FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AMERICAN POWs/MIAs IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
(SUMMARY)

PART 20 OF 26

FILE NUMBER : 100-457899
FILE NUMBER

POW/MIA

100-457893
6-210
# Federal Bureau of Investigation

## Reporting Office
Newark  

## Office of Origin
New York  

## Date
11/30/70  

## Investigative Period
10/12/70-10/23/70  

## Title of Case
Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam  

## Character of Case
IS-MISCELLANEOUS; RA-NORTH VIETNAM  

## References
- New York airtel and LHM, 6/9/70.  
- San Antonio letter to the Bureau, 8/27/70.  
- Springfield airtel dated 9/8/70.  

## Interviews
Set forth in the body of instant report.  

## Administrative
Complete investigation by the Newark Division with known family of prisoners of war in North Vietnam regarding contacts with COLIFAM. Newark contemplates no further investigation.  

## Accomplishments Claimed
- Conv.  
- Auto.  
- Fug.  
- Fines  
- Savings  
- Recoveries  
- Acquittals  

## Case Has Been
- Pending over one year: Yes  
- Pending prosecution over six months: No  

## Records Made
- Special Agent in Charge: EWG  

## DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
- Dec 3 1970  

## Deleted Copy Sent
- Letter Dated: Jan 1, 1971  
- Per FOIPA Request  

## Notes
- ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED  

## Agency Record of Attached Report
- Date Fwd.: Dec 2, 1970  
- How Fwd.:  
- By:  

##做得
- 8/12/70  

## Cover Page
- GPO: 1968 O - 399-995
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Report of: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

Date: November 30, 1970

Field Office File #: 97-353

Bureau File #: 100-457899

Office: Newark, New Jersey

Title: Internal Security-Miscellaneous; Registration Act-North Vietnam

Character:

Synopsis: Mrs. [redacted], New Jersey, advised she has never been contacted personally by any member of the Colifam Committee. Mrs. [redacted], New Jersey, traveled to Laos with other wives and mothers to develop information concerning their husbands and sons being held as prisoners of war in North Vietnam. While in Laos, Mrs. [redacted] personally met Reverend Richard Fernandez; and, during a conversation, Fernandez indicated the North Vietnamese had requested the members of Colifam to form this committee. Mrs. [redacted], New Jersey; Mrs. [redacted], New Jersey; and Mr. and Mrs. [redacted], New Jersey, advise no personal contact with Colifam.

- RUC -

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.
Mrs.

New Jersey, on October 20, 1970, advised that while on a fact
seeking trip to Vientiane, Laos, during early April, 1970,
she met the Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ, member of the Committee
of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

She and other mothers and wives had traveled to Laos
in an attempt to develop information about their sons and hus-
bands who were missing in action. Some newspapermen at her
hotel pointed out FERNANDEZ who was also at the hotel with
two associates, Professor MOAN SAKHEE (phonetic), an English
professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and
Professor DOUGLAS DOWD of Cornell University.

said she approached FERNANDEZ who had been at
the North Vietnamese Embassy, and asked whether he was going
to Hanoi and if so, would he carry mail there for her and
members of her group. FERNANDEZ said he had much mail with
him and agreed to carry the additional letters. asked
whether he would approach the Pathet Lao in Hanoi for infor-
mation concerning prisoners of war being destined in Laos.
She said FERNANDEZ was willing to do so.

During the week she remained at the hotel, contacted FERNANDEZ, as he was waiting for a plane
to take him into Hanoi. During one of their conversations,
FERNANDEZ said, "They," which she believed inferred the North
Vietnamese, asked, "Us" to form this committee. received
the impression that some sort of contact was made in Canada,
but could not recall the details. She believed Canada was
part of the mail set up, but after this proved unsatisfactory,
details were changed. said FERNANDEZ never discussed
the details involved in setting up the committee. She feels
he is completely objective in his approach to the prisoner
problem. said she did not know what the two professors
were doing in Laos. FERNANDEZ told her many prominent people
are contributing heavily to the Committee of Clergy and Laymen
with which he is affiliated.

According to FERNANDEZ is sincere in his
efforts to inaugurate a flow of mail and information from the United States and the prisoners of war. He feels very strongly that the United States should not be involved in Vietnam.

PERNANDIES visited refugee camps in Laos, guided by Fred Handler, an American who has been residing in Laos. He had formerly been affiliated with some United States agencies in southeast Asia, and had asked PERANDIES' intercession to obtain for him permission to reside with the Father Lee.

After returning to the United States, [redacted] learned PERANDIES was speaking before a peace group in Norristown, Pennsylvania, in late April or early May, 1970. She spoke to him after his address and gave him some letters from families with relatives being held by the Viet Cong. He accepted the letters.

Later, after the meeting, PERANDIES told [redacted] he was unhappy with Maggie Geddes and Barbara Webster, members of the committee, because they were harsh in dealing with relatives of prisoners. PERANDIES said he and other members were going to hold a meeting and would caution Geddes and Webster not to call the missing servicemen criminals because they engaged in bombing North Vietnam. [Redacted] asked if the committee would consider firing Geddes and Webster. PERANDIES laughingly said, "No, they would probably bomb us." [Redacted] said this was a reference to the fact that Geddes and Webster were members of the New York Seven who had bombed a draft board in New York City.

[Redacted] said she had no personal contact with any other members of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, and has received only two form letters from the committee.

She does not know any other person with a missing son or husband who may have had contacts with committee members, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. [redacted], Pennsylvania, who are friendly with [redacted].
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

October 28, 1970

Mrs. [redacted], New Jersey, advised that her son, [redacted], is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam.

The first letter she had from him was received on April 24, 1970, written by him on December 13, 1969. In March, 1970, she received a telephone call from a CORA WEISS, presumably calling from New York City, and was told by her that a letter was on its way to her from her son. She had also heard from her husband, from whom she is separated, that a letter was coming. She believed that he had been notified of this through the United States Air Force.

With this first letter came a cover letter from a ROGER G. FREDRICKSON, American Friends Service Committee, dated January 20, 1970, who said that he had been in North Vietnam and was bringing back 69 letters from 64 prisoners of war; and in keeping with the wishes of the North Vietnam Government, he was turning the letters over to Colifam for transmittal to the addressees.

The next letter she received on June 26, 1970, and as best she can recall, it was not accompanied by any cover communication.

The next two letters were received in September, 1970, and had a two page cover letter dated September 19, 1970, signed by CORA WEISS. It was apparently a form letter describing the seizure of letters at Kennedy Airport brought into the United States by Colifam. Accompanying it was a short hand written note signed by CORA WEISS, merely saying that two letters had arrived and one was being sent to each address. Mrs. [redacted] explained that she had recently moved and had two addresses on file with Colifam. The other letter was forwarded to her by postal authorities.

Mrs. [redacted] has sent four letters to her son utilizing the services of and the forms supplied by Colifam. She does not know if her son has received any of these letters. She has never met or had any personal contact, other than the telephone call.
described above with any members of Colifam.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/28/70

Mrs. Weiss, New Jersey, on October 21, 1970, advised that in April, 1970, CORA WEISS, a member of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Serviceman Detained in North Vietnam in New York City, telephonically contacted her to advise that the committee had a letter for Mrs. Weiss and her husband from their son, who had been missing for three years. WEISS said only that the committee would forward the letter to the Weisses. It arrived at their home a few days later.

The Weisses sent three letters to their son through the committee and have had no other contact with the committee, except for a letter about a trip the Reverend FERNANDEZ had made to southeast Asia. Mrs. Weiss said she never wrote to the committee and knows nobody else who may have had contact with the committee.

On 10/20/70 at 9 AM in New Jersey File No. Newark 97-353

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Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted], of [Redacted] in New Jersey, advised they are the parents of [Redacted]. They said they have never heard directly from their son since he was captured, which was five years ago. He is the father of [Redacted] and his wife lives in Florida; however, their daughter-in-law sends them copies of the few letters that she has received from him.

They, themselves, have sent letters to him but never received any acknowledgment of these letters. They have sent packages through the Friends Church or the Quakers as they know it. Mrs. [Redacted] said she never received any acknowledgement of these gifts or whether they were ever received.

Neither Mr. or Mrs. [Redacted] have ever heard of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. However, both stated if they did receive any information they would immediately contact the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Ms. [redacted] interviewed and furnished the following information:

She is the mother of [redacted], United States Air Force, who was shot down over North Vietnam on [redacted] 1967.

Mrs. [redacted] learned from the United States Air Force in August 1969, that her son, [redacted], was imprisoned by the North Vietnamese forces and was a prisoner-of-war. She advised that she has never received any mail or other type of communications from her son since he was imprisoned in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that during this time she has been in constant contact with the Office of Air Force Personnel concerning her son's imprisonment. She advised that her son was formerly married, but that his wife divorced him approximately one year ago and has remarried. She felt that her former daughter-in-law's present address is unknown to any organization which would be soliciting her cooperation in connection with [redacted] imprisonment.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that she has received only one communication from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Retained in North Vietnam which was dated May 4, 1970, and which she made available at this time. She advised that she has never been contacted telephonically or personally by any member of COLIFAM and she was not familiar with the organization and its purposes other than as contained in the letter which she had obtained from them in May.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that she has not utilized the form furnished by COLIFAM by which she could communicate with her son, but that in view of the lack of any other mail received from him she was considering submitting a letter through this committee. She stated that prior to any such action she would contact the Office of Air Force Personnel for any instructions regarding this matter.
Mrs. [redacted] advised that she knows of no other members of families of prisoners-of-war who have been contacted by GOLIPAM. She noted that at no time has there ever been any attempt made to influence her to utilize services of GOLIPAM and no duress has been placed on her by any member of this committee to utilize its services.

Mrs. [redacted] made available a copy of the letter received from GOLIPAM dated May 4, 1970.
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 Dowd of Cornell University and I met with three pilots: Cdr. Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California; Cdr. Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach and Lt. CoI. 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, 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.
MEMORANDUM

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  DATE: 11/30/70

SAC, BUFFALO (100-20689) (P)

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

Remylet, 10/29/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies each of two (2) LHM's dated and captioned as above. Also enclosed for New York are two (2) copies of each of above LHM's as New York is Office of Origin in this matter.

The Agent conducting the interviews of Mrs. ___ and Mrs. ___ on 10/8/70 was

LEADS

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will continue interviewing relatives of individuals named on list.

- Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
2 - New York (Encls. 4) (RM)
2 - Buffalo

ENCLOSURE

#229,672

DEC 3 1970

AGENCY: ARMY, ONI, OSI, SEC. 358., STATE, CIA

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

On October 8, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] was interviewed by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

[Redacted text]
Mrs. [redacted] advised that her husband, a member of the U.S. Air Force, was lost over South Vietnam when his plane was destroyed years ago.

She said that she has never been contacted by a representative of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) or any similar type organization. She advised that she has written to the Cora Weiss Organization, which has had some contact with North Vietnam and has been successful in getting information about prisoners detained in North Vietnam. She said that she had merely written a letter to this organization to make it known that her husband was missing. She never received any response from this organization.

She advised that she has been in contact with most of the relatives of missing servicemen in this area, and to her knowledge, no one has been contacted by the COLIFAM group.
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.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

On October 8, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] was interviewed by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN CLASSIFIED

ENCLOSURE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mrs. advised that she has heard nothing about her son, U.S. Air Force, since he was reported missing on 1968. She remarked that her son was on a mission over Hanoi at the time. His wingman later reported that he was fifteen miles approximately from where he saw an explosion come from the area in which he was located.

She advised that she has never been contacted by a representative of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLFAN) or any other similar type organization. She personally feels that her son is dead and has never received any information to make her think to the contrary.

Mrs. advised that her son's wife and two children are now living in Texas. Her resides in New York. She remarked that none of them have been contacted by the organization mentioned above.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/24/70 BY 970

POW/MIA AR 1256
CN 345,510

On 10/8/70 by SA

New York File Buffalo 100-20589

Date dictated 10/14/70

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.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (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.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (190-457889)  DATE: 11/30/70

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (100-20689) (P)

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

Re New York airtel to Bureau and all Offices, 6/9/70, and San Antonio let to Bureau and all Offices, 8/27/70.

On 11/12/70, Mrs. [name redacted] of New York, advised SA that her daughter [name redacted] is now residing at Florida, telephone number [number redacted]. Mrs. [name redacted] advised she felt sure her daughter had not been contacted by Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

LEAD JACSONVILLE 62c
AT FLORIDA
Interview Mrs. [name redacted] in accordance with instructions set out in referenced communications.

(2) - Bureau (RM) 2 - New York (RM) 2 - Buffalo

EX-106 REC 70 100 - 193

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
On 12/2/70, the SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469), advised that JAMES DE WEBB, a
reporter from the Piqua Daily Call, Piqua, Ohio, are leaving the US on a trip to obtain entrance into North Vietnam in an
effort to obtain information concerning POWs.

On 12/3/70, COLLIFAM forwarded a letter dated
11/20/70 from the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the
American People which contained information that
was never detained in North Vietnam.

NY will maintain contact with and will
make efforts to debrief upon his return to the US
in an effort to gather possible intelligence information.
FBI
Date: 11/19/70

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-37260) (RUC) 0345,570
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS
REGISTRATION ACT
OO: New York

Re New York airtel to Bureau, 6/9/70; Detroit airtel to Bureau, 8/25/70; San Antonio letter to Bureau, 8/27/70; Detroit letter to Bureau, 11/17/70, and Detroit airtel 11/18/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies, and for New York and WFO 2 copies each, of LHM concerning captioned case and interviews connected with it.

For the information of the Bureau, Detroit has either interviewed or made comments about all those known to be relatives of Prisoners of War (POWs) in Michigan. Refer San Antonio letter listed some that were designated as in action and residing in Michigan. It was not felt feasible to interview those individuals until actual POW status is known because of the false hope it may infer.

It is to be noted that contacts have been made with Special Agents of OSI at Selfridge Air Force Base, Michigan, which is close to Mt. Clemens, Michigan. OSI has advised as follows:

They have close contact with a Mrs. KETCHO, Personal Affairs Office, Selfridge Air Force Base, who in turn is the liaison contact for all relatives of POWs from the State of Michigan.

EX-105
REC 28
10137-17

- Bureau (Enc.11) (RM) 25 NOV 20 1970 670
- New York (100-1684/69) (Enc.2) (RM)
- WFO (100-50799) (Enc.2) (RM)
- Detroit 1970
They said Mrs. KETCHUM is in almost daily contact with Mrs. [redacted] and Mrs. [redacted], both of whom are wives of POWs and reside close to Selfridge Air Force Base. They said based on their contacts with Mrs. KETCHUM they believed that any contact by the FBI with KETCHUM would result in either newspaper or radio publicity in this area. They said both Mrs. and Mrs. are trying to develop new ways to publicize POWs.

On 10/12/70, SA [redacted] OSI, said that both Mrs. and Mrs. have expressed concern to Mrs. KETCHUM that the alleged acts by Customs Officials at Kennedy Airport, New York, may hinder their source of communicating with POWs in North Vietnam. SA also stated all POW relatives have been instructed by Military Authorities to furnish no information to anyone and to immediately report any attempted contact by anyone to the nearest Military installation Personal Affairs Office, also are to notify RANDOLPH Air Force Base, Texas.

In line with that SA of OSI advised that right after the FBI agents left the home of Mr. and Mrs. (interview in LHM) they called Selfridge Air Force Base and talked to Mrs. KETCHUM. Mrs. KETCHUM then called he who said the FBI agents were personally known to him. He said because of that Mrs. KETCHUM did not call Randolph Air Force Base.

In view of the above, Mrs. and Mrs. are not being contacted. It is not believed they would be the least bit cooperative and widespread publicity could result.

Source mentioned in LHM is SA OSI, who furnished the COLIFAM letter, received from Mrs. KETCHUM who in turn received it from Mrs.
Detroit, Michigan
November 19, 1970

Re: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAN)

On page 4A of the October 13, 1970, edition of the "Macomb Daily", a daily newspaper published in Mt. Clemens, Michigan, appeared an article captioned "High-Twelve Club Urges Campaign to Free POWs". The article is set out as follows:
High-Twelve Club Urges Campaign to Free POWs

By ROBERT SELWA
Staff Writer

MOUNT CLEMENS — "Start writing the government of the United States, North Vietnamese and other countries to get the prisoners in the Vietnam War freed," members of the High Twelve Service Club of Mount Clemens were told Monday.

The plea was made at a noon luncheon in Mount Clemens by a club member and his two guest speakers, one the father of a Vietnam War prisoner and the other a former prisoner in Korea.

The speakers were Clarence J. Fleig of Harrison Township, father-in-law of Maj. Donald Odell who is a prisoner of the North Vietnamese Army, and James Thompson of Detroit, an Army housing assistant who spent 33 months in a North Korean prison during the Korean War.

LARRY LETAVOUR, a Harrison Township insurance salesman, introduced the speakers and joined their plea for action on the prisoner problem by telling club members to write letters and bring them to the next club meeting next Monday.

The letters are to go to governments of combatant and noncombatant nations urging humane treatment for prisoners and their earliest possible release.

Fleig noted that there are now 1600 Americans who are known prisoners of enemy forces in North Vietnam, South Vietnam and Laos or are missing in action. He added that there are 331 Americans who are still prisoners or are unaccounted for from the Korean War of 1950-53.

THOMPSON said that during his 33 months in captivity, his diet was inadequate and his weight fell from 185 to 105 pounds. And he wasn't treated any different than other prisoners, he added.

The prisoners walked from a Korean prison camp to one in China 700 miles away during their captivity and their only food was corn, rice and soybeans, he reported.

The Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners had little or no effect in the Korean and Chinese prison camps in which he was kept, Thompson recalled, at least not until the prisoner issue became a world concern.

If world opinion played upon the Communists, then began to treat the prisoners better," he reported.

THOMPSON said that no soldier desires to be captured. "No one feels it is being a hero to be a prisoner," he related, "and sometimes as a prisoner I felt it would have been better to have been killed."

He urged all citizens to let the U.S. government and other national governments know that there is concern about prisoners of war.

"We owe it to the prisoners to try these people (the captors) in the court of world opinion," Thompson remarked. "Tell them to release the sick and wounded and to allow letters to be exchanged.

"AND WITH pressure," he predicted, "we would probably have a prisoner exchange even before the war is over."

Fleig said that his son-in-law was captured by the North Vietnamese while on a U.S. Air Force mission on Oct. 17, 1967. It wasn't until Dec. 23, 1968, that Odell's family first learned that he was alive, as the first letter home arrived.

Since then there have been a half dozen more letters from the prisoner allowed through, each on stationery with only six lines, containing only assurances of good health and expressions of family love.

"To know that he is alive is a tremendous relief," Fleig said, "but now we fear for his survival."

HE POINTED OUT that the North Vietnamese do not allow the International Red Cross to inspect the prisoner camps in that country.

"The prisoners who have been released indicate that the treatment is humane and the medical facilities primitive," Fleig went on. "They speak of solitary confinement for prolonged periods of time, living in cages, improper diet, removal of fingernails."

"Naturally you can appreciate our deep concern for Don's welfare."

He said that when a joint session of Congress was called on Sept. 22 for a report by former astronaut Frank Borman on the prisoner question, only a few of the members of the Senate and the House showed up.
"I can't help but feel my son is among America's 1600 forgotten heroes," he commented.

After Fleig also urged the audience to write to the members of Congress, to the government of North Vietnam, and to whoever else might be involved or could help, Le Favour told the club members to get writing.
Re: Committee of Liaison with
Families of Servicemen Detained
in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted],
who have a son, Michigan, who is a Prisoner of War (POW) were
interviewed and advised as follows:
Mr. [redacted], was advised of the identities of and [redacted] as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, by an exhibition of credentials. Mr. [redacted] was explained the reason for the interview, after which time he stated that he had been notified by United States Air Force authorities not to discuss any activities regarding any individuals that he might have contacted regarding his son, [redacted], who is currently a prisoner of war being held in North Vietnam.

Mr. [redacted] expressed concern for the well being of his son, [redacted], and said although he would very much like to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Department of Justice, he would decline to make any comment regarding any group or individual that he has been in contact with regarding his son. Mr. [redacted] advised his son is presently married; however, also declined to furnish her name or address, and reiterated these were his instructions that were furnished him by United States Air Force authorities from Randolph Air Force Base, Texas.

Date October 15, 1970
Mrs. [Redacted] was advised of the identities of [Redacted] and [Redacted] as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, by an exhibition of credentials. Mrs. [Redacted] was advised the reason for the interview, after which she stated that as much as she would like to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Department of Justice, she would abide by orders issued her husband and herself from Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, to not discuss her son, [Redacted] who is currently being held a prisoner of war in Vietnam, with anyone.

Mrs. [Redacted] said she would also decline to furnish the whereabouts of her son's wife, and would decline also to comment on any contacts she had regarding individuals who furnished information regarding her son, and reiterated these are instructions furnished her husband and herself by the United States Air Force.

Date: October 15, 1970

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

 Mrs. [Redacted], Michigan, who has a son, that is a POW was interviewed and advised as follows:
Mrs. Michigan, advised that in about June, 1970, she received a telephone call from BBA SEITZMAN, representing the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), New York City. She was informed that a letter from her son who is prisoner in North Vietnam, was on the way to her. She advised that she did receive a letter from about one month later.

Mrs. advised that since that time, she has received two letters from COLIFAM, and that these letters dealt only with instruction for addressing letters to her son. She advised that the letters instructed that her letters could be mailed directly to her son and sent to him through COLIFAM. She advised that since she has written to her son about once a month and sends the letters to COLIFAM to be forwarded to.

Mrs. advised that she has no way of telling whether or not her letters are received by.

Mrs. advised that she was able to identify Captain NEUENS in the newsreel that was recently shown of prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

Mrs. advised that she has received no harrassment from COLIFAM, and her only contact with this committee has related to mailing letters to her son.

Mrs. advised that at this time she would like to withhold her opinion as to her willingness to testify should her testimony be needed. She advised that at such time as her testimony might be needed she would make up her mind based on what effect her testimony might have with regard to her son.

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

Mrs. [Redacted], Michigan, who is the wife of [Redacted], a POW, was interviewed and advised as follows:
Mrs. [Redacted], resident of [Redacted], Michigan, was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents as well as the nature of the inquiry and she furnished the following voluntary information:

She stated she is the wife of [Redacted] and that he is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam. She stated she knows of the organization called the "Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)" because she gets mail from her husband through this organization. She added that no one from COLIFAM has ever contacted her personally nor has anyone from the organization harassed her in any way. She stated letters from her husband are addressed to her but are sent to her parents' address, Mr. and Mrs. [Redacted], Michigan, because her husband feels this confuses the Vietnamese. She advised her husband's letters come in an envelope from COLIFAM along with a short letter from them which usually states that they are glad to be of service. She stated she received the first letter from her husband on December 27, 1959, which came through COLIFAM and that she has received seven letters in all through them.

Mrs. [Redacted] stated she writes her husband three letters per month and has sent several packages to him but that she sends everything through Moscow, not through COLIFAM. She advised she has never received any personal objects from her husband since he has been a prisoner of war.

She advised COLIFAM has never revealed any of their contacts, only that someone from their organization goes to Vietnam and hand carries mail back to the United States from prisoners of war. She stated she does not know any other servicemen's families in the area who have been contacted by COLIFAM and that she has never personally

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corresponded with COLIFAM. She added that there is no local COLIFAM organization and that all correspondence from them comes from New York City.

Mrs. [redacted] furnished interviewing agents a letter from COLIFAM, dated May 13, 1970, and she added that she would be willing to testify concerning this matter.
Re: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

A copy of the letter from COLIFAM dated May 13, 1970, furnished by Mrs. [REDACTED] appears as follows:
COMMITTEE OF LIASON
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 Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Holliswell
Prof. Donald Kalisch
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea 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
Barbara Webster
Re: Committee of Liaison with
Families of Servicemen Detained in
North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, on October 13, 1970, furnished
the following letter from COLIFAM dated September
18, 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.

- 13 -
Dear Friends,

We are very happy to forward the enclosed letters to you. I would like to give you an account of the events that took place around the illegal seizure of these letters at Kennedy Airport on Wednesday. You would have had your mail a day or two earlier had it not been for this interference.

Robert Scheer announced when he left Hanoi that he had been given 379 letters from pilots whose names appeared on the list of 335 previously confirmed prisoners. Mr. Scheer, with a delegation of 10, had spent three months in Algeria, North Korea, China, and North Vietnam, and had accumulated a wide range of materials. However, U.S. Customs officials at Kennedy Airport were interested only in the whereabouts of the letters. Mr. Scheer opened the two packets of letters for the Customs officials to see. They then took him into a private room and demanded that he turn over the mail, saying, "We must open it and read it." He refused to hand over the letters as they had been consigned to him for immediate delivery to families. Finally, the Customs officials agreed to place the letters in bond, where the packages were officially sealed and a receipt given to Mr. Scheer.

(Last Saturday 143 letters were brought by a traveller returning from Hanoi. That brought to 1243 the number of letters from prisoners that have been delivered by hand to the U.S. without interference.)
No explanation has been offered by anyone for the seizure of the mail, and no guarantees have been made that this will not happen again. On Thursday afternoon the State Department assured me that the mail was available to be claimed and expressed concern that it be forwarded immediately to relieve anxiety of waiting families. We reminded the State Department that it was the government that had seized the mail in seeming disregard for the families, prisoners, and the future of communication between them. Mr. Scheer offered to meet with representatives of the State Department at the airport to discuss the situation and see what could be done to prevent future occurrences of this nature. His request was rejected. When he went with Ronnie Davis and myself to reclaim the mail, he was unnecessarily harrassed, and the press was ejected from observing the reclamation, despite the fact that the very same people had observed the seizure. When he finally got the letters, Mr. Scheer immediately transferred them to the Committee of Liaison for distribution.

We are very distressed about this incident. This delivery of mail brought first letters from previously confirmed prisoners for four families, some of whom had had no mail for five years. We have devoted considerable time and effort to maintaining a reliable and efficient channel for communication between you and the pilots. At the initiative of the North Vietnamese both the volume and frequency of mail has increased. The pilots have been receiving increasing numbers of packages, including a wide assortment of food, medicines, clothing and various kinds of games. We are not responsible for the consequences that acts of governmental interference may produce.

Please do not hesitate to be in touch with us if you have any questions, and kindly inform us of any changes of address. Should you wish us to forward mail to your relatives in North Vietnam we will be glad to do so. There will be several people travelling there in the coming months.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Cora Weiss
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  
FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-4101) (F)  
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAN)  
IS - MISCELLANEOUS  
REGISTRATION ACT (CO: NY)  

DATE: 12/4/70  


Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of an FD-302 showing the results of an interview with Mrs. [redacted] Tenn., 11/4/70. Also enclosed for the Bureau is one xerox copy each of the following items:

1. Postcard addressed to Mrs. [redacted] Tenn., signed
2. Envelope addressed to Mrs. [redacted] Family from Ha-Noi
3. Envelope addressed to Mrs. [redacted] and Family, postmarked New York bearing return address Committee of Liaison, New York, N.Y.
4. Letter addressed to Mrs. [redacted] from the Department of the Air Force, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, dated June 16, 1970

Enclosed for New York are six copies of the FD-302 showing the results of interview with Mrs. [redacted] and also one xerox copy of the above described items.

Mrs. [redacted] Tenn., on November 4, 1970, furnished the information that she is active in efforts to determine information concerning her husband [redacted], whether he is...

ENCLOSURE  

1. Bureau (100-457899) (Enc. 5)(RN)
2. New York (100-168469) (Enc. 10) (RN)
3. Knoxville (2-100-4101) (1-100-4158)
dead or whether he is a prisoner of war. She advised that she is presently a member of the National League of Families of Men Missing in Action or Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia. Mrs. [redacted] advised that she has appeared in public on several different occasions and that all of her efforts are known to the Air Force and the Air Force is extremely cooperative and furnishes her any and every assistance possible. She further advised that she does not know if her husband is alive at this time.

Mrs. [redacted] noted that she has never been contacted personally by any group or organization regarding her husband, however, she has received communications from the "Committee of Liaison", New York, N. Y. She advised that this group on one occasion forwarded to her a postal card apparently written by a friend of the family. This postal card expressed the sentiment for a blessed and Merry Christmas to the family. There was no mention of Mrs. [redacted] husband, who is well known to the writer of the card, who is a known prisoner of war in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] further noted that a form letter was sent to her by the Committee of Liaison at the time the card was forwarded to her, and a typewritten letter was subsequently sent to her by this committee. She advised that all material has been turned over to the Air Force, namely, Lt. Col. A. W. Gratch, U. S. Air Force, who is attached to the Directorate of Personnel Services, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. She stated that the card and envelopes were returned to her, however, the form letters were retained by Col. Gratch.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that she would inform the FBI in event any additional communications are received from this committee or if she is contacted personally by any member of this committee.

Leads to contact the Randolph Air Force Base concerning this matter is left to the discretion of the office of origin.
Mrs. [redacted], Tennessee

Dear Mrs. [redacted],

We are returning the original card from [redacted] as the technical analysis has been completed.

A detailed examination and comparison has been made of the card with the known writing of [redacted] and [redacted]. The questioned portion of the card, [redacted], represents an extremely limited sample for examination. However, within the limits imposed by the questioned sample, it was concluded that [redacted] was very probably not written by your husband. It is quite possible it was written by [redacted].

Your cooperation in making this correspondence available to us is greatly appreciated, and we sincerely hope that you may soon receive a letter from your husband.

It is our pleasure to be of assistance to you. Please contact us whenever the need arises.

Sincerely,

A. W. Gratch, Lt Colonel, USAF
Directorate of Personnel Services

1 Atch
PW card, undated
Mrs. [redacted] advised that she is the wife of United States Air Force, who has been listed by the Air Force as "missing in action" in the Vietnam conflict. Mrs. [redacted] advised that she has been active in the Tennessee area in efforts to determine if her husband, as well as other servicemen, is alive or prisoner of North Vietnam. She stated she is presently the National League of Families of Men Missing in Action or Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia.

Mrs. [redacted] further advised that she has never given up hope that her husband may be alive and that all of her efforts to develop information on the behalf of the servicemen who are either prisoners of war or who have been listed as missing in action are well known to the Air Force. She advised that the Air Force is extremely cooperative and furnishes her every assistance possible.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she has never been personally contacted by any group or organization other than the Air Force regarding her husband. She has never been listed as prisoner of war or serviceman missing in action. She did advise, however, that in April, 1970, she received a communication from a group who called themselves the Committee of Liaison with address of 365 W. 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. The details of this contact are:

A Manila envelope addressed to Mrs. [redacted] and Family, postmarked New York, N. Y., April 9, 1970, and bearing the return address of "Committee of Liaison", 2nd Floor, 365 W. 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. was received by Mrs. [redacted] at her residence at [redacted]. This envelope contained another plain white envelope, which was addressed to Mrs. [redacted] and family, [redacted], Tenn. This envelope bears the post mark of Vietnam, NA-101, the date is not legible. The return address on this envelope is Camp of Detention for U.S. Pilots Captured in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

DATE 11/4/70

FILE NO. 100-4158

Date dictated 11/6/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Department of Defense. It is not to be released outside your agency; its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
The plain white envelope contained a postcard addressed to Mrs. [Name], TX, USA. This postcard was written in ink and bore the signature of [Name], who is a close personal friend of the family and a known prisoner of war. The handwriting on this postal card, besides the address of Mrs. [Name], is "Scenic Ha Long Bay where U.S. first bombed North Vietnam." (Mrs. [Name] is of the opinion that this sentence describes the reverse side of the postal card.)

"Dear [Name] and boys,

"A Blessed Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you and entire family. I pray you're doing O.K. I'm just fine and I'm sure they will do their best to give us a good Christmas here. "God Bless you. "Love to all." [Signature]

In addition to the above described items, there was a form letter of the Committee of Liaison which in substance stated that they had received packages of mail and more were coming and that the enclosed letter was one of the packages. Mrs. [Name] subsequently received a second letter from the Committee of Liaison which was typewritten. This letter desired to know if Mrs. [Name] wanted to use their services in contacting loved ones. Enclosed with this letter was a form letter for possible replies.

The Air Force was notified of the receipt of these items and the letters received from the Committee of Liaison were furnished to the Air Force, who has retained them. Mrs. [Name] advised that she does not recall whose name appeared on the letters from the Committee of Liaison.
In regard to [redacted], Mrs. [redacted] explained that this individual has been a very close personal friend to her husband and to herself and to her entire family. She advised that he is a known prisoner of war and has written to his own family in the United States.

Mrs. [redacted] further advised that she is the only wife in the area whose husband is listed as missing in action. She stated that there are other individuals in [redacted] who have relatives missing in action. These are primarily parents with their sons being the ones listed as missing. She advised that she does not know of any of these persons having been contacted by the Committee of Liaison.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE: INDIANAPOLIS
OFFICE OF ORIGIN: NEW YORK
DATE: 12/2/70
INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD: 9/11/70 - 11/9/70

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

REPORT MADE BY: [Redacted]
CHARACTER OF CASE: [Redacted]

IS: MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany dated, 10/12/70.

- P -

ENCLOSURES:

One copy each of the following are being enclosed for the Bureau and New York of the following correspondence received by Mrs. [Redacted]:

A letter from COLIFAM dated April 8, 1970, signed STEVEN HALLIWELL and BARBARA WEBSTER;

Letter from COLIFAM dated April 20, 1970, signed STEVEN E. HALLIWELL;

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED

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<tr>
<th>CONVICTED</th>
<th>ARRESTED</th>
<th>FUGITIVES</th>
<th>FINES</th>
<th>SAVINGS</th>
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Case has been:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR [Redacted]
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS [Redacted]

APPROVED: [Redacted]

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

[Redacted]

All information contained herein is unclassified

Date: 7/1/1970

Exhibit: 113

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency: [Redacted]

Received: 12/21/69

[Redacted]
IF 100-20786

Letter from COLIFAM dated May 4, 1970, which is incomplete;

Letter from COLIFAM dated June 14, 1970, signed BARBARA WEBSTER;

Western Union Telegram dated August 8, 1969, signed RENNARD C. DAVIS;

Letter undated from RENNARD C. DAVIS;

The following letters received by Mrs. [redacted] from the American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated dated December 15, 1969, and January 20, 1970, signed LOUIS W. SCHNEIDER and LOUIS W. SCHNEIDER and ROGER G. FREDRICKSON respectively.

LEADS:

INDIANAPOLIS
At Indianapolis, Indiana

Will follow and report results of additional outstanding investigation.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

All individuals interviewed were advised that this investigation is being conducted at the direction of J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report of:
Date: December 2, 1970
Field Office File #: 100-20786
Bureau File #: 100-457899
Title: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT
Synopsis: Mr. [redacted] and Mrs. [redacted] were interviewed concerning the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) and they provided information relating to their knowledge of or contact with COLIFAM. Interviews of Mrs. [redacted] and Mrs. [redacted] produced negative results concerning any contact with COLIFAM.

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.
DATE: 7:14:73 BY J. P.
CN:345376 POW/MIA PRED 12/6/72

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.
Mr. and Mrs. [redacted], of [redacted], Indiana, advised that their son, [redacted], U. S. Air Force Serial Number [redacted], enlisted in the U. S. Air Force in [redacted] 1965, and went to Vietnam in [redacted] 1966. Notification was received from the U. S. Air Force in [redacted] 1966, that their son was a prisoner of war in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] further advised as follows:

She received a letter sometime in March, 1968, from Reverend DANIEL BERRIGAN, Cornell University, concerning prisoners of war in North Vietnam. BERRIGAN suggested that families of prisoners of war write to DAVID DELLENGER, Editor, Liberation Magazine, 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York, if they wish to communicate with prisoners.

Mrs. [redacted] wrote a letter to DAVID DELLENGER and enclosed a letter addressed to her son in North Vietnam.

She received a letter dated April 2, 1968, from BARBARA WEBSTER, Liberation Magazine, acknowledging receipt of her personal letter to her son and informed Mrs. [redacted] that the letter was taken to Hanoi by FRANZ Shurmann. A reply from DAVID DELLENGER was also enclosed in the letter from BARBARA WEBSTER.

In January, 1970, an information sheet from the "Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam" was received through the mail, which contained information that a Committee of Liaison had been established to facilitate communication between families in the United States and servicemen imprisoned in North Vietnam.

Sometime in April, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] received a telephone call from a person who identified herself as BARBARA WEBSTER, who stated that it had been confirmed that her son was a prisoner of war in North Vietnam. Mrs. [redacted] stated that she informed the caller that she had already known that.
A letter was received in April, 1970, from "Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam" (COLIFAM), signed by CORA WEISS and DAVE DELLENGER advising that official confirmation had been received that her son was being held in North Vietnam.

A letter was received from COLIFAM dated April 20, 1970, signed by STEVEN E. HALLIWELL and which a letter from her son was enclosed. Mrs. [redacted] stated that the letter was very short and personal and that she forwarded it to the U. S. Air Force.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she has received no additional information from COLIFAM since that time. She has had no personal contact with any member of COLIFAM and received only the one phone call from the individual who identified herself as BARBARA WEBSTER. She stated that she received only one letter from her son through COLIFAM, which was enclosed in the letter dated April 20, 1970. She is in possession of no additional information concerning any contact by COLIFAM with families of other prisoners of war.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she would be willing to testify concerning this matter.

The following are copies of communications received from COLIFAM:
March 3, 1968

Dear Friends,

I hope you will pardon this form letter. I have received from many families requests for information on prisoners of war in Viet Nam. So I find a way of answering all such letters within a reasonable time.

Professor Zinn and I left the North Vietnamese authorities a list of prisoners listed in the United States as 'missing in action.' We asked the authorities to verify whether these men were still living. Our request was received courteously, and we were assured that if a favorable reply were received from the military and political leaders, we would hear of it. As of now, no such reply has been received.

We brought with us letter to prisoners from their families, and carried back with us a number of letters from the prisoners. I suggest that all families wishing to communicate with prisoners, send letters to Dr. David Dellinger, Editor, Fairview Motel, 5 Beacon Street, New York, NY. I have been informed there is a strong connection between the North Vietnamese and the American Peace Committee, and it is probable that another American group will be invited to Haiphong in the near future; if so, they will carry your letters.

Many of you are relatives of men listed as missing in action, and have asked whether Professor Zinn or I could gain information about their fate. Also, we have no such resources. I can only suggest that you forward the name, and some particulars, about such men, to Mr. Dellinger; the next group going to Hanoi can do whatever is possible in this regard.

You have also asked about the conditions in the camps, the physical condition of the men, etc. May I reassure you in this matter. The three pilots whose release we obtained, were in good physical and mental condition; their weight was par or slightly over, and this though two of them had been wounded in coming to earth. Indeed, we had every indication that the North Vietnamese were doing what they could, in a small developing country under our bombs, to act humanely toward prisoners.

I regret with all my heart that more information is not at hand for us to relieve your sorrow; and I pray with you that a cruel and wasting war may soon end.

Sincerely,

(Rv.) Daniel Berrigan, S.J.

Dear (Redacted) - I am so sorry to have such information I have. Please be sure, a sense of your family. I am with you in your sorrow and uncertainty.

[Signature]

[Redacted]
April 2, 1969

Dear Rep. [redacted]

The letter to your son which you sent us in March was taken to the post office. Two letters are enclosed. One from Dave Dellinger will hopefully shed some light on questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Barbara Winke
Barbara Winke
INFORMATION FOR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF MEN IN
THE ARMED FORCES WHO HAVE WRITTEN ASKING FOR POSSIBLE
ASSISTANCE IN FINDING OUT ABOUT THEIR LOVED ONES OR IN
RECEIVING LETTERS TO AND FROM PRISONERS OF WAR

FROM DAVE DELLINGER

First of all let me say that I am touched more than I can say by
many of the letters I have received and in any case am deeply moved
by the plight of the men themselves and of those who love them and
are separated from them under extremely painful and difficult cir-
cumstances. Unfortunately, as I am sure most of you realize, in
most cases there is all too little that I or any other American can
do to be of help. Before I discuss what may and may not be possible;
however, let me apologize for not being able to write each of you
personally, promptly, and in adequate detail. I have literally been
stumped by letters and phone calls. Even if I had no other work, I
doubt if I could keep in proper touch with all those who have written,
but unfortunately, my work requires that I travel a great deal and,
particularly when I am out of town there is often a gap between the
time your letter arrives and the time I am able to read it, let alone
answer it. However, if there is anything that can or should be done
in my absence, my associate, Barbara Webster, makes sure that it is
taken care of promptly. Because I don't like to keep you in suspen-
so in a matter as heartrending as that which has occasioned your letter
and because I am ashamed already to have kept a number of you waiting
for too long, I have finally decided to write this memo, which Barbara
can send out at once to everyone. Whenever possible we will write
you individually as well, and will certainly do so if at any time
we have more precise information that applies to you personally. If
you do not hear from us it is because we have nothing more specific
to add, but be assured that we are doing everything in our limited
power to get your inquiry into the hands of the proper Vietnamese,
or your letter into the hands of your relative or friend.

Now, as to what can be done, what probably can't be done, and the
things that I am presently unclear about, let me write as accurately
as I possibly can and hope that I do not understate or overstate the
case.

GENERAL RELATIONSHIPS AND PRISONER RELEASES

I myself have visited Hanoi twice, once in October-November 1966 and
once in May-June 1967. Sometimes as long as six months go by with-
out a visit by an American journalist or member of the anti-war move-
ment and sometimes there is a trip every month or six weeks. In
addition to these trips, I and a number of other members of the anti-
war movement have intermittent contacts with North Vietnamese and
members of the National Liberation Front in Paris, Prague, Havana or
in various other cities on occasions when international conferences
of one kind or another take place. In all such contacts, both the
N.L.P. and representatives of North Vietnam (the Democratic Republic
of Vietnam) stress that their opposition is to the "war-making U.S.
government" and not to the American people. In particular they are
very friendly to people who are opposed to the war, whom they consider to be the true representatives of American ideals and of the democratic and peace-loving American people. I say this not to weigh the accuracy of their beliefs or to try to appraise all the probably complicated reasons for their friendliness to the anti-war movement, but to indicate the hopeful side of our attempts to intercede with the Vietnamese in behalf of men captured in Vietnam. In line with their general attitude, the N.L.F. has twice released prisoners "to the American peace movement." (In 1965 and again in November 1967.) The D.R.V. released three captured pilots to representatives of the anti-war movement in February of 1968.

On the more difficult side of things, the Vietnamese are horrified by what they consider to be a war of imperialist aggression by the United States government and in particular, I judge from my contacts that, however hard they try to live up to their belief that the individual is not the enemy, they find it extremely difficult to "excuse" those who have bombed their cities or attacked their villages. When I spoke with Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi, he took a dual approach. On the one hand, he stressed the anguish of all Vietnamese at having their cities bombed, their wives, husbands, parents, children or friends killed and wounded. On the other hand, he surprised me by expressing great sympathy with and compassion for those Americans who, as he sees it, have been either brainwashed by their culture or conscripted by the armed forces, into fighting in Vietnam. He said over and over that North Vietnam desires no revenge or punishment but only an end to U.S. attempts to control Vietnam.

In our contacts with American prisoners, we have found that a number of them were threatened or struck by angry peasants, when they parachuted down or were separated from their unit, but were protected and well treated and cared for as soon as the militia or other representatives of the government took them under control. On my second visit I was allowed to visit a prisoner-of-war camp in Hanoi and to talk freely and at length with two of the prisoners. I always distrust such situations, no matter who the captor or captive is, because I know that the situation is highly artificial and that, even with the best of intentions, a prison is a prison. Willy-nilly the prisoner is under extreme psychological pressure, just from the fact that it is a prison, that he is dependent upon his keepers, is separated from his loved ones, etc. So I do not want to overstate that I saw or was told (by either the Vietnamese or the U.S. prisoners) but everything that I did see or hear was encouraging. Housing conditions in this particular prison were comfortable and sanitary; the prisoners spoke and acted as if they were in good mental health, and said they knew of no torture or brainwashing. Incidentally, one of the difficulties I have run up against when talking to representatives of the N.L.F. and the D.R.V. is that they are acutely aware of the torture and beatings of N.L.F. prisoners captured by the U.S. and Saigon armies.

(I have written at greater length of my visit to the Hanoi prison camp in the May-June 1967 Liberation and will be glad to send you a copy if you desire. I am not sending it out routinely because in the article I told of other things that I saw and express my opposition to the war, and I don't want to seem to force my political viewpoint on you or add
letters and inquiries about missing personnel

Trips to Hanoi are erratic and uncertain. In November 1967 four U.S. students who had been granted visas by Hanoi got as far as Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and then were turned back because the intensive bombardment of North Vietnam made the visit impractical. They were carrying letters for and inquiries about U.S. prisoners. They gave the letters to the North Vietnamese in Phnom Penh, and we assume they were delivered to Hanoi. We have received no answer to the inquiries. Prof. Zinn and Father Harrigan were to fly on January 31, 1968 and arrived in Hanoi on February 4. They gave letters we desired to the Vietnam Peace Committee and were assured that the letters would be delivered and the inquiries passed on to the proper authorities. As in all visits by Americans, they brought back a number of letters from prisoners, which they mailed on their return to this country on February 19th. They brought back no answers to the inquiries. On the one hand they were in Hanoi only a week; on the other hand, there are some indications that the Vietnamese may consider it a matter of
It got to sound how many prisoners they have and that their names are. Many of us have urged them to release this information, for humanitarian reasons. But this may be one of the places where our advice means nothing. By other Vietnamese considerations. Or perhaps we will receive an answer to the inquiries some day, any day. I hesitate to predict, but we will continue to forward such inquiries to them and to let them know how helpful it would be, from our point of view, for them to answer in any of the places where they do have information.

Prof. Franz Schümann of California University at Berkeley left New York on March 10th and took all letters and inquiries that I had received by that date. When he and Mary McCarthy, the writer, return from this trip they will undoubtedly bring letters which will be mailed at once. If they have any additional information relevant to your concern I will get it to you right away.

Future trips will continue to be unpredictable but there is a possibility of one or two trips in the next two months, plus the possibility of contacts with North Vietnamese in Europe, who may then return to their homeland. I think that if I had a relative in prison over there I would use both channels—regular mail and the erratic, unpredictable route of the anti-war movement. To the best of my knowledge regular mail goes by way of China and takes a very long time. It also is unpredictable. Remember North Vietnam is torn up and under day and night bombardment. It can take weeks, perhaps months, to get to out-of-the-way places, which may mean to some of the prisoner camps. In addition, the train or truck or bicycle or peasant carrying the mail may be blown up, preventing delivery. Except in the case of prisoners housed in Hanoi, this problem remains, whether the mail is sent by regular post or is hand delivered in Hanoi.

I hope that you take this for granted, but send your letters sealed. Naturally I have no guarantees that the Vietnamese won't open them— to the best of my knowledge that is customary in all prisons all over the world. But they will travel better in sealed envelopes and none of us wants to intrude on your privacy.

I hope that this covers the main areas about which you have questions and about which I have even tentative information. Please do not hesitate to write if there is some other way in which you think I might be able to be of assistance. And, as I indicated at the beginning, please forgive me if sometimes it takes me a little longer to answer than seems right.

April 2, 1969
Liberation
5 Beekman Street
N.Y., N.Y. 10038
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, 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 at war to defend itself, the Vietnamese 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 1969 and July 1968, 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. At such 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, where they are received at 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 (if known)
Captured in the D.R.V.

Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam

VIA MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.
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.
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 wrong address for both letters and packages:

- Name of servicemen, 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.

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 or a family letter 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 Kuan Hy, head of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris, has said, gradually families of servicemen held in North Vietnam will hear from their relatives.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/16/73 BY PV
P0154762-121-2097-98

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.
April 7, 1970

Dear [Illegible]

Our Committee has recently received official confirmation of 81 more servicemen being held in North Vietnam. By now you should have heard that this 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 united again.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Cora Weiss  Dave Dellinger

P.S. Kindly excuse the mimeographed letter, but there are many families to reach at the same time.
April 20, 1970

Dear Mr. [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 Wilbur 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]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date: September 30, 1970

Mrs. [Redacted], furnished the following information to MA

On April 8, 1970, Mrs. [Redacted] was sent a letter from her husband accompanied with a letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), 285 West 42nd Street, New York, New York, 10036, signed by STEVEN E. HALLIWELL.

On April 20, 1970, she was sent a second letter; also enclosed with it was a letter from her husband again from the COLIFAM, signed by STEVEN E. HALLIWELL. A third letter on May 4, 1970, from the COLIFAM was unsigned.

On June 14, 1970, she received a letter again from COLIFAM, signed by BARBARA WEBSTER. This is the last letter she has received from this Committee, and she stated that she would rather not receive a letter from her husband at all if it had to come through organizations such as this one. They have never contacted her personally and have only included their letter with a letter from her husband. Mrs. [Redacted] has never been telephoned or talked to in person.

Mr. [Redacted] is required to send and receive all mail to [Redacted]. This is the address of her mother, Mrs. [Redacted]. The letters that are received from COLIFAM indicate that different individuals have gone to North Vietnam in an effort to bring back some of this mail and are described as Anti-War Activists spending, at times, two weeks in North Vietnam. Mrs. [Redacted] stated that other wives of servicemen detained in North Vietnam who have been contacted in a similar manner are as follows:

Ohio, Telephone Number

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/31/70 BY 9102

FBI: ST6FLY DEP122/1 OC945970

On 9/22/70 [Redacted] Indiana

Files IP 100-20786

by 8A [Redacted] Date dictated 9/28/70

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] Indiana, Telephone Number
Mrs. [redacted] Kentucky, Telephone Number
Mrs. [redacted] Louisiana, Telephone Number unknown.

Mrs. [redacted] has given the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) the four letters she has received from the COLIFAM. In each one, they speak of a visit of some of their members to North Vietnam and their talks to the prisoners in North Vietnam. Basically the letters give instructions for mailing letters back to their husbands and the correct procedure the North Vietnamese want used for mailing back to North Vietnam. Mrs. [redacted] lastly stated that she would be more than willing to cooperate should her testimony be needed at any later date.

On August 10, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] received an Airmail, Special Delivery letter from a REMALO C. DAVIS, National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, New York, 10012. Enclosed was a Western Union Telegram dated August 3, 1969. She felt that it may have something to do with the COLIFAM; and therefore, she furnished it to the FBI. In that letter, she also received a letter from her husband.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

October 5, 1970

The following information:

Mrs. [Redacted] stated that she is the mother of [Redacted], United States Air Force, who is listed as missing in action while on duty with the Armed Forces in Viet Nam.

Mrs. [Redacted] stated that she has not been contacted by the Committee of Liaison with families of servicemen detained in North Viet Nam.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Date 9/14/70 by 9F03 [Redacted]

File No MIA for ED 12812

9/24/70 Indiana File No. IP 100-20786

Date dictated 9/30/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is being loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Mrs. [redacted] was interviewed and furnished the following information:

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she has not been contacted by the Committee on the Liaison with families of servicemen detained in North Vietnam.
Mrs. [REDACTED], Indiana, was personally contacted and interviewed at her home, at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. [REDACTED] advised that her son has been missing in action for about four years and eight months. She said that the military has warned her about being approached by individuals and groups concerning her son; however, she has been approached by no one. She further advised that should she be contacted in the future, she will advise the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date: November 12, 1970

Mrs. [Redacted], the mother of [Redacted] who is presently listed as missing in action by the United States Air Force, was interviewed at her residence, [Redacted].

Mrs. [Redacted] felt that she may have had some contact with the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (CULIFAM) during the first part of 1970. She recalled receiving several letters from a group, possibly in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, concerning correspondence with her son; and she wrote one letter to her son which was to be forwarded to him in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [Redacted] only contact with this group was through the mail, and she knew of no other families being contacted by the group.

She was unable to locate the letters which she received from the group but advised that she would notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation if she could find them.

She further advised that she would be willing to testify if requested.

11/7/70 Indiana IP 100-20786

On [Redacted] by [Redacted] Date dictated 11/12/70

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.
November 12, 1970

Mrs. [redacted] was contacted at her place of employment at [redacted].

She provided two letters dated December 15, 1969, and January 20, 1970, which were sent to her by the American Friends Service Committee, Inc., and two envelopes postmarked December 23, 1969, and January 27, 1970, which were addressed to her and were from the American Friends Service Committee, Inc.

Mrs. [redacted] was sure that she had received one other letter from the American Friends Service Committee, Inc.; but she was unable to locate it.

The letter of January 20, 1970, revealed that letters from American prisoners of war would be transmitted through the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam in keeping with North Vietnamese request.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
The following individuals were interviewed concerning their knowledge of or contact with the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam and all results were negative:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interviewing Agent</th>
<th>Interviewee</th>
<th>Date and Place of Interview</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>September 20, 1970 Indiana</td>
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<td>Mrs.</td>
<td>October 7, 1970 Indiana</td>
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<td>Mr.</td>
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</table>
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 Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geedes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kelish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schumann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

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,

Steven Halliwell
Barbara Webster

Steve Halliwell  Barbara Webster
April 20, 1970

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,

Steven E. Halliwell

Committee of Liaison
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

(212) 765-1490
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).

Attention 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 pockets. 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
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
LAST MONTH I WAS INVITED TO TRAVEL TO NORTH VIETNAM TO ESCORT THREE
AMERICAN PRISONERS WHO HAD BEEN RELEASED BY THE NORTH VIETNAMESE

WHILE IN VIETNAM, THE NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT HANDED OVER TO ME
SEVERAL INSCRIBED MESSAGE FORMS FROM OTHER AMERICANS STILL IN THE CAMPS

FOR TRANSMISSION 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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/73 BY 90
CN 136557 POW/MIA PROJECT
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.

THAT IS YOUR DECISION, AND I AM HANDING THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE ON TO YOU.

MESSAGE:

MY DEAREST I HOPE YOU ARE ALL WELL
AND ENJOYING THE SUMMER VACATION. I AM FINE. I WANT TO WISH ALL OF
YOU HAPPY BIRTHDAYS AND KNOW THAT I WILL BE THINKING OF YOU."

MY DARLING, ON OUR ANNIVERSARY, GOD BLESS YOU ALL.

ALL MY LOVE, 15 JULY, 1969

END OF MESSAGE. SINCERELY

RICHARD C. DAVIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS CLASSIFIED.

TIGP END AUG 69

CLASSIFIED

SECRET

THIS INFORMATION IS CLASSIFIED.

DRAFT FOR REVIEW.

NO EXTERIOR COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

NO COMMUNICATIONS OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

NO COMMUNICATIONS OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS CLASSIFIED.

DRAFT FOR REVIEW.

NO EXTERIOR COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

NO COMMUNICATIONS OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES. 
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 Viet Nam. Yours sincerely, Raymond C. Davis
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 Viet Nam Committee for Solidarity with American People about 500 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
356 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 Vien 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 addressee.

Most sincerely yours,

Roger G. Fredrickson

for: Louis W. Schneider
Roger G. Fredrickson
December 15, 1969

Dear Friend,

This is but a brief note to acknowledge receipt of your letter addressed to your family member who is being held as a prisoner of war in North Vietnam.

My current plans call for me to arrive in North Vietnam on or about 26 December at which point I hope to be able to turn your letter along with a large number of other letters from the immediate families of men being held to the appropriate authorities of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam, along with my request that the letters be delivered to the individual prisoners.

After my return to the United States I will write to you again to let you know whether it was possible to deliver the letters.

Most sincerely yours,

Louis W. Schneider
Associate Executive Secretary
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 552</th>
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<tr>
<td>(b)(1)</td>
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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:

[Redacted]
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS-MISC REGISTRATION ACT (00:NJY)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Source utilized is

In view of the highly sensitive nature of this source, NY is classifying the enclosed LHM, "Secret" because it is felt that if this information was made available, it would disclose the source thus affecting her future effectiveness.

No local dissemination is being made at this time. Dissemination will be left to the discretion of the Bureau.

For the information of the Bureau, NY will make every effort to have penitrate COLIFAM on a continuing basis since it is felt that she is in a position to furnish information to the Bureau that is otherwise unattainable.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Date: 11/24/70
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE - FRIDAY 12:41 PM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
November 24, 1970

Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, furnished the following letters in connection
with the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) on November 24, 1970:

(1) Letter dated November 23, 1970, from COLIFAM
to the relatives of the Prisoners of War (POWs).

(2) Letter dated Hanoi, November 20, 1970, from
the Vietnam Committee For Solidarity with the American
People addressed to Cora Weiss.

(3) A second letter dated Hanoi, November 20, 1970,
to Cora Weiss.

Cora Weiss

Source stated that Cora Weiss, Co-chairman of
COLIFAM, mailed 297 to the families of POWs on
November 23, 1970, with a cover letter which is
enclosed.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the
property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its
contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
November 23, 1970

Dear friends:

Last night the lawyers who visited North Vietnam returned, bringing a packet of 326 letters from 297 pilots. One of them, Morton Stavis of the Lawyers Committee on American Policy Towards Vietnam, gave us the following report from his conversations there:

"The authorities told me that they receive many 'provocative' packages and letters. Examples they gave were packages containing pieces of iron and metal objects; clothes that are too small (based on the erroneous assumption that the men have lost a lot of weight); letters which don't stick to the rules regarding contents (this makes it more difficult to sort and sometimes impossible to deliver).

They told me that many letters coming as a result of provocative and unfriendly campaigns in the U.S. are clogging the postal channels, making it extremely difficult for legitimate mail to be sorted and delivered. This is not the case for mail sent by hand."

The North Vietnamese have confirmed directly to the Committee of Liaison that a detention camp was hit in the recent bombings by the U.S., and some casualties were sustained. Should we receive further details we will be in touch with the families involved.

Sincerely,

Barbara Wheeler  Barbara Webster
Hanoi November 20, 1970

Dear Mrs. Cora Jeiss,

With reference to your letters and cables inquiring about pilots supposedly missing in Democratic Republic of Vietnam, we would like to communicate to you the following information we have got from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Defense Ministry:

APOGDA Victor
FR 62506
Dead

DIKKEL William, Calvin
FR 60982
Never detained in North Vietnam

LURIS Alan, Pierce
FR 65266
Present in a DRV detention camp

McDaniel Eugene, Barker
602046
Present in a DRV detention camp

PARIS Charles C.
678487

PERISHO Gordon S.
655540
Never detained in North Vietnam

CHANEES Carl Dennis
FV 3155401
Never detained in North Vietnam

COHLOWE Allen
643410
Present in a DRV detention camp

CRAVETT David
529039
Never detained in North Vietnam

DONALD Byron Lee
FR 80531
Present in a DRV detention camp

GOSS Bernard
FR 30432
Never detained in North Vietnam

Grazzini David
577789
Never detained in North Vietnam
Paste, Joseph
433203852
LAURENCE Bruce
42500319
MAYER Roderick
630074
KIGHT George, Grisby
AC 3054239
WILLIS James
671748
FULLER Ben, Marksbury
ER 3879
HUFFIN James
656906
VARSHMAAR Larry
701554
VESCHITIS Milton
6165891310
BILLINGS Don
467088 A
WINDHAM Charles
ER 77244
WRIGHT Paul
696899
BAUER Jerry
550036
BUCKLEY Victor P.
701420
CUFFIN Richard A.
76840
CROW Michael P.
668952
DAVY Edward J.
21205372
DAVIS Robert C.
59185
Dear Mrs. Gora Weiss,

Over the past period, we have received letters from a number of American families inquiring about pilots supposedly missing in Democratic Republic of Vietnam. After inquiring of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Defense Ministry, we request the Colinfaam to convey to the interested families the following information:

Kaslyth, John Reber
FV 3120117
Present in a DTV detention camp
1238 J Delta St.
St. Saw Gabriel, Calif.

Kott, Stephen J.
065369
Never detained in North Vietnam
Sands Point Arts.
Sarasota, Florida 33577

Hailey, James E.
FV 3174400
Never detained in North Vietnam
2720 Huntington Drive
San Marino, Calif. 91108

Beckett, John
505134
Dead
No address

Hatch, Donald G.
43983 A
Never detained in Mrs. Donald E. Parton
North Vietnam
1112 Carper Street
McLean, Virginia, 22101.

