructions.

OKLAHOMA CITY
AT OKLAHOMA: Contact Mrs. in accordance with above instructions.
NORFOLK
AT VIRGINIA: Will contact Mrs. in accordance with above instructions.

SAN FRANCISCO
AT CALIFORNIA: Will contact Mrs. in accordance with above instructions.

SEATTLE
AT WASHINGTON: Will contact Mrs. in accordance with above instructions.

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON FIELD, WASHINGTON, D. C.: Contact the Air Force and Space Digest, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., to obtain the names and addresses of families of prisoners in North Vietnam which were contained in the June issue.

LOS ANGELES
AT CALIFORNIA: Will interview Mrs. in accordance with above instructions.

WASHINGTON FIELD
AT CALIFORNIA: Will interview Mrs. in accordance with above instructions.
AT CALIFORNIA: Determine the address of Mrs. and interview her in accordance with above instructions.
AT CALIFORNIA: Will contact and interview Mrs. and Mrs.
Los Angeles, California
July 13, 1970

COMMITTEE OF LIASON
WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAN)

On June 22, 1969, Mrs. [redacted] advised that in the early part of December 1969, she had received a letter from Mrs. [redacted] an acquaintance of hers, that women connected with the Women Strike for Peace (See Appendix) were traveling to Hanoi and if she wanted to send a letter to her husband, [redacted] believed to be a prisoner of the North Vietnamese, she should send the letter to Madeline Duckles, whose address she obtained from [redacted].

On December 23, 1969, she received a phone call from the Casualty Office at Randolph Air Force Base and was asked if she had sent a letter through the Women Strike for Peace. She advised that she had and was informed that they had received a telephone call from a Cora Weiss stating that her husband was one of the known dead and that the Women Strike for Peace had returned her letter.

In March 1956, a source advised that Cora Weiss, then Cora Rubin, while attending the University of Wisconsin at Madison, was present at a public meeting sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Chapter of the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.
On December 23, 1969, she sent a telegram as follows:

"Cora Weiss
Womens Strike for Peace
San Francisco Calif.

"As the result of your recent trip to Hanoi I have been informed that my husband is dead either in the ejection from aircraft or in captivity. Since I have no means of verification other than hearsay evidence this information does nothing but add further torment to my horrendous circumstances.

"How pray tell as the courier of this information do you suggest that I seek verification for the sake of myself and my children.

"yours in deepest agony [signature]

"Mrs. [Redacted]

On December 25, 1969, she telephonically contacted Mrs. Duckles and made an appointment to see her in San Francisco on December 26, 1969. She met Mrs. Duckles on that date and spoke with her for about two and a half hours. She said that Mrs. Duckles told her that a North Vietnamese hostess had given her a slip of paper containing the names of five American servicemen who were known to be dead and her husband's name appeared on this piece of paper. She asked Mrs. Duckles to see the paper, Mrs. Duckles advised she did not have it.

On January 30, 1970, she received the following letter from Cora Weiss:
COIITIIE OF LIAISON
WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICE- MEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLFAM)

CONFIDENTIAL

"Dear Mrs. [Redacted],

Your wire to me in Los Angeles was forwarded to New York and I just received it. I understand, and am most sympathetic.

By now you probably have heard from the State Dept that I received a wire on Dec. 27 from Hanoi verifying that five pilots killed 'in their air raid' and not in prison. Mr. [Redacted] is among the five.

This news was most difficult for the Vietnamese to give me while we were in Vietnam, and needless to say is most difficult for me, as a wife and mother, to have to forward to you.

There is little I can add, except to extend my sincerest sympathy. Further verification is, of course, unavailable here, but you must understand that the Vietnamese would have absolutely no reason to alter such facts. They have thus far been very straight with us as to the status of those about whom we have inquired.

I understand that you have spoken with Mrs. [Redacted].

My best wishes to you and your family for the New Year, and again, I am most sorry to have to be the bearer of such news.

"a/ Cora Velas"

Mrs. [Redacted] stated that she has never had any contact with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. She added that she believed the following individuals have been in contact with the Committee:

CONFIDENTIAL
The main 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.
From: Rev. Richard Fernandez
To: The families of the 335 presently confirmed prisoners held in North Vietnam
Re: Information on correspondent with prisoners

On April 20th I returned from a three-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. In North Vietnam I spoke with officials responsible for communication between pilots held in detention there and their families here. The following information was emphasized to me by the North Vietnamese authorities and we are anxious to make sure that you are aware of it:

1) The Vietnamese recommend that families use the air-letter form (enclosed) for correspondence.

2) Communication to pilots should be limited to matters of family and health.

3) Pilots are allowed to receive one letter per month and one package every other month (not over six pounds in weight).

Detention Camp authorities have said that they do not wish to receive several letters and/or packages per month for a given pilot from different members of the same family. Families should make arrangements for alternating letters each month if different members want to write.

The North Vietnamese authorities indicated that, from this point forward, they will not feel responsible for forwarding letters and packages that do not adhere to the above.

If the letter form is mailed directly it can go in another envelope but the mail route, "via Moscow, U.S.S.R.," should definitely be included in the address. If letters are sent to the Committee of Liaison for forwarding please enclose but do not affix stamps as we send letters via packets. The Committee cannot forward packages for families.

While I was in Hanoi, Prof. Douglas Dowd of Cornell University and I met with three pilots: Cdr. Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California; Cdr. Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach and Lt. Col. Edison Miller of Santa Ana, California. The three men were in good health, and said they had daily exercise and reading material. The three pilots advised us that they had been getting letters and packages from their
families, and asked that packages include toilet articles and canned
foods. In particular they mentioned soap, shaving cream (no razors
or blades), toothpaste, powdered milk and cream, instant coffee and
non-melting candy. They said they do not need clothes.

Also, in my discussions with the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity
with the American People, the Committee of Liaison's contact in North
Vietnam, we confirmed that since December over 300 letters have been
sent from Hanoi through the Committee of Liaison. Of those, 155
letters are still on their way from Hanoi to families here.

We hope that this information clarifies some aspects of correspondence
for you. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate
to contact us.
December 17, 1969

Dear

I have just returned from Hanoi and the officials there were preparing to mail letters to a group of prisoner's families. They asked me if I would take them back to the States to insure quicker delivery. Needless to say I was delighted to comply and am enclosing the letter addressed to you.

Ethel Taylor
1505 Ashford Way
Philadelphia, Pa. 19151
215-642-9078

Acknowledged 12/22/69
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

On July 6, 1970, Mr. [redacted] furnished a letter he had received from COLIFAM, which letter is dated June 26, 1970. A copy of this letter is attached hereto.
Dear friends:

We are very happy to send you the enclosed letter. It, along with 105 others, was brought back to this country by a group of anti-war people who have just returned from a visit to North Vietnam.

This brings to a total of 1,110 letters which the Committee of Liaison has forwarded on to families since last December.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster

Affiliated with subject organizations
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, ALEXANDRIA (100-373) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

IS - MISC;
REGISTRATION ACT INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS COPY IS UNCLASSIFIED BY THE PROFESSIONAL 20-270

Re Columbia airtel to the Bureau dated 7/2/70.

On July 15, 1970, IC [redacted] ascertained from the records of the U.S. Navy, Navy Annex, Personnel Casualty Section, Arlington, Virginia, through that [redacted] listed his nearest relatives as Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] in South Carolina and telephone number [redacted].

LEAD:
COLUMBIA DIVISION

AT SOUTH CAROLINA. Will interview Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] in accordance with instructions previously furnished in captioned matter.

EX 106

2 - Bureau
2 - Columbia (100-909) (RM)
2 - New York (100-168469) (RM) 20 JUL 1970

Approved: [redacted]
Sent M [redacted]

[Redacted] details
APPENDIX

WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE,
Also Known As
Women's International Strike for Peace

A source advised on May 12, 1969, 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 that year in Washington, D.C.

WSP is a peace-oriented women's organization which is opposed to the present United States foreign policy in Vietnam. It has also sought legislation which would bring about the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In addition to conducting numerous letter-writing campaigns on subjects which concern current United States civil rights and foreign policy problems, WSP locally has become quite active in draft counseling. This counseling, in the form of providing information concerning alternatives to the draft, has taken place at an increasingly consistent pace. WSP feels that these forms of opposing United States intervention in Vietnam have been quite effective and more effective than frequent participation in demonstrations protesting the war in Vietnam.

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

The first source advised that Southern California WSP maintains its office at 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-12009) (P)

DATE: 7/17/70

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLLIFAN) IS - MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT

OO: NEW YORK


In referenced San Antonio letter, it was suggested by that office that representatives of the military service be contacted at 300 level for information regarding prisoners of war in order to conserve investigative time in the various field offices. Also, San Antonio in this letter suggested that United We Stand organization in Dallas be contacted in connection with instant investigation if there was no reason known to the Bureau why he should not be interviewed.

Accordingly, UACB, will be interviewed at Dallas, Texas, to ascertain if he might have any information concerning activities of subject organization, or might have names of individuals who might be contacted with respect to possible activity of the organization.

It is noted that of United We Stand, a non-profit organization headed by ROSS PEROT, information concerning which organization and PEROT is known to the Bureau.
LEAD:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will advise as to the present plan for obtaining information concerning POWs; that is, whether or not it will be handled at headquarters of the armed services at Washington, or whether each office is to determine through whatever sources available, or servicemen or families should be contacted in the field.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE: SAN DIEGO
OFFICE OF ORIGIN: NEW YORK
DATE: 7/6/70
INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD: 6/10/70 - 7/6/70

TITLE OF CASE:
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIPAM)

CHARACTER OF CASE:
IN - MISCELLANEOUS; REGISTRATION ACT - NORTH VIETNAM

REFERENCE:

LEADS:
SAN DIEGO
Mrs. telephone number

CALIFORNIA (1) WILL interview Mrs. to determine if she has had any contacts with COLIPAM. If so, handle pursuant to instructions.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED:

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR

PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS

Bureau (100)
New York (200)
San Diego (105-7222)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report:

Agency: [Redacted]
Form: [Redacted]
State: [Redacted]
T503240

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter Dated [Redacted] for POLPA Request.
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS; REGISTRATION ACT - NORTH VIETNAM

On 7/6/70, Mrs. [redacted] was interviewed at San Diego, California, and advised that she has been in telephonic contact with MAGGIE GEEHDES of COLIFAN and has subsequently received 2 letters dated 4/20/70 and 5/1/70 from the committee. Mrs. [redacted] was interviewed on 7/6/70 at San Diego and advised that on 12/27/79 she personally visited COLIFAN committee member MADELINE DUCKLES at Berkeley, California, who admitted being in touch with the "Vietnamese Committee For Solidarity" and the North Vietnam Minister of Health in Hanoi, North Vietnam. Mrs. [redacted] has also been in telephonic contact with co-chairman CUKA WEISS and was furnished a Xerox copy of a cable dated 3/7/70 from Hanoi confirming the death of her husband.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHE IN THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCLASSIFIED/EXCEPT WHERE SPECIFIED.
Maggie, California, advised that on April 8, 1970 she telephoned her from New York City about 7:10 AM and identified herself as being with the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. Maggie Geddes advised that she wanted to be sure that Mrs. [Redacted] had been told that her husband was alive and was a prisoner in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [Redacted] stated that she has never written any letters to the above named committee but furnished the following two letters dated April 20, 1970 and May 4, 1970, received by her subsequent to her conversation with Geddes.
Dear Mrs. [Redacted],

Rev. Richard Fernandez, a member of this Committee, has just returned from a two week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. While there, he saw and interviewed three pilots and travelled through the country.

Rev. Fernandez brought back 202 letters from pilots. He was informed by Vietnamese authorities that while you may have written letters to your husband they have not successfully reached their destination.

The Vietnamese have asked us, therefore to let you know this and to ask you to use the enclosed letter form when writing once a month. Rev. Fernandez was also informed that letters should be about matters of family and health.

Packages, which are permitted every other month, under six pounds, should include toilet items and tinned foods. Instant coffee and powdered milk or cream was suggested by the pilots with whom he met and they stressed that clothing should not be included.

We send mail regularly in packages to the Camp of Detention and would be happy to forward your letters as well, although you certainly may send the mail directly as addressed on the letter form. We expect to be receiving mail from prisoners in packages on a regular basis and will be forwarding them to you as fast as we get them.

Please feel free to call or write if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss
Co-Chairman
NGƯỜI GỬI (Address)

Họ Tên (Name in full):

Số Lính (Service number):

Ngày và Địa Điểm (Date & place of birth):

Địa Chỉ (Address):

TRẢI GIAM PHI CỘNG DỊCH BỊ ĐẤT TẠI
NƯỚC VIỆT-NAM DÂN CHỦ CỘNG HÒA

(Via Moscow, USSR)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

GỬI (Address)

Họ Tên (Name in full):

Địa Chỉ (Address):
SU KẾT (N.B.1):

1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ dán ảnh vào trên những hàng số ở phía (Write
   clearly and only on the lines).

2. Trình thay chỉ dán ảnh vào hàng hình thức khảo và hàng hình
   thức giữ (Write only about health and family).

3. Thì dán ảnh ảnh chỉ dán phù theo hàng muôn, khoảng 130 và quy
   định quy định hình ảnh từ família should also conform to this portfolio.
COMMITTEE OF LI ON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

CABLE ADDRESS: COLIAFAM

Chairman:
Dave Dollinger
Carmine Matteo

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Secretary:
Richard J. Bennett
Ronnie Davis
Madelene Duckles
Prof. Richard Felk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Nannie Goddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. DonaldKalish
Stewart Meehan
Prof. Bee Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schumann
Ethel Taylor
Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

May 4, 1970

From: Rev. Richard Fernandez
To: The families of the 335 presently confirmed
prisoners held in North Vietnam
Re: Information on correspondence with prisoners

On April 20th I returned from a three-week trip to
Laos and North Vietnam. In North Vietnam I spoke
with officials responsible for communication between
pilots held in detention there and their families
here. The following information was emphasized to
me by the North Vietnamese authorities and we are
anxious to make sure that you are aware of it:

1) The Vietnamese recommend that families use the
air-letter form (enclosed) for correspondence.

2) Communication to pilots should be limited to
matters of family and health.

3) Pilots are allowed to receive one letter per
month and one package every other month (not
over six pounds in weight).

Detention Camp authorities have said that they do not
wish to receive several letters and/or packages per
month for a given pilot from different members of the
same family. Families should make arrangements for
alternating letters each month if different members
want to write.

The North Vietnamese authorities indicated that, from this point
forward, they will not feel responsible for forwarding letters and
packages that do not adhere to the above.

If the letter form is mailed directly it can go in another envelope
but the mail route, "via Moscow, U.S.S.R." should definitely be in-
cluded in the address. If letters are sent to the Committee of Liaison
for forwarding please enclose but do not affix stamps as we send letters
in packets. The Committee cannot forward packages for families.

While I was in Hanoi, Prof. Douglas Dowd of Cornell University and I
met with three pilots: Cdr. Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California;
Cdr. Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach and Lt. Col. Edison Miller of
Santa Ana, California. The three men were in good health, and said
they had daily exercise and reading material. The three pilots ad-
dvised us that they had been getting letters and packages from their
families, and asked that packages include toilet articles and canned foods. In particular they mentioned soap, shaving cream (no razors or blades), toothpaste, powdered milk and cream, instant coffee and non-melting candy. They said they do not need clothes.

Also, in my discussions with the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, the Committee of Liaison's contact in North Vietnam, we confirmed that since December over 800 letters have been sent from Hanoi through the Committee of Liaison. Of those, 156 letters are still on their way from Hanoi to families here.

We hope that this information clarifies some aspects of correspondence for you. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.
NGUỒI GỬI (Address)

Mã Tên (Name in full):

Mã LJB (Service number):

Ngày và Меnh sinh (Date & place of birth):

Mã Gửi (Address):

TRÁI GIẢM PHI CỘNG MỸ BỊ BẤT TẠI
NUÔC VIỆT-NAM DÂM CHỦ CỘNG HÒA

VIÁ MOSCOW, USSR (Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)

COMMITTEE OF MI A I K ON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

GỬI (Address)

Mã Tên (Name in full):

Mã Gửi (Address):


CHÚ Ý (N.B.):

1. Phải viết rõ và chi được viết trên những hàng kẻ筆 (Write clearly and only on the lines).

2. Trong thư chỉ được nói về tình hình sức khỏe và tình hình gia đình (Write only about health and family).

3. Gia đình gởi gửi cũng phải theo đúng mực, không thể nói gì khác (Families should also conform to this preference).
July 6, 1970

Mrs. Madeleine Y. Buckles advised that on about December 1, 1965, she traveled to Berkeley, California and visited with Mrs. Madeleine Buckles at her home, address not recalled.

Mrs. Y. stated that the reason for her visit was to ask Buckles details concerning her recent contact with North Vietnamese concerning U.S. prisoners of war currently incarcerated in North Vietnam.

Buckles advised Mrs. Y. that information given to her by the "Vietnamese Committee For Solidarity" which she described as a liaison group between the North Vietnamese Government and BUCKLES "group" (not further identified at that time) indicated that her husband had been killed in an air raid while detained as a prisoner of war.

Mrs. Y. offered to pay Buckles' way back to North Vietnam if she would ask for the return of her husband's body or further proof of his death but Buckles refused, stating that there was a toll of five men who died in the air raid. However Buckles stated that she would write for more information from Hanoi.

Buckles advised her that she had been in Hanoi on a visit recently and had personal contact with the North Vietnamese Minister of Health who had taken Buckles on a tour through various medical facilities. Buckles told Mrs. Y. that the North Vietnamese medical facilities were excel lent.

Late in January, 1970 or early February, 1970, Mrs. Y. recalled that she telephoned Buckles at the U.S. Embassy of the "Committee Of Liaison With Families Of Americans Detained in North Vietnam". On that occasion Buckles stated that she had been in contact with the "Vietnamese Committee For Solidarity" and described that group as a liaison.
committee between COLIFAM and the North Vietnamese Government. WEISS was asked whether there might possibly have been some mistake in the earlier report of the death of Mrs. Weiss's husband whereupon WEISS advised that she would write or wire Hanoi for further confirmation of the death of Mrs. Weiss. Subsequently received a letter from CORA WEISS which apparently has been subsequently destroyed. This letter however advised Mrs. Weiss of WEISS's sorrow to confirm the death of her husband, and enclosed a Xerox copy of a cable apparently sent from Hanoi to the office of COLIFAM in New York City dated March 6, 1970.

That cable is hereinafter set forth in detail:
RECEIVED FIVE CABLES DATED JANUARY TWENTY TWO FIVE TWENTY NINE FEBRUARY TEN AND TWENTY FOUR ASKING FOR INFORMATION ABOUT SERVICEMEN THE FOLLOWING FOURTEEN ARE NOW IN OUR CAMP CARL CHAMBERS FV3135401 ROBERT CRAMER FV3034515 RENDE CRAYTON 529039 MICHAEL P CHONIN 668952 NYKON DONALD FR60331 NRED AW FRANKE JUNIOR

P2

913370 WAYNE GOODERMOT 693919 PORTER HALLYBURTON G677514 JOHN HEILIG 667042 CALAND KRAMER FV3155965 ALAN P LURIE FR65266 EUGENE BARKER MCDANIEL 602046 GEORGE MCKNIGHT A03051289 BRADLEY SMITH 682780 CONFIRM TERRY ARDEN BENNISON G82395 KILLED IN AIR RAID VITRY
WANTED: LEADS

At Washington, D.C.

Bureau of Exclusion, 1150 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20530

Date: 01/29/70

I have received the following information:

- Enclosed are 11 copies of an HM information, dated and captioned as above. Two copies each of this letter are enclosed for you and New York.

- Be sure to inform the Bureau, 6/9/70.

Please contact me at the above address.

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

Department of Justice

 enclosure
RALEIGH ELLIS GAITHER  
Serial No. 636365

KENNETH ADRIAN SIMONET  
Serial No. 23551

JAMES PAULDS YOUNG  
Serial No. FR46611

MIAMI  

67C

At [redacted] Florida

1. Will interview relatives of the following prisoners whose addresses have been determined:

   Mrs. [redacted], wife of  
   Mr. and Mrs. [redacted], parents

2. Will, upon coverage of lead by WFO, interview relatives of prisoners FULLER, GAITHER, SIMONET and YOUNG.

On 7/3/70, the following individuals were contacted regarding captioned organization with negative results:

Major CHARLES PHILLIPS  
Detachment Commander,  
Miami Field Office,  
111th M.I. Group

Special Agent LARRY CADLE  
Detachment Commander,  
OSI, Miami, Homestead Air Force Base

Special Agent [redacted],  
NISO, Coconut Grove, Miami
On July 7, 1970, the records of the "Miami Herald" library were reviewed for information pertaining to the above-captioned organization. The library contained the following clippings related to the organization, as follows:

"Miami Herald", March 27, 1970, page 5, Section B, contained an article, "Four Year Silence Ends, Two Miami Pilots Alive". The article stated that a package which contained 32 letters from 30 servicemen, including 34 previously unidentified, have been released in New York through COLIPAN. The article stated included among the prisoners was Allan Brunstrum, whose wife, Mrs. Brunstrum, 1153 Northwest 105th Terrace, Miami, Florida, could not be reached for comment. The other pilot was Michael Christopher Lane, whose parents formerly lived in South Miami but moved to Atlanta, Georgia, four years ago.

The "Miami Herald" of March 7, 1970, contained an article on page 1, Section B, "Four Year Silence Ends, Son Alive". The article stated that a North Miami Beach (Florida) couple had learned that their son, John Heilig, was a prisoner in North Vietnam. Their address was given as 402 11th Street S., 19231 Northwest 105th Court, and it was stated that they were notified of their son's status on April 1, 1969.
by COLIFAM. Mr. Heilig stated to the "Herald" that he had been contacted by COLIFAM the previous year by letter.
He stated his son was a Navy pilot who has a wife and four-year-old daughter living in Hong Kong. Mr. Heilig stated the organization originally told him they planned to send medical supplies to North Vietnam and asked if the Heiligs would like to try to send a letter to their son. They sent a message and this was the first indication they had received that their son was still living.

The "Miami Herald" of June 27, 1970, page 9, Section D, contained a list of prisoners throughout the United States, provided by COLIFAM. Included in this list were the following from the South Florida area:

ALLAN L. BRUNSTROM
Serial Number AO3023441
Miami

ROBERT BYRON FULLER
Serial Number 542942
North Miami Beach

RALPH ELLIS GAITHER
Serial Number 686365
Miami

JOHN HEILIG
Serial Number 667042
North Miami Beach

PETER VAN SCHOEFFEL
Serial Number 594717
Naples, Florida
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

KENNETH ADRIAN SIMONET
Serial Number 23531
West Palm Beach, Florida

JAMES FAULDS YOUNG
Serial Number PE46611
Hollywood, Florida

INFORMATION REGARDING PRISONER PETER VAN SCHOEFFEL

The "Naples Daily News" of June 28, 1970, contained an article captioned, "Naples' Man Confirmed as Red POW". This article stated that Commander Peter Van Buyten Schoeffel, son of retired Navy Rear Admiral and Mrs. Malcolm F. Schoeffel, had been listed as a prisoner of war by COLIFAM.

On June 29, 1970, Mr. and Mrs. [redacted], of "Florida", advised they have been receiving one letter a month from their son in North Vietnam since November 25, 1969. The last was received dated March 25, 1970. [Redacted] stated that these letters are normally received through the regular mail and are usually accompanied by a cover letter explaining circumstances under which the letter was received and is being forwarded. [Redacted] recalls one of these cover letters was signed with the name of Cora Weiss, received six to eight months ago, but he could not locate this letter.


[Redacted] also made available a copy of a letter dated December 17, 1969, written on the letterhead stationery of the Guam Strike Inc. Peace. [Redacted] does not recall which of his son's letters this cover letter accompanied. A copy of this cover letter is attached hereto.
subject

file number

Pow/MIA

100-457899

404
FBI

Date: 8/12/70

Transmit the following in plain text or code:

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, ALEXANDRIA (100-373) - P -

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - MISCELLANEOUS; REGISTRATION ACT (OO: New York)

Re Richmond airtel to the Bureau, 7/27/70.

Enclosed for Miami are two copies of Richmond airtel to the Bureau, 7/27/70, setting forth name of for interview in captioned matter.

Mr. [redacted], USAF Intelligence, Ft. Belvoir, Va., advised SA on 8/12/70, that current address for Mrs. [redacted] is Florida. She is the wife of [redacted] (USAF - POW).

LEAD

MIAMI

AT FLA.

Will interview Mrs. [redacted] at above address in accordance with existing instructions in this case.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899) DATE: 8/10/70

FROM: SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2513)(RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - MISC REGISTRATION ACT

00 NEW YORK

E.O. 12612 POWINIA


On 8/3/70 Deputy J-2, Alaskan Command, Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, advised that all military services in the State of Alaska have been canvassed and it has been determined that there are no listings available with any military service in Alaska concerning the location of released Vietnam POW's or concerning the location of relatives of POW's in Vietnam.

On 8/10/70 Mrs. [redacted] of the "Anchorage Times", 820 W. 4th Avenue, Anchorage, a newspaper of general distribution published at Anchorage, Alaska, advised that she does not clip national news items unless a resident of Alaska is involved. Mrs. [redacted] said she has no record of any press releases concerning COLIFAM.

The Anchorage Division has no organized Communist or related activity and no Security Informers.

[Redacted]

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  
FROM: SAC, SACRAMENTO (100-2745) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

IS: MISC; REGISTRATION ACT

OO: New York

DATE: 8/10/70

Re New York airtel to Bureau, 6/9/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven (11) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) regarding above captioned group. Enclosed for New York are three (3) copies and for San Francisco one (1) copy of said LHM.

A copy of this communication is being designated for San Francisco for their information concerning MADELINE DUCKLES and MAE ROSE EVANS.

Indices of the Sacramento Division are negative regarding captioned group and also regarding Mrs. [*] and Mrs. [*] 62c

Contact with Office of Special Investigations and the 115th M.I. Group at Sacramento, California, has indicated that these intelligence agencies are without record concerning captioned group and/or individuals in the area in which they cover who might have been contacted by this group.

[argarageed] 62c

ENCLOSURE

1 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - New York (10-168469) (Encs. 3) (RM)
3 - San Francisco (Enc. 1) (Info.) (RM)

CONTACT AGENCY: D-2, OOF, SEC, SER., STATE

DATE FORM: 8/12/1726
HOW FORM: P-15

[OCT2 5 1970] 62c

[Bottom] orig 114 Sacramento Roads: Results of the Pavement Condition Plan
The names furnished by Mrs. [redacted] as people who have to her knowledge been contacted by COLIFAM are:

- Telephone: [redacted]
- California

(Mrs. [redacted] indicates Mrs. [redacted] would be extremely hostile if interviewed, that she despises the United States and has indicated that she will move to Spain in order that she might be able to deal directly with the Vietnamese to try and obtain her husband's [redacted] release.)

Lives on [redacted], California

(Mrs. [redacted] indicated Mrs. [redacted] would be receptive to an interview.)

Mrs. [redacted] has indicated that she has never had personal contact with anyone from the COLIFAM; however, she has spoken on the phone with MADELINE DUCKLES and with BARBARA WEBSTER. She indicated that she has gotten on a first name basis with BARBARA WEBSTER and that she would be willing to accept any instructions concerning the cementing of this relationship.

LEAD

SACRAMENTO

AT [redacted], CALIFORNIA. Will interview Mrs. [redacted] in regard to COLIFAM and submit results promptly to New York.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Sacramento, California

August 10, 1970

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

The following are the results of an interview
with Mrs. [redacted]

[redacted]

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

ENCLOSURE
Mrs. California, advised that she was contacted first by the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) when she received a letter confirming the forwarding of her husband's letter which was picked up by a member of the Committee while this member was in Vietnam and brought back with other prisoners of war letters. She stated that the confirming letter was her first indication that COLIFAM existed and that since that time she has dealt with the Committee only through the mail and infrequently on the telephone.

Mrs. advised that she has spoken to Mrs. VINCENT (MADELINE DUCKLES, 51 Eucalyptus, Berkeley, California, 94705, whom she knows has been to Hanoi with CORA WEISS in December, 1969). She spoke with Mrs. DUCKLES thanking her for bringing her husband's letter back and advised that she was able to contact her through one CHARITY HIRSH, Women's Strike For Peace, 415-123. 6-8953. Mrs. further advised that she belongs to the National League of Families of American Prisoners Missing in Southeast Asia which is headquartered at 1 Constitution Avenue, Northeast, Washington, D.C., and that she was talking to a MAE ROSE EVANS from Alameda, California, in November, 1969, who was the Northern California coordinator for this league. She stated that she did recall that this conversation was concerning a peace group going to Hanoi and whether she would want to send a letter to her husband with this group. She was told that she should pass the word and was given MADELINE DUCKLES' address as the place where one should send these letters.
Mrs. ... advised that she has forwarded one package to her husband and that she sent it to the post office in Jamaica, Long Island, New York, where she understands it is forwarded to Moscow and then to Hanoi. She advised that she received word via a letter from her husband that he received this package.

Mrs. ... advised that she has never been told by letter or on the telephone the nature of the Committee's sources of information or contact, but she did provide copies of her correspondence with the Committee which are attached hereto.
January 27, 1970

Dear [Name]

We assume that by this time you have received the letter from North Vietnam which was forwarded to you by members of our Committee. We are enclosing an Information Sheet which explains the work of the Committee of Liaison.

The North Vietnamese have said that prisoners will be able to receive and send one letter a month. As noted in the Information Sheet, you may send letters directly to North Vietnam (note the mail address, and route). If you would like us to forward them for you, please enclose but do not affix stamps as we will be sending them on in packets. We are also enclosing a letter form which you might wish to use, whether you send it directly or through us. Prisoners can also receive one package, not over six pounds in weight, every other month.

To insure the safe and rapid delivery of mail from prisoners, the North Vietnamese will send periodic packets of letters through our office. The letters will then be dispatched immediately to the families to whom they are addressed.

The only way to secure the eventual release of prisoners is through the decision by the United States to end the war. Until the meantime we are pleased to be able to assist in the communication between men and their families. We hope to forward letters on to you again soon.

Sincerely,

Maggie Geddes
COMMITTEE OF U.S. SON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
395 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036
212-765-1490

January, 1970

INFORMATION SHEET

Background

In the course of the Vietnam war, links have been built between the people of Vietnam and Americans who oppose the war through numerous meetings and conferences. These meetings have taken place in Europe, Canada, Cuba and Southeast Asia and have included people from both the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (now part of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).

In these meetings the Vietnamese have always stressed a distinction between the U.S. government, whom they hold responsible for the policy of war, and the U.S. people, whom they believe still value the goals upon which this country was founded—-independence, justice, freedom and equality. This same distinction is evident to those Americans who have visited North Vietnam and found that even though the nation is armed to defend itself, the people are encouraged by their government to believe that the American people are basically decent and humane.

It is therefore understandable that the Vietnamese should indicate their basic confidence in the American people through the peace movement which they believe embodies American ideals, rather than the government. And in the past, the Vietnamese have asked the peace movement to receive U.S. servicemen—primarily pilots whose planes were shot down—when the North Vietnamese government has decided to release them. On three separate occasions—February 1968, July 1968 and July 1969—the peace movement has gone to Hanoi and returned with released servicemen; on one occasion an American peace activist went to Phnom Penh, Cambodia to receive three released NLF captives.

In addition, Americans visiting Hanoi have frequently carried letters there at the request of families, and have brought back letters from servicemen. There have also been occasions when American peace activists have met prisoners and talked with them.

Functions of the Committee

A Committee of Liaison has now been established as an extension of these past efforts at the request of the North Vietnamese. As on past occasions, the peace movement is responding to a request by the Vietnamese to meet a specific, immediate need and is not in any sense representing the government of North Vietnam.

The Committee will seek to facilitate communication between families in the U.S. and servicemen now imprisoned in North Vietnam. Basically, the Committee will receive letters from servicemen and forward them through the domestic mails, thereby decreasing, we hope, past problems in the receipt of such mail. We will also forward letters to North Vietnam at the request of relatives. Families are of course still free to send letters and parcels directly but should note that the instructions on mailing previously issued by the State Department are wrong. The correct address is:

name of serviceman
serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots
Captured in the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam
via Moscow, U.S.S.R.

In addition, it is possible that the Vietnamese will be able to verify
requests for information about servicemen from families who are uncertain if their relatives are being held in North Vietnam. Requests should be submitted to the Committee, but there is no certainty when and if the North Vietnamese will be able to respond. The Committee will of course transmit immediately any information that it receives to the family.

Clarification

Two clarifications are in order: first, it should be noted that the Committee will be dealing solely with the government of North Vietnam and will not have any information on men held in South Vietnam by the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Nor will we be able to provide information at this time concerning men held in Laos or any other Southeast Asian country where U.S. troops and aircraft are presently involved in combat missions.

Secondly, the Committee will function entirely apart from the U.S. government. The U.S. government has frequently made it more difficult for the Vietnamese to be open to the concerns of American families by using the families' genuine desires as a propaganda ploy. The government has further attempted to provoke an angry response from the Vietnamese by publicizing unsubstantiated and inflammatory testimony from fliers already released: apparently, the government has decided to jeopardize existing communications and the possibility of future releases for the sake of propaganda aimed at prolonging the war. The North Vietnamese are also very aware that the U.S. government's claims of humanitarian concerns are contradicted by the well-documented policy of torture and brutality practiced on prisoners taken in the South by U.S. and Saigon troops.

In addition to all these factors, there is the simple fact that the resolution of the fate of all the servicemen now held in North Vietnam waits ultimately upon a U.S. decision to end the war and withdraw all its forces and material.

Who We Are

We firmly believe that the safe return of these men and the half million others that the U.S. maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and aboard naval vessels—who can also be viewed as prisoners, prisoners of their own government since many have been sent to fight in a war against the dictates of their own consciences—can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. government to withdraw from Vietnam.

Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this Committee will continue our efforts to create popular pressure strong enough to force the government to withdraw.

We are active in a variety of organizations committed to ending the war: American Friends Service Committee, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, Women Strike for Peace, The Conspiracy, and Women Against Daddy Warbucks. The Committee is supported by donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work.
Dear:  

Rev. Richard Fernandez, a member of the Committee of Liaison, returned today from a two-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. He brought back the enclosed letter along with 201 others from prisoners being held in North Vietnam.

While there, Rev. Fernandez held a lengthy interview with three pilots, Cdr. Robert Schweitzer, Cdr. Walter Wilber and Lt. Col. Edison Miller. He also was advised by North Vietnamese authorities that families should write letters monthly on the enclosed air-letter forms. We are therefore sending several to you at this time and will send more with subsequent mail.

We are of course very pleased to be able to forward this letter to you.

Sincerely yours,

Steven R. Halliwell

Committee of Liaison
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

(212) 765-1490

April 20, 1970

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee
Richard J. Barnott
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
"Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
"Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff
May 4, 1970

From: Rev. Richard Fernandez
To: The families of the 335 presently confirmed prisoners held in North Vietnam
Re: Information on correspondence with prisoners

On April 20th I returned from a three-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. In North Vietnam I spoke with officials responsible for communication between pilots held in detention there and their families here. The following information was emphasized to me by the North Vietnamese authorities and we are anxious to make sure that you are aware of it:

1) The Vietnamese recommend that families use the air-letter form (enclosed) for correspondence.

2) Communication to pilots should be limited to matters of family and health.

3) Pilots are allowed to receive one letter per month and one package every other month (not over six pounds in weight).

Detention Camp authorities have said that they do not wish to receive several letters and/or packages per month for a given pilot from different members of the same family. Families should make arrangements for alternating letters each month if different members want to write.

The North Vietnamese authorities indicated that, from this point forward, they will not feel responsible for forwarding letters and packages that do not adhere to the above.

If the letter form is mailed directly it can go in another envelope but the mail route, "via Moscow, U.S.S.R.," should definitely be included in the address. If letters are sent to the Committee of Liaison for forwarding please enclose but do not affix stamps as we send letter on in packets. The Committee cannot forward packages for families.

While I was in Hanoi, Prof. Douglas Dowd of Cornell University and I met with three pilots: Cdr. Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California; Cdr. Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach and Lt. Col. Edison Miller of Santa Ana, California. The three men were in good health, and said they had daily exercise and reading material. The three pilots advised us that they had been getting letters and packages from their...
families, and asked that packages include toilet articles and canned foods. In particular they mentioned soap, shaving cream (no razors or blades), toothpaste, powdered milk and cream, instant coffee and non-melting candy. They said they do not need clothes.

Also, in my discussions with the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, the Committee of Liaison's contact in North Vietnam, we confirmed that since December over 500 letters have been sent from Hanoi through the Committee of Liaison. Of those, 155 letters are still on their way from Hanoi to families here.