Penne, James Glenn
614186
Present in a DTV detention camp
Mrs. Barbara Davis Pinis
746 Crusader St.
Lemoore, California

-7-

Hanoi November 20, 1970
HARR, Benjamin Byrne
FR 2217685

BOGIASE, Christos C., Jr.
30647743

HENDERSON, Donald Richard
535125

CLARK, Lawrence
AF 77747150

FREEMAN, Gene Thomas
FR 26552

WESSEL, Robert Larry
IV 3152424

CZERNIC, Raymond G.
VS 54829745

McGARY, Jack
144707535

DOW, Herb
FR 29991

BOLDOCK, Frederick C., Jr
6666620

FELLOWS, John Heaphy
603983

NORTH, Kenneth Jeter
FR 53594

HILLARD, Arthur T., Jr
FR 31816

Dead

Never detained in

Dead

Never detained in

North Vietnam
645 James Lee Road Apt.
102 Fort Walton Beach,
Florida, 32548

Never detained in

North Vietnam
3705 Palm Drive
Bonita, Calif. 92002

North Vietnam
120 Austin Street
Salina, Kansas 67401

No address

North Vietnam
8955 Southfield Drive
Oak Lawn, Illinois 6045

North Vietnam
725 Florence Avenue
Ladison, Tennessee 37115

Never detained in

North Vietnam
1000+ Club Drive
Bethesda, Maryland 20034

North Vietnam
detention camp

Present in a DNV
detention camp

Present in a DNV
detention camp

Present in a DNV
detention camp

Present in a DNV
detention camp

Present in a DNV
detention camp

Present in a DNV
detention camp

Lrs Bogiages
Lrs Donald Richard Hubbs
Lrs Lawrence Clark
Lrs N.G. Ridson
Lrs Herb Dow
Lrs Herb Dow
Frederick C. Boldock, Sr
Lrs Patricia Matins Felhouse
Lrs Carol (Q-13e)
Lrs Ruth S. Ballard

Mrs. D. C. Boldock
Lrs H. S. Ballard

Lrs H. S. Ballard

Lrs H. S. Ballard

Lrs H. S. Ballard

Lrs H. S. Ballard

Lrs H. S. Ballard

Lrs H. S. Ballard
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>City, State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MORONEY, Virgil Kerah III</td>
<td>Never detained in North Vietnam</td>
<td>Mrs Virgil K. Moroney</td>
<td>340 Highland, Fayetteville, Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMITH, Homer Leroy</td>
<td>Dead</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALCORN, Wendell Reed</td>
<td>Present in a detention camp in North Vietnam</td>
<td>Mrs Ruth Alcorn</td>
<td>Rd 2 Kittanning, Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVIS Robert C.</td>
<td>Never detained in North Vietnam</td>
<td>Mrs Robert C. Davis</td>
<td>23 East Broad Street, Box 365 Burlington, New Jersey 05016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOGGS Paschal G.</td>
<td>Never detained in North Vietnam</td>
<td>Mrs P.G. Doggs</td>
<td>P.O. Box 602, Stockbridge, Georgia 30231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHRISTENSEN William Hurrey</td>
<td>Never detained in North Vietnam</td>
<td>Mr and Mrs Charles Christensen</td>
<td>412 River View &quot;C&quot;, Great Falls, Montana 59401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHMITT, Norman</td>
<td>Dead</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HENCH, Michael John</td>
<td>Never detained in North Vietnam</td>
<td>Mrs N.J. Estocin</td>
<td>5557 Banana Place, La Jolla, Calif. 92037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUCKER, Kevin Byron</td>
<td>Never detained in North Vietnam</td>
<td>Mr Edwin B. Tucker</td>
<td>Box 535, Matthews, Va. 23109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUXTON, Williams Ramwick II</td>
<td>Present in a detention camp in North Vietnam</td>
<td>Mrs Myrtle Looper Austin</td>
<td>RFD No 1 Box 41, Simpson, Vertle, South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALBRIGHT, John Scott</td>
<td>Never detained in North Vietnam</td>
<td>Mr John Scott Albright</td>
<td>7105 Berkshire Drive, Camp Springs, Id 80031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOOLEY, James E.</td>
<td>Never detained in North Vietnam</td>
<td>Mr Henry E. Dooley</td>
<td>Manchester Center, Vermont 05255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIJCH, Lance Peter</td>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>No address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FITE, Peter Z.</td>
<td>Never detained</td>
<td>1 Washington Square Village</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in Mrs Peter X.</td>
<td>New York, New York 10012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KITCHELL, Gilbert</td>
<td>Never detained</td>
<td>Mrs Patsy Mitchell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in L. Mitchell</td>
<td>1003 Princeton Ave.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Vietnam</td>
<td>Bakersfield, Calif. 93305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STORZ, Ronald</td>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>Mr Max Edward Storz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward</td>
<td>S Donald Court Elmont</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3057474</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY, George</td>
<td>Present in a</td>
<td>Mrs Doris M. Day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DAY detention</td>
<td>4317 West Ocotillo Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>camp</td>
<td>Glendale, Arizona 85307</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JACKELIN, Robert</td>
<td>Never detained</td>
<td>Mr Robert W. Hagerman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in Mrs Robert W.</td>
<td>12641-30th Ave. East</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hagerman</td>
<td>Puysilup, Wash. 92571</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOLLEY, Tilden</td>
<td>Never detained</td>
<td>T.S. Holley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in T.S. Holley</td>
<td>North Vietnam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>543 Commerce Street</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ROGERS, Donald</td>
<td>Present in a</td>
<td>Lrs Dorothy Laye Burns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DAY detention</td>
<td>3009 N. Lurco Dr Mineral</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>camp</td>
<td>Wells, Texas</td>
<td></td>
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<td>CARRON, Kenneth</td>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>Mr Kenneth Cameron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robbins</td>
<td>1105 Lierra St.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>554612</td>
<td>Berkeley, California</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>STAFFORD, Hugh</td>
<td>Present in a</td>
<td>Lrs Robert E. Stafford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DAY detention</td>
<td>18122 Burlwood Lane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>camp</td>
<td>Lemoore, California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVIS, Brent</td>
<td>Never detained</td>
<td>Lrs Russell E. Davis, Jr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eden</td>
<td>102 Edgemont Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>084394</td>
<td>Scarsdale, New York 10553</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSTROM, Bruce A.</td>
<td>Never detained</td>
<td>Lr and Lrs Urno A. Nystrom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>496733</td>
<td>967 Harvey Drive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLSEN, Floyd J.</td>
<td>Never detained</td>
<td>Lrs Grace J. Olsen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05514836</td>
<td>P.O. Box 605</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Vietnam</td>
<td>Winfield, Illinois 50790</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
CONEK, Fred C.
FX 61455

HUGHES, James Lindberg
FX 43211

PEARSON, Robert H.
FV 3163073

CAMPBELL, Clyde N.
FV-3192970

Dead
Present in a DRV
Never detained in
North Vietman

Lrs E.G. Conen
1361 Bayou St.
Pantisco, Lick. 48054

Lrs James Lindberg Hughes
115 West Santa Fe, Avenue
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Lrs Robert H. Pearson
1100 Columbia St., Apt. X
Marysville, Wash. 98271

Mr and Mrs R.W. Campbell
512 Richardson
Longview, Texas

VISITUAL COLLECTIVES FOR SOLIDARITY
WITH THE AMERICAN PRISONERS

[Signature]

Tran Trong Chiet
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (103-57827)

FROM: AG, HOUSTON (103-2093) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LINKAGE WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLDWAR)

RE: MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT (00: IN)

DATE: 11/27/70

Enclosed to the Bureau are five copies of Mr. [REDACTED]'s reflection interview with [REDACTED] in Texas. The copies of this file are enclosures.

2 - Bureau (Osc-5) (R)
2 - New York (103-158-66) (Osc-2) (R)
1 - Houston

E012812-2

DATE FORMED: 12/16/70
NOW FORMED: 12/17/70
BY: [REDACTED]
REC: 94

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
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.
Mr. __________ advised that she is the wife of a prisoner of war in North Vietnam. She was informed of the identity of the interviewing agent and advised that she was being contacted and interviewed concerning the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam at the direction of J. WALTER VEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice. Mrs. __________ advised that her husband, a member of the U.S. Air Force, was assigned to Thailand in 1967 and on __________ 1967 he was listed as missing in action. In __________ 1969, Mrs. __________ was officially notified that her husband was a prisoner of war and was being detained in North Vietnam.

In March, 1970, the first letter from her husband was received by Mrs. __________ and this was through regular mail channels and the letter was postmarked from Hanoi.

Several weeks later Mrs. __________ received a mimeographed letter dated April 7, 1970 on letterhead stationery of the "Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam". This letter was signed by COM WEISS and DAVID DUNNING. This letter also enclosed a two page information sheet explaining the functions of the above committee. This letter indicated that mail had been received by the committee from servicemen being held in North Vietnam and that a letter would be forwarded to her shortly from Mrs. __________ advised this was the first contact or information she had with this organization. Another letter, dated April 20, 1970, was received from the above committee and included a letter from __________. This letter also enclosed a number of "letter forms" upon which correspondence should be directed to __________ per the request of Vietnamese authorities. Another letter, dated May 4, 1970 was received from the same organization containing information as to how correspondence and packages should be directed to the prisoners.

Another letter from the same group, dated September 13, 1970, was received which enclosed two letters from __________.
Another letter, dated October 29, 1978, which was in the form of a "General Information Memo" and enclosed reprints of news articles from the "Center Report" and "The Nation" periodicals.

Several weeks ago a handwritten letter bearing the salutation of "Mrs. Families" was received setting forth instructions regarding Christmas mail and packages to be sent to prisoners.

Mrs. [Name] made available the originals of all of the above communications which were subsequently xeroxed and the originals returned to her. The copies of these communications are attached.

Mrs. [Name] advised she has had no further contact with the above organization other than through the above correspondence. With regard to her testifying in a court of law to the above, she stated that she would prefer waiting until the release of
Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

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 send the correct address for both letters and packages.

Captured servicemen may receive one letter a month and one package (not over ten 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 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],

The Committee has recently received official confirmation of 31 more servicemen being held in North Vietnam. By now you should have heard that 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 united again.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Date: 7/1/73

All information contained herein is Unclassified.

P.S. Kindly excuse the mimeographed letter, but there are many families to reach at the same time.
Dear

Rev. Richard Fernandez, a member of the Committee of 101, returned today from a two-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. He brought back the enclosed letter along with 101 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. Edson 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

Received

Steve Halliwell
THAI GIAM PHI CONG KY BI BAT TAI
PHU VIET-NAM DIN CHU CONG NGOA
VIA MOSCOW, USSR
Voice of Nation for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM

COMMITTEE OF LIASON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

NGUOI GO (Alien)

NAME (Name in English)

HAI BI (Address):
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 Schuette 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.
Dear Friends,

We are very happy to forward the enclosed letters to you. I would like to give you an account of the events that took place around the illegal seizure of these letters at Kennedy Airport on Wednesday. You would have had your mail a day or two earlier had it not been for this interference.

Robert Scheer announced when he left Hanoi that he had been given 379 letters from pilots whose names appeared on the list of 335 previously confirmed prisoners. Mr. Scheer, with a delegation of 10, had spent three months in Algeria, North Korea, China, and North Vietnam, and had accumulated a wide range of materials. However, U.S. Customs officials at Kennedy Airport were interested only in the whereabouts of the letters. Mr. Scheer opened the two packets of letters for the Customs officials to see. They then took him into a private room and demanded that he turn over the mail, saying, "He must open it and read it." He refused to hand over the letters as they had been consigned to him for immediate delivery to families. Finally, the Customs officials agreed to place the letters in bond, where the packages were officially sealed and a receipt given to Mr. Scheer.

Last Saturday 143 letters were brought by a traveler returning from Hanoi. That brought to 5243 the number of letters from prisoners that have been delivered by hand to the U.S. without interference.
Dear families,

This letter is being sent to all families of confirmed prisoners of war in North Vietnam as a general information memo to respond to the many questions we have received in recent weeks. Kindly excuse the form, but so many of your concerns are similar that we thought this more efficient. We are enclosing air letters for your use. One letter a month is still allowed. Kindly seal all letters sent thru the Committee of Liaison, and staple or clip photos inside the letter form. We have no interest in seeing mail.

A delegation of lawyers is leaving shortly for a visit to the DRV. They have expressed willingness to carry mail with them. Anyone wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should have mail in our office no later than Nov. 7. We guarantee only that the mail will arrive safely in North Vietnam and will be delivered to the appropriate authorities. We have no way of guaranteeing that the prisoners will get each letter. That is beyond our ability. However, if the mail conforms to the regulations we have no reason to doubt its delivery. We believe that from what we have been told by families, there is some delay, even risk, in sending mail thru postal routes. Much of the mail sent has obviously gotten thru, but some has been returned, or may wait for long periods for irregular flights. The Vietnamese are using hand delivery only for getting mail to the US because of the risky and unpredictable postal channels. Mail has been delayed and has taken months to arrive. They now wait for delegations to bring it.

Last month we sent 250 letters to North Vietnam with a group. All mail presently in the office will be delivered with the next group. As of now, over 1600 letters have been received since Dec. We do not know why some men have written more frequently than others. We also do not know if the list of 335 men announced in April is final for those being held by the North Vietnamese. When asked by family members, we have inquired about specific servicemen for whom there is substantial evidence of their capture. When we have a reply we will, of course, let the families know. It is our understanding that until there is some movement in Paris to respond to the proposals put forward by Mme. Binh on Sept. 17, there will be no further move vis-a-vis pow's. That is, until the two conditions are met; setting a fixed date for
the total withdrawal of all US forces from Vietnam, and agreeing to withdraw support from the Thieu Ky Khiem regime, they will not be willing to discuss the prisoner issue. They have made it clear that they view this issue as part of the overall solution to the war, and it cannot be dealt with separately. Upon fixing that date and agreeing to withdraw support, prisoners from both DRV as well as those being held by the NLF in the South, will be released. They do not have to wait for the completion of withdrawal of troops.

Many articles, comics, newsletters have appeared on the subject of prisoners. We thought you might be interested in seeing the enclosed which may shed more light on this subject. Mr. Van Dyke is an international lawyer currently on staff at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, Calif. He was formerly employed in the State Department working on the matter of prisoners. We send these along because they provide facts and a point of view not frequently seen in a discussion of this topic.

We appreciate being kept informed as to your changes of address, and continue to welcome your questions. We hope you continue to remember that we are here, not there, have no authority in handling prisoner affairs, and have tried to maintain a clear and efficient and reliable channel for communication between you and your sons and husbands. We look forward to the end of our task. For that will represent America's agreement to conclude the war and the release of the prisoners.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Cora Weiss

P.S. We expect other delegations will be invited to North Vietnam in December and through the winter months. Any mail arriving after Nov. 7 will be held for the next group.
No explanation has been offered by anyone for the seizure of the mail, and no guarantees have been made that this will not happen again. On Thursday afternoon the State Department assured me that the mail was available to be claimed and expressed concern that it be forwarded immediately to relieve anxiety of waiting families. We reminded the State Department that it was the government that had seized the mail in seeming disregard for the families, prisoners, and the future of communication between them. Mr. Scheer offered to meet with representatives of the State Department at the airport to discuss the situation and see what could be done to prevent future occurrences of this nature. His request was rejected. When he went with Rennie Davis and myself to reclaim the mail, he was unnecessarily hassled, and the press was ejected from observing the reclamation, despite the fact that the very same people had observed the seizure. When he finally got the letters, Mr. Scheer immediately transferred them to the Committee of Liaison for distribution.

We are very distressed about this incident. This delivery of mail brought first letters from previously confirmed prisoners for four families, some of whom had had no mail for five years. We have devoted considerable time and effort to maintaining a reliable and efficient channel for communication between you and the pilots. At the initiative of the North Vietnamese both the volume and frequency of mail has increased. The pilots have been receiving increasing numbers of packages, including a wide assortment of food, medicines, clothing and various kinds of games. We are not responsible for the consequences that acts of governmental interference may produce.

Please do not hesitate to be in touch with us if you have any questions, and kindly inform us of any changes of address. Should you wish us to forward mail to your relatives in North Vietnam we will be glad to do so. There will be several people travelling there in the coming months.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss
PRISONERS OF WAR IN VIETNAM

(ED. NOTE: The following excerpts are drawn from a paper which Visiting Fellow Jon M. Van Dyke presented for discussion at a recent Center roundtable.)

For the past year and a half, the U.S. has condemned the North Vietnamese for their treatment of captured Americans. The North Vietnamese are portrayed as evil captors who relentlessly harass American prisoners. The American prisoners are portrayed as virtuous men who find themselves in North Vietnamese prisons through an unfortunate and totally fortuitous series of events. The "prisoner-of-war problem" is depicted as an issue unrelated to the bombing and fighting that have been taking place in various parts of Southeast Asia throughout the past decade.

Although this effort succeeded in persuading the North Vietnamese to adhere more closely to the formal requirements of the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War, it is based on two false premises: (1) that the Geneva Convention can be applied without difficulty to the conflict in Vietnam and (2) that the United States and its allies conform to the requirements of the Convention. (The Geneva Convention was drafted in 1949 to deal with the problems of conventional warfare on European battlefields. It is difficult, if not impossible, to apply these provisions to a guerilla war in Southeast Asia.)

The United States pays only minimal attention to the Convention when it is not in its interest to do so. American soldiers frequently torture captured Viet Cong in order to obtain information about nearby enemy units. Even more frequently, the U.S. permits the Saigon forces to torture prisoners after capture and throughout their period of captivity. The U.S. has failed to punish in any significant way soldiers who have killed or mistreated enemy captives, thus elevating this practice to an official policy. The U.S. also conducts a program of terror to eliminate Viet Cong political cadres, a program that operates with total disregard for the safeguards of the Geneva Convention. Finally, because of its desire to give the American public the bleakest possible view of what the enemy's prison camps are like, the Pentagon has muzzled freed Americans who want to talk about the experiences they had in captivity.

The furor that has been created over North Vietnam's prison camps is understandable from a human point of view. There are men in prison who have been separated from their families for a period longer than in any previous war the United States has been involved in. One man has now been in Hanoi over six years.

The furor nonetheless does an injustice to the North Vietnamese, who have probably treated their captives better than any other nation fighting in Asia during this century. During World War II, prisoners of war in Asia were killed and allowed to die with little remorse. Twenty-seven percent of the prisoners held by the Japanese during that war died, and a shockingly high percentage of the Japanese held in Allied camps failed to survive captivity. The treatment of prisoners during the Korean war was, at best, primitive. And the handling of captives by the United States and the Saigon government is in many respects worse than that of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

It is in this perspective that North Vietnam's prison camps must be analyzed. The most serious charges lodged against the North Vietnamese are the accusations of physical abuse brought back by two pilots a year ago. These charges are serious indeed, but the manner in which the Pentagon has handled public information about North Vietnam's camps makes it difficult to accept the statements at face value. The other seven pilots who have been released by North Vietnam have never been formally pre-
PRISONERS FROM HANOI

WERE THEY TORTURED?

JON M. VAN DYKE

Mr. Van Dyke, assistant professor of law at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., is now on leave of absence doing legal research in San Francisco. He is the author of North Vietnam's Strategy for Survival, to be published this year by Pacific Books.

Two of the American fighting men most recently released from North Vietnam held a press conference in early September to "blow the whistle" on North Vietnam's treatment of its prisoners, but their statements raised more questions than they answered—questions not only about North Vietnam's handling of its captives but also about how the Pentagon is using the released men.

At the elaborately staged press conference in the auditorium of the Bethesda Naval Medical Center, Navy Lieut. Robert F. Frishman and Apprentice Seaman Douglas R. Hegdahl said they had been tortured, by being put in small, ovenlike rooms and exposed to mosquitoes and rats. They also asserted that they had heard that other prisoners had received even worse treatment.

Until this press conference the authorities had not permitted any of the nine freed prisoners to give the press more than the most general information about their experiences. Wives of the pilots still in North Vietnam have similarly been discouraged from talking about the letters they receive from prison. The Defense Department's explanation of this muzzling has been that public discussion might dissuade Hanoi from releasing pilots in the future or cause them to retaliate against those remaining in prison.

After the torture-chamber tales of Frishman and Hegdahl, it seems hard to imagine how additional discussion could jeopardize the pilots remaining in North Vietnam, but the day after the press conference, officers of the Pentagon's Public Information Division phoned the seven other released pilots and told them to stay quiet.

Most of the seven followed these instructions and have continued to elude reporters. However, one pilot who was released in August 1968, Maj. Joe V. Carpenter, expressed surprise at the statements made by Frishman and Hegdahl. Although he would not go into any details because of the orders, Carpenter said he had not been tortured in North Vietnam nor had he heard of anyone being tortured. "In general," he stated, "my treatment was good." When asked why the Defense Department would not allow him to speak freely even after the press conference, Carpenter responded, "It's all part of a plan. The question inevitably arises: what plan?

Aside from the issue of the Pentagon's motives, the details given by Frishman and Hegdahl raise some doubts about their broad charge of "torture." The only first-hand examples they mentioned in their prepared statements were (1) being placed in solitary confinement in small rat-infested rooms with tin roofs which became inordinate hot; and (2) being exposed to mosquitoes which bit their legs until they swelled. These episodes, while certainly unpleasant, are different only in degree from the treatment the United States Army gave the Green Beret officers who are charged in the recent slaying of a Vietnamese counter spy. They were placed in solitary confinement in 5 by 7 foot cells with no toilet facilities and only one bare light bulb inadequate for reading. The Green Beret officers complained that their cells became inordinately hot.

Frishman and Hegdahl supported their charge of torture by giving examples of more serious physical harassment suffered by two other pilots. They said that Navy Lieut. Comdr. Richard A. Stratton, who made a well-publicized confession in March 1967, gave his statement only after having been strung up by his wrists and having his fingernails pulled out.

The confession was delivered through a loud-speaker to a Hanoi press conference at which one American photographer and a Japanese television crew were present. An American voice from behind a curtain gave a long statement about the war. When this was completed Stratton appeared from behind the curtain. He bowed deeply several times and then left without speaking. When the American photographer reported this scene, the United States protested that its pilots were being brainwashed, a charge which Frishman and Hegdahl now endorse.

It is hard to believe that Stratton actually had his fingernails pulled out, however, when none of the many persons who have seen him have reported physical harm. Because of the storm of protests which followed Stratton's "confession," North Vietnam invited many visitors, including Americans, to meet Stratton. Nobody reported seeing any scars or missing fingernails. Pictures taken of Stratton when he appeared from behind the curtain show that his hands were visible to the reporters, none of whom reported any injury. Pictures taken of Stratton in prison later show him to be a bit downcast, but in good health.

The second example offered by Frishman and Hegdahl was that of Navy Lieut. Comdr. John S. McCain III, son of the American Commander in the Pacific. McCain was injured quite severely when he landed in a lake in the heart of Hanoi after trying to bomb the city's main power plant on October 26, 1967. According to the returned pilots, McCain has been kept in solitary confinement during most of his captivity. "It's hard enough just being in solitary confinement," Frishman said, "but when you're wounded like John it's harder." Frishman made no complaint that McCain had been physically hurt by the North Vietnamese, so it is difficult to understand why this is an example of torture. Furthermore, McCain was not kept in solitary confinement during the first six months of his captivity when his injuries were most severe. Air Force Lieut. Col. Morris M. Overly said after his release in February 1968 that he had shared a room with McCain.

There are other reasons for wondering about the charges made by Frishman and Hegdahl:

(1) None of the prisoners who had been released earlier complained of unprompted physical mistreatment. Navy
Dear Families,

We are very happy to forward the enclosed mail to you. It was brought by Prof. Sidney Peck in a package of 571 letters written over a 3 month period by most of the known prisoners.

We have also been informed by the Vietnamese regarding Christmas mail and packages:

While usually packages of 6 lbs are allowed every other month, one package of 11 lbs for Xmas/New Years will be permitted. The package should be addressed to:

Name of Serviceman, Serial #: c/o Camp of Detention for Servicemen captured in DRV, Hanoi, DRV. VIA MOSCOW.

Any other means will not be acceptable. Care must be taken to send items which will not spoil & will survive a long trip of many changes of temperature, and rough handling.

Re Mail: We have been asked to gather all Xmas & New Year cards and deliver them in person. Therefore your cards should be in our office the first week of Dec.

Today's mail brought letters from three pilots who have appeared on previously published confirmed lists, but who are writing letters for the first time.

Additionally we have received official confirmation for the first time of 3 more servicemen, bringing the total of known prisoners, at this time to 338.
We also received a response to recent inquiries we have made on behalf of families regarding the status of relatives listed as "MIA". We learned that of 17 inquiries made, regretfully 5 pilots who had been captured are dead. One pilot who was known to have been captured but not listed is now confirmed a prisoner. And 10 who were thought to be captured have "Never been captured in North Vietnam."

We are very pleased to be able to maintain the only open and successful channel of communication between families and detained servicemen.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank the many families who have sent kind notes and contributions.

We extend to each of you our best wishes for the holiday season.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Cora Weiss
9:31 PM URGENT 11-5-70

TO DIRECTOR 100-457899 100-443916

ATTN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WASHINGTON FIELD 100-47172
FROM NEW YORK 100-165469

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

RE BUREAU WITEL, NOVEMBER FOUR, LAST.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF WFO, RE BUREAU TEL ADVISED

REPRESENTATIVE OF USAF STATED COLIFAM DIRECTED LETTERS TO NEXT OF KIN OF POW'S ADVISING THEM THAT A DELEGATION OF LAWYERS IS LEAVING FOR VIETNAM IN THE NEAR FUTURE. FAMILIES WISHING TO CORRESPOND WITH THEIR POW RELATIVES WERE INSTRUCTED TO FORWARD LETTERS TO COLIFAM REACHING NYC NO LATER THAN NOVEMBER SEVEN, NEXT. ASSUMPTION IS MADE DELEGATION OF LAWYERS WILL DEPART SHORTLY THEREAFTER.

BUREAU REQUESTED NEW YORK TO DETERMINE IDENTITY OF ABOVE MENTIONED ATTORNEYS AND THEIR TRAVEL PLANS. REASONS FOR TRAVEL SHOULD ALSO BE ASCERTAINED.

WFO AND THE BUREAU'S ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO WFO/ATI TO THE BUREAU DATED OCTOBER EIGHT, LAST.

END PAGE ONE DEC 9 1970
NEW YORK FEELS THAT THE ATTORNEYS MENTIONED ABOVE ARE IDENTICAL WITH THOSE MENTIONED TRAVELLING UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF COLIFAM.

WFO RECONTACT THEIR SOURCE IN AN EFFORT TO FURTHER VERIFY THE ABOVE.

NEW YORK WILL MAKE EFFORTS TO FURTHER VERIFY AND TO ASCERTAIN TRAVEL PLANS AND PURPOSE OF INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED.

NEW YORK WILL SUTEL IN FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION WHEN THE ABOVE IS ASCERTAINED.

END

GMV WASH DC FBI TU
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE: DENVER
OFFICE OF ORIGIN: NEW YORK
DATE: 12/6/70
INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD: 9/2 - 11/14/70

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

CHARACTER OF CASE:
62c IS - MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT

REFERENCES:
Denver report of SA (9/4/70).
San Antonio letter to the Bureau and all offices, 8/21/70.
Denver letter to Mobile, 10/31/70.
Mobile letter to Denver, 11/9/70.
Portland report of SA 10/30/70.

LEADS:
DENVER DIVISION

In covering the following leads, will first review

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR [ ] YES [ ] NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS [ ] YES [ ] NO

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

Agency: DIA - 52 D
Request Recd.: 12/31/70
Date Fwd.: 12/31/70
How Fwd.: 1/3 62c

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1970
information contained in New York airtel to the Bureau, 6/9/70
and Bureau letter to all offices, dated 10/12/70. In conducting
interview of relatives of POWs, will specifically determine
whether these relatives were requested by COLIFAM to furnish
any statement condemning the United States' involvement in
Vietnam in exchange for letters from POWs in North Vietnam.

AT WYOMING:
Will interview Mr. and/or Mrs. [redacted], who are the parents of [redacted].

AT COLORADO:
Will contact Mrs. [redacted], wife of [redacted], concerning the news article which appeared in
the 11/14/70 issue of the "Denver Post" as set forth in
this report.

AT COLORADO:
Will interview Mr. and/or Mrs. [redacted], parents of [redacted].

AT COLORADO:
Will interview Mrs. [redacted], mother of [redacted].

AT DENVER, COLORADO:
Will interview Mr. and/or Mrs. [redacted], parents of [redacted].
Will interview Mr. [redacted], father of [redacted].
Will interview Mr. and/or Mrs. [redacted], parents of [redacted].

-- P --
COVER PAGE
ADMINISTRATIVE:

Lead to interview [redacted] at [redacted], who contacted Attorney WILLIAM KUNTSKER re his brother-in-law, [redacted], MIA, is left to the discretion of the CO, since the letter from KUNTSLER to [redacted] as set forth in this report, is self-explanatory.

The San Antonio Office by letter to the Bureau, 10/27/70, set forth a list of relatives of Air Force POW's and MIA's. This list contained 8 POW's and 40 MIA's within the Denver Division. Denver has interviewed relatives of 2 of these POW's and relatives of 3 MIA's and also the wife of one POW (Mrs. [redacted]), who was not on the list in the Denver Division, but was probably on a list for Texas since her home is in Texas.

None of these interviews has produced evidence that COLIFAM attempted to extract from recipients of POW letters any statement that they, the wives or relatives of the POW's, condemn U. S. involvement in the Vietnam war.

The New York Office is requested to advise whether it is desired that any of the MIA relatives should be interviewed. Unless advised to the contrary by New York, the Denver Office will proceed with interviews of the 6 POW relatives named in the list submitted to New York and the Bureau by San Antonio, who are located in the Denver Division and who have not yet been contacted and will also conduct interview of [redacted].

In the event the CO obtains advice to the effect that sufficient interviews of POW relatives have already been conducted for purposes of this investigation, it is requested that auxiliary offices be informed as soon as possible.

Information contained in this report pertaining to the interview of Mrs. [redacted] in Jacksonville Letter to Denver and New York, dated 8/5/70.

-- C --
COVER PAGE
Information concerning the interview of [redacted] of Texas, was set forth in San Antonio report of [redacted], dated 8/17/70.

Interview of Mrs. [redacted] of Colorado, as mentioned in this report was furnished in interview report form (PD 302) to the New York Office by Denver letter, dated 8/12/70.
Mr. [redacted], Wyoming, father of Air Force pilot who is Prisoner of War (POW) in North Vietnam, advised he and son's wife received letters from POW' son (and husband) in January and June, 1970, through COLIFAM. Mrs. [redacted], Colorado, wife of POW held in North Vietnam, stated she received letters from her husband through COLIFAM, but had no solicitation from COLIFAM concerning the letters. Mrs. [redacted], Colorado, wife of serviceman Missing in Action (MIA) in Vietnam, advised that her husband's brother at [redacted], Pennsylvania, wrote COLIFAM and received answer dated 7/24/70, explaining efforts of COLIFAM. "Denver Post" newspaper, in issue of 11/14/70, carried story of Mrs. BEN M. POLLARD, Colorado Springs, Colorado, who had just learned through telephone call from COLIFAM and a letter transmitted by COLIFAM to Mrs. POLLARD, that her husband, an Air Force pilot is a POW in North Vietnam.

The Jacksonville Division by communication of August 5, 1970, advised that on August 3, 1970, Mrs. [redacted], Florida, wife of Prisoner of War (POW) of [redacted], had advised that her mother-in-law, Mrs. [redacted], Wyoming, had been in contact with the Committee of Liaison with Families of
Bio: 100-10142

Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) concerning her son.
Mr. [redacted], Wyoming, advised he is the father of a pilot in the U.S. Air Force who was shot down over North Vietnam almost 20 years ago. He said his son is a prisoner of the North Vietnamese.

He advised that the first information the family received from his son was that [redacted], his wife of [redacted], received a letter from a group called the Committee of Liaison with Families of Service Men Detained in North Vietnam. This letter was received by [redacted] in January, 1970 and enclosed with it was a letter written by [redacted].

He stated that on or about June 28, 1970, he and his wife received a letter from the same organization enclosing a letter from [redacted]. The letter they received from [redacted] was the only one they have received. He has had no further correspondence from the group that sent the letter.

Mr. [redacted] advised that he is not in agreement with the ideals of the organization that sent him his son's letter and should he receive any information of value he will furnish it to the FBI and would testify if called upon to do so.

He said he has not sent any letters to his son through the organization but he has sent letters to him through the American Friends Committee which is apparently approved by the U.S. Air Force. He said during the middle of July, 1970, just a few days prior to July 16, 1970, he received a telephone call from some sergeant at F. E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, advising that a Mr. KENNETH KIRKPATRICK of the American Friends Committee was leaving for Hanoi on July 16, 1970, and if he wanted Mr. [redacted]...
KIRKPATRICK to deliver a letter to his son he should immediately write Mr. KIRKPATRICK at 814 - 40th Street, Northeast, Seattle, Washington.

Since that time he has learned that Mr. KIRKPATRICK has returned to the United States and was apparently able to leave the letter to DOUGLAS because it was not returned.

Mr. [redacted] provided a copy of the letter and he received from the organization:
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036 (212) 76

Dear Mrs. [Name]

We are enclosing a letter to you from Douglas Brian Peterson, 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 69 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 dictated 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

Richard Fernandez
Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam

Stewart Nechemia
American Friends Service Committee

Ethel Taylor
Women's Strike for Peace

Other members of the Committee are: David Halberstam, Carl Weis, Ronnie Davis, Anne Bennett, Ben Schreiber, Nanny Geller, Laura Young, Steve Hallibew, Barbara Webster.
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
The San Antonio Division by report dated August 17, 1970, reported the interview on July 29, 1970 of the father of POW detained in North Vietnam, who advised that his son's wife, was then residing at Colorado.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

October 27, 1970

Mrs. [blurred], Colorado, advised she is the wife of [blurred], who is a Prisoner of War being held by the North Vietnamese in North Vietnam.

stated she is familiar with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), although she has had little personal contact with them. Mrs. [blurred] explained that she has received letters from her husband through this group, but has received no direct solicitation concerning the sending of letters or packages as her in-laws have.

Mrs. [blurred] stated that she did make a long-distance telephone call to a CORA WEISS (a member of this committee, who resides in New York City, New York) conferring with her concerning an up-and-coming trip to North Vietnam by COLIFAM. Mrs. [blurred] pointed out this was approximately one month ago.

Mrs. [blurred] stated she obtained the list with the telephone number for CORA WEISS from [blurred] of Colorado, who has apparently received written communications from the group.

Mrs. [blurred] stated that she always finds out when a delegation of COLIFAM is to travel to North Vietnam through the Personnel Service Division of Randolph Air Force Base, who notifies her as to travel dates. Mrs. [blurred] continued that she then sends letters and packages destined for her husband to the group's headquarters and they in turn transport the items to her husband and return with any letters that he may have written her.

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DATE 10/15/70 BY 9995

10/15/70 Colorado Denver 100-10142

SA [blurred] Date dictated 10/20/70

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.
Mrs. Colorado, advised that she is the wife of who is Missing in Action in Vietnam.

Mrs. stated she has received no direct solicitation or contact from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

Mrs. pointed out, however, that her brother, Pennsylvania, did correspond with COLIFAM and received in reply a letter from this organization signed by BARBARA WEBSTER.

Mrs. advised that she does not like the COLIFAM organization nor the people behind this organization and has, therefore, had nothing to do with them.

Mrs. pointed out that (wife of Colorado, who has only recently moved to Colorado Springs, has had direct solicitation with COLIFAM.

Mrs. furnished the following letter as furnished to her by her brother, from COLIFAM:

ED198122

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 10/16/70. COLORADO, DENVER 100-10142

SA. Date dictated: 10/19/70

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.
January 24, 1970

Dear Mr. Pennsylvania

Bill Kuntsler has asked us to respond to the letter you wrote him on October 29th regarding We are very sorry you have not received a response before this but, as you can imagine, Bill is totally involved in the trial in Chicago. But now we have set up the above Committee of Liaison, which is further explained in the enclosed Information Sheet.

One of the things we will be doing is making inquiries to the North Vietnamese about men who may be prisoners there. As you will see in the Information Sheet, we will not be able to get information about the prisoners being held by the Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam or by the Pathet Lao in Laos. In your letter you said that Wayne had been shot down near the South Vietnam-Laos border so I am afraid we would have to assume he is not in North Vietnam.

We understand the anguish you and family must be feeling and sincerely wish we could be of help in getting information about him for you. While it is unlikely that we will be able to do so in the near future we will certainly be in touch with you in the event that we can.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster

encl.
The November 14, 1970, edition of the "Denver Post," published daily at Denver, Colorado, carried the following article concerning Mrs. JOAN POLLARD and her two children at Colorado Springs, Colorado, who had just learned, as a result of a letter submitted to them by COLIFAM, that Major BEN M. POLLARD was a Prisoner of War in North Vietnam.
Air Force Family Learns Dad 'Alive and Well' in N. Vietnam

By JIM GINNEY
Post Colorado Springs Bureau
COLORADO SPRINGS—Mrs. Joan Pollard and her two children learned Friday her husband is alive in a North Vietnamese prisoner of war camp.

The Air Force wife received her first letter in 3½ years from her husband, Maj. Ben M. Pollard, an instructor at the Air Force Academy from 1952 to early 1957 when he went to Southeast Asia.

The F-405 fighter pilot was shot down near Hanoi on May 15, 1957.

Since then, his wife and the Pollard children, Mark, 11, and Virginia, 6, have waited and prayed for the letter that came Friday.

Mrs. Pollard told reporters she received a phone call Thursday night from New York City informing her a letter from her husband was on the way to her. She said the call was made by Mrs. Core Weiss, chairman of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. The committee reports it has confirmed the names of 280 prisoners.

OTHERS NOTIFIED

The families of three other POWs were also notified Thursday by Mrs. Weiss that letters were on their way. The other three prisoners were reported to be Lt. Cmdr. John H. Foll, of Virginia Beach, Va.; Lt. Col. George E. Day, Glendale, Ariz., and Lt. James J. Colwell of Wilmington, Del.

The Pollard letter was delivered at 3:40 p.m. Friday by Erman F. Biondini, acting assistant postmaster, in the basement of Colorado Springs police headquarters where Mrs. Pollard waited with friends and reporters in the efforts of Colorado Springs for Prisoners of War.

With Mrs. Pollard was Mrs. Helen Knapp, coordinator of the Colorado Springs POW campaign to get 100,000 letters by Thanksgiving Day to send to North Vietnam asking for the release of American prisoners.

"But obviously he is alive and well," she said, holding up the letter. Then she shared it with Mrs. Knapp.

Mrs. Pollard is the former Joan Herlan of Lafayette, Ind.

For the past three years she and her children have been living in Shelbyville, Ky., her husband's hometown.

She returned to Colorado Springs two months ago to aid Mrs. Knapp and 20 other wives, whose husbands are held prisoner, to carry on their letter-writing campaign demanding the exchange and release of American POWs in North Vietnam.

"I've always believed that one day I would hear that Ben is alive," Mrs. Pollard told reporters. "You have to make up your mind when you're faced with a situation like this that either your husband is coming back or he's not. You can't be on the fence during this period of adjustment."

Mrs. Pollard said she has been writing her husband regularly for more than three years, but doesn't know if he received many of her letters.

Like her husband, she is permitted to write only six-line letters. And like many other POW wives, she has learned to write "tiny" to crowd as many words as possible on a line.
MRS. BEN MARKSBURY POLLARD HAPPY WITH LETTER
It was the first she'd received from her POW husband.
On October 30, 1970, Colorado, advised he was active in a group known as [redacted] which has been engaged in a movement to bring moral pressure on North Vietnam for release of prisoners held by that country. He stated that [redacted] at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama from January to April, 1970, he and his wife met Mrs. [redacted] whose husband is an Air Force pilot currently a POW in North Vietnam. Mrs. [redacted] related that Mrs. [redacted] had told his wife that she received notices from COLIFAM that letters had been received from her husband in North Vietnam and should be delivered to her upon receipt of written statement by her declaring her husband as a war criminal. According to Mrs. [redacted] refused to comply to the requisite imposed by COLIFAM.

On November 9, 1970, the Mobile Division advised that Mrs. [redacted] of [redacted] Alabama, had been interviewed in July and again in August, 1970, and on both occasions she stated she had not been harassed or cajoled by representatives of COLIFAM in order to receive letters from her husband who is a POW in North Vietnam. Mrs. [redacted] was recontacted on November 5, 1970, at which time she stated she had never received notice from COLIFAM that she would have to sign documents declaring her husband a war criminal before receiving letters from her husband.
Memorandum

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (100-1595) (P)

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

RA
OO: NEW YORK

DATE: 12/8/70

Re San Antonio letter to Bureau dated 8/27/70. Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM captioned as above.

Enclosed for New York are two copies of the above-mentioned LHM.

Mrs. Miss., advised on 11/13/70, that she had received another letter from COLIFAM. She stated that this letter did not include an enclosed letter from her husband. Mrs. advised that her letter was not available at the present time and that she had loaned it to a friend but suggested that she be recontacted in the future so that she could furnish a copy to the FBI.

Mrs. further advised that her father-in-law and mother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. , have recently received a letter from her husband through the COLIFAM organization.

LEADS:

JACKSON DIVISION

EX-112

ENCLOSURE

1. Bureau (Enc. 7) (100-547899) (RM)
2. New York (Enc. 2) (100-168469) (RM)
3. Jackson

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan (FED 170)
Will interview [REDACTED], mother of [REDACTED], concerning her possibly being contacted by COLIFAM.

AT [REDACTED] MISS.

Will interview [REDACTED], sister of [REDACTED], concerning her possibly being contacted by COLIFAM.

AT [REDACTED] MISS.

Will recontact [REDACTED].

AT [REDACTED] MISS.

Will interview [REDACTED], parents of [REDACTED], MIA.

AT [REDACTED] MISS.

Will recontact [REDACTED] to obtain a copy of the letter from COLIFAM.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

All persons interviewed in this case were advised that this investigation was being conducted at the request of J. WALTER YEAGLEY, AAG, IS Division, USDI.

[REDACTED] has indicated a willingness to testify at a later date concerning her contact with COLIFAM.

leads to interview [REDACTED], wife of [REDACTED], serial number [REDACTED], and ROSS PIEROP, Dallas, Tex., millionaire who started "United We Stand," are being left to the discretion of the Office of Origin.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)  

Mr. father of COLIFAM. had had no contact with  

Mrs. Mississippi, mother of who is missing in action, had had no contact with the COLIFAM organization.  

Mr. Louisiana, is the father of who is missing in action. was not familiar with COLIFAM.  

Mrs. Mississippi, wife of United States Army, was not familiar with COLIFAM.  

Mr. and Mrs. Mississippi, whose son, has been missing in action for years, were not familiar with COLIFAM.  

Mrs. Mississippi, wife of listed as missing in action, had not been contacted by COLIFAM.  

Mississippi, brother of a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, reported that his father had not been contacted by COLIFAM.
Mrs. [redacted] advised that her husband, who is in the United States Air Force, has been a prisoner of war in Vietnam since 1965 when the plane he was piloting was shot down approximately inside Vietnam. She stated that her husband's copilot was seen parachuting from the plane, but it was sometime before she learned that her husband was alive.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she had received four letters from her husband through COLIFAM. She had had the first letter examined by a handwriting analysis to make sure it was from him. She stated that she has no doubt now that the letters were written by her husband. She advised that the first letter arrived on December 24, 1969, and was addressed to [redacted], Mississippi.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that all letters received were addressed by her husband to [redacted], Mississippi, that both his parents and her parents live at that address and he knows that she will always get mail at that address.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that the second and third letters came together. One was dated January 30, 1970, and the other March 3, 1970. Both arrived in April and COLIFAM addressed them with their cover page to [redacted].
JN 100-1595

Mrs. [Redacted] advised that the letter addressed to the [Redacted] address in [Redacted] arrived in June, 1970. This was the last contact she had with her husband. She stated that all letters were enclosed in a COLIFAM envelope and contained a cover letter from COLIFAM. All came in the regular mail. None of the letters were registered and the envelope usually contained an airmail stamp.

Mrs. [Redacted] made available several letters which had been received from COLIFAM and one letter from American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated. Mrs. [Redacted] stated that she understood the American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated, was a Quaker organization which later merged into COLIFAM.

The letter from American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated, 160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19102, dated January 20, 1970, states as follows:

"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 Vietmy (Viet Nam Committee for Solidarity with American People) about 500 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:"

4
"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 Vien 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 addressee.

"Most sincerely yours,

for: Louis W. Schneider
Roger C. Fredrickson

"RF/h"
A letter dated January 27, 1970, from COLIFAM, signed by MAGGIECEDDES, stated in part: "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 enclosing 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 ended: "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."

Another letter furnished by Mrs. dated May 4, 1970, from COLIFAM, is a memorandum type letter from Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ to families of the 335 presently confirmed prisoners held in North Vietnam, concerning information and correspondence with prisoners.

The memorandum stated in part: "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 letter goes on to say that proper form should be used in sending letters to North Vietnam and that communications to pilots should be limited to matters of family and health. The memorandum further states that letters should be addressed "via Moscow, U. S. S. R."

The memorandum states that "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 memorandum further stated that "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."

A letter dated May 15, 1970, from COLIFAM, signed by BARBARA WEBSTER, states the following:

"Today we received two packages of letters which have been sent from prisoners held in 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 a letter addressed to you."

A letter dated June 14, 1970, from COLIFAM, signed by BARBARA WEBSTER, stated the following:

"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 Salomond, Nancy Rubin and Judy Clever--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"

Mrs. [redacted] described the letter dated June 14, 1970, as a "veiled threat."

Mrs. [redacted] described COLIFAM as a "group of Commies run by a bunch of radicals." She stated that her husband would not like it if he knew she had to deal with such a group in order to correspond with him. She advised that the families that she is aware of that are dealing with COLIFAM are very bitter about the situation.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that COLIFAM had never asked her for anything, that they had never requested money nor had they asked that she make any statement about them. She has never been contacted personally or by telephone. Her only contact has been through the letters which she furnished.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that sometime in the month of June or July she called Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ, telephone number 1-212-749-8518. She was advised that FERNANDEZ was out and within two minutes after the telephone call he returned her call. She advised that she had a conversation with him which lasted approximately one and one-half hours. She advised the purpose of her call was to inquire whether or not he had been to see the prisoners
of war when he was in Vietnam. She stated that he was very polite and that she believed that he was not really for the COLIFAM cause, but more of a "beatnik or peacenik."

Mrs. [redacted] advised that she had not used COLIFAM to send letters to her husband until recently. She advised that the reason she was using COLIFAM now was because her last letter from her husband indicated that he had not heard from her and she wanted her letter to reach him. Mrs. [redacted] advised that ELDRIDGE CLEAVER brought a group of letters with him weekend before last (September 19, 1970) and she did not receive a letter in that group.

Mrs. [redacted] is familiar with COLIFAM, but has not been contacted by them. She stated that her sister-in-law [redacted], who resides somewhere in Florida, has been contacted by the committee.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she is interested in making the people aware of the fact that we (the United States) have prisoners of war.
Mrs. advised that COLIFAM contacts only the "next of kin." She stated that she has learned from Senators STENNIS and EASTLAND that there are approximately 25 families in the State of Mississippi who have a serviceman missing in action or a prisoner of war. She advised that she does not have the names of all of these persons, but has been in touch with some of them. She further advised that some people prefer to remain anonymous.

Mrs. stated that she knows of only three persons who are considered next of kin and who therefore may have had contact with COLIFAM.

Mrs. advised that Mrs., wife of , lives in Mississippi. Mrs. advised that she was certain Mrs. has received a number of letters from her husband, but Mrs. is very touchy about her situation; therefore, Mrs. did not know whether Mrs. had received letters through COLIFAM.

Mrs. advised that Mrs., Mississippi, telephone number is the mother of Mrs. Mrs. advised that Mrs. is not married and therefore Mrs. is considered his next of kin.

Mrs. advised that she has been in touch with , a sister of who is at Mississippi. Through this contact, Mrs. has learned that Mrs. has received letters from STEWART MEACHAM of COLIFAM and also received two letters in the group brought out by ELDRIDGE CLEAVER.

Mrs. advised that she knows of no other persons in Mississippi who could be considered next of kin that may have received correspondence through COLIFAM.
Mrs. [redacted] was interviewed at her residence and provided the following information:

Mrs. [redacted] stated that approximately six months ago she received a letter in the mail from "Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, (COLIFAM)". She stated that the letter implied the committee was capable of contacting her husband, who has been a prisoner of war for [redacted] years. She advised that the letter was unsigned and she was, therefore, unable to identify the individual who sent her the letter. She stated that the letter did not indicate how the committee would be able to contact her husband, only that it could be accomplished. She stated she was very much inclined to answer the letter until she talked with Captain NANCY LANGHORN, Personnel Affairs Officer, Keesler Air Force Base. She advised that Miss LANGHORN advised her not to seek the assistance of any source other than the military in an effort to contact her husband.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that the week prior to receiving the letter herein mentioned, she and a group of approximately thirty other wives and/or parents of prisoners of war met with Senator JOHN STENNIS at the Heidelberg Hotel in Jackson, Mississippi. She stated that at this time she learned that the committee herein mentioned had contacted a number of the wives. She advised she saw a number of letters very similar to the one she received which were exhibited to her by many of the other wives. She advised she remembered a Mrs. [redacted] exhibiting a letter to her which she, Mrs. [redacted], stated was from her son, a prisoner of war in Vietnam. Mrs. [redacted] stated that the letter was typewritten and did not appear to be a letter written by a son to his mother inasmuch as the letter showed no affection and was signed with both the first and the last name. She stated she did not know the first

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/12/70 BY 9R-791635 NOSPR4NFIP

On 10/12/70 at [redacted] Mississippi File # Jackson 100-1595
by [redacted] 11 Date dictated 10/15/70

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name of Mrs. [redacted] nor did she know where she resides.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that a Mrs. [redacted] from Mississippi, showed her a letter she, Mrs. [redacted], received from the committee guaranteeing that in the near future she would receive a letter from her husband, also a prisoner of war in Vietnam. Mrs. [redacted] advised that there were many such similar letters but she could not recall the names of the individuals possessing same. She advised that a few days after she returned from Jackson she received the letter herein mentioned. She stated that the letter was not threatening, nor harassing or cajoling. She advised that the relatives, i.e., wives, fathers, mothers, of prisoners of war were being used by the committee. She stated that offers of promise to receive communications from prisoners of war could very well persuade many of the relatives of the prisoners of war to openly support any committee or organization regardless of such committee or organization's underlying objectives.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she was not certain whether she still had in her possession the letter herein mentioned. She stated that she cannot remember whether she kept it or gave it to Captain NANCY LANGEHN. She stated that she would search in an attempt to locate the letter and advise the Federal Bureau of Investigation when it was located. She advised that should she be contacted again from COLIFAM, she would advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Mrs. [Name redacted], a Special Agent of the FBI, was advised of the identity of [Name redacted] in Mississippi, and was further advised that the investigation was being conducted concerning the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

Mrs. [Name redacted] advised that her brother, [Name redacted], is a prisoner of war in Vietnam and has been since 1967. Mrs. [Name redacted] advised that she was familiar with the COLIFAM organization from discussions with her sister-in-law and [Name redacted], a friend. Mrs. [Name redacted] stated that she had not had any personal contact with COLIFAM from letters through the mail or in person.

Mrs. [Name redacted] advised that her sister-in-law is Mrs. [Name redacted], Florida. Mrs. [Name redacted] advised that she was certain that her sister-in-law had received five letters from her husband through the COLIFAM organization.

The first letter was received May 2, 1970, and was written in December, 1969. The second letter was received through Mrs. [Name redacted] who is affiliated with COLIFAM.

Mrs. [Name redacted] stated the third letter came with a group of 142 letters that got into the country without Naval Intelligence knowing it.

She advised that the fourth and fifth letters were letters which came through ELDREDGE CLEAVER.

On 11/6/70 at [Location redacted], Mississippi, File # Jackson 100-1595.

By SA [Name redacted] 13

Date dictated 11/12/70

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Mrs. [redacted] advised that all letters which her sister-in-law has received indicated that she was not receiving letters from the family. She stated that most of the letters made inquiry as to how the family was.

She stated that one letter thanked them for the Easter package and requested that the next package contain a heating pad. Mrs. [redacted] advised that the Easter package had contained a heating pad.

She further stated that she did not know the exact nature of the letter but felt sure that they contained a code which the family could not read.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that she was quite certain that Mrs. [redacted] had been writing to her husband through COLIFAM.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that Mrs. [redacted] of [redacted], Mississippi, had been receiving approximately two letters per year for the past five years from her husband. Mrs. [redacted] stated that Mrs. [redacted] did not wish to jeopardize this flow of letters and, therefore, did not freely discuss matters concerning her husband. Mrs. [redacted] stated that she did not know whether Mrs. [redacted] had received any letters through COLIFAM.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that ROSS PEROT, Dallas, Texas, the millionaire who started "United We Stand," has had contact with the COLIFAM organization, as he has stated that he personally met with the committee.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she has been active in efforts to publicize information concerning the prisoners of war. She stated that it had been determined that the
"silent policy" was not helping these servicemen and that a group should come forward so that the public would be more aware that these men are prisoners of war. She stated that these efforts to publicize the prisoner-of-war situation have helped bring pressure to bear on North Vietnam.
Mississippi, was advised of the identities of SA's and of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was further advised that the investigation was being conducted concerning the Committee of the Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

advised that he is the father of stated that he had not been contacted by COLIFAM nor did he know of anyone who might have been contacted by that organization.

suggested contacting his son's wife, Mrs., Mississippi, to determine whether she had been contacted by COLIFAM.

advised that he would immediately notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning any contact he may have in the future with COLIFAM.
Mrs. [Name] of Mississippi was advised of the identity of [Name] as a Special Agent of the FBI and was further advised that the investigation was being conducted concerning the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

Mrs. [Name] advised that she is the mother of [Name] in-law as Mrs. [Name], Florida. She stated that she had not been contacted by COLIFAM, nor did she know of anyone who might have been contacted by that organization.

Mrs. [Name] furnished the address of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. [Name], Florida.

Mrs. [Name] stated she is also acquainted with Mrs. [Name], whose brother is in Vietnam, and Mrs. [Name], whose husband is in Vietnam. Mrs. [Name] stated she did not know whether any of these persons had been contacted by COLIFAM.

Mrs. [Name] stated that she had corresponded with her son through the Government-approved procedures. She stated that Colonel LUTHER, Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, had corresponded with her and had warned that there may be groups trying to contact her to correspond with her son.

All information contained herein is unclassified.

Date dictated: 11/12/70

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Mr. [redacted] of Mississippi, was advised of the identity of SA [redacted] as a Special Agent with the FBI and was further advised that the investigation was being conducted concerning the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

He stated that he is the father of [redacted]. He stated that he has not been contacted by COLIFAM, nor did he know of anyone who might have been contacted by that organization.
DEERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/21/70

[Redacted text]

was interviewed at her residence, after being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent.

... advised that she is the mother of Social Security Account Number [redacted], who was reported missing in action on [redacted] 1965. [Redacted text] advised she was personally notified by the Air Force of her son being missing in action and then received a Department of Defense Form 1300 reporting her son missing as of [redacted] 1966.

Mrs. [redacted] advised she has received no correspondence or has been contacted by anyone other than Air Force personnel, and has been notified by the Air Force that should any unknown person or persons contact her in person or through correspondence, she was to immediately notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and personnel at the Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi.

On 10/15/70 in Mississippi File # Jackson 100-1595

by [Redacted text] 19 Date dictated 10/17/70

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 following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] on October 7, 1970, at [redacted], Mississippi.

The following individuals were advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the nature of the inquiry:

Mr. [redacted], Louisiana, who advised that he is the father of the U.S. Army, stated that his son has been missing in action since [redacted] 1970. [redacted] stated that his son was an Army helicopter pilot and was shot down somewhere over Cambodia. Mr. [redacted] stated that neither he nor his family have had any contact with his son since his disappearance over Cambodia, and that he has not been contacted by any organizations or groups other than the U.S. Army regarding correspondence with his son. Mr. [redacted] advised that he would immediately notify the FBI if contacted by any groups unfamiliar to him.

Mrs. [redacted], who advised that she is the wife of [redacted] stated that she has had no contact with her husband since prior to his being shot down over Cambodia on or about [redacted] 1970. Mrs. [redacted] further advised that the only organization that has contacted her regarding correspondence between her and her husband is the United States Army and advised that she is contacted periodically by Sergeant Peterson of [redacted], Mississippi, who is her survival officer. Mrs. [redacted] stated that she would immediately notify the FBI if contacted by any organizations unfamiliar to her.
The following investigation was conducted by

On October 7, 1970, Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] of Mississippi, were contacted and were advised that they were being contacted at the direction of J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, concerning any contact they may have had with members of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. They advised that they have received no contact with any individual whatsoever representing themselves as being associated in any way with this committee since their son, [redacted], has been missing in action for the past three and a half years.
On October 6, 1970, Mrs. [name redacted], wife of [name redacted], United States Air Force, who is listed as missing in action advised that she has not been contacted by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam organization, nor has she heard of any other family that has been contacted by captioned organization.
On October 12, 1970, [REDACTED], who is the brother of [REDACTED], advised he is the brother of [REDACTED] who is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam. [REDACTED] advised that his father recently had surgery and was not available for interview.

[REDACTED] advised that his father had not been contacted by any committees or organizations concerning his brother. [REDACTED] related that he felt sure none of these organizations would contact his father due to his position as a judge and his known conservative outlook.

[REDACTED] advised that his sister-in-law, [REDACTED], Texas, may have been contacted by some group or other in regard to her husband, but he does not know if she has or not.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(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.
FBI

Date: 12/10/70

Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code) CONFIDENTIAL

Via AIRTIL (Priority)

TO: [Redacted]

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469) (Date of Review: [Redacted])

SUBJECT: [Redacted]

Commited of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) IS-MISC

Ref: NYtel, 11/13/70, to Bu.

Enclosed for the Bu are 11 copies of an LHM captioned as above.

Sources utilized are:

1st source
2nd source
3rd source

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

100-457899-2 04

25 DEC 12 1970

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
ReNYtel indicated a recorded news conference. Every effort was made to transcribe tape, but due to the poor quality of tape relating to its poor volume, the tape was not able to be transcribed. Submission of LHN was awaiting transcription of tape.

The LHN is being called "Confidential" in order to protect the sources utilized.

Local dissemination is being made to:
FBI
Date: 12/11/70

Transmit the following in

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
AIRTEL HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)(P)

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

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM
captioned as above.

Sources utilized are:
1st source
2nd source

Local dissemination is being made to:
4-108th MIG, NYC
1-NTSO, NYC
1-OSI, NYC

The LHM is being classified "Confidential" in
order to protect the sources utilized, since it is felt that
disclosure of this information could conceivably identify
source, thereby jeopardizing the future effectiveness of
source and the security of the country.

Approved
Special Agent in Charge

FD-38 (Rev. 122-44)

Class: C

Classified by

Date of Declassification

December 14, 1970

17 DEC 14 70

Approved
Special Agent in Charge

FD-38 (Rev. 122-44)
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

On December 10, 1970, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the attached letter addressed to Mrs. Cora Weiss from the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People date November 6, 1970. The letter is attached hereto.

Cora Weiss

On March 19, 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. All information contained herein is unclassified.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Dear Mrs. Cora Weiss,

On your July 2 and September 9 letters inquiring about the 17 missing US pilots, we would like to inform you of the following details that we get from the contact with the DRV Defense Ministry:

1/ Atterberry Edwin Lee 3065474 dead
2/ Connell James J. 647436 present in DRV detention camp
3/ Burdett Edward Burke 1013344 dead
4/ Ellison John Coolsy 554918 never been captured in North Vietnam
5/ Grubb Wilmer Herlin FV 2211784 dead
6/ Hamm James E. FV 3171404 never been captured in North Vietnam
7/ Fowman James E. 695579 never been captured in North Vietnam
8/ Hutter (or Cutler) never been captured in North Vietnam
9/ Walters Jack 666504 dead
10/ Griffin James L. 595595 dead
11/ Bravo Edward J. Jr. never been captured in North Vietnam
12/ Ford Randolph 664666 never been captured in North Vietnam
13/ Hartman Richard D. 643595 dead
14/ Perricone Richard never been captured in 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.

<table>
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<th>Section 552</th>
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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:

100-457199-206
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899).

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-8195) (D)  

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

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and ten copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above and suitable for dissemination.

Two copies of the enclosed LHM are being submitted to the New York Division, which is the office of origin in this case.

Atlanta is continuing its investigation, interviewing families of servicemen who are missing in action or prisoners of war in North Vietnam.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS -
REGISTRATION ACT

On December 14, 1970, Mrs. [Name], Georgia, was interviewed 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.

ENVELOPE
16 - 67 6247 - 2 07
Mrs. [Redacted] stated that she received a letter, dated November 24, 1970, from BARBARA WEBSTER of the Liaison Committee, which enclosed a letter from the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People. A copy of the letter and its enclosure are attached.

Mrs. [Redacted] stated that she is opposed to the actions of the Liaison Committee and that she would be willing to testify concerning the receipt of this letter.
November 24, 1970

Mrs. Georgia [redacted]

Dear Mrs. [redacted],

The Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People has sent us the enclosed letter and asked us to convey the information to the families concerned. (We are sending only the pages which are of relevance to you.)

We understand that families have written directly to North Vietnamese authorities and this represents their reply to many of those individual letters.