We hope that this information clarifies some aspects of correspondence for you. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.
NGƯỜI GỬI (Allsures)

Họ Tên (Name in full):

Số ist (Service number):

Nơi và Ngày Sinh (Date & place of birth):

Địa chỉ (Address):

TRAI GIAM PHI CÔNG MỸ BỊ BẤT TẠI NƯỚC VIỆT-NAM ĐÀN CHỦ CỘNG HÒA VIA MOSCOW, USSR (Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

GỬI (Allsures)

Họ Tên (Name in full):

Địa chỉ (Address):

GHI CHÚ (N.B.):

1. Phải viết rõ về các điều về việc trốn tránh để chỉ rõ (Write clearly and only on the front).

2. Trong thư chỉ được nêu về thái độ lạc quan và thái độ giao tiếp (Write only about positive and friendly)

3. Ghi chú mỗi lần nhận thư theo đúng số, tên và ngày ghi thư (Letters from families should also confirm to the format:

GÓI TÔI ĐƯỢC XUẤT
May 9, 1970

Committee of Liaison etc.
355 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10016

Re: Correspondence with prisoners

Dear Committee:

First of all I'd like to thank you for sending me my husband's letter of March 11, 1970. I have already thanked him twice for the letter in December which was the first indication I had that my husband was alive. However, my husband's letters have been very depressing to me as they indicate that he has never been permitted to receive a letter from me and it seems doubtful that he has ever received one of his packages.

You have stated several times that the prisoners would be allowed to write one letter a month. My husband's letter received by me in December was dated November 20, 1969. The last letter I received was dated March 11, 1970. There are all the letters in between? If I misunderstood and you meant that the families could write once a month, there was no harm because we could always write once a month if the North Vietnamese are the controlling factor in this situation, therefore I shall conform to their requests and your suggestions.

In regard to Mr. Johnson, connects on other families of the family sending letters etc. If they are not known how they are receiving on the premises as soon as the authorized persons have a card to present to the post master, the post master does not accept packages otherwise. If anyone else besides us is attempting to correspond with my husband I do not know about it. I would hope that the North Vietnamese would see that my letters are the ones they accepted.

I am enclosing two letters to my husband for you to send. One is for April and one for May. I have written no others for these two months. I have approximately 20 more writing the outcome of this attempt to get a message through to my husband.

With hope that you can achieve what I have not been able to do, I remain

Sincerely,

[Name redacted]

(No address shown)
Dear Mrs. [Redacted],

We will send your letters to your husband with a group of civilians people who are going to North Vietnam in June.

It is true that the North Vietnamese told Cora Weiss in December that prisoners would be able to send as well as receive a letter a month. But it is also a fact that that has not happened so far. The increase in mail from the prisoners has been substantial—since December we have forwarded to families 801 letters, 2% of a total of 335 men who are confirmed to be prisoners.

Frankly we do not know if letters will start coming on a regular, monthly basis—but at least families are hearing, even if sporadically.

Sincerely,
Barbara Weiss

P.S. Please excuse the handwritten letter but our typewriter is not working.
COMMITTEE OF AI\SON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

CABLE ADDRESS:
COLIAFAM

June 14, 1970

Dear friend:

We are very glad to send you the enclosed letter from North Vietnam. It, along with 142 others, was brought to this country by Jean Palomdon, Nancy Rubin and Judy Claver -- anti-war activists who spent two weeks in North Vietnam.

The letters were slightly delayed in getting here because all the material they brought back with them, including the letters, was confiscated by the Canadian Customs upon their arrival in Montreal. This was totally unexpected and unprecedented; but they generated enough pressure so that everything was returned to them.

There will be another group going to North Vietnam at the end of this month. If you would like them to take a letter from you, please send it to us in the next week or so.

Sincerely,
Barbara Webster
June 20, 1970

Committee of Liaison
305 West 42nd Street
New York, New York 10036

Dear Barbara,

Thank you for sending my husband’s letter on to me. This was the best letter from him that I have received. They have added another line to the form which gave us a few more precious words from him. The letter indicates that he has not received any of my letters however he did receive his glasses which I had mailed in his February package. This was joyful news and I only pray he received the vitamins and other things that I sent. I hope that his eyesight has been permanently damaged through lack of vitamins in the last two years that he was listed as missing in action. He only needs his glasses to read by before and never used them at referee and now they seem very important to him.

I am enclosing another letter to him to be taken by the group you mentioned at the end of this month. I have passed this information along to some other wives who live in this area. I am hopeful that one of the ones that you have already sent will reach him.

Thank you also for your packet letter of May 20th. I appreciated the answer. Could you also tell me if all the packets you sent are being carried? I sent by that, are they always taken by someone to him? Or are they mailed through International mail? How do the letters come from home? Do we all very curious about this and the average length of time that it takes both ways? The information is that you advise to totally wrong or so we have been told by the post office. They say that International mail doesn’t go to that way and not to put it on the envelope so they might get lost. What do you know about that?

I and the other wives here would appreciate knowing the answers to these questions because our whole lives center around this ridiculous situation.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Redacted]
June 30, 1970

Dear California

Thank you for your letter of June 20th. We will be sending your letter on to your husband with the next group which goes to North Vietnam.

Even airmail letters take as long as two months to get to Hanoi so if we know that a group is planning to go there we hang on to the letters which we receive, and then send them with the group. From January through March no groups went so we mailed letters on through the international mail. Beginning in April there have been 4 groups who have gone, and in all cases taken letters with them. The next group will be in August and although there are no specific plans after that we are pretty sure there will be more going in the fall. So, basically we "play it by ear" and prefer to send letters with groups (it generally takes about a week from the U.S. to Hanoi), unless no one is going over for awhile.

Letters sent from Hanoi have also come both through the mail (there were 5 packages mailed between January 11 and March 16) and with returning groups. I imagine that as long as there is a fairly frequent flow of trips going and coming, the North Vietnamese will send letters that way rather than through the mails, as well. The five packages that were sent through the mails took from two to four months to get here! So you can see why it is preferable to wait for groups to hand-carry the letters.
As far as the "via Moscow, USSR" routing goes -- the North Vietnamese have stressed that they want all mail to prisoners sent that way. As you too were told by the post office, that is not the routing they have been using. We informed the government that this was what the North Vietnamese wanted but since we have no control over the mail system that's as much as we could do. I don't see how a letter addressed with "via Moscow" on it could get lost -- rather, the post office people will just ignore it as long as it is not a specified route (for example, if I sent a letter to you and marked it "via Miami," obviously they would just disregard that and send it via Chicago or whatever the normal route is). So I guess what I am trying to say is that since the North Vietnamese have asked for that routing and presumably the worst that can happen is that the post office will ignore it, it is best for families to put it on 1) in the event the post office ever complies with their request and sets up a Moscow routing and/or 2) to do what you can to follow the Vietnamese's request...It is indeed a confusing situation and I hope I haven't confused it even further.

Best wishes,

Barbara

Barbara Webster
Transmit the following in

VIA 

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (105-2693) (P)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS
REGISTRATION ACT
(00 NY)

Enclosed for the Bureau is an ILM in quintuplicate
captioned as above. Two copies are enclosed for New York.

On 7/22/70, attempt to contact Mr. or Mrs.
Texas by SA reflected were out of town attending a funeral
and were not expected back for several days.

On 7/27/70, attempt to contact at the above
residence by SA reflected both were out of
town on vacation.

Periodic telephonic contacts were made with their
residence until 8/5/70 at which time both were located and
interviewed.

were informed this investigation was requested

by J. WALTER VENABLE, AAG, ISD, USDI.

DEPT: ISD, GRD, RAG

DATE FROM:

BUREAU (RM) 17 AUG 12 1970
NEW YORK (RM) 100-168469
HOUSTON 100-168467

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.

DATE FORM:

17 AUG 12 1970
HOUSTON: AT TEXAS

If not already done, will locate Mrs. whose address is known to the Office of Personal Affairs, Ellington Air Force Base. She is the wife of Air Force APOW who has been personally contacted by representatives of captioned organization. Interview her per instructions contained in reairtel.
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Houston, Texas
August 7, 1970

Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIPAM)
Internal Security - Miscellaneous Registration Act

On August 5, 1970, Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] were interviewed at their residence, [redacted], Texas, and the following information was obtained:

[Redacted]
Powinio
E.O. 12812

All information contained herein is unclassified except where shown.

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.
was interviewed in the presence of his
wife, [redacted] at [redacted]

Mr. [redacted] advised that his son, [redacted] entered
the U.S. Air Force in April, 1964 following graduation from
Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas. Various phases of
pilot training was afforded him within the U.S. and in 1966 was assigned to overseas duty in Vietnam. Several
weeks thereafter, on [redacted] 1966 while on a combat mission over
Lang Son Province, North Vietnam, [redacted] plane was shot down.
(It is noted that [redacted] has been promoted to the rank of

Mr. [redacted] advised that the Air Force notified him and
his wife that their son was missing in action and no further
information was received until two months later [redacted] 1966)
when a newspaper article set forth that their son had signed a
collection admitting various war crimes against the people of
North Vietnam. This was the first indication to [redacted] that
their son was alive.

In [redacted] 1967, the U.S. Air Force advised [redacted]
they had verified the validity of their son's presence as a
"detainee" in North Vietnam and that he was no longer being
carried as "missing in action".

In July, 1967, the military service forwarded a small
snapshot of their son which was taken at an undisclosed date,
provisionally while he was a prisoner in North Vietnam.

On April 30, 1969, a letter was received from [redacted]
which letter appeared to be a form letter but did bear his
signature. This letter was postmarked in Hanoi. Thereafter one
or two other letters were received from [redacted] each written on
a four lined sheet of paper and bearing postmarks from Hanoi
as well as Berlin, Germany.

In late November, 1969, a telephone call was received
by Mrs. [redacted] from a person identified as a newspaper reporter
with one of the wire services calling from Dallas, Texas. This
reporter indicated that a "committee" had apparently obtained

8/5/70 Texas 67

8/6/70

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.
verification that certain American flyers were actually prisoners of war in North Vietnam and that the name of [REDACTED] has been verified as being such a prisoner. Mrs. [REDACTED] reportedly replied to this reporter that "This was not news" and upon further learning this committee was composed of people including DAVID DELLINGER and others, Mrs. [REDACTED] allegedly retorted that "DELLINGER does not represent the kind of America she believes in". This remark was subsequently quoted in various news releases and several servicemen stationed in North Vietnam sent her copies of "Stars and Stripes" newspaper wherein this quote appeared and the servicemen were "applauding" her attitude.

On Christmas day, 1969, another letter was received from

In mid-January, 1970, [REDACTED] received the first contact from the "committee of liaison with families of servicemen detained in North Vietnam" (COLIFAM). The first contact was on the letterhead of this organization and in the form of a news release bearing the caption "Communication with Captured Airmen Established By New Committee: Letters En Route "Now". This letter advised that families were having mailed to them letters from their relatives who are prisoners in North Vietnam.

Another letter, dated January 27, 1970, and signed by MAGGIE GEDDES written on stationery containing the above named organization made reference to the fact that a letter should have been received from North Vietnam. (Mr. [REDACTED] assumed this was the letter received by them on Christmas day, 1969). Mr. [REDACTED] continued that the letter from GEDDES also contained an information sheet of two pages containing background information on the above captioned organization.

Another form letter dated March 9, 1970 from the above organization and addressed to "Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] advised that word had been received from Hanoi that a letter from [REDACTED] had been mailed from North Vietnam and is expected to arrive in the next week or so. This letter was signed CORA WEISS and DAVE DELLINGER.

No further contact was had and the above referred to letter was not received until in May, 1970 at which time it was enclosed in another letter bearing the letterhead of captioned organization and signed by BARBARA WEBSTER and MAGGIE GEDDES.

Mr. [REDACTED] advised the above letter was in an envelope postmarked from San Francisco, California and bearing the return address
of 106 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Another form letter was received from this group dated May 4, 1976 and in the form of a memorandum from Reverend RICHARD FERGUSON.

Two other form letters, one dated June 14, 1976 and the other June 26, 1976 both signed by BARBARA WEBSTER were received from this group and both enclosed a four line letter from their son. This last letter was received on about July 4, 1976.

Mr. advised that neither he nor his wife have corresponded with the captured group nor have they received any other contact from anyone representing this organization other than through the above described form letters.

Mr. noted that he and his wife are acquainted with a Mrs. who is the wife of an airforce retiree in Texas. Mr. has not been able to get any information other than through the Personal Affairs Office, Ellington Air Force Base, Houston. Mrs. has reported that she has been contacted personally by several individuals purporting to be members of the captured group. Further details of this contact are unknown at this time.

The above information will be of much assistance to the Office of Military Personnel Services and is requested that any information be sent to him.

An important aspect of the above is the encouragement from captured politicians and leaders of other groups present, the originals being returned to Mr. and copies of this correspondence are as follows:

[Redacted]
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Service- men Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street New York N.Y. 10018
212-765-1490
Cable address: GOLIAPAM

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COMMUNICATION WITH CAPTURED AIRMEN

Established by new committee:
LETTERS EN ROUTE NOW

Chicago, Jan. 15: In an unprecedented move, six anti-war activists announced today the formation of a Committee of Liaison with Families of Service- men Detained in North Vietnam. The Committee will, according to Mrs. Weiss, "facilitate communication between servicemen held in North Vietnam and their relatives in the United States."

Specifically, "the Committee will receive letters from the captured American pilots," according to Mrs. Weiss, "and immediately forward them to the addressee. Also," she continued, "we will forward inquiries from families in the United States to the North Vietnamese authorities and they will attempt to confirm the status of their missing relatives."

According to Mrs. Weiss, "the North Vietnamese have agreed to send and receive one letter per month between airmen known to be held in North Vietnam and their relatives in this country. Letters sent from the U.S. should be addressed to prisoner, serial number, Camp of Detention for U.S. Pilots Captured in the DRV, Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, via Moscow, Soviet Union." Packages, Mrs. Weiss added, can be sent every other month and are not to exceed six pounds. Mrs. Weiss noted that the Committee will forward letters for the families to North Vietnam if requested by relatives to do so.

Dave Dellinger, the other co-chairman of the Committee and presently being tried on conspiracy charges in Chicago, outlined the background of previous prisoner releases to the American peace movement and said that "It is understandable that the North Vietnamese indicate their confidence in the American people through the peace movement in this way. We who are on this Committee, be continued, "firmly believe that the safe return of American pilots held in North Vietnam can only come from a decision on the part of the U.S. government to withdraw from Vietnam."

Mr. Dellinger decried the U.S. government for its ignoring the fate of thousands of prisoners in jails in South Vietnam who, with full knowledge and assistance of American personnel, are subjected to grotesque tortures, "as has been frequently documented, most authoritatively by Congressman John Conyers, Rev. Robert Webber and Dean of Boston College Law School, in a recent survey of South Vietnamese prisons.

Another member of the Committee, Stewart MacCam, Peace Education Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, said that "Lou Schneider of the AFSC has recently been given a packet of 69 letters from Hanoi from servicemen and those letters will soon arrive from Hong Kong in New York, and will imminently be sent to the addressees." Mr. MacCam said that "the 69 letters en route to the U.S. were written by 64 prisoners and the Committee can presently confirm the names of 182 airmen held by the North Vietnamese, or reported to be dead or missing."

Mr. MacCam emphasized that the list (available upon request) of 182 names was neither final nor comprehensive. He said that "while we do not have the names of all those known to us, there are undoubtedly others known to their families."

Other persons participating in the press conference included Rempe...
PRESS RELEASE — page 2

Davis, a defendant in the conspiracy trial, the Rev. Richard Fernandez, Director of Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, and Maggie Geddes and Trudi Young, staff members of the Committee.

In December 1969, Mrs. Coretta Weiss and two other women, Ethel Taylor of Philadelphia and Madeleine Goodloe of San Francisco, all active with Women Strike for Peace, came back from Hanoi with 138 letters from prisoners for Christmas. Mrs. Weiss said at the press conference that she had worked out the details for this Committee during this recent trip. Historically, the development of the Committee is unprecedented in time of war.

Other members of the Committee of Liaison not present at today's press conference include Mrs. Ann Bennett, Prof. Ben SELTSAM, Steve HOLLIS and Barbara Webster. The Committee's office is at 365 West 42nd Street, 2nd floor, New York, N.Y.

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Note: Since this release, 67 more letters from prisoners have been sent from North Vietnam for forwarding by the Committee.

Antiwar Group Seen As Liaison To U.S. POW's

NEW YORK (AP) — An office to arrange and facilitate exchange of mail between American servicemen imprisoned in North Vietnam and their families will open here today, a group opposed to the war announced yesterday.

The office carries the name of the Committee of Liaison with Prisoners of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, and its organizers are Mrs. Coretta Weiss and David Delligier.

Mrs. Weiss said the organization has had numerous contacts with families of prisoners it hopes to aid. She said 68 letters from 56 servicemen, brought by hand to Hong Kong, were flown to Philadelphia Saturday, then mailed to the families.

She said the North Vietnamese had approved mail arrangements by which families could send one letter and one package of no more than six pounds each month to relatives held prisoners.

Mrs. Wein, national head of the Women's Strike for Peace and a co-chairman of the New Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam, returned recently from a trip to Hanoi.

Delligier is one of the seven defendants being tried in Chicago on charges growing out of the disorders during the Democratic National Convention.

Mrs. Weiss said North Vietnamese officials have agreed to "reply to the extent possible" to inquiries from families.

The office will be at 365 W. 42nd St., Mrs. Weiss said.

Foes of War Form Group to Forward Letters to P.O.W.'s

CHICAGO, Jan. 15—Opponents of the Vietnam war announced today the formation of a committee to "secure free communication between servicemen held in North Vietnam and their families in the United States."

At a news conference here, the founder said the North Vietnamese government had agreed to work through the new committee, which is called Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

Mrs. Coretta Weiss of Evergreen Park, a housewife who is co-chairman of the committee, said Hanoi had agreed to send all mail from American prisoners to the committee.

"The action will have offices at 365 West 42nd Street in New York City. She said the committee will send forward the letters to the prisoners' families.

Mrs. Weiss, who spent two weeks in North Vietnam in December, said the North Vietnamese had also agreed to answer inquiries from families of missing men and would act to confirm their status.

Mrs. Weiss said this week was the first time the North Vietnamese had agreed to answer such inquiries. She said the committee hoped for reasonably prompt responses.

Mike M. Quade, the public affairs director for such inquiries, said the family of any missing man could contact the committee's New York office and ask for a reply from Hanoi.

Mrs. Weiss said the committee would send a telegram to North Vietnam, "assuming that Western Union will send our wire" and that Hanoi's reply would be forwarded from there to families.

from The New York Times, 1/16/70

from San Diego Union, 1/19/70
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

Dear [Name],

January 27, 1970

We assume that by this time you have received the letter from North Vietnam which was forwarded to you by members of our Committee. We are enclosing an Information Sheet which explains the work of the Committee of Liaison.

The North Vietnamese have said that prisoners will be able to receive and send one letter a month. As noted in the Information Sheet, you may send letters directly to North Vietnam (note the mail address and route). If you would like us to forward them for you, please enclose but do not affix stamps as we will be sending them on in packets. We are also enclosing a letter form which you might wish to use, whether you send it directly or through us. Prisoners can also receive one package, not over six pounds in weight, every other month.

To insure the safe and rapid delivery of mail from prisoners, the North Vietnamese will send periodic packets of letters through our office. The letters will then be dispatched immediately to the families to whom they are addressed.

The only way to secure the eventual release of prisoners is through the decision by the United States to end the war. But in the meantime we are pleased to be able to assist in the communication between men and their families. We hope to forward letters on to you again soon.

Sincerely,

Maggie Geddies

Maggie Geddies
**COMMITTEE OF LIAISON**

*with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam*

365 West 42nd Street New York N.Y. 10036
212-765-1490

January, 1970

**INFORMATION SHEET**

**Background**

In the course of the Vietnam war, links have been built between the people of Vietnam and Americans who oppose the war through numerous meetings and conferences. These meetings have taken place in Europe, Canada, Cuba and Southeast Asia and have included people from both the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (now part of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).

In these meetings the Vietnamese have always stressed a distinction between the U.S. government, whom they hold responsible for the policy of war, and the U.S. people, whom they believe still value the goals upon which this country was founded—Independence, justice, freedom and equality. This same distinction is evident to those Americans who have visited North Vietnam and found that even though the nation is armed to defend itself, the people are encouraged by their government to believe that the American people are basically decent and humane.

It is therefore understandable that the Vietnamese should indicate their basic confidence in the American people through the peace movement which they believe embodies American ideals, rather than the government. And in the past, the Vietnamese have asked the peace movement to receive U.S. servicemen—primarily pilots whose planes were shot down—when the North Vietnamese government has decided to release them. On three separate occasions—February 1968, July 1968 and July 1969—the peace movement has gone to Hanoi and returned with released servicemen; on one occasion an American peace activist went to Phnom Penh, Cambodia to receive three released NLF captives.

In addition, Americans visiting Hanoi have frequently carried letters there at the request of families, and have brought back letters from servicemen. There have also been occasions when American peace activists have met prisoners and talked with them.

**Functions of the Committee**

A Committee of Liaison has now been established as an extension of these past efforts at the request of the North Vietnamese. As on past occasions, the peace movement is responding to a request by the Vietnamese to meet a specific, immediate need and is not in any sense representing the government of North Vietnam.

The Committee will seek to facilitate communication between families in the U.S. and servicemen now imprisoned in North Vietnam. Basically, the Committee will receive letters from servicemen and forward them through the domestic mails, thereby decreasing, we hope, past problems in the receipt of such mail. We will also forward letters to North Vietnam at the request of relatives. Families are of course still free to send letters and parcels directly but should note that the instructions on mailing previously issued by the State Department are wrong. The correct address is:

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name of serviceman
serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots
Captured in the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam
via Moscow, U.S.S.R.
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In addition, it is possible that the Vietnamese will be able to verify
requests for information about servicemen from families who are uncertain if their relatives are being held in North Vietnam. Requests should be submitted to the Committee, but there is no certainty when and if the North Vietnamese will be able to respond. The Committee will of course transmit immediately any information that it receives to the family.

Clarification

Two clarifications are in order: first, it should be noted that the Committee will be dealing solely with the government of North Vietnam and will not have any information on men held in South Vietnam by the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Nor will we be able to provide information at this time concerning men held in Laos or any other Southeast Asian country where U.S. troops and aircraft are presently involved in combat missions.

Secondly, the Committee will function entirely apart from the U.S. government. The U.S. government has frequently made it more difficult for the Vietnamese to open to the concerns of American families by using the families' genuine desires as a propaganda ploy. The government has further attempted to provoke an angry response from the Vietnamese by publicizing unsubstantiated and inflammatory testimony from fliers already released. Apparently, the government has decided to jeopardize existing communications and the possibility of future releases for the sake of propaganda amid continuing the war. The North Vietnamese are also very aware that the U.S. government's claims of humanitarian concerns are contradicted by the well-documented policy of torture and brutality practiced on prisoners taken in the South by U.S. and Saigon troops.

In addition to all these factors, there is the simple fact that the resolution of the fate of all the servicemen now held in North Vietnam waits ultimately upon a U.S. decision to end the war and withdraw all its forces and material.

Who We Are

We firmly believe that the safe return of these men and the half million others that the U.S. maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and aboard naval vessels—who can also be viewed as prisoners, prisoners of their own government since many have been sent to fight in a war against the dictates of their own conscience—can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. government to withdraw from Vietnam. Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this Committee will continue our efforts to create popular pressure strong enough to force the government to withdraw.

We are active in a variety of organizations committed to ending the war: American Friends Service Committee, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, Women Strike for Peace, The Conspiracy, and Women Against Daddy Warbucks. The Committee is supported by donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work.
Dear [Mrs. + Mr.],

March 9, 1970

We have just received word from Hanoi that a letter from... to you has been mailed from North Vietnam and is expected to arrive here shortly, perhaps in the next week or two. As soon as it arrives, along with 86 others in the same package, we will send it to you immediately. Please forgive the mimeographed letter but we wanted you to know right away, particularly the large number of families for whom this will be the first letter.

As a result of arrangements made with the North Vietnamese, mail from captured pilots will be sent to this office in bundles for remailing to families. The Committee of Liaison, which includes members of various anti-war organizations, also forwards letters to captured pilots, although families are able to send letters, once per month, and a package, of six pounds or less every other month, directly. Both letters and packages should be addressed to:

Name of serviceman, serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots Captured in the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam
via Moscow, U.S.S.R.

We understand that three more packages of mail are on their way and as has been announced by the postmaster general of Hanoi, in all, 318 letters are expected in this period. Since December we have forwarded 266 letters; and as of this mailing we have official confirmation of 219 servicemen held by the North Vietnamese.

We are very pleased to be able to perform this service and hope that you will feel free to be in touch with us if you have any questions. In the meantime we continue to work for the immediate and complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam; to bring an end to the fighting, killing and capturing and to hasten the day when all families will be reunited, American and Vietnamese.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss & Dave Dellinger

Co-chairman:
Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Chairman (in formation):
Ronnie Davis
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Mrs. Maggie Geddes
Steve Hollins
Stewart Mechem
Prof. B.G. Sheitzman
Ernst Taylor
Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*Staff
COMMITEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

CABLE ADDRESS: COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee:
Richard J. Barnet
Ronnie Davis
Madeline Duckler
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bae Seitzman
Prof. Frank Sorkum
Ethel Taylor
*Barebara Webster
Trudi Young

Dear [Name]

We're very happy to forward this letter to you which just arrived from North Vietnam along with 80 others.

We know it's been a long time since you were informed that this letter was en route, but it's a long trip and we too are delighted that they've arrived.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster  Maggie Geddes
for the Committee of Liaison
may 9, 1970

from: Rev. Richard Fernandez

to: the families of the 335 presently confirmed prisoners held in north vietnam

re: information on correspondence with prisoners

on april 20th i returned from a three-week trip to laos and north vietnam. in north vietnam i spoke with officials responsible for communication between pilots held in detention there and their families here. the following information was emphasized to me by the north vietnamese authorities and we are anxious to make sure that you are aware of it:

1. the vietnamese recommend that families use the air-letter form (enclosed) for correspondence.

2. communication to pilots should be limited to matters of family and health.

3. pilots are allowed to receive one letter per month and one package every other month (not over six pounds in weight).

Detention camp authorities have said that they do not wish to receive several letters and/or packages per month for a given pilot from different members of the same family. families should make arrangements for alternating letters each month if different members want to write.

the North vietnamese authorities indicated that, from this point forward, they will not feel responsible for forwarding letters and packages that do not adhere to the above.

if the letter form is mailed directly it can go in another envelope but the mail route, "via Moscow, U.S.S.R.", should definitely be included in the address. if letters are sent to the committee of liaison for forwarding please enclose but do not affix stamps as we send letters on in packets. the committee cannot forward packages for families.

while i was in hanoi, prof. douglas douce of cornell university and i met with three pilots; cdr. robert schweitzer of lexmoore, california; cdr. walter wilson of larch and li. col. edson miller of santa ana, california. the three men were in good health, and said they had daily exercise and reading material. the three pilots advised us that they had been getting letters and packages from their families.

Richard Fernandez memo - page 2

families, and asked that packages include toilet articles and canned foods. in particular they mentioned soap, shaving cream (no razors or blades), toothpaste, powdered milk and cream, instant coffee and non-melting candy. they said they do not need clothes.

also, in my discussions with the vietnam committee of solidarity with the american people, the committee of liaison's contact in north vietnam, we confirmed that since december over 500 letters have been sent from hanoi through the committee of liaison. of those, 155 letters are still on their way from hanoi to families here.

we hope that this information clarifying some aspects of...
June 24, 1970

Dear friend:

We are very glad to send you the enclosed letter from North Vietnam. It, along with 142 others, was brought to this country by Jean Palomdon, Nancy Rubin and Judy Claver -- anti-war activists who spent two weeks in North Vietnam.

The letters were slightly delayed in getting here because all the material they brought back with them, including the letters, was confiscated by the Canadian Customs upon their arrival in Montreal. This was totally unexpected and unprecedented; but they generated enough pressure so that everything was returned to them.

There will be another group going to North Vietnam at the end of this month. If you would like them to take a letter from you, please send it to us in the next week or so.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster
Barbara Webster
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON  
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam  
365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036  

CABLE ADDRESS:  
COLIAFAM  

Co-chairmen:  
Dave Dellinger  
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Treasurer:  
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Committee  
Richard J. Barnett  
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Madeline Duckles  
Pro. Richard Falk  
Rev. Richard Fermandes  
Norman Fruchter  
Maggie Geddes  
Steve Halliwell  
Pro. Donald Kalish  
Stewart Meecham  
Pro. Ben Safran  
Pro. Franz Schurmann  
Ethel Taylor  
Barbara Webster  
Trudi Young  
*staff  

(212) 765-1490  

June 26, 1970  

Dear friend:  

We are very happy to send you the enclosed letter. It, along with 105 others, was brought back to this country by a group of anti-war people who have just returned from a visit to North Vietnam.  

This brings to a total of 1,110 letters which the Committee of Liaison has forwarded on to families since last December.  

Sincerely,  

Barbara Webster  
Barbara Webster
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

Director, FBI

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS
REGISTRATION ACT

Reference is made to my letter of July 30, 1970, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith for your information is a copy of the transcript of hearings before the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, entitled "American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia, 1970."

NOTE:

COLIFAM was established in January, 1970, by individuals connected with the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC). To date COLIFAM has released the names of 335 individuals which the North Vietnamese say are prisoners of war. Various individuals connected with NMC have transported letters between prisoners of war and their families in the United States. At the request of the Department we are conducting a Registration Act investigation regarding this organization to determine if individuals connected therewith have incurred the obligation to register as Foreign Agents. Referenced Bureau letter advised the Department that as soon as a copy of the transcript referred to above was available, it would be furnished to the Department.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-66674) (P)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
       MIS - MISCELLANEOUS
       REGISTRATION ACT
       00: New York

Re New York airtel to Bureau dated 6/9/70; report of SA dated 6/9/70 at San Diego; Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 7/13/70; and Cleveland letter to New York dated 8/3/70 (10).

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of a LHM. Two (2) copies of the LHM are enclosed for New York.

Sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

Source One

Source Two

Source Three


Legat, Paris letter and LHM to Bureau dated 5/19/69 captioned.

Approved: 66 AUG 70

Security: CO 980810

Rao (ISO, CPO) 8/5/70

How Form: N/5 sec 626
Source Four: In Legat, Ottawa letter to Bureau dated 9/9/69 with enclosure dated 9/3/69 captioned "WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE, VISIT OF NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT AND NORTH VIETNAMESE WOMEN TO CANADA, 7/69." 

Mrs. [redacted] stated she is willing to make the correspondence mentioned in LHM available for reproduction if requested to do so.

OSI, 19th District, and 115th MI Group, contacted on 7/1/70, had no pertinent information regarding this investigation.

NISO, 12th Naval District, advised on 8/5/70 that Mrs. [redacted], California, a sister of Prisoner of War [redacted] of Hayward, California, has received correspondence from COLIFAM.

The enclosed LHM is classified secret inasmuch as information received from Sources Two and Four was so classified.

LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO

[redacted] CALIFORNIA: Will contact Mrs. [redacted] regarding her knowledge of COLIFAM.

It is noted that in accordance with lead set forth in referenced Cleveland letter, Mrs. [redacted] California, is also being contacted.
A characterization of David Dellinger, mentioned in the following interview, is contained in the characterization of "Liberation" magazine which is contained in the appendix hereto. In addition, on February 18, 1970, David Dellinger was found guilty in the U. S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, for violating the Federal Anti-Riot Law Statute for traveling in interstate commerce from outside the State of Illinois with intent to incite riots in Chicago, Illinois, during the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968. On February 20, 1970, he was sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined $5,000. On February 28, 1970, the U. S. Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, Chicago, Illinois, ordered them released on $25,000 bond each pending appeals of their convictions.

Reverend Richard Fernandez, mentioned in the following interview, is Organization Director of the Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, a group opposed to the war in Vietnam.
also known as Mrs. California, furnished
the following information.
Mr. her husband and in the United States Navy, has been a prisoner of North Vietnam, since 1967. His capture was confirmed in 1967, at a press conference held in Hanoi. His photograph also appeared in an issue of "Life" magazine on United States prisoners of North Vietnam.

In June, 1967, Mrs. received a letter on the letterhead of "Liberation" magazine signed by DAVID DELLINGER, Editor. Enclosed was a letter from DELLINGER said he obtained the letter during a recent visit he made to Hanoi and was pleased to be of assistance in forwarding it to its destination.

On May 2, 1968, Mrs. received a second letter on the "Liberation" letterhead signed by DELLINGER. Enclosed was a letter from. Again DELLINGER said he was happy to assist in forwarding a letter that had been given to him in Hanoi.

On May 4, 1970, Mrs. received her first letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. It was signed by Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ. This was a form letter sent to families of 335 "presently confirmed prisoners held in North Vietnam". The letter set forth a list of rules established by North Vietnam for relatives to follow in corresponding with the prisoners.

On May 22, 1970, Mrs. received a second letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. This letter was a reply to an inquiry initiated by Mrs. The letter was signed by BARBARA WELCH, Secretary, advising that the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

On 7/24/70 at California File # SF 100-66674
by SA Date dictated 7/29/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor concl 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 or used by the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency.
recently received 156 letters from prisoners but none were from [REDACTED]. This is the last correspondence Mrs. [REDACTED] received from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [REDACTED] stated that none of the letters received from "Liberation" magazine or the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam contained any requests or suggestion that Mrs. [REDACTED] engage in any type of anti-war activity.
Mrs. [redacted] of California, advised that she never received any correspondence from the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] related that she learned one MADELINE DUCKLES representing "Women For Peace" was giving a talk on January 9, 1970, at a church in Berkeley, California, regarding her trip to Hanoi in December, 1969. Mrs. [redacted] attended the talk and afterwards ascertained from DUCKLES that she possessed no information regarding Mrs. [redacted]'s husband. Mrs. [redacted] stated that her husband, [redacted], in the United States Navy, was reportedly a prisoner of war in Laos.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that DUCKLES telephoned her in May, 1970, to relate that KEN KIRKPATRICK, American Friends Service Committee, 814 Northeast 40th Street, Seattle, Washington, was planning a trip to Hanoi and would deliver any mail received by him prior to June 6, 1970. Mrs. [redacted] wrote a letter to her husband and sent it to Mr. KIRKPATRICK with instructions to deliver it to the missionary in Laos.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she had no further contact with DUCKLES and did not know if DUCKLES was connected with the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.
SECRET

COLIFAX

On May 11, 1962, Source One made available information revealing that Madeline Duckles, 51 Eucalyptus Path, Berkeley, California, was a co-chairman of Women For Peace (WFP), Berkeley.

The January 7, 1967, issue of the "People's World" (PW) in an article entitled, "A Look At World Peace Forces" reported in part that Madeline Duckles, an active member of WFP, went to the Soviet Union in September, 1966. From there, she went to Sweden to attend an International Conference on the Welfare of Children and as a result was invited to speak at peace meetings in Austria, Switzerland, Italy, West Germany and England. According to the article, the conference also gave her an opportunity to meet with representatives of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front (NLF) and peace leaders from many African, Asian, and Latin American countries. The article further stated that attending the Helsinki World Peace Congress in 1965 gave Duckles a basis for judging new trends and viewpoints among the world peace forces.

The PW is a west coast communist newspaper.
The July 11, 1969, issue of "Vancouver Province," a Vancouver newspaper, reported that when American, Vietnamese and Canadian delegates congregated at Totem Park, University of British Columbia, for a two-day VOW conference, the voices of two women would highlight the event. One of these women was described as Madeline Duckles, mother of five sons and foster mother of a Vietnamese child. The article also described the Committee of Responsibility as an organization to save injured Vietnamese children.
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.
Mrs. California, advised that on July 31, 1970, she received a letter from KEN KIRKPATRICK, American Friends Service Committee, 814 Northeast 40th Street, Seattle, Washington, relating that he was unable to deliver the enclosed letter.

Mrs. stated that the enclosed letter was the letter she wrote to her husband, in the United States Navy reportedly a prisoner of war in Laos, which she sent to KIRKPATRICK prior to June 6, 1970, after learning from MADELINE DUCKLES that KIRKPATRICK was planning a trip to Hanoi and would deliver any mail received by him prior to June 6, 1970.
Mrs. California, was contacted at her residence and was exceedingly reluctant to cooperate in any manner. She stated that she felt the publishing of names and addresses of North Vietnamese prisoners in newspapers was a big mistake. She reluctantly advised that she had been contacted only by mail, that there had been no harassment, that she had received no personal objects but had received some mail, and that the organization had made no representations as to its source of information or contacts. She stated that she knew of no other families approached in a similar manner.
"Liberation" Magazine (LM) is self described as an independent monthly with offices at 339 Lafayette Street, New York, New York. A "Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation" was published in the November, 1968 issue. It listed the Publisher and Editor of the magazine as Dave Dellinger. The circulation was given as 10,000.