We are very sorry to bring this news to you.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster
Hanoi November 20, 1970

Dear Mrs Cora Geiss,

Over the past period, we have received letters from a number of American families inquiring about pilots supposedly missing in Democratic Republic of Vietnam. After inquiring of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Defense Ministry, we request the Coliasan to convey to the interested families the following information:

Present in a DRV detention camp:
- John Hackett
  - 1238 J Delta St.
  - St. Saw Gabriel, Calif.
- Mrs. Sue A. Lott
  - Sands Point, N.Y.
  - Sarasota, Florida 33577
- Mrs. James L. Jovan
  - 2720 Huntington Drive
  - San Marino, Calif. 91103
- Mrs. Donald E. Potton
  - 1112 Carper Street
  - McLean, Virginia 22101
- Mrs. Barbara Davis
  - 145 Crusader St
  - Lemoore, California

Never detained in North Vietnam:
- Stephen J. Kott
  - 085369
- James B. Pull
  - 3174400
- John Abbott
  - 505134
- Donald A. Paxton
  - 43983
- Glenn Pull
  - 614186

Dead:
- No address

Sincerely,

[Signature]
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<td>FY 3177979</td>
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<td>SMITH, Homer Leroy</td>
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<td>521872</td>
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<td>Present in a DRV</td>
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<td>DAVIS, Robert C.</td>
<td>Never detained in</td>
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<td>59135</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert C. Davis</td>
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<td>BOGGS, Paschal G.</td>
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<td>078230</td>
<td>Mrs. P.G. Boggs</td>
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<td>CHRISTENSEN, William</td>
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<td>Murrey 676 700</td>
<td>and Mrs. Charles M.</td>
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<td>SCHLIDE, Herman</td>
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<td>Mr. Henry D. Dooley</td>
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COBELL, Earl Glenn  
FA 61453  
Dead  
L. E. G. Cobell  
1361 Bacon Rd  
Ponics, Idaho 83804

HUGHES, James Lindberg  
FA 43211  
Present in a DRV detention camp  
Mrs James Lindberg Hughes  
115 West Santa Fe, Avenue  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

PEARSON, Robert W.  
FV 3163075  
Never detained in North Vietnam  
Mrs Robert W. Pearson  
1100 Columbia St, Apt. H  
Kerrville, Wash. 98370

CAMPBELL, Clyde J.  
FV 3192970  
Never detained in North Vietnam  
Mr and Mrs R.H. Campbell  
512 Richardson  
Longview, Texas

VIETNAMESE CONFRONT FOR SOLIDARITY
WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

[Signature]
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7938) -P-

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

OO: NEW YORK DATE: 12/18/70

Re New York airtel and LHM, 6/9/70; Oklahoma City airtels and LHMs dated 7/1 and 8/13/70; Oklahoma City letter and LHM dated 9/16/70, and Bulet to Albany, 10/12/70.

Enclosed for Bureau are 11 copies, two copies to Phoenix, two copies to New York, of LHM concerning captioned matter.

Individuals interviewed as reported in enclosed LHM were advised interviews were being conducted in this investigation at the request of Assistant Attorney General J. WALTER YEAGLEY.

LEADS:

PHOENIX DIVISION

AT: ARIZONA. Will interview Mrs. in accordance with instructions set forth in re New York airtel dated 6/9/70, and Bulet to all offices, 10/12/70.

OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

AT: OKLAHOMA. Will interview Mr. and Mrs. also wife of in accordance with New York airtel, 6/9/70, and Bulet 10/12/70.

REC 19 163 4 7/4/70 208

AT: , wife of in accordance with New York airtel 6/9/70, and Bulet 10/12/70.

2 - Bureau (Enc. - 11) (RM)
2 - Phoenix (Enc. - 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-168469) (Enc. - 2) (RM)
2 - Oklahoma City

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
December 18, 1970

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/18/70 BY 9802
ON 395,570 POW/MIA PUL 01/27/72

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI,
and is a lease to your agency; it and/or its contents are
not to be distributed outside your agency.
Mrs. [redacted], Oklahoma, advised that her husband, [redacted], who was in the United States Air Force, was declared missing in action in Vietnam on [redacted] 1966. Several months later, she learned from the Air Force that letters from unidentified prisoners indicated that he was probably a prisoner of war, but his status was not officially changed until [redacted] 1969. It was at this time that three prisoners of war were released by the North Vietnamese and returned to the United States with RENNIE DAVIS. These prisoners brought a list of names of prisoners of war being held in North Vietnam. Her husband's name appeared on the list.

On [redacted] 1969, Mrs. [redacted] travelled to Paris, France, with a group of wives whose husbands were prisoners of war. They met with the North Vietnamese representatives to the Paris Peace Talks and received promises that North Vietnam would furnish a list of the names of all U.S. prisoners of war being held. To date, the promise has not been kept.

She first heard of the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) as a result of watching a television news report in the Fall of 1969. DAVID DELLINGER appeared on the program announcing the formation of the above anti-war organization.

Immediately thereafter she sent a cable to XUAN OAHN, North Vietnam representative to the Paris Peace Talks, in which she stated that neither she nor her husband wanted anything to do with any anti-war group in the United States, and that she wanted mail from her husband sent through normal mail channels.

She received her first letter from her husband December 19, 1969. The letter was forwarded to her by Women Strike For Peace, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It contained a short statement saying the organization was happy to forward her husband's letter to her. It was signed ETHEL TAYLOR, 1515 Ashford Way, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
In January, 1970, [redacted] Iowa, father of [redacted], received a letter from his son. This letter was forwarded to him by COLIFAM.

On April 8, 1970, COLIFAM forwarded to Mrs. [redacted] a letter and a postcard from her husband. The letter was dated November 11, 1969; however, the postcard was undated. The letter from COLIFAM which accompanied the communications was signed by STEVEN HALLIWELL and BARBARA WEISS. The letter from her husband carried a Hanoi, North Vietnam postal cancellation dated January 13, 1970. The postcard did not carry a stamp or a cancellation mark.

She said she believed she also received a second letter from COLIFAM subsequently during April, 1970, enclosing a letter from her husband.

In May, 1970, she received two letters from her husband enclosed with a single letter from COLIFAM. On about June 26, 1970, she received a letter from COLIFAM enclosing another letter from her husband which was dated May 20, 1970.

During September, 1970, she received a letter from COLIFAM dated September 18, 1970, bearing the signature of CORA WEISS. She furnished a copy of the letter, which is attached. This letter enclosed two letters from her husband dated June 25, 1970, and July 20, 1970. These letters were addressed to her at her father-in-law's address at [redacted] Iowa; however, COLIFAM mailed them directly to her in

Mrs. [redacted] said she has never communicated with COLIFAM and is completely opposed to the organization. She has never asked the organization to forward her husband's letters to her. All of the letters from COLIFAM have been completely unsolicited on her part.

She stated she would be willing to testify to the above if necessary.

A letter from COLIFAM dated September 18, 1970, is attached:
Dear Friends,

We are very happy to forward the enclosed letters to you. I would like to give you an account of the events that took place around the illegal seizure of these letters at Kennedy Airport on Wednesday. You would have had your mail a day or two earlier had it not been for this interference.

Robert Scheer announced when he left Hanoi that he had been given 379 letters from pilots whose names appeared on the list of 335 previously confirmed prisoners. Mr. Scheer, with a delegation of 10, had spent three months in Algeria, North Korea, China, and North Vietnam, and had accumulated a wide range of materials. However, U.S. Customs officials at Kennedy Airport were interested only in the whereabouts of the letters. Mr. Scheer opened the two packets of letters for the Customs officials to see. They then took him into a private room and demanded that he turn over the mail, saying, "We must open it and read it." He refused to hand over the letters as they had been consigned to him for immediate delivery to families. Finally, the Customs officials agreed to place the letters in bond, where the packages were officially sealed and a receipt given to Mr. Scheer.

(Last Saturday 143 letters were brought by a traveller returning from Hanoi. That brought to 1243 the number of letters from prisoners that have been delivered by hand to the U.S. without interference.)
No explanation has been offered by anyone for the seizure of the mail, and no guarantees have been made that this will not happen again. On Thursday afternoon the State Department assured me that the mail was available to be claimed and expressed concern that it be forwarded immediately to relieve anxiety of waiting families. We reminded the State Department that it was the government that had seized the mail in seeming disregard for the families, prisoners, and the future of communication between them. Mr. Scheer offered to meet with representatives of the State Department at the airport to discuss the situation and see what could be done to prevent future occurrences of this nature. His request was rejected. When he went with Rennie Davis and myself to reclaim the mail, he was unnecessarily harassed, and the press was ejected from observing the reclamation, despite the fact that the very same people had observed the seizure. When he finally got the letters, Mr. Scheer immediately transferred them to the Committee of Liaison for distribution.

We are very distressed about this incident. This delivery of mail brought first letters from previously confirmed prisoners for four families, some of whom had had no mail for five years. We have devoted considerable time and effort to maintaining a reliable and efficient channel for communication between you and the pilots. At the initiative of the North Vietnamese both the volume and frequency of mail has increased. The pilots have been receiving increasing numbers of packages, including a wide assortment of food, medicines, clothing and various kinds of games. We are not responsible for the consequences that acts of governmental interference may produce.

Please do not hesitate to be in touch with us if you have any questions, and kindly inform us of any changes of address. Should you wish us to forward mail to your relatives in North Vietnam we will be glad to do so. There will be several people travelling there in the coming months.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss
Mrs. [Redacted], Oklahoma, advised her son, [Redacted], is a prisoner of war in Vietnam and is in the United States Air Force.

She stated she has not been contacted by any group regarding her son and not by Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

She explained that her daughter-in-law, the wife of [Redacted], Arizona, and she understood from talking on the telephone to her that she has had telephone calls from some individual or group concerning her husband. She stated she did not have further details and stated she would contact the FBI should she receive any contact by COLIFAM.
Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  

DATE: 12/18/70

FROM: OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7938) -P-

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

OO: NEW YORK

Re San Antonio letter to Bureau, 8/27/70.

During interview of Mrs. [Redacted], Oklahoma, on 12/15/70 in connection with her POW husband, Mrs. [Redacted] advised she forwards all mail received by her from COLIFAM and her husband to Personnel Services, USAF, Randolph Air Force Base (RAFB), Texas. She stated this mail is normally handled by a Col. LUTHER, Col. CARLETON, or Maj. GRATCH, and after a review by the Personnel Services Department, the correspondence is returned to her via the regular mails.

It is considered New York Office, as office of origin in this investigation, may desire to arrange to obtain copies of such correspondence from Personnel Services at RAFB and other such installations, if not already done.
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457889)       DATE: 12/18/70

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (100-20689) (P)

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

(CO: New York)

Re: New York airtel to Bureau and all offices, 6/9/70 and San Antonio letter to Bureau and all offices, 8/27/70.

On 11/23/70, Mrs. [redacted] of New York, stepmother of [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] of New York, moved with her children to [redacted] in order to be available for any word regarding her husband's whereabouts. She furnished Mrs. [redacted] of Texas the telephone number of [redacted] in [redacted] in New York.

She also advised that they have been in regular contact with her husband's wife and are positive she had not been contacted by COLIFAM or else she would have made some mention of it to them.

LEAD

SAN ANTONIO

AT RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS

If not already done, interview [redacted] in accordance with instructions set out in referenced communications.

EX-115

REC 70

(2) 4 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
2 - San Antonio (RM)
2 - Buffalo

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE
SAN ANTONIO

OFFICE OF ORIGIN
NEW YORK

DATE
12/21/70

INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
11/10 - 12/10/70

TITLE OF CASE
COMMITEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

REPORT MADE BY
SA

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS - MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT

REFERENCES: Report of SA at San Antonio, 11/10/70,

LEADS
SAN ANTONIO

AT SAN ANTONIO and AUSTIN, TEXAS. Will continue to interview dependents of prisoners of war in the San Antonio area.

ADMINISTRATIVE

EXTREME DISCRETION SHOULD BE USED DURING THE COURSE OF INTERVIEWS. ADVISE INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED THAT IT IS AT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED

CONVICTED
AUTO
FUG
FINES
SAVINGS
RECOVERIES
ACQUIT

NON

CASE HAS BEEN:

PENDING OVER ONE YEAR
YES
NO

PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS
YES
NO

APPROVED

LEGAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

REC-35

100 457111 211

11 DEC 28 1970

Agency
Army, ASF, CIA, NIC, State

Department/Div.

Date Fwd.
1/5/71

How Fwd.
66

By
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. PERTINENT INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE SET FORTH ON FD-302'S.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 
Report of: 
Date: 12/21/70  
Office: San Antonio, Texas

Field Office File #: 100-11851  
Bureau File #: 100-457899

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

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT

Texas, have not been contacted by COLIFAM. Mrs. , Texas, wife of , a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, has received correspondence from COLIFAM. Some correspondence received by her set forth. Texas, wife of , a prisoner of war, has received seven communications from captioned organization, however, she has not retained any of this correspondence. She has not personally been contacted by the organization. Mrs. , Texas, has received correspondence from COLIFAM but has received no information about her son.

DETAILS:

9803 319-93 MIA, POW Special
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
91362 92-1623 POLYNIA PRESENT
CN345,570
The following investigation was conducted by

On November 10, 1970, Mrs. [redacted], wife of [redacted], Air Force Officer missing in action in Vietnam advised she has not been contacted directly or indirectly by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in Vietnam (COLIFAM) and could therefore provide no information concerning this organization. According to Mrs. [redacted] she has become aware of the COLIFAM only through literature furnished by her by the U.S. Department of Defense (USDOD).

On November 10, 1970, Mrs. [redacted], the wife of Air Force Officer missing in action in Vietnam, advised that she has not been contacted by the COLIFAM but she is aware of that organization having received correspondence pertaining to it from the USDOD. Mrs. [redacted] expressed a pronounced dislike for the COLIFAM as a result of the work they are attempting to do and explained that upon the release of her husband she will work actively to discredit the COLIFAM.
During June, 1970, the received two personal letters from her husband, a prisoner of war in North Vietnam. The letters were forwarded by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam and were transmitted by cover letter. This was the first contact that Mrs. had with the Committee of Liaison and it was not solicited. The cover letters explained the delay in delivering personal correspondence to Mrs. and indicated that the fault was that of the United States Government. By necessity, the correspondence was hand-carried from Hanoi, North Vietnam, to the United States by individual courier as Hanoi did not like to entrust the letters to the unreliable United States Mail Services. Also, according to the cover letters, the flow of mail will definitely increase in the very near future as sympathetic people are now making preparations to travel to Hanoi to act as couriers.

Mrs. did not keep the cover letters from the Committee of Liaison but recalled that it was inferred that correspondence transmitted by the Committee of Liaison would be the only correspondence that prisoners of war would be allowed to receive. The cover letters were not, by nature, harassing or threatening but merely set forth the above information.

Mrs. has not personally corresponded with the Committee of Liaison except to furnish that organization with her current address. She has periodically received literature from the Committee of Liaison but has not maintained or read the major portion of it. Mrs. has not been personally contacted by a Committee of Liaison representative and knows of no one who has been personally contacted by that group.
Attached are copies of the only literature presently in the possession of Mrs. [REDACTED] which she has received from the Committee of Liaison.
PRISONERS FROM HANOI

WERE THEY TORTURED?

JON M. VAN DYKE

Mr. Van Dyke, assistant professor of law at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., is now on leave of absence doing legal research in San Francisco. He is the author of North Vietnam’s Strategy for Survival, to be published this spring by Pacific Books.

Two of the American fighting men most recently released from North Vietnam held a press conference in early September to “blow the whistle” on North Vietnam’s treatment of its prisoners, but their statements raised more questions than they answered—questions not only about North Vietnam’s handling of its captives but also about how the Pentagon is using the released men.

At the elaborately staged press conference in the auditorium of the Bethesda Naval Medical Center, Navy Lieut. Robert F. Frishman and Apprentice Seaman Douglas B. Hegdahl said they had been tortured, by being put in small, overlit rooms and exposed to mosquitoes and rats. They also asserted that they had heard that other prisoners had received even worse treatment.

Until this press conference the authorities had not permitted any of the nine freed prisoners to give the press more than the most general information about their experiences. Wives of the pilots still in North Vietnam have similarly been discouraged from talking about the letters they receive from prison. The Defense Department’s explanation of this muzzling has been that public discussions might dissuade Hanoi from releasing pilots in the future or cause them to retaliate against those remaining in prison.

After the torture-chamber tales of Frishman and Hegdahl, it seems hard to imagine how additional discussion could jeopardize the pilots remaining in North Vietnam, but the day after the press conference, officers of the Pentagon’s Public Information Division phoned the seven other released pilots and told them to stay quiet.

Most of the seven followed these instructions and have continued to elude reporters. However, one pilot who was released in August 1968, Maj. Joe V. Carpenter, expressed surprise at the statements made by Frishman and Hegdahl. Although he would not go into any details because of the orders, Carpenter said he had not been tortured in North Vietnam nor had he heard of anyone being tortured. “In general,” he stated, “my treatment was good.” When asked why the Defense Department would not allow him to speak freely even after the press conference, Carpenter responded, “It’s all part of a plan.” The question inevitably arises: what plan?

Aside from the issue of the Pentagon’s motives, the details given by Frishman and Hegdahl raise some doubts about their broad charge of “torture.” The only first-hand examples they mentioned in their prepared statements were (1) being placed in solitary confinement in small rat-infested rooms with tin roofs which became inordinately hot; and (2) being exposed to mosquitoes which bit their legs until they swelled. These episodes, while certainly unpleasant, are different only in degree from the treatment the United States Army gave the Green Beret officers who are charged in the recent slaying of a Vietnamese counterspy. They were placed in solitary confinement in 5 by 7 foot cells with no toilet facilities and only a bare light bulb inadequate for reading. The Green Beret officers complained that their cells became inordinately hot.

Frishman and Hegdahl supported their charge of torture by giving examples of more serious physical harassment suffered by two other pilots. They said that Navy Lieut. Comdr. Richard A. Stratton, who made a well-publicized confession in March 1967, gave his statement only after having been strung up by his wrists and having his fingernails pulled out.

The confession was delivered through a loud-speaker to a Hanoi press conference at which one American photographer and a Japanese television crew were present. An American voice from behind a curtain gave a long statement about the war. When this was completed Stratton appeared from behind the curtain. He bowed deeply several times and then left without speaking. When the American photographer reported this scene, the United States protested that its pilots were being brainwashed, a charge which Frishman and Hegdahl now endorse.

It is hard to believe that Stratton actually had his fingernails pulled out, however, when none of the many persons who have seen him have reported physical harm. Because of the storm of protest which followed Stratton’s “confession,” North Vietnam invited many visitors, including Americans, to meet Stratton. Nobody reported seeing any scars or missing fingernails. Pictures taken of Stratton when he appeared from behind the curtain show that his hands were visible to the reporters, none of whom reported any injury. Pictures taken of Stratton in prison later show him to be a bit downcast, but in good health.

The second example offered by Frishman and Hegdahl was Navy Lieut. Comdr. John S. McCain III, son of the American Commander in the Pacific. McCain was injured quite severely when he landed in a lake in the heart of Hanoi after trying to bomb the city’s main power plant on October 26, 1967. According to the two returned pilots, McCain has been kept in solitary confinement during most of his captivity. “It’s hard enough just being in solitary confinement,” Frishman said, “but when you’re wounded like John it’s harder.” Frishman made no complaint that McCain had actually been physically hurt by the North Vietnamese, so it is difficult to understand why this is an example of torture. Furthermore, McCain was not kept in solitary confinement during the first six months of his captivity when his injuries were most severe. Air Force Lieut. Col. Norris M. Overly said after his release in February 1968 that he had shared a room with McCain.

There are other reasons for wondering about the charges made by Frishman and Hegdahl:

(1) None of the prisoners who had been released earlier complained of unprovoked physical mistreatment. Navy
Lieut. David P. Matheny, who was shot down in February 1968, said that he was beaten on 38 occasions but only after he had struck a guard. The other pilots, both in the limited public statements they have made and in private discussions with government officials, have uniformly described their treatment as decent. Air Force Maj. Fred N. Thompson, released in August 1968, said that he was obliged to participate in formal interrogation several times, but that the North Vietnamese did not use any threats or pressure during their questioning. When Thompson told his interrogator that a question involved classified matter, the interrogator dropped the subject.

(2) Frishman and Hegdahl gave no hint to the Americans who accompanied them from Hanoi that they had suffered physical mistreatment. Rennie Davis, the leader of the group, said he had long and frank discussions with the men and that they had said nothing about being tortured. Only after the pilots had gone through extensive debriefings did they tell their torture stories.

(3) Hegdahl is a man of limited experience and training who suffered greatly while in North Vietnam, not because of the conditions of prison life but because of his inability to adjust to a situation of confinement. One of the few prisoners who was not shot down while bombing North Vietnam, Hegdahl was captured in the South China Sea after falling off the U.S.S. Canberra while it was maneuvering to evade shelling from the North Vietnamese shore. He had grown up in a small town in South Dakota, had enlisted in the Navy at an early age, was 20 when captured in 1967, and had received none of the conditioning that pilots are given. According to Maj. James F. Low, who had shared a room with Hegdahl for a while before his own release in August 1968, Hegdahl was in a distressed mental state and it was very difficult to live with him. Hegdahl may, therefore, not be the most reliable of commentators on North Vietnam's prisons.

(4) The Pentagon's previous conduct regarding released prisoners has failed to produce a record that inspires trust. After the first group of three pilots was released in February 1968, the Pentagon, with the active assistance of William H. Sullivan, then ambassador to Laos, persuaded the pilots to return to the United States on a military plane, despite the express desire of North Vietnam that the representatives of the U.S. peace movement who had received the prisoners in Hanoi be allowed to accompany them on commercial flights all the way home. (See The Nation, April 1, 1968.) No additional prisoners were released until the United States promised to allow them to return on commercial flights. An even more serious breach of the spirit of North Vietnam's releases occurred in the fall of 1968 when the Air Force assigned two of the three pilots freed in August 1968 to teach other pilots to fly and bomb. It costs about $300,000 to train a jet fighter pilot, but the North Vietnamese did not like the thought that they were saving the Pentagon money by releasing future teachers. A member of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris complained to Averell Harriman in December 1968, and he arranged for the pilots to be assigned to other duties. Because of this incident North Vietnam apparently canceled a release it had scheduled for early 1969. Rennie Davis thinks that, by e...
Dear families,

This letter is being sent to all families of confirmed prisoners of war in North Vietnam as a general information memo to respond to the many questions we have received in recent weeks. Kindly excuse the form, but so many of your concerns are similar that we thought this more efficient. We are enclosing air letters for your use. One letter a month is still allowed. Kindly seal all letters sent thru the Committee of Liaison, and staple or clip photos inside the letter form. We have no interest in seeing mail.

A delegation of lawyers is leaving shortly for a visit to the DRV. They have expressed willingness to carry mail with them. Anyone wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should have mail in our office no later than Nov. 7. We guarantee only that the mail will arrive safely in North Vietnam and will be delivered to the appropriate authorities. We have no way of guaranteeing that the prisoners will get each letter. That is beyond our ability. However, if the mail conforms to the regulations we have no reason to doubt its delivery. We believe that from what we have been told by families, there is some delay, even risk, in sending mail thru postal routes. Much of the mail sent has obviously gotten thry, but some has been returned, or may wait for long periods for irregular flights. The Vietnamese are using hand delivery only for getting mail to the US because of the risky and unpredictable postal channels. Mail has been delayed and has taken months to arrive. They now wait for delegations to bring it.

Last month we sent 250 letters to North Vietnam with a group. All mail presently in the office will be delivered with the next group. As of now, over 1600 letters have been received since Dec. We do not know why some men have written more frequently than others. We also do not know if the list of 335 men announced in April is final for those being held by the North Vietnamese. When asked by family members, we have inquired about specific servicemen for whom there is substantial evidence of their capture. When we have a reply we will, of course, let the families know. It is our understanding that until there is some movement in Paris to respond to the proposals put forward by Mme. Binh on Sept. 17, there will be no further move vis-a-vis pow's. That is, until the two conditions are met: setting a fixed date for
the total withdrawal of all US forces from Vietnam, and agreeing to withdraw support from the Thieu Ky Khiem regime, they will not be willing to discuss the prisoner issue. They have made it clear that they view this issue as part of the overall solution to the war, and it cannot be dealt with separately. Upon fixing that date and agreeing to withdraw support, prisoners from both DRV as well as those being held by the NLF in the South, will be released. They do not have to wait for the completion of withdrawal of troops.

Many articles, comics, newsletters have appeared on the subject of prisoners. We thought you might be interested in seeing the enclosed which may shed more light on this subject. Mr. Van Dyke is an international lawyer currently on staff at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, Calif. He was formerly employed in the State Department working on the matter of prisoners. We send these along because they provide facts and a point of view not frequently seen in a discussion of this topic.

We appreciate being kept informed as to your changes of address, and continue to welcome your questions. We hope you continue to remember that we are here, not there, have no authority in handling prisoner affairs, and have tried to maintain a clear and efficient and reliable channel for communication between you and your sons and husbands. We look forward to the end of our task, for that will represent America's agreement to conclude the war and the release of the prisoners.

Sincerely yours

[Signature]

Mrs. Cora Weiss

P.S. We expect other delegations will be invited to North Vietnam in December and through the winter months. Any mail arriving after Nov. 7 will be held for the next group.
PRISONERS OF WAR IN VIETNAM

For the past year and a half, the U.S. has condemned the North Vietnamese for their treatment of captured Americans. The North Vietnamese are portrayed as evil captors who unremittingly harass American prisoners. The American prisoners are portrayed as virtuous men who find themselves in North Vietnamese prisons through an unfortunate and totally fortuitous series of events. The "prisoner-of-war problem" is depicted as an issue unrelated to the bombing and fighting that have been taking place in various parts of Southeast Asia throughout the past decade.

Although this effort succeeded in persuading the North Vietnamese to adhere more closely to the formal requirements of the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War, it is based on two false premises: (1) that the Geneva Convention can be applied without difficulty to the conflict in Vietnam and (2) that the United States and its allies conform to the requirements of the Convention. (The Geneva Convention was drafted in 1949 to deal with the problems of conventional warfare on European battlefields. It is difficult, if not impossible, to apply these provisions to a guerrilla war in Southeast Asia.)

The United States pays only minimal attention to the Convention when it is not in its interest to do so. American soldiers frequently torture captured Viet Cong in order to obtain information about nearby enemy units. Even more frequently, the U.S. permits the Saigon forces to torture prisoners after capture and throughout their period of captivity. The U.S. has failed to punish in any significant way soldiers who have killed or mistreated enemy captives, thus elevating this practice to an official policy. The U.S. also conducts a program of terror to eliminate Viet Cong political cadre a program that operates with total disregard for the safeguards of the Geneva Convention. Finally, because of its desire to give the American public the bleakest possible view of what the enemy's prison camps are like, the Pentagon has muzzled freed Americans who want to talk about the experiences they had in captivity.

The furor has been created over North Vietnam's prison camps is understandable from a human point of view. There are men in prison who have been separated from their families for a period longer than in any previous war the United States has been involved in. One man has now been in Hanoi over six years.

The furor nonetheless does an injustice to the North Vietnamese, who have probably treated their captives better than any other nation fighting in Asia during this century. During World War II, prisoners of war in Asia were killed and allowed to die with little remorse. Twenty-seven per cent of the prisoners held by the Japanese during that war died, and a shockingly high percentage of the Japanese held in Allied camps failed to survive captivity. The treatment of prisoners during the Korean war was, at best, primitive. And the handling of captives by the United States and the Saigon government is in many respects worse than that of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

It is in this perspective that North Vietnam's prison camps must be analyzed. The most serious charges lodged against the North Vietnamese are the accusations of physical abuse brought back by two pilots a year ago. These charges are serious indeed, but the manner in which the Pentagon has handled public information about North Vietnam's camps makes it difficult to accept the statements at face value. The other seven pilots who have been released by North Vietnam have never been formally pre-
the total withdrawal of all US forces from Vietnam, and agreeing to withdraw support from the Thieu Ky Khiem regime, they will not be willing to discuss the prisoner issue. They have made it clear that they view this issue as part of the overall solution to the war, and it cannot be dealt with separately. Upon fixing that date and agreeing to withdraw support, prisoners from both DRV as well as those being held by the NLF in the South, will be released. They do not have to wait for the completion of withdrawal of troops.

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We appreciate being kept informed as to your changes of address, and continue to welcome your questions. We hope you continue to remember that we are here, not there, have no authority in handling prisoner affairs, and have tried to maintain a clear and efficient and reliable channel for communication between you and your sons and husbands. We look forward to the end of our task, for that will represent America's agreement to conclude the war and the release of the prisoners.

Sincerely yours

Mrs. Cora Weiss

P.S. We expect other delegations will be invited to North Vietnam in December and through the winter months. Any mail arriving after Nov. 7 will be held for the next group.
resented to the press. In fact, they have all been told that it would not be beneficial to their military careers to say anything that would interfere with the government's attempts to put pressure on North Vietnam.

ABC News was finally able to persuade another of the freed pilots to speak last month and he gave quite a different picture of North Vietnam's prison camps. Air Force Captain Joe V. Carpenter said that he had been pushed around a bit when first captured, and was kept separate from the other prisoners, but that he had not suffered in any significant fashion. Physical conditions were not too bad, and he was able to make friends with the North Vietnamese who lived in the neighborhood of his cell.

The complaints lodged against the treatment of prisoners by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam mostly concern the extremely austere lodging and food. Many Viet Cong units are constantly on the run, so that until a prisoner can be taken to a secure area, the prisoner must also be constantly moving. Even in a secure area, the prisoner — like everyone else who lives in the area — must always be on guard for American bombing attacks.

Considering these difficulties, the treatment given to prisoners by the Viet Cong is probably as good as could ever be provided by a revolutionary army. Many of the Americans who have spent time in Viet Cong prisons during the last two years have, in fact, commended the enemy for the treatment received.

In November, 1969, three young GI's who had been prisoners for periods ranging from eight months to two years were released by the V.C. After they were transported to an Air Force Base in Japan, they were displayed to the press for fifteen minutes and proceeded to praise the Viet Cong for their treatment. Private Coy R. Tinsley of Cleveland, Tennessee, said, "I'd have to think twice before I'd fight them again after what they did for me. I was wounded. They took real good care of me."

The Army reacted typically to these stories of Viet Cong kindness. High officials decreed in January, 1970, that all soldiers subsequently released from enemy prisons would be kept from the press until they had undergone extensive debriefings both in Vietnam and the United States and had gone through a "readjustment" period. The U.P.I. quoted informed military sources as saying that exceptions may be made if the former prisoner is found in his early debriefings to be hostile toward his captors.

The spotlight must be focused on U.S.-Saigon treatment in order to gain perspective on the relative merits of North Vietnam's handling of prisoners.

There are six formal P.O.W. camps run by the Saigon government, with the assistance of U.S. advisors, containing some 33,000 men. These camps are subjected to scheduled and unscheduled inspection by the International Committee of the Red Cross, and they do conform to the Convention's requirements. Many of the Viet Cong who were captured never, however, make it to these formal camps.

There have been a number of trials during the past year of American G.I.'s accused of killing Viet Cong prisoners. Despite uncontradicted eye-witness testimony, all of the accused have been acquitted or given extremely lenient penalties. These acquittals must be based on the knowledge of the officers on the court-martial panels that killing of prisoners take place among U.S. forces in South Vietnam all the time and the media has confirmed that this is true. Television crews have frequently taken film of interrogators torturing suspects, and newsmen have photographed captives being pushed out of American helicopters.

Another large block of captives are deemed not to qualify for formal P.O.W. status by the overly-strict standards used by the United States and the Saigon governments, and they wind up in miserable South Vietnamese civilian prisons.

After the International Committee of the Red Cross visited one of these civilian prisons earlier this year — at Con Son Island, with its famous "tiger cages" — they found a group of prisoners of war from North Vietnam and discovered that they were mistreated in the following respects: they were never allowed out of their cells, they were strapped in irons every night from five in the evening to six in the morning, they were permitted to wash only twice a week, they were not given enough fresh food or water, and they were only rarely given fresh clothes.

Subsequently Dr. Marjorie Nelson told the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations that she had regularly treated the victims of beatings and torture inflicted in a South Vietnamese interrogation center that had an American adviser. She said prisoners came to her after "being tortured by electricity with wires attached to ears, nipples and genitalia; being forced to drink concoctions containing powdered lime and other noxious substances; and being tied up and suspended by ropes upside down from the rafters for hours."

The United States government and its allies participate in such atrocities without much apparent concern, while at the same time condemning North Vietnam for its relatively tolerable prisoner treatment.
GỬI (Address)

MỌI TÊN (Name in full):

SỐ LỊNH (Service number):

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

ĐỊA_CHỈ (Address):

TRẢI GIẢM PHI CONGLY BỊ BỊ TẠI
NUOC 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

NGƯỜI GỬI (Address)

MỌI TÊN (Name in full):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

//
CHI CHÚ (N.B.):

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

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

3. Gia đình gửi đến cũng phải theo đúng mẫu, khẩn khò và quy định này (Letters from families should also conform to this format).
Mrs. [REDACTED] was interviewed at her residence. She furnished the following information:

Mrs. [REDACTED] was originally contacted by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (CLF) during May, 1970. She was not personally contacted by the CLF but received a letter advising that her husband, [REDACTED], was being detained in North Vietnam as a prisoner of war. Shortly, thereafter, Mrs. [REDACTED] received a letter from the CLF containing a letter from her husband. She has received a total of 7 communications from the CLF transmitting 5 personal letters from her husband. Mrs. [REDACTED] described the cover letters from the CLF as being carefully prepared so as to conceal the reason for the CLF's actions. The letters were not threatening or harassing but merely set forth the details concerning the transmission of her husband's correspondence. Mrs. [REDACTED] recalls that the second letter she received indicated that the Reverend FERNANDEZ had recently traveled to North Vietnam in order to hand carry letters from the U. S. POWs back to this country.

Mrs. [REDACTED] has not kept any of the correspondence from the CLF and knows of no other individuals who have received correspondence from that organization. Mrs. [REDACTED] has never been personally contacted by a representative of the CLF. She stated that while she wishes to cooperate with the FBI and is adamantly opposed to the actions of the CLF she, under no circumstances, would testify to the above information until the U. S. POWs have all been returned to this country.

Mrs. [REDACTED] displayed reticence at furnishing any additional information in this regard.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/70

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] advised that just prior to Thanksgiving one year ago she received a telephone call from Mrs. [redacted], Texas. Mrs. [redacted] is the wife of a member of bar. She told Mrs. [redacted] that a Mrs. ETHEL TAYLOR, 1505 Ashford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was going to make a trip to North Vietnam and that it might be possible to get a letter through to the prisoners by sending it to Mrs. TAYLOR.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she was somewhat skeptical and in keeping with instructions she had received from the Air Force, she called Col. LUTHER, San Antonio, Texas, in order to obtain some information concerning Mrs. TAYLOR. She was unable to contact Col. LUTHER, but one of the other Air Force people told her that it might be possible to get a letter to her son through TAYLOR. They did not encourage or discourage Mrs. [redacted] from writing Mrs. TAYLOR.

Mrs. [redacted] wrote a letter to her son, enclosed this in an envelope which she addressed to Mrs. ETHEL TAYLOR in Philadelphia.

Some time after this, Mrs. [redacted] stated, that she either read in the paper or heard it on TV that CORA WILSS, Mrs. TAYLOR and a group of others had just returned from North Vietnam and they made the announcement that they were forming the "Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam." (COLIFAM). In February Mrs. [redacted] received a form letter from ETHEL TAYLOR which told about the organization of COLIFAM. There was no letter from her son, nor was there any mention of the letter which she sent to Mrs. TAYLOR.

A month or so later she received another form letter which said that the organization was sorry that they were not able to bring back a letter for Mrs. [redacted]. Again there was no mention of the letter which she sent, nor any information concerning her son.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she has not attempted to utilize the organization to correspond with her son, nor has she corresponded with the organization other than the first
stated that on the occasion of the latter, she received from [redacted] a letter which contained statements about the organization. She claimed that she would be willing to cooperate in any way and would testify if it were necessary.

[Redacted] was advised that she was going to be interviewed at the direction of [redacted].

[Redacted], Assistant Attorney General.
TO:        DIRECTOR, I.R.I (100-457599)  DATE: 12/23/71
FROM:     SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-11851)

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Re Oklahoma City letter to the Bureau, 12/18/70,
pointing out that New York as office of origin in this
investigation may desire to arrange to obtain copies of
correspondence from Personnel Services at Randolph AFB,
Texas, and other such installations if not already done.

Reference is made to San Antonio letters to the
Bureau 8/27/70, copy to all offices, which furnished receiving
offices pertinent pages from a list of POW's and missing in
action Air Force personnel to be used as lead material in
this case.

As was pointed out in referenced San Antonio letter
due to numerous inquiries made by Senators, Congressmen and
other Governmental agencies, the Casualty Division of the
U.S. Air Force at Randolph AFB, Texas, prepared this
alphabetical list to answer these inquiries.

Not only was this information furnished to all
offices for lead purposes, but, in addition, it was furnished
to all offices so that San Antonio would not be the
recipient of numerous leads from throughout the U.S. to contact
the Casualty Division at Randolph AFB, Texas. The Casualty
Division has been deluged with inquiries not only from
Government sources but from private organizations as well
regarding prisoners of war and, in addition, has to deal
with POW and missing in action personnel families involved in
this traumatic experience.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-168469) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City (100-7938) (Info) (RM)
2 - San Antonio

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT HERETOS SHOWN

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
We should not be in a position as suggested in Oklahoma City's letter to adding additional unnecessary work for the Casualty Division of the Air Force. Oklahoma City is referred to Bureau letter to Albany dated 10/12/70, regarding investigation in this case. In addition, in order to comply with instructions set forth in New York airtel to the Bureau 6/9/70, as to setting forth interviews on an FD 302 (See Page 6), any documents obtained by an individual should be made a part of the FD 302.

It is for the reasons set forth above that San Antonio recommends that no further consideration be given to Oklahoma City's suggestion.
Memorandum

TO:
DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 12/18/70

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (97-99)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLTAN);
15 - MISCELLANEOUS; RA
(00: NEW YORK)

Re New Orleans letter to the Bureau, 9/30/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies and for New
York three copies of LHM reflecting interview of Mrs.
La.
In Reply. Please Refer to
File No.

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

Reference is made to the Letterhead Memoranda dated
September 30, 1970, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned as above.

Mrs. [Redacted], wife of [Redacted], Louisiana,
advised on November 10, 1970, that she had not been contacted
by any representatives of Colifam. She stated, however, that
she did not expect to be contacted by a representative of the
organization inasmuch as her husband is not a prisoner of war
in North Vietnam but rather a prisoner being held in Red China.

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.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: CHICAGO (100-48914) (P)

DATE: 12/16/70

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF ALLIANCE WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) 10-MISC; REGISTRATION ACT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED


No additional individuals have been located by the Chicago Office for interview that have been contacted by COLIFAM. Also, there has been no information received indicating that COLIFAM has been active in the Chicago area other than previously furnished the Bureau and New York.

Chicago is continuing its attempts to locate and contact those individuals listed in resAlet residing in the Chicago area. However, as of the present, no admissible evidence indicating COLIFAM is, in fact, acting within the U.S. at the request of the Government of North Vietnam and is engaged in political activity as defined in the Foreign Agents Registration Act has been developed.

Efforts to develop such evidence are being continued by Chicago. Contacts with logical New Left sources are being maintained, as well as with local military sources, in an effort to develop information concerning COLIFAM. Reviews of metropolitan and underground newspapers continue for any article of interest to this investigation.

Chicago continues to closely follow this matter and will promptly furnish the Bureau, New York, and other interested offices any information developed in form suitable for dissemination.

REG 83

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (100-168469) (RM)
1-Chicago

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
TO DIRECTOR

ATTN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK 100-168469

COMMITEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM), IS - MISC.

A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED DECEMBER ELEVEN, INSTANT, THAT COLIFAM RECEIVED A TELEGRAM FROM THE VIETNAM COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, HANOI, D.R. VIETNAM, WHICH READ AS FOLLOWS-

"READY TO RECEIVE RON, TRUDI AND ANN DECEMBER EIGHTEENTH - TWENTY SIXTH. CABLE BEFORE DEPARTURE."

SOURCE FURTHER ADDED THAT RON IS RON YOUNG, HEAD OF THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION, A PACIFIST ORGANIZATION AND TRUDI IS TRUDI YOUNG, RON YOUNG'S WIFE, WHO IS THE COORDINATOR OF THE WOMEN'S STRIKE FOR PEACE, ALSO A PACIFIST ORGANIZATION. SOURCE COULD NOT FURTHER IDENTIFY ANN.

ADMINISTRATIVE------

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS BEING CLASSIFIED, "SECRET" AND NO LOCAL DISSEMINATION IS BEING MADE SINCE IT IS FELT THAT DISCLOSURE OF THIS INFORMATION WOULD REVEAL THE SOURCE.

RAND   ONE  -  Tel to WJP, VP, State 114
55, mai intelligence
CE AG

3 JAN 5 1971

125 PM 11-17-70 800 NY CODE 10-11-70
NYO WILL ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY ANN AND ALSO ASCERTAIN THE TRAVEL ITINERARY OF THE GROUP. NEW YORK WILL ADVISE. SOURCE IS UPON VERIFICATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ABOVE INDIVIDUALS TRAVELING TO HANOI, NEW YORK WILL SUBMIT AN LHM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. END WA PLS ACK FOR TWO GA PLS REV FBI WASH DC
TO DIRECTOR 100-457899
ATTN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM NEW YORK 100-168469 CONFIDENTIAL

Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (Colifam), IS - MISC.

All information contained herein is unclassified except where shown otherwise.

Rewy tel, December Eleven, Last.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December Twenty One, Last, that the following individuals had reservations on Soviet Aeroflot Flight SU104 on December Thirteen, Last--

Trudy Young (Coordinator of the Women's Strike for Peace, a pacifist organization), Ron Young (Head of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist organization), and Anne Bennet. Source stated that this Aeroflot flight arrived in New York on December Fourteen, Last, a day late and the three above listed individuals while not cancelling their Dec 29, 1970 reservations did not show up to depart New York on December Fourteen, Last, with Aeroflot Flight SU104.

End Page One
A SECOND SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE
INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON DECEMBER TWENTY ONE, LAST,
THAT FOUR PACIFIST REPRESENTATIVES WERE TRAVELING TO HANOI AND
WOULD BE THERE BY CHRISTMAS. SOURCE STATED THAT THE FOUR
INDIVIDUALS WERE SISTER MARY LUKE TOBIN, CATHOLIC PEACE
FELLOWSHIP; RON YOUNG, TRUDI YOUNG AND ANNE BENNETT. SOURCE
ADDED THAT THE PURPOSE OF THEIR TRAVEL WAS TO HOLD PRELIMINARY
DISCUSSIONS ON A PEACE TREATY BETWEEN THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN THE
UNITED STATES AND THE NORTH VIETNAMESE, AND TO BRING LETTERS
OVER AND BACK FROM THE POWS.  

ADMINISTRATIVE-----
FIRST SOURCE IS  

NEW YORK WILL FOLLOW AND SUBMIT LHM UPON FURTHER
VERIFICATION OF THE ACTUAL DEPARTURE OF THESE INDIVIDUALS TO
HANOI.

E'd
REW FBI WASH DC
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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PAGE TWO
SE (100-30385)

END
REW FBI WASH DC CLR
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100-977899-218
memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10986) (P)

DATE: 12/28/70

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
(00: NEW YORK)

Re New York airtels to Bureau, 6/9/70 and 7/14/70; and Charlotte airtel to Bureau, 10/13/70, enclosing LHM.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of LHM regarding captured organization; three copies are enclosed for New York.

Efforts to locate Mr. and Mrs. N. C., parents of missing in action, and Mrs. N. C., wife of missing in action, negative.

EX-111 REC.

[Handwritten content redacted]
Charlotte, North Carolina
December 28, 1970

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS
REGISTRATION ACT

On November 20, 1970, Mr. [redacted], father of
[redacted] missing in action; and Mr. [redacted], father of
[redacted] missing in action, advised that they had had no contact of any kind with any representative of
the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained
in North Vietnam, (COLIFAM).

Mrs. [redacted], mother of
[redacted] missing in action advised December 4, 1970, she had had no contact
with COLIFAM.

The following individuals were contacted at
North Carolina, on October 28, 1970, at which time they advised they have never heard of captioned organization or been contacted by any member:

Mr. [redacted], father of
[redacted] missing in action since
1966.

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted], parents of
[redacted] missing in action since
1968.

Mrs. [redacted], wife of
[redacted] missing in action since
1968.

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

Mrs. [Redacted] phone [Redacted] missing in action since [Redacted]

Mrs. [Redacted] phone [Redacted] missing

in action since [Redacted] 1966.
November 5, 1970

Mrs. [redacted] advised she is the wife of [redacted], United States Air Force who is presently listed as missing in action in Vietnam.

She stated she has heard of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen detained in North Vietnam and that some of the members of this organization were convicted in the recent trial in Chicago. She stated she was aware of the above organization through television and newspaper publicity but that she does not approve of organizations of this type and their members and feels they would be more of a deterrent than a help.

Mrs. [redacted] stated she has never been contacted by the above organization nor has she ever contacted this organization or any organization of this type. She stated she is not a member of the local organization of servicemen’s wives whose husbands are prisoners of North Vietnam. She stated she has never written to nor received any letters or other correspondence from the above organization and does not plan to contact this organization in the future.

She stated she has personally written to various “neutral countries” at the suggestion of the Public Affairs Office, Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina, inquiring for help in determining if her husband is a Prisoner of War and in an effort to obtain any information as to his location.

She stated she has written to the heads of state and/or their embassies in the United States of the following countries: Sweden, Russia, Poland, Cambodia, India, Rumania, and France. She stated the names and addresses of the heads of state and embassies were obtained from the Public Affairs Office, Pope Air Force Base furnished to wives of missing servicemen.

Mrs. [redacted] stated in addition to the above mentioned letters she writes monthly to the Hanoi Peace Representative in Paris and to the President of North Vietnam asking that they check all prisoner of war camps to determine if her husband is in any of these camps. She stated she has never received a reply to any of the letters written to Hanoi or the North Vietnam Peace representative.

Or 10/30/70 [redacted] N, C. File: Charlotte 100-10986

by [redacted] 8A

Date dictated 11/2/70

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.
She stated she will continue writing to the North Vietnam Government and to Hanoi and Paris in an effort to obtain any information she can as to her husband and if he is in fact a prisoner of war. She stated, however, she will not contact any "long haired organization" for assistance as she does not believe in these type organizations and does not want to become connected or involved in any way whatsoever with this type of people.

She stated she does not want any publicity and hopes through the letters that she will eventually obtain information as to her husband and whether or not he is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam.
Mrs. [redacted], a prisoner of war held in North Vietnam, advised that her husband had made a tape in Hanoi over the Christmas period in 1969. She stated that from January, 1970, to July, 1970, she has gotten four to five letters from her husband through the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, with the return address of 365 West 43rd Street, New York City. She stated that all the letters have been transmitted to her by this committee and it has been a "one way" correspondence, since she has never corresponded with the committee itself.

She said that she does not know any of the members of this organization, has had no direct contact with it, and with the exception of any correspondence received from this organization, does not anticipate any contact with this organization in the future. She stated that she has never been harrassed by this organization, nor has she been asked to join this organization. She stated that she has no idea how this organization obtains letters from her husband or how they are transmitted from North Vietnam to the United States. She stated that she does not know the identity of other prisoners of war families who have received letters from their kin in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she desired to be contacted prior to any of the above information being made public or regarding her testimony, because she would like to make a decision at that time concerning the divulgence of the above information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

On 11/20/70 at [redacted] N. C., by SA [redacted] filed CE 100-10986

Date dictated 11/25/70

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.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 7, 1970

Mrs. [redacted] residing in [redacted], furnished the following information:

She is married to [redacted] who is listed by the United States Air Force as missing in action.

She has had no contact with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen detained in North Vietnam. No one representing this organization has contacted her or made any attempt to contact her.

She is of the opinion that she has heard of this organization through newsletters sent to her by the United States Air Force. She could furnish no further information regarding this organization.
FBI

Date: 12/21/70

Transmit the following in:

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-21989) (RUC)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS;
REGISTRATION ACT

OO: NEW YORK

Re New York Airtel dated 6/9/70 and Bureau let to Albany dated 10/12/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM captioned, "COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM". Enclosed for New York are two copies of LHM.
Saint Louis, Missouri
December 21, 1970

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

On October 19, 1970, Mr. [redacted], advised he is the brother of [redacted] who is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam and that their father is [redacted] Missouri. He stated that his father is 9 years old and has almost completely lost his memory. His mother is extremely concerned and distraught over the situation involving [redacted]. He stated that he handles the affairs of the family and that his parents have had no contact with any persons concerning the return of prisoners of war. In view of the above, no contact was made with the parents of [redacted].

The following are interviews with relatives of other prisoners of war or missing in action individuals.

ENVELOPE

ENCLOSURE 100-457899-220

ENCLOSURE
Mrs. [Name redacted] was interviewed at which time she furnished the following information:

She is the wife of [Name redacted], U.S. Air Force, who is missing in North Vietnam. Earlier in 1970, she had been in contact with the casualty officer at Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas, in regard to getting a letter delivered to her husband. She had received correspondence from KENNETH KIRKPATRICK, who was associated with the American Friends Service Committee, Inc., and KIRKPATRICK had said he was going to Hanoi and would attempt to deliver letters to servicemen held in North Vietnam. She had been told by the casualty officer that KIRKPATRICK was legitimate and that she could if she wanted send KIRKPATRICK a letter to be delivered to her husband if possible.

She stated that in July, 1970, she received a letter from KIRKPATRICK returning to her the letter she had sent for delivery to her husband. She also received a list of prisoners in North Vietnam from KIRKPATRICK. She said the list of prisoners had a heading "Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York. 10036 212-765-1490." This list, which she got unsolicited from KIRKPATRICK, is her only knowledge of this committee and she has not been contacted directly by anyone from or acting for this committee.

She made available the following documents which she received from KIRKPATRICK in an envelope postmarked on July 29, 1970, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with a return address of KEN KIRKPATRICK, AFSC, 814 N. E. 40th Street, Seattle, Washington, 98105. Also included in this envelope was her letter to her husband which KIRKPATRICK had not been able to deliver:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/19/70

F30-1-16059

10/19/70

Missouri File No. St. 100-21989

DATE DICTATED 10/20/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency by and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
July 27, 1970

Dear Mrs. [Name]

I deeply regret that it was not possible for me to deliver the enclosed as you had requested when I went to Hanoi in June 1970. I was told in Hanoi by Mr. Tran Trong Quat of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People that that Committee has compiled a list of 335 American servicemen who it says are held in detention camps in North Vietnam. (See attached list.) This Committee does not have responsibility for the administration of camps of detention in North Vietnam, but is the committee which invited me to visit Hanoi. Mr. Quat would accept from me only those letters which were addressed to persons on the list of 335. This is the same list which was turned over to the Committee of Liaison last April.

Mr. Quat informed me that the North Vietnam authorities have no information regarding Americans who have been captured in areas outside North Vietnam. In other words, although the name of a person who is believed to have been shot down over Laos, Cambodia, China or South Vietnam does not appear on the North Vietnam list of 335, this does not mean that that person has not survived. It only means that according to the North Vietnamese he is not a person known to them or held by them and that they, therefore, cannot deliver letters or packages to him.

Regarding those reportedly shot down over North Vietnam the refusal of Mr. Quat to accept letters for delivery because their names are not on the list of 335 implies, of course, a more somber situation, but I learned nothing more specific than that as to any particular individual.

My recent trip to Southeast Asia took me both to Hanoi and to Saigon. Both in North Vietnam and in South Vietnam, as well as here in the United States, one cannot help but see how this war has brought tragedy and sorrow into the lives of all affected by it, Americans and Vietnamese alike.

Again let me express my sincere regret that I was not able to deliver the enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Kirkpatrick
Peace Education Secretary
AFSC
814 N.E. 40th Street
Seattle, Washington 98105
The following 335 names have been officially confirmed by Hanoi to be prisoners held in North Vietnam; -- April 30, 1970 --:

Alabama

Michael K. McCusiet, 71410, Montgomery
Herbert Benjamin Ringeis, RF73446, Elba
Lester David Rosse, 603010, Anniston

Arkansas

James Leslie Lomax, 1906733, Little Rock

California

Wilfred Keese Abbott, 3081735, San Diego
Everett Alvarez, Jr., 3441314, Santa Clara
Anthony Charles Andrews, PR3145551, Chico
Frederick C. Baldock, Jr., 656520, Lemon Grove
Robert W. Barnett, PR31021, Hawthorne
Cole Black, 243347, San Diego
Terry Lee Boyer, PR3153422, Palm Springs
Michael Lee Bubelton, PR3145550, Long Beach
Phillip Del Butler, 647295, La Jolla
William Wallace Butler, 3133430, San Rafael
Carl Dennis Chambers, PR3133401, Yuba City
Arvin Roy Chauncey, 614788, Lemoore
Claude Douglas Closer, 60587, San Diego
James Quincy Collins, 27909, Atherton
Michael Paul Cronin, 658552, Berkeley
Verlyne Wayne Daniels, 536745, Hayward
Edward Dale Eades, 604554, Lemoore
John Fert, 63823, San Pedro
Herbert Kelly Flesher, 32199, Sacramento
David Edward Ford, PR3122074, Sacramento
Henry Pope Fowler, PR3145574, Palo Alto
Charles R. Gillespie, Jr., 542551, Miramar
Collins H. Halves, 593915, San Diego
James Martin Hickerson, 361605, Lemoore
Larry A. Hitchen, 354079, Lemoore
Theodore Hensley, 507676, Lemoore

Ronald Merle Lebret

Donald Meele Lebert

3176319, Rancho Cordova

Edward Francis Martin, 584587, Coronado
Raymond James Merritt, 44729, Colton
Edgar Walton Miller, 653602, Santa Ana
Joseph Scott Mobley, 701367, Manhattan Beach
Ernest B. Moore, Jr., 553662, Lemoore
Richard Dean Mullin, 584938, La Jolla
John H. Naaswylly, Jr., PR3120117, South San Gabriel
Dale Harrison Osborne, 614229, Amador Valley
Jesse Glenn Pirtle, 614150, Lemoore
Leo T. Prouillet, 526413, Palo Alto
Barney Edwin Pyle, PR3145539, Santa Ana
California (cont'd)

David George Rehmann, 695002, Lancaster
Wendell Burke Rivers, 555144, Orland
David John Rollins, 633925, San Diego
Kay Russell, 563567, San Diego
Howard Elmer Rutledge, 506435, San Diego
Paul Henry Suffcy, 518795, San Diego
Robert James Schweitzer, 571594, Lemon
William L. Shankle, 664281, Jackson
Robert Harper Shumaker, 549552, La Jolla
Charles Everett Southwick, 544715, Cupertino
Charles David Stackhouse, 547954, Lemoore

Colorado

William David Burroughs, PR67184, Aurora
Jerry Allen Singleton, 463275, Boulder See Texas

Connecticut

Rand Blaine Mead, 578393, Old Greenwich

Delaware

Robert Bertach Doremus, 597365, Wilmington

Florida

Ralph J. Browning, PH7555, Orlando
Lawrence E. Brunet, 49382442, Miami See Wellington
Gerald L. Coffee, 625903, Sanford
Kenneth Williams Cordier, 71351, Tampa
Carl Boyette Crumpler, 27705, Orange Park
John Howard Davis, 505991, Jacksonville
John N. Finley, 31905, Satellite Beach
Kenneth Fisher, 67391, Sebring
Robert Byron Fuller, 542942, North Miami Beach, Jacksonville
Ralph Ellis Goeth, 566355, Miami
Danny E. Glenn, 668152, Jacksonville
David Fletcher Gray, Jr., 315230, Tampa
Guy Dennis Gruters, 78590, Sarasota
Lawrence M. Guitton, 52573, Satellite Beach
Keith Norman Hall, SF51501, Fort Walton Beach
Thomas Richard Hall, Jr., 682719, Pensacola
William Morgan Hardman, 525171, Center Hill
John Heath, 587042, North Miami Beach
Robert Bruce Hinklely, 3145579, Fort Walton Beach
James Otis Hixson, 30615, Tampa
James Leo Hubbo, 602765, Lakeland
Charles Bogus James, Jr., 844050, Sanford
Richard Paul Keiser, 4039512, Tampa
Wilson Denver Key, 669207, Jacksonville
Vernon Payton Ligon, Jr., 339285, Melbourne Beach
John Sidney McCain, 524787, Orange Park
Glendora W. Perkins, PR318155, Orlando
Douglas Brian Peterson, PH54527, Marianna
Peter Van Schoettle, 534717, Naples
Mark A. Adrian Roden, 233521, West Palm Beach
Robert W. Smith, 421950, Key Largo
Wayne Ogden Smith, PH63570, Dunedin
Thomas James Sterling, PH64575, Fort Walton Beach
Richard George Tengeman, 559370, Sanford
Davey Wayne Teddell, 54772, Fort Walton Beach
Lewis Irwin Williams, 594453, Tampa
James Paulus Young, PH65511, Hollywood

...more...more...
Georgia
R. M. Carter, 87740, Savannah
Leon Francis Ellis, Jr., 817241, Hull
Porter A. Haliburton, 677514, Barrow Tucker
Leo Gregory Hyett, 813540, Albany
Michael Christopher Lane, FV313056, Atlanta
Glen R. Rudder, BM 0002, Albany (see Fla.)
Thomas Vance Parrott, FV310399, Dalton
Orson G. Quinlan, 078193, Camilla
Roy C. Terrell, 918814, Atlanta
Kauai
George W. McNair, A03051289, Honolulu
Idaho
Larry James Casher, 311743, Burley (see Utah)
Donald Glenn Waltman, FV55549, Kellogg
Theon Joseph Barrett
Illinois
Thomas Joseph Barrett, FV3120130, Lombard
John L. Borling, 68859, Chicago
John William Frederick, Jr., 682847, Tremont
Thomas F. Norris, 77071, Godfrey
Gary Richard Sigler, FV315786, Table Grove
Indiana
Richard Breneman, FV315866, Mishawaka
Robert Elliott Buchanan, 314526, Austin
Ronald Edward Byrne, Jr., 278214, Kokomo
James Helms Kasler, FV24551, Indianapolis
Iowa
Michael Thomas Burns, 21699539, Mount Pleasant (see Ind.)
Robert John Naughton, 545387, Sheldon
Larry Howard Spencer, 674025, Earlham
Kansas
Charles Graham Boyd, FV72502, Wichita
Ramond Anthony Hornick, FV57541
Edward Lee Hubbard, FV312287, Overland Park
Gobel Dale James, FV3005133, Overland Park
Harold Eugene Johnson, FV72372, Overland Park
Ronald Lambert Martin, FV79459, Overland Park
Joseph Charles Plumb, Jr., 575505, Overland Park, Kansas Village
Leroy William Stutz, 79335, Cummings
Kentucky
Robert Baldwin Purcell, 53766, Louisville
Dewey Lee Smith, 64990, Valley Station
Louisiana
Lawrence Barlow, 3055027, Baton Rouge
Murphy Neal Jones, FV59505, Baton Rouge
Hayden James Lockhart, Jr., 62559, Alexandria
Bruce Gibson Seiber, 47135, West Monroe
Maine
Robert Irwin Biss, FV3103990, Bangor
Allan Russell Carpenter, 657945, Sanford
Markham L. Gartley, 65354, Groveton
Roger Dean Ingvalson, FV30713, Sanford
Maryland
James Franklin Bell, 525777, Leav
Arthur William Burrell, 305796, Rockville
Hugh Allen Stafford, 61422, Cambridge

...more...more...
Bernard Leo Talley, Jr. 3129281, Baltimore

Massachusetts

Paul Gordon Brown, 054575, Newton
Leonard Corbett Eastman, 524192, Bernardson
Charles Edward Greene, Jr. 3061054, Needham
Lauren Robert Lengyel, FR3051554, West Peabody
Kenneth Walter North, 535694, Wellesley
Frederick Raymond Purrington, 580250, North Dartmouth
Timothy Bernard Sullivan, 355305, Springfield
Ernest Edward Tempesta, FR 317866, Woburn

Michigan

Robert Archie Abbott, FR 81453, Sawyer APB
Willard Selleck Odeon, 302983, Mt. Clemens
Martin James Neuns, FR 85831, Iron Mountain
Donald Eugene Odele, FR3051281, Mt. Clemens
Joseph Francis Shanahan, FR 72280, Grand Rapids
James Howie Warner, 092510, Ypsilanti

Minnesota

Richard Eugene Bolstad, FR 81273, Minneapolis
David Everson, FR 55562, Coon Rapids
David Robert Wheat, 577374, Duluth
David Williams Winn, 35545, Minneapolis

Mississippi

James William Bailey, 594790, Carthage
Thomas Edward Collins, III, 68082, Jackson
Carlyle Smith Harris, 45553, Tupelo

Missouri

John Warren Brodsk, 3108628, Jennings
John Walter Clark, 70474, Columbia
Donald Ray Spoon, 78529, Pleasant Hill
Robert Deane Woods, 532730, Garden City

Montana

Rodney Allen Knutson, 667751, Billings

Nebraska

Richard Raymond, 581476, Saratoga See SD

Nevada

Richard Allen Dutton, FR 22467, North Las Vegas
Richard Eugene Smith, Jr. 57952, Las Vegas
Dwight Everett Sullivan, 3025678, Las Vegas
Robert F. Waggoner, 3065137, Reno

New Hampshire

Russell Edward Tempesta, FR 59605, Concord see Mass.