The following comments appeared in a leaflet distributed by LM in May, 1968:

"Since its inception in 1966, Liberation has played an active and creative role in the growth of the new radicalism in the United States. From civil rights to black liberation, from 'ban the bomb' to the movement to end the war in Vietnam, Liberation has been vital. Its radical critique of American society and its emphasis on democratic and direct action against the inequalities and injustice of our present social structure have inspired radicals, young and old.

"In addition, Liberation will continue to carry articles and discussions written by and to community organizers, student and non-student activists, educators, economists and social scientists - of interest to anybody concerned with building a radical and nonviolent movement that will bring a fundamental change to the existing order."

On May 14, 1963, a source advised that during a speech in New York, New York, on May 10, 1963, Dave Dellinger identified himself as a pacifist. He stated it was necessary to abolish the cause of war, which was capitalism. He advocated a communist society and said, "I am a communist" but further stated he was not a Soviet type communist.
WORLD PEACE COUNCIL, aka
World Council of Peace

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1951, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Page 179, contains the following citation regarding the World Peace Council, aka World Council of Peace:

Cited as having been formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw and which was heralded by the Moscow radio as "the expression of the determination of the peoples to take into their own hands the struggle for peace."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist Peace Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 38.)
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUDICIAL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California
August 11, 1970

Title: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

Character:

Reference: San Francisco memorandum dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

*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.*
FEDERAL INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE: SAN ANTONIO
OFFICE OF ORIGIN: NEW YORK
DATE: 8/17/70
INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD: 7/29/70

TITLE OF CASE:
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

REFERENCE: New York airtel to Bureau, 6/9/70.

LEADS

DENVER
AT: COLORADO: Will interview wife of prisoner of war regarding any contact she may have had with the subject organization.

PORTLAND
AT: OREGON: Will interview natural mother of

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED

CONVICTIONS: AUTOMOBILES: FUGITIVES: FINES: SAVINGS: RECOVERIES: ACQUITTALS: CASE HAS BEEN:

PENDING OVER ONE YEAR: YES NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS: YES NO

APPROVED:

CATEGORIES MADE:
1 - Bureau (100-457899)
2 - New York (100-168469)
2 - Denver
2 - Portland
2 - San Antonio (100-11851)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency: ARMY OSI, NAVY, SSS, STATE, CIA
Request: Recd: RHU-50
Date Fwd: 8/24/70
How Fwd: RH5
By: RH

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-457999+77
EX-100
AUG 19 1970

COVER PAGE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
to ascertain if she has been contacted by subject committee.

SAN ANTONIO

AT TEXAS: Will interview other dependents of prisoners of war in area.

EXTREME DISCRETION SHOULD BE USED DURING THE COURSE OF SUCH INTERVIEWS. ADVISE INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED THAT IT IS AT THE DIRECTION OF J. WALTER YEAGLEY, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL. DETERMINE ALSO IF THE INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWED WOULD BE WILLING TO COOPERATE SHOULD THEIR TESTIMONY BE NEEDED AT A LATER TIME. INTERVIEW SHOULD BE SET FORTH ON FD-302.
Copy to: P.O. 12812

Report of:  8/17/70

Date: 8/17/70

Field Office File #: 100-11851

Office: San Antonio, Texas

Bureau File #: 100-457899

Title: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAN)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT

Synopsis: Texas, father of POW advised that he has received correspondence from the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. He said that he has on a number of occasions received letters from his POW son through this organization. He stated however that he has not corresponded or contacted this organization. He also advised that he received one letter from TOM HAYDEN, which enclosed a letter from POW son. Interview of and copies of letters from TOM HAYDEN and Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam set forth.

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN CONFIDENTIAL.
The document contains redacted text and is not legible. Therefore, it cannot be accurately transcribed into plain text.
he does not know whether he has received all and from those servicemen that he does not know if they have been contacted by the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. He said that all letters will be received written to him. He said that he reads the contents of these letters and then contacts his daughter-in-law, by telephone and relays the contents of the letters to her.

He has been advised that a number of the letters he has received from the Committee of Liaison have been forwarded to Lieutenant Colonel ARCHIE W. GRATCH at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. He made available copies of the following letters from TOM HAYDEN and the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, which he has received and currently has in his personal files:
Dear Mrs. [Name]

I am enclosing a letter from [Name], which was given to me by the North Vietnamese government while I was in Hanoi this October. I'm very sorry for the long delay in delivering it, but as you might know I was deeply involved in the release of the three US sergeants held prisoner in South Vietnam.

I didn't meet Robert Duchtry in the prison camp, but I have met several of the pilots held there. I have not read his letter to you, of course, but my impression is that the men are treated well and someday will be home again.

If you would like to talk with me about this matter, I would most certainly be happy to correspond or meet with you.

In recent months I was involved in quite hopeful talks with the North Vietnamese about the possible release of pilots. However, the increased bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong this fall probably ended any chance of this in the near future.

I hope that an early end to the war will bring Robert home to you.

Best,

[Signature]

Tom Hayden
January 27, 1970

Dear [Name]

We assume that by this time you have received the letter from North Vietnam which was forwarded to you by members of our Committee. We are enclosing an Information Sheet which explains the work of the Committee of Liaison.

The North Vietnamese have said that prisoners will be able to receive and send one letter a month. As noted in the Information Sheet, you may send letters directly to North Vietnam (note the mail address and route). If you would like us to forward them for you, please enclose but do not affix stamps as we will be sending them on in packets. We are also enclosing a letter form which you might wish to use, whether you send it directly or through us. Prisoners can also receive one package, not over six pounds in weight, every other month.

To insure the safe and rapid delivery of mail from prisoners, the North Vietnamese will send periodic packets of letters through our office. The letters will then be dispatched immediately to the families to whom they are addressed.

The only way to secure the eventual release of prisoners is through the decision by the United States to end the war. But in the meantime we are pleased to be able to assist in the communication between men and their families. We hope to forward letters on to you again soon.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Maggie Geedes
NGƯỜI GỬI (Address)

MÃ TÊN (Name in full):

DẤU LỊCH (Service number):

NGÀY VA ĐỊA BỊNH (Date & place of birth):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRẠI GIẢM PHÍ CÔNG MỊ BỊ BẤT TẠI
NUOC VIỆT-NAM DÂN CHỦ CÔNG HÒA

VIA MOSCOW, USSR

(Comp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

GỬI (Address)

MÃ TÊN (Name in full):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):
NGƯỜI NHẬN (Addressed)

Ho Tên (Name in full)

Số Lĩnh (Service number)

TRẠI GIÁM PHI CỘNG HỘI BI BẤT TRẠI
NUOC VIỆT-NAM DÂN CHỦ CỘNG HỘA

(Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)

NGƯỜI GỬI (Addressor)

Ho Tên (Name in full)

Địa Chỉ (Address)

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________
HÓA CHÚ (N.B.).

1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ được viết trong những dòng kẻ sẵn (Write legibly and only on the lines).

2. Giữ dọc giấy đơn chỉ phải theo dòng mực, tránh kẽo và quy định mực (Notes from families should also conform to this preference).
INFORMATION SHEET

Background

In the course of the Vietnam war, links have been built between the people of Vietnam and Americans who oppose the war through numerous meetings and conferences. These meetings have taken place in Europe, Canada, Cuba and Southeast Asia and have included people from both the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (now part of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).

In these meetings the Vietnamese have always stressed a distinction between the U.S. government, whom they hold responsible for the policy of war, and the U.S. people, whom they believe still value the goals upon which this country was founded—indipendence, justice, freedom and equality. This same distinction is evident to those Americans who have visited North Vietnam and found that even though the nation is armed to defend itself, the people are encouraged by their government to believe that the American people are basically decent and humane.

It is therefore understandable that the Vietnamese should indicate their basic confidence in the American people through the peace movement which they believe embodies American ideals, rather than the government. And in the past, the Vietnamese have asked the peace movement to receive U.S. servicemen—primarily pilots whose planes were shot down—when the North Vietnamese government has decided to release them. On three separate occasions—February 1968, July 1968 and July 1969—the peace movement has gone to Hanoi and returned with released servicemen; on one occasion an American peace activist went to Phnom Penh, Cambodia to receive three released NLF captives.

In addition, Americans visiting Hanoi have frequently carried letters there at the request of families, and have brought back letters from servicemen. There have also been occasions when American peace activists have met prisoners and talked with them.

Functions of the Committee

A Committee of Liaison has now been established as an extension of these past efforts at the request of the North Vietnamese. As on past occasions, the peace movement is responding to a request by the Vietnamese to meet a specific, immediate need and is not in any sense representing the government of North Vietnam.

The Committee will seek to facilitate communication between families in the U.S. and servicemen now imprisoned in North Vietnam. Basically, the Committee will receive letters from servicemen and forward them through the domestic mails, thereby decreasing, we hope, past problems in the receipt of such mail. We will also forward letters to North Vietnam at the request of relatives. Families are of course still free to send letters and parcels directly. It should be noted that the mailing previously issued by the State Department are wrong. The correct address is:

name of serviceman
serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots
Captured in the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam
via Moscow, U.S.S.R.

In addition, it is possible that the names will be able to verify
requests for information about servicemen from families who are uncertain if their relatives are being held in North Vietnam. Requests should be submitted to the Committee, but there is no certainty when and if the North Vietnamese will be able to respond. The Committee will of course transmit immediately any information that it receives to the family.

Clarification

Two clarifications are in order: first, it should be noted that the Committee will be dealing solely with the government of North Vietnam and will not have any information on men held in South Vietnam by the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Nor will we be able to provide information at this time concerning men held in Laos or any other Southeast Asian country where U.S. troops and aircraft are presently involved in combat missions.

Secondly, the Committee will function entirely apart from the U.S. government. The U.S. government has frequently made it more difficult for the Vietnamese to be open to the concerns of American families by using the families' genuine desires as a propaganda ploy. The government has further attempted to provoke an angry response from the Vietnamese by publicizing unsubstantiated and inflammatory testimony from fliers already released: apparently, the government has decided to jeopardize existing communications and the possibility of future releases for the sake of propaganda aimed at prolonging the war. The North Vietnamese are also very aware that the U.S. government's claim of humanitarian concerns are contradicted by the well-documented policy of torture and brutality practiced on prisoners taken in the South by U.S. and Saigon troops.

In addition to all these factors, there is the simple fact that the resolution of the fate of all the servicemen now held in North Vietnam ultimately upon a U.S. decision to end the war and withdraw all its forces and material.

Who We Are

We firmly believe that the safe return of these men and the half million others that the U.S. maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and aboard naval vessels—who can also be viewed as prisoners, prisoners of their own government since many have been sent to fight in a war against the dictates of their own conscience—can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. government to withdraw from Vietnam. Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this Committee will continue our efforts to create popular pressure strong enough to force the government to withdraw.

We are active in a variety of organizations committed to ending the war: American Friends Service Committee, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, Women Strike for Peace, The Conspiracy, and Women Against Daddy Harricks. The Committee is supported by donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work.
May 13, 1970

Dear friend:

Today we received two packages of letters which we have been expecting from prisoners held in North Vietnam. The total number of letters in both packages was 156. Although the packages were mailed a month apart, they both arrived here today.

We are very happy to send herewith the letter addressed to you.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster
Barbara Webster
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

CABLE ADDRESS:
COLIAFAM

Co-Chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee:
Richard J. Barnett
Ronnie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandes
Norman Fructer
Merrie Geddes
Steve Hellwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Moorham
Prof. Bea Spitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
*Trudi Young

*staff

June 25, 1970

Dear friend:

We are very happy to send you the enclosed letter. It, along with 105 others, was brought back to this country by a group of anti-war people who have just returned from a visit to North Vietnam.

This brings to a total of 1,110 letters which the Committee of Liaison has forwarded on to families since last December.

Sincerely,
Barbara Webster
Barbara Webster
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-11851)

DATE: 6/16/77

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LEAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLITAN)

IS - MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT

00: NY

Re New York airtel to the Bureau, 6/9/70, copies furnished to all offices setting forth numerous leads in an attempt to accomplish request by the Department pertaining to a Registration Act investigation.

For the information of the Bureau, at the regular Intelligence Conference with military intelligence representatives in the San Antonio Division held 6/16/70, this case was discussed with the military representatives present. They included representatives from the Army, Navy and the Air Force.

All of these representatives indicated that the various services on an SOG level have a centralized repository of information regarding prisoners of war. The Navy representative indicated that the Navy, in most cases, has a dossier on Navy prisoners and in some cases he knows that mail to and from the prisoners of war and their families has been monitored. The Air Force representative indicated that it was his understanding that the Air Force may have a computerized file with background information regarding the prisoner of war being held in Vietnam and his family.

It would appear to San Antonio that to conserve manpower and not cause additional investigative effort, that contact should be made with the various services on an SOG level to ascertain what information is available regarding prisoners of war being held in Vietnam.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHAT IS SHOWN
It is, therefore, recommended that contact be made through liaison with the three military services in Washington, D.C. regarding this matter.

In addition, on 6/16/70, in San Antonio, Texas, who is an SAC contact, was contacted regarding this matter.

It was stated that Mr. PEROT has an organization known as United We Stand in Dallas, Texas.

It was understanding that the United We Stand organization is in constant touch with American families who have relatives being held by the North Vietnamese. He stated that he knows, for example, that this organization attempts to assist these families when these families receive such things as harassing phone calls. San Antonio feels, therefore, that again in order to save the expenditure of manpower that United We Stand might possess information that would assist in this investigation. There may be a reason, however, unknown to San Antonio, why should not be interviewed. In the absence of any instructions from the Bureau, it is suggested that Dallas interview regarding this investigation.
FBI
Date: 8/11/70

Transmit the following in Palermo, C.O. 12912.

Via AIRTEL AIRMILE (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-12394)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-963) P

Reference is made to prior communications, particularly Kansas City airtel and LHM dated 7/12/70 to the Bureau, Philadelphia, New York and WFO.

Enclosed for recipients are indicated copies of self-explanatory LHM.

For the confidential information of recipients, a pretext telephone call was made 8/11/70 to the residence of Subject LAWSON, 5500 Euclid, Kansas City, Missouri, referring to local publicity of LAWSON's proposed trip to Hanoi. A pretext was made by asking him if he would be going to Hanoi.

Bureau
(1 100--(POSSIBLE TRAVEL OF TONY AVIRGAN, ETC.)

(1 100-1578899)(COLIFAM)

New York
(1 100-1702406)(POSSIBLE TRAVEL OF TONY AVIRGAN, ETC.)

(1 100-1684556)(COLIFAM)

Philadelphia
(1 100-1702406)(POSSIBLE TRAVEL OF TONY AVIRGAN, ETC.)

.attributes: Notice: SEC SERV.

(1 100-14050)(COLIFAM)

(15)

AGENCY: JUSG

DATE FORWARDED: 8/11/70

All information herein is unclassified except where shown otherwise.

KC 157-953

male voice answering the pretext call, apparently the voice of a young man, informed that LAWSON was out of the city but expected to return about 8/12 or 13/70; it was further stated that LAWSON was expected to be at his home in Kansas City the remainder of the week and it was the impression of the respondent that LAWSON would not leave Kansas City, as publicized, for Moscow until the last of the week or even possibly as late as 8/26/70.

Discreet spot checks will be made about 8/15/70 and possibly later to determine if LAWSON has actually left Kansas City for the proposed air travel from New York to Moscow.

LHM is classified confidential to protect sources of continuing value.

Sources:

First source is the Passport Division, U. S. Clerk's Office, Kansas City, Missouri.

Second source is an established source.

Pretext call on 8/11/70 by SA indicated an attorney was calling for his client who has a relative (U. S. prisoner) in North Vietnam, the call being based on publicity attending LAWSON's proposed travel to Hanoi.

LEADS:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY

1. Will discreetly endeavor through logical sources to identify the airlines (possibly Soviet) and itinerary to be used and followed by LAWSON, etc. from New York City to Moscow.

2. Will discreetly endeavor through logical sources to identify personages to accompany LAWSON, possibly about 8/15/70, from New York City to Moscow, apparently the first leg of air travel via Moscow to Hanoi.
Another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, also informed on August 4, 1970, that Lawson had indicated he would depart Kansas City, Missouri, to eplane with an unidentified group of personages about August 15, 1970, from New York City to Moscow, USSR, thence apparently by an airline to Hanoi, North Vietnam.

Records of United Airlines and Trans World Airlines, the main airlines from Kansas City to New York City, were negative on August 5, 1970, as to any reservation by Lawson from Kansas City to New York City.

The attached copy of an article, dated August 7, 1970, in the "Kansas City Call", weekly Negro newspaper, Kansas City, Missouri, is self-explanatory as to Lawson's proposed travel to Hanoi via Moscow.
Phil Lawson Will Take Letters From Home To Prisoners Of War On Forthcoming Trip To Hanoi

When the Rev. Phillip C. Lawson, Kansas City minister, goes on a "Mission of Reconciliation" in his travels through North Vietnam, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, America, says he didn't expect such an event. This month, he would like to have more letters, messages, and photographs of prisoners taken to Hanoi. He hopes to communicate with prisoners and their families through letters and messages sent back home. The Rev. Mr. Lawson is making the trip at the request of the North Vietnamese government. He expects to be in Hanoi in a few weeks. The purpose of the trip is to visit prisoners of war in North Vietnam, where he has been invited by the North Vietnamese government. The trip is scheduled to fly from New York to Moscow and then on to Hanoi.

The Rev. Mr. Lawson said that American families of prisoners of war in Vietnam are often left with few alternatives. TheREV. Mr. Lawson added that since 1962, family letters or pictures of the prisoners have been returned to their loved ones. However, the Rev. Mr. Lawson said that since 1962, family letters or pictures of the prisoners have been returned to their loved ones. The purpose of the trip is to visit prisoners of war who have been successful in getting themselves held by the North Vietnamese government. Each prisoner who is invited to attend the visit is permitted to have a personal interview with Mr. Lawson. Each person invited to attend the visit will be permitted to have personal interviews with prisoners and affiliated organizations of the American Peace Movement, and will make a special effort to locate POW's from Mr. Lawson's area, the Greater Kansas City area. Mr. Lawson has not always made concessions or special efforts to communicate with prisoners of war in Vietnam, but he has been active in making concessions and special efforts to communicate with prisoners and their families. Mr. Lawson is scheduled to leave for Hanoi on Saturday, August 15th.
ROUTE IN ENVELOPE
E.O. 10412-2

TO KANSAS CITY
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

POSSIBLE TRAVEL TO NORTH VIETNAM BY ANTHONY AVIRSON, PHIL LAWSON AND MARSHA RYDER. AUGUST EIGHTY SEVEN, INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS.

REDRAILED JULY NINE LAST AND HETEL AUGUST FIVE LAST

HETEL NOTED LAWSON INTENDED TO TRAVEL TO NEW YORK CITY AUGUST FIFTEEN NEXT AND WOULD THEN GO TO HANOI BY WAY OF MOSCOW. (SF) 1

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

AUG 21 1970 62C
TELETYPE TO KANSAS CITY

POSSIBLE TRAVEL TO NORTH VIETNAM BY ANTHONY AVIRGAN,

LAWSON AND MARTHA VESTOVER, AUGUST NINETEEN SEVENTY

KANSAS CITY VERIFY LAWSON'S DEPARTURE FOR NEW YORK AND

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA TAKE STEPS TO VERIFY AVIRGAN'S

AND VESTOVER'S TRAVEL.

NOTE:

TO\(^2\)SECRET
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  DATE: 8/17/70

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-15134)(P)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - MISCELLANEOUS

CO: NEW YORK

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 7/13/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of LHM; for New York three copies; and for Los Angeles two copies of LHM reflecting interview of Mrs. North Dakota, on 8/5/70, and interview of Mrs. South Dakota, on 7/21/70.

It was determined that Post Office Box is assigned to and at North Dakota. There is no Mrs. known to reside in the area.

LEADS

LOS ANGELES AT CALIFORNIA

Interview Mr. and obtain California address of who according to is a person who has been in contact with COLIFAM members, and will then interview

1 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 2)(RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 3)(RM)
4 - Minneapolis (10)
MINNEAPOLIS

Will interview the following individuals pursuant to instructions set forth in relet:

AT NORTH DAKOTA

Care of residence

AT NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota

Mrs.

AT NORTH DAKOTA

Mrs.
In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Minneapolis, Minnesota
August 17, 1970

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

On August 5, 1970, Mrs. [Redacted] from North Dakota, was interviewed, the results of which follow.

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

ENCLOSURE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 8/14/70

Mrs. [REDACTED] was advised that she was being interviewed concerning the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIAFAM) at the direction of J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General.

Mrs. [REDACTED] verified that her son is presently detained in North Vietnam as a prisoner of war. She continued that in May, 1970, she received a form letter from COLIAFAM, and signed by CORA WEISS. The letter enclosed a letter from her son addressed to his wife. It was dated April 7, 1970. The letter was sent to their address because their son did not know his wife's home address. Other letters have been received from their son, but these have all come through official Government channels. This is the only letter ever received from their son through COLIAFAM or any other non-Government agency. CORA WEISS of COLIAFAM did send one other form letter a few months prior to the one previously described. It basically set forth the organization's objectives, that being to provide liaison between prisoners of war in Vietnam and their families.

Mrs. [REDACTED] states she has not corresponded with COLIAFAM, nor have they ever sent her a personal letter. She has never been harassed or solicited by the organization, and assumes that they obtained her name from a published list. She feels that she should only correspond and deal with the Casualty Office of the U. S. Air Force regarding this matter. None of the COLIAFAM letters have ever made any statements concerning their source of information or contacts in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [REDACTED] states that she knows that her son's wife has received letters from COLIAFAM. She is Mrs. [REDACTED], of [REDACTED], California, where she is a suburban of [REDACTED], California, where she is visiting with her father. [REDACTED] is presently visiting with her father in North Dakota.

On 8/5/70 by [REDACTED] North Dakota File Minneapolis 100-15134

Date dictated 8/10/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; if and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
The following individuals are believed to have received correspondence from COLIAFAM:

North Dakota

North Dakota

Mrs. North Dakota

Mrs. North Dakota

All of these individuals are parents of prisoners of war, with the exception of [redacted] who is married to a prisoner of war.

Mrs. [redacted] made available a letter which she received from CORA WEISS of COLIAFAM dated May 11, 1970, which is as follows:
May 11, 1970

Dear friend:

A delegation of anti-war activists has just returned from a 10-day trip to Hanoi. Charlotte Bunche-Weeks, Jerry Schwinn, Frank Joyce and Elizabeth Martinez brought 47 letters from prisoners with them and we are very happy to forward yours today.

They also brought out additional suggestions for items which could be included in packages which we thought might be useful to you. Vitamins, minerals and protein are high on the list. Tooth brushes, tooth paste, soap, body powder, foot powder, hard candies, coffee, sweeteners, tobacco, gum, instant breakfast, powdered sweet drinks, instant chocolate drink, tinned ham, peanut butter, cheese spreads, playing cards, travel chess-checkers sets, pipes, pipe cleaners. These are merely suggestions and packages, of course, are not limited to these items.

The arrival of this mail brings the number of letters from prisoners sent out since December to 861.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss
Mrs. [redacted] initialed the letter for purposes of future identification. She states that she has no other information concerning COLIAFAM at this time, but that she would have no objection to cooperating with authorities should her testimony be needed at a later date in this regard.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

On July 21, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] from South Dakota, was interviewed,
the results of which follow.
Mrs. South Dakota, was interviewed concerning her contact with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

Mrs. advised she is the wife of a known prisoner of war of the war in Southeast Asia. She stated she was first contacted by MAGGIE GEDDES on January 27, 1970, who represented COLIFAM and used as a mailing address 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York, 10036. Mrs. was advised she was advised of the existence of COLIFAM by Mr. California, who is her brother-in-law, and he was contacted by Mrs. the mother of a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, who has been in periodic contact with COLIFAM and was acquainted with their contact with the North Vietnamese.

In the first letter that Mrs. received from COLIFAM, signed by MAGGIE GEDDES, the letter concerned the North Vietnamese mailing requirements for letters and packages going to prisoners of war. Mrs. advised that she has received two letters from her husband in the last eight months; one on Christmas, and the other in May, 1970.

Mrs. stated she received a second letter from COLIFAM, signed CORA WEISS and DAVE DILLINGER, 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York, dated March 9, 1970, advising that a letter was being mailed from North Vietnam to her from her husband, along with 86 other letters addressed to other prisoner of war families. COLIFAM advised that three more packages of mail addressed to prisoner of war families were on their way, which included 318 letters.

COLIFAM advised in this letter that 219 servicemen had already been confirmed by them with the North Vietnamese representatives as being alive.

A third communication was received from COLIFAM in the latter part of May, 1970, which was labeled, "Who We Are."
The letter went on to say, "We firmly believe that return of these men and the half-million others that the U.S. maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and aboard Naval vessels, who can also be viewed as prisoners of their own government, since many have been sent to fight in war against the dictates of their own conscience, can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. Government to withdraw from Vietnam. Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this committee, will continue our efforts to create pressure strong enough to force the government to withdraw. We are active in a variety of organizations committed to ending the war; American Friends, American Service Committee, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, Women Strike for Peace, The Conspiracy, and Women Against Daddy Warbucks. The committee is supported by donations from individuals and organizations and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work."

Mrs. [redacted] advised that she has not been contacted in person by any representatives of COLIFAM and has not written any letters to them and that she is not affiliated with them in any way; however, she is a member of the National League of Families of Prisoners of war and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia, First Constitution Avenue Northeast, Washington, D.C. (IRIS R. POWERS, National Coordinator.)

Mrs. [redacted] advised that her brother-in-law, whom she does not know personally, who lives in California (address can be obtained from [redacted]) has been in contact with COLIFAM members.

Mrs. [redacted] was asked if she would be willing to testify regarding her contacts with COLIFAM, and she advised that she would be willing to do so.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

☐ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

— Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

— Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-457599 4/25/92 8-1990

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DELETED PAGE(S) X
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FBI/DOJ
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-21989) EUC

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS-MISC
REGISTRATION ACT
(CO:NY)

Be NY airtel 6/9/70.

Sources and informants have no information concerning
captioned organization in the St. Louis area or any contacts by
such organization in this area.

These sources, including military, do not know of any
families of servicemen living in St. Louis area, who have had any
contacts with COLIFAM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
PUBLICLY

D. J. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1970 O - 146-000 (11)
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: MINNEAPOLIS (100-15134) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT

OO: New York

DATE: 8/19/70

Re Los Angeles letter to the Bureau dated 7/13/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), including FD-302, reflecting interview with Mrs. [redacted] at [redacted] North Dakota, on 8/14/70.

Enclosed for New York and Sacramento are two copies each of the same LHM. Also enclosed for Sacramento are two copies each of referenced letter and confidential LHM enclosed with that letter.

Interview with Mrs. [redacted] while vacationing in North Dakota, reveals that the following acquaintances, all wives of Prisoners of War in North Vietnam, have had extensive dealings with COLIFAM:

- Bureau (Enc. - 11) (RM)
- New York (Enc. - 2) (RM)
- Sacramento (Enc. - 6) (RM)
- Minneapolis

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DIRECTOR SHOWN

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
address unknown
Telephone: [redacted]

Mrs. [redacted] noted that Mrs. [redacted] has indicated that she plans to move to [redacted] in the Fall of 1970.

Mrs. [redacted] further indicated that if she were contacted after 8/20/70 at her home in [redacted] California, she would provide copies of letters received from COLIFAM, and could supply more detailed information as to their activities from her files there.

Source used in LHM is

LEADS:

SACRAMENTO

AT [redacted] CALIFORNIA

Will recontact Mrs. [redacted] for further detailed information.

AT [redacted] CALIFORNIA

Will interview Mrs. [redacted] and [redacted] as directed in relet.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

On August 14, 1970, Mrs. [Redacted] was interviewed regarding the above-captioned organization, while vacationing near [Redacted], North Dakota. The results of that interview are as follows:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBE IS UNCLASSIFIED, EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 20, 1970

Mrs. [Redacted] who resides at California, was interviewed while visiting her parents. [Redacted] and Mrs. [Redacted] located near North Dakota.

[Redacted] was advised that an inquiry was being made concerning the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) at the direction of J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General. She stated that her husband is a Prisoner of War in North Vietnam, and, as a result, she has had fairly extensive contact with COLIFAM.

[Redacted] estimates that she was first contacted by letter by COLIFAM in approximately the Summer of 1968. She noted that her husband has been a Prisoner of War in North Vietnam since [Redacted] 1967. COLIFAM has always contacted her by form letter, with the exception of one telegram, which she received from Dave Dellinger, or possibly Rennie Davis, while visiting with her sister in North Dakota, during the Summer of 1969. All letters received from COLIFAM have always enclosed a letter from her husband. The telegram advised her that a letter was forthcoming from her husband. Most of the COLIFAM correspondence has been signed by Barbara Webster, Secretary of the organization. Other communications have been signed by Cora Weiss in the previously mentioned telegram, either Dellinger or Davis were representing COLIFAM. There has never been any personal contact with a representative of COLIFAM.

COLIFAM probably originally obtained Mrs. [Redacted] name from a list of relatives of Prisoners of War, which is published occasionally. One of the early letters indicated that COLIFAM would willingly accept donations. No pressure has been brought to bear in this regard. Another letter stated that letters from Prisoners of War to their families would probably be coming through COLIFAM in the future and no other way. Mrs. [Redacted] conjectures that COLIFAM may use this as a basis to obtain funds in the future. She continued that she does not expect letters to be received from her husband from any other source in the future.

On 8/14/70 [Redacted] North Dakota File: MP 100-15134

SA [Redacted] 8/19/70

Date dictated [Redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
During the first months of 1970, the Air Force contacted Mrs. [redacted] and told her that she could send letters to her husband with a Reverend Fernandez for delivery by him. No delivery was guaranteed, and Reverend Fernandez was reportedly connected with the American Friends Service Committee. She later determined that he is also connected with COLIFAM. A list was published by either COLIFAM or the American Friends Service Committee of one hundred and thirty-five names of Prisoners of War being held in North Vietnam. Reverend Fernandez, of California, was on that list. It is a man who was believed to be a Prisoner of War in North Vietnam was not included on that list, letters for those individuals were not to be sent with Reverend Fernandez. Mrs. [redacted] sent a letter for delivery to her husband with Reverend Fernandez in about April, 1970.

COLIFAM has never made any statement or reference to their sources of information, other than indicating that the previously mentioned list was obtained from the official Government of the Republic of North Vietnam. Other than Reverend Fernandez, there has been no indication of who the contacts with North Vietnam are, with the exception of a Professor of Zoology from Montana, name unknown, who accompanied Reverend Fernandez in his visit to North Vietnam. In this same connection, Mrs. [redacted] recalls that the Air Force has indicated that letters sent to Prisoners of War through official channels should be addressed simply to the Republic of North Vietnam. COLIFAM insists that the words "Via Moscow" be included on the envelope of any such correspondence. Mrs. [redacted] mentioned that Madelyn Duckles and Ronnie Davis, both representing COLIFAM, spoke to her during the past year, however, Mrs. [redacted] did not attend.

Other wives of Prisoners of War who have had as much, if not more, contact with COLIFAM than has Mrs. [redacted] are as follows:

- Mrs. [redacted], California

Telephone Number: [redacted]
Mrs. _______ has corresponded with Barbara Webster and has had personal conversations with Madelyn Duckles in California. Duckles brought her a letter from her husband when she visited before Christmas, 1969. Mrs. _______ has indicated that she is going to move to _______ in the Fall of 1970.

Mrs. _______ states that she does not approve of COLIFAM's activities, but she feels that she must deal with them in order to get any word at all concerning her husband. She, along with the rest of the wives of Prisoners of War that she knows, do not like to deal with COLIFAM. Mrs. _______ states that she will be more than willing to cooperate, should her testimony be needed at a later date regarding this matter.

Mrs. _______ states that she has letters received from COLIFAM at her home in _______. She will make them available so that copies may be made, if desired. She further notes that she would have Reverend Fernandez' address, which she will make available in _______. Along with other detailed information that she may have overlooked at this time. She did state that an early address that she has for Dave Dellinger, in connection with COLIFAM, is Liberation, 5 Beckman Street, New York, New York 10038.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

Dave Dellinger
Rennie Davis
Barbara Webster
Cora Weiss
Reverend Richard Fernandez

Cora Weiss and David Dellinger serve as Co-Chairman of the COLIFAM.

David Dellinger

A characterization of David Dellinger is contained in the characterization of "Liberation" Magazine which is attached hereto. In addition, on February 18, 1970, David Dellinger was found guilty in the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, for violating the Federal Anti-Riot Law Statute for traveling in interstate commerce from outside the state of Illinois with intent to incite riots in Chicago, Illinois, during the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968. On February 20, 1970, he was sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined $5,000. On February 28, 1970, the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, Chicago, Illinois, ordered them released on $25,000 bond each pending appeals of their convictions.

Cora Weiss

In March, 1956, a source advised that Weiss, then Cora Rubin, while attending the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, was present at a public meeting sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Chapter of the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

Rennie Davis

On February 18, 1970, Rennie Davis was found guilty in the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, for violating the Federal Anti-Riot Law Statute for traveling in interstate commerce from outside the state of Illinois with intent to incite riots in Chicago, Illinois, during the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968. On February 20, 1970, he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined $5,000. On February 28, 1970, the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, Chicago, Illinois, ordered them released on $25,000 bond each pending appeals of their convictions.

Reverend Richard Fernandez

Organization Director of the Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam.

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.
"Liberation" Magazine (LM) is self-described as an independent monthly with offices at 359 Lafayette Street, New York, New York. Its "Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation" was published in the November, 1963 issue. It listed the publisher and editor of the magazine as I.A.V.E. DELLINGER. The circulation was given as 10,000.

The following comments appeared in a leaflet distributed by LM in May, 1963:

"Since its inception in 1966, Liberation has played an active and creative role in the growth of the new radicalism in the United States. From civil rights to black liberation, from "ban the bomb" to the movement to end the war in Vietnam, Liberation has been vital. Its radical critique of American society and its emphasis on democratic and direct action against the inequalities and injustices of our present social structure have inspired radicals, young and old."

"In addition, Liberation will continue to carry articles and discussion written by and to community organizers, student and non-student activists, educators, economists and social scientists - of interest to anybody concerned with building a radical and nonviolent movement that will bring a fundamental change to the existing order."

On May 18, 1963, a source advised that during a speech in New York, New York on May 10, 1963, I.A.V.E. DELLINGER identified himself as a Communist. He stated it was necessary to abolish the cause of war, which was Capitalism. He advocated a Communist society and said, "I am a Communist," but further stated he was not a Soviet type Communist.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, JACKSON (100-1595) (RUC)
DATE: 8/19/70

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLUMBIA) IS - MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT (OO: NEW YORK)

Re New York airtel to Bureau, dated 6/9/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM captioned "COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM."

Enclosed for New York are two copies of above mentioned LHM.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

All persons interviewed in this case were advised that investigation was being conducted at the request of J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, USDJ. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN AS CLASSIFIED.

LEADS:

NEW YORK DIVISION EX 106

2 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
2 - New York (100-168469) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Jackson

AGENCY: ARMY, DNI, OSI, DSS, SER, STATE, CIA
5CC DESTROYED

BUFFALO SAVINGS BONDS REGULARLY ON THE PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN
JN 100-1595

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will advise Jackson Division if families of other servicemen contacted by COLIFAM, in the Jackson Division, as set out in FD-302 in enclosed LHM, should be interviewed by the Jackson Division.

Investigation at Mississippi, on July 20, 1970, was conducted by SAs and.
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
August 19, 1970

Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

The following is an FD-302 reflecting interview of Mrs. [redacted], whose husband, [redacted] United States Air Force, Serial Number [redacted] has been a prisoner of war in North Vietnam since 1965, having been shot down over North Vietnam Zone D.

For information, Mrs. [redacted] stated that she would be willing to testify at a later date concerning her contact with COLIFAM.

All information contained herein is unclassified except where shown otherwise.

Enclosure
Mrs. [redacted], Mississippi, after being advised of the identity of Special Agent [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was further advised that the investigation was being conducted concerning the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

Mrs. [redacted] advised that her husband, who is a [redacted] in the United States Air Force, has been a prisoner of war in North Vietnam since [redacted] 1965, having been shot down over North Vietnam in Zone D. Mrs. [redacted] stated she found out her husband was a prisoner of war in August, 1965, when she received her first letter from her husband. She advised that the first letter was postmarked London, England, and it was her indication that an English female diplomat went into Hanoi, picked up letters from prisoners of war and mailed the letter to her, addressed to Mississippi. Mrs. [redacted] stated she has received a total of 14 letters from her husband since that date, commenting that the last two letters arrived through COLIFAM. Mrs. [redacted] further commented that she has never written to her husband through COLIFAM and as of the present time, refuses to do so inasmuch as she does not think that her husband would want to receive letters from her through this organization.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that one of the letters containing a letter from her husband had the following return address:

"Sa Jornal Do Brasil AV, Rio Branco 110/112
Rio de Janiero, Brazil"

Mrs. [redacted] stated that the cover letter, in part, states our journalist, [redacted] who has returned from North Vietnam, was the bearer of a letter from her husband. The letter is dated October 8, 1966.
Mrs. [redacted] further stated she received a letter from a Doctor JOSEPH ELDOR, a Quaker, from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who had been going in and out of North Vietnam and who was advised by COLIFAM to stay out of North Vietnam, that the North Vietnamese had appointed COLIFAM to handle all letters in and out of North Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] made available a letter dated January 27, 1970, from COLIFAM, signed MAGGIE PEDDES, which letter, in part, states, "We assume that by this time you have received a letter from North Vietnam which was forwarded to you by members of our committee." The letter encloses an information sheet which explains the work of the Committee of Liaison.

The letter further states that prisoners will be able to receive and send one letter a month and also prisoners can receive one package, not over six pounds in weight, every other month.

The letter ends, "The only way to secure the eventual release of prisoners is through the decision by the United States to end the war. But in the meantime, we are pleased to be able to assist in the communication between men and their families."

Mrs. [redacted] further states that in a letter dated May 4, 1970, from COLIFAM, which letter is a memorandum-type letter from Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ to the families of 335 presently confirmed prisoners held in North Vietnam, concerns information and correspondence with prisoners.

The memorandum states, in part, "On April 20, I returned from a three-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. In North Vietnam I spoke with officials responsible for communications between pilots held in detention there and their families here." The letter goes on to state proper form to be used in sending letters to North Vietnam and further states that communication to pilots should be limited to matters of family and health. The memorandum further states that letters should be addressed "Via Moscow, USSR."
The memorandum states that "While I was in Hanoi, Professor Douglas Dowd, of Cornell University, and I met with three pilots: Commander Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California; Commander Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach, and Lt. Colonel Edison Miller of Santa Ana, California. The three men were in good health and said they had daily exercise and reading material."

The memorandum further states that "Also, in my discussion with the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, the Committee of Liaison's contact in North Vietnam, we confirmed that since December, over 800 letters have been sent from Hanoi through the Committee of Liaison. Of these, 156 letters are still on their way from Hanoi to families."

Mrs. [redacted] also made available an information sheet dated January, 1970, on COLIFAM stationery, which sets out the functions of the committee. The information sheet sets out the form to be used in directing letters and packages to prisoners in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] also made available a form copy of a letter on COLIFAM stationery, dated April 20, 1970, signed STEVEN E. HALLIWELL, which letter, in part, states, "The Reverend Richard Fernandez, a member of the Committee of Liaison, returned today from a two-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. He brought back the enclosed letter, along with 201 others from prisoners being held in North Vietnam."

The letter further encloses a blank form to be used in correspondence with prisoners in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] also made available an ink written letter received from DONALD F. COLE, Post Office Box 16130, Jackson, Mississippi, dated January 3, 1970, which letter, in part, states that COLE received information that the name of her husband was released by Hanoi last week as being a prisoner of war. The letter further states that "I pray, as I know that you do, that the war will come to a speedy end, and all prisoners can return back home to private life."
The letter encloses a copy of "Our Position on Vietnam," and carries the address Peace Coordinating Committee, 1024 Dalton Street, Jackson, Mississippi, telephone number 601-352-0262.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that all of her contacts with COLIFAM have been by letter, stating that she has written one letter to COLIFAM thanking them for receiving a letter from her husband. She has just received mail from her husband and has received no packages or personal items.

Concerning the identities of other prisoner of war (POW) families approached by COLIFAM, Mrs. [redacted] stated that a [redacted] whom she cannot further identify, but who presently lives in [redacted] Mississippi, has had personal contact with the committee. She stated that [redacted], Mississippi, is her husband and that [redacted] family resides in [redacted] Mississippi. She further advised that [redacted] who also resides in [redacted] Mississippi, has a brother who is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam and that [redacted] sister, [redacted] who resides somewhere in Florida has been contacted by the committee.

Mrs. [redacted] further stated that it is her knowledge that all individuals who have received mail through the committee have been contacted by committee members.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that a Mr. [redacted] first name unknown, and further unidentifiable, who has a son or husband, [redacted] who is a pilot in the Navy and is presently a prisoner of war, has been contacted by the committee.

Mrs. [redacted] stated it is her opinion that the above mentioned Mrs. [redacted] resides in [redacted] Mississippi.
Mrs. [redacted] stated that she is not familiar with a Mrs. [redacted], formerly from [redacted], Arizona, and who allegedly has a husband a prisoner of war in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that the last letter received from her husband was received with the letter dated April 20, 1970, from STEVEN B. HALLINELL, mentioned above.

Mrs. [redacted] could furnish no additional information concerning COLIFAM.
In an effort to identify and interview Mrs. [redacted], a Mrs. [redacted] was contacted at [redacted], Mississippi, and the following information obtained:

On July 20, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] was contacted at [redacted], Mississippi. Mrs. [redacted] advised that her husband, a United States Air Force, service number [redacted], is presently in Vietnam and she received a letter from him on July 20, 1970, advising her that he was scheduled to return to the United States about September 1, 1970.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that she formerly resided at [redacted], Arizona, and moved to Stewart, Mississippi, around June 1, 1969.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that she has never been in contact with a Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. Mrs. [redacted] advised that her husband went to Vietnam around September 5, 1969. She advised that her husband has not been missing in action, she has not testified before a committee concerning families of missing servicemen, nor did she know of another [redacted], wife of a serviceman, who formerly resided in [redacted], Arizona.

The following background information concerning Mrs. [redacted] was obtained during the interview:

Name
Race
Sex
Date of Birth
Place of Birth

White
Female
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

Parents

Children

Mrs. [Redacted] advised that her husband is presently
serving with the [Redacted] in California.

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.
FBI

Date: 8/20/70

Transmit the following in
Type in plaintext or code
E0 12812

Via AIRTÉL

(TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457895)
FROM COLIFAM

IS - MISCELLANEOUS;
REGISTRATION ACT

Re New York airté to Bureau, 6/9/70 and San Antonio
letter to Bureau, 7/22/70.

On 8/19/70, United We Stand,
Dallas, Texas, advised that
National League of Families of Prisoners and
Missing in Action in South East Asia, 1 Constitution Avenue,
Washington, D.C., can furnish the identities and addresses
of all Prisoner of War (POW) whose families have been
contacted by COLIFAM. General CHAPPIE JAMES, USAF,
Pentagon, Alexandria, Va., can furnish complete information
on the location of all POWs who have been released from Hanoi.
Has a list of POWs and MIA's (Missing in Action), some
several hundred names, which he has obtained through various
sources and will make this list available to FBI; however, he
states this list is not all inclusive. COLIFAM
is believed to have corresponded with all known POWS and MIA.

Furnished the following names of POW
families in Dallas area with whom he has had contact, all having
had some contact with COLIFAM:

EX 106

REC-35 100-457899-83

1 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-168469) (RM)
3 - WFO (RM)
2 - San Antonio (100-11851) (RM)
2 - Albuquerque (RM)
2 - Alexandria (RM)
4 - Dallas

Approved: 56SEP2 1970
Sent M Per: Agent in Charge
stated that he has also been in contact with
Major FRANK NEAL THOMPSON, who was released to Father
DANIEL BARKHAN in February, 1968. He states that Major
THOMPSON is now stationed at Randolph Field, San Antonio, Texas.

On 8/19/70 [Redacted] suggested that he was in Vientiane, Laos, in December, 1969, with CORA WEISS.
He stated she had just returned from Hanoi on an I.C.C plane.

She talked about her trip to Hanoi, her stay in a villa there and how well she was treated. [Redacted] stated that WEISS told him that Hanoi was permitting P.O.W.s to communicate with their families and that the letters were going out; however, these letters were being confiscated by the CIA or State Department.

[Redacted] stated, in his opinion, WEISS actually believed this statement to be true. [Redacted] stated that he asked WEISS if she had brought out any letters from P.O.W.s and her reply was no. However, at a press conference in NYC at Christmas, 1969, she said she had brought mail out from the P.O.W.s. [Redacted] advised that Mrs. [Redacted], the wife of known P.O.W. [Redacted], Santa Fe, New Mexico, telephoned [Redacted] and Mrs. [Redacted], the wife of [Redacted], who were in Vientiane, Laos, and had breakfast with CORA WEISS and MADELEINE DUCKLASS, seeking information concerning their husbands; however, no information was believed to have been obtained.

[Redacted] stated Mrs. [Redacted] can be contacted through her sister, Mrs. [Redacted], Washington, D.C. phone 714-620.

[Redacted] stated that he was in Stockholm, Sweden, 8/9/70 and talked with a man named (FNU) G.WIA at the North Vietnam Embassy. He stated this man told him to return to the United States and contact CORA WEISS, and through her he could get in contact with Hanoi. He stated that he has a tape recording of a telephone call to the Embassy in which the Secretary advised him that he had been instructed to return to the United States and contact CORA WEISS.
LEADS

ALEXANDRIA

AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA: Will contact General CHAPPIE JAMES, Pentagon, for information on location of all POWs who have been released by Hanoi, and any other pertinent information he may be able to furnish.

WFO

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.: Will contact ______________ National League of Families of Prisoners and Missing in Action in South East Asia, for complete information concerning the names and addresses of all POWs known to have been contacted by COLIFAM.

(2) Will interview Mrs. _______________ concerning her contact with CORA WEISS in Vientiane, Laos, in December, 1969, noting that she can be contacted through her sister, Mrs. _______________.

ALBUQUERQUE

AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO: Will interview Mrs. _______________, for any information she may have concerning her contact with CORA WEISS in Vientiane, Laos, in December, 1969.

SAN ANTONIO

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Will interview _______________ for any pertinent information he may be able to furnish concerning _______________.

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS: Will interview Mrs. _______________ and _______________, Mrs. _______________ and Mrs. _______________.
Mr. and Mrs. phone
Mrs. phone
Mrs. Texas, phone
Mrs. business address telephone
phone
for any information they may have
concerning contacts with COLIFAM. If the individual interviewed
is willing to cooperate and the information is pertinent, it
should be set forth on a FD-302.
Transmit the following in

(Via AIRTEL)

9302
7-23-70
1-23-70

(Priority)

Outing

Date of Review: 8/19/70

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-52075) (P)

POSSIBLE TRAVEL TO NORTH VIETNAM
BY ANTHONY AVIRGAN, PHIL LAWSON, AND
MARTHA WESTOVER, JUNE, 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
IN SCISSORED
FORM.

RePhAirtel to Bureau, dated 7/22/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Philadelphia are
five copies each of an LHM concerning ANTHONY AVIRGAN.

Also enclosed for the Bureau and Philadelphia
are five copies each of an LHM concerning MARTHA WESTOVER.

One passport photograph of [redacted] is enclosed
for Philadelphia.
LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will review the passport file of PHIL LAWSON.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

☐ (b)(1)  ☐ (b)(7)(A)  ☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)  ☐ (b)(7)(B)  ☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)  ☐ (b)(7)(C)  ☐ (k)(1)
☐ (b)(4)  ☐ (b)(7)(D)  ☐ (k)(2)
☐ (b)(5)  ☐ (b)(7)(E)  ☐ (k)(3)
☐ (b)(6)  ☐ (b)(7)(F)  ☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(8)  ☐ (b)(9)  ☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(10) ☐ (b)(11) ☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(12) ☐ (b)(13) ☐ (k)(7)
☐ For your information:

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
☐ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-457899 - Not Recorded Dated 8/19/70 excl. pg. 1
E0-12812-2
The above passport was valid for five years travel to all countries except Cuba, mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

**Section 552**

- (b)(1)
- (b)(2)
- (b)(3)
- (b)(4)
- (b)(5)
- (b)(6)

**Section 552a**

- (b)(7)(A)
- (b)(7)(B)
- (b)(7)(C)
- (b)(7)(D)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(F)
- (b)(7)(G)
- (b)(7)(H)
- (b)(7)(I)
- (b)(7)(J)

- (d)(5)
- (j)(2)
- (k)(1)
- (k)(2)
- (k)(3)
- (k)(4)
- (k)(5)
- (k)(6)
- (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

☐ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100 - 457899 - Not recorded Date 9/1979 page 3+4
E.O. 12812 - 2

DELETED PAGE(S) X
NO DUPLICATION FEE X
FOR THIS PAGE X
FBI/DOJ
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**REPORTING OFFICE**
SAN DIEGO

**OFFICE OF ORIGIN**
NEW YORK

**DATE**
8/19/70

**INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD**
8/13 - 8/18/70

**COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)**

**REFERENCE:**
Report of SA [redacted] dated 7/30/70

- P -

**LEADS**

**SAN DIEGO**

Will, upon completion of prosecution, return items of evidence being retained in the San Diego files to the contributors.

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<th>ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED</th>
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**APPROVED**

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

4 - Bureau (100-457899) (RM)

2 - New York (100-168469) (RM)

1 - San Diego (100-7280)

Dissemination Record or Attached Report

**DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW**

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**U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1970-0-37**
AUGUST 19, 1970

SA

Office: SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO 105-7282

Bureau File #: 100-457899

FIELD OFFICE FILE #: SAN DIEGO

Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS;
REGISTRATION ACT - NORTH VIETNAM

Synopsis:

Mrs. [Redacted], interviewed at [Redacted] California on 8/18/70 advised that she has received one letter from COLIFAM on 1/28/70, enclosing their "information sheet" and that she has talked with CORA WEISS and STEWART MEACHAM telephonically.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT [Redacted] CALIFORNIA

POW/LIA E.O. 12812

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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.
Mrs. [Redacted], California, advised that her husband is a Navy pilot currently imprisoned in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [Redacted] advised that about January 1, 1970, she was telephonically advised by a representative of the Navy Department that some letters to families of captured Navy pilots have been mailed from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and that among those letters was one mailed from her husband to her. Mrs. [Redacted] advised that after failing to receive that letter in about a month, some time in February, she telephoned CORA WEISS, Co-Chairman, Committee of Mothers with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, at New York City.

Mrs. WEISS became very belligerent on the telephone and asked Mrs. [Redacted] how she knew her husband was a prisoner of war and how she knew that a letter had been written by him to her. Mrs. [Redacted] advised that she then became angry and hung up the telephone.

Shortly after that conversation with CORA WEISS, Mrs. [Redacted] received the letter dated January 28, 1970, from COLIPAM signed "MACKENZIES", enclosing the Committee's "Information Sheet" dated January 1970 and a form for writing letters to her husband.

Around the same period of time, exact date not recalled, Mrs. [Redacted] received a telephone call from COLIPAM Committee member EDMUND MEACHAM, who, in a very courteous manner, apologized that the letter from her husband had become miscarouted or lost and assured her that the letter would be found and forwarded to her.

Mrs. [Redacted] advised that shortly after the conversation with MEACHAM, she received the letter from her husband which
had been lost.

Mrs. [redacted] furnished COLFAX letter of January 26, 1970, together with enclosed "Information Sheet" and form for writing letters to her husband which are herein after set out in detail as follows:
January 28, 1970

Mrs. [Name]

Dear Mrs. [Name]:

Though we certainly hope that you have received the letter sent to you from North Vietnam by the time this reaches you, we understand that there has been trouble with its delivery. The letter has not been returned to this office (its return address), and Stewart Meacham in Philadelphia is still checking through the post office there.

While we are attempting to find out what the difficulty is, we thought we should send you our Information Sheet so that you might know what the Committee of Liaison is.

As noted in the Sheet, letters will be periodically sent from North Vietnam to families in this country. The families will be able to send letters once a month (note the mail address on the Sheet), and packages once every other month if they don’t weigh more than 6 pounds. We are also enclosing a letter form which you may wish to use in writing back to your husband, once you do receive his letter.

Again, we hope that you have heard or will hear soon, and understand the frustration this must have caused your family.

Sincerely,

Maggie Geddes
In the course of the Vietnam war, links have been built between the people of Vietnam and Americans who oppose the war through numerous meetings and conferences. These meetings have taken place in Europe, Canada, Cuba and Southeast Asia and have included people from both the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (now part of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).

In these meetings the Vietnamese have always stressed a distinction between the U.S. government, whom they hold responsible for the policy of war, and the U.S. people, whom they believe still value the goals upon which this country was founded—freedom, justice, freedom and equality. This distinction is evident to those Americans who have visited North Vietnam and found that even though the nation is armed to defend itself, the people are encouraged by their government to believe that the American people are basically decent and humane.

It is therefore understandable that the Vietnamese should indicate the basic confidence in the American people through the peace movement which they believe embodies American ideals, rather than the government. As in the past, the Vietnamese have asked the peace movement to receive U.S. servicemen—primarily pilots whose planes were shot down—when the North Vietnamese government has decided to release them. On three separate occasions—February 1968, July 1968 and July 1969—the peace movement has gone to Hanoi and returned with released servicemen; on one occasion an American peace activist went to Phnom Penh, Cambodia to receive three released NLF captives.

In addition, Americans visiting Hanoi have frequently carried letters there at the request of families, and have brought back letters from servicemen. There have also been occasions when American peace activists have met prisoners and talked with them.

Functions of the Committee

A Committee of Liaison has now been established as an extension of these past efforts at the request of the North Vietnamese. As on past occasions, the peace movement is responding to a request by the Vietnamese to meet a specific, immediate need and is not in any sense representing the government of North Vietnam.
The Committee will seek to facilitate communication between families in the U.S. and servicemen now imprisoned in North Vietnam. Basically, the Committee will receive letters from servicemen and forward them through the domestic mails, thereby decreasing, we hope, past problems in the receipt of such mail. We will also forward letters to North Vietnam at the request of relatives. Families are of course still free to send letters and parcels directly but should note that the instructions on mailing previously issued by the State Department are wrong. The correct address is:

name of serviceman
serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots
Captured in the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam
via Moscow, U.S.S.R.

In addition, it is possible that the Vietnamese will be able to verify requests for information about servicemen from families who are uncertain if their relatives are being held in North Vietnam. Requests should be submitted to the Committee, but there is no certainty when and if the North Vietnamese will be able to respond. The Committee will of course transmit immediately any information that it receives to the family.

Clarification

Two clarifications are in order: first, it should be noted that the Committee will be dealing solely with the government of North Vietnam and will not have any information on men held in South Vietnam by the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Nor will we be able to provide information at this time concerning men held in Laos or any other Southeast Asian country where U.S. troops and aircraft are presently involved in combat missions.

Secondly, the Committee will function entirely apart from the U.S. government. The U.S. government has frequently made it more difficult for the Vietnamese to be open to the concerns of American families by using the families' genuine desires as a propaganda ploy. The government has further attempted to provoke an angry response from the Vietnamese by publicizing unsubstantiated and inflammatory testimony from fliers already released: apparently, the government has decided to jeopardize existing communications and the possibility of future releases for the sake of propaganda aimed at prolonging the war. The North Vietnamese are also very aware that the U.S. government's claims of humanitarian concerns are contradicted by the well-documented policy of torture and brutality practiced on prisoners taken in the South by U.S. and Saigon troops.

In addition to all these factors, there is the simple fact that the resolution of the fate of all the servicemen now held in North Vietnam waits ultimately upon a U.S. decision to end the war and withdraw all its forces and material.
Who We Are

We firmly believe that the safe return of those men and the half million others that the U.S. maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and aboard naval vessels—who can also be viewed as prisoners of their own government since many have been sent to fight in a war against the dictates of their own conscience—can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. government to withdraw from Vietnam. Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this Committee will continue our efforts to create popular pressure strong enough to force the government to withdraw.

We are active in a variety of organizations committed to ending the war: American Friends Service Committee, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam Women Strike for Peace, The Conspiracy, and Women Against Daddy Warbucks. The Committee is supported by donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work.
NGƯỜI GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

SỐ LÎNH (Service number):

NGÀY VÀ NGÀY SINH (Date & place of birth):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRÀI GIẤM PHI CÔNG MY BỊ BÁT TẠI
NUÔC VIỆT - NAM DÂN CHỦ CÔNG HÒA

VIÀ MOSCOW, USSR

(Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):
NHÍNH CHÚ (IN B1):
1. Phí ốp lưng, thuế, phí các loại và tiền vay mượn đang được trả (viết cụ thể và đầy đủ).
2. Trường hợp oai quyền và thu thập khác như... (viết cụ thể và đầy đủ).

MÃ MỆT (Đavenport)
NR 27 NY CODE

620PM URGENT 8-18-70 AJN

TO DIRECTOR

ATTN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK 100-168469

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM, OO- NEW YORK.

IT WAS DETERMINED THIS DATE BY PRETEXT TELEPHONE CALL THAT COLIFAM IS NO LONGER OPERATING AT THREE SIX FIVE WEST FORTY SECOND STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT COLIFAM HAS SET UP ITS HEADQUARTERS AT THE HOME OF CORA WEISS, FIFTY TWENTY TWO WALDO AVE., RIVERDALE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK WILL CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION AND ADVISE.

ADMINISTRATIVE

SPECIAL AGENT [REDacted] MADE THE PRETEXT TELEPHONE CALL. LOCAL AGENCIES ADVISED.

END

WJM FBI WA

56 AUG 27 1970

270

(ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED.)

62c

aug 24 1970
One copy of real airtel was sent to LA for DUCKLES.
This is a San Francisco subject and that copy of
airtel is being forwarded to SF.
1- San Francisco (Encl.-1)(RM)
1- WP0 (100-50739)(RM)
1- New York (100-168469)(RM)

SAC  WESLEY G. GRAPP

66 AUG 71 1970
FBI
Date: 8/13/70

Transmit the following in
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTTEL
AIRMMAIL
(Priority)

TO:
DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM:
SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7938) (P)

SUBJECT:
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (CQLIFAM) IS - MISC.
REGISTRATION ACT
00: NEW YORK

Re Oklahoma City airtel to Bureau, 7/1/70, no copy to Sacramento.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eleven copies, two copies for New York, and two copies for Sacramento, of LHM concerning interview of  at Oklahoma.

Also enclosed for Sacramento is one copy of New York airtel to Bureau, 6/9/70, containing instructions in this matter.

For the information of Sacramento, investigation set out in re Oklahoma City airtel, 7/1/70, identifies THOMAS SHAW FYFE II, FV3105812, Cordell, Oklahoma, as a prisoner in North Vietnam.

Airtel set out a lead to interview Mrs. at Oklahoma. On 7/1/70, there appeared in the Cordell Beacon, which is published in Cordell, Oklahoma, an article indicating that was visiting in California and would return around the end of the month (July).

On 8/12/70, inquiry at the home of Mrs disclosed the home was unoccupied, and subsequent neighborhood inquiry located and results of contact with him are set out in enclosed LHM.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

663
LEAD:
SACRAMENTO DIVISION

AT CALIFORNIA. Endeavor to interview Mrs. in accordance with the enclosed New York airtel to Bureau dated 6/9/70, and submit results in form suitable for dissemination.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
August 13, 1970

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of policy nor
facts to be considered evidence.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
CONFIDENTIAL

E.O. 12812
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8/13/70

[redacted]

Oklahoma, lives at [redacted]. He is adjacent to the rear of his home. He advised that for approximately six months, Mrs. [redacted] has been living with a friend at [redacted], California, and that she returned to Oklahoma about two weeks ago for a brief visit before returning to California. As of August 12, 1970, she was visiting an aunt in Oklahoma who was extremely ill, and it would be undesirable to attempt to talk to her at this time. He said she would depart Oklahoma August 12 or August 13, 1970, and return to the [redacted] address where she will remain three or more weeks. After that time, she will return to and resume residence at [redacted].

[redacted] said he does not know the name of the organization, but he knows that [redacted], whose husband is a prisoner in North Vietnam, has had contact with an organization from the area of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. [redacted] talked at length with [redacted] about this organization, and he suggested she not have anything to do with them in regard to getting information to and from her husband.

Her first contact from the organization was in the form of an envelope which enclosed a short note and the envelope from her husband. The originals of these documents were sent by Mrs. [redacted] to the United States Air Force at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. To [redacted]'s knowledge, there was no cover letter from the organization.

She later received a second letter from her husband through the organization, and the original has also been sent to Randolph Air Force Base.

[redacted] believes Mrs. [redacted] has taken his advice and has not corresponded with the organization directly.

[redacted] furnished photostatic copies of the first note and envelope which Mrs. [redacted] received, and also of the second letter and address sheet, which are as follows:

8/12/70

[redacted] Oklahoma

File: Oklahoma City 100-796

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 8/12/70

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.
Camp P.O.D. 26
U.S. pilots captured in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Mrs. [Name]
Oklahoma
U.S.A.

501-12812-2

My love to you this holiday season. Keep faith.

[Signature]
Dear [Name],

How are you? How are your families? Buy something delicious for [Name]'s birthday. Write often and give frequent updates. Let's continue cleaner and better communication.

Sincerely,

Love,

Ngay Viet (Date): 8/6/10

ghi chú (N.B.):

1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ được viết trên những dòng kẻ sẵn (Write legibly and only on the lines).

2. Trong thư chỉ được nói về tình hình sức khỏe và tình hình gia đình (Write only about health and family).

3. Gia đình gửi đến cùng phiếu toàn bộ, kêu khéo và quy định này (Letters from families should also conform to this format).
NGƯỜI GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full): [Redacted]

SỐ LỊNH (Service number): [Redacted]

NGÀY VÀ NGÀY SINH (Date & place of birth): [Redacted]

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRẢI GIÁM PHI CÔNG MỸ BỊ BẤT TẠI
NUOC VIỆT-NAM DÀN CHỦ CÔNG HÒA
(Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)

67C
Ep12812-2

GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full): [Redacted]

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address): [Redacted]
TELETYPING TO DALLAS
RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
    OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
700-447389

NOTE:

United We Stand, an organization founded in Dallas, Texas, by prominent financier H. Ross Perot. The purpose of this organization is to motivate American people to take a stand on problems facing the United States and to seek a release of POW's in North Vietnam through cooperation with POW families and the United States State Department. Inasmuch as COLIFAM was organized six months after Hrogdahl's release by the North Vietnamese, it is doubtful he could furnish any information of pertinence to this investigation. Dallas should, however, take advantage of any information of other interest to the Bureau.
NR00) DL PLAIN

11:13 AM URGENT 8-20-70 GFL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

NEW YORK (100-168469)

MINNEAPOLIS

WFO

FROM: DALLAS (100-12009) 2P

COLIFAM; IS - MISC; RA. 00 NEW YORK

RE: NEW YORK AIRTEL AND LHM TO BUREAU, JUNE NINE, SEVENTY.

UNITED WE STAND, DALLAS, TEX.

ADvised AUG. NINETEEN LAST THAT DOUGLAS B. HEGDAHL OF CLARK,
SOUTH DAKOTA, RECENTLY DISCHARGED FROM USN, AND A FORMER POW
WHO WAS RELEASED TO RENNIE DAVIS IN AUG. SIXTY-NINE, IS TO BE
IN DALLAS AUG. TWENTYFOUR NEST FOR A CONFERENCE. INFO RE
HEGDAHL SET FORTH ON PAGE NINE OF RE LHM.

EX-100 RE(10)

100-1 1V97-87

3 AUG 21 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
EXHIBITS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT PHOTO SHOWN

OTHERWISE
COOPERATIVE AND HAS OFFERED TO MAKE HEGDAHL AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW OR WILL FURNISH FBI RESULTS OF HIS CONFERENCE.

STATES UNITED WE STAND WAS ORGANIZED BY H. ROSS PEROT, DALLAS FINANCIER, FOR PURPOSE OF MOTIVATING AMERICAN PEOPLE TO TAKE A STAND ON PROBLEMS FACING U.S. AND TO SEEK RELEASE OF POWS IN NORTH VIETNAM THROUGH COOPERATION WITH POW FAMILIES AND U.S. STATE DEPT.

DALLAS PROPOSES TO INTERVIEW HEGDAHL, UACB, OR RECEIVING OFFICIES.

P.
END

DPL FBI WASH DC

CRL
FBI
Date: 8/19/70

Transmit the following in

Vig. AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-50739) (RUC)

COMMITEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
REGISTRATION ACT
(00:NY)

Re NY airtel and LHM to Bureau 8/8/70, LAlet and
LHM to Bureau dated 7/13/70 and WFO airtel and LHM to Bureau
dated 8/7/70.

Enclosed for the New York Division is one copy of a
reprint of an article entitled "The Forgotten Americans of the
9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60
2. Bureau (Enc. 9)
4. Los Angeles (Enc. 4) (RM)

3. Newark (Enc. 5) (RM)
8. New York (Enc. 13) (RM)

4. Philadelphia (Enc. 4)
3. WFO
(1-100-47172)
(1-100-45302)

Approved: Special Agent in Charge
Sent: M Per
Vietnam War" which appeared in the October, 1969 issue of the Air Force and Space Digest. Also enclosed is one copy of the June, 1970 issue of the same magazine which contains an article entitled "The Plight of the Prisoners - America Responds - Will Hanoi?" It is noted the second enclosed article contains a list of American fliers held prisoners in North Vietnam. Also enclosed for New York is one copy of a press release of the Women's Strike for Peace, which was read to the press on 1/27/70 by CORA WEISS who is co-chairman of COLIFAM. Also enclosed for New York are 10 copies of LHM dated and captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Los Angeles Division are 4 copies of airtel and LHM dated and captioned as above.

Enclosed for Newark are 3 copies of same LHM and airtel.

Enclosed for Philadelphia are 4 copies of same LHM and airtel.

It is noted that each office receiving copies of this airtel and LHM is the office of origin of one or more of the individuals publicly identified as members of COLIFAM. These offices are requested to verify travel of subjects to North Vietnam and to forward results of such investigation to the Bureau and New York Division.
The representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who reviewed the Passport and Office of Security file, U.S. Department of State, WDC is SA 67c

A pretext phone call to Institute for Policy Studies was made on 8/17/70 by SA 67c using the pretext of having a relative being held prisoner in North Vietnam. The identity of the SA was not revealed.

The enclosed LHM is classified "SECRET" inasmuch as the material set forth from the files of Office of Security, USDS is classified SECRET.

Inasmuch as no further investigation is outstanding in WFO files this matter is considered RUC.
The November 13, 1969, issue of the Washington Post Newspaper, a daily newspaper distributed in WDC, contained an article which states that Richard J. Barnet traveled to Hanoi as a participant in a meeting to register support of "Massive (American) Demonstrations Against the United States Aggression in Vietnam". According to this report Barnet was in North Vietnam one week.

Barnet is the co-director for the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), 1520 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., WDC. IPS has been publically described as a radical think-tank of the New Left.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

On August 17, 1970 a representative of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation learned that Richard J. Barnet, of IPS
is connected with COLIFAM, and that Barnet's name was inad-
vertently misspelled on COLIFAM's letterhead stationery.

A series of three articles appeared in the "Chi-
cago Sun Times", a Chicago daily newspaper, in the editions
of November 13, 13, and 14, 1967, concerning the travel of
Rennie Davis to Hanoi, North Vietnam. The article bore
the byline of Morton Kondracke. This write‐up contained
the information that Davis and six other opponents of
United States involvement visited North Vietnam at the request
of the Hanoi Government. Davis stated in this series of
three articles that he did not visit North Vietnam as a
"neutral observer" and he set out his experience and contacts
with the North Vietnamese and the captured American mili-
tary personnel.

On August 4, 1970, Miss Mary Williams, Clerk,
Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Depart-
ment of Justice, WDC, advised that the following individuals
have not registered pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registra-
tion Act, 1938; as amended

Richard J. Barnett (also checked under Barnet)
Madeline Duckles
Richard Falk
Norman Fruchter
Donald Kalish
Franz Schuermann
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10986) (P)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT

(CC: NEW YORK)

Re New York airtels to Bureau 6/9/70 and 7/14/70; and Columbia airtel to Bureau 7/18/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies of LHM reception organization. Three copies are enclosed for New York, two copies enclosed for Dallas, and one copy for information of WPO.

Charlotte indices negative concerning captioned organization, and review of local newspapers failed to reveal any information regarding the organization.

and could furnish no information regarding COLIFAM and its contacts.

Investigation at N. C., was conducted by SA N. C., by SA

Enclosure

Bureau (100-457899) (Encs. 11) (RM)
3-New York (100-168469) (Encs. 3) (RM)
2-Dallas (Encs. 2) (RM)
1-WPO (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)

AUG 21 70

54 SEP 1970

52
CE 100-10986

Charlotte presently has outstanding leads to interview Mrs. [REDACTED], N. C., and Mrs. [REDACTED], N. C.

LEADS

DALLAS

AT [REDACTED], TEXAS

Will attempt to locate and interview Mrs. [REDACTED] and Mrs. [REDACTED] in accordance with instructions in referenced New York MFA dated 8/9/70.

CHARLOTTE

AT [REDACTED], N. C.

Will continue efforts to locate and interview relatives of [REDACTED].

AT [REDACTED], N. C.

Will contact Mrs. [REDACTED] and obtain copies of communications which she has received from COLIFAM.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

Confidential informants familiar with activities
of groups in North Carolina opposed to the war in Vietnam
were contacted during the course of this investigation and
could furnish no information regarding captioned organization.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER
RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS
OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY
OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR
AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE
NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE
YOUR AGENCY.

ENCLOSURE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date: 7/31/70

Mrs. [redacted], whose permanent address is [redacted], Virginia, has been for the last six weeks visiting her mother in North Carolina.

Her husband is [redacted] in the United States Navy and on [redacted] 1968, his plane was shot down over North Vietnam. He is known to be alive and a prisoner of war in North Vietnam.

In January, 1970, she received an invitation in the mail to attend a press conference in Washington, District of Columbia, concerning the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. It was indicated in the invitation that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the prisoner of war situation in North Vietnam. She and a good friend, Mrs. [redacted] Virginia, whose husband is also a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, attended the conference which was held the same month at Campbell House Building, Washington, District of Columbia, and it was at this time that she learned that the Committee was formed in December, 1969, and is presently headed by co-chairmen CORA WEISS and DAVID DELLINGER. During the conference, CORA WEISS mentioned that she had been to Hanoi.

In January, 1970, she received a letter from the Committee which stated that through an agreement with Hanoi the Committee would be able to handle mail from prisoners of war to their respective families in the United States. The letter also expressed the hope of the Committee that the United States Government would come to its senses and end this war.

She had no further dealings with the Committee, however, on December 25, 1969, and again on February 6, 1970, she received a letter from her husband and these letters were delivered in envelopes which had the name of the Committee printed on them.

On April 9, 1970, she and Mrs. [redacted] held a press conference in Washington, District of Columbia, where both women publicly stated they did not want any further contact from the

On 7/29/70 from N. C. to CE 100-10986

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 7/31/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is issued to you agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Committee even if it meant giving up letters from their husbands. Subsequently, she and Mrs. received mail from the Committee, which they refused to open.

She telephonically contacted an Investigator of the House of Representatives Sub-Committee on Internal Security headed by Mr. and informed the investigator about the Committee and the mail she had received from them.

On June 9, 1970, she testified before the Sub-Committee on Internal Security concerning the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

Mrs. stated that RENNIE DAVIS and DAVID DELLINGER, who at that time were on trial in Chicago, Illinois, had been invited to Paris, France, by the North Vietnamese Delegation in that city. Judge HOFFMAN, who presided over the trial of DAVIS and DELLINGER, refused to allow their trip to Paris, so their attorney, WILLIAM KUNSILER, went in their stead. When KUNSILER returned to the United States, he held a press conference in which he announced that DAVIS and DELLINGER would be working with the North Vietnamese to channel mail from prisoners of war in North Vietnam back to the United States.

Mrs. advised that she was aware of two other wives of prisoners of war who had received mail from the Committee:

Mrs. Texas

Mrs. Texas

Mrs. advised that the following individuals' names had appeared on various communications she had received from the Committee:

CORIA WEISS

DAVID DELLINGER

STEWARD MECHAM
CE 100-10986

LOUIS SCHNIZER
MAGGIE GEDDES
ETHEL TAYLOR
RICHARD FERNANDES
RENNIE DAVIS
Mrs. [Redacted] advised that she is the wife of [Redacted], who has been a prisoner in North Vietnam since 1967. She is familiar with the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), and was first contacted by this organization in December, 1969, by letter. She has never had any personal contact with any members of this organization and was never harassed, cajoled, or threatened in any way. Since being contacted by this organization, she has received approximately five or six letters from her husband, which were forwarded to her by cover letter from COLIFAM.