New Jersey

Joseph Abbott, Jr., FR 3057095
George Thomas Coker, 559409, Linden
John Arthur Dumesi, 55320
Jeffrey Thomas Ellis, FR 135510, Madison
Willis Ellis Forby, 3040351
Robert Campbell Jones, FR 51333, Chatham
Edwin Frank Miller, Jr., 705510, Oakland
Joseph Edward Milligan, 3155215, Annandale Annandale
Thomas William Bim, FR 305055, Ewing
Paul Santo Venanzi, FR 3173507, Trenton
Ronald John Webb, FR 72923
New Mexico
James Lindberg Hughes, FR43211, Santa Fe
Thomas Wrenne Sumpter, Jr., 32044, Holloman AFB

New York
Edward A. Brudno, 728854, Harrison
Arthur Cornier, AF12454730, Bay Shore
Myron L. Donald, FR83331, Oseening
Wayne Goodermote, 59379, Berlin
Norman Alexander Haskell, FR59559, New York City see NC.
Kevin Joseph McNamara, 78905, Brightwaters
James Patrick Mahl, 58302, Hauppauge
Kelvin Pollack, FR314904, Long Beach
Charles Donald Rice, 710266, Setauket
Charles F. Zehoski, 591560, Jamestown

North Carolina
Arthur T. Ballard, Jr., 31816, Lake Lure
Barron Burton Bridger, 3131623, Bladenboro
Renee Cato, 589399, Charlotte see NC
Norman Carl Gaddis, 20772, Winsele Salem
David Burnett Hatcher, 304002, Mt. Airy
James Edward Hiteesh, FR55668, Goldsboro
Thomas Mitchell McNish, FR78865, Franklin
Jerry Wendell Marvel, 070295, Newport
William Andrew Robinson, AF14792758, Robersonville
Norman Louess Wells, FY303735, Goldsboro

North Dakota
Loren Harvey Torkelson, FY315565, Crosby

Ohio
William2 Joseph Bough, 65597, Piqua
Burton Wayne Campbell, FR70664, Amherst
Harlan Page Chapman, 071437, Elvira
John Peter Flynn, 15760
Paul Anthony Karf, 565754, Spencer
Edward John Mechenbier, FR75907, Dayton
Thomas Nelson Now, 3175200, Columbus
Gwen Glenn Mix, 74655, Warrensville Heights

Oklahoma
Fred A.W. Franke, Jr., 513370, Midwest City
Gerald D. Kramer, FY315566, Tulsa
Harold Delos Monlux, FY3161422, Tulsa
Thomas Shaw Pyle, 21, FY310612, Cordell
Robinson Riner, 25906, Oklahoma City
Robert Clifford Walker, Jr., 3145724, Tulsa

Oregon
James Eldon Sehorn, 3132084, Forest Grove

Pennsylvania
Wendell Reed Alcorn, 659707, Kittanning
Garth Leverne Anderson, 682482, Kline
Arthur Neil Back, AF195666675, Bethlehem
John Douglas Barnes, 613424, Poole
David Joy Carey, 677935, Jeannette
John Owen Davis, 352630, Reading
Edward Anthony Davis, 65959, Leola
Jerry Donald Douds, FY307321, Canton see PA.
David Henry Dusart, FY269386, Canton
Glen Leo Myers, 311931, Pittsburgh
John J. Reynolds, FR86534, Belle Vernon
Earl John Pickering, FY19566, Hanover
Robert Reideson Snell, Jr., FR4101, Carnegie
Konrad W. Trautman, FY195945, Steubenville
South Carolina

William Ramlock Austin, II, 71588, Simpson
Bobby Ray Bagley, FV3025665, Sumter
Robert St. Clair Fant, Jr., 553948, Anderson
Arthur Thomas Jefferson, FV317937, West Sl.
William Harley Means, Jr., 3683903, Sumter
Herschel Scott Morgan, 3277445, Sumter
Albert Edward Runyan, FV3054775, Sumter

South Dakota

Laurence Victor Fries, 091775, Huron
Ronald David Robinson, FV3006936, Yankton
Leo Keith Thornsness, FV3025937, Sioux Falls

Tennessee

William Porter Lawrence, 543032, Nashville
Robert P. Peel, A031179553, Paris
Charles Nels Tanner, 588773, Covington
Raymond Arthur Vatdan, 586702, Memphis

Texas

Elmo Cinnard Baker, 30625332, San Antonio
John Charles Blewett, 82655, San Antonio
Ronald Glenn Bliss, FV27537, Temple
Donald Ray Burns, FR2784, Mineral Wells
James Arlen Clements, FV3021625, Queen City
H.C. Copeland, 3015953, Austin
Thomas Jerry Curtis, 47752, Houston
Glenn H. Daigle, 657222, Corpus Christi
Robert Nolan Daugherty, A03106891, Del Rio
George Robert Hall, 25105A, Waco
Julius Skinner Jarrold, 3056550, San Antonio
Robert Duncan Jeffrey, FV3179505, Dallas
Samuel Robert Johnson, FR25835, Plano
Gordon Albert Larson, FR24755, San Antonio
Warren Robert Lilly, 57597, Colleyville
Louis Frank Makowski, FR1763, Midland
Alton Benno Meyer, 74897, College Station
Armand Jesse Myers, FR47337, Universal City
James Edwin Ray, 80693, Conroe
Robert James Sandwick, 47775, Farmers

Texas Gordon Storey, 73117, Austin
Ross Randle Terry, 5217192, Lake Jackson
Terry Jun Dyesuma, 308559, Austin
John Henry Wendell, Jnr., FR5074, Houston
Glenn Robert Wilson, FR52097, Universal City

Utah

Lee J. Cleary, WV7410, Ogden
Jay Criddle Hams, 3036594, Saratoga
Jay Roger Jensen, FV3053604, Orem
Jose David Luna, 3122319, Roy

Vermont

Hervey Studebaker Stockman, 50435, Manchester

Virginia

James E. Bean, 35014, Arlington
James Robert Berger, FV311922, Lexington
Allen Golby Frady, 542856, Virginia Beach
Fred Vann Cherry, 455545, Suffolk
Michael Durham Christian, 673524, Virginia Beach
Kenneth Leon Coskey, 571050, Virginia Beach
Frederick Austin Cunn, 25004, Hampton
Jeremiah A. Dunton, Jnr., 45563, Virginia Beach
Dale Walter Doss, 50153
Kenneth R. Pleener, FR27759, Norfolk
Paul Edward Caito, 45954, Newport

...more...more...
Virginia (cont.)

Howard Hill, 80413, Alexandria
Eugene E. McDaniel, 502045, Virginia Beach
James Alfred Mulligan, 50426, Virginia Beach
Edwin Arthur Shuman, III, 584738, Virginia Beach
William Michael Tschudy, 660451, Virginia Beach
Richard Dale Vogel, FR4954, Hampton
Walter Eugene Wilber, 539459, Virginia Beach

Washington

Richard M. Brunhauer, 674213, Monroe
Michael Scott Kerr, 33644, Sequim
Wesley Duane Schierman, 3058242, Spokane
James Richard Shively, FR75509, Spokane
Raymond Walter Vissotzky, 3005144, Veradale
Lawrence D. Wirtz, FV3156989, Olympia

West Virginia

William John Mayhew, 591368, New Manchester

Wisconsin

Daniel James Doughty, 3037750, Ladysmith
Fredric R. Flow, 3157103, Appleton
Gerald Lee Gerndt, 3153157, Suring
Donald Lester Heiliger, 55093, Madison
William John Metzger, Jr., 584959, Wisconsin Rapids

Kenneth Raymond Hughey, 31352

Belgium

Walter Vincent Hemmings, 5390932, Bruges 6th AV.

England

Frederick

Robert R. Cramer, FV3034313, Pembury, Lancashire

Italy

Thomas Henry Kirk, Jr, 20794, Trieste
On December 5, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] Missouri, advised that she has not contacted or been contacted by Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam regarding her husband, [redacted]. She said that she had received a letter from the Air Force advising her of this group, but because of DAVID DELLINGER'S association with it, she felt her husband would not have wanted her to deal with the group.

Mrs. [redacted] said that she had written to her husband through the American Friends, but that her letter had been returned from the government of North Vietnam, for the reason that her husband was not on the list.
Mrs. [redacted] and the mother of [redacted] was interviewed, at which time she furnished the following information:

She has not had contact with any person, group of persons or any organization concerning the welfare of her son, with the exception of the United States Air Force. She has never heard of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.
On November 9, 1970, Mrs. [Redacted], Missouri, was advised of the identities of Special Agents [Redacted] and [Redacted].

She identified herself as the wife of a United States Air Force and currently being held as a Prisoner of War somewhere in North Vietnam.

She stated that she has never heard of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam or any organization with a similar sounding name.

She stated she has been contacted on numerous occasions by Air Force Officials at the Air Force Base at Blytheville, Arkansas, and that she has corresponded, letter and package wise, with her husband on a regular basis, mailing these items through the Air Force channels at Blytheville, Arkansas, however, has never received any return mail from her husband.
On October 14, 1970, Mrs. [redacted], Missouri, advised that she is the mother of [redacted] who has been missing in action in the Vietnamese conflict since 1965. She stated that she has heard no information concerning her son and has been in touch only with representatives of the U.S. Air Force at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois in this connection.

She said she has had no contact with any non-governmental groups or agencies, was not familiar with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. She said she would not have contact with any group outside the military.
On October 15, 1970, Mrs. [redacted], Missouri, advised she is the wife of [redacted] who has been missing in action in the Vietnamese conflict for approximately 3 years. She stated that she has received no information concerning her husband and maintains contact only with representatives of the U. S. Air Force at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois. She said she has been contacted by no other groups or individuals and would not accept contact by any such group or individuals outside the military since she deems this improper.

She is not familiar with and has not heard of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam or any of its representatives.
On October 14, 1970, Mrs. [redacted], Missouri, advised she is the wife of [redacted], who has been missing in action in the Vietnamese conflict for approximately 3 years. She stated she has received no word concerning her husband since his disappearance and maintains close contact with the representatives of the U.S. Air Force at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois concerning him. She stated that she did have a contact, and heard speak once in St. Louis, the Texan, ROSS PEROT (phonetic), who attempted to deliver packages to American prisoners of war in late 1969. She stated nothing resulted from this contact.

Mrs. [redacted] said she would not permit contact with any other group, organizations, or individuals concerning her husband since she feels this would be improper on the part of such organization or individual involved. She was not familiar with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.
On October 12, 1970, Mrs. [redacted], of Kansas City, Missouri, advised that her son, [redacted], has been missing in action as a result of the Vietnam conflict for nearly nine years. She stated that during this time she has been in touch with officials of the Scott Air Force Base in Illinois for any information concerning her son, and none has been received. She has been in touch with no other group or organization for the purpose of obtaining or furnishing information concerning her son, and she stated she would not contact any groups other than the military.

She knew nothing about and had no information pertaining to a Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. She has not been contacted by any individuals regarding her son, except by the local press who desired to interview her when representatives of the Scott Air Force Base were to exhibit pictures to her. She declined to be interviewed by the press.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/12/70
POLYMERIC FD1281L-CW349,370

On 10/12/70 [redacted], Missouri File, SL 100-21929

by [redacted] 17 Date dictated 10/16/70

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.
On October 14, 1970, Mr. [redacted] of [redacted], Missouri, advised that he is the father of a person who is at this time a prisoner of war in North Vietnam. He stated that sometime in the spring of 1970 he and his wife received a letter from their son in the regular mail. Subsequent to that time, he stated that four letters have been received from their son, [redacted] and the last four letters have all been received by a group he called "The Committee of Liaison". He stated that the first news that had received of the fact that their son was a prisoner of war after having been reported missing in action on [redacted], was an inquiry, as he recalls, by the Associated Press. He thinks this inquiry was in a telephone call to New York, but he does not exactly remember. He recalls that local newspaper, television and radio media contacted he and his wife, and they were most reluctant to grant interviews.

Mr. [redacted] stated that sometime after this initial contact and after having received a letter from their son in the spring of 1970, a second letter was furnished to them by the "Committee of Liaison", although they had no contact initiated by themselves with this committee. He stated that this was a very tense, emotional time for he and his wife and since the "Committee of Liaison" had been able to get letters from his son, he had asked his wife to send a donation to them on, he thinks, three occasions. He believes the amounts of the donations were $25 on two occasions and $5 the last time. He stated, however, that he would be willing to sell his house and give that money to someone if it would bring his son back to the United States.

Mr. [redacted] was unable to locate any of the correspondence pertaining to the Committee of Liaison as he said his wife kept this and he did not know where it was. He stated that they had contact with no other groups or agencies other than the military, and that was limited to representatives of the Air Force at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois. He said he would do nothing which in any way would jeopardize the safety of his son in Vietnam, and for this reason, even though he wished to cooperate with the U.S. Government and the FBI, he was most concerned that anything he might say would become public information in some manner and some type of action might result.

On 10/14/70 at [redacted], Missouri, File #1899-21989

SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/16/70

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SL 100-21989

be taken by the Vietnamese against his son who is a prisoner of war. For this reason, even though he said he would like to cooperate and that he was most disturbed as to what was the right thing to do, he wanted to do only that which would insure the safety of his son. He asked that this interview never be made public.

Since he could not find the letters pertaining to the Committee of Liaison, he asked that his wife be interviewed concerning this at a later time.
On October 15, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] Missouri, advised she is the mother of [redacted] who is now a prisoner of war in North Vietnam and has been since [redacted] 1966. She advised that she and her husband had first been notified by the U.S. Air Force that their son was missing in action and later that he was a prisoner of war. She said they received their first letter from him in February, 1970, and this letter was received at their home in [redacted] Missouri, in the ordinary mail from North Vietnam.

She advised that this is the only letter that has been received in this manner. She stated that it was about this time that the Associated Press, as well as local newspapers, television stations, and radio stations, contacted she and her husband concerning the fact that her son was alive and they desired press coverage and interview. This was refused by Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] and they have never consented to interview by the press since. They were afraid such an interview might jeopardize the life of their son in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] stated after receiving the initial letter in the regular mail at their home, she received through the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam four letters from their son. The first was received in a separate letter dated April 20, 1970, from this committee; the second was received in a letter dated May 13 from this committee; the third in a letter from the committee dated September 14, 1970. She then noted that two additional letters were received as an enclosure to a letter from this committee dated September 18.

It was noted that this totaled five letters rather than four, but she said she thought there were only four letters actually received. She stated that the letters, as received, are forwarded by her to the U.S. Air Force at Randolph Field in Texas, and that these letters are examined by the U.S. Air Force there.

She stated that since it must cost money to get letters from her son to the United States, at the instruction of

On 10/15/70 Missouri File SL-100-21969
by 20 Date initialed 10/16/70

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SL 100-21989

her husband she sent two or possibly three contributions to the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), but she would prefer not to say the amount that was contributed. She also stated that in each contribution a book of stamps was sent.

She stated that there has never been any personal contact with a representative of this "Committee of Liaison", and that the first she ever knew of it was in a letter dated January 20, 1970, received by her from the American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated, in Philadelphia. She said neither she nor her husband has initiated any correspondence with the "Committee of Liaison" but has replied to each of their letters.

For the assistance of the U. S. Government, Mrs. [Name Redacted] made available all the correspondence pertaining to the "Committee of Liaison", as well as the last two letters from her son and her reply to this committee dated September 29, 1970. Each of these items is attached hereto and consists of:

2. Letter dated April 7, 1970, from the COLIFAM.
3. Information she enclosed in April 7, 1970, letter above.
4. Letter dated April 20, 1970, from COLIFAM.
5. Letter dated May 4, 1970, from COLIFAM.
7. Letter dated September 14, 1970, from COLIFAM.
8. Letter dated September 18, 1970, from CCLIFAM.
11. Letter dated September 27, 1970, from Mr. and Mrs. [Name Redacted] to the Committee of Liaison.
Mrs. [redacted] stated that it was extremely difficult for them to know what to do after having received the initial letter through COLIFAM, but they were willing to do anything to maintain contact with their son.

She said they were extremely concerned about any information furnished becoming public knowledge or in any way being used so that the North Vietnamese authorities might become aware of it and might take some reprisal against their son. For this reason, she asked that the information received at this time not be made public.
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 Vietny (Viet Nam Committee for Solidarity with American People) about 500 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 61 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 Vinh 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 addressee.

Most sincerely yours,

Roger C. Fredrickson

for: Louis W. Schneider
April 7, 1970

Dear Mr. [Redacted],

Our Committee has recently received official confirmation of 81 more servicemen being held in North Vietnam. By now you should have heard that 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,

[Redacted]

Cora Weiss  Dave Dellinger

P.S. Kindly excuse the mimeographed letter, but there are many families to reach at the same time.
CABLE ADDRESS:
COALAFAM

Co-chairs:
Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee (in formation):
Ronnie Davis
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Maggie Gaddes
Steve Haliwell
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Ben Switzman
Ethel Taylor
Barbara Webster
Trudi 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 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 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. 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 relat

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 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.
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 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

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 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
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detailed 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 Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bee Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schumann
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
Barbara Webster

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7 MAR 67

CNS 576
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, 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.
September 14, 1970

Dear friends:

We are very happy to forward the enclosed letter to you which just arrived with 142 others from Hanoi. This is the first mail since June because no one has travelled to North Vietnam during the summer. The Vietnamese no longer rely on unpredictable postal channels as experience has proven it delayed and risky. Therefore, they wait for travellers to guarantee safe and rapid delivery.

We are also enclosing some letter forms for your convenience.

Visitors to North Vietnam usually let us know of their departure and are willing to take mail with them. A number of people are planning to go this fall and winter, and we would be happy to forward your mail for you. Kindly seal the letter forms, even if they contain photos, and do not affix stamps.

To ease some of the administrative difficulties in North Vietnam, including translation, you might consider typing your letter on the suggested letter form, with a clear signature.

Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to get in touch with us, and kindly inform us of any changes in address to facilitate further forwarding of mail.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss

[Signature]
Dear Friends,

We are very happy to forward the enclosed letters to you. I would like to give you an account of the events that took place around the illegal seizure of these letters at Kennedy Airport on Wednesday. You would have had your mail a day or two earlier had it not been for this interference.

Robert Scheer announced when he left Hanoi that he had been given 379 letters from pilots whose names appeared on the list of 335 previously confirmed prisoners. Mr. Scheer, with a delegation of 10, had spent three months in Algeria, North Korea, China, and North Vietnam, and had accumulated a wide range of materials. However, U.S. Customs officials at Kennedy Airport were interested only in the whereabouts of the letters. Mr. Scheer opened the two packets of letters for the Customs officials to see. They then took him into a private room and demanded that he turn over the mail, saying, "We must open it and read it." He refused to hand over the letters as they had been consigned to him for immediate delivery to families. Finally, the Customs officials agreed to place the letters in bond, where the packages were officially sealed and a receipt given to Mr. Scheer.

(Last Saturday 143 letters were brought by a traveller returning from Hanoi. That brought to 1243 the number of letters from prisoners that have been delivered by hand to the U.S. without interference.)
No explanation has been offered by anyone for the seizure of the mail, and no guarantees have been made that this will not happen again. On Thursday afternoon the State Department assured me that the mail was available to be claimed and expressed concern that it be forwarded immediately to relieve anxiety of waiting families. We reminded the State Department that it was the government that had seized the mail in seeming disregard for the families, prisoners, and the future of communication between them. Mr. Scheer offered to meet with representatives of the State Department at the airport to discuss the situation and see what could be done to prevent future occurrences of this nature. His request was rejected. When he went with Rennie Davis and myself to reclaim the mail, he was unnecessarily harrassed, and the press was ejected from observing the reclamation, despite the fact that the very same people had observed the seizure. When he finally got the letters, Mr. Scheer immediately transferred them to the Committee of Liaison for distribution.

We are very distressed about this incident. This delivery of mail brought first letters from previously confirmed prisoners for four families, some of whom had had no mail for five years. We have devoted considerable time and effort to maintaining a reliable and efficient channel for communication between you and the pilots. At the initiative of the North Vietnamese both the volume and frequency of mail has increased. The pilots have been receiving increasing numbers of packages, including a wide assortment of food, medicines, clothing and various kinds of games. We are not responsible for the consequences that acts of governmental interference may produce.

Please do not hesitate to be in touch with us if you have any questions, and kindly inform us of any changes of address. Should you wish us to forward mail to your relatives in North Vietnam we will be glad to do so. There will be several people travelling there in the coming months.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss
NGƯỜI GỦI (Addressee)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

SỐ LỊNH (Service number):

TRẠI GIÁM PHI CÔNG MỸ BI BẤT TẠI
NUOC VIET-NAM DÂN CHỦ CÔNG HÒA

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

NGƯỜI NHÂN (Addressee)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

United States of America
Dear Mom: Deb. I hope all is well. I feel sure I hope my girl friend has married by now.

To have good by. Yelled to write please include picture. Yelled to pick a 5th package, pick some items to before plus vitamins, no clothes except total of 1 set of uniform. Takes care of me.

Enjoy yourselves. Love.

EHI CHÚ (N.B.):

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

2. Gia đình gửi đến cũng phải theo đúng mẫu, khuôn khổ và quy định này (Notes from families should also conform to this proforma).
NGƯỜI GỬI (Addressee)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):
Mr. & Mrs.

DỊA CHỈ (Address):
KCM 670
Missouri
United States of America

NGƯỜI NHÂN (Addressee)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

SỐ LÎNH (Service number):

B7C E014812-2

TRẢI GIẢM PHỤ CÔNG MỸ BI BẤT TẠI
NUOC VIỆT-NAM DÂN CHỦ CỘNG HÒA
(Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)
Ngày viết (Date): 28 July 1970

Dear Mom in Viet, I hope all are healthy and happy. I just received a Christmas card and a 5th package from you. The contents were ideal. Send more of the same, lots of vitamins. Still looking forward to seeing pictures of you. Keep in touch with our family & friends, both my childhood & adult ones. If you want to travel abroad, use my letters. Enjoy & take care of yourselves, Love,

NHỊCH (N.B.):

1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ được viết trên những dòng kẻ sẵn (Write legibly and only on the lines).
2. Gia đình gửi đến cùng phải theo đúng mẫu, khuôn khổ và quy định này (Notes from families should also conform to this format).
September 29, 1970

Committee of Liaison
365 West 42nd Street
New York, New York 10036

Dear Committee:

We wish to thank you for the two letters recently received from you from our son. This contact with him means so much to us.

Enclosed is a letter to him which we hope can be delivered as I am sure some word from us must be very comforting to him.

Also enclosed is a small contribution and a book of stamps for your use.

May we thank you again for the letters.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Missouri

2 encls.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 75/9/73 BY 9103
CN345,570 P0W/MIA per EO 12612

39*
AMERICAN POWs/MIAs IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (SUMMARY)

PART 21 OF 26

FILE NUMBER: 100-457899
Subject  Pow | MIA
File Number  100-457899  Vol 11
The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552), the Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a), and/or Litigation.

CIVIL DISCOVERY

Requester:

Subject:

Computer or Case Identification Number:

Title of Case:

* File

Serials Reviewed:

Release Location: * File

* INDICATE IF FBIHQ OR FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER.

(This form is to be maintained as the top serial of the file, but not serialized.)
To: SAC, New York (100-168469)

From: Director, FBI (100-457899) - 221

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

Enclosed herewith for your information is one copy of letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Internal Secur-
Division, which states that available admissible evidence in 
this matter is insufficient to support a solicitation of 
registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act 
and criminal prosecution under the Logan Act. You should imme-
diately review your file and advise offices with outstanding leads to 
discontinue with further interviews of relatives of servicemen 
detained in North Vietnam. You should also note the Depart-
ment's request to be kept advised of activities of principal 
subjects involved in this matter. You should also note that 
registration acts has been deleted from the character of 
this case.

Handle promptly in order that unnecessary interviews 
will not be conducted.

Enclosure

NOTE:

At the Department's request we conducted an extensive 
investigation into COLIFAM activities to determine whether or 
not there are any possible violations of the Foreign Agents 
Registration Act or the Logan Act.

MAIL ROOM: M-TYPE 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.

<table>
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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 - 487 749-221
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS-MISC

ReBu, 12/23/70.

For the information of all offices, reBu communication advised the Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, informed the Bureau that available admissible evidence in this matter is insufficient to support a solicitation of registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act or criminal prosecution under the Logan Act. All offices are to dispense with further interviews of relatives of servicemen detained in North Vietnam.

The Department requested that it be kept advised of further information which may be developed on the organization and its officers. Offices in receipt of pertinent information in this regard should furnish it to the Bureau. All contacts with relatives of the POWs should be terminated. Offices should note that the "Registration Act" has been deleted from the character of this case.
FBI

Date: 12/12/70

Transmit the following in
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

AIRTEL

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (120-3578991)

FROM:

SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-14050) MISC

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLLIFAM)

IS - MISC; REGISTRATION ACT

00 NY

Re Kansas City airtel to Bureau 8/5/70 and
Kansas City letter to Bureau 9/4/70.

Enclosed for Bureau are 11 copies each of PD-302A
with

3 copies of above PD-302A.

Additional names of wives or families of prisoners of
war residing in the Kansas City Division were furnished
in referenced communication from a letter obtained from
the U. S. Air Force Military Personnel Center, Randolph
AFB.

All individuals on this list and those set forth in
New York airtel to Bureau dated 7/14/70 have been
interviewed with the exception of Kansas, wife of

THIS INTERVIEW WILL NOT CONDUCTED INASMUCH AS SHE

54 JUNE 1971

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

U.S. GOVERNMENT
FBI
Date: 12/18/70

Transmit the following in
(Type in plain text or code)

Via

AIRTEL

FEDERAL EXPRESS

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM:

SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-14050) - HUC

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
IS - MISC; REGISTRATION ACT
00 NY

Re Kansas City airtel to Bureau 8/5/70 and
Kansas City letter to Bureau 9/4/70.

Enclosed for Bureau are 11 copies each of FD-307a
with

3 copies of above FD-307a.

Additional names of wives or families of prisoners
of war residing in the Kansas City Division were furnished
in referenced communication from a letter obtained from
the U. S. Air Force Military Personnel Center, Randolph
AFB.

All individuals on this list and those set forth
in New York airtel to Bureau dated 7/14/70 have been
interviewed with the exception of

Kansas, wife of

This interview was not conducted inasmuch as she

Approved:
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971-842-125
nature of this visit. It is that I would like to discuss it further at a later time. I write to you briefly to bring you up to date on the status of my personal affairs. I have been married for about a year and a half and have had two sons. One is a university student, and the other is a high school student. I have been working part-time in a local library to support my family.

Kansas, mother of the prisoner of war who were interviewed as part of this case, have been interviewed. These daughters are attending schools in South Carolina, and Oklahoma, respectively. Separate communications to those officials have been directed to have the wives interviewed.

All interviews conducted by the Kansas City Division are on FD-307s, suitable for dissemination and enclosed herewith.

Kansas City airtel to Bureau 8/5/70 furnished information regarding a Rev. PHILLIP LAWSON traveling to North Vietnam. Results of this trip have been furnished the Bureau and New York in LGM dated 10/9/70 and letter.
Mr. and Mrs. [redacted]Kansas, confirmed that their son, U.S. Air Force, was shot down while on a mission over North Viet Nam on [redacted] 1967. They stated they were officially notified approximately one months later that their son was a prisoner of war in North Viet Nam.

Mrs. [redacted]stated that in November or December, 1969, she received a telephone call from a woman who identified herself as a secretary for an organization interested in the prisoners of war held in North Viet Nam. This woman, whose name was not recalled, wanted to know if her son had a certain Air Force Serial Number. When informed that her son did have the same serial number, the secretary advised Mrs. [redacted]that a man in the organization would call her with information about her son in half an hour.

Mrs. [redacted]stated that after receiving the above telephone call, she immediately telephonically contacted Colonel J. G. LUTHER, Director of Personnel Services, Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, concerning the telephone call. Mrs. [redacted]stated that Colonel LUTHER was their Air Force contact representative concerning their son and that he apparently correlated information concerning Air Force personnel being held prisoners in North Viet Nam. Colonel LUTHER told Mrs. [redacted]that the telephone call probably came from the RENNIE DAVIS group in Chicago, Illinois, as this was at the same time that DAVIS and some of his associates had made public a list of prisoners of war being held in North Viet Nam. Mrs. [redacted]stated that Colonel LUTHER stated it would not hurt to talk to the man to see what he had to say.

Mrs. [redacted]stated that the man did call approximately one half hour after the first telephone call from the secretary, but again Mrs. [redacted]did not record nor did she recall the man's name, nor the group he represented.

The man wanted to know if the family was aware that their son was a prisoner of war in North Viet Nam. Mrs. [redacted]stated she told the man that she was aware of this and the man wanted to know when and by whom she had been notified. She stated she told him that she had been officially notified her son was a prisoner of
war by the U.S. Air Force approximately ten months after he was shot down. The man then told Mrs. [redacted] that he guessed he could not help her very much, but that he would send some literature and pamphlets to her through the mail. Mrs. [redacted] stated, however, that she had received no information or literature from the man or his group since that time.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that on December 24, 1979, they received a six line letter from their son. This letter was sent through the U.S. mail and was delivered by the Post Office in [redacted] Kansas.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date: 8/25/70

Mr. [redacted], Kansas, advised that [redacted] is a U.S. Naval Aviator who was shot down over Hanoi, North Vietnam, on [redacted], 1967, and approximately one year later the family was notified that [redacted] was being held as a prisoner of war.

Mr. [redacted] stated that members of the family had received no information from [redacted] since he was shot down until March, 1970. At that time, sister, Mrs. [redacted], California, received a letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Service Men Detained in North Vietnam (COLIAPAM). This was a mimeographed letter dated March 9, 1970, and was addressed to [redacted], mother, Mrs. [redacted], California, who had passed away since the time of the letter, was shot down over North Vietnam. This mimeographed letter from COLIAPAM advised that information had been received that a letter had been mailed from North Vietnam and should arrive in the United States shortly. A copy of the COLIAPAM letter dated March 9, 1970 is included in this communication.

Mr. [redacted] stated that at an unrecalled date in May, 1970, he wrote a letter to COLIAPAM, inquiring about the letter that his brother was sending to the United States. By reply dated May 25, 1970, Mr. [redacted] received a handwritten note from BARBARA WEBSTER of COLIAPAM, advising that the letter had been mailed to [redacted], mother in [redacted], California on April 30, 1970. A copy of this handwritten note dated May 25, 1970, is included in this communication.

Also included in this communication is a copy of a mimeographed letter dated May 4, 1970, from Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ, which was an enclosure to the COLIAPAM letter dated May 25, 1970.

On 8/18/70 at Kansas File #: KC 100-14050

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

I. S.

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.

10-2-71-223
Mr. [redacted] stated that the next received a letter from COLIAFAM, which letter was dated June 14, 1970, and enclosed a second letter from his brother, who was still being held as a prisoner of war in North Vietnam. A copy of this letter from COLIAFAM, signed by BARBARA WEBSTER, is included in this communication.

Mr. [redacted] stated that members of COLIAFAM have had no direct contact with him other than the above mentioned letter. He further stated that the two letters from his brother sent by COLIAFAM were the only communications that the family had received from
I have just received word from Hanoi that a letter from 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 55 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 relaying 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 557745
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots Captured in the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam

It is impossible to know when or how long it will be before you are on their way and thus been released by the government of North Vietnam. In all, about 55 letters are expected in this bundle this December, we have forwarded letters and packages to the families of all pilots, and will be able to receive official confirmations soon.

We would like to express our deep appreciation for your patience and understanding. We hope that you will continue to write to us with any questions or concerns. We are doing our best to provide accurate and complete information, and we want you to feel free to bring us any questions or concerns you may have. We want this to be a time of healing and hope that the day will come when all American prisoners will be released. We will continue to work towards that goal.
May 25, 1970

Dear Mr.

The letter from your brother was mailed from our office on April 30th. We addressed it to your mother in [redacted]. If you are getting her mail, I trust you have received it by now. It was sent certified, special delivery and we haven't received it back from the post office. So if you have not received it yet, you should check with the Hagley post office. If you can't find it, let us know and we will send a tracing.

We have noted your address for future letters from Vietnam.

Also, I am enclosing a memo Dick Fernandez wrote after his recent trip to Hanoi.

Sincerely,

Barbara Weiss
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 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 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.
June 14, 1970

Dear Friend:

We are very glad to send you the enclosed letter from North Vietnam. It, along with 1½ others, was brought to this country by Jean Palomdion, 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
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LOCATION OF U. S. PILOTS CAPTURED IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Date: 8/11/70

Mr. [redacted] advised that he is almost blind and that he is unable to read. He is presently living with his mother, who reads the letters from his son to him. This interview was conducted in the presence of both Mr. [redacted] and his mother, who assisted in supplying pertinent information and furnishing pertinent documents.

Mr. [redacted] advised that he first learned that his son had been shot down over North Vietnam on [redacted] 1966, when he was contacted by officials from the Chaine Naval Station. He learned through a radio broadcast on November 29, 1966, that his son was confined in a Prisoners of War Camp in Hanoi. He recalls that in January, 1967 he received the first letter from his son from North Vietnam. He obtained the following mailing address from that letter:

Camp of Detention of U. S. Pilots Captured in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam
Care of Hanoi, DRV Vietnam

Mr. [redacted] advised that he has been addressing his letters, which are limited to one month, in this manner.

When questioned concerning correspondence from an organization called Committee of Liaison with Families of Service Men Detained in North Vietnam, he advised that he has heard the name before but cannot recall where.

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

160-457899-223
He then asked his mother to make available all the correspondence they have received concerning their son since his capture. Mrs. __ brought forth the correspondence and furnished numerous letters, copies which are attached. Not only were letters from the Committee of Liaison included, there were also letters from the following organizations (it is noted that all correspondence concerning has been addressed to his father):

1. Fighting Home Folks of Fighting Men, Box 915, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.


3. Two letters from

4. One letter from Reverend DANIEL BERRIGAN, JR., Cornell University, Ithica, New York, postmarked Boston, Massachusetts.

5. One letter from TOM HAYDEN, c/o Liberation Room 10255 Beekman, New York, New York.


7. A telegram and letter from REWARD C. DAVIS.

Mr. __ advised that he has not been contacted personally or telephonically to his knowledge by any member of the above organizations. He did state that should he hear from any such group he would contact the FBI.

He advised that to his knowledge no other member of his family has received communications from either his son or these organizations. He advised that his former wife had now remarried and is living north of ____. Her married name is now ____. Mr. __ advised to the best of his knowledge, and his mother confirmed this, the letters from his son have all been mailed by a third party as indicated in the attached correspondence from the assorted individuals and organizations.
Mr. [redacted] stated he has two daughters, Mrs. [redacted] who resides in [redacted], Missouri, and Mrs. [redacted] who resides in [redacted], Missouri.

The originals of documents will be returned to the [redacted] for retention should they be needed in the future for evidence.

Mr. [redacted] advised if the matter should come to trial he would consider testifying at that time on behalf of the Government.
September 6, 1968

Mr. [redacted]
Missouri

Dear Mr. [redacted]

I am glad that it was possible for us to bring a letter back from your son when we returned from Vietnam. I hope very much that it will not be long before the US has withdrawn its military intervention from Vietnam, has brought all of our armed forces back home, and has made it possible for the prisoners to be released and returned to their families.

Sincerely yours,

Stewart Meacham
Peace Education Secretary

SM:vh
The soldier is the great American. He fought and died to get us our freedom, and must continue to fight and die to keep it for us. In return for his supreme loyalty, he is entitled to an equal loyalty from the President and all of us. The POW risked and lost his freedom for us; in return we are obligated to take whatever risk needed to free him.

In a troop withdrawal, the President's first duty is to see that our POWs are not deserted, deprived of the backing of the presence of our troops, but that they come home with our troops. Our POWs are part of our troops.

Without the presence of our troops, our POWs are certain to be used for blackmail. The Red Chinese demand as blackmail for the release of the Americans they hold that we abandon Formosa to them. Once our troops are gone, the Vietnamese Reds can make the same demand, plus a billion dollars for each POW. If the price is too high, our POWs will remain in prison until they die, as in Korea.

Last week introduced a growing danger. If, as General MacArthur warned, the soldier ever loses his faith in his Government's will to back him, America will be finished. Omen: 53,000 desertions a year and a rash of minor mutinies.

The President needs our G.I.'s courage, genuine effort. He can demand that for each increment of troops withdrawn a proportionate percentage of our POWs be released. The Reds want our troops withdrawn. They would be greedy for their money, our troops. If the President has the courage to say, 'We will release 10,000 withdrawn,' the plan may well work.
There is a political risk to the President if the Reds balk, but does not the President, don't we all, owe our POWs a risk in return for the risk and loss they took for us.

But the politicians are content with just scolding the Reds. It's safe, doesn't alienate progressive voters; in Congress they scolded the Reds for 62 pages of the Congressional Record. They knew it would do no good but hoped it would fool the few Reds who had been hurting them into getting off their backs. The Republicans fear the release plan. If the Reds balked, might lose the next presidential election.

No POW wives and sent abroad to make valid pleas for a POW roster; days of prayer are held; we are all urged to show our concern for our POWs to the Reds with postcards, etc. — all of which merely increases the blackmail value of the POWs. All of this is irrational, witless and fatuous. We want our POWs back, not just to get a list of them.

We are dealing with malevolent, American-hating cutthroats. There are just two ways of getting our POWs back: 1. Beat the tar out of the Reds militarily, or 2. Give them something they want in exchange — the withdrawal of our troops. Since the men of Washington have no stomach for No. 1, No. 2 is it. If the President has any guts, it may well work. If the President has a better plan, let him come out with it.

NOTE: This volunteer work organization needs the help of all POW kid to get Nixon to act. Postage this mailing, $40.

If you can use the enclosed sticker, send 15¢ in stamps. If not, please return.

Our Sons daccock America... Will America Back Our Sons?
February 19, 1970

Sir:

A number of officers are determined to bring court-martial charges against the person responsible, if he is subject to military law, under the following circumstances: 1. If our troops are withdrawn from Vietnam, leaving our POWs to be used as blackmail bait, with no genuine effort having been made to have our POWs released at the same time as the withdrawals. 2. If our Government continues to furnish supplies to countries which transport them to Hawaii, to be used to kill our men.

In line with your practice of rendering opinions interpretive of military law, your opinion on the below questions is requested.

Question No. 1. Is the Commander in Chief of the armed forces a member of the armed forces?

Question No. 2. If so, is he subject to military law? Art.2,(1) apparently includes him in the armed forces as among "all other persons called into the armed forces", which call took effect when he took the oath of office as president.

Question No. 3. Is the Commander in Chief technically "before the enemy" being at his proper post of command at the White House?
Question No.4. Does the Commander in Chief's action in leaving his POWs in the hands of the enemy, without a genuine resolve effort to have them released in every case with the POWs (of which they are a part) properly come under Art.104, "Aiding the Enemy," although the supplies furnished not furnished directly to enemy, but incurred through the Soviet Union?

Question No.5. Can the Commander in Chief be properly charged under Art.104, "Aiding the Enemy," although the supplies to kill our men were furnished directly to enemy, but not furnished directly to enemy?

Question No.6. What military authority can receive the charges and convene a court-martial to try the Commander in Chief?

Question No.7. If no one can convene such a court-martial, does that mean that the Commander in Chief, though subject to military law, can violate that law by acts of cowardice or other shameful acts with impunity and without fear of punishment?

The Commander in Chief has for months ignored suggestions that for every increment of troops withdrawn, he demand that a proportionate percentage of POWs be released, or cut into effect any other plan for the release of the POWs simultaneously with the troop withdrawals. The Communists use POWs for blackmail. The blackmail price demanded by the Reds, Chinese for the release of the Americans they hold is the withdrawal of our 7th Fleet and the abandonment of Formosa to them. The Vietnamese Reds can ask a similar high price for the POWs - which we may be unable to pay.

Sincerely and for the group,

[Signature]

Eugene B. Guld
Captain, United States Army, Retired
TROOP WITHDRAWAL MUST INCLUDE AMERICAN POW'S

CONGRESS, THE PRESIDENT, PEACECULTS AND PUBLIC IGNORE FLIGHT OF RED CAPTIVES

CAPTAIN EUGENE GUILD (USA Ret.)
Founders, "Fighting Home Folks of Fighting Men"

DEAN MANION: With me here at the microphone is our country's top authority on the subject of our fellow citizens who are now prisoners of war. Eugene Guild of Glenwood Springs, Colorado, is a retired Regular Army Captain who has labored for the past 10 years to make America conscious of the fate of hundreds of American servicemen who are now sweating it out in the Communist prison camps of North Korea, Red China, Soviet Russia and, presently, in North Viet Nam.

Patriotically, Captain Guild has made himself a point of contact between mothers, fathers and the kith, kin and friends of the officially forgotten men who have fallen into the horror of Communist captivity while serving our country. He visited us here five years ago with an account of his experiences in researching the facts about hundreds of Americans who were and have since been left in Communist captivity after the cease fire in Korea. Now I've asked him to come back and bring us up to date about those who have been captured by the Communist government of North Viet Nam.

Captain Guild, welcome back to the Manion Forum.

CAPTAIN GUILD: I'm very glad to be here, Dean Manion. I got into this thing in 1950 when my marine son was killed in action in Korea. He got a posthumous Navy Cross by the way. I became sympathetic with all of the mothers of those who are missing—these mothers didn't know whether their sons were alive or dead and that's a tough situation. We formed a little organization called "The Fighting Home Folks of Fighting Men" and we worked at it. And when in 1953 all the prisoners were not returned, we concentrated on those POW's.

I went to Korea, I went to Panmunjom, I went to Europe and to Greece and talked with men who knew about it and I've been underground. And, by the way, I talked with the Vice President of the International Red Cross in Seoul, Korea, who told me that the United States Government had not requested the International Red Cross to take any action whatsoever on the prisoners of war.

DEAN MANION: What year was that?

CAPTAIN GUILD: That was in 1956, in Seoul, Korea. Then, of course, we had those shot down by the Soviets—34 planes with over a hundred men who were shot down. The State Department, in 1958, said that they were
COMPULSORY to believe that the government was holding these men. In the first chapter reverse and prison camps and we spoke about those men and demanded that they be released or released. Of course, the Soviet government denied any knowledge of where those men were and the situation we quietly for that three years.

Now, the news comes up. There are a number of men, about 3000 POW's who were left deep in Germany, and I believe it is about 4000 in number. The news is that they are about. In other words, the prisoners and their families do not know whether their lives are safe or dead. Which, as I said before, is a tough proposition on them.

DEAN MANION: Captain, the White House gives us the assurance that they're going to do everything possible, diplomatically, to obtain a release of those men. What do you think about that?

CAPTAIN GUILD: Well, I can only go on what experience has been with the Communists. How diplomatically and politically you get nowhere with the Communists. You only get some place with them when you give them something they want. Now, the State Department has written Senator Hart, of Michigan, a letter in which they state that the Chinese Reds have told them that they will not even discuss the release of the American troops unless the Chinese get something. Now, if we abandon Taiwan to them, they'll talk about releasing the Americans, which they hold.

DEAN MANION: Captain, you mention blackmail. Didn't Castro use some sort of blackmail, as I recall, with the Cuban government in Carribean countries.

CAPTAIN GUILD: Yes, on the 4th of July this year we proposed to the President by letter that as a part of the withdrawal of American troops, that all of the troops be withdrawn, including the prisoners of war, who are part of our troops. And that before anything else was done that the President demand that the Chinese release the American prisoners of war. So, the Chinese should release the proportionate number of POW's which they hold. Because we can't withdraw all our troops without withdrawing our prisoners of war, who are part of our troops. We sent that letter to the President and we also sent the proposal to a committee of Congress and to a number of government officials and we gave it some publicity.

DEAN MANION: Captain, you know very well that the State Department and the Defense Department will not even reveal the number of the release of the prisoners they hold. They will not reveal any information about any of these prisoners of war.

CAPTAIN GUILD: Well, there's some possibility that they might. They want us to withdraw. We have a chance to get those prisoners of war. If they refuse, we have a chance to get them. We have a chance to get those prisoners of war.
The American soldier is the man that pays for any liberty in the beginning by fighting and working and the men who must continue to the present day. Therefore, in this, the last important vote of this country, there must be a political decision, not a political risk, particularly a political risk, and to give loyalty from the first.

DEAN MANION: Well, from what you've said, it seems that what we have here is a conflict between the view that the President must be given the power to use military force in this situation, and the view that we should not take any risks, particularly a political risk, and to give loyalty from the first.

DEAN MANION: In your opinion, what would be the consequences of the President not being able to enforce his demand by demanding and attempting to enforce this kind of a demand? In the first place, what would he do if they refused to agree?

CAPTAIN GUILD: Well, he would simply stand fast and say we will not withdraw any troops unless all of the troops, including the prisoners of war, can be withdrawn. Now that is a political risk to the President and to his party and it might mean that if he cannot fulfill his promise of ending the war and getting the troops back that he might possibly lose the next election. That is the risk.

DEAN MANION: My point, Captain, about the political risk is this: If the President said make it plain that North Vietnam is demanding that we abandon these prisoners, do you think the American people would rise up against him for refusing to agree to that?

CAPTAIN GUILD: Well, I think they're very likely to. I think all of these issues of the doves and the hawks in the public interest, and in the public interest, is the same doves and the hawks in the public interest. And if he said, "Well, here in the war, Mr. President, we said doves and hawks in the public interest, doves and hawks in the public interest," and so forth.

And there is that danger also to the morale of the people coming in. How are we going to get men to enlist in the armed forces who will, from this experience of abandoning our prisoners, wonder "If I get in what's going to happen to me? Will I be abandoned if I'm captured? Will I be given any loyalty whatsoever from the top down up to us?"

General MacArthur stated that if the American people don't stand by his Government, he can't stand by the Government and that he must resign. He calls this a very serious danger and if the danger which we have to consider. We have had a series of small matters, more and more, and we have a number of people coming into the army who get in trouble, and one who gets in trouble with a bad spirit —
DEAN MANION: Captain, the resolution resolves itself does it not. We're going to withdraw the troops, right? We must in that statement to withdraw the prisoners, right?

CAPTAIN GUILD: Yes. The prisoners are part of our troops and to consider that they're not our troops is a treasonous situation. We must withdraw the prisoners along with our troops and we must do it now before it's too late. We must stipulate that our troops and the POWs be withdrawn unless the prisoners are also home with them. The prisoners belong with our troops, and they should be brought home with them. To leave them for blackmail is to give the loyalty from the top down that they are entitled to as American fighting men.

DEAN MANION: Captain Guild, you've understood me. But if you, Congressmen, have any questions, any concerns, I'll be glad to answer. We're going to withdraw our POWs. We are in the process of withdrawing. We're going to withdraw our POWs. We're going to withdraw our POWs.
HEADQUARTER:

P. O. BOX 350
MONTE SANTO, CALIFORNIA

February 15, 1970

To the Editor:

Dear Sir:

The following persons stated the case for the soldier and the public as it is now:

1. The military brass are not going to do it. They are going to keep their mouths shut and not risk their stars and their careers and their country. It is not the private soldier who risks his life for his country. There aren't any more Gen. Billy Mitchell, Adm. Richardson, and Ed. Walkers to speak out and give up their high jobs.

2. There are none today to tell the President: "I am not going to command in a no-win war and see my men die with their hands tied; I am not going to stand by and see my captured men tortured; I am not going to command while troops are withdrawn and my men are deserted in Red hands, to be used as blackmail."

No, today's military brass cooperate with the political brass to play it safe, take no risks, and let the GI and the POW take the risk.

The American people are suckers if they are content with the current, senseless, fatuous acclamations of the Reds for their cruelty; with the vain pleas to the non-existent Communist conscience, with the effort to stir up a world cry of outrage against the Reds. What effect did the Communists' cries of outrage have for their murder in Hungary and Czechoslovakia? None! Does impressing the Communists with our concern for our POWs make the Reds break down and cry? No, it just increases the blackmail value of our POWs to the Reds.

Do you wonder why the Reds never have any trouble getting their POWs back?

We can do the same thing with our Presidents, and in only two ways: 1. By backing them, or 2. By doing something they want. "You can always get something after the Reds something they want."

The Reds have a better plan, a better way, and a better method. We have a better plan, a better method, and a better method.

Eugene A. Mulloy, Capt., USA, Sr.
National Director

Local America... Will America Back Our Sons
Dear Navy Wives and Parents:

It has come to our attention that several of you have had letters returned which you had sent to your husband or son.

We have learned from the U. S. Post Office Department that the problem most often starts from misrouting by their personnel. We may not be able to eliminate all misrouting but we believe there is less likelihood that your letters will be returned if placed in an envelope with the address clearly printed or typed thereon. Therefore, if you have not already been doing so, we suggest you enclose your letter in a regular envelope and mail, as previously done, to:

Full name, service number
Camp of Detention of U. S. Pilots
Captured in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam
C/o Hanoi Post Office
HANOI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
W. W. HALL, JR.
Captain, USN
Assistant Chief for Morale Services
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 on 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 Concern is.

With hopes for an early decision by the United States to withdraw from Vietnam,

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Steve Halliwell  Barbara Webster
Dear Mr. Woods:

We received your letter today asking about our letter to you of January 27th. Forgive the lack of clarity in that letter.

That letter went out to those families who had received letters through members of our new Committee during the last few months: specifically, the 120-odd families for whom Cora Weiss and Ethel Taylor had brought back letters in December, and the 64 families who had received letters in mid-January through Stewart MacGowan and Mr. Louis Schneider. When I referred to the letter you should have received, then, I meant the one brought to your family at Christmastime by Cora Weiss. The January 27th letter was simply intended to tell families with whom we'd been in recent contact in this way of the formation and purpose of the Committee of Liaison. In other words, to let you know that hopefully from now on correspondence with your son will not be as sporadic as it was in the past, and that our Committee had been set up in order to help facilitate that correspondence.

I am very sorry that my previous letter was unclear, and that we unintentionally may have misled you. I sincerely hope we may be writing to your family in the near future with news that another letter is on its way. Again, my apologies.

Sincerely,

Maggie Geddes
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
July 9, 1970

Dear Sir,

In June 6th we received the notification to the date you referred to. I was unable to finalize the address for you. I called the post office to locate you. I was told that the address should not be on the future letters. For that, I had to use the address.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

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

(212) 766-1400
Dear [Name],

We're very happy to forward this letter to you which just arrived from North Vietnam along with 81 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 Ge

Barbara Webster Maggie Ge for the Committee of Liaison
March 25, 1970

Dear Sir,

We have just received word from Hanoi that a letter from [redacted] 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 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

Co-chairmen:
Dove Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee (in formation):
Rennie Davis
Rev. Richard Fernandez
*Maggie Gaddes
*Steve Kallthew
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Leo Szilard
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
*Trudi Young

*staff
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 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 the letters will soon arrive from Hong Kong in New York, and will immediately be sent to the addresses." 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 162 airmen held by the North Vietnamese, or reported to be dead or unknown." Mr. Meacham emphasized that the list (available upon request) of 162 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 included Rennie
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 Goddes and Trudi Young, staff members of the Committee.

In December 1969, Mrs. Cora Weiss and two other women, Ethel Taylor of Philadelphia and Madeleine DuBkes of San Francisco, all active with Women Strike for Peace, came back from Hanoi with 128 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. Bea Seitzman, Steve Halilikell 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 service personnel in North Vietnam and their families was opened yesterday, a group opposing the war announced yesterday.

The office carries the name of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Captured in North Vietnam and its headquarters for Mrs. E. J. Weiss, 407 Broadway, New York City.

Mrs. Weiss said the organization was set up in cooperation with the Oregon office of the American Friends Service Committee in Portland, Ore., and that families could send the letters.

She said the North Vietnamese had agreed to mail arrangements by which families could send one letter per month to relatives held prisoners.

Mrs. Weiss was cited by the committee as the first of any mission in the U.S. to contact the American government and to demand the release of all American prisoners of war from North Vietnam.

From The New York Times, 1/16/70

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 committee said both the North Vietnamese Government and the American Government had agreed to exchange mail between families and relatives held prisoners.

Mrs. Carette Weiss of New York, chairman of the committee, said that she had been in touch with the North Vietnamese Government and that she had arranged to send mail to American prisoners of war.

From The San Diego Union, 1/19/70
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

355 West 42nd Street New York N.Y. 10036
212-765-1950
Cable address: COLIAFAM

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 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 addresses. 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 airman 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.
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 Schnitzer, Cdr. Walter Wilbur and Lt. Col. Benson 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
December 3, 1969

Dear Friend,

Following upon Joseph Elder's October 1969 visit to North Vietnam, it now appears that I will be able to make a two-week visit to North Vietnam beginning in late December.

I have been invited to come to the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam as part of an international delegation to discuss questions of reconstruction and humanitarian aid. In addition I will make delivery of a quantity of open heart surgical equipment on behalf of the American Friends Service Committee for use in the civilian hospital in Hanoi.

I would be glad to take with me a letter from you to your family member who is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, should you want to write at this time. I would plan to turn over all letters to authorities of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam in Hanoi with my request that they be delivered to the individual prisoners.

If you wish to send mail to your family member in this way, the letter should be received here in Philadelphia by Monday, December 15, 1969, and addressed to:

Louis W. Schneider  
International Service Division  
American Friends Service Committee  
160 North Fifteenth Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19102

I welcome this opportunity to serve you in this way.

Most sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Louis W. Schneider  
Associate Executive Secretary
December 5, 1969

Missouri

Dear Friend:

My colleague here at the American Friends Service Committee, Louis Schneider, will be going to Hanoi soon and is willing to take letters to American pilots. If you wish him to carry a letter from you please send it to Louis Schneider at this address and he will turn it over to the authorities in Hanoi with the request that it be delivered. He also will be willing to bring letters back with him if this becomes possible.

His last day here will be December 15. Please let us have your letter, if you wish to send one, before then.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Stewart Mesches
Peace Education Secretary

SH:vh
cc: Louis Schneider
October 29, 1969

Missouri

Dear [Name]

You will be happy to know I finally was able to visit North Vietnam from 10 to 17 October. My main purpose was to deliver open heart surgical equipment from the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) to the Binh Dien Viet-Tac Hospital in Hanoi as part of our continuing concern for civilian sufferers on all sides of the war. The AFSC already maintains a prosthetic training hospital in Quang Ngai, South Vietnam, and we have supplied penicillin for civilian use in areas of South Vietnam controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Your letter was one of about 250 I took with me to Hanoi for mailing in action. To make distribution as simple as possible, I had arranged the letters in alphabetical order.

On Sunday morning, October 12, 1969, I turned the letters over to Mr. Dang Thai Toan, a staff member of the Vietmy Committee (the committee responsible for the hospitality). A few hours later I left for a three-day tour of the provinces. When I returned to Hanoi I asked Mr. Toan what happened to the letters. He told me he had given them to those military authorities responsible for U.S. prisoners. He added that he knew who the proper authorities were, since on earlier occasions he had given them mail for prisoners.

I hope the above brings you some small comfort in knowing that your letter did indeed reach Hanoi. I wish it could bring you greater comfort. My warmest wishes to you and your loved-ones.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Joseph E. Elder
July 25, 1969

Missouri

Dear [Redacted],

This is to reassure you that your letter reached me in Philadelphia before I left, and it will accompany me to southeast Asia. I hope to revisit the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in August to deliver open-heart surgical supplies we in the American Friends Service Committee intend to provide. My visit to Viet Nam depends on an invitation from Hanoi, but I am optimistic it will come.

Providing I reach Hanoi, I hope to turn over to the appropriate authorities all the letters I am carrying. If this proves impossible, I plan to give them to other responsible officials in the DRVN. At any rate, I will do my best to see the mail reaches the men.

I am very sorry I cannot answer your letter personally, or better yet, talk with you at least by phone. But the number of people involved has made this impossible. Please accept my sincere concern for the hardships these past months must have brought you. Part of the tragedy of this war is that so many people, like yourself, are suffering so much...on all sides.

After I return from Viet Nam, I hope to get in touch with you again to let you know how things have worked out.

With wishes,

[Signature]

Joseph W. Elder

JWE: jn
September 17, 1969

Missouri

Dear [Name],

I am writing to bring you up-to-date on my recent efforts to return to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, about which I wrote to you in my letter of July 25, 1969.

I have returned to the United States after spending the last three weeks attempting to make air-connections to Hanoi where I hope to deliver the open heart surgery supplies and to deliver the letters I have for the American prisoners of war being detained by the DRVN. Unfortunately, the flooding of the Lekang and Red Rivers has necessitated repeated cancellation of flights and has made it impossible for the authorities in the DRVN to receive me. In addition, the death of President Ho Chi Minh of the DRVN has required them to direct their attentions to arrangements for his state funeral.

After conversations which I had with DRVN representatives in both Cambodia and Laos, we agreed that I should postpone my return to Hanoi until October. Accordingly, I have now returned to the United States to resume my academic responsibilities and plan to return to Southeast Asia in October. The exact date of my return remains to be confirmed.

I very much regret that at this point I cannot report that I have been able to deliver the letters for prisoners of war to the appropriate authorities in the DRVN, but I hope to be able to report this to you after October when I have completed my mission.

Most sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Joseph J. Elder
September 17, 1969

Missouri

Dear [name]

I am writing to bring you up-to-date on my recent efforts to return to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, about which I wrote to you in my letter of July 25, 1969.

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Most sincerely yours,

Joseph W. Elder
August 6, 1968

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 theirs.

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 Vientiane 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.
August 6, 1968

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
10 Gilmore Street
Cambridge, Mass. (Draft Resistance Organizer)

Anne Wells Scheer
6468 Benvenue Avenue
Oakland, Calif. 94616 (Chairman, Oakland Seven Defense Committee)

Stewart Meacham
Peace Education Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
PRESS RELEASE

Three American representatives of the anti-war movement who went to Hanoi July 12 to escort three released American pilots back to their families announced today that they will be returning to New York with the flyers via Vientiane and Bangkok. They will leave Hanoi on the ICG plane on Friday August 2. Earlier they had planned to return leaving Hanoi July 19. They were unable to hold to this schedule after an AP wire service report reached Hanoi on the morning of Thursday July 18 stating that William Sullivan, US Ambassador to Laos had announced in Vientiane that he planned to meet the released pilots at the Vientiane airport and fly them by military aircraft to the US Airforce base at Udorn, Thailand. The Udorn air base has recently come under mortar attack by insurgent Thai Liberation Forces.

Ambassador Sullivan had told the members of the three man escort team that he preferred that the pilots not return to their families by commercial aircraft escorted by peace movement representatives. He said that he personally would tell the flyers upon their arrival in Vientiane that "It is the considered preference of the US Airforce that you return to the United States by military aircraft".

The released pilots are: James Frederick Low, Joe Victor Carpenter and Fred Healo Thompson. All are US Airforce officers.

The members of the escort team are: Vernon Grizzard of Boston, a draft resistance organizer and former national officer of Students for a Democratic Society; Stewart Yenchman of Philadelphia, National Peace Education Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization; and Anne Wolfe Scheer of Oakland, California, Chairman of Oakland Seven Defence Committee and active in radical women's organizations in the bay area.

A member of the American escort team, speaking for the group, cabled from Hanoi: "At the ceremony releasing the pilots on July 18 the Vietnamese spokesman stated "It is our hope that the pilots will be allowed to rejoin their respective families at an early date. We thank you, representatives of the US anti-war movement, for having taken upon yourselves to bring them home, and we hope that you will not be hampered in your work". Thus the Vietnamese authorities have made it clear that they are releasing the pilots in the hope and expectation that the peace movement representatives will be permitted to return them directly to their families rather than to the US military which is now under attack in Thailand and which continues to bomb Vietnam.

"This seems to us to be a thoroughly understandable expectation from the point of view of the Vietnamese. As American opponents to the war in Vietnam and to the use of bases in Thailand..."
against the Vietnamese we are clear that we should respond to this humanitarian gesture by doing all that we can to escort these men to their families. We regret that the announced intentions of the US authorities have somewhat complicated this task and temporarily delayed its completion.

"We are concerned about other captured pilots. We hope that others also may be released. The decision on this matter of course is up to the Vietnamese authorities. They have set no conditions and they have not told us of their plans but it is obvious to us that they are more likely to continue along a given course of action when their acts are accepted in good faith instead of being rebuffed by intervention on the part of the US authorities. We expressed these views and our anxiety about the future release of still other pilots to Mr. Harriman in Paris and to Mr. Sullivan in Vietiane. Both brushed aside our understanding of the situation as irrelevant".

The escort team expects to arrive in New-York with the pilots on August 4 or 5. Families of the pilots will be notified well in advance of the actual arrival time.

VERNON GRIZZARD
STEWART MEACHAM
ANNE WEILLS SCHEER
I received your January letter and was very happy to get it. John & I hope you enjoyed the practice teaching at Belton and finished up the school year OK. The weather is quite warm now but I am well. Please give my best wishes to all of your friends and relatives.