She was also advised on one occasion by the Committee that Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ was planning a trip to Vietnam and that if she would send a letter for her husband to Reverend FERNANDEZ, same would be delivered. She did send a letter but does not know if it was ever delivered.

Mrs. [Redacted] advised that letters from instant organization were signed MAGGIE GEDDES, BARBARA WEBSTER, STEVEN E. HALLIWELL, and CORA WEISS. She also stated that she does not wish to do anything to alienate instant organization because this is the source available to her which has made it possible to correspond with her husband, and that she would be reluctant to testify in any court action.

Mrs. [Redacted] made available copies of the following letters she has received from instant organization, as well as a form furnished to her for corresponding with her husband:

On 8/13/70 at N. C. [Redacted] 8/14/70

File # CE 100-10986

by SA [Redacted] Date dictated 8/14/70

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.
January 27, 1970

Dear Mrs. [redacted]

We assume that by this time you have received the letter from North Vietnam which was forwarded to you by members of our Committee. We are enclosing an Information Sheet which explains the work of the Committee of Liaison.

The North Vietnamese have said that prisoners will be able to receive and send one letter a month. As noted in the Information Sheet, you may send letters directly to North Vietnam (note the mail address and route). If you would like us to forward them for you, please enclose but do not affix stamps as we will be sending them on in pickets. We are also enclosing a letter form which you might wish to use, whether you send it directly or through us. Prisoners can also receive one package, not over six pounds in weight, every other month.

To insure the safe and rapid delivery of mail from prisoners, the North Vietnamese will send periodic packets of letters through our office. The letters will then be dispatched immediately to the families to whom they are addressed.

The only way to secure the eventual release of prisoners is through the decision by the United States to end the war. But in the meantime we are pleased to be able to assist in the communication between men and their families. We hope to forward letters on to you again soon.

Sincerely,

Maggie Geddes
Dear [Redacted]

We're very happy to forward this letter to you which just arrived from North Vietnam along with 86 others.

We know it's been a long time since you were informed that this letter was on route, but it's a long trip and we too are delighted that they've arrived.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster  Maggie Geddes
for the Committee of Liaison
April 20, 1970

Dear [Redacted]

Rev. Richard Fernandez, a member of the Committee of Liaison, returned today from a two-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. He brought back the enclosed letter along with 20 others from prisoners being held in North Vietnam.

While there, Rev. Fernandez held a lengthy interview with three pilots, Cdr. Robert Schweitzer, Cdr. Walter Wilber and Lt. Col. Edison Miller. He also was advised by North Vietnamese authorities that families should write letters monthly on the enclosed air-letter forms. We are therefore sending several to you at this time and will send more with subsequent mail.

We are of course very pleased to be able to forward this letter to you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Steven E. Halliwell
May 11, 1970

Dear friend:

A delegation of anti-war activists has just returned from a 10-day trip to Hanoi. Charlotte Bunche-Weeks, Jerry Schwinn, Frank Joyce and Elizabeth Martinez brought 47 letters from prisoners with them and we are very happy to forward yours today.

They also brought out additional suggestions for items which could be included in packages which we thought might be useful to you. Vitamins, minerals and protein are high on the list. Tooth brushes, tooth paste, soap, body powder, foot powder, hard candies, coffee, sweeteners, tobacco, gum, instant breakfast, powdered sweet drinks, instant chocolate drink, tinned ham, peanut butter, cheese spreads, playing cards, travel chess-checkers sets, pipes, pipe cleaners. These are merely suggestions and packages, of course, are not limited to these items.

The arrival of this mail brings the number of letters from prisoners sent out since December to 861.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
365 West 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

Mrs. [Redacted]

=[Redacted]

N.C.
NGƯỜI GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

SĨ LINH (Service number):

NGÀY VÀ NGÀY SINH (Date & place of birth):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRẠI GIÁM PHỤ CỘNG MỸ BỊ BẤT TÀI
NUÔC VIỆT-NAM DÂN CHỦ CỘNG HÒA

VIA MOSCOW, USSR (Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):
CHI CHỦ (N.B.):

1. Phải viết rõ và chi được viết trên những dòng kẻ sần (Write legibly and only on the lines).

2. Trong thư chỉ được nói về tình hình sức khỏe và tình hình gia đình (Write only about health and family).

3. Sia dính gửi đến cùng phải theo dạng mẫu, khuôn khổ và quy định này (Letters from families should also conform to this proforma).
North Carolina, advised her husband, had been a prisoner of war in Vietnam for approximately four years. She said she had written to him at the address he had given her; however, she had received two or three letters from him that came enclosed in an envelope with the return address of Committee of Liaison, 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York, 10036. She said she also received a letter from this group which enclosed sample copies of the form to be used in writing to the service men through the Committee of Liaison. She noted on this form letter it said "Via Moscow, USSR." She stated she never answered this letter or used any of the forms but continued writing to the address her husband had provided.

She said there had never been any personal contact by her with any member of the Committee of Liaison and she noted that DAVE DEllINGER had allegedly brought a letter from her husband in August, 1969, and this letter was addressed, apparently by her husband, to Mrs. [redacted] in care of Mrs. [redacted], North Carolina, with zip code [redacted]. She noted she did not ever know anyone named Mrs. [redacted] and she did not believe there was any such address in North Carolina. She noted, however, she and her husband were known by almost everyone in [redacted] and a letter with her name on it, no matter what the address, would eventually get to her. She added the letter sent to her by the Committee of Liaison enclosing the forms for her to use was sent through this same address. She advised she assumed her husband had sent the letter to that address and it appeared to be in her husband's handwriting but she did not know why that had been done.

Mrs. [redacted] provided the envelope and the form letter and the three forms that had been sent her by the Committee of Liaison and said she would willingly testify to any of the above information.
From: Rev. Richard Fernandez
To: The families of the 335 presently confirmed prisoners held in North Vietnam
Re: Information on correspondence with prisoners

On April 20th I returned from a three-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. In North Vietnam I spoke with officials responsible for communication between pilots held in detention there and their families here. The following information was emphasized to me by the North Vietnamese authorities and we are anxious to make sure that you are aware of it:

1) The Vietnamese recommend that families use the air-letter form (enclosed) for correspondence.

2) Communication to pilots should be limited to matters of family and health.

3) Pilots are allowed to receive one letter per month and one package every other month (not over six pounds in weight).

Detention Camp authorities have said that they do not wish to receive several letters and/or packages per month for a given pilot from different members of the same family. Families should make arrangements for alternating letters each month if different members want to write.

The North Vietnamese authorities indicated that, from this point forward, they will not feel responsible for forwarding letters and packages that do not adhere to the above.

If the letter form is mailed directly it can go in another envelope but the mail route, "via Moscow, U.S.S.R.," should definitely be included in the address. If letters are sent to the Committee of Liaison for forwarding please enclose but do not affix stamps as we send letters on in packets. The Committee cannot forward packages for families.

While I was in Hanoi, Prof. Douglas Dowd of Cornell University and I met with three pilots: Cdr. Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California; Cdr. Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach and Lt. Col. Edison Miller of Santa Ana, California. The three men were in good health, and said they had daily exercise and reading material. The three pilots advised us that they had been getting letters and packages from their
families, and asked that packages include toilet articles and canned foods. In particular they mentioned soap, shaving cream (no razors or blades), toothpaste, powdered milk and cream, instant coffee and non-melting candy. They said they do not need clothes.

Also, in my discussions with the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, the Committee of Liaison's contact in North Vietnam, we confirmed that since December over 800 letters have been sent from Hanoi through the Committee of Liaison. Of those, 156 letters are still on their way from Hanoi to families here.

We hope that this information clarifies some aspects of correspondence for you. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.
NGƯỜI GỬI (Addresser)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

SỐ LỊNH (Service number):

NGÀY VÀ NĂM SINH (Date & place of birth):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRẠI GIÁM PHỊ CỘNG MỸ BI BẤT TẠI
NUOC VIỆT - NAM DÂN CHỦ CỘNG HÒA

VIÁ MOSCOW, USSR (Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

GỬI (Addresser)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

18
GHÌ CHÚ [N.B.]:

1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ được viết trên những dòng kẻ sẵn (Write legibly and only on the lines).

2. Trong thư chỉ được nói về tình hình sức khỏe và tình hình gia đình (Write only about health and family).

3. Gia đình gửi đến cũng phải theo đúng mẫu, khuôn khổ và quy định này. (Letters from families should also conform to this proforma).
On June 29, 1970, Mr. and Mrs. [redacted], the uncle and aunt of [redacted], were interviewed at their residence at [redacted], North Carolina. Mr. [redacted] advised that their nephew was not married and that his closest living relative is his [redacted] who is presently residing at [redacted], Texas. Mr. [redacted] advised that since [redacted] was captured on [redacted] 1966, his father had passed away, and his mother's health had become very poor, and because her son was her sole support, the United States Air Force moved her to [redacted], where she is presently [redacted].

Mr. [redacted] stated that he is the closest relative of [redacted] in the second generation, and that they had been in constant communication with his mother at [redacted]. Mr. [redacted] stated that they had had no contact from any organization that has offered to assist them in securing letters and other mail from their nephew since he has been confined in a Prisoner of War camp in Hanoi, North Vietnam. Mr. [redacted] stated that his nephew's capture was well documented and that his photograph being captured was displayed in the [redacted] 16, edition of the Atlanta Constitution. He stated that apparently the capture had been photographed by a Japanese reporter at Hanoi and that his nephew's identity was carried in the caption with the photograph. He stated that since the capture, which was officially documented by the United States Air Force on [redacted] 1966, his sister, [redacted], has been receiving correspondence from her son from the Prisoner of War camp in Hanoi. He stated that she receives only one or two letters a year, but that she is permitted to write her son and that this is generally forwarded to a foreign embassy. Mr. [redacted] stated that to the best of his knowledge, his sister has not been contacted by captioned organization or by any organization which has offered to assist her in obtaining information regarding her son.
Mr. ______ advised that if any organization contacted him in the future regarding his nephew, or if any individual attempted to assist him in obtaining information regarding his nephew, he would immediately notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation and supply them with the identity and other information regarding this individual and the organization which he represented.

On June 29, 1970, Mr. ______ United States Post Office, North Carolina, advised that he is well acquainted with ______ and ______. He stated that he was aware of being captured just north of Hanoi in 1966, and that he personally delivered the first letter which came from ______ to his mother and father, ______ and ______, at ______ sometime in November, 1966. Mr. ______ stated that the mail received from ______ is generally forwarded from the Swiss Embassy, and that Mrs. ______ generally writes her son directly to Hanoi at a designated Prisoner of War camp.

Mr. ______ stated that he does not recall ever seeing any communications being forwarded to ______ mother or uncle from a committee, from COLIFAM, or any other organization with similar interests. Mr. ______ stated that if any communications come to the ______ family from such an organization, he would notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On July 8, 1970, Robersonville, North Carolina, Police Department, advised that ______ is the father of a boy who is a prisoner of war in Vietnam, but that he is in a constant travel status. This individual is a photographer and is very seldom home. His residence is ______.

On July 8, 1970, ______ was located at his home and advised that his son is still a prisoner of war in Vietnam. He stated that he has heard from him at irregular intervals through at least one and possibly two
liaison groups. Mr. [redacted] advised that he is not a photographer, but is employed by [redacted] of North Carolina, and travels extensively setting up studios in various cities in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. His wife travels with him, and at the present time she is in North Carolina, where they will be for the next three weeks.

Mr. [redacted] advised that he has been in contact with officials of the United States Government who have suggested that he have nothing to do with certain groups who profess a desire to help him communicate with his son. He stated that his wife has in her car, a box with all correspondence both from his son, the Government, and from one or more of these liaison groups. He stated that neither he nor his wife have ever been contacted personally by any of these groups. He suggested that he and his wife be contacted in Asheboro in connection with this matter as they will be there for the next three weeks, and his wife has actually done most of the corresponding in this matter. He stated that they are staying at the [redacted] on [redacted] north of [redacted]. He stated that they have a blue and white bus parked there and this is where they are temporarily making their headquarters.

On August 4, 1970, Mrs. [redacted], step-mother of Prisoner of War [redacted], was contacted at [redacted] and stated that all correspondence concerning her son and COLIFAM is at her residence, North Carolina.

She noted that her son was captured by the North Vietnamese on [redacted] 1965, and is at a Prisoner of War camp at Hanoi.

As could be recalled, she and her husband received their first letter from COLIFAM in July, 1969, from RENNIE DAVIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, stating he and others had
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

been to North Vietnam and brought back letters from Prisoners of War, including their son. She said their son's letter was enclosed but at no time had there been personal contact with the COLIFAM group.

Other letters were received from CORA WEISS and Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ. There were about six letters in all from her son forwarded by COLIFAM, the last being sent from Philadelphia in June, 1970. She stated one letter indicated the Committee was a non-profit organization and they would like any donations to carry on the work.

COLIFAM indicated that the source of their information was from personal contacts with the North Vietnamese. Others contacted by COLIFAM were Prisoner of War relatives as follows:

Mrs. [Name], North Carolina.

Mrs. [Name], North Carolina, who lives near Mrs. [Name] and is a close friend.

As to correspondence between her and COLIFAM, she said Reverend FITZGERALD had brought back a Christmas card to subject's grandparents with a letter to the [Name], and which was mailed together to the grandparents. Mr. and Mrs. [Name], from New York.

In this connection, she stated the grandparents are quite elderly, very emotional, and have heart conditions. Consequently, she requested they NOT BE INTERVIEWED.

Mrs. [Name] felt that she had a complete file on all correspondence at [Name], which she will make available as soon as possible. She added that she will cooperate should her testimony be needed at a later date.
On August 10, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] advised that her son, [redacted] is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, having been taken in 1965 while serving with the United States Air Force in Vietnam. He has been a prisoner since that time.

She and her husband have heard from him a number of times since his capture, but initially it was at the rate of approximately two letters per year. Approximately one year ago, she and her husband received a telegram from RENNARD C. DAVIS, with a message from their son and stating that the original message was being sent to them.

In January, 1970, an information sheet was sent to them containing a background with regard to the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. Subsequent correspondence was sent to them as follows:

A letter dated January 27, 1970, from the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam and signed by MAGGIE GEDDES.

A letter dated April 8, 1970, from the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam and signed STEVE HALLIWELL and BARBARA WEBSTER.

Enclosed with the above letter was an information sheet on the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, and also a form which the North Vietnamese suggested that relatives use when writing to servicemen in North Vietnam.


There has been no personal contact between Mrs. [redacted] and the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. She stated that she did not approve of some of
the people involved in the committee, but that she is hearing more frequently from her son than she did before being contacted by this committee. She now hears from him almost every ten weeks as opposed to approximately two letters per year prior to this time.

Mrs. [Redacted] advised that she was willing to do everything in her power to cooperate with her Government and has done so thus far, particularly in regard to correspondence with the committee mentioned above. However, she stated that whatever the people of this organization has as a purpose, this organization has opened up communications with her son and she would hate to see anything happen to close these lines of communication. She promised her cooperation in this matter.
Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM : C3, CHICAGO (100-48914) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIASION WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT

DATE: AUG 23 1970

Be Chicago airtel to Director, 7/1/70 and report of SA at New York dated 7/6/70.

Since referenced Chicago airtel, no additional information has been received by the Chicago Office concerning COLIFAM or contact by the committee with any Chicago area servicemen or their families. Logical informants and sources in the New Left and peace movements, local military sources and the intelligence unit of the Chicago Police Department all advised in August, 1970, that they had received no information of any activity by COLIFAM in the Chicago area.

The Chicago Office continues to closely review the local newspapers for any items of interest in this matter.

In view of the widespread interest in this matter, Chicago will continue to follow it closely at this time and will advise the Bureau, New York and any other interested office upon the receipt of any pertinent information.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-168469) (RM)
1 - Chicago

EX 106

REC 57

100-457899-90

18 AUG 27 1970

51 SEP 11 1970
on 8/18/70 that ANTHONY AVIRGAN departed Philadelphia 8/17/70, presumably for a trip to North Vietnam, travel plans unknown. Source could not verify WESTOVER's departure, but assumed she accompanied AVIRGAN because of previous plans to do so. 

The source will be alert for additional information concerning destination, mode of travel and intermediate stopping points.

On 8/19/70, SA telephonically contacted Philadelphia Resistance Headquarters, WA 2-7903, and was told by an unidentified male that MARTHA WESTOVER is out of the country and not expected to return until late September. (No Pretext Necessary)

Investigation continuing.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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________________________________________________________________________

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100-457599-xx 8-27-70

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ
Memorandum

TO
Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM

SUBJECT:
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

PURPOSE:

To apprise you of request of Air Force investigative unit regarding identities of American prisoners of war (POW's).

BACKGROUND:

On 8-21-70, U. S. Air Force, 1127th USAF Field Action Group, Ft. Belvoir, Virginia, 22060, conferred with the Internal Security Section concerning a priority program, being handled at the direction of the White House, aimed at determining where American POW's are detained in North Vietnam and the identities of those POW's not yet identified by the North Vietnamese.

COLIFAM was established in January, 1970, by individuals connected with the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC). To date, COLIFAM has released the names of several hundred individuals which the North Vietnamese say are POW's. Various individuals connected with the NMC have transported letters between POW's in North Vietnam and their families in the United States. I was aware of our investigation of COLIFAM and was told that we have two targets in our investigation. The first is to gather evidence to support a request by the Department for COLIFAM or its officers to register as foreign agents. The second is intelligence information connected with the antia war movement in the United States.

advised he realized our investigation of COLIFAM was directed along different lines from his responsibility, however, because of similar subject matter he would appreciate

100-457899

REC 18 100-457899 9 5
EX-100

CONTINUED - OVER
E AUG 26 1970
Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: Committee of Liaison with Families of
Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)
100-457899

being advised of any pertinent information developed incidental

to our inquiries. He stated he would forward a letter setting
forth this request.

Upon receipt of the letter from the U. S. Air Force,
we will advise our field offices of the Air Force's objectives
and the interest of the White House in their effort. Our offices
will be instructed to attempt to develop information along the
lines of interest to the Air Force and information developed
will be promptly furnished to the Air Force.

ACTION:

None. For your information.
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100 - 45799 - 72
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE: JACKSONVILLE
OFFICE OF ORIGIN: NEW YORK
DATE: 8/20/70
INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD: 6/22/70 - 8/7/70

TITLE OF CASE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIAFAM)

REPORT MADE BY: SA
CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - MISCELLANEOUS;
REGISTRATION ACT - NORTH VIETNAM

REFERENCES:

New York airtel and LHM to Bureau dated 6/9/70.
Los Angeles letter and LHM to Bureau 7/13/70.
Alexandria airtel to Bureau dated 7/22/70.
Report of SA at Tampa dated 7/20/70.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

A review of office indices concerning COLIAFAM and individuals contacted by this organization identified in this report, failed to reveal any pertinent information.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED

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CASE HAS BEEN:

PENDING OVER ONE YEAR
PENDING PROSECUTION
OVER SIX MONTHS

APPROVED
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPY MADE:

4 - Bureau (RM) (100-457989)
3 - New York (RM) (100-168469)
1 - Jacksonville (100-1419)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

93
REC 18
EX 106

NOTATIONS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1970-5-375-158
The following local military sources were contacted and they advised they had no information concerning the activities of COLIAFAM:

Military Intelligence, Jacksonville
Contacted 6/22/70

Senior Resident Agent
NISO, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville
Contacted 6/25/70

OSI, Jacksonville
Contacted 6/26/70

Appropriate sources were alerted concerning this matter and all advised they had no information concerning COLIAFAM.

The wives of POWs' interviewed as set forth in this report, retained the original communications which they received from COLIAFAM and xerox copies were made for the purpose of this report.

Leads were set out by separate communications to have the families of POWs' interviewed, who have moved from the Jacksonville territory, as reflected in the details of this report. Also, a lead was previously set out to interview of POW who resides at...
The "Florida Times-Union" newspaper, Jacksonville, Florida, dated 6/27/70, contained a list of names of POW's in North Vietnam released by COLIAFAM, 13 of whom had addresses within territory covered by the Jacksonville office of the FBI. The wives of 10 of the POW's were interviewed, including the following:

All advised they received letters from COLIAFAM and some had telephone conversations with individual members of COLIAFAM. Copies of letters received by wives of POW's from COLIAFAM set forth. Three wives of POW's have moved to other localities.

- RUG -

DETAILS:

The "Florida Times-Union" newspaper, Jacksonville, Florida, dated June 27, 1970, contained a list of American Prisoners of War (POW's) in North Vietnam, which was released by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIAFAM).
The list contained the names of the following POWs with addresses located within the territory covered by the Jacksonville office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

ROBERT BYRON FULLER, Serial Number 542942
Jacksonville, Florida

WILSON DENVER KEY, Serial Number 669207
Jacksonville, Florida

CARL BOVETTE CRUMPLER, Serial Number 27705
Orange Park, Florida

JOHN SIDNEY McCAIN, Serial Number 624787
Orange Park, Florida

DANNY E. GLENN, Serial Number 668152
Jacksonville, Florida

JOHN HOWARD DUNN, Serial Number 059941
Jacksonville, Florida

ROBERT BRUCE HINCKLEY, Serial Number 3146679
Ft. Walton Beach, Florida

THOMAS JAMES STERLING, Serial Number FR 454752
Ft. Walton Beach, Florida

KEITH NORMAN HALL, Serial Number FR 61501
Ft. Walton Beach, Florida

DOUGLAS BRIAN PETERSON, Serial Number FR 54627
Marianna, Florida

DEWEY WAYNE WADDELL, Serial Number 54772
Ft. Walton Beach, Florida

WILLIAM MORGAN HARDMAN, Serial Number 625171
Center Hill, Florida

THOMAS RENWICK HALL, JR., Serial Number 682719
Pensacola, Florida
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/27/70

Mrs. [redacted] was interviewed at her residence at [redacted], Florida, at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. [redacted] is the wife of [redacted], United States Navy, who is a prisoner of war (POW) in North Vietnam.

The first contact Mrs. [redacted] had with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIAFAM) was in March 1970 when she received a letter from the organization. The letter indicated that a number of persons had been reported as POWs in North Vietnam, including [redacted]. It was indicated that a packet of letters from the POWs, including a letter from [redacted], was en route from North Vietnam and the letter would be forwarded to Mrs. [redacted] in the next week or two, as soon as it was received.

It was indicated in the letter from COLIAFAM that the POWs would be released only after the United States' withdrawal of all its forces involved. It was further stated that all American servicemen serving in Vietnam including those aboard ships are prisoners of an unjust war that their government has committed them to.

Mrs. [redacted] did not have a copy of the letter but believed the same letter was received by other families of POWs since it was mimeographed. Mrs. [redacted] stated she felt the letter was treasonous in view of the Anti-American statements mentioned above. She did not recall who was identified as the author of the letter.

On 7/13/70 at [redacted], Florida File # JK 100-1418

by [redacted] Date dictated 7/20/70

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.
After a couple of weeks passed and Mrs. [redacted] did not receive the packet from her husbands as promised by COLIAPAM and telephonically contacted the COLIAPAM Office in New York, New York. She did not recall who she talked to but she was advised that the packet of letters from the POWs had not been received as yet by COLIAPAM.

Mrs. [redacted] also telephonically contacted the American Friends Service Committee office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and talked to STEWART MEACHAM, who is also listed on the letterhead of COLIAPAM correspondence as a member of this committee. The purpose of her call was to attempt to learn additional information concerning the location of the packet of letters from the POWs mentioned above. Mr. MEACHAM was unable to furnish any specific information concerning the packet of letters and the conversation did not relate to any other matters.

Mrs. [redacted] subsequently made a second call to the COLIAPAM Office in New York prior to May 1, 1970 to inquire about the packet of letters and to inform COLIAPAM that according to information released by the United States Government there were American POWs in North Vietnam other than those whose names were released by the committee. Mrs. [redacted] believed she talked to BARBARA WEBSTER, Staff Member of COLIAPAM on this occasion who indicated the packet of letters had not been received as yet.

Mrs. [redacted] advised she has had no further personal contact with members of COLIAPAM and that in each of the foregoing contacts the individuals with whom she spoke were courteous and sympathetic and made no attempt to intimidate her in any way. Persons connected with COLIAPAM made no statements to Mrs. [redacted] concerning their source of information or contacts.
On approximately May 1, 1970 Mrs. [redacted] received a letter from her husband, which had been promised by COLIAFAM. The letter had been written by her husband in January 1970 and was the first correspondence she had received since her husband became a POW in July, 1967. The letter was forwarded to Mrs. [redacted] by a mimeographed form letter from COLIAFAM. A copy of the COLIAFAM letter, which is undated and signed by BARBARA WEBSTER and MAGGIE SEDDES follows:
Dear Mom:

We're very happy to forward this letter to you which just arrived from North Vietnam along with 82 others.

We know it's been a long time since you were informed that this letter was en route, but it's a long trip and we too are delighted that they've arrived.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster

Barbara Webster, Maggie Geddes
for the Committee of Liaison
Mrs. [redacted] advised she received a letter dated May 4, 1970 from Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ of COLIAFAM along with an "air letter" form which could be used for correspondence with POWs. Copies of these two items follow:
CABLE ADDRESS:
COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Core Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee
Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Ben Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

May 4, 1970

From: Rev. Richard Fernandez
To: The families of the 335 presently confirmed
prisoners held in North Vietnam
Re: Information on correspondence with prisoners

On April 20th I returned from a three-week trip to
Laos and North Vietnam. In North Vietnam I spoke
with officials responsible for communication between
pilots held in detention there and their families
here. The following information was emphasized to
me by the North Vietnamese authorities and we are
anxious to make sure that you are aware of it:

1) The Vietnamese recommend that families use the
air-letter form (enclosed) for correspondence.

2) Communication to pilots should be limited to
matters of family and health.

3) Pilots are allowed to receive one letter per
month and one package every other month (not
over six pounds in weight).

Detention Camp authorities have said that they do not
wish to receive several letters and/or packages per
month for a given pilot from different members of the
same family. Families should make arrangements for
alternating letters each month if different members
want to write.

The North Vietnamese authorities indicated that, from this point
forward, they will not feel responsible for forwarding letters and
packages that do not adhere to the above.

If the letter form is mailed directly it can go in another envelope
but the mail route, "via Moscow, U.S.S.R.," should definitely be in-
cluded in the address. If letters are sent to the Committee of Liaison
for forwarding please enclose but do not affix stamps as we send letters
on in packets. The Committee cannot forward packages for families.

While I was in Hanoi, Prof. Douglas Dow of Cornell University and I
met with three pilots: Cdr. Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California;
Cdr. Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach and Lt. Col. Edison Miller of
Santa Ana, California. The three men were in good health, and said
they had daily exercise and reading material. The three pilots ad-
vised us that they had been getting letters and packages from their
families, and asked that packages include toilet articles and canned foods. In particular they mentioned soap, shaving cream (no razors or blades), toothpaste, powdered milk and cream, instant coffee and non-melting candy. They said they do not need clothes.

Also, in my discussions with the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, the Committee of Liaison’s contact in North Vietnam, we confirmed that since December over 500 letters have been sent from Hanoi through the Committee of Liaison. Of those, 155 letters are still on their way from Hanoi to families here.

We hope that this information clarifies some aspects of correspondence for you. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.
NGƯỜI GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊM (Name in full):

SỐ LƯU (Service number):

NGÀY VÀ NGÀY SINH (Date & place of birth):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRẠI GIẢM PHI CÔNG MỸ BỊ BẤT TẠI NƯỚC VIỆT-NAM DÂN CHỦ CỘNG HÒA VIA MOSCOW, USSR (Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊM (Name in full):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):
CHI CHỦ (N.B.):

1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ được viết trên những dòng kẻ sẵn (Write legibly and only on the lines).

2. Trong thư chỉ được nói về tình hình sức khỏe và tình hình gia đình (Write only about health and family).

3. Gia đình gửi đến cũng phải theo dạng mầu, khẩn khẩn và quy định này (Letters from families should also conform to this proforma).
Mrs. received another mimeographed letter from COLIAFAM dated June 14, 1970 signed by BARBARA WEBSTER and enclosing a second letter from. The letter from was dated April 26, 1970. A copy of the foregoing letter from COLIAFAM follows:
Dear friend:

We are very glad to send you the enclosed letter from North Vietnam. It, along with 142 others, was brought to this country by Jean Palomdon, Nancy Rubin and Judy Claver -- anti-war activists who spent two weeks in North Vietnam.

The letters were slightly delayed in getting here because all the material they brought back with them, including the letters, was confiscated by the Canadian Customs upon their arrival in Montreal. This was totally unexpected and unprecedented; but they generated enough pressure so that everything was returned to them.

There will be another group going to North Vietnam at the end of this month. If you would like them to take a letter from you, please send it to us in the next week or so.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster
Barbara Webster
Mrs. [redacted] has had no further contact or correspondence with COLIAFAM and has not forwarded any mail or packages to her husband through COLIAFAM but has forwarded mail through the American Friends Service Committee.

The only families known to Mrs. [redacted] who have been contacted by COLIAFAM are Mrs. [redacted], Mrs. [redacted], and Mrs. [redacted], all of Florida, area.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that she would not be willing to testify to the foregoing information if it would jeopardize her receiving mail from her husband. She stated she was a patriotic person but did not want to do anything that might interrupt the flow of mail from her husband.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mrs. [redacted] was interviewed at her residence, at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. [redacted] is the wife of [redacted], United States Navy, who is a Prisoner of War (POW) in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] received a letter from her husband on Christmas Eve, 1969, which was forwarded to her by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIAFAM). Mrs. [redacted] believed the letter from her husband was probably forwarded by a cover letter from COLIAFAM; however, she did not retain the cover letter and does not recall its contents. This was the first contact Mrs. [redacted] had with COLIAFAM. This was not, however, the first letter from her husband since she had received prior correspondence from him since he became a POW in November, 1967.

Mrs. [redacted] received a mimeographed letter from COLIAFAM dated January 27, 1970 signed by MAGGIE GEEDES, which referred to a letter from North Vietnam previously forwarded by COLIAFAM. Mrs. [redacted] stated the letter from North Vietnam referred to would be the letter she received from her husband on Christmas Eve, 1969. The foregoing letter from COLIAFAM had included an "Information Sheet" dated January 1, 1970 explaining the work of COLIAFAM. A copy of the letter and its enclosure follow:

On 7/13/70 at Florida File: JK 100-1419

by SA Date dictated 7/20/70

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.
January 27, 1970

Dear [Name],

We assume that by this time you have received the letter from North Vietnam which was forwarded to you by members of our Committee. We are enclosing an Information Sheet which explains the work of the Committee of Liaison.

The North Vietnamese have said that prisoners will be able to receive and send one letter a month. As noted in the Information Sheet, you may send letters directly to North Vietnam (note the mail address and route). If you would like us to forward them for you, please enclose but do not affix stamps as we will be sending them on in packets. We are also enclosing a letter form which you might wish to use, whether you send it directly or through us. Prisoners can also receive one package, not over six pounds in weight, every other month.

To insure the safe and rapid delivery of mail from prisoners, the North Vietnamese will send periodic packets of letters through our office. The letters will then be dispatched immediately to the families to whom they are addressed.

The only way to secure the eventual release of prisoners is through the decision by the United States to end the war. But in the meantime we are pleased to be able to assist in the communication between men and their families. We hope to forward letters on to you again soon.

Sincerely,

Maggie Geddes

[Signature]
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street New York N.Y. 10036 212-765-1490

ED.

INFORMATION SHEET

January, 1970

Background

In the course of the Vietnam war, links have been built between the people of Vietnam and Americans who oppose the war through numerous meetings and conferences. These meetings have taken place in Europe, Canada, Cuba and Southeast Asia and have included people from both the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (now part of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).

In these meetings the Vietnamese have always stressed a distinction between the U.S. government, whom they hold responsible for the policy of war, and the U.S. people, whom they believe still value the goals upon which this country was founded—freedom, justice, and equality. This same distinction is evident to those Americans who have visited North Vietnam and found that even though the nation is aware of the suffering, the Vietnamese people are encouraged by their government to believe that the American people are basically decent and humane.

It is therefore understandable that the Vietnamese should indicate their basic confidence in the American people through the peace movement which they believe embodies American ideals, rather than the government. And in the past, the Vietnamese have asked the peace movement to receive U.S. servicemen—primarily pilots whose planes were shot down—when the North Vietnamese government has decided to release them. On three separate occasions—February 1968, July 1968, and July 1969—the peace movement has gone to Hanoi and returned with released servicemen; on one occasion an American peace activist went to Phnom Penh, Cambodia to receive three released NLF captives.

In addition, Americans visiting Hanoi have frequently carried letters there at the request of families, and have brought back letters from servicemen. There have also been occasions when American peace activists have helped prisoners and talked with them.

Functions of the Committee

A Committee of Liaison has now been established as an extension of these past efforts at the request of the North Vietnamese. As on past occasions, the peace movement is responding to a request by the Vietnamese to为代表ing the government of North Vietnam.

The Committee will seek to facilitate communication between families in the U.S. and servicemen now imprisoned in North Vietnam. Basically, the Committee will receive letters from servicemen and forward them through the domestic mails, thereby decreasing, we hope, post problems in the receipt of such mail. We will also forward letters to North Vietnam at the request of relatives. Families are of course still free to send letters and parcels directly but should note that the instructions on mailing previously issued by the State Department are wrong. The correct address is:

name of serviceman
serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots
Captured in the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam
via Moscow, U.S.S.R.

In addition, it is possible that the Vietnamese will be able to verify
requests for information about servicemen from families who are uncertain if their relatives are being held in North Vietnam. Requests should be submitted to the Committee, but there is no certainty when and if the North Vietnamese will be able to respond. The Committee will of course transmit immediately any information that it receives to the family.

Clarification

Two clarifications are in order: first, it should be noted that the Committee will be dealing solely with the government of North Vietnam and will not have any information on men held in South Vietnam by the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Nor will we be able to provide information at this time concerning men held in Laos or any other Southeast Asian country where U.S. troops and aircraft are presently involved in combat missions.

Secondly, the Committee will function entirely apart from the U.S. government. The U.S. government has frequently made it more difficult for the Vietnamese to be open to the concerns of American families by using the families' genuine desires as a propaganda ploy. The government has further attempted to provoke an angry response from the Vietnamese by publicizing unsubstantiated and inflammatory testimony from fliers already released: apparently, the government has decided to jeopardize existing communications and the possibility of future releases for the sake of propaganda aimed at prolonging the war. The North Vietnamese are also very aware that the U.S. government's claims of humanitarian concerns are contradicted by the well-documented policy of torture and brutality practiced on prisoners taken in the South by U.S. and Saigon troops.

In addition to all these factors, there is the simple fact that the resolution of the fate of all the servicemen now held in North Vietnam waits ultimately upon a U.S. decision to end the war and withdraw all its forces and material.

Who We Are

We firmly believe that the safe return of these men and the half million others that the U.S. maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and aboard naval vessels—who can also be viewed as prisoners, prisoners of their own government since many have been sent to fight in a war against the dictates of their own conscience—can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. government to withdraw from Vietnam. Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this Committee will continue our efforts to create popular pressure strong enough to force the government to withdraw.

We are active in a variety of organizations committed to ending the war: American Friends Service Committee, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, Women Strike for Peace, The Conspiracy, and Women Against Daddy Warbucks. The Committee is supported by donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work.
Mrs. [redacted] believed she received a second letter from COLIAFAM in about March of 1970 advising that a packet of letters was coming from North Vietnam, which included a letter from [redacted]. After a couple of weeks passed and the letter did not arrive, Mrs. [redacted] telephonically contacted the COLIAFAM Office in New York and talked to an unknown woman who answered the telephone. Mrs. [redacted] inquired about the letter which was supposedly en route from her husband. Mrs. [redacted] stated that this occurred during the time of the mail strike in New York and the woman she talked to stated that the packet of letters had not been received.

Mrs. [redacted] subsequently received the letter from her husband via a form cover letter from COLIAFAM which was undated and signed by BARBARA WEBSTER and MAGGIE GEDDES. The cover letter was identical to the undated letter signed by the foregoing individuals previously furnished by Mrs. [redacted].