[Signature]

60 mm
My telephone (area Code 516) 2 (area Code 518) ST 5-5347

Deer Paul,

Quick like a bunny, let's "bump-bump" together on this. Please be advised that the Prime Minister of South Vietnam has kindly offered to help with my personal appeal to get between interested friends here in those who would like to help the Vietnamese in South Vietnam, covering all age groups (adults, children). He has stepped out of protocol for his usual duties to help relay compiled lists of persons opposing the war, especially in the United States, to his office to proper places in South Vietnam, even though is is busy with a war. Info can be listed columnwise on a regular basis, otherwise or make a written correspondence directly to his office to show his active support. The appeal program not only includes plain individuals, but also school, civil-business-religious-etc organizations. The PM, US, labor unions, etc. are asked to support this effort. The Military, hand-picked, retarded, hospitalized, imprisoned, etc., entertainers, Indians, Eskimos, Pakistanis, Puerto Ricans, etc. the United Nations, Vietnam City hospitals, and other institutions, etc. are all involved, so that none are forgotten. Even the smallest spot on the globe is being invited to participate in this appeal. Please send any compiled personal lists to me as soon as possible. - Also send any US & Foreign Ministry appeal lists. - The Prime Minister of South Vietnam, Mr. Hoxie, round. -

[Address and Signature]

I'm requesting donations of any used or new gifts (items listed above) for both servicemen & B-44 Vietnamese. As your participation in any or all of the above programs is invited with helping to send donated gifts, letters, cards to Vietnam thru donations of any "since, will help" transportation, storage, regular mail or any other means. We've got to get these stuffed animals & other toys (used or new), tools of all nations, $ other gifts that Don't forget the Guilt these fish, salt, & tea, sardines, bread, scoops, Scotch scenes Chinese Cheesewick & apron & Spring Hat.

Do hole need flowers send yes — Send cash, gifts for our Military to:

Military Mission Office
C/O U.S. Marine Ambulances Force
Missions Assistance Group — Vietnam

Software. Fm. 1204 (La Hym. So. Vietnam) Text: "127" = "23" (rear of the sent & the base)
P.S. — we are sending stuffed animals at your request. Send Ronald, New York, USA, Panatoma, name to the enne-mail list of ARN-WP-40-WW.


I am planning to leave for the April issue of "Christian Century" and for the week.
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 Viet Nam.

Yours sincerely,  

Bernard C. Davis
LAST MONTH I WAS INVITED TO TRAVEL TO NORTH VIETNAM TO ESCORT 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 HOPE THAT ALL OF YOU ARE WELL AND HAPPY THIS SUMMER. I FEEL VERY GOOD. A DELAYED HAPPY MOTHER'S AND FATHER'S DAY TO YOU, MOM AND DAD AND A HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO ALL OF YOU FOR THIS FALL. GIVE MY LOVE AND BEST WISHES TO EVERYONE. 7 JULY 1969.

THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE IS BEING SENT TO YOU AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE.

RENNARD C. DAVIS (1228)."
Dear Mr.,

Four days ago I received from a friend in Cuba a copy of a small newspaper, The Vietnam Courier, April 24, 1967, a paper hitherto unknown to me. On page 6 of this paper, in a column For The American Prisoners' Families, I find the following:

To: Mr. _,

Missouri, U.S.A.

Hi Dad:

I have been given this opportunity to say hello and wish you, Mom, John, and the rest of my relatives and friends a most Happy New Year. You should be receiving a letter from me soon plus a New Year's card. I sure hope that all of you had a grand time during the holidays. I was given Christmas and New Year's treats which were very nice. I'm praying to see all of you soon.

Love,

I am taking the liberty of copying this letter and sending it to you because nothing is said in the newspaper about whether or not any effort was made to make the letter available to you.

If you have a minute to write to me I wonder if you would tell me if this letter is genuine or is it a fake made up for propaganda purposes?

If it is a genuine letter, I certainly hope that by now you have heard from your son in a more direct way.

Sincerely,

Daniel L Mahoney

Missouri 1/20/67
Dear Mr. [Redacted],

Many thanks for your letter; I was quite pleased to hear from you.

When I suggested that I thought the letter in the [Redacted] paper might not be genuine I meant that I had considered the possibility that the whole letter was a hoax in that there was no [Redacted] and that the whole letter was merely made up using fictitious names and addresses — for a propaganda device. However, your letter convinces me that this is not so and I'm glad to know that you have heard from your son and have learned that he is in good health, albeit not too happy with his present lot.

You and your family are certainly welcome to the newspaper from which I copied your son's letter. I wish I could say you may keep the entire paper (which I am enclosing with this letter). However, I would like to ask that you return to me — at your leisure — pages 7 and 8. There is an article on this page about some alleged "mutinies" and "suicides" on the parts of some U.S. soldiers, in which I am at the moment interested. There have been some slight mention of these mutinies in the dailies, hourly, 5-minute news broadcasts on some of the New York radio stations (I live in New Jersey just across the river from upper Manhattan) but so far these reports and this newspaper article are all the information I can learn about these. I must admit that this sort of thing is not what we in America have been led to believe about our army men. I am a veteran of World War II (U.S.A. Army Signal Corps) and I spent 3 years in the army and most of this time in Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, and Germany, and I'm very certain I never heard anything about mutinies or suicides in my army career.

So if you would please return pages 7 and 8 of this paper to me (in no hurry) you are more than welcome to keep the rest of the paper.

Incidentally, just last night I bought another issue of this Vietna Courier from a corner newspaper peddler in New York City. However, in this second issue (May 6th) there is no column entitled "For The American Prisoners' Families".

Thank you again for your letter. Mr. Woods, and I certainly hope that all goes well with your son in Vietnam.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
New U.S. Escalation in Haiphong

(April 20) Duly Punished: 5 Aircraft Downed, Many Others Hit

UP TO APRIL 20: 1,767 PLANES DOWNED

- BIEN HOA (April 2): 1,000 G.I.'s Put Out Of Action
  200 Armoured Vehicles, 34 Aircraft, 30 Cannons Destroyed

- CAN THO (April 13): 400 Puppet Soldiers Killed
SOUTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE'S BIG SUCCESSES, U.S. AND QUISLINGS' HEAVY SETBACKS

by Lieutenant-General VAN TIEN DUNG

(Excerpt)


By embarking on a limited war of aggression, the Americans wanted to build up U.S. forces rapidly and uninterruptedly, use U.S. and puppet troops as strategic forces with the former as the mainstay, carry out their counter-offensive strategy with a view to checking the wave of offensives of the South Vietnam army and people, wiping out regular L.A.P. units, regaining the initiative, turning the military tide and changing defeat into victory.

After the emergency despatch of G.I.'s in the middle of 1965—when the "special warfare" strategy had proved a failure—followed by a continuous flow of reinforcements, the U.S. command launched the first dry season strategic 1965-1966 counter-offensive with 20,000 U.S. soldiers, 30,000 satellite troops and 500,000 puppet troops. But, giving the enemy no respite, the South Vietnam army and people successfully and relentlessly attacked them whenever the season and upset thoroughly their plans.

The remarkable successes of the South Vietnam army and people during this rainy season were unpleasant surprises for the U.S.-and puppet troops:

— The rapid growth of the army and people in Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces opened a new battlefield which upset the U.S. strategy of concentrating their forces in the South Vietnam theatre and caused the U.S. command to hurriedly send troops there to cope with the new situation.

— Guerrilla warfare in the plains, from Quang Tri and Thua Thien to Central Trang Ho and Nam Bo, made new headway, expanding evenly in all areas.

— After the serious political crisis resulting from the massive dispatch of G.I.'s and the failure of the first U.S. strategic counter-offensive, the urban movement flared up again, particularly in the provinces of tactical zone. Knowing the military field as well as in the political hold, it strongly hit enemy bases, depots and leading houses.

The South Vietnam army and people won resounding victories on land and river communications (Highways 9, 15, 1, 20, 4, the Long Tapi River, the Dong Nai river...)

To face such a situation, the U.S. and puppet command had to scatter its troops more thinly than before; from Quang Tri and Thua Thien to Ca Mau, the enemy was threatened in all areas, continually lacking troops in spite of reinforcements.

Such a situation paves the way to a bigger and all-sided U.S. and puppet

(Continued page 2)

The article "Fiasco of "Destruction" and "Pacification" operations published in our issue of April 27, 1965, was written by CIU LONG and broadcast over Combo Radio in South Vietnam.

Editor
The L.A.P. are ready to go into battle.

With a great advantage in determination, in the offensive and counteroffensive of the people's war, the South Vietnamese army and people have successfully�rolled off the American army and people from their strong points and their bases. This is based on the initiative of the American army, and the people's war, by attacking and destroying, in parallel with the offensive operations, in order to break the enemy's defensive line. The L.A.P. have skillfully opposed the enemy's strong points and bases, as well as the weak points of the American forces. The L.A.P. are ready to go into battle.

VIETNAM COURIER
"THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THIS WAR IS ONE OF AGGRESSION BY THE UNITED STATES!

As a press conference held on April 14 last in Hanoi, members of the Fourth Investigation Commission of the North Vietnam International Tribunal spoke about the crimes perpetrated by the American imperialists in their war against the people of Vietnam. This followed visits and investigations conducted by the Commission to a number of areas in North Vietnam. We give below excerpts from these speeches.

CHIU ANG CHIN
Central Committee Member of the S.N.C.C., a revolutionary organization of the youth.

"The incomparable power of aggression committed by the U.S. in the D.A.R.P. is graphically portrayed in the barbarous crimes of the United States in all its phases. Particularly striking is the racial organization of the D.A.R.P. That the U.S. says it is striking only at military targets is only a hyperbolic facet of world history when it is against the non-white groups that are committed, clearly shown through the evidences and experiences of our travels, the targets of attacks in the D.A.R.P.

It is important to understand that L.H. Johnson is the same as the Vietnamese people, for it is a world that deplores war, and supports the people in their fight against the aggression. And in this connection it is years. Within the U.S., we ask the people—representing the majority of the world which the U.S. Communist sees as the main enemy of the people—will continue to support the people of North Vietnam in their war against black power, from our region and beyond.

JULIE LESTER
A young activist of the S.N.C.C.

We know from experience that when L.H. Johnson and the people of Vietnam attack the United States, they go for war because they love peace. We will support and fight against the war against us, our friends, our families, and our friends in the United States who also want peace!
U.S. AGGRESSIVE WAR IN VIETNAM RUNS COUNTER TO ALL INTERNATIONAL LAW

In August 1964, a Joint Resolution was adopted by the U.S. Congress declaring war in Vietnam in the light of the U.N. Charter. The U.S. has since expanded its hostilities into an undeclared war.

The reality of the situation is that the U.S. is engaged in a counter-revolutionary war in Vietnam. The United Nations has repeatedly called for a halt to the war, appealing to the U.S. to cease its hostilities.

The law of nations holds that any interference with the territorial integrity of a nation is an international wrong. The U.S. is violating this principle by its actions in Vietnam.

The U.S. is also engaged in acts of aggression against the people of Vietnam, including mass killings, torture, and the deliberate destruction of property.

In January 1965, a large...
U.S. Air Raid On Populous And Industrial
Quarters Of Haiphong On April 20

NEW ESCALATION DUTY
RUNISHED:
5 U.S. Planes Downed, Many Others Hit.
Vegetables Grown on Bomb Craters

Edines

No factory nor enterprise is safe in the N.T., industrial center. Here a roof is missing, there a chimney is splintered with bullets or bomb splinters. Ceilings, big and small, dot the ground. But no factory stops working: the war never ceases, so it goes on now.

Around the construction sites is a vast kitchen-garden. Watermelon and lettuce grow in the bomb pits; eggplant, zucchini, peppers, cucumbers, melons, cantaloup, are grown in every corner. The vegetables are so many varieties that they are used in various ways.

Birds gather here, too, on flower bed, where the flowers are planted in little pots, on the edges of bomb craters. They are fed with the vegetables, in a way like in a garden.

These are the vegetables that are used in various ways.

At the power station, the G.V.S. factory, the steel mill, the owners teach the workers how to grow food. They are taught to plant vegetables in pots, to water them, to fertilize them, to care for them.

Every family grows vegetables in its own garden. Here they are tended to by the owners themselves, and the owners are the ones who take care of them. They are also fed to the animals.

The owner's farm is a large one, and the vegetables are grown there in large quantities.

Many vegetables are grown here, too, for the war effort. They are sold to the army, and the cost of the vegetables is paid by the army.

All these vegetables are essential to the war effort. They are used in the preparation of food for the soldiers, and they are also used in the preparation of medicine.
PREMIER PHAM VAN DONG

thanks the American "Spring Mobilization Committee"

The American "Spring Mobilization Committee" created by students, workers, and members of the American public, and by the Vietnamese people, has organized a nationwide demonstration against the U.S. occupation in Vietnam. The demonstration is aimed at stopping the bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V., withdrawing all U.S. and foreign troops from South Vietnam, recognizing the South Vietnam Provisional Government for Education and Revival, and at the same time, fighting for their own interests.

The Vietnamese people are convinced that the American people will further intensify their struggle and resistance, demand that the U.S. government immediately stop bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V., withdraw all U.S. and foreign troops from South Vietnam, recognize the South Vietnam Provisional Government for Education and Revival, and at the same time, fighting for their own interests.

With sincere wishes for full success in the "Spring Mobilization" drive.

Central Committee
PHAM VAN DONG

500,000 AMERICANS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THE VIETNAM WAR

Hundreds of American youths burn their draft cards in protest against the U.S. war in Vietnam.
Démonstrations of peoples of various countries in the world

In support of the American people's struggle against the Vietnam war

Demonstrations in New York

Demonstration in New York under the slogan, "Vietnamese in Canada. RT of Canada in the struggle against the U.S. war in Vietnam."

France

In Paris a demonstration took place in which people expressed support for the U.S. war in Vietnam.

Great Britain

American residents in London hold a demonstration in which they carried a poster of the American flag, a symbol covered with an American flag, as a protest against the U.S. war in Vietnam.

Venezuela

Estudantina

Hundreds of youth demonstrated against the U.S. war in Vietnam.

Brazil

Over one thousand people demonstrated in São Paulo against the U.S. war in Vietnam.

India

A demonstration of students against the U.S. war in Vietnam.

United States

In Cleveland, many protesters from Detroit, Columbus, and Indians from Arizona, etc., took part in the demonstration.

Many demonstrators hoisted the South Vietnam N.P.L. flag and carried big portraits of President Ho Chi Minh.

Before leaving the Central Park, nearly one thousand burned their draft cards against real injustices from the crowd.

When the demonstrators arrived in front of the U.S. headquarters, Dr. Martin Luther King, who believes in non-violence, was seen in the crowd.

In order to resist the demonstration, the American authorities mobilized the National Guard and arrested many students.
ON THE OCCASION OF THE WEEK OF SOLIDARITY
WITH THE LATIN AMERICANPEOPLES (Apr. 19-25)

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER IN THE
FRONT LINE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM

On April 6, 1973, the Cuban revolution
victory and only has delimited
the power of the U.S. empire in Latin
America. The Cubans, who have joined
their struggles in Latin America and
are fighting against the U.S. empire,
are continuing to advance, both in
the political and economic sphere.

In the face of the imperialist threat,
the people of Latin America are
mounting a struggle against U.S.
imperialism. The struggle is not
only for national independence,
but also for the development of
their own countries. This struggle,
which is being carried out by
the people of Cuba, is a model
for the people of Latin America.

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THE D.R.V. PEOPLE AND
GOVERNMENT CONDEMN THE
ISRAELI AUTHORITIES' ATTACK
ON SYRIA

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Here and There in the D.R.V.

Cultural and Social

The situation was a d "American expanded war relations to North Vietnam, "..." There were pupils noted for their behaviour, study, physical culture, and productive labour. As for the teachers they had been awarded the title of elite workers, distinguished themselves by their professional experience and enjoyed the respect of their pupils. The schools were in their own provinces or towns. LIGHT INDUSTRY 1967 FIRST QUARTER PLAN OVERFULFILLED

Light industry enterprises have topped the target by more than one-third of their annual plan. In the head-processing industry, the demand for processed foods, clothing, and blankets has increased by more than 34% per cent. In particular, the price of all processed food increased by 43%. For the setting of new conditions in terms of quality, workers have achieved a 97% increase in production efficiency.
Amercia

While we were in Vietnam the evacuation was immediate. We were told not to return and that the mission was over. The people we had worked with were среди эрөвүү жана мын жекече кызмат кылышат. Изге арызычты керек буду ма? Башка эрөвүү жана жер, жер, жеримизге көп эрөвүү жана жер мамлекет. Изге арызычты керек буду ма? Башка эрөвүү жана жер мамлекет. Башка эрөвүү жана жер мамлекет.
I am enclosing a letter from the North Vietnamese Government while I was in Hanoi in mid-October. I'm sorry for the long delay in delivering it but as you might know, I was deeply involved in the release of the three US airmen from the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam.

I did not meet any of the pilots held there, but I've 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.

If you have any questions to ask me, or possible messages you would like sent on to [redacted], I might be able to help and I certainly would be happy to discuss the situation with you.

In recent months I've been involved in talks with the North Vietnamese about releasing some of the pilots, and occasionally there has been some sign of interest. But the recent increased bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong probably ended any chance of this in the near future.

I hope for an immediate end to this war.

Best wishes,

Tom Hayden

Pm 1025
5 Beekman St.
Nyc, Ny

Mausawa
interviewed at her residence at which time she advised as follows:

She is the wife of [redacted] a prisoner of war in North Vietnam.

She related that the Department of Defense confirmed his prisoner status in August, 1969.

Mrs. [redacted] related that in March, 1970, she read an article in one of the Kansas City newspapers concerning the Committee of Liaison with families of servicemen detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). She stated this article indicated that COLIFAM could put prisoner's of war in contact with their families, via mail.

She stated she wrote to CORA WEISS, the individual listed in the aforementioned newspaper article in an effort to determine whether or not COLIFAM could effect contact between her and her husband.

She went on to say that in April, 1970, she received word from BARBARA WEBSTER, who advised her she had cabled North Vietnam and received a return cable saying that her husband, was in fact, a prisoner of war. WEBSTER indicated she was expecting a letter from him in the near future and that this would be forwarded to Mrs. [redacted].

Mrs. [redacted] related that on May 16, 1970, she received two letters from her husband through COLIFAM. She went on to say she has since received two additional letters in June, 1970, through this organization.
Mrs. [blurred] went on to say that the letters were not accompanied by any literature from the organization nor did the organization make any requests of her.

She did say, however, that there was a cover letter in both instances with her letters advising that the enclosed letters had been received from [blurred] and it was a pleasure for COLIFAM to forward them to her. This cover letter was from BARBARA WEBSTER.

Mrs. [blurred] related she has sent letters to COLIFAM to forward same to her husband. She stated that one letter a month since June, 1970, has been forwarded by her to COLIFAM for delivery. She stated she has neither sent nor received any packages through this organization.

Mrs. [blurred] related the only other individual who she knows who has had contact with this organization is [blurred] who resides in [blurred]. She stated her husband is also a prisoner of war and has been contacted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She said that [blurred] refused to tell the FBI anything.

Mrs. [blurred] concluded by stating she would not testify as to any of the above in the future because she feels it would jeopardize her potential for future contacts with her husband. She furnished the above information under those circumstances and stated she is aware of the identities of some of the individuals involved in COLIFAM and "does not believe in what they stand for" however, they have accomplished a means of contact between her and her husband and she does not want to jeopardize future contacts in any way whatsoever.

Mrs. [blurred] did say, however, that if COLIFAM made any requests from her, she would contact the FBI and furnish them this information.
advised that she was being interviewed at the direction of J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General.

She stated that her husband, [redacted], is currently a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, having been shot down April 22, 1966. She stated that she first received a letter from him in February, 1967, through regular channels, at which time he told her he was a prisoner of war. She stated that she received about two letters each year through regular channels, and last year received about four letters through regular channels.

She stated that she first received a letter which was a form letter from the Committee of Liaison, 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York, and she believed the first letter she received from this committee was about one year ago. She stated that this year she has received about six letters from her husband, which came through this committee. She advised that always enclosed with her letters is some type of literature concerning North Vietnam, and she has kept all of her letters which she will make available in the event it becomes necessary.

She stated that she has never been contacted personally by anyone in this committee, and she stated that she has never acknowledged them or sent anything through this committee. She stated that on May 4, 1970, she received a letter from this committee, which enclosed a letter from her husband. In the letter Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ stated that on April 20, 1970, he had returned from a three week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. On June 14, 1970, she received another letter which also enclosed a letter from her husband, and this letter was signed by BARBARA
WEBSTER. She stated they were enclosing a letter from North Vietnam from her husband and that it, along with 142 others, were brought to the country by JEAN PALOMBON, NANCY RUBIN, and JUDY CLAVER, who spent two weeks in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she did not know of any other prisoner of war families in this area who had been approached or contacted by this committee.

Mrs. [redacted] advised she has never contacted this committee in any manner and she does not like to have to write her husband through this group and she would be willing to cooperate at a later date if her testimony was needed, if by doing so it would not cause any problems to her husband.
Mrs. [redacted], of [redacted], Missouri, was interviewed at the
University of Missouri (UMC), concerning the
Committee of the Liaisons with Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam. Mrs. [redacted] advised that her
husband, [redacted], a United States Air Force
pilot, was shot down in January, 1967, while serving in Vietnam.
Mrs. [redacted] advised that from October, 1966 to June, 1969,
she lived at [redacted], Missouri, and
in June, 1969, moved to [redacted], Missouri. On March 11, 1970, she received her first contact with the
Committee of the Liaisons, when she received a mimeographed
sheet advising her that her husband was alive and would be
writing her a letter. Mrs. [redacted] stated that this contact
was in the form of a registration or certified letter mailed to
[redacted], Missouri. She stated she
do not know why this address was used since neither she nor her husband have ever lived at that address. Mrs.
[redacted] advised that she has received six letters from
her husband as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Letter</th>
<th>Date of Receipt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December, 1969</td>
<td>April, 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January, 1970</td>
<td>May, 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1970</td>
<td>June, 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 19, 1970</td>
<td>July, 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 21, 1967 (to parents)</td>
<td>September, 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, 1970</td>
<td>September, 1970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10/16/70 [redacted], Missouri KC 100-14050

On 10/22/70

SA [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.
advised that the last two letters were received at the same time, one for her and one for her mother-in-law, in Missouri. Mrs. [redacted] advised that she has furnished all of these letters and all the information regarding these letters to the United States Air Force at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas.

advised that in each letter there is a note saying, "We're happy to say that blank has brought back some letters." She said that the person who brought back the letters was identified in each letter and that a small portion of "propaganda" concerning the Vietnam War was in each letter. She advised that she is only allowed to write and receive one letter per month and all of her contacts to date have been through the mail with no personal contact whatsoever. Mrs. [redacted] stated that her husband still uses her name when addressing his letters to her, however, she has advised the Committee of the Liaisons of her correct address and they route those to her at her present address. She stated the Committee of the Liaisons has been very cordial to date and has not harassed her in any way.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that Kansas, has also received some letters in the same manner as described above through the Committee of the Liaisons and stated that possibly Mrs. [redacted], Missouri, may have received some letters; however, Mrs. [redacted] has not heard that Mrs. [redacted] has received letters to date and does not want to inquire because this would probably upset Mrs. [redacted].

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she would be willing to testify if absolutely necessary, however, she would prefer not to testify in any matter concerning the Committee of the Liaisons if it could possibly be avoided.
Missouri, was interviewed by SA [redacted]. The Agent immediately identified himself and advised Mrs. [redacted] that a discreet investigation was being conducted regarding the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) at the request of J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, U. S. Department of Justice.

Mrs. [redacted] stated her son is currently a prisoner of war in North Vietnam. She stated that her son was a pilot shot down over North Vietnam almost four years ago. She advised that for approximately two years she only knew that he was missing in action, however, during August, 1969 three U. S. prisoners of war came out of North Vietnam, at which time they advised authorities that he was also a prisoner of war being held by the North Vietnamese. She stated that they had not received any communications from him the time he was reported missing in action until April, 1970. At this time they received a letter from him which was forwarded to her at the Pleasant Hill address from the COLIFAM organization in New York City. She stated that this letter was written Christmas, 1969 and a card was with it stamped "Hanoi". She stated there was no doubt the letter was from him and was definitely in his handwriting, the handwriting appeared firm and he stated he was in good health.

Mrs. [redacted] stated she has received no other communications from her son. She stated she received a subsequent communication from COLIFAM stating that donations were permissible. She wrote at this time, sending $2 or $3, and asked them exactly "what their intent was." She stated that she received a letter back from them which stated that their organization was just a "go-between" between the prisoners of war in North Vietnam and their families in the United States.
Mrs. [redacted] advised that she is not certain of the name of the senders of the first two letters. She stated she does remember the name CORA WEISS being connected with the COLIFAM organization. She also stated that on November 1, 1970, she and her husband, [redacted], received another letter from this organization again explaining how letters should be sent to the prisoners of war. This letter enclosed six-line forms on which the letters may be written. Also enclosed were two pamphlets telling how conditions were for the prisoners of war in North Vietnam. These pamphlets were entitled "They were Tortured" and "Prisoners of War in North Vietnam."

Mrs. [redacted] furnished the copies of this letter and its enclosures to [redacted] in order that Xerox copies could be made (see attached). She requested that the originals be returned to her and she would keep them in her possession and would make them available if they became pertinent in this matter. She stated that she would do everything in order to assist the FBI in its investigation and also everything she could to assist in having her son returned to the United States.

Mrs. [redacted] stated she has received no personal contact from any individuals connected with the COLIFAM organization, no unusual incidents have happened since her son has been a prisoner of war. Mrs. [redacted] stated that she does not trust the COLIFAM organization. She advised that she does not trust this organization because in her opinion it follows the communist line. She stated that she does not know if she would be able to testify in this matter, however, would make that decision in the event she was requested to do so. She again stated she and her family are 100 percent Americans and would do everything possible to help the United States Government.
Dear families,

This letter is being sent to all families of confirmed prisoners of war in North Vietnam as a general information memo to respond to the many questions we have received in recent weeks. Kindly excuse the form, but so many of your concerns are similar that we thought this more efficient. We are enclosing air letters for your use. One letter a month is still allowed. Kindly seal all letters sent thru the Committee of Liaison, and staple or clip photos inside the letter form. We have no interest in seeing mail.

A delegation of lawyers is leaving shortly for a visit to the DRV. They have expressed willingness to carry mail with them. Anyone wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should have mail in our office no later than Nov. 7. We guarantee only that the mail will arrive safely in North Vietnam and will be delivered to the appropriate authorities. We have no way of guaranteeing that the prisoners will get each letter. That is beyond our ability. However, if the mail conforms to the regulations we have no reason to doubt its delivery. We believe that from what we have been told by families, there is some delay, even risk, in sending mail thru postal routes. Much of the mail sent has obviously gotten thru, but some has been returned, or may wait for long periods for irregular flights. The Vietnamese are using hand delivery only for getting mail to the US because of the risky and unpredictable postal channels. Mail has been delayed and has taken months to arrive. They now wait for delegations to bring it.

Last month we sent 250 letters to North Vietnam with a group. All mail presently in the office will be delivered with the next group. As of now, over 1600 letters have been received since Dec. We do not now why some men have written more frequently than others. We also do not know if the list of 335 men announced in April is final for those being held by the North Vietnamese. When asked by family members, we have inquired about specific servicemen for whom there is substantial evidence of their capture. When we have a reply we will, of course, tell the families know. It is our understanding that until there is some movement in Paris to respond to the proposals put forward by the Geneva talks on Sept. 17, there will be no further move vis-a-vis POW's.

hat is, until the two conditions are met, setting a fixed date for
the total withdrawal of all US forces from Vietnam, and agreeing to withdraw support from the Thieu Ky Khiem regime, they will not be willing to discuss the prisoner issue. They have made it clear that they view this issue as part of the overall solution to the war, and it cannot be dealt with separately. Upon fixing that date and agreeing to withdraw support, prisoners from both DRV as well as those being held by the NLF in the South, will be released. They do not have to wait for the completion of withdrawal of troops.

Many articles, comics, newsletters have appeared on the subject of prisoners. We thought you might be interested in seeing the enclosed which may shed more light on this subject. Mr. Van Dyke is an international lawyer currently on staff at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, Calif. He was formerly employed in the State Department working on the matter of prisoners. We send these along because they provide facts and a point of view not frequently seen in a discussion of this topic.

We appreciate being kept informed as to your changes of address, and continue to welcome your questions. We hope you continue to remember that we are here, not there, have no authority in handling prisoner affairs, and have tried to maintain a clear and efficient and reliable channel for communication between you and your sons and husbands. We look forward to the end of our task, for that will represent America's agreement to conclude the war and the release of the prisoners.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Cora Weiss

P.S. We expect other delegations will be invited to North Vietnam in December and through the winter months. Any mail arriving after Nov. 7 will be held for the next group.
GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

SỞ L:length (Service number):

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

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRÁI GIẢM PHI CỘNG Mỹ BỊ BẤT TÀI
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

NGƯỜI GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

................................................
................................................
CHI 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 mầu, khuôn khổ và quy định này (Letters from families should also conform to this form).
WERE THEY TORTURED?

JON M. VAN DYKE

Mr. Van Dyke, assistant professor of law at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., is on leave of absence doing research in San Francisco. He is the author of North Vietnam's Strategy for Survival, to be publ. ... this year by Pacific Books.

Two of the American fighting men most recently released from North Vietnam held a press conference in early September to "blow the whistle" on North Vietnam's treatment of its prisoners, but their statements raised more questions than they answered—questions only about North Vietnam's handling of its captives and also about how the Pentagon is using the released men.

At the elaborately staged press conference in the auditorium of the Bethesda Naval Medical Center, Navy Lieut. Robert F. Fishman and Apprentice Seaman Douglas B. Hegdahl said they had been tortured, by being put in small, ovenlike rooms and exposed to mosquitoes and rats. They also asserted that they had heard that other prisoners had received even worse treatment.

Until this press conference the authorities had not permitted any of the nine freed prisoners to give the press more than the most general information about their experiences. Wives of the pilots still in North Vietnam have similarly been discouraged from talking about the letters they receive from prison. The Defense Department's explanation of this muzzling has been that public discussions might dissuade Hanoi from releasing pilots in the future or cause them to retaliate against those remaining in prison.

After the torture-chamber tales of Fishman and Hegdahl, it seems hard to imagine how additional discussion could jeopardize the pilots remaining in North Vietnam, but the day after the press conference, officers of the Pentagon's Public Information Division phoned the seven other released pilots and told them to stay quiet.

Most of the seven followed these instructions and have continued to elude reporters. However, one pilot who was released in August 1968, Maj. Joe V. Carpenter, expressed surprise at the statements made by Fishman and Hegdahl. Although he would not go into any details because of the orders, Carpenter said he had not been tortured in North Vietnam nor had he heard of anyone being tortured. "In general," he stated, "my treatment was good." When asked why the Defense Department would not allow him to speak freely even after the press conference, Carpenter responded, "It's all part of a plan." The question inevitably arises: what plan?

Aside from the issue of the Pentagon's motives, the details given by Fishman and Hegdahl raise some doubts about their broad charge of "torture." The only first-hand examples they mentioned in their prepared statements were (1) being placed in solitary confinement in small rat-infested rooms with tin roofs which became inordinate ly hot; and (2) being exposed to mosquitoes which bit their legs until they swelled. These episodes, while certainly unpleasant, are different only in degree from the treatment the United States Army gave the Green Beret officers who are charged in the recent slaying of a Vietnamese counterinsurgent. They were placed in solitary confinement in 5 by 7 foot cells with no toilet facilities and only a bare light bulb inadequate for reading. The Green Beret officers complained that their cells became inordinately hot.

Fishman and Hegdahl supported their charge of torture by giving examples of more serious physical harassment suffered by two other pilots. They said that Navy Lieut. Comdr. Richard A. Stratton, who made a well-publicized confession in March 1967, gave his statement only after having been strung up by his wrists and having his fingernails pulled out.

The confession was delivered through a loud-speaker to a Hanoi press conference at which one American photographer and a Japanese television crew were present. An American voice from behind a curtain gave a long statement about the war. When this was completed Stratton appeared from behind the curtain. He bowed deeply several times and then left without speaking. When the American photographer reported this scene, the United States protested that its pilots were being brainwashed, a charge which Fishman and Hegdahl now endorse.

It is hard to believe that Stratton actually had his fingernails pulled out, however, when none of the many persons who have seen him have reported physical harm. Because of the storm of protests which followed Stratton's "confession," North Vietnam invited many visitors, including Americans, to meet Stratton. Nobody reported seeing any scars or missing fingernails. Pictures taken of Stratton when he appeared from behind the curtain show that his hands were visible to the reporters, none of whom reported any injury. Pictures taken of Stratton in prison later show him to be a bit downcast, but in good health.

The second example offered by Fishman and Hegdahl was Navy Lieut. Comdr. John S. McCain III, son of the American Commander in the Pacific. McCain was injured quite severely when he landed in a lake in the heart of Hanoi after trying to bomb the city's main power plant on October 26, 1967. According to the two returned pilots, McCain has been kept in solitary confinement during most of his captivity, "It's hard enough just being in solitary confinement," Fishman said, "but when you're tortured like John it's harder." Fishman made no complaint that McCain had actually been physically hurt by the North Vietnamese, so it is difficult to understand why this is an example of torture. Furthermore, McCain was not kept in solitary confinement during the first six months of his captivity when his injuries were most severe. Air Force Lieut. Col. Norris M. Overly said after his release in February 1968 that he had shared a room with McCain.

There are other reasons for wondering about the charges made by Fishman and Hegdahl:

(1) None of the prisoners who had been released earlier complained of unprovoked physical mistreatment. Nav
Lieut. David P. Matheny, who was in February 1968, said that he was beaten on a few occasions but only after he had struck a guard. The other pilots, both in public statements and in private discussions with government officials, have uniformly described their treatment as decent. Air Force Maj. Fred N. Thompson, released in August 1968, said that he was obliged to participate in formal interrogation several times, but that the North Vietnamese did not use any threats or pressure during their questioning. When Thompson told his interrogators that a question involved classified matters, the interrogators dropped the subject.

(2) Frishman and Hegdahl gave no hint to the Americans who accompanied them from Hanoi that they had suffered physical mistreatment. Rennie Davis, the leader of the group, said he had long and frank discussions with the men and that they had said nothing about being tortured. Only after the pilots had gone through extensive debriefings did they tell their torture stories.

(3) Hegdahl is a man of limited experience and training who suffered greatly while in North Vietnam, not because of the conditions of prison life but because of his inability to adjust to a situation of confinement. One of the few prisoners who was not shot down while bombing North Vietnam. Hegdahl was captured in the South China Sea after falling off the U.S.S. Canberra while he was maneuvering to evade shells from the North Vietnamese shore.

He had grown up in a small town in South Dakota, had enlisted in the Navy at an early age, was only 20 when captured in 1967, and had received none of the conditioning that pilots are given. According to Maj. James F. Law, who had shared a room with Hegdahl for a while before his own release in August 1968, Hegdahl was in a distressed mental state and it was very difficult to live with him. Hegdahl may, therefore, not be the most reliable of commentators on North Vietnam's prisons.

(4) The Pentagon's previous conduct regarding released prisoners has failed to produce a record that inspires trust. After the first group of three pilots was released in February 1968, the Pentagon, with the active assistance of William H. Sullivan, then ambassador to Laos, persuaded the pilots to return to the United States on a military plane, despite the express desire of North Vietnam that the representatives of the U.S. peace movement who had received the prisoners in Hanoi be allowed to accompany them on commercial flights all the way home. (See The Nation, April 1, 1968.)

No additional prisoners were released until the United States promised to allow them to return on commercial flights. Even so, the spirit of the North Vietnamese releases in the fall of 1968 when the Air Force assigned two of the three pilots freed in August 1968 to train other pilots to fly and bomb. It costs about $300,000 to train a jet fighter pilot, and the North Vietnamese did not like the thought that they were saving the Pentagon money by releasing future teachers. A member of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris complained to Averell Harriman in December 1968, and he arranged for the pilots to be assigned to other duties. Because of this incident North Vietnam apparently canceled a release it had scheduled for early 1969. Rennie Davis thinks that, by engaging Frishman and Hegdahl to make their statements, the Pentagon has discouraged similar gestures by Hanoi in the future.

There are, of course, grounds for criticizing the treatment of American prisoners. North Vietnam refuses to release the names of even the total number of Americans it holds, insisting that this is a state secret which it wishes to retain for bargaining purposes in future negotiations. Partly to keep the number of captive pilots secret, North Vietnam refuses to allow many to write to their relatives. At least 383 and perhaps as many as 800 prisoners are held in North Vietnam. Fewer than 100 have been allowed to write home, and those 100 have written a total of only 600 letters. Also, perhaps, to keep the number secret, many prisoners are held in solitary confinement. This treatment is a clear violation of the requirements of the 1949 Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War (which North Vietnam signed in 1957) and it has had a demoralizing effect on many of the pilots. But until Frishman and Hegdahl spoke, that was all.

However, because the first six pilots who were released had all been in prison for less than eight months, because the prisoners whom Hanoi displayed to reporters tended to be the same ones again and again, and because many of the prisoners have yet to be identified, some U.S. officials devised the "Two Groups" theory. They surmised that North Vietnam treated some prisoners well, so that they would tell the world that the prisons were humane, and so that they could be sent home in good shape when the occasion suited, but that another group was kept in the background and treated badly. The release of Hegdahl after twenty-eight months, and of Frishman after twenty-six months, disrupted this theory, particularly when the two prisoners claimed mistreatment.

Shortly after the Frishman-Hegdahl press conference, some officials at the CIA expanded upon the "Two Groups" idea to suggest that the prisoners may be kept in three separate places. According to this theory, one camp holds those prisoners who cooperate, another those who are unusually difficult, and the third those who are neither cooperative nor difficult. This might explain the difference in treatment reported by the various pilots who have returned, but it poses another question: why would North Vietnam release prisoners who had been tortured?

Another explanation of the difference in treatment was offered by Frishman himself. He said that what he called "torture" may be the doings of jailers who act without the knowledge of North Vietnam's leaders. Frishman stated, as an example, that his conditions improved whenever a North Vietnamese general visited the camp.

North Vietnam's treatment of its prisoners and its method of choosing those it releases may be puzzling, but the behavior of the United States toward those who have been freed is at least as mysterious. After ordering all the released pilots to say nothing, the Pentagon has allowed two of them to tell melodramatic stories, while demanding continuing silence of the others. Before the accounts by Frishman and Hegdahl can be accepted, the other freed prisoners must be allowed to tell their stories.
PRISONERS OF WAR IN VIETNAM

(ED. NOTE: The following excerpts are drawn from a paper which Visiting Fellow Jon M. Van Dyke presented for discussion at a recent Center roundtable.)

For the past year and a half, the U.S. has condemned the North Vietnamese for their treatment of captured Americans. The North Vietnamese are portrayed as evil captors who relentlessly harass American prisoners. The American prisoners are portrayed as virtuous men who find themselves in North Vietnamese prisons through an unfortunate and totally fortuitous series of events. The "prisoner-of-war problem" is depicted as an issue unrelated to the bombing and fighting that have been taking place in various parts of Southeast Asia throughout the past decade.

Although this effort succeeded in persuading the North Vietnamese to adhere more closely to the formal requirements of the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War, it is based on two false premises: (1) that the Geneva Convention can be applied without difficulty to the conflict in Vietnam and (2) that the United States and its allies conform to the requirements of the Convention. (The Geneva Convention was drafted in 1949 to deal with the problems of conventional warfare on European battlefields. It is difficult, if not impossible, to apply these provisions to a guerrilla war in Southeast Asia.)

The United States pays only minimal attention to the Convention when it is not in its interest to do so. American soldiers frequently torture captured Viet Cong in order to obtain information about nearby enemy units. Even more frequently, the U.S. permits the Saigon forces to torture prisoners after capture and throughout their period of captivity. The U.S. has failed to punish in any significant way soldiers who have killed or mistreated enemy captives, thus elevating this practice to an official policy. The U.S. also conducts a program of terror to eliminate Viet Cong political cadres a program that operates with total disregard for the safeguards of the Geneva Convention. Finally, because of its desire to give the American public the bleakest possible view of what the enemy's prison camps are like, the Pentagon has muzzled freed Americans who want to talk about the experiences they had in captivity.

The furor that has been created over North Vietnam's prison camps is understandable from a human point of view. There are men in prison who have been separated from their families for a period longer than in any previous war the United States has been involved in. One man has now been in Hanoi for six years.

The furor nonetheless does an injustice to the North Vietnamese, who have probably treated their captives better than any other nation fighting in Asia during this century. During World War II, prisoners of war in Asia were killed and allowed to die with little remorse. Twenty-seven percent of the prisoners held by the Japanese during that war died, and a shockingly high percentage of the Japanese held in Allied camps failed to survive captivity. The treatment of prisoners during the Korean war was, at best, primitive. And the handling of captives by the United States and the Saigon government is in many respects worse than that of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

It is in this perspective that North Vietnam's prison camps must be analyzed. The most serious charges lodged against the North Vietnamese are the accusations of physical abuse brought back by two pilots a year ago. These charges are serious indeed, but the manner in which the Pentagon has handled public information about North Vietnam's camps makes it difficult to accept the statements at face value. The other seven pilots who have been released by North Vietnam have never been formally pre-
sented to the press. In fact, they have all been told that it would not be beneficial to their military careers to say anything that would interfere with the government's attempts to put pressure on North Vietnam.

ABC News was finally able to persuade another of the freed pilots to speak last month and he gave quite a different picture of North Vietnam's prison camps. Air Force Captain Joe V. Carpenter said that he had been pushed around a bit when first captured, and was kept separate from the other prisoners, but that he had not suffered in any significant fashion. Physical conditions were not too bad, and he was able to make friends with the North Vietnamese who lived in the neighborhood of his cell.

The complaints lodged against the treatment of prisoners by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam mostly concern the extremely austere lodging and food. Many Viet Cong units are constantly on the run, so that until a prisoner can be taken to a secure area, the prisoner must also be constantly moving. Even in a secure area, the prisoner — like everyone else who lives in the area — must always be on guard for American bombing attacks.

Considering these difficulties, the treatment given to prisoners by the Viet Cong is probably as good as could ever be provided by a revolutionary army. Many of the Americans who have spent time in Viet Cong prisons during the last two years have, in fact, commended the enemy for the treatment received.

In November, 1969, three young GI's who had been prisoners for periods ranging from eight months to two years were released by the V.C. After they were transported to an Air Force Base in Japan, they were displayed to the press for fifteen minutes and proceeded to praise the Viet Cong for their treatment. Private Coy R. Tinsley of Cleveland, Tennessee, said, "I'd never think twice before I'd fight them again after what they did for me. I was wounded. They took real good care of me."

The Army reacted typically to these stories of Viet Cong kindness. High officials decreed in January, 1970, that all soldiers subsequently released from enemy prisons would be kept from the press until they had undergone extensive debriefings both in Vietnam and the United States and had gone through a "readjustment" period. The U.P.I. quoted informed military sources as saying that exceptions may be made if the former prisoner is found in his early debriefings to be hostile toward his captors.

The spotlight must be focused on U.S.-Saigon treatment in order to gain perspective on the relative merits of North Vietnam's handling of prisoners.

There are six formal P.O.W. camps run by the Saigon government, with the assistance of U.S. advisors, containing some 33,000 men. These camps are subjected to scheduled and unscheduled inspection by the International Committee of the Red Cross, and they do conform to the Convention's requirements. Many of the Viet Cong who were captured never, however, make it to these formal camps.

There have been a number of trials during the past year of American G.I.s accused of killing Viet Cong prisoners. Despite uncontradicted eye-witness testimony, all of the accused have been acquitted or given extremely lenient penalties. These acquittals must be based on the knowledge of the officers on the court-martial panels that killing of prisoners take place among U.S. forces in South Vietnam all the time, and the media has confirmed that this is true. Television crews have frequently taken film of interrogators torturing suspected, and newspaper have photographed captives being pushed out of American helicopters.

Another large block of captives are deemed not to qualify for formal P.O.W. status by the overly-strict standards used by the United States and the Saigon governments, and they wind up in miserable South Vietnamese civilian prisons.

After the International Committee of the Red Cross visited one of these civilian prisons earlier this year — at Con Son Island, with its famous "tiger cages" — they found a group of prisoners of war from North Vietnam and discovered that they were mistreated in the following respects: they were never allowed out of their cells, they were strapped in iron chairs every night from five in the evening to six in the morning, they were permitted to wash only twice a week, they were not given enough fresh food or water, and they were only rarely given fresh clothes.

Subsequently Dr. Marjorie Nelson told the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations that she had regularly treated the victims of beatings and torture inflicted in a South Vietnamese interrogation center that had an American adviser. She said prisoners came to her after "being tortured by electricity with wires attached to ears, nipples and genitalia; being forced to drink concoctions containing powdered lime and other noxious substances; and being tied up and suspended by ropes upside down from the rafters for hours."

The United States government and its allies participate in such atrocities without much apparent concern, while at the same time condemning North Vietnam for its relatively tolerable prisoner treatment.
Mrs. [redacted], Kansas, was advised that this investigation was being conducted at the direction of the Department of Justice.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that she has never heard from her husband since he was reported missing over Laos and she has no knowledge of his being a prisoner of war. She stated she has never been contacted by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen detained in North Vietnam (COLIVAN), and she knows nothing about this organization. She stated the only person she knows in this area who is the family of a prisoner of war is Mrs. [redacted], Kansas.
Mrs. [redacted] was interviewed by [redacted]. The Agent immediately identified himself and advised Mrs. [redacted] that a discreet investigation was being conducted regarding the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) at the request of J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that her son is [redacted], who is currently a prisoner of war of the North Vietnamese. She said, however, she is not the next of kin according to military records as his wife, [redacted], Oklahoma, is listed as next of kin.

Mrs. [redacted] advised she maintains close contact with her daughter-in-law, [redacted], and has received the following information from her:

[redacted] has received five letters from [redacted] by the COLIFAM organization. She recalled receiving two letters approximately April 1970, one letter in June 1970, one letter early in November 1970 and one card just prior to Thanksgiving Day 1970. She further advised that [redacted] has received communications from the COLIFAM organization in regard to the letters furnished to her from her husband.

Mrs. [redacted] stated to her knowledge she was contacted by the COLIFAM organization and she herself has no information regarding the details of this contact. She stated in her opinion she would be most cooperative in any inquiry into this matter; however, neither she nor her daughter-in-law would want to do anything which might jeopardize the line of communication which has been opened to them from [redacted].

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERETO IS UNCLASSIFIED

File: KC 100-14050

Date dictated: 12/11/70

Note: Document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Mrs. [redacted] stated that she is the mother of [redacted], who currently is a prisoner of war of the North Vietnamese. She stated that her son has a wife living in Charleston, South Carolina, who is listed as the next of kin according to military records. Mrs. [redacted] stated that she does not contact her son directly, however, she writes to him through her daughter-in-law and to date, she has only received one letter from him and that was forwarded to her from her daughter-in-law.

Mrs. [redacted] stated she has not been contacted nor does she know anything about the COLIFAM organization. She further stated that she and her daughter-in-law want to do everything possible to help this country and assist in the return of her son to the United States. However, neither of them wish to do anything that might cause hardship to come to him or break down the line of communication they have from him. Mrs. [redacted] believes that her daughter-in-law has only contacted her son through the regular channels set forth by the U.S. military establishment.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/31/70

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-4101) (RUC)

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

Re Knoxville letters to Bureau with copies to
New York dated 11/3; 4; 10; 13; 17; 20/70 and 12/4/70.

In referenced letter information set forth of
interviews conducted with relatives of prisoners of war and
of persons missing in action in North Vietnam.

Since all leads have been covered in this case no
further action is being taken.

If any information is received re captioned matter
the Bureau and interested offices will be notified.

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

TO DIRECTOR (100-457689)

ATT DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SEATTLE

FROM NEW YORK (100-168469) 2P

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

ON DECEMBER TWENTYSIX, NINETEEN SEVENTY, NORTHWEST ORIENT AIRLINES, J.F. KENNEDY AIRPORT, NEW YORK CITY, ADVISED THAT MRS. WEISS CALLED THE AIRLINES AND ADVISED SHE REPRESENTED THE COLIFAM. SHE REQUESTED USE OF NORTHWEST'S LOUNGE ON DECEMBER TWENTYSEVEN NINETEEN SEVENTY FOR A PRESS CONFERENCE, WHICH WAS TO BE CONDUCTED BY THREE PASSENGERS RETURNING ON NORTHWEST FLIGHT NUMBER FOUR, TEN FORTY-FIVE P.M., DECEMBER TWENTY SEVEN NINETEEN SEVENTY FROM TOKYO. PASSENGERS WERE GIVEN AS RALPH YOUNG, I. YOUNG AND A. BENNETT WHO WOULD HAVE NEW PRISONER OF WAR NAMES RECEIVED FROM NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT.

ADvised Above FLIGHT ALREADY AIRBOURNE. FLIGHT END PAGE ONE

5 JAN 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED BUT UP TO WHERE SHOWN 100-168469
DEPARTED HONG KONG FOR TOKYO. FLIGHT TO ARRIVE SEATTLE, WASHINGTON ELEVEN TWENTY AM, DECEMBER TWENTYSEVEN NINETEEN SEVENTY (SEATTLE TIME) WHERE CUSTOMS INSPECTION WILL BE MADE. U.S. CUSTOMS WILL NOT SEARCH IN NYC. NO PRESS CONFERENCE BELIEVED SCHEDULED FOR SEATTLE.

ADMINISTRATIVE......

MRS. WEISS PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH CORA WEISS, CO-CHAIRMAN OF COLIFAM. PASSENGERS PROBABLY RON YOUNG, OF FOLLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION, TRUDI YOUNG, HIS WIFE AND ANN BENNETT. NYO WILL ATTEMPT TO HAVE SA'S COVER CONFERENCE. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT CORA WEISS IN PAST HAS DEMANDED AUTHENTIC PRESS CREDENTIALS AT CONFERENCES.

SEATTLE SHOULD ATTEMPT TO HAVE THOROUGH SEARCH MADE BY U.S. CUSTOMS TO POSSIBLY OBTAIN PRISONERS NAMES OR LETTERS BEFORE PASSENGERS ARRIVE NEW YORK FOR PRESS CONFERENCE.

NYO WILL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW AND ADVISE.

END

REM FBI WASH DC
Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  DATE: 12/31/70

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-15995) (P)

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

Re Columbia airtel to Bureau 7/18/70 and Miami airtel to Bureau 7/13/70.

Enclosed to Bureau are 11 copies of an LNM dated and captioned as above. Two copies each of this LNM are enclosed for New York and San Diego.

LEADS

SAN DIEGO

At [redacted] California

If not already interviewed, Mrs. [redacted] should be interviewed regarding her prisoner or war husband in accordance with New York airtel to Bureau dated 6/9/70.

MIAMI

Will interview and submit LNM's on results of interview with following persons:

At [redacted] Florida

Mrs. [redacted] is wife of POW's father [redacted]  

ENCLOSED:

1 - [redacted]
2 - Bureau (Enc. -11) (RM)  ENC-65  [redacted]  87c
2 - New York (100-168469) (Enc ENC-42) (RM)  [redacted]  87c
2 - San Diego (Enc. -2) (RM)  ENC-35
3 - Misc. Agency: Army, ONI, OSI, SEC. SEC. STATE, DOI

EX-111
At __________ Florida

Mrs. ________

She is wife of POW
POW's father is Florida.

At __________ Florida

1) Mr. and Mrs. ________
   Miami. They are listed as parents of

2) Mr. and Mrs. ________
   They are parents of Navy Pilot

3) ________
   She is listed as the mother of
   missing in action since 10/3/66.
RE: COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

December 31, 1970

Miami, Florida

Richard Miller, U.S. Navy

No prisoner in North Vietnam.

On November 24, 1970, Mrs. Miller received a letter from COLIFAM enclosing a four-line note from her son, COLIFAM stating that COLIFAM has contact with prisoners of war and that he would receive additional letters from COLIFAM.

Mrs. Miller said that around December, 1969, she received a letter from COLIFAM stating that her husband was in another camp and that he would receive additional letters from COLIFAM.

Mrs. Miller said she has never written to COLIFAM, nor has she contacted members of COLIFAM by any other means. The only contact COLIFAM made with her was by letter, as mentioned above.
RE: COLIFAM

INFORMATION REGARDING PRISONER
PETER VAN SCHOEFFEL

Information regarding [redacted] was previously furnished in a memorandum dated July 13, 1970, under this caption. That memorandum contained information furnished by [redacted], father, [redacted] (Retired) who resides at Florida.

On October 2, 1970, [redacted] made available a form letter from COLIFAM dated September 18, 1970, signed "CORA WEISS". [redacted] said he received a letter from his son as an enclosure to this letter. The envelope containing these letters was postmarked September 18, 1970, in New York, New York, and bears the return address "Committee of Liaison, 2nd Floor, 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York. 10036."

Set forth is copy of the above described letter from COLIFAM.
September 18, 1970

Dear Friends,

We are very happy to forward the enclosed letters to you. I would like to give you an account of the events that took place around the illegal seizure of these letters at Kennedy Airport on Wednesday. You would have had your mail a day or two earlier had it not been for this interference.

Robert Scheer announced when he left Hanoi that he had been given 379 letters from pilots whose names appeared on the list of 335 previously confirmed prisoners. Mr. Scheer, with a delegation of 10, had spent three months in Algeria, North Korea, China, and North Vietnam, and had accumulated a wide range of materials. However, U.S. Customs officials at Kennedy Airport were interested only in the whereabouts of the letters. Mr. Scheer opened the two packets of letters for the Customs officials to see. They then took him into a private room and demanded that he turn over the mail, saying, "We must open it and read it." He refused to hand over the letters as they had been consigned to him for immediate delivery to families. Finally, the Customs officials agreed to place the letters in bond, where the packages were officially sealed and a receipt given to Mr. Scheer.

(Last Saturday 143 letters were brought by a traveller returning from Hanoi. That brought to 1243 the number of letters from prisoners that have been delivered by hand to the U.S. without interference.)
No explanation has been offered by anyone for the seizure of the mail, and no guarantees have been made that this will not happen again. On Thursday afternoon the State Department assured me that the mail was available to be claimed and expressed concern that it be forwarded immediately to relieve anxiety of waiting families. We reminded the State Department that it was the government that had seized the mail in seeming disregard for the families, prisoners, and the future of communication between them. Mr. Scheer offered to meet with representatives of the State Department at the airport to discuss the situation and see what could be done to prevent future occurrences of this nature. His request was rejected. Then he went with Ronnie Davis and myself to reclaim the mail, he was unnecessarily barrassed, and the press was ejected from observing the reclaimation, despite the fact that the very same people had observed the seizure. Then he finally got the letters, Mr. Scheer immediately transferred them to the Committee of Liaison for distribution.

We are very distressed about this incident. This delivery of mail brought first letters from previously confirmed prisoners for four families, some of whom had had no mail for five years. We have devoted considerable time and effort to maintaining a reliable and efficient channel for communication between you and the pilots. At the initiative of the North Vietnamese both the volume and frequency of mail has increased. The pilots have been receiving increasing numbers of packages, including a wide assortment of food, medicines, clothing and various kinds of games. We are not responsible for the consequences that acts of governmental interference may produce.

Please do not hesitate to be in touch with us if you have any questions, and kindly inform us of any changes of address. Should you wish us to forward mail to your relatives in North Vietnam we will be glad to do so. There will be several people travelling there in the coming months.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss
RE: COLIFAM

On November 3, 1970, advised that on that date he received the following communications from COLIFAM:

1) Letter dated November 30, 1970, signed "CORA WEISS".

2) A reprint from the "Center Report October 1970" entitled "Prisoners of War in Vietnam".

3) An article by JON M. VAN DYKE entitled "Were They Tortured?"

said he made the handwritten notations on these communications. He added that on November 3, 1970, he sent a letter to COLIFAM asking COLIFAM to forward a six-line letter to his son.

Set forth is a copy of the above described three communications.
Dear families,

This letter is being sent to all families of confirmed prisoners of war in North Vietnam as a general information memo to respond to the many questions we have received in recent weeks. Kindly excuse the form, but so many of your concerns are similar that we thought this more efficient. We are enclosing air letters for your use. One letter a month is still allowed. Kindly seal all letters sent thru the Committee of Liaison, and staple or clip photos inside the letter form. We have no interest in seeing a delegation of lawyers is leaving shortly for a visit to the DRV. They have expressed willingness to carry mail with them. Anyone wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should have mail in our office no later than Nov. 7. We guarantee only that the mail will arrive safely in North Vietnam and will be delivered to the appropriate authorities.

We have no way of guaranteeing that the prisoners will get each letter. That is beyond our ability. However, if the mail conforms to the regulations we have no reason to doubt its delivery. We believe that from what we have been told by families, there is some delay, even risk, in sending mail thru postal routes. Much of the mail sent has obviously gotten thru, but some has been returned, or may wait for long periods for irregular flights. The Vietnamese are using hand delivery only for getting mail to the US because of the risky and unpredictable postal channels. Mail has been delayed and has taken months to arrive. They now wait for delegations to bring it.

Last month we sent 250 letters to North Vietnam with a group. All mail presently in the office will be delivered with the next group. As of now, over 1600 letters have been received since Dec. We do not know why some men have written more frequently than others. We also do not know if the list of 335 men announced in April is final for those being held by the North Vietnamese. When asked by family members, we have inquired about specific servicemen for whom there is substantial evidence of their capture. When we have a reply we will, of course, let the families know. It is our understanding that until there is some movement in Paris to respond to the proposals put forward by the USA, Binh on Sept. 17, there will be no further move vis-a-vis pow's. That is, until the two conditions are met, setting a fixed date for
the total withdrawal of all US forces from Vietnam, and agreeing to withdraw support from the Thieu Ky Khiem regime, they will not be willing to discuss the prisoner issue. They have made it clear that they view this issue as part of the overall solution to the war, and it cannot be dealt with separately. Upon fixing that date and agreeing to withdraw support, prisoners from both DRV as well as those being held by the NLF in the South, will be released. They do not have to wait for the completion of withdrawal of troops.

Many articles, comics, newsletters have appeared on the subject of prisoners. We thought you might be interested in seeing the enclosed which may shed more light on this subject. Mr. Van Dyke is an international lawyer currently on staff at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, Calif. He was formerly employed in the State Department working on the matter of prisoners. We send these along because they provide facts and a point of view not frequently seen in a discussion of this topic.

We appreciate being kept informed as to your changes of address, and continue to welcome your questions. We hope you continue to remember that we are here, not there, have no authority in handling prisoner affairs, and have tried to maintain a clear and efficient and reliable channel for communication between you and your sons and husbands. We look forward to the end of our task, for that will represent America's agreement to conclude the war and the release of the prisoners.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Cora Weiss

P.S. We expect other delegations will be invited to North Vietnam in December and through the winter months. Any mail arriving after Nov. 7 will be held for the next group.
PRISONERS OF WAR IN VIETNAM

(ED. NOTE: The following excerpts are drawn from a paper which Visiting Fellow Jon M. Van Dyke presented for discussion at a recent Center roundtable.)

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Considering these difficulties, the treatment given to prisoners by the Viet Cong is probably as good as could ever be provided by a revolutionary army. Many of the Americans who have spent time in Viet Cong prisons during the last two years have, in fact, commended the enemy for the treatment received.

In November, 1969, three young GIs who had been prisoners for periods ranging from eight months to two years were released by the V.C. After they were transported to an Air Force Base in Japan, they were displayed to the press for fifteen minutes and proceeded to praise the Viet Cong for their treatment. Private Coy R. Tinsley of Cleveland, Tennessee, said, "I'd have to think twice before I'd fight them again after what they did for me. I was wounded. They took real good care of me."

The Army reacted typically to these stories of Viet Cong kindness. High officials decreed in January, 1970, that all soldiers subsequently released from enemy prisons would be kept from the press until they had undergone extensive debriefings both in Vietnam and in the United States, and had gone through a "re-adjustment" period. The UPI quoted informed military sources as saying that exceptions may be made if the former prisoner is found in his early debriefings to be hostile toward his captors.

The spotlight must be focused on U.S. - Saigon treatment in order to gain perspective on the relative merits of North Vietnam's handling of prisoners.

There are six formal P.O.W. camps run by the Saigon government, with the assistance of U.S. advisors, containing some 33,000 men. These camps are subjected to scheduled and unscheduled inspection by the International Committee of the Red Cross, and they do conform to the Convention's requirements. Many of the Viet Cong who were captured never, however, make it to these formal camps.

There have been a number of trials during the past year of American GIs accused of killing Viet Cong prisoners. Despite uncontradicted eyewitness testimony, all of the accused have been acquitted or given extremely lenient penalties. These acquittals must be based on the knowledge of the officers on the court-martial panels that killing of prisoners takes place among U.S. forces in South Vietnam all the time, and the media has confirmed that this is true. Television crews have frequently taken film of interrogators torturing prisoners, and newsmen have photographed captives being pushed out of American helicopters.