Mrs. [redacted] received a news release from COLIAFAM datelined, "Chicago, Jan. 15 ...", which she believed may have been received with the above mentioned letter. The foregoing news release is as follows:
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street New York N.Y. 10036
212-765-1490
Cable address: COLIFAM

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COMMUNICATION WITH CAPTURED AVIATION

ESTABLISHED BY NEW COMMITTEE:

LETTERS EN ROUTE NOW

Chicago, Jan. 15: In an unprecedented move, six anti-war activists announced today the formation of a Committee of Liasion with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. The Committee will, according to Mrs. Corei Weiss, a co-chairman of the new group and a housewife from Riverdale, N.Y., "facilitate communication between servicemen held in North Vietnam and their relatives in the United States."

Specifically, "the Committee will receive letters from the captured American pilots, according to Mrs. Weiss, and immediately forward them to the addresser. Also," she continued, "we will forward inquiries from families in the United States to the North Vietnamese authorities and they will attempt to confirm the status of their missing relatives."

According to Mrs. Weiss, "the North Vietnamese have agreed to send and receive one letter per month between airmen known to be held in North Vietnam and relatives in this country. Letters sent from the U.S.," she continued, "should be addressed to prisoner, serial number, Camp of Detention for U.S. Pilots Captured in the DRV, Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, via Moscow, Soviet Union." Packages, Mrs. Weiss added, can be sent every other month and are not to exceed six pounds. Mrs. Weiss noted that the Committee will forward letters for the families to North Vietnam if requested by relatives to do so.

Dave Dellinger, the other co-chairman of the Committee and presently being tried on conspiracy charges in Chicago, outlined the background of previous prisoner releases to the American peace movement and said that "It is understandable that the North Vietnamese indicate their confidence in the American people through the peace movement in this way. We who are on this Committee," he continued, "feel that the safe return of American pilots held in North Vietnam can only come from a decision on the part of the U.S. government to withdraw from Vietnam."

Mr. Dellinger decried the U.S. government for its ignoring the fate of thousands of prisoners in jails in South Vietnam who, with full knowledge and assistance of American personnel, are subjected to torture, as has been frequently documented, most authoritatively by Congressman Conyers and the Rev. Robert Drinan, Dean of Boston College Law School, in a recent survey of South Vietnamese prisons.

Another member of the Committee, Stewart MacAm, Peace Education Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, said that "Lou Schneider of the AFSC has recently been given a packet of 60 letters in Hanoi from servicemen and those letters will soon arrive from Hong Kong in New York, and will immediately be sent to the addresser." Mr. MacAm said that "the 69 letters en route to the U.S. were written by 54 prisoners and the Committee can presently confirm the names of 18 prisoners held by the North Vietnamese, or reported to be dead or unknown." Mr. MacAm emphasized that the list имеем unreliable and that the list of 182 names was neither final nor comprehensive. He said that "Just these names are known to us, there are undoubtedly others known to their families."

Other persons participating in the press conference included Rennie
Devis, a defendant in the conspiracy trial, the Rev. Richard Fernandez, Director of Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, and Maggie Geddes and Truth in Young, staff members of the Committee.

In December 1969, Mrs. Coree Weiss and two other women, Elizabeth Taylor of Philadelphia and Madeleine Houseknecht of San Francisco, all active with Women Strike for Peace, came back from Hanoi with 136 letters from prisoners for Christmas. Mrs. Weiss said at the press conference that she had worked out the details for this committee during this recent trip. Historically, the development of the committee is unprecedented in time of war.

Other members of the Committee of Liaison not present at today's press conference include Mrs. Anne Bennett, Peter, and Walter, and Barbara Webster. The Committee's office is at 365 West 42nd Street, 2nd floor, New York, N.Y.

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Note: Since this release, 87 more letters from prisoners have been sent from North Vietnam for forwarding by the Committee.

Antiwar Group Seen As Liaison To U.S. POWs

NEW YORK (AP) - An office to arrange and facilitate exchange of mail between American servicemen imprisoned in North Vietnam and their families will open here today, a group opposed to the war announced yesterday.

The office carries the name of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, and its sponsors are Mrs. Coree Weiss and David Dellinger.

Mrs. Weiss said that she and her associates had numerous contacts with families of prisoners, but hoped to add. They said 87 letters from her servicemen, brought by the Red Cross, were flown to Philadelphia last week, and said that the families were told.

She said the North Vietnamese had approved small packages, up to 15 pounds, and each package of no more than 15 pounds in weight, is subject to release. Mrs. Weiss, national head of the Women's Strike for Peace and a co-chairman of the New Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam, returned recently from a trip to Hanoi.

Dellinger is one of the seven defendants being tried in Chicago on charges growing out of disorders during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Mrs. Weiss said North Vietnamese officials have agreed to "try to arrange for the maximum possible" to go to individuals.

The office will be at 365 W. 42nd St., Mrs. Weiss said.

Foes of War Form Group to Forward Letters to P.O.W.'s

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 - Opponents of the Vietnam war announced today the formation of a committee to facilitate communication between servicemen held in North Vietnam and their relatives in the United States.

At a news conference here, the founders said the committee had agreed to work through the new committee, which is called Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

Mrs. Coree Weiss of Riverside, Ill., a co-chairman of the committee, said Hanoi had agreed to send all mail from American prisoners of war to the committee, either.

from The New York Times, 1/16/70

from San Diego Union, 1/19/70
Mrs. [redacted] received a mimeographed letter from Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ of COLIAFAM, which was identical to the letter from Reverend FERNANDEZ previously furnished by Mrs. [redacted].

Mrs. [redacted] received a mimeographed letter from BARBARA WEBSTER of COLIAFAM dated May 13, 1970 enclosing a letter from Mrs. [redacted]'s husband. A copy of the foregoing letter from COLIAFAM follows:
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

CABLE ADDRESS:
COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee
Richard J. Barnott
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Ben Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

May 13, 1970

Dear friend:

Today we received two packages of letters which we have been expecting from prisoners held in North Vietnam. The total number of letters in both packages was 155. Although the packages were mailed a month apart, they both arrived here today.

We are very happy to send herewith the letter addressed to you.

Sincerely,
Barbara Webster
Barbara Webster
Mrs. [redacted] received another mimeographed letter from COLIAPAM dated June 14, 1970 signed by BARBARA WEBSTER and enclosing a letter from [redacted]. This letter from COLIAPAM was identical to a letter previously furnished by Mrs. [redacted].

Mrs. [redacted] received information from the Legal Officer at the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Jacksonville, Florida that Reverend FERNANDEZ, mentioned above and a group of others were going to North Vietnam, and she could forward mail with this group if she desired. As a result, Mrs. [redacted] sent a letter to her husband via Reverend FERNANDEZ. Mrs. [redacted] has forwarded all other mail to her husband through regular mail.

Mrs. [redacted] advised she has had no other contact with COLIAPAM and has not been harassed or cajoled by COLIAPAM.

Mrs. [redacted] knew of no additional families contacted by COLIAPAM other than Mrs. [redacted]. Mrs. [redacted] and Mrs. [redacted], all of [redacted] Florida area. Mrs. [redacted] stated she would have to withhold all decisions regarding the possibility of giving testimony in this matter since she did not want to take any action which might disrupt the flow of letters from her husband. Mrs. [redacted] stated that she did not agree with COLIAPAM but nonetheless did not want to do anything that would be possibly detrimental to her husband.
Mrs. [redacted] was interviewed at her residence in Florida, at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. [redacted] is the wife of [redacted], United States Air Force, who has been a Prisoner of War (POW) since [redacted].

The first contact Mrs. [redacted] had with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen detained in North Vietnam (COLIAPAM) was in March, 1970 when she received a letter dated March 9, 1970 from CORA WEISS and DAVID BELLINGER, Co-chairmen of COLIAPAM, advising that a letter from her husband had been mailed from North Vietnam. A copy of the foregoing letter follows:

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
March 9, 1970

Dear [name]

We have just received word from Hanoi that a letter from [name] to you has been mailed from North Vietnam and is expected to arrive here shortly, perhaps in the next week or two. As soon as it arrives, along with 86 others in the same package, we will send it to you immediately. Please forgive the mimeographed letter but we wanted you to know right away, particularly the large number of families for whom this will be the first letter.

As a result of arrangements made with the North Vietnamese, mail from captured pilots will be sent to this office in bundles for remailing to families. The Committee of Liaison, which includes members of various anti-war organizations, also forwards letters to captured pilots, although families are able to send letters, once per month, and a package, of six pounds or less every other month, directly. Both letters and packages should be addressed to:

Name of serviceman, serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots Captured in the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam via Moscow, U.S.S.R.

We understand that three more packages of mail are on their way and as has been announced by the postmaster general of Hanoi, in all, 318 letters are expected in this period. Since December we have forwarded 266 letters; and as of this mailing we have official confirmation of 219 servicemen held by the North Vietnamese.

We are very pleased to be able to perform this service and hope that you will feel free to be in touch with us if you have any questions. In the meantime we continue to work for the immediate and complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam to bring an end to the fighting, killing and capturing and to hasten the day when all families will be reunited, American and Vietnamese.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Cora Weiss

[Signature]

Dave Dellinger

[Date]
Mrs. [redacted] did not receive the letter from her husband as promised so she telephonically contacted the COLTAFAM Office in New York and talked to BARBARA WEBSTER, who apologized for the delay. WEBSTER stated that they were checking and as soon as the packet of letters arrived from North Vietnam she would call Mrs. [redacted].

Mrs. [redacted] received a telephone call on about April 29, 1970 from WEBSTER advising the packet of letters was received and the letter from her husband was forwarded that same day. A couple of days later Mrs. [redacted] still had not received the letter but she learned that Mrs. [redacted] had received a letter from her husband through COLTAFAM. As a result, Mrs. [redacted] called either CORA WEISS or ETHEL TAYLOR of COLTAFAM at home on a Sunday to get the postal registration number on the letter since it had been reportedly forwarded by registered mail. Someone gave Mrs. [redacted] the telephone number of one of the foregoing individuals; but she did not remember who gave her the number or which one she called. The person Mrs. [redacted] called told her that they would check on the matter and call her back. They subsequently called back but in the meantime Mrs. [redacted] received the letter from her husband. Mrs. [redacted] advised that in each of the foregoing telephone conversations the persons with whom she talked were friendly, sympathetic, and compassionate and she was not harassed or cajoled in any way.
Mrs. [redacted] received another mimeographed letter from COLIAFAM dated June 14, 1970 signed by BARBARA WEBSTER, which included a letter from COLIAFAM. The letter from COLIAFAM was identical to the letter of the same date previously furnished by Mrs. [redacted].

Mrs. [redacted] moved from her former address to her present address and sent a letter to COLIAFAM advising them of the change and enclosed a birthday greeting to be forwarded to her husband. Mrs. [redacted] received a handwritten note from BARBARA WEBSTER dated July 8 (no year), acknowledging the change of address. A copy of this letter follows.
We received your change of address notice on June 26th, I assume that the letter we mailed you on the 19th was forwarded to you new address.

But just wanted to make sure in case you haven't received it and need to check with the post office.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster
Just prior to Christmas, 1969 Mrs. [redacted] sent a letter to her husband through STEWART HEACHAM of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). At the time she wrote this letter Mrs. [redacted] had not received confirmation that her husband was a POW in North Vietnam and she had not been contacted by COLIAFAM. STEWART HEACHAM is listed on the letterhead of COLIAFAM as a member of the committee. In about March 1970 Mrs. [redacted] was notified by the Casualty Section, Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Jacksonville, that Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ of the AFSC was planning a trip to North Vietnam and she forwarded a letter to her husband through Reverend FERNANDEZ. Reverend FERNANDEZ is also listed on the letterhead of COLIAFAM as a member of the committee.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that she has sent all other mail through regular channels and has had no contacts with COLIAFAM other than those described above.

The only families known to Mrs. [redacted] who have been contacted by COLIAFAM are Mrs. [redacted] Mrs. [redacted] and Mrs. [redacted] all of the Florida area.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she did not agree with the activities of COLIAFAM; however, she would like to withhold her decision regarding testimony in this matter since she would not want to do anything to cut off the receipt of letters from her husband.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7/31/70

Mrs. [Redacted] was interviewed at her residence at [Redacted] at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. [Redacted] is the wife of [Redacted], a United States Navy, who is a Prisoner of War (POW) in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [Redacted] has received three or four letters from her husband which were forwarded by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIAPAM). She received the first letter about March or April, 1970. All of the letters were forwarded by mimeographed cover letter from COLIAPAM. Mrs. [Redacted] did not retain copies of any of the COLIAPAM letters and she did not recall the contents of letters, however, did not consider them intimidating.

Mrs. [Redacted] was aware that her husband was a POW prior to receiving any communication from COLIAPAM and she had received several letters from him prior to being contacted by COLIAPAM.

Mrs. [Redacted] has had no personal contact with COLIAPAM and has not been harassed or cajoled in any way. Mrs. [Redacted] has not forwarded any mail to her husband through COLIAPAM.

Mrs. [Redacted] received the following telegram dated August 9, 1969:

On 7/17/70 at [Redacted] Florida File # JK 100-1419

by [Redacted] SA Date dictated 7/24/70

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.
"MRS

"LAST MONTH I WAS INVITED TO TRAVEL TO NORTH VIETNAM TO ESCORT HOME THREE AMERICAN PRISONERS WHO HAD BEEN RELEASED BY THE NORTH VIETNAMESE; WHILE IN HANOI, THE NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT HANDED OVER TO ME SEVERAL UNESEALED MESSAGE FORMS FROM OTHER AMERICANS STILL IN THE CAMPS FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THEIR FAMILIES IN THE STATES. BELOW IS THE TEXT OF THE MESSAGE:

"MY DARLING, I AM STILL IN GOOD HEALTH AND HOPE TO BE WITH YOU. HAPPY ANNIVERSARY, DEAR. I PRAY THAT THIS WILL BE THE LAST ONE THAT WE ARE APART. PLEASE TELL ALL THE FAMILY NOT TO WORRY ABOUT ME. I KNOW THEY ARE VERY BUSY. I LOVE YOU, HONEY."

9 JULY 1969 THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE IS BEING SENT TO YOU AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE. PRAY FOR ME.

Mrs. noted that the name of the person sending the telegram is obviously misspelled and she presumed this person to be RENÉE DAVID, who is listed on the letterhead of COLIAPAM as a member of this organization. Mrs. stated she resent the message from her husband being forwarded in the foregoing manner. She advised that at the time she received the above telegram she had not heard of COLIAPAM and as far as she knew, the organization was not in existence at this time.
Mrs. [redacted] advised that she did not know of any other families contacted by COLIAPAM other than Mrs. [redacted] and Mrs. [redacted].

Mrs. [redacted] stated she would be willing to testify in this matter in the event her testimony is needed at a later date. She stated she was opposed to the activities of the committee and did not desire to have any dealings with them.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/31/70

Mrs. [redacted] was interviewed at her residence at [redacted] at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. [redacted] is the wife of [redacted] United States Navy, who is a Prisoner of War (POW) in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] received a telephone call from ETHEL TAYLOR of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLTAPAM) on December 21, 1969 advising that CORA WEISS, Co-chairman of COLTAPAM, was returning from North Vietnam with a packet of letters from POWs in North Vietnam and a letter from [redacted] was included in the packet. Mrs. [redacted] stated the US Government had previously reported her husband was a POW, but this was the first confirmation received from North Vietnam that her husband was a prisoner.

Mrs. [redacted] telephonically contacted CORA WEISS the next day to make sure her current address was on the letter from her husband since she had been residing in Massachusetts prior to the time her husband became a POW. Mrs. [redacted] subsequently received a letter from her husband as promised.

Mrs. [redacted] made a trip to Paris, France in the latter part of December 1969 along with the families of other POWs for the purpose of contacting the North Vietnam delegation engaged in the Paris Peace Talks. The trip was sponsored by Mr. ROSS PEROU, a Texas millionaire. She made a subsequent trip with Mr. PEROU in April 1970 to South Vietnam and Laos. While in Laos she talked to a representative of...
of the government of North Vietnam and also talked to Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ, who is a member of COLIAFAIN. Reverend FERNANDEZ indicated that COLIAFAIN also had trouble communicating with the government of North Vietnam and had to cope with this problem.

Mrs. [redacted] advised she has had a number of telephonic conversations with Reverend FERNANDEZ, CORA WEISS, and ETHEL TAYLOR in an effort to learn more information concerning her husband.

And Mrs. [redacted] heard that [redacted] were reportedly photographed by a French photographer who was in North Vietnam and who subsequently tried to sell the photographs to Life magazine. Mrs. [redacted] called and wrote to CORA WEISS inquiring about [redacted] and WEISS stated she would try to find out about them.

Mrs. [redacted] subsequently learned from a friend of Time and Life magazines that she had furnished photographs of [redacted] to Life magazine; but the magazine refused to print them. [redacted] gave Mrs. [redacted] copies of the photographs which she in turn made available to Naval Intelligence.
Mrs. advised she received the following hand written letter from CORA WEISS dated May 9, 1970 which related to Mrs. inquiry concerning
Dear Mrs. [name] 620

I'm terrible sorry your letter has been unanswered for so long—my excuses are probably not good enough. Anyway, suggest you write 620

He is [name] who either sold or tried to sell the pictures to [name]. Understand...
Life is not going to run from. It's all very exciting. If your letter comes back, that is, if the address is not current, send it to

She will forward it to him. But try first.

Good luck. He is a nice guy and knows Vietnam well, he's been there.

The sooner we pull out, the sooner we will be home, and I hope for you, and less of others. But will be very very sound. Keep in touch.

Cora Wein.
Mrs. [redacted] advised that in her contacts with members of COLIAFAM no attempt has been made to harass or intimidate her in any way. Mrs. [redacted] indicated she felt the committee was performing a worthwhile service which the United States Government had not been able to accomplish.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that in addition to the foregoing contacts with COLIAFAM she had also received the following correspondence:

Mrs. [redacted] received an undated mimeographed letter signed by BARBARA WEBSTER and MAGGIE GRADDIE of COLINA which enclosed a letter from her husband [redacted]. The letter from COLIAFAM was similar to the undated letter signed by the foregoing individuals previously furnished by Mrs. [redacted].

Mrs. [redacted] received a mimeographed letter dated March 25, 1970 from CORA WEISS and DAVE DELLINGER, Co-chairmen of COLIAFAM, a copy of which follows:
Dear [Name],

March 25, 1970

We have just received word from Hanoi that a letter from [Name] has been mailed to you from North Vietnam. His name was included in a list of 80 servicemen just received; this list represents advance notice of 82 letters mailed together in a package due to arrive soon. As soon as it comes, we will forward it to you. Forgive this mimeographed communication, but we wanted you to know as quickly as possible.

The Committee of Liaison was set up to facilitate communication between men who are held in North Vietnam and their families in this country. You may be interested to know that since this new arrangement was made with the North Vietnamese in December, 376 letters have been sent from Hanoi through us to families, and that as of this current notification 256 servicemen have been confirmed as held by the North Vietnamese. More mail is en route and it is expected that mail will soon be normalized.

The arrangement for mail is described in the announcement enclosed. We are very pleased to be able to perform this service and hope that you will feel free to be in touch with us should you have further questions. In the meantime we continue to work for the immediate and complete withdrawal of all troops from Vietnam; to bring to an end the fighting, killing, and capturing; and to hasten the day when all families, American and Vietnamese, will be reunited.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss  Dave Dellinger

Cora Weiss  Dave Dellinger
Mrs. received a mimeographed letter dated May 4, 1970 from Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ which is identical to the letter of the same date previously furnished by Mrs.

Mrs. received a mimeographed letter dated May 12, 1970 from BARBARA WEBSTER which is identical to the letter of the same date previously furnished by Mrs.

Mrs. received a mimeographed letter dated June 14, 1970 from BARBARA WEBSTER which is identical to the letter of the same date previously furnished by Mrs.

Mr. advised that she would not testify in this matter as long as there was any possibility that it might jeopardize her receiving mail from her husband.

Mrs. advised that she did not know of any families in the Jacksonville area contacted by COLIPAFA other than Mrs. Mrs. and Mrs.
Mrs. [redacted] was interviewed in
the [redacted] where she is
employed. At which time furnished the following
information:

Mrs. [redacted] resides at [redacted], Jacksonville, and is the wife of
[redacted], United States Marine Corps, who
has been a Prisoner of War (POW) since [redacted], 1965.

Mrs. [redacted] received a telephone call
on April 3, 1970 from her father-in-law, [redacted],
Arizona,
advising that he had received a telephone call from
the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam (COLIAFAM). He stated
that COLIAFAM wanted to know Mrs. [redacted]'s telephone
number, which he gave the caller. That same evening
Mrs. [redacted] received a telephone call from BARBARA
WEBSTER, Staff Member of COLIAFAM, New York, New York.
WEBSTER stated that she had talked to Mrs. [redacted],
father-in-law earlier in the day. She stated that
Reverend, RICHARD FERNANDEZ of COLIAFAM had brought
back a list of American POWs from North Vietnam
and [redacted]'s name was on the list. She also advised that a packet of letters from
POWs including a letter from [redacted] was on the way from North Vietnam and that
the letter from [redacted] would be forwarded to Mrs. [redacted] as soon as it arrived. Mrs.
[redacted] thanked WEBSTER for bringing this information
to her.
Mrs. [redacted] had previously been advised by the United States Marine Corps that there was reason to believe that her husband was alive but this was the first confirmation that he was a POW.

Mrs. [redacted] received a mimeographed letter dated April 7, 1970 from CORA WEISS and DAVE DELLINGER, Co-chairmen of COLIAFAM, which also enclosed an information sheet concerning COLIAFAM. A copy of the foregoing letter and information sheet follow:
April 7, 1970

Our Committee has recently received official confirmation of 81 more servicemen being held in North Vietnam. By now you should have heard that it is on this list. The North Vietnamese have now confirmed through the Committee of Liaison a total of 335 men being held.

This notification also means that a letter is en route from him. The enclosed release explains how mail is forwarded via our office. Because mail from Hanoi is very slow we cannot be sure when the letter will come, but we will forward it as soon as it arrives here.

We are very pleased to be able to perform this service and hope that you will feel free to be in touch with us should you have any questions.

At the same time, we are continuing to work towards the immediate and complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Southeast Asia so that soon all families, American and Vietnamese, can be united again.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss  Dave Dellinger

P.S. Kindly excuse the mimeographed letter, but there are many families to reach at the same time.
created by the North Vietnamese and is an extension of previous efforts. It is not in any sense representing the government of North Vietnam.

Since 1965 there have been a number of meetings between people of Vietnam (from both the North and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam) and Americans who oppose the war. On three separate occasions representatives of the American anti-war movement have gone to Hanoi and have returned with released servicemen. On one occasion an American peace activist went to Phnom Penh, Cambodia, to receive three American soldiers who were released by the National Liberation Front. Americans visiting Hanoi have frequently carried letters to captured servicemen at the request of their families and they have brought back letters when they have returned to the United States. On several occasions such visitors from the peace movement have met with captured pilots in Hanoi.

The Committee

The Committee of Liaison believes that the safe return of U.S. servicemen captured in North Vietnam and the half-million others that the United States maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and aboard naval vessels can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. government to completely withdraw from Vietnam. Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this Committee will also continue our efforts aimed at the immediate and complete withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces and weapons.

As individuals Committee members are active in a variety of organizations and groups committed to ending the war: the New Coalition Committee to End the War in Vietnam, The Conspiracy, Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, U.S. Inter-religious Committee on Peace, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Newsreel, Women Against Diddy Warbucks, Lawyers Committee on Vietnam, and Women Strike for Peace.

The Committee of Liaison is entirely dependent upon donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work.
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036
(212) 765-1490

INFORMATION SHEET

Functions of the Committee

The Committee of Liaison seeks to facilitate communication between servicemen imprisoned in North Vietnam and their families in the United States. The Committee receives letters from servicemen and forwards them to their families through the domestic mails. It also forwards letters to North Vietnam at the request of families. Families are, of course, still free to send letters directly but should not use the incorrect address for both letters and packages:

Name of serviceman, serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots Captured in the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam via Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Captured servicemen may receive one letter a month and one package (not over six pounds in weight) every other month. The Committee does not forward packages. It is suggested that letters sent to the Committee for forwarding be sealed and that stamps be enclosed (not affixed) as letters are forwarded in packets.

The Committee is only able to be of help with respect to men who have been shot down over North Vietnam.

The Committee also is able to request information regarding the status of men thought to have been shot down over North Vietnam and captured there. For such inquiries the Committee needs to have the individual's service number, and any available information as to when and where he was shot down. With respect to such requests the Committee would expect to receive a letter to his family if the individual is being held in North Vietnam. If the individual is known to be dead or if the North Vietnamese have no information regarding him, the Committee expects to receive that word to the extent possible. In any case the Committee will communicate with the family concerned as soon as it receives word. In this way we expect that, as Xuan Thuy, head of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris, has said, gradually all families of servicemen held in North Vietnam will hear from their relatives.

Background

The Committee of Liaison has been established in response to an initiative...
Mrs. [redacted] wrote a letter to COLIAFAM dated April 30, 1970 offering to make a contribution to COLIAFAM if she received a letter she could identify as being written by her husband. Mrs. [redacted] stated that she tried to word her letter in such a way as to not indicate her approval of COLIAFAM and at the same time not discourage any assistance they might be able to render with regard to information concerning her husband.

A copy of Mrs. [redacted]'s letter follows:
30 April 1970

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICE MEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM:

While a certain measure of comfort was derived from your message about my husband, I am sure you can understand that the absence of specific information or any word from him for nearly five years leaves a margin for skepticism. On the other hand, my hope would be greatly strengthened and I would certainly have at least a small degree of peace of mind concerning him if I were to receive a letter I could identify as having been written by him.

If I do receive mail through your organization, I will contribute financially in appreciation of what you have been doing and will continue to do for the servicemen and their families. There are many who seriously question the morality of the Vietnam involvement, and any alleviation of the anxiety suffered is a very real service.
Mrs. [redacted] then received a hand written letter dated May 6, [no year] from BARBARA WEBSTER advising COLIAFAM does not expect or want families to feel they should send money in exchange for letters or information. A copy of WEBSTER's letter follows:
May 6

Dear Mrs. [Blacked Out],

We have received an advance list of 169 letters, including one for you from your husband, which were mailed on Feb. 14 from Na Nui. Mail from there is quite slow and erratic, so we can't tell when the Feb. 14 package will come. But we will, of course, forward it on as soon as it does.

While we do appreciate contributions (that's how we exist) we most definitely do not expect or want families to feel they should send money in exchange for letters or information.

We have absolutely no control, and certainly don't want any one who gets letters but merely forward on each and every letter that comes in.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster
Mrs. [redacted] received a mimeographed letter dated May 4, 1970 from Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ of COLIAFAM. This letter was identical to a letter of the same date previously furnished by Mrs.

Mrs. [redacted] received the letter from her husband as previously promised by COLIAFAM on approximately May 13, 1970. About one week later Mrs. [redacted] sent COLIAFAM a check for $20 and a note in which she stated that COLIAFAM had done her a very great service.

Mrs. [redacted] then received a handwritten letter from BARBARA WEBSTER dated May 25, 1970 acknowledging receipt of the contribution. WEBSTER also wrote that the increased flow of communication is a result of the initiative of the North Vietnamese and, "we exist at their request." A copy of the letter from WEBSTER follows:
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

CABLE ADDRESS:
COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee
Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckless
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurman
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

May 25, 1970

Dear Mrs. [Redacted]

Thank you very much for your generous contribution — it will certainly help toward our fairly high postage and telephone expenses.

While we are, of course, very glad to be of help in this increased flow of communication, in fact it is solely the North Vietnamese initiative and we exist at their request.

Don't hesitate to let us know if you would like more letter forms

Sincerely,

[Signature]

May 2, 1970
Mrs. [redacted] advised that she had not been harassed or cajoled by COLIAFAM.

Mrs. [redacted] has had no further contact with COLIAFAM. She has sent letters to her husband directly through normal channels and has not utilized the services of COLIAFAM.

Mrs. [redacted] did not know of any additional families contacted by COLIAFAM other than Mrs. [redacted] and Mrs. [redacted] all of the Jacksonville area.

Mrs. [redacted] stated she would testify in this matter if needed; however, she would rather not do so since she did not want to do anything which might interfere with her receiving letters from her husband. Mrs. [redacted] advised that she believed communists were behind COLIAFAM and she did not approve of COLIAFAM but nonetheless COLIAFAM had provided her with a letter from her husband and she did not want to take any action to block communication with him.
Mrs. Florida, was interviewed by Special Agent ____, and Special Agent ____, who at the outset of the interview identified themselves to Mrs. __ as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mrs. ____ advised that she is the wife of ___, United States Air Force. She stated that her husband is currently a Prisoner of War (POW) in North Vietnam.

Mrs. ____ stated that her husband's airplane was shot down over North Vietnam in 1967 and she had not heard from him until 1970. She stated that in 1970, she received a telephone call from Colonel GRATCH, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, at which time he stated that she would be receiving a letter from her husband, who is a Prisoner of War in North Vietnam, since his name had been listed in a press release released the previous day by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

Mrs. ____ stated that the following day she received a telephone call from ETHEL TAYLOR, an officer in COLIFAM, who also advised her that she would be receiving the letter from her husband.

Mrs. ____ stated that the conversation between Mrs. TAYLOR and her was very short and she does not recall anything else mentioned in the conversation other than the fact that she was to receive the letter within the next few days. She stated that she did receive a letter shortly thereafter from her husband, and this letter actually had in it one letter and two cards from him. She stated that on April 22, 1970, she received another letter from her husband through COLIFAM which contained two separate letters written by him.

On 7/17/70 at Floridamile # JK 100-1419 by SA's and Date dictated 7/22/70

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She stated that she received an additional letter from her husband through COLIFAM on May 15, 1970; and this is the last letter that she has received. She stated that the last letter received from him, which she obtained on May 15, 1970, was actually written by him just before Christmas, 1969.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she has never been harassed or cajoled by the organization other than the fact that she has received a number of letters from them which arrived with the letters from her husband. She then made available the letters received by her from COLIFAM which followed the first letter from her husband in January, 1970. One letter was dated January 27, 1970, addressed to her, from MAGGIE GERDES; and the second one was an Information Sheet, dated January, 1970, from COLIFAM setting forth background of the organization. The letter received from her husband in May, 1970, contained a letter from the organization dated May 4, 1970, from Reverend RICHARD PERW folklore, mainly concerned with his visit to Vietnam in April, 1970.

With the letter she received from her husband on May 15, 1970, an additional letter, dated May 13, 1970, from the COLIFAM, signed BARBARA WEBSTER, was received, which merely indicated that they were pleased to have been able to forward to her the letter from her husband.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she has not been personally contacted by any member of COLIFAM since the telephone call she received from Mrs. ETHEL TAYLOR in January, 1970.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that the only items she has received from her husband through COLIFAM are the aforementioned letters. She stated that she has not forwarded any mail or any other object to her husband through this organization and is still sending her mail directly to her husband through the normal channels. She stated that she does not know whether her husband is receiving any of the mail she has forwarded through regular channels since January, 1970, since the last
letter she received from him was dated in December, 1969.

Mrs. stated that the following wives of POW's are currently residing in Florida, area:

- Mrs. wife of Florida;
- Mrs. wife of Florida;
- Mrs. wife of Florida.

Mrs. stated that she does not agree with the philosophy and ideals of the COLIFAM and therefore will not deal with them. She stated that she could not testify against them in any court proceedings since, even though she does not agree with their activities, so far they have been the only source by which she has received any communications from her husband.

Mrs. stated that if her husband is released and returned to this country, then she would consider testifying against COLIFAM, if agreeable with her husband.

Mrs. stated that to her it is disgraceful that this organization is using the wives of the POW's in order to further their own cause against the war in Vietnam.
Mr. [redacted] stated that if she receives any further communications from COLIFAM or is contacted personally by any member of the organization, she will immediately notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Copies of the letters furnished by Mrs. [redacted], which she received from COLIFAM, are as follows:
January 27, 1970

Dear [Ms. 620]

We assume that by this time you have received the letter from North Vietnam which was forwarded to you by members of our Committee. We are enclosing an Information Sheet which explains the work of the Committee of Liaison.

The North Vietnamese have said that prisoners will be able to receive and send one letter a month. As noted in the Information Sheet, you may send letters directly to North Vietnam (note the mail address and route). If you would like us to forward them for you, please enclose but do not affix stamps as we will be sending them on in packets. We are also enclosing a letter form which you might wish to use, whether you send it directly or through us. Prisoners can also receive one package, not over six pounds in weight, every other month.

To insure the safe and rapid delivery of mail from prisoners, the North Vietnamese will send periodic packets of letters through our office. The letters will then be dispatched immediately to the families to whom they are addressed.

The only way to secure the eventual release of prisoners is through the decision by the United States to end the war. But in the meantime we are pleased to be able to assist in the communication between men and their families. We hope to forward letters on to you again soon.

Sincerely,

Maggie Geddes
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
385 West 42nd Street New York, N.Y. 10036
212-765-1490

January, 1970

INFORMATION SHEET

Background

In the course of the Vietnam war, links have been built between the people of Vietnam and Americans who oppose the war through numerous meetings and conferences. These meetings have taken place in Europe, Canada, Cuba and Southeast Asia and have included people from both the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (now part of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).

In these meetings the Vietnamese have always stressed a distinction between the U.S. government, whom they hold responsible for the policy of war, and the U.S. people, whom they believe still value the goals upon which this country was founded—freedom, justice, freedom and equality. This same distinction is evident to those Americans who have visited North Vietnam and found that even though the nation is armed to defend itself, the people are encouraged by their government to believe that the American people are basically decent and humane.

It is therefore understandable that the Vietnamese should indicate their basic confidence in the American people through the peace movement which they believe embodies American ideals, rather than the government. And in the past, the Vietnamese have asked the peace movement to receive U.S. servicemen—primarily pilots whose planes were shot down—when the Vietnamese government has decided to release them. On three separate occasions—February 1968, July 1968 and July 1969—the peace movement has gone to Hanoi and returned with released servicemen; on one occasion an American peace activist went to Phnom Penh, Cambodia to receive three released NLF captives.

In addition, Americans visiting Hanoi have frequently carried letters there at the request of families, and have brought back letters from servicemen. There have also been occasions when American peace activists have met prisoners and talked with them.

Functions of the Committee

A Committee of Liaison has now been established as an extension of these past efforts at the request of the North Vietnamese. As on past occasions, the peace movement is responding to a request by the Vietnamese to meet a specific, immediate need and is not in any sense representing the government of North Vietnam.

The Committee will seek to facilitate communication between families in the U.S. and servicemen now imprisoned in North Vietnam. Basically, the Committee will receive letters from servicemen and forward them through the domestic mails, thereby decreasing, we hope, post problems in the receipt of such mail. We will also forward letters to North Vietnam at the request of relatives. Families are of course still free to send letters and parcels directly but should note that the instructions on mailing previously issued by the State Department are wrong. The correct address is:

name of serviceman
serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots
Captured in the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam
via Moscow, U.S.S.R.

It is possible that the U.S. government will be able to verify
requests for information about servicemen from families who are uncertain if their relatives are being held in North Vietnam. Requests should be submitted to the Committee, but there is no certainty when and if the North Vietnamese will be able to respond. The Committee will of course transmit immediately any information that it receives to the family.

Clarification

Two clarifications are in order: first, it should be noted that the Committee will be dealing wholly with the government of North Vietnam and will not have any information on men held in South Vietnam by the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Nor will we be able to provide information at this time concerning men held in Laos or any other Southeast Asian country where U.S. troops and aircraft are presently involved in combat missions.

Secondly, the Committee will function entirely apart from the U.S. government. The U.S. government has frequently made it more difficult for the Vietnamese to be open to the concerns of American families by using the families' genuine desires as a propaganda ploy. The government has further attempted to provoke an angry response from the Vietnamese by publicizing unsubstantiated and inflammatory testimony from soldiers already released: apparently, the government has decided to jeopardize existing communications and the possibility of future releases for the sake of propaganda aimed at prolonging the war. The North Vietnamese are also very aware that the U.S. government's claims of humanitarian concerns are contradicted by the well-documented policy of torture and brutality practiced on prisoners taken in the South by U.S. and Saigon troops.

In addition to all these factors, there is the simple fact that the resolution of the fate of all the servicemen now held in North Vietnam waits ultimately upon a U.S. decision to end the war and withdraw all its forces and material.

Who We Are

We firmly believe that the safe return of these men and the half million others that the U.S. maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and aboard naval vessels—who can also be viewed as prisoners, prisoners of their own government since many have been sent to fight in a war against the dictates of their own conscience—can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. government to withdraw from Vietnam.

Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this Committee will continue our efforts to create popular pressure strong enough to force the government to withdraw.

We are active in a variety of organizations committed to ending the war: American Friends Service Committee, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, Women Strike for Peace, The Conspiracy, and Women Against Daddy Warbucks. The Committee is supported by donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work.
May 4, 1970

From: Rev. Richard Fernandez
To: The families of the 335 presently confirmed prisoners held in North Vietnam
Re: Information on correspondence with prisoners

On April 20th I returned from a three-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. In North Vietnam I spoke with officials responsible for communication between pilots held in detention there and their families here. The following information was emphasized to me by the North Vietnamese authorities and we are anxious to make sure that you are aware of it:

1) The Vietnamese recommend that families use the air-letter form (enclosed) for correspondence.

2) Communication to pilots should be limited to matters of family and health.

3) Pilots are allowed to receive one letter per month and one package every other month (not over six pounds in weight).

Detention Camp authorities have said that they do not wish to receive several letters and/or packages per month for a given pilot from different members of the same family. Families should make arrangements for alternating letters each month if different members want to write.

The North Vietnamese authorities indicated that, from this point forward, they will not feel responsible for forwarding letters and packages that do not adhere to the above.

If the letter form is mailed directly it can go in another envelope but the mail route, "via Moscow, U.S.S.R.," should definitely be included in the address. If letters are sent to the Committee of Liaison for forwarding please enclose but do not affix stamps as we send letters on in packets. The Committee cannot forward packages for families.

While I was in Hanoi, Prof. Douglas Dow of Cornell University and I met with three pilots: Cdr. Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California; Cdr. Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach and Lt. Col. Edison Miller of Santa Ana, California. The three men were in good health, and said they had daily exercise and reading material. The three pilots advised us that they had been getting letters and packages from their
families, and asked that packages include toilet articles and canned foods. In particular they mentioned soap, shaving cream (no razors or blades), toothpaste, powdered milk and cream, instant coffee and non-melting candy. They said they do not need clothes.

Also, in my discussions with the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, the Committee of Liaison's contact in North Vietnam, we confirmed that since December over 800 letters have been sent from Hanoi through the Committee of Liaison. Of those, 156 letters are still on their way from Hanoi to families here.

We hope that this information clarifies some aspects of correspondence for you. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.
NGƯỜI GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full): _____________________________

Scased LỊCH (Service number): _________________________

NGÀY VÀ NGÀY SINH (Date & place of birth): __________

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRẠI GIẢM PHI CỘNG MỸ BỊ BẤT TẠI NUOC VIỆT-NAM ĐÁN CHỦ CỘNG HÒA

VIA MOSCOW, USSR (Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full): _____________________________

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address): ________________________________

______________________________

______________________________
CHÚ (N.B.):

1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ được viết trên những dòng kẻ sẵn (Write legibly and only on the lines).

2. Trong thư chỉ được nêu về tình hình sức khỏe và tình hình gia đình (Write only about health and family).

3. Gia đình gửi đơn cũng phải theo đúng mẫu, khoản khóa và quy định này (Letters from families should also conform to this form).
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

CABLE ADDRESS: COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dollinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee:
Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernández
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kelish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bic Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

May 13, 1970

Dear friend:

Today we received two packages of letters which we have been expecting from prisoners held in North Vietnam. The total number of letters in both packages was 156. Although the packages were mailed a month apart, they both arrived here today.

We are very happy to send herewith the letter addressed to you.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mrs. [redacted], wife of [redacted], was interviewed at her residence in Florida.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that her husband was shot down over North Vietnam on [redacted] 1967, and approximately one year later she began receiving letters from him.

She stated she has received a number of letters from her husband since that time and the last six or eight letters that she has received from him have come through the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). She stated that since she started receiving letters from her husband through this committee, she has not received any other communications from him.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she has never been personally contacted by any member of COLIFAM nor has she received any telephone calls from any one of them. She stated that she believes the reason she was never contacted by them is the fact that she was already receiving letters from her husband prior to the institution of this committee in the latter part of 1967 or the beginning of 1970.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she is certain that her husband is receiving her letters that she is sending to him, however, she is not sending them through the committee. She stated that she is sure of this fact since in a number of his letters he has referred to pictures of the family that she has sent in her letters.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that the letters she receive from her husband which come through COLIFAM are in an envelope of the organization in which is usually located a mimeographed letter usually indicating the aims of the organization as well as the fact that COLIFAM is probably the best method of communication between POWs and their wives.

7-30-70 Florida JK 100-1419

SA [redacted] and [redacted] E.O. 19817-2

by [redacted] Date dictated 8-5-70

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.
Mrs. [redacted] stated that she has destroyed the letters she received from the committee, however, they were similar to the letters that had been received by Mrs. [redacted] who is the wife of [redacted] who is also a POW in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she would not consider testifying against this organization until her husband was home in the United States, safe and sound, since this apparently is the only method now available for delivery of letters from POWs to their wives and she definitely did not want to do anything which would jeopardize her receiving these few letters from her husband. She stated that when the United States Government had her husband returned to this country, safe and sound, then she would testify against the organization at that time.
Florida, advised that she is the wife of a prisoner of war (POW) in North Vietnam.

She stated that on approximately March 25, 1970, she received a telephone call from Ethel Taylor, a member of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). She stated that Mrs. Taylor told her that she would be receiving a letter from her husband which they had just brought back from North Vietnam. Mrs. stated that she was already familiar with the organization and its principals and therefore did not let herself sound to enthusiastic to Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. Taylor continued by saying that she did not know when Mrs. would receive the letter since there was a postal strike on at that time, but that it should be within a short period of time. Mrs. stated that a number of other wives of POWs received calls from Mrs. Taylor at the same time indicating that they also would receive a letter from their husbands. She stated that the rest of these individuals received their letters within one week, however, she, Mrs. did not receive her letter until May of 1970.

Mrs. stated that she has not received any additional telephone calls from Mrs. Taylor or any other member of the organization. She stated that she has never been personally contacted by any member of COLIFAM.

Mrs. stated that in the letters that she has received from her husband, there has also been mimeographed form letters from COLIFAM indicating the best method of sending letters to her husband is through them. She stated that these forms did not indicate that mail sent by other means would not be received by the POWs. She stated that she has never used COLIFAM to send letters to her husband.
Mrs. [redacted] stated that she has received two additional letters from her husband through COLIFAM since March, 1970. The first letter she received from her husband was dated December 13, 1969, and the second was dated January 18, 1970, and the last letter she received was dated May 18, 1970. She stated that none of the letters she received from her husband indicated that he had received any mail from her.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that the mimeographed form letters that she received from COLIFAM along with letters to her husband, are no longer in her possession, but they are the same as the letters received by Mrs. [redacted].

Mrs. [redacted] could not furnish the names of any additional wives of POWs who have received similar communications from COLIFAM other then those already known. Mrs. [redacted] stated that she definitely would be willing to testify in United States District Court concerning any contacts or communications she received from any member of COLIFAM.
Mrs. [redacted], wife of [redacted], a prisoner of war (POW) in North Vietnam, resides at [redacted].

Mrs. [redacted] stated that her husband, who is in the United States Air Force, was shot down over North Vietnam on [redacted], 1966, and it was not until [redacted], 1969, that she received information that he was, in fact, alive and a prisoner of war.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she received her first letter from her husband in January, 1970, and it came to her through her former address at [redacted].

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she has moved approximately five times since she lived at [redacted], Florida, to her present address in [redacted], Florida, and that she has never been personally or telephonically contacted by any member of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), through whom the aforementioned letter was received. She stated that she believes that they have not contacted her since they have not been able to locate her in view of her many residential changes in the last two years.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that in the envelope from COLIFAM in which her husband's letter was received, was also a mimeographed letter from COLIFAM setting forth its ideas and beliefs on the war in Vietnam and also the fact that letters could best be received and sent to POWs through that organization. She stated she has never used this organization to send any letters to her husband and, in fact, tore the mimeographed letter from then, tore it up and threw it down the toilet. She stated that she did not sympathize in anyway with the organization and believes they are merely using the wives of POWs to further their own cause.
Mrs. X stated that her mother-in-law, Mrs., received a letter from her husband toward the first part of July, 1970, which had been written by him on May 18, 1970. She said that the letter was strictly to Mrs. X and there was no message for his wife.

Mrs. X stated that there was no mention in either of the letters from her husband which indicated he was aware of COLIFAM.

She further stated that neither of the letters had any indication in them that he had received any of the letters she had sent to him.

Mrs. X stated that she believes that her mother-in-law, Mrs., is using COLIFAM in order to communicate with her son.

Mrs. X stated that she definitely would testify in United States District Court against COLIFAM if she was ever called to do so, although at this time, she did not believe she has any information which would be of value.

She stated that if she should receive any further communications or be contacted personally by COLIFAM she will immediately notify the FBI.
Mrs. Florida, advised Special Agent JR. on July 17, 1970, that Mrs. was last known to reside at Florida.

Special Agent observed on July 17, 1970, that the house at was vacant.

Mrs. United States Post Office, advised Special Agent on July 17, 1970, that Mrs. had left a forwarding address of

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent on July 20, 1970.

AT FLORIDA

advised the records of his office failed to contain any record regarding a in the United States Navy, whose address is given as Florida. advised that name is not familiar to him as anybody he has ever known residing in County.

Mr. Post Office, advised that an officer in the United States Navy, is a prisoner of war in North Viet-Nam. He advised that wife is the granddaughter of Mrs. who receives her mail at Post Office. Mr. stated that mail has come to the post office addressed to Mrs. and it is always picked up by Mrs. since Mrs. resides in either or . He stated he does not have a change of address for Mrs. , but this could be obtained through Mrs. for Mrs. who likewise resides in Florida.

Mrs. advised she is the daughter of Mrs. and the aunt of . She advised that Mrs. currently resides on in Florida, however,
she does not know the correct number. She advised Mrs. [redacted] receives her mail at Florida.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that Mrs. [redacted] has never given an official change of address from Florida, for fear that mail from her prisoner of war husband might be lost or detained. She stated that for this reason, all mail coming from her husband is normally sent to Pensacola, Florida. This mail is picked up by Mrs. [redacted] and then immediately delivered to Mrs. [redacted], who resides in Florida.

Mrs. [redacted] advised nobody, to her knowledge, has contacted concerning her husband, either in an official or unofficial capacity.

Mrs. [redacted], Pensacola, Florida, advised Special Agent [redacted] on August 7, 1970, that her son-in-law is an officer in the United States Navy, who is a prisoner of war. Mrs. [redacted] stated that Mrs. [redacted] is presently residing at [redacted], California.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 8/26/70

FROM: AC, PITTSBURGH (100-16736)(RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) REGISTRATION ACT (OO: New York)

Re New York airtel to Bureau dated 6/9/70.

During June and July, 1970, confidential informants and sources who are familiar with Communist Party subversive groups and New Left activities in the Pittsburgh Division were contacted concerning the above captioned organization with negative results. Identities of informants are located in the Pittsburgh file.

A review of Pittsburgh indices concerning captioned matter is negative.

A review of newspapers in the Pittsburgh Division failed to reveal any information concerning the captioned matter.

Senior Resident Agents within the Pittsburgh Division could furnish no information concerning any contact with families of possible POWs in Vietnam.

During August, 1970, after previous contact with G-2, OSI, and ONI, all Pittsburgh, all stated that they could identify no activity on the part of the above captioned organization in relation to any matters under their jurisdiction. (Identifying information in Pittsburgh file).

In view of the fact that no positive information can be established concerning the above captioned organization, no further investigation is being conducted at this time.

Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-168469)(RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

FBI
Date: 8/25/70

Transmit the following in
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
SAC, DETROIT (100-37260) (P)
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS-MISC.
RA
(00: NY)

Re New York airtel, dated 6/9/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11, New York and
WFO 2 copies of a LHM concerning information that may
have bearing on captioned group.

113th MIG, Detroit, advised on
7/31/70, that he knew of no information concerning COLIFAM
in the Michigan area.

On 8/6/70, Mr. [redacted], Commander, OSI,
Selfridge Air Force Base, Mich., advised he could
furnish no information re COLIFAM. He said he was aware
of a group called National Leage of Families of American
Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia. Information con-
cerning this group is contained in attached LHM. Mr.

(2) Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM) REC-29 100-467877-95
2 New York (100-168469) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 WFO (100-50739) (Enc. 2) (RM)
5 - Detroit

Copy to OSI, CREST, STATE
by routing slip for

6/30/70 Special Agent Charge

advised he would make appropriate contacts and advise as to relatives of POWs living in the State of Michigan.

On 8/17/70, the furnished list of POWs that have relatives residing in Michigan. Mr. requested that this list be used for official U.S. government business only and not be shown to any next of kin or distributed to any agency outside the FBI and he not be identified as source of this list. He said this list contains lists of servicemen who are presently listed as missing in action and their POW status has not been verified. Those whose POW status has been verified as contained in the list furnished by Mr. are as follows:

1. Capt. ROBERT A. ABBOTT, captured North Vietnam; parents Mr. and Mrs. Mich.


Mr. stated that it is his desire that none of the above relatives of POWs be telephonically contacted for any reason prior to interview.
Detroit has previously set out leads to interview Mrs. and relatives of

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Attempt to ascertain if National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia has any connection with COLIFAM it being noted that according to information in attached LHM, this group has headquarters in Washington, D.C.

DETROIT

Will interview relatives of the five prisoners listed above in accordance with instructions set out in re New York airtel.

AT MICHIGAN

Will interview Mrs.

AT MICHIGAN

Will interview Mr. and Mrs. Mich.

AT MICHIGAN

Will interview Mrs. and Mrs.
DE 300-27260

AT MICHIGAN

Will interview Mrs. 628
Detroit, Michigan
August 25, 1970

Re: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

On page one, of the August 11, 1970, edition of the "Macomb Daily", a daily newspaper published in Mt. Clemens, Michigan, an article appeared entitled "Wife of War Prisoner Seeks Release of American Captives". The article is set out as follows:

"Humane treatment for prisoners of war and their release as early as possible are the goals of a 39-year-old Clinton Township mother whose husband has been a prisoner of war in North Vietnam for the past four years.

"She is Mrs. Barbara Gideon, 21454 Hillside Drive, the mother of two children. Her husband Willard, a pilot in the U.S. Air Force, was captured after his plane was shot down while on a bombing mission over North Vietnam in 1966.

"He is one of 400 known American prisoners in North Vietnam, with 1,100 other Americans described simply as 'missing' in the war in Vietnam.

"'We don't know what kind of treatment those 1,500 men are receiving,' she said.

"She has written letters to her husband steadily through the years that he has been a prisoner, unsure if those letters were reaching
Re: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

"him and wondering if he would get a chance to reply.

"A month ago the first reply arrived. In a short letter Maj. Gideon told his family to take care of one another.

"'He said he's in good health and we should take care of each other, that's what we can do for him,' Mrs. Gideon said.

"She has written the government of North Vietnam and the U.S. State Department too, seeking release of prisoners in the war.

"Officials in the State Department told her that they release the names of all captured persons and allow the enemy to inspect prison campus and are trying to get North Vietnam to do the same.

"North Vietnam has not replied to Mrs. Gideon.

"A career military officer, Maj. Gideon and his wife have been married for 16 years. Their children are Willard, 13, and Georgia, 12.

"Mrs. Gideon says she takes no sides on the issues of the war. 'My main concern is for humanitarian treatment of the prisoners,' she explained.

"A letter writing campaign has been organized by the National League of Families of American Prisoners whose Michigan chairman is Mrs. Shirley Odel, 41206 Gayhaven, Harrison Township, whose
Re: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

"husband, Maj. Donald Odell, has been a prisoner in North Vietnam since 1967.

"'We're urging people to write one letter a month to whoever can help until all our American men held captive are released,' she said. 'They cannot speak for themselves and we must speak for them. Don't let them be forgotten.'"

On page one of the August 18, 1970, edition of the "Macomb Daily", an article appeared entitled "Harrison Woman Named Coordinator of POW Families".

The article is set out as follows:

"Mrs. Shirley A. Odell, 41206 Gayhaven, the wife of United States Air Force Major Donald E. Odell, has been named State Coordinator for Michigan of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia.

"The newly-formed organization, with membership restricted to wives, parents and other relatives of U.S. citizens held in Communist prison camps, has its headquarters in Washington, D.C.

"Major Odell was shot down while on a mission in his F-105 over North Vietnam Oct. 17, 1967. He was listed as missing in action until last Dec. 23, 1969.

"At that time, Mrs. Odell received her first, six-line letter from him, released by Hanoi after an appeal from a woman's peace group.

"It was the first time she had evidence that her husband was alive, and Mrs. Odell has since received three other letters."
Re: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

"Officers of the organization are also related to missing or imprisoned servicemen, and all serve on a volunteer basis.

"The league is a non-profit, non-partisan organization, financed by the families themselves and by contributions from concerned individuals and organizations.

"As State Coordinator, Mrs. Odell will be responsible for working with concerned citizens and state and local civic organizations to create involvement in programs designed to aid the men and their families.

"She will also be available to help arrange for speakers to address groups interested in learning more about the prisoner-of-war problem, the conditions under which the men are held, and various ways the public can help.

"Additionally, Mrs. Odell will serve as a formal link between state families and the national headquarters of the league in Washington and will function as a liaison representative in responding to needs and questions of POW and MIA families in the state area.

"In announcing Mrs. Odell's appointment, the league's chairman, Mrs. Sybil Stockdale, said:

"Many of our citizens across the land are still unaware that some 1,500 American servicemen are prisoners or missing in Southeast Asia, that the vast majority have never been identified by their captors, that most are held incommunicado—often in solitary confinement, and that North Vietnam and its communist allies have steadfastly refused to treat the prisoners in accordance with the international regulations prescribed by the Geneva Convention.

- 4 -
"Families of these men believe that nothing short of public outrage on the part of the American people and the citizens of the world will help to improve the lot of the prisoners or assure their early release,' she added."

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.
Date: 8/25/70

Transmit the following in

E.O. 10812 - 2
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIREL

(Priority)

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

SAC, HOUSTON (105-2693) (RUC)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS
REGISTRATION ACT
(GO: NY)

Re NY airtel to Bu, 6/9/70 and HO airtel to Bu,

3/7/70

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of LHM setting
an interview with Mrs. Texas. Two copies of this LHM are en-
closed for NEW YORK.

A review of the indices of the Houston Division did
not disclose any press releases regarding captioned matter. The
only activity of COLIFAM in this territory has been reported
previously. The indices failed to reflect the identity of any
families of servicemen who had been contacted by COLIFAM.

On 7/7/70, MIG, Houston, advised his office
had no information regarding COLIFAM.

On 7/7/70, was contacted by SA
and on 7/16/70,
neither informant had any information regarding COLIFAM.

were alerted to furnish any information received regarding

ENCLOSURE

Rec. No.: 1577899 - 96

4 AUG - 7/7/70

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1969 O - 545-900 (111)
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS
REGISTRATION ACT

On August 24, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] was interviewed at her residence, [redacted], Texas, and furnished the following information:

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.
Mrs. Texas furnished the following information:

Her husband entered the United States Air Force in 1966. On November 1966, while on a combat mission over North Vietnam, he was shot down over Hanoi and was reported missing in action by the United States Air Force.

Mrs. Texas stated that on August 9, 1969, she was notified by the United States Air Force that information had been received that her husband was being "detained" in North Vietnam, and was no longer being listed as "missing in action."

Mrs. Texas advised that she has an unlisted telephone number, and that very few people in Texas know her telephone number. Her mother-in-law is listed in the telephone directory. She received several telephone calls from a woman who sounded like she was of Mexican descent. This woman tried to have her mother-in-law give her the unlisted telephone number, stating she had information concerning her husband. The unlisted telephone number was not given to her. This woman told her mother-in-law that there was an organization at the University of Houston, name not recalled, that they had the address of her husband and would go out to see her. They never came to her residence.

On the Tuesday before Easter, 1970, two men and a young boy came to her residence. The man who did the talking had a full beard and stated he was with a Quaker organization. He told her that her husband was in Vietnam, and that the organization had been trying to reach her. This man stated he came out to tell her that she would receive a letter from her husband through the Committee of Liaison, New York City. She advised that on a Saturday night, five weeks after Easter, she received the letter from her husband. This is the only letter she has received from him.
Mrs. [redacted] advised on March 25, 1970, she had her first contact with the "Committee of Liaison with Families Detained in North Vietnam" when she received a telegram advising her that information had been received from Hanoi that a letter from her husband was enroute. The telegram advised she would receive details later.

She next received a form letter dated March 25, 1970, signed by CORA WEISS and DAVE DELLINGER, stating that a letter from her husband had been mailed from North Vietnam. Also enclosed was a copy of a press release captioned "COMMUNICATION WITH CAPTURED AIRMEN ESTABLISHED BY NEW COMMITTEE: LETTERS ENROUTE NOW".

The next letter received was postmarked on April 24, 1970, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and enclosed a form letter which stated that enclosed was a letter from North Vietnam. There were also enclosed several forms, apparently to be used in corresponding with her husband. The letter was signed by BARBARA WEBSTER and MAGGIE GEDDES.

The last communication she has received from this Committee was dated May 4, 1970, and postmarked on May 7, 1970, at New York, N.Y. This communication was from Rev. RICHARD FERNANDEZ, and furnished information on correspondence with prisoners.

Mrs. [redacted] stated she has never been contacted personally or by telephone by any of the persons who signed the communications she received.

Mrs. [redacted] furnished copies of the above mentioned communications, Xerox copies were made and the originals were returned to Mrs. [redacted]. Copies of this correspondence are as follows:
DUMP DATE 6/29 TO BE SENT FOR B075
CLEANED AND SIGNED FOR THIS CODE ON 
NEW YORK NY 11521 EST 1 

UR DLY 75 620

OFFICE OF POLICY
APPROVED FOR TRANSMISSION
P.O. BOX 2586
ENFOLC
COMMITEE OF LEADERSHIP WITH FAMILIES OF Servicemen DETAINED
IN NORTH VIET-NAM (812 755-1490)
March 25, 1970

Dear [Name]

We have just received word from Hanoi that [redacted] has been mailed to you from North Vietnam. His name was included in a list of 82 servicemen just received; this list represents advance notice of 82 letters mailed together in a package due to arrive soon. As soon as it comes, we will forward it to you. Forgive this mimeographed communication, but we wanted you to know as quickly as possible.

The Committee of Liaison was set up to facilitate communication between men who are held in North Vietnam and their families in this country. You may be interested to know that since this new arrangement was made with the North Vietnamese in December, 376 letters have been sent from Hanoi through us to families, and that as of this current notification 256 servicemen have been confirmed as held by the North Vietnamese. More mail is on route and it is expected that mail will soon be normalized.

The arrangement for mail is described in the announcement enclosed. We are very pleased to be able to perform this service and hope that you will feel free to be in touch with us should you have further questions. In the meantime we continue to work for the immediate and complete withdrawal of all troops from Vietnam; to bring to an end the fighting, killing and capturing; and to hasten the day when all families, American and Vietnamese will be reunited.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss  Dave Dellinger

Cora Weiss  Dave Dellinger
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COMMUNICATION WITH CAPTURED AIRMEN

ESTABLISHED BY NEW COMMITTEE:

CHICAGO, Jan. 15: In an unprecedented move, six anti-war activists announced today the formation of a Committee of Liaison with Families of Service-

specifically, "the Committee will receive letters from the captured
American pilots," according to Mrs. Weiss, "and immediately forward
then to the addressees. Also," she continued, "we will forward inquiries
from families in the United States to the North Vietnamese authorities
and they will attempt to confirm the status of their missing relatives.

According to Mrs. Weiss, "the North Vietnamese have agreed to send and
receive one letter per month between airmen known to be held in North
Vietnam and relatives in this country. Letters sent from the U.S.," as
she continued, "should be addressed to prisoner, serial number, Camp
of Detention for U.S. Pilots Captured in the DRV, Hanoi, Democratic
Republic of Vietnam, via Moscow, Soviet Union." Packages, Mrs. Weiss
added, can be sent every other month and are not to exceed six pounds.
Mrs. Weiss noted that the Committee will forward letters for the
families to North Vietnam if requested by relatives to do so.

Dave Dellinger, the other co-chairman of the Committee and presently
being tried on conspiracy charges in Chicago, outlined the background
of previous prisoner releases to the American peace movement and said
that "It is understandable that the North Vietnamese indicate their
confidence in the American people through the peace movement in this
way. We who are on this Committee," he continued, "firmly believe
that the safe return of American pilots held in North Vietnam can only
come from a decision on the part of the U.S. government to withdraw
from Vietnam.

Mr. Dellinger decried the U.S. government for its ignoring the fate
of thousands of prisoners in jails in South Vietnam who, with full know-
ledge and assistance of American personnel, are subjected to grotesque
tortures, as has been frequently documented, most authoritatively by
Congressman John Conyers and the Rev. Robert Drinan, Dean of Boston
College Law School, in a recent survey of South Vietnamese prisons.

Another member of the Committee, Stewart Meacham, Peace Education
Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, said that "Lou
Schneider of the AFSC has recently been given a packet of 69 letters
in Hanoi from servicemen and those letters will soon arrive from Hong
Kong in New York, and will immediately be sent to the addressees." Mr.
Meacham said that "the list of letters sent to the U.S. written by
64 prisoners and the Committee can presently confirm the names of 152
airmen held by the North Vietnamese, or reported to be dead or inknown.
Mr. Meacham emphasized that the list (available upon request) of 152
names was neither final nor comprehensive. He said that "While these
names are known to us, there are undoubtedly others known to their
families."
PRESS RELEASE - page 2

Davis, a defendant in the conspiracy trial, the Rev. Richard Fernandez, Director of Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, and Maggie Geddes and Trudi Young, staff members of the Committee.

In December 1969, Mrs. Coretta Scott King and two other women, Ethel Taylor of Philadelphia and Madeleine Bueckers of San Francisco, all active with Women Strike for Peace, came back from Hanoi with 138 letters from prisoners for Christmas. Mrs. King said at the press conference that she had worked out the details for this Committee during her visit. Historically, the development of the Committee is unprecedented in time of war.

Other members of the Committee of Liaison not present at today's press conference include Mrs. Anne Bennett, Prof. Bes Shulman, Steve Halliwell and Barbara Webster. The Committee's office is at 75 West 42nd Street, 2nd floor, New York, N.Y.

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Note: Since this release, 87 more letters from prisoners have been sent from North Vietnam for forwarding by the Committee.

Antiwar Group Seen As Liaison To U.S. POWs

NEW YORK (AP) - An effort is underway to arrange for fast-tracked exchange of mail between American prisoners of war in North Vietnam and their families, and the mail will be sent here today by a group opposed to the war announced yesterday.

The group named the office of Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, and its representatives are Mrs. Coretta Scott King and David Dellinger.

Mrs. King said the organization has had previous contacts with families of prisoners in North Vietnam and has organized mail to be sent here. She said 87 letters from 66 servicemen, brought from the American Embassy in Hanoi by hand to Hong Kong, were flown to Philadelphia Saturday, then mailed to the families.

She said the North Vietnamese authorities approved all arrangements by which families could send one letter and one package of no more than six pounds each month to relatives held prisoner.

Mrs. King, national head of the Women's Strike for Peace and a co-chairman of the New Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam, returned recently from a trip to Hanoi.

Dellinger is one of the seven defendants being tried in Chicago on charges growing out of the disorders during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Mrs. King said North Vietnamese officials have agreed to "reply to the extent possible" to letters from families.

The office will be at 255 W. 42nd St., Mrs. King said.

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FOCS OF WAR FORM

GROUP TO FORWARD LETTERS TO P.O.W.'S

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 - Opponents of the Vietnam war were announced today the formation of a committee to "fast track" exchange of mail between servicemen held in North Vietnam and their relatives in the United States.

At a news conference here, the founders said the Hanoi government had agreed to work through the new committee, which is called the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

Mrs. Coretta Scott King, co-chairman of the committee, said Hanoi had agreed to send mail to families.

Mrs. King said the committee would send a telegram to Hanoi, "assuming that Western Union will send our telegram - we've had some trouble with that."

from The New York Times, 1/16/70
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

Dear [name]

We're very happy to forward this letter to you which just arrived from North Vietnam along with 71 others.

We know it's been a long time since you were informed that this letter was en route, but it's a long trip and we too are delighted that they've arrived.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster Maggie Geddes
for the Committee of Liaison
NGƯỜI GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

Số LİM (Service number):

NGÀI VA NGÀY SINH (Date & place of birth):

BIA CHÍ (Address):

TRẠI GIÁM PHI CÔNG MỘT BỊ BẤT TAI
NUOC VIỆT - NAM ĐÁN CHÚ CÔNG HÒA

VIA MOSCOW, USSR (Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

BIA CHÍ (Address):
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGÀY VIỆT (Dated)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

GHI CHÚ (N.B.):

1. Phải viết rõ và chữ được viết trên những dòng kẻ sẵn (Write legibly and only on the lines).

2. Trong thư chỉ được nói về tình hình sức khỏe và tình hình gia đình (Write only about health and family).

3. Gia đình gửi đến cũng phải theo đúng mẫu, kín nên khò và quy định này (Letters from families should also conform to this form).
From: Rev. Richard Fernandez  
To: The families of the 335 presently confirmed prisoners held in North Vietnam  
Re: Information on correspondence with prisoners  

May 4, 1970

On April 20th I returned from a three-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. In North Vietnam I spoke with officials responsible for communication between pilots held in detention there and their families here. The following information was emphasized to me by the North Vietnamese authorities and we are anxious to make sure that you are aware of it:

1) The Vietnamese recommend that families use the air-letter form (enclosed) for correspondence.

2) Communication to pilots should be limited to matters of family and health.

3) Pilots are allowed to receive one letter per month and one package every other month (not over six pounds in weight).

Detention Camp authorities have said that they do not wish to receive several letters and/or packages per month for a given pilot from different members of the same family. Families should make arrangements for alternating letters each month if different members want to write.

The North Vietnamese authorities indicated that, from this point forward, they will not feel responsible for forwarding letters and packages that do not adhere to the above.

If the letter form is mailed directly it can go in another envelope but the mail route, "via Moscow, U.S.S.R." should definitely be included in the address. If letters are sent to the Committee of Liaison for forwarding please enclose but do not affix stamps as we send letters in packets. The Committee cannot forward packages for families.

While I was in Hanoi, Prof. Douglas Dow of Cornell University and I met with three pilots: Cdr. Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California, Cdr. Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach and Lt. Col. Edison Miller of Santa Ana, California. The three men were in good health, and said they had daily exercise and reading material. The three pilots advised us that they had been getting letters and packages from their
families, and asked that packages include toilet articles and canned foods. In particular they mentioned soap, shaving cream (no razors or blades), toothpaste, powdered milk and cream, instant coffee and non-melting candy. They said they do not need clothes.

Also, in my discussions with the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, the Committee of Liaison's contact in North Vietnam, we confirmed that since December over 800 letters have been sent from Hanoi through the Committee of Liaison. Of those, 156 letters are still on their way from Hanoi to families here.

We hope that this information clarifies some aspects of correspondence for you. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AMERICAN POWs/MIAs IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
(SUMMARY)

PART 15 OF 26

FILE NUMBER : 100-457899
Subject: POW/MIA

File Number: 100-457899
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457855)

601 E. 2nd St.
SAN ANTONIO (100-11821)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS
REGISTRATION ACT

RE: NY
345-570

Re: New York airtel to the Bureau, 6/9/70, and
accompanying LHM, copies of which were furnished to all offices.

Enclosed to the Bureau and New York is a list of
Air Force prisoners of war or Air Force personnel missing in
action. Enclosed for other offices are pertinent pages from
this list pertaining to their areas.

On 8/26/70, U.S. Air Force,
Chief of Missing Persons Branch, Casualty Division, Director-
ate of Personnel Services, U.S. Air Force Military Personnel
Center, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, advised SA
as follows:

Due to numerous inquiries made by Senators and
Congressmen and other Governmental agencies pertaining to
prisoners of war, the office prepared an alphabetical listing
of the name and state of Air Force personnel who are prisoners of war
or who are missing in action and their next of kin. The
original purpose of this list was only to answer numerous inquiries
received from Governmental sources.

This list is current as of 8/26/70. However, the
list only includes approximately 24 percent of Air Force
personnel who are prisoners of war or who are missing
along with the names and addresses of next of kin. The
fact that some next of kin of these personnel did
their names and addresses furnished to Congressional sources as they did not want to jeopardize in any way the safety of their husband and/or son who may be a prisoner of war.

As indicated above, the complete list is being furnished the Bureau and New York. The names are not being indexed by San Antonio. It is suggested that offices study this list for lead purposes.

It should be borne in mind that the possibility exists that some of the persons listed may be relatives who do not desire to become involved in this matter.

The abbreviation "MIA" means missing in action, and "PW" means prisoner of war.

As pointed out above, San Antonio suggests that offices use the enclosures for lead material so that additional inquiries will not have to be made by San Antonio of the Personnel Center at Randolph AFB, Texas.

Offices should comply with instructions set forth in referenced New York airmail to the Bureau.