Another large block of captives are deemed not to qualify for formal P.O.W. status by the Geneva standards used by the United States and the Saigon governments, and they wind up in inhumane South Vietnamese civilian prisons.

After the International Committee of the Red Cross visited one of these civilian prisons earlier this year — at Con Son Island, with its famous "tiger cages" — they found a group of prisoners of war from North Vietnam and discovered that they were mistreated in the following respects: they were never allowed out of their cells until they were stripped in front of everyone every night, they were given only a single meal in the evening in the morning, they were permitted to wash only twice a week, they were not given enough fresh food or water, and they were only rarely given fresh clothes.

Subsequently Dr. Marcus Nelson told the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Operations that she had regularly treated the prisoners of beating and torture inflicted in a South Vietnamese interrogation center that had an American adviser. She said prisoners came to her after "having been tortured by electricity with wires attached to ears, buttocks, nipples and genitalia, being forced to drink concoctions containing powdered lime and other noxious substances, and being tied up and suspended by ropes upside down from the rafters for hours."

The United States government and its allies participate in such atrocities without much apparent concern, while at the same time condemning North Vietnam for its relatively tolerable prisoner treatment.
PRISONERS FROM HANOI

WERE THEY TORTURED?

JON K. VAN DYKE

Ms. Van Dyke, assistant professor of law at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., is now on leave of absence doing legal research in San Francisco. He is the author of North Vietnam's Strategy for Survival, to be published this year by Pacific Books.

Two of the American fighting men most recently released from North Vietnam held a press conference in early September to "blow the whistle" on North Vietnam's treatment of its prisoners, but their statements raised more questions than they answered—questions not only about North Vietnam's handling of its captives but also about how the Pentagon is using the released men.

At the elaborately staged press conference in the auditorium of the Bethesda Naval Hospital Center, Navy Lieut. Robert F. Frishman and Apprentice Seaman Douglas B. Hegdahl said they had been tortured, by being put in small, oven-like rooms and exposed to mosquitoes and rats. They also asserted that they had heard that other prisoners had received even worse treatment.

Until this press conference the authorities had not permitted any of the nine freed prisoners to give the press more than the most general information about their experiences. Wives of the pilots still in North Vietnam have similarly been discouraged from talking about the letters they receive from prison. The Defense Department's explanation of this muzzling has been that public discussions might dissuade Hanoi from releasing pilots in the future or cause them to retaliate against those remaining in prison.

After the torture-chamber tales of Frishman and Hegdahl, it seems hard to imagine how additional discussion could jeopardize the pilots remaining in North Vietnam, but the day after the press conference, officers of the Pentagon's Public Information Division phoned the seven other released pilots and told them to stay quiet.

Most of the seven followed these instructions and have continued to elude reporters. However, one pilot who was released in August 1968, Maj. Joe V. Carpenter, expressed surprise at the statements made by Frishman and Hegdahl. Although he would not go into any details because of the orders, Carpenter said he had not been tortured in North Vietnam nor had he heard of anyone being tortured. "In general," he stated, "my treatment was good." When asked why the Defense Department would not allow him to speak freely even after the press conference, Carpenter responded, "It's all part of a plan." The question inevitably arises: what plan?

Aside from the issue of the Pentagon's motives, the details given by Frishman and Hegdahl raise some doubts about their broad charge of "torture." The only first-hand examples they mentioned in their prepared statements were (1) being placed in solitary confinement in small rat-infested rooms with tin roofs which became inordinately hot; and (2) being exposed to mosquitoes which bit their legs until they swelled. These episodes, while certainly unpleasant, are different only in degree from the treatment the United States Army gave the Green Beret officers who are charged in the recent slaying of a Vietnamese counter spy. They were placed in solitary confinement in 5 by 7 foot cells with no toilet facilities and only a bare light bulb inadequate for reading. The Green Beret officers complained that their cells became inordinately hot.

Frishman and Hegdahl supported their charge of torture by giving examples of more serious physical harassment suffered by two other pilots. They said that Navy Lieut. Comdr. Richard A. Stratton, who made a well-publicized confession in March 1967, gave his statement only after having been strung up by his wrists and having his fingernails pulled out.

The confession was delivered through a loudspeaker to a Hanoi press conference at which one American photographer and a Japanese television crew were present. An American voice from behind a curtain gave a long statement about the war. When this was completed Stratton appeared from behind the curtain. He bowed deeply several times and then left without speaking. When the American photographer reported this scene, the United States protested that its pilots were being brainwashed, a charge which Frishman and Hegdahl now endorse.

It is hard to believe that Stratton actually had his fingernails pulled out, however, when none of the many persons who have seen him have reported physical harm. Because of the storm of protest which followed Stratton's confession, North Vietnam invited many visitors, including Americans, to meet Stratton. Nobody reported seeing any scars or missing fingernails. Pictures taken of Stratton when he appeared from behind the curtain show that his hands were visible to the reporters, none of whom reported any injury. Pictures taken of Stratton in prison later show him to be a bit downcast, but in good health.

The second example offered by Frishman and Hegdahl was Navy Lieut. Comdr. John S. McCain III, son of the American Commander in the Pacific. McCain was injured quite severely when he landed in a lake in the heart of Hanoi after trying to bomb the city's main power plant on October 26, 1967. According to the two returned pilots, McCain has been kept in solitary confinement during most of his captivity, "It's hard enough just being in solitary confinement," Frishman said, "but when you're wounded like John it's harder." Frishman made no complaint that McCain had actually been physically hurt by the North Vietnamese, so it is difficult to understand why this is an example of torture. Furthermore, McCain was not kept in solitary confinement during the first six months of his captivity when his injuries were most severe. Air Force Lieut. Col. Norris M. Overly said after his release in February 1968 that he had shared a room with McCain.

There are other reasons for wondering about the charges made by Frishman and Hegdahl:

(1) None of the prisoners who had been released earlier complained of unprovoked physical mistreatment. Navy
Lieu. David P. Matheny, who was released in February 1968, said that he was beaten on one occasion by only after he had slapped a guard. The other pilots, both in the limited public statements they have made and in private discussions with government officials, have uniformly described their treatment as decent. Air Force Maj. Fred N. Thompson, released in August 1968, said that he was permitted to participate in formal interrogation sessions, but that the North Vietnamese did not use any threats or pressure during their questioning. When Thompson told his interrogator that a question involved classified matter, the interrogator dropped the subject.

(2) Frishman and Hegdahl gave no hint to the Americans who accompanied them from Hanoi that they had suffered physical mistreatment. Rennie Davis, the leader of the group, said he had long and frank discussions with the men and that they had said nothing about being tortured. Only after the pilots had been through extensive debriefings did they tell their torture stories.

(3) Hegdahl is a man of limited experience and training who suffered greatly while in North Vietnam, not because of the conditions of prison life but because of his inability to adjust to a situation of confinement. One of the few prisoners who was not shot down while bombing North Vietnam, Hegdahl was captured in the South China Sea after falling off the U.S.S. Canberra while it was maneuvering to evade shelling from the North Vietnamese shore. He had grown up in a small town in South Dakota, had enlisted in the Navy at an early age, was only 20 when captured in 1967, and had received none of the conditioning that pilots are given. According to Maj. James F. Low, who had shared a room with Hegdahl for a while before his own release in August 1968, Hegdahl was in a disturbed mental state and it was very difficult to live with him. Hegdahl may, therefore, not be the most reliable of commentators on North Vietnam’s prisons.

(4) The Pentagon’s previous conduct regarding released prisoners has failed to produce a record that inspires trust. After the first group of three pilots was released in February 1968, the Pentagon, with the active assistance of William H. Sullivan, then ambassador to Laos, persuaded the pilots to return to the United States on a military plane. Despite the express desire of North Vietnam that the representatives of the U.S. peace movement who had received the prisoners in Hanoi be allowed to accompany them on commercial flights all the way home. (See The Nation, April 1, 1968.) No additional prisoners were released until the United States promised to allow them to return on commercial flights. An even more serious breach of the spirit of North Vietnam’s releases occurred in the fall of 1968 when the Air Force assigned two of the three pilots freed in August 1968 to teach other pilots to fly and bomb. It costs about $300,000 to train a jet fighter pilot, and the North Vietnamese did not like the thought that they were saving the Pentagon money by releasing future teachers. A member of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris complained to Averell Harriman in December 1968, and he arranged for the pilots to be assigned to other duties. Because of this incident North Vietnam apparently canceled a release it had scheduled for early 1969. Rennie Davis}

There are, of course, grounds for criticizing the treatment of American prisoners. North Vietnam refuses to release the names of even the total number of Americans it holds, insisting that this is a state secret which it wishes to retain for bargaining purposes in future negotiations. Partly to keep the number of captive pilots secret, North Vietnam refuses to allow many to write to their relatives. At least 388 and perhaps as many as 800 prisoners are held in North Vietnam. Fewer than 100 have been allowed to write home, and those 100 have written a total of only 600 letters. Also, perhaps, to keep the number secret, many prisoners are held in solitary confinement. This treatment is a clear violation of the requirements of the 1949 Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War (which North Vietnam signed in 1957) and it has had a demoralizing effect on many of the pilots. But until Frishman and Hegdahl spoke, that was all.

However, because the first six pilots who were released had all been in prison for less than eight months, because the prisoners whom Hanoi displayed to reporters tended to be the same ones again and again, and because many of the prisoners have yet to be identified, some U.S. officials despaired of the “Two Groups” theory. They assumed that North Vietnam treated some prisoners worse, so that they would tell the world that the prisoners were humane, and so that they could be sent home in good shape when the occasion arose, but that another group was kept in the background and treated badly. The release of Hegdahl after twenty-eight months, and of Frishman after twenty-one months, disrupted this theory, particularly when the two prisoners claimed mistreatment.

Shortly after the Frishman-Hegdahl press conference, some officials at the CIA expanded upon the “Two Groups” idea to suggest that the prisoners may be kept in three separate places. According to this theory, one camp holds those prisoners who cooperate, another those who are unusually difficult, and the third those who are neither cooperative nor difficult. This might explain the difference in treatment reported by the various pilots who have returned, but it poses another question: why would North Vietnam release prisoners who had been tortured?

Another explanation of the difference in treatment was offered by Frishman himself. He said that what he called “torture” may be the doings of jailers who act without the knowledge of North Vietnam’s leaders. Frishman stated, as an example, that his conditions improved whenever a North Vietnamese general visited the camp.

North Vietnam’s treatment of its prisoners and its method of choosing those it releases may be puzzling, but the behavior of the United States toward those who have been freed is at least as mysterious. After ordering all the released pilots to say nothing, the Pentagon has allowed two of them to tell melodramatic stories, while demanding continuing silence of the others. Before the accounts by Frishman and Hegdahl can be accepted, the other freed prisoners must be allowed to tell their stories.
RE: COLIFAM

On November 20, 1970, [redacted] advised that on November 17, 1970, he received an undated letter from COLIFAM signed "CORAL WEISS". This letter enclosed a note from [redacted] son.

Set forth is a copy of this letter from COLIFAM
Dear Families,

We are very happy to forward the enclosed mail to you. It was brought by Prof. Sidney Peck in a package of 571 letters written over a 3 month period by most of the known prisoners.

We have also been informed by the Vietnamese regarding Christmas mail and packages:

While usually packages of 6lbs are allowed every other month, one package of 11 lbs for Xmas/New Years will be permitted. The package should be addressed to:
Name of Servicemen, Serial #, 0/o Camp of Detention for Servicemen captured in DRV, Hanoi, DRV. VIA MOSCOW.
Any other means will not be acceptable. Care must be taken to send items which will not spoil & will survive a long trip of many changes of temperature, and rough handling.

Mail: We have been asked to gather all Xmas & New Year cards and deliver them in person. Therefore your cards should be in our office the first week of Dec.

Today's mail brought letters from three pilots who have appeared on previously published confirmed lists, but who are writing letters for the first time. Additionally we have received official confirmation for the first time of 3 more servicemen, bringing the total of known prisoners, at this time to 338.
We also received a response to recent inquiries we have made on behalf of families regarding the status of relatives listed as "MIA". We learned that of 17 inquiries made, regretfully 5 pilots who had been captured are dead. One pilot who was known to have been captured but not listed is now confirmed a prisoner. And 10 who were thought to be captured have "Never been captured in North Vietnam."

We are very pleased to be able to maintain the only open and successful channel of communication between families and detained servicemen.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank the many families who have sent kind notes and contributions.

We extend to each of you our best wishes for the holiday season.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss

Mrs. Cora Weiss
RE: COLIFAM

On November 27, 1970, [name redacted] advised that he received a letter from COLIFAM dated November 23, 1970, signed "BARBARA WEBSTER". This letter enclosed a note from [name redacted]. The notations on this letter were handwritten by [name redacted].

Set forth is a copy of this letter from COLIFAM.

[Copy of letter from COLIFAM]
November 23, 1970

Dear friends:

Last night the lawyers who visited North Vietnam returned, bringing a packet of 326 letters from 297 pilots. One of them, Norton Stavis of the Lawyers Committee on American Policy Towards Vietnam, gave us the following report from his conversations there:

"The authorities told me that they receive many 'provocative' packages and letters. Examples they gave were packages containing pieces of iron and metal objects; clothes that are too small (based on the erroneous assumption that the men have lost a lot of weight); letters which don't stick to the rules regarding contents (this makes it more difficult to sort and sometimes impossible to deliver).

They told me that many letters coming as a result of provocative and unfriendly campaigns in the U.S. are clogging the postal channels, making it extremely difficult for legitimate mail to be sorted and delivered.

This is not the case for mail sent by hand."

The North Vietnamese have confirmed directly to the Committee of Liaison that a detention camp was hit in the recent bombings by the U.S., and some casualties were sustained. Should we receive further details we will be in touch with the families involved.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster
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.
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam organized and run by antiwar leaders such as Cora Weiss and David Dellinger. New York instructed not to have Special Agents cover press conference where reportedly additional prisoners of war names to be released but to accomplish this through established sources.

Information concerning travel and press conference disseminated by teletype to Dr. Kissinger at the White House, Vice President, State, CIA, Military intelligence agencies and the Department.
FBI

Date: 12/15/70

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

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

ReDw R/S to WPO and NY, dated 12/2/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of
an LHM dated and captioned as above. Enclosed for New York
are two (2) copies of the same LHM.

The representative of the FBI who conducted the
interview with
WMOD Radio, 1680 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
(WDC), was SA

ENCLOSURE

2 - New York (100-168469) (Encl. 2) (RM)
1 - WPO

Bureau (Encl. 9)

REC 27 100-457899-727

6 JAN 67

Robert G. Kunkel
Special Agent in Charge
On December 8, 1970, a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), interviewed WMOD Radio, 1680 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., concerning the possibility that WMOD had aired an announcement sponsored by the captioned group. After reviewing the records of WMOD, advised that he has never heard of COLIFAM, or any of its individual members, nor had they ever sponsored any announcement on WMOD. The radio station has aired several public service "mail early" type spot announcements in an effort to help speed up the delivery of Christmas mail, but none of these releases contained any references to United States prisoners of war being held by the North Vietnamese Government.

stated that had there been any broadcast which contained reference to the captioned group, it may have been in connection with a news broadcast. If a news broadcast was the origin of the airing-of any information concerning COLIFAM, WMOD would not have any record of that fact. The station obtains its news material from the various wire services, and as it is reported the copy is destroyed, and no permanent copy is retained in station files.

COLIFAM publicly describes itself as a group of anti-war individuals who have contacted the Government of North Vietnam, on a personal basis, in an effort to gain information concerning American prisoners of war being held in North Vietnam.
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7938) - P-
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - MISCELLANEOUS REGISTRATION ACT
00: NEW YORK

DATE: 12/28/70

Reference: New York airtel and LHM, 6/9/70; San Antonio letter to Bureau, 8/27/70; Bulletin to Albany, 10/2/70; Oklahoma City airtels and LHM, 7/1/70, and 8/13/70; Oklahoma City letters and LHM, 9/16/70, and 12/18/70.

Enclosed for Bureau are eleven copies, two copies to New York, of LHM concerning captioned matter.

Individuals interviewed as reported in enclosed LHM were advised interviews were being conducted in this investigation at the request of Assistant Attorney General J. WALTER YEALEY.

Oklahoma City Office will be alert for further identification of families of POWs in this Division not yet interviewed in this investigation.

Bureau (Enc. - 11) (R4)
New York (Enc. - 2) (R4)
Oklahoma City
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
On December 15, 1970, Mrs. ___ advised as follows:

She is the wife of ___ in the United States Air Force, who is a Prisoner of War (POW) in North Vietnam, having been captured on ___.

Approximately three years ago, Mrs. ___ began receiving mail from the "Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam" (COLIFAM) concerning her husband, ___. Mrs. ___ stated that also approximately three years ago she received a long distance telephone call from RENNIE DAVIS who indicated he was calling from Chicago, Illinois. Mr. DAVIS asked Mrs. ___ if she would be willing to permit Time magazine to print the contents of a letter she had received from her husband. She stated she declined to authorize this action inasmuch as this particular letter from her husband indicated POW conditions in a rather favorable light and she was not at all sure that it was a true representation of actual conditions. She stated that approximately on the same date, she also received a long distance telephone call from a representative of Time magazine making the same request to print the letter from her husband. Mrs. ___ also refused this request. She explained that she does not now recall whether the call from Time magazine followed Mr. DAVIS's request or whether it preceded his request. She does recall that Mr. DAVIS did not try to influence her decision in this matter. Mrs. ___ stated she does not recall the actual contents of the letter from her husband, but does specifically recall it presented a rather favorable picture of prisoner conditions in North Vietnam.

Mrs. ___ stated some of the correspondence received by her from COLIFAM included letters from her husband and others did not contain such letters. All of the correspondence from COLIFAM received by Mrs. ___ was sent through the regular mails.

Mrs. ___ stated she is skeptical of COLIFAM's intentions and resents their slurs against the United States Government.

On 12/15 and 16/70 Oklahoma File Oklahoma City 100-7938

F. ___ by ___

Date dictated 12/21/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is issued to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
and therefore, she has never acknowledged to COLIFAM the receipt of mail from them or otherwise contacted them. She stated she and her five sons and as she is busy making a home for them, she has not become involved in any organizations such as the POW wives who have traveled to France to attempt to influence the North Vietnam authorities.

Mrs. [redacted] stated COLIFAM has never threatened or cajoled her in any of their correspondence to her.

Mrs. [redacted] stated she has destroyed some of the correspondence received from COLIFAM, but has put some aside to show her husband when he returns. Upon checking her correspondence, Mrs. [redacted] furnished the following correspondence for reproduction purposes, stating she would make a further check on the night of December 15, 1970, for additional correspondence.

The correspondence furnished by Mrs. [redacted] on December 15, 1970, which was reproduced and copies of which are included in this memorandum is as follows:

1) A letter from COLIFAM dated May 4, 1970, which bears statement, "From: Rev. RICHARD FERNANDEZ;" a copy of COLIFAM "letter form" enclosed with this May 4, 1970, letter; the mailing envelope in which the above letter and "letter form" were enclosed which bears return address of COLIFAM but shows no postmark.


3) A letter from COLIFAM dated May 13, 1970, together with the mailing envelope to Mrs. [redacted] from COLIFAM bearing postmark at New York, New York, dated May 13, 1970; two letters to Mrs. [redacted] from her POW husband dated October 12, 1969, and December 10, 1969, which were enclosed with the above May 13, 1970, letter.


5) A letter from COLIFAM dated October 30, 1970, together with the mailing envelope which was postmarked October 31, 1970, at New York, New York; a COLIFAM "letter form"
enclosed with the above October 30, 1970, letter; a leaflet
captioned "Prisoners of War in Vietnam" by JON M. VAN DYKE,
which is self-identified as being "re-printed from the Center
Report, October, 1970," by COLIFAM; a leaflet entitled
"Prisoners from Hanoi - Were They Tortured?" by JON M. VAN
DYKE, which is self-identified as reprinted by COLIFAM from
the October 6, 1969, issue of The Nation.

On December 16, 1970, Mrs. [redacted] stated she had
made a further check of her correspondence and the only additional
letter from COLIFAM she could locate is a letter dated Septem-
ber 18, 1970. This letter from COLIFAM to Mrs. [redacted] was
reproduced and it also is included in this memorandum.

Mrs. [redacted] stated she would be willing to cooperate
should her testimony be needed at a later date.

[Signature]

4
Cable Address: COLIAFAM

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 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 (Addressee)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):
_________________________________________________________________________________

GIỚI HỘI (Service number):
_________________________________________________________________________________

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

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRAI GIÁM PHI CỘNG MỸ BỊ BẠT TẠI
NUOC VIỆT-NAM DÂN CHỦ CỘNG HOA

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 (Addressee)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):
_________________________________________________________________________________

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

_________________________________________________________________________________
GHI CHÚ (N.B.):

1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ được viết trên những dòng kẽ sân (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 này (Letters from families should also conform to this format).
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 Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchtman
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Ben Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young
*Staff

May 11, 1970

Dear friend:

A delegation of anti-war activists has just returned from a 10-day trip to Hanoi. Charlotte Bunch-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, tinbed 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
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

May 13, 1970

Barbara Webster
NGUỒI GỬI (Addressee)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

SỐ LƯỢNG (Service number):

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

Dia Chi (Address):

TRẢI GIẢM PHI CÔNG MỸ BỊ BẤT TÀI
NUOC VIỆT-NAM DÂN CHỦ CÔNG HÒA

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

GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

Mrs.

Dia Chi (Address):

CRIANA, L.S.A.

15/01/62
NGƯỜI GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

SỞ LÍNH (Service number):

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

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRẢI GIẢM PHI CÔNG MỸ BỊ BẤT TẠI
NUOC VIỆT-NAM DÂN CHỦ CỘNG HOA

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

GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

MRS.:

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

Oklahoma

U.S.A.
GHI CHÚ (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 cùng phải theo đúng mẫu, khuôn khổ và quy định này (Letters from families should also conform to this form).
GIẢI VIỆT (Dated) 10 DEC. 1969

GHI CHÚ (N.B.):

1. Phải viết rõ và chi 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 càng phải theo đúng mẫu, khuôn khổ và quy định này (Letters from families should also conform to this proforma).
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
365 West 42 Street, New York, N.Y. 10036
212-KI9-4478

September 14, 1970

Dear friends:

We are very happy to forward the enclosed letter to you which just arrived with 142 others from Hanoi. This is the first mail since June because no one has travelled to North Vietnam during the summer. The Vietnamese no longer rely on unpredictable postal channels as experience has proven it delayed and risky. Therefore, they wait for travellers to guarantee safe and rapid delivery.

We are also enclosing some letter forms for your convenience.

Visitors to North Vietnam usually let us know of their departure and are willing to take mail with them. A number of people are planning to go this fall and winter, and we would be happy to forward your mail for you. Kindly seal the letter forms, even if they contain photos, and do not affix stamps.

To ease some of the administrative difficulties in North Vietnam, including translation, you might consider typing your letters on the suggested letter form, with a clear signature.

Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to get in touch with us, and kindly inform us of any changes in address to facilitate further forwarding of mail.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss

Cora Weiss
Dear families,

This letter is being sent to all families of confirmed prisoners of war in North Vietnam as a general information memo to respond to the many questions we have received in recent weeks. Kindly excuse the form, but so many of your concerns are similar that we thought this more efficient. We are enclosing air letters for your use. One letter a month is still allowed. Kindly seal all letters sent thru the Committee of Liaison, and staple or clip photos inside the letter form. We have no interest in seeing mail.

A delegation of lawyers is leaving shortly for a visit to the DRV. They have expressed willingness to carry mail with them. Anyone wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should have mail in our office no later than Nov. 7. We guarantee only that the mail will arrive safely in North Vietnam and will be delivered to the appropriate authorities. We have no way of guaranteeing that the prisoners will get each letter. That is beyond our ability. However, if the mail conforms to the regulations we have no reason to doubt its delivery. We believe that from what we have been told by families, there is some delay, even risk, in sending mail thru postal routes. Much of the mail sent has obviously gotten thru, but some has been returned, or may wait for long periods for irregular flights. The Vietnamese are using hand delivery only for getting mail to the US because of the risky and unpredictable postal channels. Mail has been delayed and has taken months to arrive. They now wait for delegations to bring it.

Last month we sent 250 letters to North Vietnam with a group. All that presently in the office will be delivered with the next group. As of now, over 1600 letters have been received since Dec. We do not know why some men have written more frequently than others. We also do not know if the list of 335 men announced in April is final for those being held by the North Vietnamese. When asked by family members, we have inquired about specific servicemen for whom there is substantial evidence of their capture. When we have a reply we will, of course, let the families know. It is our understanding that until there is some movement in Paris to respond to the proposals put forward by me, Binh on Sept. 17, there will be no further move vis-a-vis POW's. That is, until the two conditions are met setting a fixed date for
the total withdrawal of all US forces from Vietnam, and agreeing to withdraw support from the Thieu Ky Khiem regime, they will not be willing to discuss the prisoner issue. They have made it clear that they view this issue as part of the overall solution to the war, and it cannot be dealt with separately. Upon fixing that date and agreeing to withdraw support, prisoners from both DRV as well as those being held by the NLF in the South, will be released. They do not have to wait for the completion of withdrawal of troops.

Many articles, comics, newsletters have appeared on the subject of prisoners. We thought you might be interested in seeing the enclosed which may shed more light on this subject. Mr. Van Dyke is an international lawyer currently on staff at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, Calif. He was formerly employed in the State Department working on the matter of prisoners. We send these along because they provide facts and a point of view not frequently seen in a discussion of this topic.

We appreciate being kept informed as to your changes of address, and continue to welcome your questions. We hope you continue to remember that we are here, not there, have no authority in handling prisoner affairs, and have tried to maintain a clear and efficient and reliable channel for communication between you and your sons and husbands. We look forward to the end of our task, for that will represent America's agreement to conclude the war and the release of the prisoners.

Sincerely yours

Mrs. Cora Weiss

P.S. We expect other delegations will be invited to North Vietnam in December and through the winter months. Any mail arriving after Nov. 7 will be held for the next group.
GÜRİ (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

SỐ LƯ tanggal (Service number):

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

Dia Chi (Address):

TRÂI GIANG PHI CÔNG MỸ BỊ BÂT TẠI
NƯỚC VIỆT NAM DÂN CHƯ 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

NGƯỜI GÜRİ (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

Dia Chi (Address):
CHI 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. Sia điếu gởi đơn cũng phải theo đúng mẫu, khuôn khổ và quy định này (Letters from families should also conform to this format).
PRISONERS OF WAR IN VIETNAM

(ED. NOTE: The following excerpts are drawn from a paper which Visiting Fellow Jon M. Van Dyke presented for discussion at a recent Center roundtable.)

For the past year and a half, the U.S. has condemned the North Vietnamese for their treatment of captured Americans. The North Vietnamese are portrayed as evil captors who relentlessly harass American prisoners. The American prisoners are portrayed as virtuous men who find themselves in North Vietnamese prisons through an unfortunate and totally fortuitous series of events. The "prisoner-of-war problem" is depicted as an issue unrelated to the bombing and fighting that have been taking place in various parts of Southeast Asia throughout the past decade.

Although this effort succeeded in persuading the North Vietnamese to adhere more closely to the formal requirements of the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War, it is based on two false premises: (1) that the Geneva Convention can be applied without difficulty to the conflict in Vietnam and (2) that the United States and its allies conform to the requirements of the Convention. (The Geneva Convention was drafted in 1949 to deal with the problems of conventional warfare on European battlefields. It is difficult, if not impossible, to apply these provisions to a guerrilla war in Southeast Asia.)

The United States pays only minimal attention to the Convention when it is not in its interest to do so. American soldiers frequently torture captured Viet Cong in order to obtain information about nearby enemy units. Even more frequently, the U.S. permits the Saigon forces to torture prisoners after capture and throughout their period of captivity. The U.S. has failed to punish in any significant way soldiers who have killed or mistreated enemy captives, thus elevating this practice to an official policy. The U.S. also conducts a program of terror to eliminate Viet Cong political cadre a program that operates with total disregard for the safeguards of the Geneva Convention. Finally, because of its desire to give the American public the bleakest possible view of what the enemy's prison camps are like, the Pentagon has muzzled freed Americans who want to talk about the experiences they had in captivity.

The furor that has been created over North Vietnam's prison camps is understandable from a human point of view. There are men in prison who have been separated from their families for a period longer than in any previous war the United States has been involved in. One man has now been in Hanoi over six years.

The furor nonetheless does an injustice to the North Vietnamese, who have probably treated their captives better than any other nation fighting in Asia during this century. During World War II, prisoners of war in Asia were killed and allowed to die with little remorse. Twenty-seven percent of the prisoners held by the Japanese during that war died, and a shockingly high percentage of the Japanese held in Allied camps failed to survive captivity. The treatment of prisoners during the Korean war was, at best, primitive. And the handling of captives by the United States and the Saigon government is in many respects worse than that of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

It is in this perspective that North Vietnam's prison camps must be analyzed. The most serious charges lodged against the North Vietnamese are the accusations of physical abuse brought back by two pilots a year ago. These charges are serious indeed, but the manner in which the Pentagon has handled public information about North Vietnam's camps makes it difficult to accept the statements at face value. The other seven pilots who have been released by North Vietnam have never been formally pre-
forces in South Vietnam all the time and the media has confirmed that it is true. Television crewmen have frequently taken film of interrogators tormenting suspects, and newsmen have photographed captives being hosed out of American helicopters.

Another large block of captives a deemed not to qualify for form P.O.W. status by the overly-stringent standards used by the United States and the Saigon government, and they wind up in miserable South Vietnamese civilian prisons.

After the International Committee of the Red Cross visited one of the civilian prisons earlier this year - Con Son Island, with its famed "tiger cages" - they found a group of prisoners of war from North Vietnam and discovered that they were not treated in the following respects: the were never allowed out of their cells; they were strapped in irons each night from five in the evening to six in the morning; they were permitted wash only twice a week, they were given enough fresh food or water, and they were only rarely given new clothes.

Subsequently Dr. Marianne Nielson told the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations that she had regularly treated the victims of beatings and torture inflicted in a South Vietnamese interrogation center that had American advisers. She said prisoners came to her after "being tortured electricity with wires attached to their nipples and genitalia; being forced drink concoctions containing poisoned time and other noxious substances; and being tied up and suspended by ropes upside down for the rafters for hours."

The United States government and its allies participate in such abuses without much apparent concern, at the same time condemning North Vietnam for its relatively tolerant prisoner treatment.
PRISONERS FROM H...

WERE THE"" TORTURED?

JON M. VAN DYKE

Mr. Van Dyke, assistant professor of law at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., is now on leave of absence doing legal research in San Francisco. He is the author of North Vietnam’s Strategy for Survival, to be published this year by Pacific Books.

Two of the American fighting men most recently released from North Vietnam held a press conference in early September to "blow the whistle" on North Vietnam’s treatment of its prisoners, but their statements raised more questions than they answered—questions not only about North Vietnam’s handling of its captives but also about how the Pentagon is using the released men.

At the elaborately staged press conference in the auditorium of the Bethesda Naval Medical Center, Navy Lieut. Robert F. Frishman and Apprentice Seaman Douglas R. Hegdahl said they had been tortured, by being put in small, ovenlike rooms and exposed to mosquitoes and rats. They also asserted that they had heard that other prisoners had received even worse treatment.

Until this press conference the authorities had not permitted any of the nine freed prisoners to give the press more than the most general information about their experiences. Wives of the pilots still in North Vietnam have similarly been discouraged from talking about the letters they receive from prison. The Defense Department’s explanation of this muzzling has been that public discussions might dissuade Hanoi from releasing pilots in the future or cause them to retaliate against those remaining in prison.

After the torture-chamber tales of Frishman and Hegdahl, it seems hard to imagine how additional discussion could jeopardize the pilots remaining in North Vietnam, but the day after the press conference, officers of the Pentagon’s Public Information Division phoned the seven other released pilots and told them to stay quiet.

Most of the seven followed these instructions and have continued to elude reporters. However, one pilot who was released in August 1968, Maj. Joe Carpenter, expressed surprise at the statements made by Frishman and Hegdahl. Although he would not go into any details because of the orders, Carpenter said he had not been tortured in North Vietnam nor had he heard of anyone being tortured. "In general," he stated, "my treatment was good." When asked why the Defense Department would not allow him to speak freely even after the press conference, Carpenter responded, "It’s all part of a plan." The question inevitably arises: what plan?

Aside from the issue of the Pentagon’s motives, the details given by Frishman and Hegdahl raise some doubts about their broad charge of "torture." The only first-hand examples they mentioned in their prepared statements were (1) being placed in solitary confinement in small rat-infested rooms with tin roofs which became inordinately hot; and (2) being exposed to mosquitoes which bit their legs until they swelled. These episodes, while certainly unpleasant, are different only in degree from the treatment the United States Army gave the Green Beret officers who are charged in the recent slaying of a Vietnamese counterpilot. They were placed in solitary confinement in 5 by 7 foot cells with no toilet facilities and only a bare light bulb inadequate for reading. The Green Beret officers complained that their cells became inordinately hot.

Frishman and Hegdahl supported their charge of torture by giving examples of more serious physical harassment suffered by two other pilots. They said that Navy Lieut. Comdr. Richard A. Stratton, who made a well-publicized confession in March 1967, gave his statement only after having been strung up by his wrists and having his fingernails pulled out.

The confession was delivered through a loud-speaker to a Hanoi press conference at which one American photographer and a Japanese television crew were present. An American voice from behind a curtain gave a long statement about the war. When this was completed Stratton appeared from behind the curtain. He bowed deeply several times and then left without speaking. When the American photographer reported this scene, the United States protested that its pilots were being brainwashed, a charge which Frishman and Hegdahl now endorse.

It is hard to believe that Stratton actually had his fingernails pulled out, however, when none of the many persons who have seen him have reported physical harm. Because of the storm of protests which followed Stratton’s "confession," North Vietnam invited many visitors, including Americans, to meet Stratton. Nobody reported seeing any scars or missing fingernails. Pictures taken of Stratton when he appeared from behind the curtain show that his hands were visible to the reporters, none of whom reported any injury. Pictures taken of Stratton in prison later show him to be a bit downcast, but in good health.

The second example offered by Frishman and Hegdahl was Navy Lieut. Comdr. John S. McCain III, son of the American Commander in the Pacific. McCain was injured quite severely when he landed in a lake in the heart of Hanoi after trying to bomb the city’s main power plant on October 26, 1967. According to the two returned pilots, McCain has been kept in solitary confinement during most of his captivity. "It’s hard enough just being in solitary confinement," Frishman said, "but when you’re wounded like John it’s harder." Frishman made no complaint that McCain had actually been physically hurt by the North Vietnamese, so it is difficult to understand why this is an example of torture. Furthermore, McCain was not kept in solitary confinement during the first six months of his captivity when his injuries were most severe. Air Force Lieut. Col. Norris M. Overly said after his release in February 1968 that he had shared a room with McCain.

There are other reasons for wondering about the charges made by Frishman and Hegdahl:

1. None of the prisoners who had been released earlier complained of unprovoked physical mistreatment.

2. The

THE NATION/October 6, 1969
Lieu. David P. Mathews was freed in February 1968, said that he was beaten once but only after he had struck a guard. The U.S. pilots, both in the limited public statements they have made and in private discussions with government officials, uniformly described their treatment as decent. Air Force Maj. Fred N. Thompson, released in August 1968, said that he was obliged to participate in formal interrogation several times, but that the North Vietnamese did not use any threats or pressure during their questioning. When Thompson told his interrogator that a question involved classified matter, the interrogator dropped the subject.

(2) Frishman and Hegdahl gave no hint to the Americans who accompanied them from Hanoi that they had suffered physical mistreatment. Rennie Davis, the leader of the group, said he had long and frank discussions with the men and that they had said nothing about being tortured. Only after the pilots had gone through extensive debriefings did they tell their torture stories.

(3) Hegdahl is a man of limited experience and training who suffered greatly while in North Vietnam, not because of the conditions of prison life but because of his inability to adjust to a situation of confinement. One of the few prisoners who was not shot down while bombing North Vietnam, Hegdahl was captured in the South China Sea after falling off the U.S.S. Canberra while it was maneuvering to evade shelling from the North Vietnamese shore. He had grown up in a small town in South Dakota, had enlisted in the Navy at an early age, was only 20 when captured in 1967, and had received none of the conditioning that pilots are given. According to Maj. James F. Low, who had shared a room with Hegdahl for a while before his own release in August 1968, Hegdahl was in a distressed mental state and it was very difficult to live with him. Hegdahl may, therefore, not be the most reliable of commentators on North Vietnam’s prisons.

(4) The Pentagon’s previous conduct regarding released prisoners has failed to produce a record that inspires trust. After the first group of three pilots was released in February 1968, the Pentagon, with the active assistance of William H. Sullivan, then ambassador to Laos, persuaded the pilots to return to the United States on a military plane. Despite the express desire of North Vietnam that the representatives of the U.S. peace movement who had received the prisoners in Hanoi be allowed to accompany them on commercial flights all the way home. (See The Nation, April 1, 1968.) No additional prisoners were released until the United States promised to allow them to return on commercial flights. An even more serious breach of the spirit of North Vietnam’s releases occurred in the fall of 1968 when the Air Force assigned two of the three pilots freed in August 1968 to teach other pilots to fly and bomb. It costs about $300,000 to train a jet fighter pilot, and the North Vietnamese did not like the thought that they were saving the Pentagon money by releasing future teachers. A member of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris complained to Averell Harriman in December 1968, and he arranged for the pilots to be assigned to other duties. Because of this incident North Vietnam apparently canceled a release it had scheduled for early 1969, Rennie Davis thinks that, encouraging Frishman and Hegdahl to make their statements, the Pentagon has discouraged similar gestures on Hanoi in the future.

There are, of course, grounds for criticizing the treatment of American prisoners. North Vietnam refuses to release the names of even the total number of Americans it holds, insisting that this is a state secret which it wishes to retain for bargaining purposes in future negotiations. Partly to keep the number of captive pilots secret, North Vietnam refuses to allow many to write to their relatives. At least 388 and perhaps as many as 800 prisoners are held in North Vietnam. Fewer than 100 have been allowed to write home, and those 100 have written a total of only 600 letters. Also, perhaps, to keep the number secret, many prisoners are held in solitary confinement. This treatment is a clear violation of the requirements of the 1949 Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War (which North Vietnam signed in 1957) and it has had a demoralizing effect on many of the pilots. But until Frishman and Hegdahl spoke, that was all.

However, because the first six pilots who were released had all been in prison for less than eight months, because the prisoners whom Hanoi displayed to reporters tended to be the same ones again and again, and because many of the prisoners have yet to be identified, some U.S. officials devised the “Two Groups” theory. They surmised that North Vietnam treated some prisoners well, so that they would tell the world that the prisons were humane, and so that they could be sent home in good shape when the occasion suited, but that another group was kept in the background and treated badly. The release of Hegdahl after twenty-eight months, and of Frishman after twenty-one months, disrupted this theory, particularly when the two prisoners claimed mistreatment.

Shortly after the Frishman-Hegdahl press conference, some officials at the CIA expanded upon the “Two Groups” idea to suggest that the prisoners may be kept in three separate places. According to this theory, one camp holds those prisoners who cooperate, another those who are unusually difficult, and the third those who are neither cooperative nor difficult. This might explain the difference in treatment reported by the various pilots who have returned, but it poses another question: why would North Vietnam release prisoners who had been tortured?

Another explanation of the difference in treatment was offered by Frishman himself. He said that what he called “torture” may be the doings of jailers who act without the knowledge of North Vietnam’s leaders. Frishman stated, as an example, that his conditions improved whenever a North Vietnamese general visited the camp.

North Vietnam’s treatment of its prisoners and its method of releasing those it relieves may be puzzling, but the behavior of the United States toward those who have been freed is at least as mysterious. After ordering all the released pilots to say nothing, the Pentagon has allowed two of them to tell melodramatic stories, while demanding continuing silence of the others. Before the accounts by Frishman and Hegdahl can be accepted, the other freed prisoners must be allowed to tell their stories.
Dear Friends,

We are very happy to forward the enclosed letters to you. I would like to give you an account of the events that took place around the illegal seizure of these letters at Kennedy Airport on Wednesday. You would have had your mail a day or two earlier had it not been for this interference.

Robert Scheer announced when he left Hanoi that he had been given 379 letters from pilots whose names appeared on the list of 335 previously confirmed prisoners. Mr. Scheer, with a delegation of 10, had spent three months in Algeria, North Korea, China, and North Vietnam, and had accumulated a wide range of materials. However, U.S. Customs officials at Kennedy Airport were interested only in the whereabouts of the letters. Mr. Scheer opened the two packets of letters for the Customs officials to see. They then took him into a private room and demanded that he turn over the mail, saying, "We must open it and read it." He refused to hand over the letters as they had been consigned to him for immediate delivery to families. Finally, the Customs officials agreed to place the letters in bond, where the packages were officially sealed and a receipt given to Mr. Scheer.

(Last Saturday 143 letters were brought by a traveller returning from Hanoi. That brought to 1243 the number of letters from prisoners that have been delivered by hand to the U.S. without interference.)
No explanation has been offered by anyone for the
seizure of the mail, and no guarantees have been made that
this will not happen again. On Thursday afternoon the
State Department assured me that the mail was available
to be claimed and expressed concern that it be forwarded
immediately to relieve anxiety of waiting families. We
reminded the State Department that it was the government
that had seized the mail in seeming disregard for the fam-
ilies, prisoners, and the future of communication between
them. Mr. Scheer offered to meet with representatives of
the State Department at the airport to discuss the situation
and see what could be done to prevent future occurrences of
this nature. His request was rejected. When he went with
Rennie Davis and myself to reclaim the mail, he was unnec-
sarily harrassed, and the press was ejected from observing
the reclamation, despite the fact that the very same people
had observed the seizure. When he finally got the letters,
Mr. Scheer immediately transferred them to the Committee of
Liaison for distribution.

We are very distressed about this incident. This
delivery of mail brought first letters from previously con-
firmed prisoners for four families, some of whom had had
no mail for five years. We have devoted considerable time
and effort to maintaining a reliable and efficient channel
for communication between you and the pilots. At the ini-
tiative of the North Vietnamese both the volume and frequency
of mail has increased. The pilots have been receiving in-
creasing numbers of packages, including a wide assortment of
food, medicines, clothing and various kinds of games. We
are not responsible for the consequences that acts of govern-
mental interference may produce.

Please do not hesitate to be in touch with us if
you have any questions, and kindly inform us of any changes
of address. Should you wish us to forward mail to your
relatives in North Vietnam we will be glad to do so. There
will be several people travelling there in the coming months.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss

Cora Weiss
It will be noted the COLIFAM reprint of leaflet captioned "Prisoners of War in Vietnam" by JOHN M. VAN DYKE, which was sent to Mrs. RISNER as an enclosure to COLIFAM letter dated October 30, 1970, is critical of the United States in regards to United States' condemnation of the North Vietnamese for their treatment of captured Americans. Among the criticisms of the United States in this article are the following statements:

"It is a false premise that the United States and its allies conform to the requirements of the Geneva Convention."

"The United States pays only minimal attention to the Convention when it is not in its interest to do so."

"American soldiers frequently torture captured Viet Cong in order to obtain information about nearby enemy units."

"Finally, because of its desire to give the American public the bleakest possible view of what the enemy's prison camps are like, the Pentagon has muzzled freed Americans who want to talk about the experiences they had in captivity."

The November 1, 1970, issue of the Sunday Oklahoman, an established newspaper published in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, contains an article captioned "Norman Mother Asks Help in Effort to Ease Plight of POWs." The above article reports Navy Lieutenant DAN GLENN, son of Mr. and Mrs. CURTIS GLENN of Norman has been a Prisoner of War since approximately December 21, 1966. His wife was reported to be LYNN GLENN.
Mrs. [REDACTED] advised as follows:

Her son, a United States Navy officer, has been a prisoner of war since his plane was shot down on 19 June 1966, while on a reconnaissance mission in Vietnam. She has been advised that her son's wife, [REDACTED], resides at [REDACTED], Florida, and has been in contact with the Committee of Laymen with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), and as a result of the contact with COLIFAM, her daughter-in-law has had some communications with her son. Mrs. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] was the person with whom her daughter-in-law had been in contact with of that organization.

On 12/17/70 at Oklahoma [REDACTED] File Oklahoma City 180-793

By [REDACTED] Date dictated 12/18/70

*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.*
Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype: □ URGENT

TO: □ THE PRESIDENT
□ THE VICE PRESIDENT
□ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
□ SECRETARY OF STATE
□ DIRECTOR, CIA
□ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
□ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
□ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
□ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
□ U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
□ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER) To be delivered 10-28-70
□ NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, ATT: SENIOR OPERATION OFFICER

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF GENTLEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIRAM)
CONFIDENTIAL

11-18AM 12-27-70 WKA

PRIORITY

TO: THE VICE PRESIDENT, ATT. MR. KENT B. CRANE

TO: WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

ATT.: DR. HENRY A. KISSENBURGER 002

TO: SECRETARY OF STATE

TO: DIRECTOR, CIA 001

TO: DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 001

TO: DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 001

TO: DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 001

TO: NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 001

TO: ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

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

ON DECEMBER TWENTYSIX, NINETEEN SEVENTY, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT A MRS. WEISS REPRESENTING COLIFAM, ARRANGED WITH NORTHWEST ORIENT AIRLINES, J.F. KENNEDY AIRPORT, NEW YORK CITY,

END PAGE ONE
PAGE TWO (CONFIDENTIAL)

FOR USE OF NORTHWEST'S LOUNGE ON DECEMBER TWENTY-SEVEN, NINETEEN SEVENTY, FOR A PRESS CONFERENCE, WHICH WAS TO BE CONDUCTED BY THREE PASSENGERS RETURNING ON NORTHWEST FLIGHT NUMBER FOUR, TEN FORTY-FIVE P.M., DECEMBER TWENTY-SEVEN, NINETEEN SEVENTY FROM TOKYO. PASSENGERS WERE GIVEN AS R.I. YOUNG, T. YOUNG AND A. BENNETT WHO WOULD HAVE NEW PRISONER OF WAR NAMES RECEIVED FROM NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT.

SOURCE ADVISED ABOVE FLIGHT ALREADY AIRBORNE, DEPARTED HONG KONG FOR TOKYO. FLIGHT TO ARRIVE SEATTLE, WASHINGTON ELEVEN TWENTY A.M., DECEMBER TWENTY-SEVEN, NINETEEN SEVENTY (SEATTLE TIME) WHERE CUSTOMS INSPECTION WILL BE MADE. U.S. CUSTOMS WILL NOT SEARCH IN NEW YORK CITY. NO PRESS CONFERENCE RELIEVED SCHEDULED FOR SEATTLE.

6P-1

BT
ARMY PLS QSL OUR NR001
ARMY ACK MSG NR001
WH PLS QSL OUR NR002
WH QSL 002KKKKK
CIA PLS QSL OUR NR001
QSL UR 01 27/1639
DIA PLS QSL NR001 BY PHONE
DIA QSLs BY PHONE 55
OSI PLS QSL BY PHONE
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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:

100-417899-23
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, ALBANY (100-21500) (RUC)

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

(00: New York)

Re New York airtel to Bureau, 12/29/70, and Bulet, 10/12/70.

Continuing monthly contacts with the following individuals to determine if the families of POWs or servicemen missing in action (MIA) has determined that the below listed contacts have no knowledge of COLIFAM activity in this area:

[Redacted], NTS, Syracuse, New York. is responsible for contacting the families of all Air Force POWs or MIAs who reside in the Albany Division.

[Redacted] is responsible for contacting families of POWs and MIAs quarterly in this area.

108th MIG, Albany New York.

108th MIG, Syracuse, New York.

USN, Albany, New York.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
Camp Drum, New York.

Contact with logical sources and a review of Albany files reflect nothing concerning press releases on COLIFAM in this Division.

All sources and contacts have been requested to advise the Albany Office of the FBI on any information coming to their attention concerning COLIFAM.

Upon receipt of any pertinent information, the Bureau and New York will be promptly notified.
Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)          DATE:  12/29/70

SAC, BUFFALO (100-20689)(P)

COMMITTEE OF LLATION WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS-MISC
REGISTRATION ACT
CO: New York

Remlelet 11/30/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an
LHM, dated and captioned as above. Enclosed for the New
York Office are two copies of the LHM as New York Office
is the office of origin in this matter.

LEAD

BUFFALO

Will continue interviewing relatives of individuals
named on list.

ST-100

ENCLOSURE

100-457899-232

0 - Bureau (Encs. 5)(RM)
1 - New York (Encs. 2)(RM)
2 - Buffalo

(5)

AGENCY:  ARMY, NAV, MAR, SEC, DEP, STATE, CIA

26 JAN 1977

BUY SAVINGS BONDS REGULARLY ON THE PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

On the indicated dates, the persons named on the attached Interview Reports were contacted by the named representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the information contained therein.

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

56JAN14 FWS

100-457899-232 ENCLOSURE
was interviewed at his place of employment in New York. He advised that he is Missing In Action in Vietnam. He advised he has not been contacted by anyone other than the military regarding his son. He advised his son's wife, who resides in Florida; and she has not mentioned in any of her letters that she has been contacted by anyone other than the military relative to her husband.

Mr. [redacted] advised that in the event he is contacted by a member of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, he will immediately notify the FBI.
Mrs. [Redacted], New York, advised her son, [Redacted], is listed by the Air Force as Missing in Action.

She advised she has never been contacted by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) or any other similar organization.

On 11/12/70 at New York, File No. Buffalo 100-20689

by [Redacted] Date dictated 11/13/70
Mrs. [redacted], New York, advised her husband, [redacted], is listed by the Air Force as Missing in Action.

She advised she has never been contacted by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) or any other similar organization.

Date 11/17/70

[illegible]

On 11/12/70 at New York Files Buffalo 100-20680

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 11/13/70

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] has advised that she and her husband, [redacted], have not been contacted by the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained In North Vietnam (COLIFAM) or by any of its members since her stepson, [redacted], was reported missing in action over North Vietnam last year. She advised that they had received information furnished by the Air Force that her stepson's squadron commander reported that he had seen a ball of fire in the area that he had last observed while flying on the particular mission over Hanoi on which he had disappeared. Since that time they have received no information which would give them cause to believe that [redacted] is actually a prisoner of war.

She advised that they recently observed a picture in one of the local newspapers, which originated through an Italian Communist newspaper, depicting American prisoners of war playing basketball. Both she and her husband noted that one of the prisoners, who had his back to the cameraman, bore a striking resemblance to [redacted]. She remarked that during the time he was a student at Pittsford High School, New York, [redacted] had been an outstanding basketball player.

She stated that her wife, [redacted], moved with her children to Randolph Field in order to be available for any word as to her husband's whereabouts. She furnished Mrs. [redacted] the current address, which is [redacted] and telephone number [redacted].

She advised that they have been in regular contact with [redacted] and are positive that she had not been contacted by COLIFAM or else she would have made some mention of it to them in her letters.

On 11/23/70 [redacted], New York, FAX, Buffalo 100-20689

by [redacted] Date dictated 11/27/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agent. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Mrs. [redacted] advised her son, [redacted], has been listed as missing in action by the U. S. Air Force for four and one half years.

She advised she had not been contacted by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) or anyone else other than those persons connected with the military.

On: 12/2/70 at New York File: Buffalo 100-20689

By: SA Date dictated: 12/3/70

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.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE
LOUISVILLE

OFFICE OF ORIGIN
NEW YORK

DATE
1/6/71

INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
9/8/70 - 12/30/70

TITLE OF CASE
COMMITEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

REFERENCE:

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:
All persons interviewed were advised that this investigation was being conducted at the specific request of Mr. J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED

CONVICTED

AUTO

FUG

FINES

SAVINGS

RECOVERIES

ACQUITTED

CASE HAS BEEN:

PENDING OVER ONE YEAR

PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

APPROVED

COPIES MADE

Bureau (100-457899) (RM)
2 - New York (100-168469) (RM)
1 - Louisville (100-5474)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency
Army, Navy, OSS, CIA, STATE

Request Made
PFD-72-72

Date Dtd
11/15/71

By
54-148-72

COVER PAGE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

COPY TO:

REPORT OF:

DATE:
January 6, 1971

FIELD OFFICE FILE #:
100-5474

TITLE:

OFFICE:

BUREAU FILE #:
100-457899

CHARACTER:

SYNOPSIS:

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

INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Parents and/or relatives of persons missing in
action or prisoners of war in North Vietnam,
interviewed. No one able to furnish any informa-
tion concerning COLIFAM.

- RUC -

All information contained herein is unclassified.

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 following investigation was conducted by

SA

On September 8, 1970, Mrs. [Redacted] of Kentucky, furnished the following information to SA [Redacted] in the presence of her husband:

[Redacted], their son, has been missing in action since 1965, when he was "shot down" from a reconnaissance plane in which he was pilot on a mission to Laos. Their son's wife [Redacted] lives at [Redacted], Kentucky, with her five children. Neither they, nor [Redacted], have had any contact with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), to their knowledge. She said she knows of no one else who has been contacted by COLIFAM. She has received no harassing telephone calls or literature.
Mrs. Kentucky advised that her son is who has been missing in action in Vietnam.

Mrs. stated that she has not been contacted by anyone concerning her son other than United States Air Force Personnel who contact her from time to time.

On 9/16/70 at Kentucky

by

Date dictated 9/18/70
Mrs. [Redacted], Kentucky, advised that she is the mother of [Redacted] who has been missing in action in Viet Nam.

Mrs. [Redacted] stated that she has not been contacted by anyone from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Viet Nam however, she did receive a telephone call from an unknown individual in California who advised that he was with several others going to North Viet Nam and would attempt to deliver any message that she would like have sent to her son. She was told to mail a letter to them for delivery to her son.

Mrs. [Redacted] exhibited a letter she received postmarked July 29, 1970, from KENNETH KIRKPATRICK, Peace Education Secretary, American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated, 814 Northeast 40th Street, Seattle, Washington. This letter was on the letterhead of the American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated, 160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was dated 7/27/70. The letter indicates that they were returning her letter to her son and that KIRKPATRICK had gone to both Hanoi and Saigon and talked to a Mr. TRAN TRONG QUAT of the Viet Nam Committee for Solidarity with the American People. KIRKPATRICK indicated that he had a list of 335 American Servicemen from the above mentioned committee who he says are held in detention camp in North Vietnam.

The letter states that Mr. TRAN TRONG QUAT informed KIRKPATRICK that he would accept only letters directed to the named individuals on the list and would not receive any other letters. Therefore, KIRKPATRICK was returning the letter to Mrs. [Redacted].

On 9/16/70 at Kentucky File LS 100-5474

by 9/13/70

Date dictated

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 following investigation was conducted by

On September 16, 1970, efforts were made to
contact Mrs. [Redacted] in care of [Redacted],
Kentucky, and it was determined
through Mr. [Redacted] that Mrs. [Redacted] was in rather poor
health and would not be available for interview.
It suggested that his wife, sister of [Redacted],
be contacted at [Redacted].
There she is [Redacted] advised that
his wife had been handling all matters concerning her
missing brother and would have the type of information
that the Agent was seeking. [Redacted] did not have any knowledge
of any contact by the committee in question.

On September 16, 1970, Mrs. [Redacted] advised that she was the
sister of missing [Redacted] [Redacted], and
that she had not been contacted by the Committee of Liaison
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam,
(COLIFAM). The only contact she had was with one DONALD
BARSE, Officer, United States Air Force, Dayton, Ohio.
She could furnish no further information.

The following investigation was conducted by
on September 30, 1970, at

Mr. [Redacted], father of [Redacted], was contacted concerning any individuals
who might have contacted him regarding his son who is presently
missing in action. Mr. [Redacted] advised his son has been
missing since [Redacted], 1965, and the only contact he has
had with anyone concerning his son has been the military
authorities. Mr. [Redacted] stated he was recently contacted by someone
from the Air Force in Ohio, who advised him to be on the look
for people who might represent themselves to be able to help him get in contact with his son. Mr. [redacted] advised this group that was supposed to contact him was supposed to be sympathetic to the North Vietnamese. Mr. [redacted] advised should anyone from this group attempt to contact him, he would immediately notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The following investigation was conducted by [redacted].

On October 2, 1970, Mr. and Mrs. [redacted], of Kentucky, advised that their son, [redacted], was a jet pilot with the United States Air Force. He has been missing in action since August, 1968, and he was last observed to be flying a ground support mission over North Vietnam. They were advised by the Department of Defense that it was presumed that he crashed on his last mission. No word has been received concerning the whereabouts of their son, according to Mr. and Mrs. [redacted]. They have no information indicating that their son is a prisoner of war. Mrs. [redacted] indicated that she feels that her son is dead. They have not been contacted by COLIFAM.

The following investigation was conducted by [redacted].

On October 5, 1970, Mrs. [redacted], wife of [redacted], of Kentucky, was interviewed at her place of employment, [redacted], Kentucky. Mrs. [redacted] advised that the only efforts that have been made in her behalf by organizations have been made by the United States Air Force and the International Red Cross. She said that she has never received any crank calls regarding
her husband, who has been missing in action since 1968, and has never been contacted by COLIFAM or for that matter, any organization which claimed that it would or could intercede with the North Vietnam Government to determine whether her husband is a prisoner of war or is on their casualty list.

She stated that as far as she knows, she is the only person in Kentucky, who has a close relative missing in action in Vietnam. She said that she has never been contacted by any other families or relatives of men missing in action for any purpose whatsoever.

She said that she has written letters to the North Vietnam Government at Hanoi and to their delegation at Paris, France, but has never received a reply.

She stated that she would immediately notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation should the committee in question or any other group outside the United States Air Force and the International Red Cross contact her regarding her husband.
and that he has a son who is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam. He advised that his son has been a prisoner of war for about three years and that he has never heard of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

He advised that he had sent a Christmas card to his son last Christmas through the Red Cross in Washington, D.C., and that according to the letters, four of which have been received from his son, his son had never received a letter from his wife, but did receive the 1969 Christmas card sometime during the past summer. He said that the last letter received from his son was dated July 24, 1970, and that this letter was received about the middle of September, 1970. He advised that the letters were very scant in information furnished and that he was sure that it was necessary for the letters to be short and non-specific in order for them to pass censorship.

He advised that the letters are actually addressed to his son's wife, Mrs. ___ Virginia, and when she gets the letters she then has a copy made and sends it to him.

On 10/7/70 at Kentucky File No. LS 100-5474

by SA Date dictated 10/13/70

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 following investigation was conducted by SA...

On October 9, 1970, Mr. [redacted] of Kentucky, advised that he is the brother of [redacted] United States Air Force, who is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam. He stated that his wife, [redacted] resides in Virginia, and works at the Pentagon. His parents are presently in [redacted] and are due to return the following week. Since his brother was shot down over enemy territory, the wife has received three letters through an unknown source. These letters were then xeroxed and forwarded to the parents. His father and mother would be able to provide details as to how the letters arrived. He concluded by stating he has never been contacted by any group in any way in connection with his brother being a prisoner of war.

On October 15, 1970, Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] of Kentucky, advised that they are the parents of [redacted] United States Air Force, who is presently a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, having been shot down in 1968. They advised that a little over one year ago, they were notified by the Air Force that their son was a prisoner of war.

They stated that [redacted] wife, [redacted] resides at [redacted] Arlington, Virginia, and is employed at the Pentagon, department unknown.

Approximately one year ago and during the summer of 1969, [redacted] wife received a tape recording of her husband's voice from the Air Force. Mr. [redacted] had no idea where the tape came from. She offered the opinion that someone had taped this voice during a prisoner of war broadcast over short-wave radio.
Both Mr. and Mrs. stated that they had never been contacted in any way or by anyone in connection with their son being a prisoner of war. They were unable to provide any information whatsoever concerning COLIFAM.

Mrs. stated that her wife has received three letters from her husband since he has been a prisoner of war. She stated that the first letter arrived in late 1969 or early 1970; the next in May of 1970, and the last letter being during the summer of 1970. She stated that his wife has forwarded copies of the letters to her and after viewing the handwriting, both Mr. and Mrs. believe they are genuine.

Mrs. stated that her wife had been contacted by an unknown woman from either New York or Philadelphia by telephone. Other than the telephonic contact, she was unable to provide any information as to who delivered the letters or for that matter, who may have acted as courier.

Mr. and Mrs. stated that her wife is writing her husband and has also sent packages to her husband, but she was unable to provide any information as to the method of mailing or delivery.

She stated that this past summer, her wife sent a pamphlet to her which reflected the name "National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia, Post Office Box 4116 Virginia Beach, Virginia, 23454." The contents of this brochure disclosed an ad or request to write for further information to One (1) Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.

In essence, the brochure requests one to direct letters to the President of North Vietnam and in them state that the writer is fearful of the well being of American prisoners of war, and request that terms of the Geneva Convention be honored.
Both Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] were unable to provide any additional information concerning this matter, and added that should they be contacted by any group in the future relative to this matter, they would contact the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The following investigation was conducted by [redacted].

On October 27, 1970, Mrs. [redacted], Kentucky, stated that Mrs. [redacted], mother of [redacted], who is a prisoner of war, is an invalid confined to the home due to her advanced years and the nature of her illness (Parkinson's Disease), has not been advised that her son is a prisoner of war even though he has been held by North Vietnam for at least three years.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that her daughter has been appointed guardian for Mrs. [redacted] and all the latter's legal affairs are being handled by Mrs. [redacted].

Mrs. [redacted] on October 27, 1970, substantiated the above information and specifically requested that Mrs. [redacted] not be contacted and apprised that her son is a prisoner of war.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she handles all of Mrs. [redacted'] correspondence and knows for a certainty that Mrs. [redacted'] has not received any mail from any person or group acting for the North Vietnamese Government. Moreover, Mrs. [redacted'] has not been contacted by any outside persons at the North Vietnamese Government personnel there have been instructed by Mrs. [redacted'] not to allow any strangers to see Mrs. [redacted'].
Mrs. [redacted] stated that [redacted], wife, (no given name) is living at Florida, [redacted].
**Federal Bureau of Investigation**

**Title of Case**

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

**Reference:**
- Boston letter dated 7/31/70.
- San Antonio letter dated 6/27/70.
- Bureau letter dated 10/12/70.
- New York airtel dated 12/29/70.

**Accomplishments Claimed**

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**Approved by Special Agent in Charge**

- Bureau (100-423829)(RM)
- New York (100-168469)(RM)
- Boston (100-41287)

**Dissemination Record of Attached Report**

- Army, Navy, CIA, OST, STATE
- FBI
- State Fwd. 1/20/71
- Local Fwd. 1/18/71
- By 53 Jan 25 1971

**Date:**

- 9/13/70

**EX-1**
INFORMANTS

Identity

(specific request)

Location

ADMINISTRATIVE

Complete details of the interview of Mrs. [redacted] are contained in an appropriate FD-302 maintained in the Boston file. The results of the interview have been set forth in the details under a "T" symbol as she specifically stated she did not wish to be disclosed as the source of information she furnished.

Investigation by the Boston Division failed to locate anyone at [redacted], Me., by the name of [redacted] as noted that page 10 of New York LHM, dated 6/9/70, in captioned matter listed as one of the reported confirmed Prisoners of War at [redacted], Me.

It is to be noted, however, that a review of referenced 8/27/70 San Antonio letter determined that one "Mrs. [redacted] (wife), [redacted] (FW) was among listed Air Force personnel and next of kin as furnished by the U. S. Air Force to Agents of the San Antonio Division. It would appear that it was quite likely is identical with the above-mentioned [redacted], however, investigation to locate [redacted] had been unsuccessful to date. On the basis of reNYairtel, further efforts to locate [redacted] are being discontinued at this time.

Interview of other individuals mentioned in the San Antonio letter was not recommended as there was no indication they would be known to captioned committee, with the exception of Mrs. [redacted], mother of [redacted], who was interviewed in this matter and the results are set forth in this report.

B
COVER PAGE
BS 100-41237

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont.)

[Redacted text]

The delay in the interview of [Redacted text] was due to the fact that she was travelling [Redacted text]

In accordance with instructions in reNYairtel and as all other outstanding leads have been covered, this matter is being RUC'd to 00. In the event pertinent information subsequently comes to the attention of this office the Bureau and New York will be appropriately advised.

C*
COVER PAGE
WINFIELD, Kansas

Report of:

SA

Date:

1/6/71

Field Office File #:

100-41237

Bureau File #:

100-457899

The:

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

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS;
REGISTRATION ACT

Synopis:

advised: Mrs. [redacted], Me., [redacted], wife of Prisoner of War (POW) [redacted], had not heard from her husband since he was taken prisoner in 11/65 until receipt of a letter from him enclosed in a letter from DAVE DELLINGER on the stationery of "Liberation." Subsequent letters have also been received by her from her husband through DAVE DELLINGER, TOM HAYDEN, and CORA WEISS. These communications only contact Mrs. [redacted] has had with COLIFAM and she has not forwarded any letters to her husband through COLIFAM or directed any correspondence to that committee. Mrs. [redacted], advised: POW [redacted] is husband of her sister, [redacted], who is confined to nursing home with multiple-sclerosis; that [redacted] is unaware of his wife's present physical condition of residence in a nursing home; that all correspondence from and to him is directed from the residence and that she, Mrs. [redacted] reviews all correspondence to her sister prior to delivery because of the sister's serious physical and mental condition. Mrs. [redacted] stated that COLIFAM had corresponded with Mrs. [redacted] and sent her letters from her husband and that letters of acknowledgment and appreciation have been sent to the committee in the name of Mrs. [redacted]. However, no letters have been sent to...
summer residence in Me., advised her son, who has been POW since 8/66, and that she received her first letter from him since he became a POW shortly before Christmas, 1969, a letter brought back from North Vietnam by a group of women who had visited POWs in North Vietnam, one of whom was her son. Since the formation of COLIFAM in 1/70, she has sent two letters to her son through the committee and has received letters from him forwarded to her by the committee. She has sent money to the committee for postage. Mrs. [name], mother of POW, advised that she had been referred to COLIFAM through RUSSELL JOHNSON of the American Friends Service Committee at Cambridge, Mass.; that she had initially telephonically contacted DAVID DELLINGER and CORA WEISS who suggested she write a letter to her son and mail it to them in New York for forwarding. She had complied with the instructions and within a month received a reply from her son. She has since been receiving a letter on an average of once every two months. She had offered DELLINGER and WEISS money but they had declined her offer. Mrs. [name], advised her son, who was shot down in Vietnam in 7/66 and was listed as missing in action until 8/69, when he was identified as a POW. In 12/69, she received her first letter from her son which was brought back from Vietnam by a delegation of three women, one of whom was CORA WEISS, from Women Strike for Peace, to Vietnam, who had interviewed POWs. Subsequently, she received a form letter from COLIFAM in 1/70, introducing the committee, following which she sent one or two letters through the committee to her son but thereafter
BS 100-41237

SYNOPSIS (continued)

has used normal mailing procedures. She has received two letters from her son through the committee, one in 4/70 and one in 9/70 and has acknowledged each. All of the above-mentioned individuals expressed their desire not to cooperate should their testimony be desired against COLIFAM.

- RUC -

DETAILS:
on August 4, 1970, provided the following information:

a United States Naval Officer who has been detained as a prisoner of war (POW) by the North Vietnam Government since 1966, was the husband of Mrs. Maine.

Mrs. had had no contact with her husband since he was taken prisoner until a letter was received from him through DAVE DELLINGER who had written to her on October 4, 1967, on stationery bearing letterhead "Liberation" enclosing a letter to her from This letter had been directed to Mrs. under her maiden name, Miss Maine. Since that time, additional letters have been directed to Mrs. from her husband through DAVE DELLINGER, TOM HAYDEN and CORA WEISS, and these latter communications have been received under Mrs. married name.

Mrs. was a member of the Delegation that went to Paris in December 1969, in an effort to intercede with Hanoi officials for the release of POW's, and at this time would not cooperate in any proceedings as she wishes to keep every avenue of communication with her husband open; and any public act by her might be the basis for retaliatory measures against her husband.

On the basis of letters received by Mrs. from her husband, it would appear he was in good health, however, his recent letters appear to have been dictated by others as they have an oriental manner
of expression. In his letters he makes no mention of receiving letters from Mrs. [redacted] but has acknowledged receipt of packages forwarded by her to him through the facilities of the United States Navy.

Mrs. [redacted] has not as yet utilized an offer of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen (COLIFAM) to forward letters from her to her husband nor has she directed any correspondence to that committee.

Mrs. [redacted] has not been subjected to any harassment or types of influence by COLIFAM.

[redacted] also made available correspondence received by Mrs. [redacted] from COLIFAM and "Liberation" which informant advised has been Mrs. [redacted] only contact with the committee.
October 4, 1967

Miss [Redacted]

Dear Miss [Redacted]:

I have recently returned from a conference in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia at which forty Americans from the peace movement met with representatives from the National Liberation Front and North Vietnam. 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 Allan Carpenter 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 in the past year and on my second trip, in 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 my prayers that the war will soon be over and Allan returned to you.

Sincerely,

Dave Dellinger

[Signature]

DD/bw
March 9, 1970

Dear Mr. [Redacted],

We have just received word from Hanoi that a letter from [Redacted] 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 66 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 relaying 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]

[Initial]

Cable Address: COLIAFAM

Co-chairman:
Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee (in formation):
Rennie Davis
Rev. Richard Fernandez
*Magie Geddes
*Steve Halliwell
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Ben Seitzman
Errol 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 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, 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.
A characterization of DAVE DELLINGER is contained in the characterization of "Liberation" Magazine set out in the appendix pages. In addition, on February 15, 1970, DELLINGER and THOMAS HAYDEN amongst others were found guilty in United States District Court, Northern District, Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, for violating the Federal Antiriot Law Statute for traveling in interstate commerce from outside the state of Illinois with the intent to incite riots in Chicago, Illinois, during the Democratic National Convention in August 1968. On February 20, 1970, they were sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined $5,000. On February 28, 1970, the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh District, Chicago, ordered DELLINGER and his codefendants released on $25,000 bond each pending appeals of their convictions.

THOMAS HAYDEN has been further identified as one of the founders of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), a characterization of which is contained in the appendix.

BS T-2 in March 1956 advised that CORA WEISS, then CORA RUBIN, while attending the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, was present at a public
BS 100-41237

meeting sponsored by the University of Wisconsin, Chapter of the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.
Mrs. [Redacted] Maine furnished the following information:

She is a sister of [Redacted] who was a commissioned officer in the United States Air Force. She returned to the residence in January 1968, and resided there until...

[Redacted] had been a prisoner of war (POW) in North Vietnam since [Redacted], 1968, and at the present time he is unaware of the seriousness of his wife's current physical condition or her residence at the nursing home. All correspondence from and to him is directed from the address of Mrs. [Redacted] and she reviews all correspondence directed to him prior to delivering the material to her.

The Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) has corresponded with [Redacted] and sent letters to her from her husband [Redacted]. Letters of acknowledgement and appreciation have been sent to COLIFAM under the name of Mrs. [Redacted] To date, however, letters to [Redacted] have not been sent to him in care of COLIFAM.

Contact with COLIFAM has only been by correspondence. There have been no threats or attempts...
at harassment in the correspondence received from COLIFAM or anything considered of an improper nature. Mrs. [Redacted] was unable to recall on how many occasions she had acknowledged with appreciation the receipt of letters from [Redacted] or the identity of the individual from COLIFAM directing the correspondence.

[Redacted] the family would not be able to cooperate in any way in the event action should be initiated against COLIFAM. The following is a copy of literature made available by [Redacted] and received from COLIFAM:
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

CABLE ADDRESS: COLIAFAM

Co-chairman:
Dave Dellinger
Corey Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee (in formation):
Rennie Davis
Rev. Richard Fernandes
Maggie Geddies
Steve Hollwell
Stoewt Meacham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Ethel Taylor
Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

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 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 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 the word is received. 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 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.
Mrs. [Redacted] was located and interviewed. She was not able to recall the past and advised that her sister Mrs. [Redacted] from Maine, could probably be a source of information concerning her.

On 8/4/70 at Maine

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.

This was the first letter she received from her son after he was taken as Prisoner of War.

She received a letter from her son about January 1, 1970. This letter was mailed from Hanoi by the North Vietnamese.

In January, 1970, she received a Christmas card from her son, which was sent to her by the Committee of Liaison and which was brought out of North Vietnam by LOUIS W. SCHNEIDER of American Friends Service Committee, 160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

She received a letter dated May 13, 1970, from the Committee of Liaison, signed by BARBARA WEBSTER, forwarding one or two letters to her from her son.

She received a letter dated April 20, 1970, from the Committee of Liaison, signed STEVEN B. BAILIWELL, enclosing a letter from her son. This letter was brought out of North Vietnam by Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ, a member of the Committee of Liaison.

Since the Committee of Liaison was formed in January, 1970, she has sent two letters to her son through the Committee of Liaison. One of the letters was sent in January, 1970, and one of the letters was sent in March, 1970. She said she didn't know whether or not her son received these letters.

She sent $1.00 or $2.00 to the Committee of Liaison for postage.

In January, 1970, she mailed $4.00 or $5.00 to Mrs. MADELINE DOUGLAS of Berkley, California, to cover the cost of the telephone call which Mrs. DOUGLAS made to her.
She was never harassed by any member of the Committee of Liaison and her contact with members of the Committee were very friendly.

Mrs. [Redacted] advised that Mrs. [Redacted] of Florida, and Mrs. [Redacted] of Florida, received correspondence from the Committee of Liaison.

Mrs. [Redacted] said she did not desire to cooperate should her testimony be needed at a later date regarding this matter due to the fact she thought the Committee of Liaison was very helpful to her in corresponding with her son and have been the only help she has received in corresponding with him.

Mrs. [Redacted] furnished the following correspondence which she advised she received from the Committee of Liaison.
The government of the United States, in its efforts to justify its continued involvement in the war in Vietnam, has been using propaganda and misinformation to create a false narrative about the situation. The government has attempted to portray the Vietnamese people as savage and brutal, while depicting American soldiers as heroes and saviors. This has been done in an attempt to justify the ongoing war and to win public support for the military effort.

In addition to this, the government has also been using propaganda to influence the behavior of the American people. They have been urging citizens to support the war effort and to remain loyal to the government. This has been done through various means, including the use of propaganda posters and other media.

The government has also been using propaganda to influence the behavior of the Vietnamese people. They have been urging them to remain loyal to their country and to resist the efforts of the United States to overthrow their government. This has been done through various means, including the use of propaganda posters and other media.

In conclusion, the government of the United States has been using propaganda and misinformation to justify its continued involvement in the war in Vietnam. They have been urging both American and Vietnamese people to remain loyal to their respective governments and to resist the efforts of the other side. This has been done in an attempt to win public support for the war effort and to maintain control over both countries.
Dear Mrs. [Name]

On behalf of Cora Weiss and the Committee of Liaison I'd like to thank you very much for your recent contribution and kind letter. We are certainly glad to be of any help and look forward to sending more letters to you in the future.

The Vietnamese have said that prisoners can send and receive one letter a month, and that they can receive one package every other month if it does not weigh more than six pounds. The enclosed Information Sheet gives the address and mail route which must be used. If you would like to you may continue sending your letters to us and we will forward them on (in which case we enclose it in a packet of other letters). Or you can send them directly.

Mail for families from prisoners will be sent to us and we will forward those letters on immediately.

One of the tragedies of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam is what it is doing to Americans as well, especially the men and boys who get sent there to fight. The North Vietnamese are, in fact, more understanding than some Americans about the fact that even U.S. servicemen are in a very real way victims of the war they are fighting, as Gov. George Romney put it, been "brainwashed" into believing the lies and distortions our government tells. We agree with the Vietnamese that if the American people really knew the truth they would not allow the war to go on.

Again, thank you for your contribution, and regards from Cora.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster

P.S. We are sending the letter to which you referred on to Hawaii today.
Dear [Name]

Thanks so much for your thoughtful letter of April 5.

First, your letter and birthday card to Mark went by hand to Vietnam with an anti-war delegation which just left for a week's visit there. I too hope he will get the card. I was delighted to learn from CBS that both Jack and Bill Newman are part of a Swedish documentary film recently acquired by Walter Cronkite. I look forward to seeing it, and "seeing" them again.

We too had high hopes for this year. The widening of hostilities into Laos and Cambodia, however, is certainly no indication of the administration's interest in bringing the war to an end. I understand your position, and, of course, I cannot speak for the North Vietnamese.

Since I was in North Vietnam and saw what the four years of bombing caused, I can also understand their position. All I don't understand is why Washington continues to rain death and destruction on Vietnam which also raises the toll of American lives. We should get together for a lengthier discussion than a letter permits sometime, even a telephone conversation.

As for your proposal to visit North Vietnam, we have had this request from other families as well, but doubt the possibility of such an
undertaking. However, we shall inform the Solidarity Committee; we have no way of making any assumptions at this time as to the possibility of such a trip.

For your son, a very happy birthday!

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss

Cora Weiss

P.S. Would you mind if we excerpted a sentence or two from your letters to use, along with others, in a story being written about our Committee's work for which the author would like a sampling of families' reactions. We of course will not allow the use of any names, yours or any others. Could you call us (collect) at your earliest convenience if this would be all right with you? Thank you.
Dear Mr. & Mrs. [Redacted],

We are enclosing a letter to you from a man of education in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The letter is signed for you through the newly formed Committee of Liaison.

This letter, along with 20 others, was recently addressed to Louis S. Bheider by Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong, and is mailed them to us from Hong Kong. This is in line with a plan for sending 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 consists of the U.S. military intervention in Vietnam. The Committee requests all citizens to send the letter to the Committee as a channel for communication between the educated people in detention camps in North Vietnam and their relatives in the United States.

Please ensure the fact that this letter is directed rather than typed on letterhead. We are not responsible and we want you to receive the enclosed without delay. You have our assuring the letter immediately without waiting for printed letterhead and envelopes.

We shall send you further information within the next few days regarding the liaison committee 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 and end the conflict from Vietnam, and all their sufferings. For the people in Vietnam, a more educated and understanding which have been separated as a result of this cruel war, to be reunited.

Sincerely yours,
For the Committee of Liaison

[Signatures]

Richard Farnsworth
Concerned About Vietnam

Stuart Soven
American Friends Service Committee

Abigail Bryan
Women's Strike for Peace

Other members of the Committee are: David Dellinger, George Jackson, Ronnie Davis, Jane Bovett, Ben Zlotnik, Yaddie Geddes, and Irene Young.
April 29, 1970

Dear Mrs. Bennett,

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 Wilbur and Lt. Col. Etlin 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. Hellwell
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

May 13, 1970
In 1967 STEVEN HALLIWELL served as Assistant National Secretary of SDS and also was elected to the National Interim Committee and National Administrative Committee of SDS.
advised that her son was a POW somewhere in North Vietnam; and as she had been unable to contact him, in mid winter or early spring 1970, she had contacted, by telephone, RUSSELL JOHNSON of the American Friends Service Committee, Cambridge, Massachusetts to solicit his assistance. She noted that she and her mother like JOHNSON are Quakers, and her son at one time had attended a religious retreat at Boston University which was also attended by JOHNSON. JOHNSON had suggested that she write or telephone DAVE DELLINGER or CORA WEISS of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), located at 365 West 42nd Street, New York City, New York. She subsequently telephonically spoke with both DELLINGER and WEISS who had suggested she write a letter to her son and mail it to them in New York City following which they would forward it to her son. They had also indicated that she would likely receive a reply from her son through the same means. She had complied with their suggestion and sent a letter to DELLINGER's New York Office and within a month received a reply from her son. She has been receiving a letter on the average of one every two months from her son, and the contents of his letters indicate he is receiving all the letters and packages that she sends to him.

She has offered DELLINGER and WEISS money, but they have declined her offer.

Other than the telephone call, she has had no personal contacts with representatives of COLIFAM; and she has never been harassed or cajoled by representatives of COLIFAM.
Mrs. [redacted] advised that she knows of no other relatives of P07's who are being assisted by the above committee. She further stated that she would not testify against DELLINGER, WEISS or COLIFAM as she is greatly appreciative of the assistance by COLIFAM in her finally being able to correspond with her son.

Mrs. [redacted] made available a copy of a letter received from COLIFAM enclosing a letter from her son. She advised that she had no other correspondence from COLIFAM available.
May 11, 1970

Dear friend:

A delegation of anti-war activists has just returned from a 10-day trip to Hanoi. Charlotte Bunce-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, sweetners, 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 851.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss
Mrs. [redacted] of Massachusetts, advised as follows:

Her son [redacted] was shot down in Vietnam during July 1968, and was considered missing in action until a Lieutenant FRISBIE, one of three released Prisoners of War (POW), in a press interview in August 1969 identified [redacted] as one of the POW's in North Vietnam. She subsequently received her first letter from him during the Christmas week of 1969, a letter dated November 1969, and brought back to the United States from North Vietnam by a delegation of three women from the Women Strike for Peace who had visited Hanoi, North Vietnam and talked with various POW's. In this regard CORA WEISS, one of the three, had telephonically contacted her from the West Coast just before Christmas 1969 to advise that one of the POW's interviewed by the delegation had been Mrs. [redacted] son [redacted] and that he was in good health and spirit. The remainder of the conversation with WEISS was in a friendly vein concerning her son and during it Mrs. WEISS mentioned that the delegation had brought back letters from the POW's, one of which was from [redacted] which Mrs. [redacted] could expect to receive shortly in the mail.

About a week later she received another letter from her son [redacted] which had been mailed from Hanoi via regular channels and was apparently the first letter that he had been allowed to write as it was dated in October 1969.

During January 1970, she received a form letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAD) dated January 1970, and headed 'Information Sheet' which
BS 100-41237

2.

advised of the background and formation of the committee. Subsequently in early 1970, she wrote one or two letters to her son and sent them to COLIFAM for forwarding, but received no indication that her son had received them. She has not since that time utilized services of COLIFAM to send her monthly letters to her son but rather sends them through normal mailing procedures. She does so as it is her understanding that COLIFAM holds letters received until a good sized package of letters is made up before transmittal, and while she knows that her individual mail delivery to her son is slow she feels the transmittal of many letters at one time by the committee would be extremely slow as all would have to be censored at Hanoi before being passed on to the PO.'s.

In April 1970 she received a form letter from the committee enclosing a letter from her son which was dated in March 1970. In September 1970 she again received a form letter from the committee enclosing another letter from her son, this one being dated May 1, 1970. This latter letter was the last correspondence she has received to date from COLIFAM.

On each occasion of receipt of correspondence from COLIFAM, she has sent them letters of acknowledgement.

Her contacts or knowledge of the committee have been limited to the above. She has never been harassed or cajoled by the committee and other than the one phone call from Mrs. WEISS has had no personal contact with any representatives of the committee. She has never sent any money to the committee or been solicited to do so.
In her opinion COLIFAM and its representatives are acting merely to be helpful and to bring some happiness to relatives of POW's, and she is most grateful for any assistance they have furnished her to date in corresponding with her son and what they might provide in the future. Further in this regard, in noting that the first letter she received from her son since he was declared missing in action was sent to her by a new member of COLIFAM, CORA WEISS, she would not willingly testify in any matter against the committee.
It is to be noted that the mentioned January 1970, form letter from COLIFAM received by Mrs. [Redacted] was identical to that received by Mrs. [Redacted] and set out earlier.

Women Strike for Peace (WSP) is a national women's organization which has demonstrated against nuclear testing, the war in Vietnam and the draft. WSP further has demonstrated against the military industrial complex, chemical-biological warfare experiments, the administration's proposed ABM System and suppression of G.I.'s in the Army.
Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen Detained
in North Vietnam (COLIFAN)

APPENDIX

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 distrib-
uted 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.
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Students for a Democratic Society, commonly known as SDS, came into existence at a founding convention held during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy," Marxist-Leninist ideology of various shadings became predominant during 1968-1969 with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. SDS moved from involvement in the civil rights struggle to an anti-Vietnam war position to advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist line linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. All major factions within SDS embrace Marxism-Leninism and identify internationally with China, Cuba and North Vietnam as countries leading the worldwide struggles against the United States. However, the Soviet Union was regarded as imperialist and with the Communist Party, United States of America, "revisionist" in nature.

SDS operated under a national constitution which called for an annual National Convention (NC) and quarterly National Council meetings wherein programs were initiated and debated. Three national officers were elected annually with a National Interim Committee to run the organization. Regional offices and college chapters elected delegates to the national meetings but each functioned independently on local matters. Its official publication "Fire" (formerly "New Left Notes") last appeared in December, 1969.

Internal factionalism of serious proportions developed during 1968-1969 and the following three factions evolved as a result of a split at the June, 1969, NC: Weatherman, Worker Student Alliance (WSA), and Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM). The effect of the split on SDS chapters throughout the country was divisive. Some aligned with one or the other of the three major factions. Others, unable to identify with any faction, disassociated with SDS completely and changed names.

The SDS national office in recent years was located at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. It was closed in February, 1970.

-37-
In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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

Character
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference
report of SA dated and captioned as above at Boston.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.
AMERICAN POWs/MIAs IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
(SUMMARY)

PART 22 OF 26

FILE NUMBER : 100-457899
subject  Pow/MIA
file number  100-457899 Uolev12
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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- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-457899-235
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-11851) (RUC)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - MISCELLANEOUS

DATE: 1/8/71

Re New York airtel to the Bureau, 12/29/70, setting forth instructions that all offices are to dispense with further interviews of relatives of servicemen detained in North Vietnam.

Reference is also made to the report of 12/21/70, at San Antonio.

San Antonio has no further information to report as all current information was furnished in referenced report.

In view of instructions contained in referenced airtel, San Antonio is considering this case RUC.
TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, Milwaukee (100-17068)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MSC
REGISTRATION ACTUAL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/6/71
CN: 315,570

Re Bureau airtel to Milwaukee and Jackson dated 10/1/70.

On 10/16/70, was advised of the purpose of arranging a meeting, that it was at the request of the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice. He advised he was extremely busy and would be travelling for a few days. He suggested that contacting Agent contact him within the next few weeks and he would arrange time for an interview.

Attempts to contact or to arrange an appointment were made on 11/4 and 12/18/70, with negative results.

On 1/5/71, is currently out of the country and is due to return 2/5/71.

Approved: 1/5/71
Sent: 1/5/71

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1969 O - 146-090 (11)
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE: NORFOLK
OFFICE OF ORIGIN: NEW YORK
DATE: 1/11/70
INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD: 11/6/70 - 12/31/70
REPORT MADE BY: SA
TYPED BY: 62C

TITLE OF CASE: COMMITTEE OF LISANION WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - MISCELLANEOUS

REFERENCES: Norfolk report of SA 10/27/70.
Baltimore report of SA 11/20/70.
Louisville airtel to New York, 11/20/70.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Extra copies of this report are being furnished to the Bureau because of the widespread interest in this case. It is noted that a number of wives of POWs and MIAs are living in the Norfolk Division. The Norfolk Division has interviewed all of the known POW wives and a selective number of MIA wives. From information furnished, a number of the POW wives are receiving correspondence from their husbands through COLIFAM. Because of the sensitive nature of this matter, no up-to-date contacts are being made with

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED

CONVICT. AUTO. FUG. FINES SAVINGS RECOVERIES ACQUIETALS CASE HAS BEEN:

PENDING OVER ONE YEAR □ YES □ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS □ YES □ NO

APPROVED SPCIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

1 - Bureau (100-457899)(RM)
1 - Baltimore (100-27337)(RM)
1 - New York (100-168469)(RM)
1 - Norfolk (100-6833)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency: Army, Navy, OSI, State

Request Made: RAD - IAD
Date Fwd. 1/20/71
How Fwd. 62C

COVER PAGE
these wives, however, such interviews could be conducted at a later date if the Bureau or the New York Division felt it advisable.

Baltimore letter dated 9/28/70 requested the Norfolk Division to interview (wife of MTA), (wife of POW), who has been regularly contacted by the Norfolk Division since 1968 concerning Women Strike for Peace and COLIFAM, recently advised that in her opinion, it might not be prudent to interview accordingly she is not being interviewed.

Louisville airtel dated 11/20/70 requested the Norfolk Division to interview She already has been interviewed and results set forth in report of SA dated August 31, 1970, at Norfolk.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report of: SA
Date: January 11, 1971
Office: Norfolk, Virginia

Field Office File #: 100-6833
Bureau File #: 100-457899

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

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis: Newspaper articles reflect that Mrs. MARY CROW, Hampton, Virginia, and Mrs. PATRICIA FELLOWES of Virginia Beach, Virginia, received their first letters from their POW husbands. The wife of POW, advised that she has been regularly receiving mail from her husband through COLIFAM and furnished additional items of correspondence of interest.

- RUC -

DETAILS

On November 6, 1970, Special Agents and Office of Special Investigations, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, advised that OSI has not conducted any investigation concerning COLIFAM and they have received no pertinent information concerning that organization.

The November 14, 1970, issue of the Ledger-Star, a daily newspaper published in Norfolk, Virginia, contained the following articles:

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.
By TOM LAUGHLIN

VIRGINIA BEACH — Mrs. John H. Fellows today received "just a little love note" from her husband.

She had read it "about 50 times" by an hour after it was delivered.

It told her of her husband's love for her and their four children.

It told her that he is alive.

For Mrs. Fellows, the note was the end of 50 months of agony, of uncertainty over whether her husband was alive.

The letter is the best evidence.

Mrs. Fellows did not have to compare the handwriting on the note with previous letters. Only her husband could have said the things that were in the note.

The letter from Cmdr. Fellows was written in prison in North Vietnam.

Fellows was shot down Aug. 28, 1968. Mrs. Fellows got five letters shortly after, but they had all been written before his plane was shot down.

When the letter arrived early this morning, the Fellows family was asleep. Their son, John Jr., ran to the door when the bell rang, while the rest of the family got up.

Then they all—Mrs. Fellows; John; Cathy, 13, Sharon, 11, and Thomas, 7—sat down to read the letter. And re-read it. And read it again.

Fellows told his wife and his children that he loves them. He told the children to "be good and take care of each other." He told them to pray for their reunion.

He told them that "daddy loves you."

He also said, simply, "I am well."

Mrs. Fellows put the letter on the table in their home in the 1200 block of Thalia Drive so that all the children could see it and read it, over and over, when they wish.

Then because she had allowed them to stay up late Friday night in anticipation of the letter, and it was so early when the letter arrived this morning, she sent them back to bed.

reading this note, and prior letters from him.

"It's wonderful, it's wonderful. I can't express myself," she said quietly.

She did want to thank everybody for their prayers and for the efforts made by others to get word to her from her husband.

Mrs. Fellows was 0l Thurs-

day by Mrs. Cora Weiss, chair-

man of the Committee of Liaison

With Families of Servicemen de-

tain in North Vietnam that her

husband is a prisoner.

Fellows had never been listed on any list of prisoners from Hanoi, but the Navy had told her that it had information that he is a prisoner.

Now she knows.

And now she has another ago-

ny to bear.

When will she and her children see him? When will he be home?

His youngest child who was only two when he was shot down.

- 2 -
'I'm luckiest person in world,' says wife

By RON GOLLOBIN

VIRGINIA BEACH—A long and lonely four-year wait was interrupted today by the postman's knock on the door of Mrs. Allen Brady, wife of Cdr. Allen Brady, prisoner of war in North Vietnam.

The postman who knocked had a letter for Mrs. Brady—the first word from her husband since Jan. 19, 1967, the day his plane was shot down.

"It was only seven lines," Mrs. Brady said of the letter, "and I feel I'm the luckiest person in the world.

"He's in good health, he said (in his letter) and I know he's alive and there," Mrs. Brady said.

"It's been a very good day. The children are all excited."

There are two Brady children, Richard 14 and Lisa 11.

"It's been a long, long time.

And seven lines is better than no lines."

Mrs. Brady said the letter from her husband is written on a form that has room for only seven lines. "They should let them write letters, all they want to write," she said.

The letter arrived in Tidewater at 3 a.m., Mrs. Brady said, "but the Post Office told me it waited until quarter 'til seven to bring it. The postman told me he was glad to be bringing the letter."

"I believe the National League of Families' efforts have made this possible.

"We've got to get those men home some way."

"I have the letter, but when will he be coming home?"

Mrs. Brady did not know whether her husband was alive until last year when HAND released Cdr. Brady's name on a prisoner list.
The November 14, 1970, issue of the "Daily Press", a daily newspaper published in Newport News, Virginia, contains the following article:
Letter From POW
Brightens Birthday

By NORMAN M. COVERT
Daily Press Military Reporter

The birthday party scheduled for seven-year-old Patrick Crow of Hampton will be an extra special celebration today because of a letter that arrived Friday at 7 p.m.

It was a letter from Patrick's dad, Lt. Col. Frederick A. Crow, who is a prisoner of war somewhere in North Vietnam.

Mrs. Mary Crow says she couldn't wait when informed by Hampton assistant postmaster Frank Riggins her long awaited letter had finally arrived and would be delivered some time during the night. She jumped in her car and sped to the Post Office.

Back at home, she opened the letter with the excited children crowding around. She said they were all "very excited" and knew it was "daddy's handwriting."

Obviously thrilled herself and a little hoarse from spreading the good news, Mrs. Crow said she is "very pleased. It's not his best but I know it's his handwriting."

The letter told them he was "in excellent health and spirits." He said the family is in his thoughts. "I know that the children are a great help to you around the house."

It was signed, "All my love, Daddy."

Mrs. Crow said it is sort of a triple birthday present for the children. Daughter Kathy was 17 last week. Ricky will have his 18th birthday next week. And of course Patrick is seven next week.

Jeff is 12.

The family of the Air Force pilot has been expecting the letter since they were informed Col. Crow is being held and would send a letter soon. The family waited eight long months before Mrs. Crow was awakened at 12:45 a.m. Thursday morning and told the letter had been forwarded.

The call came from the Committee for Liaison, a New York peace group, "It was a good thing to be awakened for," Mrs. Crow said Friday.

When the letter didn't arrive, she called the group back and was told it was on its way and should have arrived. Mrs. Crow admitted the situation was like Christmas Eve and the wait for Santa Claus.

She has read and re-read the letter, even going over it with a magnifying glass to see if there was anything else. It was dated Sept. 16, 1970 and made no reference to any See Letter, Page 19, Col. 4
There was some disappointment he made no reference to letters and packages Mrs. Crow had sent. She also was puzzled that a letter was promised April 3, yet this was dated September.

"I know he's all right, though," she said, "I'm sure it's the first letter he's been able to write."

In analyzing the letter, Mrs. Crow said it appears he used some kind of ball point pen with purple ink that appears much like that used when she learned to write with pen and ink in grammar school.

The magnifying glass, however, showed the pressure placed on the paper indicating a ball point pen was used. Despite the short letter and the unusual ink, Mrs. Crow called it "a great letter. Now all I'm waiting for is the next one."

The first thing she did was to call his mother and tell her the news. "Everybody is so pleased," she said.

Col. Crow disappeared during a mission over North Vietnam four years ago.

Mrs. Crow is working feverishly with "Operation Action" on the Peninsula, an effort aimed at gaining more than 100,000 signatures on petitions urging North Vietnam to at least provide information on all prisoners it holds.

The petitions will be carried to Paris late this month by the mayors of Newport News and Hampton. The mayors of Norfolk, Virginia Beach, are heading a delegation leaving for Paris today. They bear the same petition and mission.
She stated that during each month of 1970 through October, she has received a letter from her Prisoner of War (POW) husband through the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, (COLIFAM). She said that she usually sends her letters through the United States Post Office, but that she does send some through COLIFAM. She stated that COLIFAM has urged her to send letters through that organization. She has contacted the Department of Navy concerning this and she has been advised to use her own judgment.

She stated that she recently wrote a letter to COLIFAM, and she stated she would make this letter available to the Norfolk Division. She stated she would also forward additional correspondence of interest in this matter.

She stated that a number of other wives of POWs in the area are sending letters to their husbands through COLIFAM and receiving their husbands' mail through that organization.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/7/71

[Redacted text]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/6/73 BY 93703

CN 345,570

On 12/31/70 at [redacted] File # Norfolk 100-6833

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/4/71

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to you for purposes of investigation and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
September 14, 1970

Dear friends:

We are very happy to forward the enclosed letter to you which just arrived with 142 others from Hanoi. This is the first mail since June because no one has travelled to North Vietnam during the summer. The Vietnamese no longer rely on unpredictable postal channels as experience has proven it delayed and risky. Therefore, they wait for travellers to guarantee safe and rapid delivery.

We are also enclosing some letter forms for your convenience.

Visitors to North Vietnam usually let us know of their departure and are willing to take mail with them. A number of people are planning to go this fall and winter, and we would be happy to forward your mail for you. Kindly seal the letter forms, even if they contain photos, and do not affix stamps.

To ease some of the administrative difficulties in North Vietnam, including translation, you might consider typing your letters on the suggested letter form, with a clear signature.

Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to get in touch with us, and kindly inform us of any changes in address to facilitate further forwarding of mail.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss

Cora Weiss
September 18, 1970

Dear Friends,

We are very happy to forward the enclosed letters to you. I would like to give you an account of the events that took place around the illegal seizure of these letters at Kennedy Airport on Wednesday. You would have had your mail a day or two earlier had it not been for this interference.

Robert Scheer announced when he left Hanoi that he had been given 379 letters from pilots whose names appeared on the list of 335 previously confirmed prisoners. Mr. Scheer, with a delegation of 10, had spent three months in Algeria, North Korea, China, and North Vietnam, and had accumulated a wide range of materials. However, U.S. Customs officials at Kennedy Airport were interested only in the whereabouts of the letters. Mr. Scheer opened the two packets of letters for the Customs officials to see. They then took him into a private room and demanded that he turn over the mail, saying, "We must open it and read it." He refused to hand over the letters as they had been consigned to him for immediate delivery to families. Finally, the Customs officials agreed to place the letters in bond, where the packages were officially sealed and a receipt given to Mr. Scheer.

(Last Saturday 143 letters were brought by a traveler returning from Hanoi. That brought to 1243 the number of letters from prisoners that have been delivered by hand to the U.S. without interference.)
No planation has been offer anyone for the seizure of mail, and no guarantees been made that this will not happen again. On Thursday afternoon the State Department assured me that the mail was available to be claimed and expressed concern that it be forwarded immediately to relieve anxiety of waiting families. We reminded the State Department that it was the government that had seized the mail in seeming disregard for the families, prisoners, and the future of communication between them. Mr. Scheer offered to meet with representatives of the State Department at the airport to discuss the situation and see what could be done to prevent future occurrences of this nature. His request was rejected. When he went with Ronnie Davis and myself to reclaim the mail, he was unnecessarily harrassed, and the press was ejected from observing the reclamation, despite the fact that the very same people had observed the seizure. When he finally got the letters, Mr. Scheer immediately transferred them to the Committee of Liaison for distribution.

We are very distressed about this incident. This delivery of mail brought first letters from previously confirmed prisoners for four families, some of whom had had no mail for five years. We have devoted considerable time and effort to maintaining a reliable and efficient channel for communication between you and the pilots. At the initiative of the North Vietnamese both the volume and frequency of mail has increased. The pilots have been receiving increasing numbers of packages, including a wide assortment of food, medicines, clothing and various kinds of games. We are not responsible for the consequences that acts of governmental interference may produce.

Please do not hesitate to be in touch with us if you have any questions, and kindly inform us of any changes of address. Should you wish us to forward mail to your relatives in North Vietnam we will be glad to do so. There will be several people travelling there in the coming months.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss
PRISONERS OF WAR IN VIETNAM

For the past year and a half, the U.S. has condemned the North Vietnamese for their treatment of captured Americans. The North Vietnamese are portrayed as evil captors who unrelentingly harass American prisoners. The American prisoners are portrayed as virtuous men who find themselves in North Vietnamese prisons through an unfortunate and totally fortuitous series of events. The "prisoner-of-war problem" is depicted as an issue unrelated to the bombing and fighting that have been taking place in various parts of Southeast Asia throughout the past decade.

Although this effort succeeded in persuading the North Vietnamese to adhere more closely to the formal requirements of the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War, it is based on two false premises: (1) that the Geneva Convention can be applied without difficulty to the conflict in Vietnam and (2) that the United States and its allies conform to the requirements of the Convention. (The Geneva Convention was drafted in 1949 to deal with the problems of conventional warfare on European battlefields. It is difficult, if not impossible, to apply these provisions to a guerrilla war in Southeast Asia.)

The United States pays only minimal attention to the Convention when it is not in its interest to do so. American soldiers frequently torture captured Viet Cong in order to obtain information about nearby enemy units. Even more frequently, the U.S. permits the Saigon forces to torture prisoners after capture and throughout their period of captivity. The U.S. has failed to punish in any significant way soldiers who have killed or mistreated enemy captives, thus elevating this practice to an official policy. The U.S. also conducts a program of terror to eliminate Viet Cong political cadres a program that operates with total disregard for the safeguards of the Geneva Convention. Finally, because of its desire to give the American public the bleakest possible view of what the enemy's prison camps are like, the Pentagon has muzzled freed Americans who want to talk about the experiences they had in captivity.

The furor that has been created over North Vietnam's prison camps is understandable from a human point of view. There are men in prison who have been separated from their families for a period longer than in any previous war the United States has been involved in. One man has now been in Hanoi over six years.

The furor nonetheless does an injustice to the North Vietnamese, who have probably treated their captives better than any other nation fighting in Asia during this century. During World War II, prisoners of war in Asia were killed and allowed to die with little remorse. Twenty-seven percent of the prisoners held by the Japanese during that war died, and a shockingly high percentage of the Japanese held in Allied camps failed to survive captivity. The treatment of prisoners during the Korean war was, at best, primitive. And the handling of captives by the United States and the Saigon government is in many respects worse than that of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

It is in this perspective that North Vietnam's prison camps must be analyzed. The most serious charges lodged against the North Vietnamese are the accusations of physical abuse brought back by two pilots a year ago. These charges are serious indeed, but the manner in which the Pentagon has handled public information about North Vietnam's camps makes it difficult to accept the statements at face value. The other seven pilots who have been released by North Vietnam have never been formally pre-
ficial to their military careers to anything that would interfere with the government's attempts to put pressure on North Vietnam.

ABC News was finally able to persuade another of the freed pilots to speak last month and he gave quite a different picture of North Vietnam's prison camps. Air Force Captain Joe V. Carpenter said that he had been pushed around a bit when first captured, and was kept separate from the other prisoners, but that he had not suffered in any significant fashion. Physical conditions were not too bad, and he was able to make friends with the North Vietnamese who lived in the neighborhood of his cell.

The complaints lodged against the treatment of prisoners by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam mostly concern the extremely austere lodging and food. Many Viet Cong units are constantly on the run, so that until a prisoner can be taken to a secure area, the prisoner must also be constantly moving. Even in a secure area, the prisoner — like everyone else who lives in the area — must always be on guard for American bombing attacks.

Considering these difficulties, the treatment given to prisoners by the Viet Cong is probably as good as could ever be provided by a revolutionary army. Many of the Americans who have spent time in Viet Cong prisons during the last two years have, in fact, commended the enemy for the treatment received.

In November, 1969, three young GI's who had been prisoners for periods ranging from eight months to two years were released by the V.C. After they were transported to an Air Force Base in Japan, they were displayed to the press for fifteen minutes and proceed to praise the Viet Cong for their treatment. Private Coy R. Tinsley of Cleveland, Tennessee, said, "I had to think twice before I'd fight them again after what they did for me. I was wounded. They took real good care of me."

The Army reacted typically to these stories of Viet Cong kindness. High officials decreed in January, 1970, that all soldiers subsequently released from enemy prisons would be kept from the press until they had undergone extensive debriefings both in Vietnam and the United States and had gone through a "readjustment" period. The U.P.I. quoted informed military sources as saying that exceptions may be made if the former prisoner is found in his early debriefings to be hostile toward his captors.

The spotlight must be focused on U.S. - Saigon treatment in order to gain perspective on the relative merits of North Vietnam's handling of prisoners.

There are six formal P.O.W. camps run by the Saigon government, with the assistance of U.S. advisors, containing some 33,000 men. These camps are subjected to scheduled and unscheduled inspection by the International Committee of the Red Cross, and they do conform to the Convention's requirements. Many of the Viet Cong who were captured never, however, make it to these formal camps.

There have been a number of trials during the past year of American GI's accused of killing Viet Cong prisoners. Despite uncontradicted eye-witness testimony, all of the accused have been acquitted or given extremely lenient penalties. These acquittals must be based on the knowledge of the officers on the court-martial panels that killing of prisoners take place among U.S.

and the media has confirmed that this is true. Television crewmen have frequently taken film of interrogators torturing suspects, and newsmen have photographed captives being pushed out of American helicopters.

Another large block of captives are deemed not to qualify for formal P.O.W. status by the overly-strict standards used by the United States and the Saigon governments, and they wind up in miserable South Vietnamese civilian prisons.

After the International Committee of the Red Cross visited one of these civilian prisons earlier this year — at Con Son Island, with its famous "tiger cages" — they found a group of prisoners of war from North Vietnam and discovered that they were mistreated in the following respects: they were never allowed out of their cells, they were strapped in irons every night from five in the evening to six in the morning, they were permitted to wash only twice a week, they were not given enough food or water, and they were only rarely given fresh clothes.

Subsequently Dr. Marjorie Nelson told the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations that she had regularly treated the victims of beatings and torture inflicted in a South Vietnamese interrogation center that had an American adviser. She said prisoners came to her after "being tortured by electricity with wires attached to ears, nipples and genitalia; being forced to drink concoctions containing powdered lime and other noxious substances; and being tied up and suspended by ropes upside down from the rafters for hours."

The United States government and its allies participate in such atrocities without much apparent concern, while at the same time condemning North Vietnam for its relatively tolerable prisoner treatment.
JON M. VAN DYKE

Mr. Van Dyke, assistant professor of law at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., is now on leave of absence doing legal research in San Francisco. He is the author of North Vietnam’s Strategy for Survival, to be published this year by Pacific Books.

Two of the American fighting men most recently released from North Vietnam held a press conference in early September to “blow the whistle” on North Vietnam’s treatment of its prisoners, but their statements raised more questions than they answered—questions not only about North Vietnam’s handling of its captives but also about how the Pentagon is using the released men.

At the elaborately staged press conference in the auditorium of the Bethesda Naval Medical Center, Navy Lieut. Robert F. Frishman and Apprentice Seaman Douglas B. Hedgahl said they had been tortured, by being put in small, ovenlike rooms and exposed to mosquitoes and rats. They also asserted that they had heard that other prisoners had received even worse treatment.

Until this press conference the authorities had not permitted any of the nine freed prisoners to give the press more than the most general information about their experiences. Nurses of the pilots still in North Vietnam have similarly been discouraged from talking about the letters they receive from prison. The Defense Department’s explanation of this muzzling has been that public discussions might dissuade Hanoi from releasing pilots in the future or cause them to retaliate against those remaining in prison.

After the torture-chamber tales of Frishman and Hedgahl, it seems hard to imagine how additional discussion could jeopardize the pilots remaining in North Vietnam, but the day after the press conference, officers of the Pentagon’s Public Information Division phoned the seven other released pilots and told them to stay quiet.

Most of the seven followed these instructions and have continued to elude reporters. However, one pilot who was released in August 1968, Maj. Joe V. Carpenter, expressed surprise at the statements made by Frishman and Hedgahl. Although he would not go into any details because of the orders, Carpenter said he had not been tortured in North Vietnam nor had he heard of anyone being tortured. “In general,” he stated, “my treatment was good.” When asked why the Defense Department would not allow him to speak freely even after the press conference, Carpenter responded, “It’s all part of a plan.” The question inevitably arises: what plan?

Aside from the issue of the Pentagon’s motives, the details given by Frishman and Hedgahl raise some doubts about their broad charge of “torture.” The only first-hand examples they mentioned in their prepared statements were (1) being placed in solitary confinement in small rat-infested rooms with tia roofs which became inordinately hot; and (2) being exposed to mosquitoes which bit their legs until they swelled. These episodes, while certainly unpleasant, are different only in degree from the treatment that States Army gave the Green Beret officers who are charged in the recent slaying of a Vietnamese counterspy. They were placed in solitary confinement in 5 by 7-foot cells with no toilet facilities and only a bare light bulb inadequate for reading. The Green Beret officers complained that their cells became inordinately hot.

Frishman and Hedgahl supported their charge of torture by giving examples of more serious physical harassment suffered by two other pilots. They said that Navy Lieut. Comdr. Richard A. Stratton, who made a well-publicized confession in March 1967, gave his statement only after having been strung up by his wrists and having his fingernails pulled out.

The confession was delivered through a loud-speaker to a Hanoi press conference at which one American photographer and a Japanese television crew were present. An American voice from behind a curtain gave a long statement about the war. When this was completed Stratton appeared from behind the curtain. He bowed deeply several times and then left without speaking. When the American photographer reported this scene, the United States protested that its pilots were being brainwashed, a charge which Frishman and Hedgahl now endorse.

It is hard to believe that Stratton actually had his fingernails pulled out, however, when none of the many persons who have seen him have reported physical harm. Because of the storm of protest which followed Stratton’s “confession,” North Vietnam invited many visitors, including Americans, to meet Stratton. Nobody reported seeing any scars or missing fingernails. Pictures taken of Stratton when he appeared from behind the curtain show that his hands were visible to the reporters, none of whom reported any injury. Pictures taken of Stratton in prison later show him to be a bit downcast, but in good health.

The second example offered by Frishman and Hedgahl was Navy Lieut. Comdr. John S. McCain III, son of the American Commander in the Pacific. McCain was injured quite severely when he landed in a lake in the heart of Hanoi after trying to bomb the city’s main power plant on October 26, 1967. According to the two returned pilots, McCain has been kept in solitary confinement during most of his captivity. “It’s hard enough just being in solitary confinement,” Frishman said, “but when you’re wounded like John it’s harder.” Frishman made no complaint that McCain had actually been physically hurt by the North Vietnamese, so it is difficult to understand why this is an example of torture. Furthermore, McCain was not kept in solitary confinement during the first six months of his captivity when his injuries were most severe. Air Force Lieut. Col. Norris M. Overly said after his release in February 1968 that he had shared a room with McCain.

There are other reasons for wondering about the charges made by Frishman and Hedgahl:

(1) None of the prisoners who had been released earlier complained of unprovoked physical mistreatment. Navy
discussions with government officials we uniformly described their treatment as decent. (See Maj. Fred N. Thompson, released in August 1968, that he was obliged to participate in formal interrogation several times, but that the North Vietnamese did not use any threats or pressure during their questioning. When Thompson told his interrogator that a question involved classified matter, the interrogator dropped the subject.

(2) Frishman and Hegdahl gave no hint to the Americans who accompanied them from Hanoi that they had suffered physical mistreatment. Rennie Davis, the leader of the group, said he had long and frank discussions with the men and that they had said nothing about being tortured. Only after the pilots had gone through extensive debriefings did they tell their torture stories.

(3) Hegdahl is a man of limited experience and training who suffered greatly while in North Vietnam, not because of the conditions of prison life but because of his inability to adjust to a situation of confinement. One of the few prisoners who was not shot down while bombing North Vietnam, Hegdahl was captured in the South China Sea after falling off the U.S.S. *Cimarron* while it was maneuvering to evade shelling from the North Vietnamese shore. He had grown up in a small town in South Dakota, had enlisted in the Navy at an early age, was only 20 when captured in 1967, and had received none of the conditioning that pilots are given. According to Maj. James F. Loff, who had shared a room with Hegdahl for a while before his own release in August 1968, Hegdahl was in a distressed mental state and it was very difficult to live with him. Hegdahl may, therefore, not be the most reliable of commentators on North Vietnam’s prisons.

(4) The Pentagon’s previous conduct regarding released prisoners has failed to produce a record that inspires trust. After the first group of three pilots was released in February 1968, the Pentagon, with the active assistance of William H. Sullivan, then ambassador to Laos, persuaded the pilots to return to the United States on a military plane, despite the express desire of North Vietnam that the representatives of the U.S. peace movement who had received the prisoners in Hanoi be allowed to accompany them on commercial flights all the way home. (See The Nation, April 1, 1968.) No additional prisoners were released until the United States promised to allow them to return on commercial flights. An even more serious breach of the spirit of North Vietnam’s releases occurred in the fall of 1968 when the Air Force assigned two of the three pilots freed in August 1968 to teach other pilots to fly and bomb. It costs about $500,000 to train a jet fighter pilot, and the North Vietnamese did not like the thought that they were saving the Pentagon money by releasing future teachers. A member of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris complained to Averell Harriman in December 1968, and he arranged for the pilots to be assigned to other duties. Because of this incident North Vietnam apparently canceled a release it had scheduled for early 1969. Rennie Davis

There were, of course, grounds for criticizing the treatment of American prisoners. North Vietnam refuses to release the names of the total number of Americans it holds, insisting that this is a state secret which it wishes to retain for bargaining purposes in future negotiations. Partly to keep the number of captive pilots secret, North Vietnam refuses to allow many to write to their relatives. At least 300 and perhaps as many as 800 prisoners are held in North Vietnam. Fewer than 100 have been allowed to write home, and those 100 have written a total of only 600 letters. Also, perhaps, to keep the number secret, many prisoners are held in solitary confinement. This treatment is a clear violation of the requirements of the 1949 Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War (which North Vietnam signed in 1957) and it has had a demoralizing effect on many of the pilots. But until Frishman and Hegdahl spoke, that was all.

However, because the first six pilots who were released had all been in prison for less than eight months, because the prisoners whom Hanoi displayed to reporters tended to be the same ones again and again, and because many of the prisoners have yet to be identified, some U.S. officials devised the “Two Groups” theory. They supposed that North Vietnam treated some prisoners well, so that they would tell the world that the prisons were humane, and so that they could be sent home in good shape when the occasion suited, but that another group was kept in the background and treated badly. The release of Hegdahl after twenty-eight months, and of Frishman after twenty-one months, disrupted this theory, particularly when the two prisoners claimed mistreatment.

Shortly after the Frishman-Hegdahl press conference, some officials at the CIA expanded upon the “Two Groups” idea to suggest that the prisoners may be kept in three separate places. According to this theory, one camp holds those prisoners who cooperate, another those who are unusually difficult, and the third those who are neither cooperative nor difficult. This might explain the difference in treatment reported by the various pilots who have returned, but it poses another question: why would North Vietnam release prisoners who had been tortured?

Another explanation of the difference in treatment was offered by Frishman himself. He said that what he called “torture” may be the doings of jailers who act without the knowledge of North Vietnam’s leaders. Frishman stated, as an example, that his conditions improved whenever a North Vietnamese general visited the camp.

North Vietnam’s treatment of its prisoners and its method of choosing those it releases may be puzzling, but the behavior of the United States toward those who have been freed is at least as mysterious. After ordering all the released pilots to say nothing, the Pentagon has allowed two of them to tell melodramatic stories, while demanding continuing silence of the others. Before the accounts by Frishman and Hegdahl can be accepted, the other freed prisoners must be allowed to tell their stories.

THE NATION/October 6, 1969

Reprinted by the COMMITTEE OF LIAISON with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam 365 West 42nd St., N.Y.C., N
13 October 1970

Dear Mrs. Weiss:

Thank you for forwarding my husband's May, June and July letters. I am certain that the seizure of these letters by U.S. Customs was an inconvenience to you, however, since we have to wait months for these letters a few more days delay is rather inconsequential.

If our men were allowed to post these letters air mail and send them directly without an intermediary I'm certain that would speed up our delivery more than anything.

If you would be good enough to advise when your groups are leaving to go into Hanoi I shall send mail with them. I am enclosing a self-addressed stamped postal card for this purpose.

As you know as the years go by many changes take place in a family. I wonder how you would feel if you could not get word directly to your loved one of a death or other tragedy. Perhaps you could make inquiry about the possibility of passing this information directly to the man involved.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: RC, SEATTLE (100-30385) (RUC)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - MISC

RE: New York teletype and Seattle teletype both dated 12/27/70.

There are being enclosed for the Bureau seven (7) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Two (2) copies of this LHM are being furnished to New York, the office of origin.

This LHM is being classified CONFIDENTIAL as disclosure of the Bureau's interest in a peace group's trip to North Vietnam might be detrimental to the defense interests of the United States.

The information set out in the LHM was secured when the...
In their discussions with Customs officials, both indicated that they were Quakers and engaged in peace activities. They were mannerly in their conduct with the Customs officials and made no objections to the material being examined until plane departure time arrived when they indicated an urgency for the documents to be returned.

There are also being enclosed, seven (7) Xeroxed copies for the Bureau and two (2) Xeroxed copies for New York, of three pages of material in possession of [redacted] which she inadvertently dropped in her departure from the Customs Office for the plane.
Seattle, Washington

December 28, 1970

RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (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

254
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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100-4-7147-233 P00195 2,3
 Customs officials advised [REDACTED] was also in possession of two Christmas cards from someone in Hanoi, one addressed to [REDACTED] and the other one addressed to a [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was also in possession of a list of war prisoners of which the following names were secured before her departure time by plane to New York City:
Causes of death of 20 U.S. Pilots captured in North Vietnam; 15 pilots died from previous wounds when shot down.

(Numerical designation for cause of death shown. Key not given.)

Name

ABBOTT, JOHN
BURDETT, EDWARD BURKE
DENNISON, TERRY ARDEN
DIEHL, WILLIAM CALVIN
DODGE, WARD KENT
GRIFFIN, JAMES L.
GRUBB, WILMER NEWLIN
HARTMAN, RICHARD D.
NEWSOM, BENJAMIN BYRD
PEMBERTON, GENE THOMAS
SICHAN, LANCE PETER
SMITH, HOMER LEROY
STAMM, ERNEST ALBERT
WALTERS, JACK
WESKAMP, ROBERT LARRY

Five pilots died from serious disease.

Name

ATTERBERRY, EDWIN LEE
CAMERON, KENNETH ROBBINS
COBEIL, EARL GLEN
SCmidt, NORMAN
STORZ, RONALD EDWARD


Name Rank Serial No.

ABBOTT, WILFRED KESEE Captain FV3081739
ABBOTT, ROBERT ARCHIE 1st Lt. PR81453
ABBOTT, JOSEPH S., JR. Captain FV3057099
ABBOTT, JOHN Commander $05134
(Captured 4/20/66
Died 4/27/66)
ALCORN, WENDEL REED Lt. JG 658707
ALVAREZ, EVERETT, JR. Lt. JG 644124
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BURGER, ARTHUR WILLIAM | Captain   | PV3087646   |
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<td>DAUGHTREY, ROBERT NORLAN</td>
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<td>DAVID, JOHN OWEN</td>
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<td>DAY, GEORGE EVERETT</td>
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Died 7/21/66)
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<td>DAMESI, JOHN ARTHUR</td>
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<td>DRISCOLL, JERRY DONALD</td>
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<td>DUART, DAVID HENRY</td>
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<td>FISHER, KENNETH</td>
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<td>FLEENOR, KENNETH RAYMOND</td>
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<td>FLESHER, HUBERT KELLY</td>
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<td>FULLER, ROBERT BYRON</td>
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<td>GLENN, DANNY LEROY</td>
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<td>GUARINO, LAWRENCE NICHOLS</td>
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<td>HAINES, COLLINS HENRI</td>
<td>Lt. Commander</td>
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The names after #144 were omitted. The last name on the list is #368, YUHOSKY, CHARLES PETER, Lt. JG, Serial No. 691560 and the list is dated Hanoi, 11/15/70.
<table>
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<th>Jan-April</th>
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<th>July on</th>
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<td>Misc.</td>
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<td>$3434.00</td>
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| **EXPENSES** |           |          |        |          |
| Postage     | $286.00   | $123.53  | $41.00 | $450.53  |
| Cables      | 151.66    | 226.82   |        | 378.43   |
| Phone       | 435.40    | 388.47   |        | 823.87   |
| Printing    | 147.87    | 62.28    | 198.20 | 408.35   |
| Rent        | 375.00    | 200.00   |        | 575.00   |
| Salaries    | 1115.53   | 655.49   |        | 1771.02  |
| Other       | 488.91    | 228.58   | 27.95  | 745.44   |
| **Totals**  | $3000.37  | $1885.17 | $267.15| $5152.69 |

Total income: $5323.50
Total expenses: $5152.69
Balance on hand: $170.81
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):

[Blank line]

☒ For your information:

[Blank line]

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

[Blank line]
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SRC, LITTLE ROCK (100-4069) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS: MISCELLANEOUS
OO: NY

DATE: 1/18/71

Re: New York airtel to Bureau, 6/9/70; San Antonio letter to Bureau, 8/27/70; and New York airtel to Bureau, 12/29/70.

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau the original and 9 copies of a LHM containing the results of interviews of relatives of POW's and Servicemen missing in action by Little Rock for possible dissemination. Two copies of this LHM are enclosed for the New York Division.

All persons interviewed in this matter were advised that the interview was directed by J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice.

Appropriate Little Rock sources and military personnel were contacted and furnished no further pertinent information.

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

The following relatives of Prisoners of War or
servicemen missing in action were interviewed on the dates
indicated and advised they have not been contacted by
captioned organization or any of its known representatives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Serviceman</th>
<th>Relative</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 21, 1970</td>
<td>Missing in Action</td>
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<td>September 28, 1970</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ed 28/12-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>57C</td>
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<td>October 14, 1970</td>
<td>Missing in Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 23, 1970</td>
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cclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is
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distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
SPECIFIC WHENCE SHOWN
RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>Relative</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 22, 1970</td>
<td>missing in action</td>
<td>E012-52-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 16, 1970</td>
<td>missing in action</td>
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was interviewed at the
and was advised of the
nature of the inquiry. She was further told that the
interview was being conducted at the specific request
of Assistant Attorney General of the United States
J. WALTER YEAGLEY. [Redacted] furnished the following
information:

Her husband [Redacted] was a pilot in
the United States Air Force and was shot down over Laos
years ago. Since that time, she has been in the
hospital on four occasions because of her nerves.

She keeps in contact with [Redacted] in
the Personal Affairs Office at Little Rock Air Force
Base, Jacksonville, Arkansas.