New York will note that this list contains one address in the Canal Zone. It is being left to New York's discretion whether or not a lead should be set forth to have this person interviewed.
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Lt Col Stuart H. Andrews, MIA)

Mrs. (Capt Victor J. Apodaca, Jr., MIA)

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Mr. and Mrs. (Major Paul W. Bannon, MIA)

Mrs. (Major Charles E. Cappelli, MIA)

WILL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

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(Capt Michael K. Accustion, PW)

Mrs. ____________________

(Maj. T. C. Preston, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. ____________________

(Maj. T. C. Preston, MIA)

Mrs. ____________________

(Maj. T. C. Preston, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Dr. and Mrs. [Redacted] 620
(Capt. Herbert B. Ringsdorf, PW)

EO 12-812-2
Mrs. [Redacted]
(Capt. Lawrence D. White, PW)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [redacted] 620
(Capt. Larry E. Carrigan, PW)

Mrs. [redacted] 620
(Wife)
(Lt. Col. George E. Day, PW)

E0128122

Mrs. [redacted] 620
(Major Thomas W. Dugan, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] 620
(Capt. Lawrence G. Evert, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Name Redacted]
(Maj Willis E. Forby, PW)

Mrs. [Name Redacted]
(Lt Col Laird Guttersen, PW)

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Mrs. [Name Redacted]
(Col Theodore W. Guy, PW)

Mrs. [Name Redacted]
(Capt Earl F. Hopper, Jr., MIA)
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Mrs. [Redacted] (Major Gobel D. James, Jr.) 67c

Mrs. [Redacted] (Lt Col Harold Kahler, MIA) 67c

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Mrs. [Redacted] (Capt Albin E. Lucki, MIA) 67c
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Mrs. [Redacted]
(Le Col Joseph C. Morrison, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted]
(Le Col Hubert C. Nichols, MIA)

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Mrs. [Redacted] (Capt Charles M. Walling, MIA)

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(SSgt Thomas E. Knebel, MIA)

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(Lt Col James L. Lamar, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted]
(Lt Col James L. Lamar, PW)

Mr. [Redacted]
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Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col William C. Bennett, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Capt Kile D. Berg, FW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Capt Kile D. Berg, FW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Capt Gordon B. Blackwood, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Capt Gordon B. Blackwood, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
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Mrs. [Redacted]
(Capt Michael L. Brazelton, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted]
(Capt William W. Butler, PW)

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(Lt Col Donald F. Casey, MIA)

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Mrs.
(Major Jerry L. Chambers, MIA)

CA-4
Mrs. [Redacted] (Lt Col Stanley S. Clark, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Lt Col Stanley S. Clark, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Capt Thomas E. Clark, MIA)

Mr. [Redacted] (Father) (Lt Col Stanley S. Clark, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Major Charles P. Claxton, MIA)

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(Major Howard W. Henninger, MIA)
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Mrs. (Wife)
(MSgt Robert L. Hill, MIA)
Mrs. (Wife)
(Major Kenneth R. Hughey, FW)
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Mrs. [redacted] (wife)
(Msgt Robert N. Ireland, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (wife)
(Lt Col Derrell B. Jeffords, MIA)

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CA-10
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Name] (wife) (M/Sgt Robert N. Ireland, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (wife) (Lt Col Derrell B. Jeffords, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Mother)

Mr. [Name] (Father) (Capt Michael S. Kerr, PW)

Mrs. [Name] (wife) (Major Carl W. Lasiter, MIA)
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Mrs. [redacted] (Wife) 670
(Major Donovan L. Lyon, MIA)

Mr. [redacted] (Brother) 670
(Major Donovan L. Lyon, MIA)

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Mrs. [redacted] (Parent) 670
(Maj Kurt C. McDonald, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife) 670
(MSgt William L. Madison, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife) 670
(Capt Larry E. Martin, MIA)
Mrs. (Wife) (Capt Michael J. Masterson, MIA)

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Mrs. (Wife) (Lt Col Albert C. Mitchell, MIA)

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Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Lt Col Gordon L. Page, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(1Sgt Marshall I. Pauley, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Capt Darrell E. Pyle, Fw)
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Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parents) (Major William J. Thompson, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife) (Capt Rainford Tiffin, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parents) (Capt Rainford Tiffin, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife) (Capt Loren H. Torkelson, PW)
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Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
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Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Capt. Robert V. Willett, Jr., MIA)
Mrs. (Wife) E012812-2
(Major Courtney B. Weissmueller, MIA)
Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Victor J. Apodaca, Jr., MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Capt Leo S. Boston, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Leo S. Boston, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col William D. Burroughs, PW)

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Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col Kelly F. Cook, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col Ward K. Dodge, MIA)
and Mrs. (Parents)
(Capt Robert M. Gilchrist, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Col Norman M. Green, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Capt James E. Hamm, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Capt Roger D. Helwig, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Capt Roger D. Helwig, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Major David L. Hrdlicka, FW)
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(Capt Perry H. Jefferson, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) 62C
(Major Wendell R. Keller, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) 62C
(Lt Col Herman L. Knapp, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) 62C
(Capt Terry T. Koonce, MIA)

Mr. (Father) 62C
(Capt Galand D. Kramer, PW)
Mrs. [blacked out] (Wife)  
(Capt Edward W. Leonard, Jr., MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [blacked out]  
(Parents)  
(Capt Thomas B. Mitchell, MIA)

Mrs. [blacked out] (Wife)  
(HSgt Harold E. Mullins, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [blacked out]  
(Parents)  
(Capt Ronald L. Packard, MIA)

Mrs. [blacked out] (Wife)  
(Col Dean A. Pogreba, MIA)

Mr. [blacked out]  
(Father)  
(Capt William T. Potter, MIA)
Mr. and Mrs. (Parent)
(Capt Jerry Singleton, Pk)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Lt Col Howard H. Smith, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Major Theodore Springston, Jr., MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Major Boyd E. Squire, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Lt Col John E. Stavast, MIA)
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Mrs. [name redacted] (Wife) (Lt Col Donald E. Westbrook, MIA)

Mrs. [name redacted] (Wife) (Capt James W. Widdis, Jr., MIA)

Mrs. [name redacted] (Wife) (Major Wayne B. Wolfkill, MIA)

Mrs. [name redacted] (Mother) (Lt Col Patrick H. Wood, MIA)
Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Le Col Stuart M. Andrews, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Charles D. Austin, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Charles L. Bergevin, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Maj. Frederick W. Dauten, Jr.,)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Maj. Crosley J. Fitton, Jr., MIA)
Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(SSgt Andre R. Guillet, MIA)

and Mrs. (Parents)
(Capt Peter D. Lestford, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Major Russell P. Hunter, Jr., MIA)

Mr. (Father)
(Capt Craig R. Robert, MIA)
AIR FORCE

(Mother)

(Major Kenneth W. North, PW)

(TSgt John R. Shoneck, MIA)
AIR FORCE

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(Capt. George W. Clarke, Jr., PW)

Mrs. (Mother)
(Major Thomas G. Derrickson, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. *2c (Parents)
(Maj. Robert A. Govan, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Capt. Arthur T. Hoffsom, PW)

Mrs. (Wife) *2c
(Lt. Col. Dayton W. Ragland, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Name Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col Oscar M. Dardeau, Jr., MIA)

(Capt Morgan J. Donahue, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name Redacted] (Parents)
(Lt Col Erich C. Engelhardt, MIA)

Mrs. [Name Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col John S. Finlay, III, PW)

Mrs. [Name Redacted] (Wife)
(Major Roscoe H. Phair, MIA)
AIR FORCE

And Mrs (Parents)

(Capt James M. Jefferson, MIA)

E0 12812-2

Mrs (Wife)

(Capt George H. Jourdenais, MIA)

Mrs (Wife)

(Major Paul A. Kari, PR)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife) 220
(Maj. Richard P. Keirn, PW)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife) 220
(Maj. Richard A. Kibbey, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife) 220
(Lt Col. Robert E. Kline, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parents) 220
(Lt Col. Robert E. Kline, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife) 220
(Col. Vernon P. Ligon, Jr., PW)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife) 220
(Lt Col. Carter P. Luna, MIA)
Air Force

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col Henry E. MacCann, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Mother)
(Lt Col Louis F. Makowski, PW)

E012812-2

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)
(Maj William M. Meyer, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)
(Capt Richard M. Milikin, III, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Mother)
(MSgt Thomas Moore, PW)

FL-10
Mrs. (Wife) (Major John F. Overlock, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Major Glendon W. Perkins, FW)

Mrs. (Wife) (Major Douglas B. Peterson, FW)

Mrs. (Wife) (Capt Peter P. Pitman, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Capt Peter P. Pitman, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)
(Major Russell A. Poor, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parents)
(Major Thomas S. Pyle, II, PN)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Robert E. Rausch, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Mother)
(Lt Col Charles H. W. Read, Jr., MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)  
(Capt Albert E. Rodriguez, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)  
(Lt Col Kenneth A. Simonet, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)  
(Capt Ronald N. Sittner, MIA)

Mr. [Redacted] (Father)  
(Lt Col Kenneth A. Simonet, PW)

E012812-a
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Wife) (Capt. Harry W. Smith, MIA)

Mr. (Father) (MSgt Herbert E. Smith, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Capt. Wayne O. Smith, PW)

Mrs. (Mother) (Capt. Wayne O. Smith, PW)

Mrs. (Wife) (Lt Col Thomas J. Sterling, PW)

Mrs. (Mother) (Lt Col Thomas J. Sterling, PW)

FL-16
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Col Peter J. Stewart, MIA)

Mrs. (Mother) (Major Irby D. Terrell, Jr., FW)

Mrs. (Mother)

(Capt George W. Thompson, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)

(Capt Robert D. Trier, MIA)

FO12812-2
AIR FORCE

Mr. (Father) (Capt. James B. White, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Capt. James B. White, MIA)

E0122-12-2

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Capt. James W. Widdis, Jr., MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Capt. Gordon S. Wilson, MIA)

Mr. (Father) (Capt. Gordon S. Wilson, MIA)

FL-18
AIR FORCE

and Mrs. (Parents)
(Capt Patrick E. Wynne, MIA)

Mrs. (Mother)
(Capt John T. Welsan, MIA)

E012312-2

Mr. (Father)
(Sgt James E. Williams, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Lt Col James F. Young, PW)

Mr. (Father)
(Lt Col James F. Young, PW)

FL-19
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Lt Col Bobby R. Bagley, FW)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Capt John M. Brucher, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Col Edward B. Burdett, FW)

Mrs. (Mother)
(Col Edward B. Burdett, FW)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Lt Col Thomas F. Case, MIA)

Mrs. (Mother)
(Major James Q. Collins, FW)
Air Force

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Capt Lorenza Conner, MIA)

Mr. [Redacted] (Father)
(Capt Lorenza Conner, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Lt Col William E. Cooper, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Capt Daniel R. Davis, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Leon F. Ellis, Jr., PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Col Patrick M. Fallon, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Major Edwin R. Goodrich, Jr., MIA)

E0128/2-2

GA-2
Mrs. (Wife) (Major James A. Treece, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Major Dewey W. Waddell, POW)

Mrs. (Mother) (Major Dewey W. Waddell, POW)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Mother) 630
(Major George C. McKnight, PW)

Mrs. (Mother) 630
(MSgt John M. Mamiya, MIA)

EO12812-A 630

Mrs. (Wife) 630
(Major Thomas E. Reitmann, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [redacted] (Mother)
(Capt Jon K. Bodahl, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Larry J. Chesley, FW)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col William R. Cook, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col Donald E. Fisher, MIA)

Mr. [redacted] (Father)
(Major Donald A. Luna, MIA)

ID-1
(Capt Jerry D. Driscoll, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name Redacted] (Parents)
(Col Theodore W. Guy, PW)

Lt Col Robert W. Hagerman, MIA

Mrs. [Name Redacted] (Mother)
(Lt Col Robert W. Hagerman, MIA)

Mr. [Name Redacted] (Father)
(Capt Perry H. Jefferson, MIA)
Mrs. (Wife) Capt. Kenneth D. Thomas, Jr., MIA

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) Capt. Kenneth D. Thomas, Jr., MIA

Mrs. (Wife) (Major Gerald G. Van Buren, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Capt. Robert J. Zukowski, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife) (Major Glendon L. Ammon, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Mother) (Major Glendon L. Ammon, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parents) (Capt Richard C. Brenneman, POW)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parents) (Capt Hubert E. Buchanan, POW)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parents) (Capt Michael T. Burns, POW)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)
(Major Kenneth Fisher, FW)

Mr. [redacted] (Father)
(Major John W. Held, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Sister)
(Major Paul F. Johns, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col James H. Kasler, FW)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parents)
(Lt Col James H. Kasler, FW)
AIR FORCE

(Capt. Terry T. Koonce, MIA)
Mr.
(Father)

(Major Carl W. Lasiter, MIA)
Mr. and Mrs.
(Parents)

(Capt. Francis B. Midnight, MIA)
Mrs.
(Mother)

(Capt. William L. Nellans, MIA)
Mr. and Mrs.
(Parents)

E0 12812-2

IN-4
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Capt Bradley G. Cuthbert, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) (Capt Bradley G. Cuthbert, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Capt Dennis L. Eilers, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) (Capt Dennis L. Eilers, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) (Capt Laurent L. Courley, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) (1st Lt James W. Herrick, Jr., MIA)

E012812-2
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Capt Harold D. Monlux, FW)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Major Glenn R. Morrison, Jr., MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Lt Col Donald E. Paxton, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mr. (Father)
(Sgt Alan D. Pittmann, MIA)

Mrs. (Mother)
(Capt Dyke A. Spilman, MIA)

E0 12812-2

Mr. and Mrs. (Parent)
(Lt Col Dwight S. Sullivan, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parent)
(Capt Gray D. Warren, MIA)

7A-5
Air Force

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(SSgt John Q. Adam, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Capt Charles G. Boyd, FW)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Lt Col Joseph W. Brand, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Major Robert E. Bush, MIA)

KS-1
Mrs. [Blacked Out] (Wife)  
(Wife)  
(Major Crosely J. Fitton, Jr., MIA)  
Mr. [Blacked Out] (Father)  
(Father)  
(Major Thomas E. Gillen, MIA)  

Mrs. [Blacked Out] (Wife)  
(Wife)  
(1st Lt Patrick K. Harrold, MIA)  
Mr. and Mrs. [Blacked Out] (Parents)  
(Parents)  
(1st Lt Patrick K. Harrold, MIA)  
Mr. and Mrs. [Blacked Out] (Parents)  
(Parents)  
(Major Ramon A. Horinek, PW)
Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Major David L. Hrdlicka, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Capt Edward L. Hubbard, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Capt Eugene M. Jewell, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Capt Harold E. Johnson, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents) (Capt Edward L. Hubbard, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents) (Capt Eugene M. Jewell, MIA)

EC 1282-2
Mrs. [name] (Wife)
(Lt Col Carl F. Karst, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [name] (Parents)
(Lt Col Carl F. Karst, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [name] (Parents)
(Capt Dean A. Klenda, MIA)

Mrs. [name] (Mother)
(Capt Galand D. Kramer, PW)

Mrs. [name] (Wife)
(Maj John C. Kwortnik, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Mother)
(Major William H. Means, Jr., FW)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Col William H. Nelson, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Lt Col Gene T. Pemberton, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Capt Dennis G. Pugh, MIA)

E012812-2
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Major Richard D. Smith, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Mother) (Major Richard D. Smith, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Capt Leroy W. Stutz, Ph)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) (Capt Leroy W. Stutz, Ph)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Lt Col Robert C. Wistrand, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Col James E. Bean, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(ISgt Douglas V. Bailey, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Lt Col Arthur T. Finney, MIA)

Mr. [Redacted] (Father)
(Lt Col Kenneth R. Fleenor, PW)

KY-1
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Wife) (Lt Col Don I. Williamson, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Lt Col Don I. Williamson, MIA)
Mrs. (Wife) (1st Lt John R. Baldridge, Jr., MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Major Lawrence Barbay, POW)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Major Lawrence Barbay, POW)

Mrs. (Wife) (1st Lt Clyde W. Campbell, MIA)

Mrs. (Mother) (Capt Robert F. Coady, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Maj. Thomas J. Curtis, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (MSgt Gene E. Davis, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Capt. James W. Grace, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Capt. Wayne C. Irsch, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Capt. Murphy N. Jones, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother) (Capt. James W. Grace, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother) (Capt. Murphy N. Jones, PW)
MR. [REDACTED] (Mother)

(Lt Col Marvin H. Lindsey, MIA)

Mrs. [REDACTED] (Wife)

(Capt Hayden J. Lockhart, Jr., POW)

Mrs. [REDACTED] (Wife)

(Col George C. McCleary, MIA)

Mrs. [REDACTED] (Wife)

(Capt Burke H. Morgan, MIA)

Mrs. [REDACTED] (Wife)

(MSgt Luther L. Rose, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col Blair C. Wrye, MIA)

E012012-2
Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Capt Robert L. Biss, PW)

Mrs. [Name] (Mother) (Col Frederick A. Crow, Jr., PW)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (TSgt Edward J. Darcy, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) (TSgt Edward J. Darcy, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) (Capt Paul E. Getchell, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Lt Col Earl W. Grenzebach, Jr., MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Lt Col Donald M. Russell, MIA)
(Capt John S. Albright, II, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Col Donald H. Asirc, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Majort Arthur W. Burer, PW)

Mrs. (Mother)
(Lt Col William D. Burroughs, PW)

Mrs. (Mother)
(MSgt Lawrence Clark, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Wife) (Major John C. Kerr, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Capt George B. Mengas, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Major Ernest A. Olds, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Major Charles J. Scharf, MIA)

(Capt Thomas M. Kilcullen, MIA)
Air Force

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Major Charles E. Greene, Jr., FW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(MSgt James S. Hall, MIA)

E012812-2

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Robert B. Hinckley, FW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Capt Larry D. Knight, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Major David H. Holmes, MIA)
Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Capt Earl G. Cobeil, PN)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Capt Gregory J. Crossman, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(TSgt Douglas V. Dailey, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Capt Joseph E. Davies, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Major Willard S. Gideon, PN)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Name] (Mother)
(Lt Col Leslie J. Hauer, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Mother)
(MSgt Robert L. Hill, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents)
(Capt Jeremy H. Jarvis, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife)
(Maj Donald L. King, MIA)

Mr. [Name] (Father)
(Maj Donald L. King, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col Richard A. Walsh, III, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Lt Col Richard A. Walsh, III, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Col David W. Winn, POW)

Mr. [Redacted] (Father)
(Col David W. Winn, POW)

E012812-2
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Major Tilden S. Holley, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Lt Col Carter P. Luna, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Msgt Thomas Moore, MIA)

[Redacted]
Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Capt William R. Edmondson, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Major Robert R. Gregory, PW)

Mrs. (Mother)
(MSgt Robert N. Ireland, MIA)

(Capt Frederick W. Hess, Jr., MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs.  (Parent)
(Lt Col Gene T. Pemberton, MIA)

Parents
(Lt Col Dayton W. Ragland, MIA)

Mrs.  (Mother)
(Major Thomas E. Reitmann, MIA)

Mrs.  (Mother)
(Capt George C. Smith, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Capt Donald R. Spoon, PW)

Mrs. (Mother)
(TSgt Therman M. Waller, MLA)
Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Robert V. Willett, Jr., MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother) (Col Herbert O. Brennan, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Capt Clifton E. Cushman, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Sister) (Lt Col Laird Guttersen, PO)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother) (Lt Col Harold Kahler, MIA)

E012812-2

NE-1
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (1st Lt Michael L. Klinger, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) (1st Lt Michael L. Klinger, MIA)

(Major Charles Macko, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Mother) (Major Samuel C. Maxwell, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) (Capt Michael K. McCuistion, PW)

NE-2
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)  
[redacted]

(Major Robert F. Waggoner, FW)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Capt Albert L. Page, Jr., MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parent)
(Capt Albert L. Page, Jr., MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Major Ronald E. Storz, PE)

E012812-2

NH-1
Edward 2-2

Mr. and Mrs.
(Capt. Anthony C. Andrews, M.D.)

Mrs.
(Capt. Joseph S. Abbott, Jr., M.D.)

Mr.
(Maj. Joseph S. Abbott, Jr., M.D.)

Mrs.
(Maj. Joseph S. Abbott, Jr., M.D.)

Mrs.
(Wife)

Mr.
(Parents)

Mrs.
(Mother)

Mr.
(Capt. Joseph Groce, Jr., M.D.)

Mr.
(Parents)
Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Red R. Herrold, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Capt Robert C. Jones, FM)

Mr. [Redacted] (Father)
(Capt Robert C. Jones, FM)

Lt Col Lawrence R. Guarino, FM

AIR FORCE

EC12812-2
(Major Joseph T. Kearns, Jr., MIA)

(Capt Ando Komendant, MIA)

(1st Lt Phillip L. Mascari, MIA)

(Capt Ronald H. Mayerck, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)  b2c
(Capt Joseph E. Milligan, PW)

(Mother)  b2c
(Capt George J. Pollin, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)  b2c
(Major Thomas W. Sima, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parent)
(Lt Col Hervey S. Stockman, PW)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col Charles R. Brownlee, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Lt Col Charles R. Brownlee, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Capt Bruce C. Ducat, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(MSgt Charles G. Dusing, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Capt Tommy E. Gist, MIA)

E012812-2

NM-1
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col James L. Hughes, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Lt Col James L. Hughes, PW)

Mo [Redacted] (Mother)
(Capt Mitchell S. Lane, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col Herbert L. Lunsford, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col Bobby G. Neeld, MIA)

EO 12812-2
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Wife) (Major Robert E. Pasekoff, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Lt Col Donald M. Russell, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Major Thomas W. Sumpter, Jr., PW)

EO12e12-12
Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Major Joseph C. Bors, MIA)

Mr. [Redacted] (Father)
(Major Charles W. Burkart, Jr., MIA)

E0 12812-2

Mr. [Redacted] (Father)
(Lt Col Ronald E. Byrne, Jr., FW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Capt Vincent A. Chiarello, MIA)

NY-2
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) 62c
(Lt Col Joseph Christiano, MIA)

Miss [Redacted] (Sister) 62c
(MSgt William K. Colwell, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) 62c
(Major Bernard Conklin, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother) 62c
(Major Bernard Conklin, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) 62c
(MSgt Arthur Cormier, PW)

E012812-2

NY-3
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents)
(Capt Robert J. DiTommaso, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife)
(Capt Myron L. Donald, FW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents)
(Capt Myron L. Donald, FW)

E012812-2

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents)
(Major Robert R. Dyczkowski, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife)
(1st Lt Joseph P. Fanning, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents)
(1st Lt Joseph P. Fanning, MIA)

NY-5
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Major Charles E. Greene, Jr., PW)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Major Thomas E. Gillen, MIA)

E012812-2

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) (Capt Peter A. Grubb, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mr. [Name] (Father)
(Capt Joseph J. Karins, Jr., MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents)
(Major Richard A. Kibbey, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife)
(Maj. Theodore E. Kryszak, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Mother)
(Maj. Theodore E. Kryszak, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Mother)
(Maj. Charles Macko, MIA)

NY-8
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Name] (Wife)
(Capt Kevin J. McManus, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents)
(Capt Kevin J. McManus, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents)
(Lt Col John F. O'Grady, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Mother)
(Capt Eugene M. Pabst, MIA)

NY-10
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Major Elton L. Perrine, MIA)

Mr. [Redacted] (Father)
(Major Elton L. Perrine, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Capt Peter X. Pike, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Helvin Pollack, FW)
Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)  
(Capt. Robert E. Rausch, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)  
(Capt. Paul D. Raymond, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)  
(Capt. Albert E. Rodriguez, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)  
(Capt. Robert H. Schuler, MIA)

NY-12
AIR FORCE

Mr. (Father)
(Major Ronald E. Storz, PW)

Mrs. (Mother)
(TSgt Samuel F. Walker, Jr., MIA)

E012812-2

Mrs. (Mother)
(Lt Col Robert C. Wistrand, MIA)

NY-13
MRS. [BLANK] [Wife] (Major Arthur T. Ballard, Jr., PM).

MRS. [BLANK] [Wife] (Capt Murray L. Borden, MIA).

Mr. and Mrs. [BLANK] (Parents) (Capt Murray L. Borden, MIA).

Mr. [BLANK] (Brother) (Capt Barry B. Bridger, PM).

Mr. and Mrs. [BLANK] (Parents) (Capt Earl C. Brown, MIA).
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Mother)
(Major Robert A. Stubberfield, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Lt Col Paul G. Underwood, MIA)

Mrs. (Mother)
(Capt Samuel E. Waters, Jr., MIA)

Mr. (Father)
(Capt Samuel E. Waters, Jr., MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Major Norman L. Wells, PW)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Wife) (SSgt James R. Williams, MIA)

Mr. (Father) (SSgt James R. Williams, MIA)

E0 12812-2

Mr. and Mrs. (Mother and stepfather) (SSgt James R. Williams, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Wife) (Capt Thomas J. Beyer, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Capt Thomas J. Beyer, MIA)

and Mrs. (Parents) (Capt Clifton E. Cushman, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Capt Louis F. Guillermin, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Major Keith N. Hall, POW)
AIR FORCE

Mr. [Name] (Father) (MSgt Bobby J. Alberton, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Major William J. Baugh, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) (Major William J. Baugh, PW)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Lt Col Burriss N. Begley, MIA)

Mother residing in [Address] (Lt Col Burriss N. Begley, MIA)

Father residing in [Address] (Lt Col Burriss N. Begley, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Capt Richard Brazik, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) (Capt Richard Brazik, MIA)

OH-1
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Wife) (Capt Jon T. Busch, MIA).

Mr. and Mrs. (Parent) (Capt Jon T. Busch, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Capt Burton W. Campbell, PW)

Mrs. (Mother) (Capt Burton W. Campbell, PW)

E012812-a

Mrs. (Mother) (Lt Col Lawrence Y. Conaway, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Capt Kenneth W. Cordier, PW)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col John S. Hamilton, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col Leslie J. Hauer, MIA)

Bob

E012812-2

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Major Paul A. Kari, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Major Richard P. Keirn, PW)
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Capt Hayden J. Lockhart, Jr., PW)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Major Alan P. Lurie, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(1st Lt Peter K. Matthes, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Capt Edward J. Mechenbier, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Capt Edward J. Mechenbier, PW)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Capt. Thomas N. Moe, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother) (Capt. Thomas R. Morgan, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Major Cowan C. Nix, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Major Edwin N. Osborne, Jr., MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (1st Lt Harmon Polster, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents) (1st Lt Harmon Polster, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Lt Col Floyd W. Richardson, MIA)

E012812-2

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother and Stepfather) (Capt Raymond P. Salzarulo, Jr., MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Capt Armon D. Shingledecker, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother) (Capt Armon D. Shingledecker, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mr. [redacted] (Father)
(Capt Ronald N. Sittner, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Alan R. Trent, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Mother)
(Major Gerald G. Van Buren, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parents)
(Major Richard D. Vogel, PW)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Major Howard K. Williams, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Major Howard K. Williams, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col David H. Zook, Jr., MIA)

E012812-3

04-10
Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (TSGT Donald J. Hall, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents) (TSGT Donald J. Hall, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents) (Capt. Wayne C. Irlon, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother) (Major Covel D. James, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Capt. Galand D. Kramer, PW)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) [Name] (Major Martin R. Scott, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) [Name] (Lt Col Howard H. Smith, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) [Name] (Major Martin R. Scott, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) [Name] (Capt Aubrey E. Stowers, Jr., MIA)

and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) [Name] (Capt Aubrey E. Stowers, Jr., MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) [Name] (Capt James H. Tucker, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Wife) - E012812-2 - Mrs. (Mother)
(Capt Hubert C. Walker, Jr., PW)
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs. [ ], (Parent)
(Capt. John N. Brucher, MIA)

Mrs. [ ], (Mother)
(Capt. Douglas C. Condit, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [ ], (Parents)
(Sgt. Bennie L. Dexter, PW)

Mr. [ ], (Stepfather)
(Maj. Herb Doan, MIA)

DO 12812-2
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt. Larry D. Knight, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Capt. Stephen G. Long, MIA)

Mr. [Redacted] (Father)
(Capt. Stephen G. Long, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Capt. Stephen G. Long, MIA)

Mr. [Redacted] (Father)
(Major George C. McKnight, PW)

OR-3
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Capt Robert W. Stanley, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Robert W. Stanley, MIA)

Dr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Major Jack L. Van Loan, PW)

OR-5
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Capt John O. Davies, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Major David H. Duart, PW)

Mr. [Redacted] (Father)
(Major Thomas W. Dugan, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Major Thomas W. Dugan, MIA)

EO12812-2
Mrs. (Mother)  
(Col Patrick N. Fallon, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parent)  
(Major Donald G. Fisher, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)  
(Major Wilmer N. Grubb, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)  
(Capt Louis F. Guillerm, MIA)
Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Father and Stepmother) (Capt Robert D. Jeffrey, POW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Capt Donald R. Kemmerer, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parent) (Capt Donald R. Kemmerer, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother) (Capt John H. S. Long, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Capt Herbert W. Moore, Jr., MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents) (Capt Herbert W. Moore, Jr., MIA)
Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Vincent A. Scungio, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Lt Col Donald M. Singer, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Lewis P. Smith, II, MIA)

Mr. [Redacted] (Father)
(Major Joseph M. Stine, MIA)
Mr. and Mrs. [redacted]  (Parents)
(Capt. John B. Sullivan, II, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted]  (Mother)
(Lt. Col. Henry A. Tipping, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted]  (Wife)
(Maj. Konrad W. Trautman, PW)

Mrs. [redacted]  (Mother)
(Maj. Konrad W. Trautman, PW)

Mr. [redacted]  (Father)
(1st Sgt. Samuel P. Walker, Jr., MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(MSgt Samuel Adams, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Major Charles E. Cappelli, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col Curtis A. Eaton, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Lt Col Curtis A. Eaton, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt George H. Jourdenais, MIA)
Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)

(Major Frederic H. Hellow, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Wife) 62c
(Major Warren L. Anderson, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) 62c
(Capt. William R. Austin, II, PW)

Mr. (Father) 62c
(Capt. William R. Austin, II, PW)

Mrs. (Wife) 62c
(Lt. Col. Bobby R. Bagley, PW)

Mr. (Father) 62c
(Major Arthur T. Ballard, Jr., PW)

E012812-2
Mr. and Mrs. [Legible name] (Parents)
(Capt. Wilbur R. Brown, MIA)

Mrs. [Legible name] (Wife)
(Major John F. Dudash, MIA)

E01212-2

Mrs. [Legible name] (Mother)
(Capt. Harley B. Hackett, Ill, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Legible name] (Parent)
(Lt. Col. Derrell B. Jeffords, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) 620
(Major Kenneth A. Stonebraker, MIA)

E012812-2
620

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Major Robert A. Stonebraker, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs.
(Major Willis E. Ferby, PW)

Mrs. ______ (Wife)
(Capt Charles Lane, Jr., MIA)

Mrs. ______ (Mother)
(Capt Charles Lane, Jr., MIA)

Mr. and Mrs.
(Parents)
(Capt Ronald M. Lebert, PW)
Wife residing in
(2d Lt John R. Baldridge, Jr., MIA)

and Mrs
(Parents)
(2d Lt John R. Baldridge, Jr., MIA)

E012112-2

Mrs
(Wife)
(Lt Col Thomas F. Case, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs
(Parents)
(Lt Col Donald F. Casey, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs
(Parents)
(SSgt Paul L. Foster, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife) (Major Wayne E. Fullam, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parents) (Major Wayne E. Fullam, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Mother) (Col Norman C. Gaddis, MIA)

Mr. [redacted] (Father) (Capt Lucius L. Heiskell, MIA)

TH-2
Mrs. [Name] (Wife)  
(MSgt Jack McCrary, MIA)  

Mr. and Mrs. [Name]  
(Parents)  
(MSgt Jack McCrary, MIA)  

Mr. and Mrs. [Name]  
(Parents)  
(Capt William T. McPhail, MIA)  

Mr. and Mrs. [Name]  
(Parents)  
(Capt Robert D. Pecl, PW)  

Mrs. [Name]  
(Mother)  
(Major Alton C. Rockett, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Major Thomas W. Sumpter, Jr., PN)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Lt Col Lawrence B. Tatum, MIA)

Mr. [Redacted] (Father)
(Capt John T. Welshen, MIA)

EO12812-2
Mrs. (Wife) (Major Ralph H. Angstadt, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Col John W. Armstrong, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Major Edwin L. Atterberry, PW)

Mrs. (Wife) (Capt Arthur D. Baker, MIA)

Mrs. (Mother) (Capt Arthur D. Baker, MIA)
Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Major Elmo C. Baker, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother) (Major Elmo C. Baker, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Major Gregory I. Barres, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents) (Capt Glenn A. Belcher, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Capt Glenn A. Belcher, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Major Larry W. Biediger, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother) (Major Larry W. Biediger, MIA)
MR. AND MRS. [REDACTED] (PARENTS)
(1ST LT CLYDE W. CAMPBELL, MIA)

MR. AND MRS. [REDACTED] (PARENTS)
(LT COL WILLIAM E. CAMPBELL, MIA)

MR. AND MRS. [REDACTED] (PARENTS)
(MAJOR JAMES A. CLEMENTS, PW)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)  (Capt. Douglas C. Condit, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)  (Major Vincent J. Connolly, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)  (Major H. C. Copeland, PW)

[redacted] (Parent)  (Major H. C. Copeland, PW)

[redacted] (Father)  (Lt. Col. Oscar M. Darveau, Jr., MIA)
AIR FORCE

(Capt Howard J. Hill, PW)

(Parents)

(Capt Sammie D. Hoff, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)

E012312-2

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)

(Capt Robert D. Jeffrey, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)

(Lt Col Samuel R. Johnson, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)

(Lt Col Samuel R. Johnson, PW)

TX. 8
Mrs. (Wife) (Lt Col Louis F. Makowski, PW)

Mrs. (Wife) (Lt Col William H. Mason, MIA)

E012312-2

Mrs. (Wife) (Major Michael O. McElhanon, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Major Michael O. McElhanon, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Capt William T. McPhail, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Wife) (Capt. Alton B. Meyer, PW)

Mrs. (Wife) (Capt. Thomas B. Mitchell, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Capt. Alton B. Meyer, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Capt. Burke H. Morgan, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Capt. Henry G. Mundt, IL, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Major Armand J. Myers, PW)
Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted](Parents)
(Capt William E. Powell, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted](Parents)
(Major Inzar W. Rackley, Jr., MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted](Parents)
(Capt James E. Ray, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted](Wife)
(Capt Paul D. Raymond, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Blacked Out] (Wife) 620
(Capt David J. Rickel, MIA)

Mrs. [Blacked Out] (Mother) 620
(Lt Col Charles D. Roby, MIA)

E012812-2

Mr. and Mrs. [Blacked Out] (Parents) 620
(MSgt Luther L. Rose, MIA)

Mrs. [Blacked Out] (Wife) 620
(Major Robert J. Sandvick, PW)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) [Position]
(Capt Jerry Singleton, PW)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) [Position]
(Major Boyd E. Squire, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) [Position]
(Capt Dean P. St. Pierre, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) [Position]
(Major Joseph M. Stine, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) 670
(Major Walter M. Stischer, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Major Walter M. Stischer, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) 670
(Major Smith Swords, III, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) 620
(Major William J. Thompson, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) 620
(Capt Robert L. Tucci, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) 670
(Major Terry J. Uicyama, PW)

E012812-2

TX-17
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Major Franklin A. Caras, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) (Major Franklin A. Caras, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Capt Larry J. Chesley, PW)

EC 12812-2

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Major Jay C. Hess, PW)

Mr. [Name] (Father) (Major Jay C. Hess, PW)
AIR FORCE

(Capt Roger H. Stearns, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)

E012712-2

(Capt Roger H. Stearns, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)

(Lt Col Hervey S. Stockman, PW)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. (Wife)
(Col James E. Bean, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Capt James R. Berger, PW)

Mr. (Father)
(Capt James R. Berger, PW)

Mrs. (Ltc Charles E. Blair, MIA)

E012812-3
Mrs. (Wife) (Capt Richard L. Butt, PW)

Mr. (Father) (Capt Richard L. Butt, PW)

Mrs. (Mother) (Capt Richard L. Butt, PW)

Mrs. (Wife) (Lt Col Fred V. Cherry, PW)
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs. [Name]
(Parents)
(Capt George W. Clarke, Jr., PW)

Mrs. [Name]
(Wife)
(Lt Col Gilland W. Corbitt, MIA)

E012812-2

Mrs. [Name]
(Wife)
(Col Frederick A. Crow, Jr., PW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name]
(Parents)
(Capt Joseph E. Davies, MIA)
Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Capt. Robert C. Edmunds, Jr., MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Maj. Robert M. Elliot, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Lt. Col. Kenneth R. Fleenor, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Maj. Willard S. Gideon, PW)
Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) 620
(Major Wilmer N. Grubb, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Lee D. Harley, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col James C. Hartney, MIA)

Mr. [Redacted] (Father)
(Major David B. Hatcher, PW)

E012812-2
Mrs. (Wife) (Capt Frederick W. Hess, Jr., MIA)

Mrs. (Wife) (Capt Howard J. Hill, FW)

Mrs. (Wife) (Lt Col Louis P. Jones, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Lt Col Thomas H. Kirk, Jr., FW)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents) (Capt Walter Kosko, MIA)
AIR FORCE

(Major Darel D. Leetun, MIA)

(Capt Virgil K. Meroney, MIA)

(Capt Thomas N. Moe, PW)

(Lt Col Benjamin B. Newsom, MIA)

(Lt Col Benjamin B. Newsom, MIA)
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)
(Lt Col Donald E. Paxton, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parents)
(Sgt Melvin D. Rash, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)
(Col Bobby G. Winson, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Wife)
(Major Richard D. Vogel, POW)
Mrs. (Wife) 620
(Capt Ronald J. Webb, PW)

E6128/12-2
Mrs. 620
(Mother)
(Major Norman L. Wells, PW)

Mr. 620
(Father)
(Major Norman L. Wells, PW)
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs. (Parents)
(Capt Gerald O. Alfred, Jr., MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. (Parent)
(Major Ralph C. Balcom, MIA)

and Mrs. (Parents)
(Capt William O. Bare, MIA)

Mrs. (Wife)
(Lt Col Galileo F. Bossio, MIA)

WA-1
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents)
(Major Donald W. Downing, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife)
(Capt Fredric R. Flom, POW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents)
(Capt Fredric R. Flom, POW)

Ed 12812-2

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents)
(Capt Gerald L. Gerndt, POW)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife)
(Major Stanley H. Horne, MIA)

WI-1
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [redacted] (Mother) [redacted]
(Capt James A. Ketterer, MIA)

Mrs. [redacted] (Mother)
(Lt Col Gordon A. Larson, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Lance P. Sijan, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (Parent)
(Capt Robert D. Trier, MIA)
Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Major Wilfred K. Abbott, PW)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Lt Col Gilland W. Corbitt, MIA)

E012812-2

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt Lawrence G. Evert, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Major Douglas B. Peterson, PW)

WY-1
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Lt Col George W. Jensen, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents) (Lt Col George W. Jensen, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife) (Capt Michael S. Kerr, PD)

(Fo12812-2)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents) (Capt Edward W. Leonard, Jr., MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother) (Capt Michael J. Masterson, MIA)

WA-3
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) 620
(Major Samuel C. Maxwell, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Mother) 620
(Capt Emmett R. McDonald, MIA)

Ed 12812-2

Mrs. [Name] (Mother) 620
(Lt Col Joy L. Owens, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) 620
(Capt Robert H. Pearson, MIA)

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents) 620
(Capt Robert H. Pearson, MIA)

WA-4
AIR FORCE

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Capt. William T. Potter, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Major John L. Robertson, MIA)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Mother)
(Major John L. Robertson, MIA)

Mr. [Redacted] (Father)

Mrs. [Redacted] (Wife)
(Major Wesley D. Schierman, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Major Wesley D. Schierman, PW)

Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted] (Parents)
(Capt. James R. Shively, PW)
AIR FORCE

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents)
(Lt Col Joseph C. Austin, MIA)

Mrs. [Name] (Wife) (Capt Jack P. Dove, Sr., MIA)

E12812-a

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] (Parents)
(Major Hubert K. Flesher, Ph)

Mrs. [Name] (Mother) (Lt Col James H. Hiteshew, Ph)

WV-1