At the end of May, 1970, or the first part of
June, 1970, she sent a letter to a group in Oregon known
as the American Friend Service Committee, a Quaker group,
and shortly thereafter received a letter from KEN
KIRKPATRICK explaining that he could not deliver her
letter inasmuch as it was not accepted by the people
in North Vietnam.

She also sent a letter to [Redacted] in New Jersey.

All other mail she received has come from the
United States Air Force.

In the fall of 1969 [Redacted] a friend
told her she
could find out about her husband and that he would get
her the name of the organization. The next time he
saw her he told her it was a group in Chicago and had
to do with the Chicago Seven. She never wrote to them
because of their notoriety and has never received any
mail from them.
She has never had any harassment of any kind.

She believed she had heard of the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam by that particular name but could not recall where she heard it.

"United We Stand" which has a base in Dallas, Texas, and is sponsored by the philanthropist H. Ross Perot. The program she was involved in never really got off the ground and has since folded.

She is a member of the American League of Families, a group that works for the release of the prisoners.

She stated that if she ever received any communications from the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, she would immediately contact Little Rock Air Force Base, Jacksonville, Arkansas, or the FBI Office in Fayetteville, Arkansas.
was interviewed at the home of her parents. This interview was necessary inasmuch as she had requested she be recontacted after she had been released from the hospital and had had an opportunity to look through all of the mail she has received concerning prisoners of war.

displayed the letter from KEN KIRKPATRICK of the American Friend Service Committee in Oregon and thereafter displayed several letters from the Department of the Air Force, Washington, D.C., all of which were signed by Colonel J. G. LUTHER, Directorate of Personnel Services.

One of the Air Force letters, dated February 3, 1970, advised the families of missing servicemen that the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam was recently publicized by the news media and was headed by CORA WEISS and DAVE DELLLINGER.


The Air Force letter, dated May 8, 1970, stated that many letters were carried to the United States by Reverend RICHARD H. FERNANDEZ who was connected with CORA WEISS and the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

The Air Force letter, dated September 17, 1970, stated that the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam had arranged for 82 pieces of mail addressed to 59 families to be received in the United States and delivered to the addressees.

All information contained herein is unclassified.

Date dictated 9/24/70

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stated that on one occasion, Personal Affairs Office, Little Rock Air Force Base, Jacksonville, Arkansas, called her at night and gave her the name and address of the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. He stated he could not endorse the committee but added that it could be worth a try in her effort to determine if her husband was alive.

again stated that if she received any communication from the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, she would immediately contact either [redacted] or the Fayetteville Office of the FBI.
November 24, 1970

Dear [Name]

The Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People has sent us the enclosed letter and asked us to convey the information to the families concerned. (We are sending a copy on the pages which are of relevance to you.)

We understand that families have written directly to the authorities in North Vietnam and this represents their reply to many of those individual letters.

We are very sorry to bring this news to you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Barbara Webster

[Address]

---

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE[REDacted] BY [REDacted]

[Signature]

[Address]
were advised of the nature of the inquiry and that the
interview was being conducted at the specific request
of Assistant Attorney General of the United States
J. WALTER YAGLEY. They
furnished the following information:

They have received no letters except from the
United States Air Force.

In the spring of 1970, a man came to
and was asking all about them. He had a cardboard
license plate on his car with the name "Florida" and
told several people that he worked for the Government.

About one month ago a man came from California
on a vacation and came by and was talking to them. He
told them that they needed a younger man around the
truck farm to help them. They told him she had a
son but that he was in Laos. He left and returned a
short time later and stated that she should call a
lawyer friend of his in Pasadena, California, because
this lawyer is a known communist and he would find out
if their son was alive. They never contacted the lawyer
because they do not feel it is right to work through the
communists.

They both had reservations about working
through the group headed by H. ROSS PEROT. That group
is known as CONCERN and has a post office box at
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Both stated that if they
ever received any communication from the Committee of
Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North
Vietnam that they will immediately contact
their Personal Affairs contact at Little Rock Air Force Base,
Jacksonville, Arkansas, or the Fayetteville Office of the FBI.

On 9/23/70 at
File#: LR 100-4069
by SA

Date dictated 9/24/70

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If and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] at [redacted]

On September 21, 1970, [redacted] advised that she has not been contacted by the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam or any other organization offering to get her in touch with her son.

On September 28, 1970, [redacted] advised that she is the wife of [redacted] and that she has not had any contact nor has the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam ever intended to contact her.

She advised that she has not been contacted by any organization offering to place her in contact with someone who could get information to her husband. She further advised that she has not received any information from anyone indicating that her husband is definitely a prisoner of war.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 12, 1970

Her husband is [REDACTED], who has been a prisoner of war in North Vietnam for about 18 years. His parents are [REDACTED], who should not be contacted concerning their son's condition. [REDACTED] said her husband's parents have never been contacted by anyone concerning their son's prisoner of war status and that she monitors all correspondence from the Air Force to her husband's parents.

In about [REDACTED], her husband allegedly made a broadcast from Radio Hanoi, which was supposed to be his voice reading a letter to her and the children. She said this broadcast was apparently monitored by the Air Force, who sent her a tape recording of the broadcast, which is presently in her possession. The voice heard in the introduction part of this tape recording appears to be the voice of her husband; however, she has serious doubts that the voice which actually reads the text of his letter to his family belongs to her husband.

Shortly after this broadcast, exact date unknown, she received a telephone call from the Casualty Division of the U.S. Air Force at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, wherein the caller informed her that the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in Vietnam (COLIFAM) had requested her name and address and the Air Force desired to know whether she wanted her name and address given out to COLIFAM. She informed the calling party that she did not desire her name and address given to COLIFAM. She had previously received correspondence from the Casualty Division of the Air Force in which the name and address of COLIFAM were given as a possible avenue of communication with...
her husband, but the Air Force did not recommend that this
avenue be utilized. In addition, she noted that her name
and address were broadcast over Radio Hanoi in connection
with the alleged reading of her husband's letter. In any
event, she has never initiated any contact with COLIFAM.

Sometime in March, 1970, she received an envelope
from COLIFAM at her home address in which was
contained a letter addressed to her from her husband. This
was the first letter she had received from him in about four
years. There was also contained in this envelope a letter
from COLIFAM explaining to her that her husband's letter
had been brought in by one of their contacts in a mail pouch.
She said she has never had any personal contact with any known
representative of COLIFAM and there has never been any mention
in mail correspondence of any specific sources or contacts of
COLIFAM.

In August, 1970, COLIFAM sent two birthday letters
from her husband which were addressed to
their letter again explaining that these letters were brought
back by one of their contacts. Such correspondence from
COLIFAM always furnished the number of letters allegedly
brought back from prisoners of war in Vietnam and the next
scheduled mail trip by COLIFAM emissaries to Vietnam.

said that she forwarded a letter to her
husband to COLIFAM at its New York City address on or about
May 18, 1970, but she has never received any confirmation as
to whether this letter ever reached her husband, and COLIFAM
has never acknowledged receiving the letter.

Later in August, 1970, COLIFAM forwarded to her
two letters dated in May and June, 1970, addressed to her
from her husband. The dates of these two letters preceded
the dates of her husband's birthday letters to
which were received earlier. The accompanying
correspondence from COLIFAM explains that these two letters
were delayed because their emissary who brought the letters
from North Vietnam was detained by U. S. authorities upon
landing in the United States. His mail was confiscated and
he was placed under bond.
said the only other person known to her to be in contact with COLIFAM is with whom she had conversation and was told that had been contacted by the FBI concerning COLIFAM. Following her conversation with which was after she forwarded her letter to her husband to COLIFAM, she resolved to have no further contact with COLIFAM.

made available the following items, which she received in the mail from COLIFAM on November 3, 1970:

One envelope postmarked November 3, 1970, at New York City, New York, from Committee of Liaison, 365 W. 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036, and addressed to

A letter dated October 30, 1970, addressed "Dear Families" and signed Mrs. CORA WEISS, COLIFAM.

One reprinted flyer from The Nation, October 6, 1969, captioned "Prisoners from Hanoi, Were they Tortured?" by JON M. VAN DYKE.

One reprinted flyer from Center Report, October, 1970, captioned "Prisoners of War in Vietnam," by JON M. VAN DYKE.

One air letter blank in Vietnamese and English.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036 212 (549 4478)

October 30, 1970

Dear families,

This letter is being sent to all families of confirmed prisoners of war in North Vietnam as a general information memo to respond to the many questions we have received in recent weeks. Kindly excuse the form, but so many of your concerns are similar that we thought this more efficient. We are enclosing air letters for your use. One letter a month is still allowed. Kindly seal all letters sent thru the Committee of Liaison, and staple or clip photos inside the letter form. We have no interest in seeing CN345,570.

A delegation of lawyers is leaving shortly for a visit to the DRV. They have expressed willingness to carry mail with them. Anyone wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should have mail in our office no later than Nov. 7. We guarantee only that the mail will arrive safely in North Vietnam and will be delivered to the appropriate authorities. We have no way of guaranteeing that the prisoners will get each letter. That is beyond our ability. However, if the mail conforms to the regulations we have no reason to doubt its delivery. We believe that from what we have been told by families, there is some delay, even risk, in sending mail thru postal routes. Much of the mail sent has obviously gotten thru, but some has been returned, or may wait for long periods for irregular flights. The Vietnamese are using hand delivery only for getting mail to the US because of the risky and unpredictable postal channels. Mail has been delayed and has taken months to arrive. They now wait for delegations to bring it.

Last month we sent 250 letters to North Vietnam with a group. All mail presently in the office will be delivered with the next group. As of now, over 1600 letters have been received since Dec. We do not know why some men have written more frequently than others. We also do not know if the list of 335 men announced in April is final for those being held by the North Vietnamese. When asked by family members, we have inquired about specific servicemen for whom there is substantial evidence of their capture. When we have a reply we will, of course, let the families know. It is our understanding that until there is some movement in Paris to respond to the proposals put forward by Mme. Binh on Sept. 17, there will be no further move vis-a-vis POW's. That is, until the two conditions are met, setting a fixed date for
the total withdrawal of all US forces from Vietnam, and
agreeing to withdraw support from the Thieu Ky Khiem regime,
they will not be willing to discuss the prisoner issue.
They have made it clear that they view this issue as part
of the overall solution to the war, and it cannot be dealt
with separately. Upon fixing that date and agreeing to
withdraw support, prisoners from both DRV as well as those
being held by the NLF in the South, will be released. They
do not have to wait for the completion of withdrawal of
troops.

Many articles, comics, newsletters have appeared on
the subject of prisoners. We thought you might be interested
in seeing the enclosed which may shed more light on this
subject. Mr. Van Dyke is an international lawyer currently
on staff at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institu-
tions, Santa Barbara, Calif. He was formerly employed in
the State Department working on the matter of prisoners.
We send these along because they provide facts and a point
of view not frequently seen in a discussion of this topic.

We appreciate being kept informed as to your changes
of address, and continue to welcome your questions. We hope
you continue to remember that we are here, not there, have
no authority in handling prisoner affairs, and have tried
to maintain a clear and efficient and reliable channel for
communication between you and your sons and husbands. We
look forward to the end of our task, for that will represent
America's agreement to conclude the war and the release of
the prisoners.

Sincerely yours

Mrs. Cora Weiss

P.S. We expect other delegations will be invited to
North Vietnam in December and through the winter months.
Any mail arriving after Nov. 7 will be held for the next
group.
WERE THEY TORTURED?

JON M. VAN DYKE

Mr. Van Dyke, assistant professor of law at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., is now on leave of absence doing legal research in San Francisco. He is the author of North Vietnam's Strategy in Vietnam. A New Book this year by Pacific Books is his most recent book.

Two of the American fighting men most recently released from North Vietnam held a press conference in early September. They were being questioned about the North Vietnamese's treatment of its prisoners, but their statements raised more questions than they answered. They also asserted that they had been tortured.

At the elaborately staged press conference in the auditorium of the Bethesda Naval Medical Center, Navy Lieut. Robert F. Frishman and Apprentice Seaman Douglas B. Hagedahl said they had been tortured by being put in small, ovenlike rooms and exposed to mosquitoes and rats. They also asserted that they had been tortured by being put in small, ovenlike rooms and exposed to mosquitoes and rats. They also asserted that they had heard that other prisoners had received even worse treatment.

Until this press conference the authorities had not permitted any of the nine freed prisoners to give the press more than the most general information about their experiences. Wives of the pilots still in North Vietnam have been discouraged from talking about the letters they receive from prison. The Defense Department's explanation of this muzzling has been that public discussions might dissuade Hanoi from releasing pilots in the future or cause them to retaliate against those remaining in prison.

After the torture-chamber tales of Frishman and Hagedahl, it seems hard to imagine how additional discussion could jeopardize the pilots remaining in North Vietnam, but the day after the press conference, officers of the Pentagon's Public Information Division phoned the seven other released pilots and told them to stay quiet.

Most of the seven followed these instructions and have continued to elude reporters. However, one pilot who was released in August 1968, Maj. Joe V. Carpenter, expressed surprise at the statements made by Frishman and Hagedahl. Although he would not go into any details because of the order, Carpenter said he had not been tortured in North Vietnam nor had he heard of anyone being tortured. "In general," he stated, "my treatment was good." When asked why the Defense Department would not allow him to speak freely even after the press conference, Carpenter responded, "It's all part of a plan." The question inevitably arises: What plan?

Aside from the issue of the Pentagon's motives, the details given by Frishman and Hagedahl raise some doubts about their broad charge of "torture." The only first-hand examples they mentioned in their prepared statements were (1) being placed in solitary confinement in small, rat-infested rooms with tin roofs which became inordinately hot; and (2) being exposed to mosquitoes which bit their legs until they swelled. These episodes, while certainly unpleasant, are different only in degree from the treatment the United States Army gave the Green Beret officers who are charged in the recent slaying of a Vietnamese counter-terrorist. They were placed in solitary confinement in 5 by 7 foot cells with no toilet facilities and only a bare light bulb inadequate for reading. The Green Beret officers complained that their cells became inordinately hot.

Frishman and Hagedahl supported their charge of torture by giving examples of more serious physical hardship suffered by two other pilots. They said that Navy Lieut. Comdr. Richard A. Stratton, who made a publicized confession in March 1967, gave his statement only after having been strung up by his wrists and having his fingernails pulled out.

The confession was delivered through a loud-speaker to a Hanoi press conference at which one American photographer and a Japanese television crew were present. An American voice from behind a curtain gave a long statement about the war. When this was completed Stratton appeared from behind the curtain. He bowed deeply several times and then left without speaking. When the American photographer reported this scene, the United States protested that its pilots were being brainwashed with a charge which Frishman and Hagedahl now endorse.

It is hard to believe that Stratton actually had his fingernails pulled out, however, when none of the many persons who have seen him have reported physical harm. Because of the storm of protest which followed Stratton's confession, North Vietnam invited many visitors, including Americans, to meet Stratton. Nobody reported seeing scars or missing fingernails. Pictures taken of Stratton when he appeared from behind the curtain show that his hands were visible to the reporters, none of whom reported any injury. Pictures taken of Stratton in prison later show him to be a bit downcast, but in good health.

The second example offered by Frishman and Hagedahl was Navy Lieut. Comdr. John S. McCain, III, son of the American Commander in the Pacific. McCain was injured quite severely when he landed in a lake in the heart of Hanoi after trying to bomb the city's main power plant on October 26, 1967. According to the two returned pilots, McCain has been kept in solitary confinement during most of his captivity. "It's hard enough just being in solitary confinement," Frishman said, "but when you're wounded, like John it's harder." Frishman made no complaint that McCain had actually been physically hurt by the North Vietnamese, so it is difficult to understand why this is an example of torture. Furthermore, McCain was not kept in solitary confinement during the first six months of his captivity when his injuries were most severe. Air Force Lieut. Col. Norris M. Overly said after his release in February 1968 that he had shared a room with McCain.

There are other reasons for wondering about the charges made by Frishman and Hagedahl:

1. None of the prisoners who had been released earlier complained of unprovoked physical mistreatment.
Lieuf. David P. Matheny, v was freed in February 1968, said that he was beaten on one occasion but only after he had struck a guard. Another pilot, both in the military public statement they made in private discussions with administration officials, have uniformly described their treatment as decent. Air Force Maj. Fred N. Thompson, released in August 1968, said that he was obliged to participate in formal interrogation several times, but that the North Vietnamese did not use any threats or pressure during their questioning. When Thompson told his interrogator that a question involved classified matter, the interrogator dropped the subject.

(2) Frishman and Hedgahl gave no hint to the Americans who accompanied them from Hanoi that they had suffered physical mistreatment. Rennie Davis, the leader of the group, said he had long and frank discussions with the men and that they had said nothing about being tortured. Only after the pilots had gone through extensive debriefings did they tell their torture stories.

(3) Hedgahl is a man of limited experience and training who suffered greatly while in North Vietnam, not because of the conditions of prison life but because of his inability to adjust to a situation of confinement. One of the few prisoners who was not shot down while bombing North Vietnam, Hedgahl was trapped in the South China Sea after falling off the U.S.S. Canberra when it was maneuvering to evade shelling from the North Vietnamese shore. He had grown up in a small town in South Dakota, had enlisted in the Navy at an early age, was only 20 when captured in 1967, and had received none of the conditioning that pilots are given. According to Maj. James F. Low, who had shared a room with Hedgahl for a while before his own release in August 1968, Hedgahl was in a distressed mental state and it was very difficult to live with him. Hedgahl may, therefore, not be the most reliable of commentators on North Vietnam's prisons.

(4) The Pentagon's previous conduct regarding released prisoners has failed to produce a record that inspires trust. After the first group of three pilots was released in February 1968, the Pentagon, with the active assistance of William H. Sullivan, then ambassador to Laos, persuaded the pilots to return to the United States on a military plane, despite the express desire of North Vietnam that the representatives of the U.S. peace movement who had received the prisoners in Hanoi be allowed to accompany them on commercial flights all the way home. (See The Nation, April 1, 1968.) No additional prisoners were released until the United States promised to allow them to return on commercial flights. An even more serious breach of the spirit of North Vietnam's releases occurred in the fall of 1968 when the Air Force assigned two of the three pilots freed in August 1968 to teach other pilots to fly and bomb. It costs about $300,000 to train a jet fighter pilot, and the North Vietnamese did not like the thought that they were saving the Pentagon money by releasing future teachers. A member of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris complained to Averell Harriman in December 1968, and he arranged for the pilots to be assigned to other duties. Because of this incident North Vietnam apparently canceled a release it had scheduled for early 1969. Rennie Davis thinks the encouraging Frishman and Hedgahl to make the statements, the Pentagon has discouraged similar gestures by Hanoi in the future.

There are, of course, grounds for criticizing the treatment of American prisoners. North Vietnam refuses to release the names of even the total number of Americans it holds, insisting that this is a state secret which it wishes to retain for bargaining purposes in future negotiations. Partly to keep the number of captured pilots secret, North Vietnam refuses to allow many to write to their relatives. At least 388 and perhaps as many as 800 prisoners are held in North Vietnam. Fewer than 100 have been allowed to write home, and of those 100 have written a total of only 600 letters. Also, perhaps, to keep the number secret, many prisoners are held in solitary confinement. This treatment is a clear violation of the requirements of the 1949 Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War (which North Vietnam signed in 1957) and it has had a demoralizing effect on many of the pilots. But until Frishman and Hedgahl spoke, that was all.

However, because the first six pilots who were released had all been in prison for less than eight months, because the prisoners whom Hanoi displayed to reporters tended to be the same ones again and again, and because many of the prisoners have yet to be identified, some U.S. officials devised the "Two Groups" theory. They surmised that North Vietnam treated some prisoners well, so that they would tell the world that the prison were humane, and so that they could be sent home in good shape when the occasion suited, but that another group was kept in the background and treated badly. The release of Hedgahl after twenty-eight months, and of Frishman after twenty-one months, disrupted this theory, particularly when the two prisoners claimed mistreatment.

Shortly after the Frishman-Hedgahl press conference, some officials at the CIA expanded upon the "Two Groups" idea to suggest that the prisoners may be kept in three separate places. According to this theory, one camp holds those prisoners who cooperate, another those who are unusually difficult, and the third those who are neither cooperative nor difficult. This might explain the difference in treatment reported by the various pilots who have returned, but it poses another question: why would North Vietnam release prisoners who had been tortured?

Another explanation of the difference in treatment was offered by Frishman himself. He said that what he called "torture" may be the doings of jailers who act without the knowledge of North Vietnam's leaders. Frishman stated, as an example, that his conditions improved whenever a North Vietnamese general visited the camp.

North Vietnam's treatment of its prisoners and its method of choosing those it releases may be puzzling, but the behavior of the United States toward those who have been freed is at least as mysterious. After ordering all the released pilots to say nothing, the Pentagon has allowed two of them to tell melodramatic stories, while demanding continuing silence of the others. Before the accounts by Frishman and Hedgahl can be accepted, the other freed prisoners must be allowed to tell their stories.

THE NATION/OCTOBER 6, 1969

Reprinted by the COMMISN OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM 365 WEST 42ND ST., NY
PRISONERS OF WAR IN VIETNAM

(ED. NOTE: The following excerpts are drawn from a paper which Visiting Fellow Jon M. Van Dyke presented for discussion at a recent Center roundtable.)

For the past year and a half, the U.S. has condemned the North Vietnamese for their treatment of captured Americans. The North Vietnamese are portrayed as evil captors who unremittingly harass American prisoners. The American prisoners are portrayed as virtuous men who find themselves in North Vietnamese prisons through an unfortunate and totally fortuitous series of events. The "prisoner-of-war problem" is depicted as an issue unrelated to the bombing and fighting that have been taking place in various parts of Southeast Asia throughout the past decade.

Although this effort succeeded in persuading the North Vietnamese to adhere more closely to the formal requirements of the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War, it is based on two false premises: (1) that the Geneva Convention can be applied without difficulty to the conflict in Vietnam and (2) that the United States and its allies conform to the requirements of the Convention. (The Geneva Convention was drafted in 1949 to deal with the problems of conventional warfare on European battlefields. It is difficult, if not impossible, to apply these provisions to a guerrilla war in Southeast Asia.)

The United States pays only minimal attention to the Convention when it is not in its interest to do so. American soldiers frequently torture captured Viet Cong in order to obtain information about nearby enemy units. Even more frequently, the U.S. permits the Saigon forces to torture prisoners after capture and throughout their period of captivity. The U.S. has failed to punish in any significant way soldiers who have killed or mistreated enemy captives, thus elevating this practice to an official policy. The U.S. also conducts a program of terror to eliminate Viet Cong political cadre—a program that operates with total disregard for the safeguards of the Geneva Convention. Finally, because of its desire to give the American public the bleakest possible view of what the enemy's prison camps are like, the Pentagon has muzzled freed Americans who want to talk about the experiences they had in captivity.

The furor that has been created over North Vietnam's prison camps understandable from a human point of view. There are men in prison who have been separated from their families for a period longer than in any previous war the United States has been involved in. One man has not been in Hanoi over six years.

The furor nonetheless does an injustice to the North Vietnamese, who have probably treated their captives better than any other nation fought in Asia during this century. During World War II, prisoners of war were killed and allowed to die with little remorse. Twenty-seven percent of the prisoners held by the Japanese during that war died, an exceptionally high percentage of Japanese held in Allied camps failed to survive captivity. The treatment prisoners during the Korean war was at best, primitive. And the hand of captives by the United States, the Saigon government is in all respects worse than that of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

It is in this perspective that North Vietnam's prison camps must be viewed. The most serious challenge lodged against the North Vietnamese are the accusations of physical abuse brought back by two pilots a few months ago. These charges are serious in that the manner in which the Pentagon has handled public information about North Vietnam's camps makes it difficult to accept the statements face value. The other seven pilots who have been released by North Vietnam have never been formally...
presented to the press. In fact, it is not helpful to their military careers to say anything that would interfere with the government's attempts to put pressure on North Vietnam.

ABC News was finally able to persuade another of the freed pilots to speak last month and he gave quite a different picture of North Vietnam's prison camps. Air Force Captain Joe V. Carpenter said that he had been pushed around a bit when first captured, and was kept separate from the other prisoners, but that he had not suffered in any significant fashion. Physical conditions were not too bad, and he was able to make friends with the North Vietnamese who lived in the neighborhood of his cell.

The complaint lodged against the treatment of prisoners by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam mostly concern the extremely austere lodging and food. Many Viet Cong units are constantly on the run, so that until a prisoner can be taken to a secure area, the prisoner must also be constantly moving. Even in a secure area, the prisoner — like everyone else who lives in the area — must always be on guard for American bombing attacks.

Considering these difficulties, the treatment given to prisoners by the Viet Cong is probably as good as could ever be provided by a revolutionary army. Many of the Americans who have spent time in Viet Cong prisons during the last two years have, in fact, commended the enemy for the treatment received.

In November, 1969, three young GI's who had been prisoners for periods ranging from eight months to two years were released by the V.C. After they were transported to an Air Force Base in Japan, they were displayed to the press for fifteen minutes and proceeded to praise the Viet Cong for their treatment. Private Coy R. Tinsley of Cleveland, Tennessee, said, "I'd have to think twice before I'd fight them again after what they did for me. I was wounded. They took real good care of me."

The Army reacted typically to these stories of Viet Cong kindness. High officials decreed in January, 1970, that all soldiers subsequently

forces in South Vietnam all the time, and the media has confirmed that it is true. Television crews have frequently taken film of interrogators torturing suspects, and newspapers have photographed captives being pumped out of American helicopters.

Another large block of captives deemed not to quality for the P.O.W. status by the overly-stringent standards used by the United States and the Saigon government, and wind up in miserable South Vietnamese civilian prisons.

After the International Commission of the Red Cross visited one of these civilian prisons earlier this year, on Con Son Island, with its famed "tiger cages" — they found a group of prisoners of war from North Vietnam and discovered that they were treated in the following respects: they were never allowed out of their cells; they were strapped to their beds at night, and sometimes for hours, and were given only a small amount of fresh food or water; they were only rarely given new clothes.

Subsequently, Dr. Marinee N. told the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations that she had recommended the treatment of Viet Cong prisoners of war to the State Department, and that the American advisers. She said prisoners came to her after "being tortured, eaten, electricity, and wires attached to nipples and genitalia; being forced to drink concoctions containing powdered lime and other poisonous substances; and being tied up and suspended by ropes upside down for hours."

The United States government and its allies participate in such acts without much apparent concern, at the same time condemning Vietnam for its relatively tolerant prisoner treatment.
GỬI (Address)

MỊ TỆN (Name in full):

SỐ LỊNH (Service number):

NGÀI VÀ KHẤU SINH (Date & place of birth):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRẠI GIÁM PHI CỘNG MY BỊ BẤT TÀI
NUOC VIỆT-NAM DÀN CHỮ 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

NGƯỜI GỬI (Address)

MỊ TỆN (Name in full):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

-19-

[Signature]

E012812-2
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 cần phải theo đúng mầu, khuôn khổ và quy định này (Letters from families should also conform to this proforma).
advised that she formerly resided at and that she is the wife of . She was questioned as to whether anyone had contacted her with any kind of proposition concerning the getting of information concerning her husband, who is missing in North Vietnam, or the delivery of letters to and from him.

Ed 12312-2 advised that her husband has been missing in action since 1966. She has never received any word as to whether he is alive or not. She stated that she was living when her husband was lost. Shortly thereafter, she was advised by the Personal Affairs Office at that base that she should not furnish any kind of information about her husband or the military organization he was with to anyone outside the military service. She stated she was also advised that if anyone tried to get information from her or tried to bribe, threaten, harass or intimidate her in any way she should immediately report the contacts to the FBI and to the military authorities. She stated she will contact the FBI if anyone does any of the above things.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERETO IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/30/73 BY 9803
CN 345, 570

-21-

On 9/11/70 at File #: LR 100-4069
by SA Date dictated 9/11/70

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.
advised that she formerly lived at [redacted]. She stated she is the wife of [redacted]. She stated that her husband was last reported in North Vietnam on [redacted] 1966, and that she has never heard whether he was killed, captured, or missing. She does not know if he is alive or dead, sick, wounded, or healthy. [redacted] advised that sergeants in Personal Affairs Sections at [redacted] where she lived when her husband was last reported, advised her and the families of other missing military men that they should not discuss their situations with people outside the military. They further advised that if there were any attempts to bribe, harass, threaten, cajole, or in any way intimidate her because of her husband's predicament, she should immediately report this to the FBI. She stated she has not been contacted and that if she is, she will listen to see what the purpose of the contact is and will then report to the FBI.
On December 10, 1970, the mother of [redacted] made available copies of the following communications which she received from COLIFAM:

[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.
COMMITTEE OF LIASION

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street New York, N.Y. 10036 212-765-1490

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/5/69

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.
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.
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
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 Halliwell  Barbara Webster

Steve Halliwell  Barbara Webster
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 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 Thu, 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 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.
NGƯỜI GỬI (Address)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

SĨ LĨNH (Service number):

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

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRẠI GIÁM PHỊ CỘNG MỸ BỊ BẤT TAI
NUOC 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):

8
GHI CHÚ (N.B.):

1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ 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. Gia đình gửi đơn cũng phải theo đúng mẫu, khẩn cầu và quy định này (Letters from families should also conform to this proforma).
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.
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 Viet Nam.

Yours sincerely,  

[Signature]

[Stamp: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERETO IS UNCLASSIFIED]

[Date: 7/24/73]  

[Redacted: By: 9/23]

[Stamp: CN 345,570]  

[Stamp: EO 12/13/2]
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 STATE. BELOW IS THE TEXT OF THE MESSAGE:

HI MOM, DAD AND FAMILY. I HOPE THIS FINDS YOU ALL IN THE BEST OF HEALTH. I AM FINE AND IN GOOD HEALTH. GIVE MY LOVE TO ALL. ALL MY LOVE, YOUR SON.

THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE IS BEING SENT TO YOU AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE.

*RENNARD C. DAVIS*
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date: 12-22-70

He stated neither he nor his wife have received any contact from the organization known as the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. He advised neither he nor his wife have heard previously of this organization.
residing at with furnished the following information: Her son, is listed as missing in action by the United States Air Force in Vietnam.

She has not been contacted by an organization known as the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam and knows nothing concerning this organization.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Date 11/30/71 By T803
CN 345, 570 67C

On 12/22/70

Files CE 100-10986

Date dictated 12/28/70

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

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
(00:NY)

DATE: 1-25-71

Re New York airtel to Bureau dated 12-29-70.

In accordance with information contained in referenced airtel, the Alexandria Office is taking no further action in attempts to interview relatives of POW's or MIA's. In this regard, Fort Belvoir, USAF, advised that he was unable to locate a letter from CORA WEISS dated April 20, 1970, to a

Should additional information come to the attention of the Alexandria Division, this matter will be re-opened and appropriate offices so advised.

All information contained herein is unclassified.

EX 1057

REC 6 100-457899-242

CC 947

2 - Bureau (By Courier)
2 - New York (100-168469) (RM)
1 - Alexandria

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
Re New York letter to the Bureau, dated 12/22/70, captioned "COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLUMBIA); IS - MISC." Bureau file 100-457899.

Referenced communication set forth information regarding possible travel of the subject to North Vietnam.

Aeroflot SU04 scheduled to depart New York City on 12/14/70, disclosed that the subject was not on this flight. This source advised that this flight left in the early morning of 12/15/70.

In view of the above information that the subject did not travel to North Vietnam, no LHM is being submitted and this case is being closed.

Review of the New York Indices failed to reflect any identifiable information concerning captioned subject.
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:

100-457899-244
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: JHC, TAMPA (97-59) (JHC)

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

DATE: 1/28/71

Re: Waive to NY, 12/31/70; Waive to NY, 11/19/70; Waive to NY, 11/16/70.

Enclosed for New York are nine copies of an FD 302 reflecting interview of [redacted]. Also enclosed is one copy each of eleven letters received by [redacted] from COLIFAM.

The above interview was conducted before the receipt of referenced Bureau airtel to New York.

Also, for the information of New York, [redacted] was contacted on 12/31/70 in connection with lead in referenced report, and she advised that she is personally acquainted with almost all of the women in the Tampa Division whose husbands are prisoners of war, and those mentioned in referenced report, who were not previously interviewed, would not be able to furnish any additional information of value with regard to captioned group.

CC: 9th

- Bureau (RM)

- New York (Encls. 20) (RM) (100-165469)

- Tampa (5)

- NY (Rec 8, 100-457899-245)

12 FEB 1 1971

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

100-457899 - NR  

12/22/70
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  
DATE: 2/2/71

FROM: CHICAGO (100-19814119)  

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIABIL WITH PARENTS OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IN - [Redacted]

Re: New York airtel, 2/29/70.

All pertinent information developed in captioned matter by the Chicago Office has been furnish the Bureau and New York.

No additional outside investigation other than continued contacts with established sources and informants, will be undertaken by Chicago at this time regarding this matter.

In the event any additional pertinent information is received concerning COLIFAM, it will be promptly furnish the Bureau and New York, and any other warranted action will be taken.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

DATE 2/2/71 BY 9K03
CN346,570

United States Government
Memorandum
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-12042) (RUC)

Re New York airtel to Bureau, 12/29/70.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York are two copies each of FD-302's reflecting results of interviews with and in the Springfield Division.

Pursuant with instructions contained in referenced New York communication, the following individuals residing within the Springfield Division are not being contacted:

On 12/12/70, advised that is no longer in the area. She advised that is currently living with a forwarding address for could be obtained from.

On 12/12/70, advised that is currently residing at

REC-57.
SI 100-12042

If the Springfield Division receives any information regarding this organization or its officers, same will immediately be furnished in a form suitable for dissemination.

Individuals interviewed in this matter were advised that the interview was being conducted at the direction of J. WALTER YFAGLFY, Assistant Attorney General of the Department of Justice.
was interviewed at his residence at which time the nature of this investigation as well as the identity of the interviewing Agent was made known to

advised that his son, a United States Air Force, has been listed as missing in action since 1967

approximately

when the Department of Air Force officially listed his son as having been captured and removed him from the missing in action rolls.

advised further that neither he nor his wife has ever had any contact by any means with any representative of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), and that his only source of information concerning sending mail or packages to his son is that of the Air Force newsletter. He stated that additionally the only other contact made of his family was a letter from the Texas oilman, H. ROSS DIEROT from Texas, who last year attempted to negotiate release of prisoners from North Vietnam and thereafter attempted to deliver parcels to the prisoners being held by North Vietnam.

related that of

been a regular correspondent to his son, and that she may possibly have had some contact by a member, representative or letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, but that he was not aware of this fact as their exchange of correspondence is infrequent.

advised that should at any time in the future they receive some type of communication or contact by representative of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, he would surely furnish this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Rock Island, Illinois.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS STRICTLY CLASSIFIED. DATED 11/16/70. FILE NO. SI 100-12042.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

L7C E012312-2

Date: November 20, 1970

All information contained herein is unclassified.

Date: 11/18/70

Enclosure

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is licensed to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Was advised of the identity of the interviewing
Special Agent of the FBI and that the interview was in
regard to the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam. She advised as follows:

She has not been contacted by COLIFIAN personally,
through the mail or by telephone. She stated that she
had been contacted by the National League of Families of
American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia many times
but has not responded in any manner. She stated they have
contacted her from the national office address, one
Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20505, and
from the Illinois chapter address, P. O. Box 163, Libertyville,
Illinois 60045 or Box 613 Downers Grove, Illinois 60515.
She stated the U. S. Department of the Air Force has also
contacted her. She stated she had not heard of any family
being contacted by COLIFIAN. She stated that

and that he may have been contacted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/5/73 BY 9/28/73
ON 345,570 670

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
CONFIDENTIAL

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

ENCLOSURE
The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I shall greatly appreciate it if you will advise me whether the Bureau has information regarding one Cora Weiss and/or Women's Strike for Peace and/or the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Viet Nam. I am particularly interested in her activities in connection with the latter group.

If explanation is required, I have become interested and concerned with Mrs. Weiss' activities because my son-in-law has been missing in action for over two years.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Sincerely,

John H. Terry
Member of Congress

58 March 1971
Representative John H. Terry, Republican, 34th District, New York, requested information concerning Cora Weiss, and the organizations Women's Strike for Peace (WSP) and Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). This inquiry has been requested since Representative Terry's son-in-law has been missing in action for over two years. It is recommended Crime Records Division advise Representative Terry concerning subject, WSP and COLIFAM.

Cora Weiss, member of WSP has been active on behalf of this organization both in the U.S. and abroad. The WSP, a pacifist-type group with numerous chapters throughout the country, has protested multilateral nuclear forces and the spread of nuclear weapons. It has also publicly taken the position of opposing U.S. participation in the Vietnam war.

The New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC). NMC, founded by House of Representatives Committee on Internal Security to have considerable communist and subversive involvement, is defunct, having given way to Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, which now calls for "closing down of Washington, D.C." in May deadline not met for total withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

Subsequently Weiss traveled to Hanoi on behalf of WSP and at the invitation of the Vietnamese Women's Union of North Vietnam. Upon her return Weiss was instrumental in setting up COLIFAM at the request of the North Vietnamese on the basis that there is a distinction between U.S. Foreign
Memorandum to Mr. C.D. Brennan

Policy and the will of the people of the U.S. Weiss became cochairman of COLIFAM which has acted as a propaganda medium for the North Vietnamese working through American prisoners-of-war (POW) and their families. This organization has obtained from the North Vietnamese a list of U.S. POWs and has made efforts to act as the postal service between POWs and their families. The activities of COLIFAM have been investigated and in December, 1970, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, advised that available admissible evidence concerning COLIFAM was insufficient to support a solicitation of registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act or criminal prosecution under the Logan Act.

ACTION:

Representative John H. Terry was elected to Congress in November, 1970, and Bureau indices contain no information identifiable with him. The Bureau has had no prior correspondence with Representative Terry. Since Representative Terry is a newly elected Congressman, and his inquiry was initiated on the basis of a son-in-law missing in action it is recommended, subject to the Director's approval, that a representative of Crime Records Division orally advise Representative Terry of pertinent information concerning Cora Weiss, WSP and COLIFAM.
FBI
Date: 2/17/71

Transmit the following in ____________________________
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _______________
(Priority)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI
From: SAC, NORFOLK (100-6755)

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

NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
IS-MISC


Norfolk Division has reviewed testimony of SUE ALLEN SHUMAN and MARTHA SHAW DOSS as contained in record of above hearings transmitted with referenced WFO airtel. The testimony of SHUMAN begins on Page 4191, Part II, and DOSS begins on Page 4206, Part II.

5- Bureau (2-100-457899, COLIFAM) (1-62-111181, NEW MOBE)
2-WFO (1-100-COLIFAM; 1-100-46171, NEW MOBE)
2-New York (1-100-168469, COLIFAM; 1-100-NEW MOBE)
3-Norfolk (100-6755; 100-6833, COLIFAM; 100-6762, NEW MOBE)

REC 83 100-457899 - 248

Approved: 
Sent M Per

5.5 MAR 1971 Spec. Agent in Charge
No additional action is warranted. In this regard, it is noted that in December 1970, the Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, advised available admissible evidence concerning COLIFAM was insufficient to support a solicitation of registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act for criminal prosecution under the Logan Act. All Offices are dispensing with further interviews with relatives of servicemen detained in North Vietnam.
Memorandum

Director, FBI

Subject: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLFAM)

Date: 1/22/71

SAC, New York (100-168469) (P)

To:

From:

Enclosed herewith are 11 copies of an LRM entitled as captioned, containing material being mailed by COLFAM to the relatives of POWs.

The LRM is being classified "Secret."
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

Attached material was being mailed to the relatives of servicemen detained in North Vietnam by the captioned organization:

2. Report of a visit with five servicemen detained in North Vietnam.
4. Petition concerning Prisoners of War.
5. Undated letter from COLIFAM containing list of Prisoners of War.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
January 20, 1971

Dear Family:

Since you wrote to us asking for information regarding your husband, the North Vietnamese on Dec. 22 made public the news that the 339 men whose names have been known are all that they are holding. This news was given to Senators Kennedy and Fullbright as well as to our Committee.

The North Vietnamese also submitted a list of other men whom they had captured: 9 who were released, 5 who died of disease, 15 who died of "grievous wounds" immediately upon or soon after their planes crashed. They have also identified three who were found dead.

We are told that all other names which we submitted have "never been detained" which means that they were never taken prisoner in North Vietnam. Explanations which you have also probably considered include: men who may have gone down at sea, others who may have been attacked enroute to missions in their loaded aircraft or others lost over isolated areas and never located. Additional men may have in fact been lost over South Vietnam or Laos going to or from North Vietnam. These men, if captured, would be in the hands of the National Liberation Front or the Pathet Lao.

We have no reason to doubt the credibility of the Dec. 22 report about which you have already learned. We feel a responsibility to reply nonetheless, in as much as you asked us to inquire on your behalf.

This long and tragic war has many victims and we are deeply sympathetic with all. Only its rapid conclusion will begin to unravel some of the many questions for both Vietnamese and Americans and prevent more from arising. We are very sorry we have no better news to convey.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss

P.S. Excuse the form reply, but we had so many requests for information to answer.
REPORT OF A VISIT "WITH FIVE AMERICAN SERVICE" DETAINED IN VIETNAM - CHRISTMAS DAY, DEC. 25, 1970

Anne M. Bennett, Ron Young, and Trudi Young representing the COMMITTEE OF CONCILIATION

When the three of us arrived in "Hoai" Vietnam on Dec. 25, 1970, we were met by members of the Vietnamese Committee for Solidarity with the American People. They delivered to us citizens' committee the 489 letters and cards which we had brought for the detained pilots from their families. Among other things which they requested, especially wanted to meet and talk with several pilots inside a detention camp. We had brought reading glasses for William Mayhew which he had requested and wanted to see him.

In response to our request to see the pilots the Secretary of the Committee, "Mr. Tran Trong Quat, a journalist, told us he would ask the appropriate authorities. However, he warned that the bombings of Nov. 21 and the threat of further bombings and "rescue" missions had threatened the security of the Vietnamese people as well as the pilots and would therefore be difficult to arrange for our requests.

Later in the afternoon of Dec. 25 we were told that we would be taken to a detention camp where we could talk with pilots. We were not asked to submit our questions in advance. We wanted to find out as much as we could—such that we wanted each pilot to talk about himself. And, we did not want to jeopardize the possibility of future visits with other Propositions. We learned to know: 1) name, serial number, home address, person to give messages to at home; 2) how many; 3) when and where shot down, what happened after shot down until you were brought to camp, where you wounded, if so how treated; 4) since in detention camp how have you been treated, exercise and food; daily routine, do you see other pilots, do you receive mail; 5) do you have any questions to ask us? What messages do you have?

It was dusk, Christmas Day, as we got into cars to be driven to the camp. In addition to the drivers and the three of us, there were five Vietnamese. The Secretary of the Committee, "Mr. Quat" Prof. Tri, a Univ. Prof. of English who was also our Interpreter; Mr. Lu, a secondary school teacher of history and culture; Prof. Due, a University Prof. of French and a representative of the government. We had met him the evening before when we went to the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Hoai for a Christmas Eve Mass.

It was quite dark when our cars stopped in front of a gate which stretched across a street. There was a uniformed man in the doorway, bicycles were propped against the camp wall, children and adults were about and we noticed a camera pitch right up to the entrance. The camp was in the midst of a village. Soldiers opened the gate and inside we were greeted by the Varden, his interpreter, other military men and several official Vietnamese photographers. At no time were there any weapons in evidence. We were treated as guests.

When we entered the compound we saw familiar looking surroundings. All of us had spent many years in college or seminary quadrangles. Here we could see the central gardens with buildings surrounding it. It did not look like a prison. The prisoners, people, and offices that were seen in South Vietnam were fortified, cold, harsh looking places. (As our prisons in the USA)

We were invited into a large room in the compound. We all sat down at a large table and were served tea. The Varden welcomed us and said we would have a room where some pilots live and could have a conversation. He quoted a Vietnamee saying: "What you have heard a hundred times is not as good as what you have seen once."

The Varden then asked us if we had any questions about the camp. We had expected him to give us instructions, instead he invited us to question him. In answer to a question about the camp schedule he suggested we talk with the pilots themselves. We asked whether the pilots knew about the Nov. 21 bombing. The Varden said the pilots knew about
Camp visit page 2

They heard the explosions of the falling rockets. We told them that no one at this camp had been injured, in response to our query.

We were told we would have 30 minutes for our visit and were not to give the men anything. We said we understood the request (we had nothing to give them). We were not subjected to a search. We were trusted.

We were then taken to one side of the quadrangle, and pushing aside some bamboo shades we found ourselves entering a room in which there were five tall men — American men. They seemed surprised to see us — a grandmother and a young couple. We shook hands and all sat down. We sat on one of the three single beds facing the man who sat on the other two. Two Vietnamese from the Committee, Prof. Tri' and Prof. Duc, came in with us. The Warden was accompanied by the men who had been with him when he met us. All the Vietnamese stayed near the entrance of the room except the photographers who moved about taking pictures. Only once did a Vietnamese speak and that was near the end of his visit when the Warden's interpreter interrupted our conversation to tell us that we had just two minutes left.

We knew that the 30 minutes would go very quickly so we introduced ourselves as a delegation from the Committee of Liaison, living in Berkeley, and the Yunnans in Nvack, NY. We indicated the questions we wanted to ask. The pilots first thought was about the families' concern for them. They all said, "Say we are in good health and..." All the families will be delighted that we have snapshots showing the pilots and ourselves in their room. Children, wives and parents can see they are well. We wish the film had been in color so that their healthy color would be more evident. These five men with whom we talked were all in fine shape. They moved quickly, they responded normally. They seemed alert and "put together." None of us are doctors, but certainly these men were in good physical and mental health. They told us they played volleyball and did other sports twice a day, in the court outside of the room with pillows where we sat.

The men said they shaved three times a week and washed whenever they wished. They reported that they now had meat almost every day along with vegetables, fruit, French bread, coffee, and sometimes warm milk with sugar. We asked the Vietnamese when we visited how often they had meat. They replied that pork was rationed and they got about a kilo a day and a half a month — evidently the pilots had that much, or more, a week.

We saw three rooms with connecting doors: two rooms with three single beds each — about 12'11"; one room with two beds — slightly smaller. The pilots told us there was a small room at the end where they could make tea or coffee whenever they wished. They said their families sent tea and coffee to make. The beds were neatly made and had clean blankets. In another room we saw a fairly large table on which we saw a chess set with a game partly played. There were color snapshots of children on one bed and a guitar. The chess set had just been received in a Christmas package from home.

When we asked we were from the Committee of Liaison and that we had just brought 489 letters and cards to the pilots and would take letters and cards back for their families (we brought 489 letters from pilots on this trip) their faces beamed and they said, "Tell your families to send more pictures — every month." As many times the men said to us, "End the war we want to go home." And, "We know we cannot come home until the war ends."

We made full notes of our conversations with each of the men. In addition to the general information on their health, daily schedule, treatment and requests for more pictures and an end to the war, each pilot told us about his own capture and treatment prior to his arrival at the camp.

Bill Mayhew, 691365 and Mark Cartley, 70364

These men flew off the same aircraft carrier and were in the same aircraft on their 30th mission over North Vietnam when they were shot.
Can visit your 3

Paul Gordon Exk pr 00776

Shot down on July 7th, 1945 by anti-aircraft fire near Long Binh, hit on nose, hit, and injured. Did not see his pilot after hit was done. Captured by Viet Minh in the morning after crash. Went to Dinh Binh, saw the damage his bomber had done. The Vietnamese would not let him stay, so he was taken to a peasant's house and treated by a doctor. Smart, doctors came to care for him. Remained for 10 days during which time he remained in a shelter with the family during two 39 raids. Was given two articles for the trip to land, which took 40 days to reach. Was given food and medicine and traveled at night by truck alone with families. Miller was physically handicapped. He must have had adequate medical care. He said that he received special food when he was sick and that for one month he was with no one who spoke English but all knew his needs.

Robert Schaefer 57195

Downed Jan 9, 1968 attacking a SAM site near Hanoi. Returned consciousness on a leve surrounded by local boys. Turned around face up and eyes uncovered left hand to help others. Was taken by militiamen who seemed to be teenagers, came to his cell, kept angry local boys away with shaven head and shaved beard. He was given an injection by a young girl who also treated his face. Was ruled to be a guerrilla and condemned. He was taken to hospital for treatment. He said, "There is no more."

we bid goodbye to the men, shook hands one more, and we all wished for New Year that would bring an end to the war and reunion for all families.

Back in the command the NVA asked us if we would like to see the church where the Christmas service was held. It was televised by a Japanese TV crew. The church roof was decorated at least 60 people. There were large Christmas murals on the walls, both religious and festive, of religious and festive. We noticed the murals were done in a common style, then we were invited to a dinner by the pilots. The name of the artists was: Giles Brown, John Rhea, John Davis, John B. Davis, Norman Wells. We did not see any of these men.

On our way out we saw across the command area and the man in another room. We waved goodbye to all.
Camp routine, as described by the men we visited:

5 A.M.  Rise like all Vietnamese
6:30 - 6:30  Breakfast (French bread, bananas, tangerines, sometimes sugar cookies and milk with sugar)
6:30 - 7:00  International music piped in
7:00 - 10:00  Recreation, including volleyball, basketball and other sports. Free to be in and out of building.
10:30 - 11:30  Lunch (mostly vegetables, meat almost daily). One of the men told us that "they take American eating habits into consideration."
11:30 - 2 PM  Nap
2:00 - 4:00  Open afternoon. Exercise is possible again
4:30  Supper
5:00  Into their own rooms

In one complex there are eight men who get each other all the time. They are seen by a medical doctor every day they can have aspirin whenever needed.
Voice of Women/Le Voix des Femmes, 1554 Yonge Street, Toronto 195, Ontario

PRISONERS AND THE VIETNAM WAR

(Talk given by Kay MacPherson on VIEWPOINT, CBC National Television Network following the evening news, January 11, 1971)

The story of the American prisoners in North Vietnam has been much in the news lately. Vietnam has been the object of an intense propaganda barrage from the Pentagon, which seems to aim at stoking hatred for the Vietnamese and so justifying escalation of the bombing.

The stories told by the released prisoners interviewed with the Pentagon spokesman on CBC television last week, were different from the stories those same ex-prisoners told to the New York Times shortly after their release in August 1969. One of them had his shattered elbow treated and his arm saved by Vietnamese surgeons, and all reported that they were well-treated in prison and that their diet, while unappetizing, was adequate. Later, Major Overly told the Boston Globe, "I could understand why those people would want to kill me."

Three years ago, when I was an observer in North Vietnam for Voice of Women, I went to Tan Dinh, North Vietnam's third largest city, and saw the destruction of most of the buildings there, including the Catholic Cathedral and the children's cinema. I talked to the parents of some of the seventeen teenagers killed when American planes bombed their school.

When Vietnamese civilians find an American pilot in their midst, they know that he is one from the hundreds of bombers which have blown up their houses and factories and killed and wounded their children. How would we react? Perhaps it is the restraint of the Vietnamese which is remarkable.

Since the Canadian government maintains that Canada is neutral in this war, perhaps we should ask, what about the conditions of prisoners on both sides? Do the Vietnamese in fact ever reach prison? One ex-G.I., now living in British Columbia, describing his training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, tells of actually being taught to strung prisoners together with a charge of explosive round their necks, and then to "accidentally" trip up, thus in a second disposing of from ten to one hundred prisoners.

It is hard to forget accounts given by American servicemen of orders not to take any prisoners, of Vietnamese prisoners dropped from helicopters, dragged behind military trucks, imprisoned in tiger cages; American news services have photographed many examples. A Canadian doctor has reported treating the same prisoners several times for torture injuries. This harsh treatment has been blamed on the Saigon troops, but photographs often show Americans as enablers. Under the Geneva Convention, the power that captures the prisoners remains responsible for their treatment.

Let us look a little more closely at what faces the American prisoners in North Vietnam, and try to understand what is behind the current outcry. Prisoners on both sides have names that are not known, that they are not allowed to communicate with their families and each other, and that they are badly treated. A year ago, a liaison committee was set up by American peace workers to provide channels for information and communication between prisoners and their relatives. The names supplied by a Canadian doctor has been recently given Senators Kennedy and Fulbright. Requests for information on specific prisoners has also been supplied. Over 3200 letters have been received by the families of the 335 prisoners since the committee was set up, and parcels received by the prisoners have contained requested items ranging from air mattresses to modelling clay, chess sets, and strawberry jam. All this and more information is available. Why then the emphasis on brutal treatment?

President Nixon's Vietnamization programme is aimed at replacing American ground combat troops by Vietnamese. It is not a plan to end the war, nor a programme to withdraw all U.S. forces and negotiate an end to the war. The air force, logistics and supply forces remain. Traditionally prisoners are repatriated when hostilities end. If there is no plan to end hostilities, then the future for those prisoners in Vietnam is gloomy. The prisoner issue has been raised, and tried to justify an escalation of the war, including the resumed bombing of North Vietnam.

The only way the prisoners can be sure of their release is by President Nixon's setting the date for the total withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam. The Vietnamese at the Paris talks have conceded that once this date is set, prisoner exchange can begin immediately, and all other peace-making procedures can follow. Then when this date is set, the prisoners can be released and the destruction of Vietnam can stop. Nothing that could follow the withdrawal of U.S. forces could match the horrors that are going on now. -7-
TO OUR AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

I would like you to know that I am deeply concerned about your welfare as I am concerned about all Americans and Vietnamese people who are caught in this terrible war.

I am convinced that the only way to get you home is by ending the war -- not by commando raids.

I wonder if you are as outraged as I am that our President has cynically exploited the deep concern of the American people for the POWs as an excuse for escalating the war.

My New Year's resolution is to let no day pass without pressing our government to set a date of June 30, 1971 to END THE WAR and WITHDRAW OUR TROOPS.
FOR RELEASE 12/22/70

OFFICIAL AND TOTAL LIST OF 339 PRISONERS IN NORTH VIETNAM, CAPTURED BETWEEN 8/5/64 AND 11/15/70, AS RELEASED BY THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Alabama
Michael K. McCuistion, 71416, Montgomery
Herbert Benjamin Rindsdorf, FR75446, Elba

Arizona
Kile Dag Börg, 3103302, Glendale
Jack Williamson Bomar, FV2251452, Mesa
Larry Edward Carrigan, 3119604, Scottsdale
Joseph Crecca, Jr., FR83481, Phoenix
George Everette Day, FR49555, Glendale
Willis Ellis Forby, 3040351
Laird Gutterson, 26408, Tucson
Thomas Mack Madison, 2249519, Phoenix
Dennis Anthony Moore, 541532, Scottsdale
Lewis W. Shattuck, 3036821, Mesa
Jack H. Tomes, FR65155, Chandler
Charles Robert Tyler, 58050, Phoenix
Jack Linwood VanLoan, 65085, Tucson

Arkansas
James Lasley Lamar, 1909733, Little Rock

California
Wilfred Keese Abbott, 3081739, San Diego
Everett Alvarez, Jr., 644124, Santa Clara
Anthony Charles Andrews, FR3146561, Chico
Frederick C. Baldock, Jr., 666620, San Marcos
Robert W. Barnett, FR31021, Hawthorne
Cole Black, 594387, San Diego
COMMITTEE OF LIASON -- PRISONER LIST -- PAGE 2

California (cont'd.)

Terry Lee Pryor, FR1524, Visalia
Michael Lee Bratello, FR14590, Seal Beach
Phillip Will Butler, FR14489, La Jolla
William Wallace Less, 3133490, San Rafael
Carl Dennis Chaplin, FR133401, Yuba City
Harlan J. Flanagan, 971477, Pleasanton
Arvin Ray Chumney, 63786, La Jolla
Claude Dounias Clever, CR1347, San Diego
James Quincy Collins, 27505, Atherton
James J. Connell, 46740, La Jolla
Michael Paul Cruzan, 669592, Berkeley
Edward Dale Estes, 666484, Lemoore
John Ror, 63723, San Pedro
Herbert Kelly Flesher, 57159, Rancho Cordova
David Edward Ford, FR152074, Sacramento
Henry Pope Forlen, FR15589, Palo Alto
Charles H. Gillis, Jr., 542925, Miramar
Collins H. Hamaker, 597955, San Diego
James Martin Parker, 561055, Lemoore
Kenneth Raymond Hager, 31352
Harry T. Sargent Jenkins, Jr., 504424, Lemoore
Theodore Frank Kuesen, 597444, Lemoore
Carl William Laster, 66964, San Diego
William Porter Lawrence, 543032, Solana Beach
Earl Garner Lewis, Jr., 683055, San Diego
Alan Pierce Lewis, CR13506, Apple Valley
John Michael Grund, 00201, San Diego
John B. Hickey, 61731, Lemoore
Georg F. McQueen, 55474, Fontana
Edward Holmes Metcalf, 504477, Coronado
Raymond James West, 44726, Colton
Edwin Van Heerden, 002052, Santa Ana
Joseph Scott Hurst, 75267, Manhattan Beach
Ernest M. Jonas, Jr., 595099, Lemoore
Richard Dean Fuller, 563574, La Jolla
John H. Hascroth, Jr., 003037, South San Gabriel
Dale Harrison Schmoo, 344729, San Diego
James Glenn Thrall, 31111, Lemoore
John Joseph Pita, Jr., 46649, Sacramento
Leo T. Profitt, 20641, Palo Alto
Farrell Edwin Fyle, FR14596, Tustin
David George Pfeiffer, 65132, Lancaster
Vendell Burke Rivers, 56144, Oxnard
David John Rollins, 65925, San Diego
Kay Russell, 553257, San Diego
Howard Stephen Nolte, 55345, San Diego
Paul Henry Schulz, 61767, San Diego
Robert James Schweitzer, 571524, Lemoore
William L. Clonkel, 654261, Jackson
Robert Harper Stringer, 549555, La Jolla
Charles Ernest Stenwick, 567176, Cupertino
Charles David Stackhouse, 664984, Lemoore
William Robert Storer, 615308, Coronado
John Edward Stewart, 62094, Claremont
Theodore G. Stroth, 667500, San Diego
Robert Leota Stroth, 27437, Foster City
Richard Allen Stridh, 72387, Palo Alto
Gary L. Thornton, 70359, Trotterville
Brian James Tiffin, 65605, Lemoore

Colorado

William David Furman, FR17189, Aurora
Men Warkaby Follain, CR16572, Colorado Springs

Connecticut

Ron Blaine McNeely, 68397, Old Greenwich
Delaware
Robert Bankert Doremus, 597366, Wilmington

District of Columbia
Arthur Thomas Hoffson, FY152442
James Bond Stockdale, 485624

Florida
Ralph J. Browning, FY78556, Orlando
Gerald L. Coffee, 625308, Sanford
Kenneth Williams Cordier, 71351, Tampa
Carol Boyette Crumpier, 27105, Orange Park
John Howard Dunn, 099965, Jacksonville
John Stewart Finlay, III, 19805, Satellite Beach
Kenneth Fisher, 67431, Sebring
Robert Byron Fuller, 526796, Jacksonville
Malcolm Ellis Gaither, 666666, Miami
Danny E. Glenn, COB152, Jacksonville
David Fletcher Gray, Jr., 3156210, Tampa
Guy Dennis Gruters, 7860C, Sarasota
Lawrence N. Guarino, 522573, Satellite Beach
Keith Norman Hall, FY61501, Port Walton Beach
Thomas Renwick Hall, Jr., 682219, Pensacola
William Torran Hendron, 682171, Center Hill
John Heillin, 667012, 'Saint. Mary's County
Robert Bruce Nichols, 314579, Port Walton Beach
James Otis Ottery, 50-15, Tampa
James Leo Putt, 602488, Lakeland
Charles Herus Jones, Jr., 634060, Winter Park
Paul Anthony Karl, 65-473, St. Petersburg
Richard Paul Kelt, 649511, Tampa
William Verour Kuy, 12524, Jacksonville
Vernon Layton Lott, Jr., 33302, Melbourne Beach
John Stanley McCar, 65-277, Orange Park
Glenn E. Martin, FY6103, Sanford
Glendon W. Perkins, FY15856, Orlando
Douglas Brian Peterson, FY64627, Arianna
Peter Van Schenkel, 554717, Naples
Kenneth Adrian Simon, 23521, West Palm Beach
Wayne Gorden Smith, FY40670, Dunedin
Thomas James Sterling, FY46475, Port Walton Beach
Richard George Tarttman, 66070, Sanford
Dewey Wayne Vodell, FY4772, Port Walton Beach
Lewis Irvine Williams, 694463, Tampa
James Faulds Young, FY46021, Hollywood

Georgia
Rembert Crabtree, 520909, Lagrange
Leon Francis Ellis, Jr., 311888, Hull
Porter A. Helsby, 677514, Walter
Leo Gregory Kvast, 619640, Albany
Michael Christopher Lane, FY14159, Atlanta
Thomas Vance Parrott, FY303392, Dalton
Orson C. Swindle, 078193, Camilla
Irvy E. Terrell, 303366, East Point

Hawaii
George C. McNab, A0362269, Honolulu

Idaho
Donald Glenn Walker, FY83895, Ketchum
Illinois
Thomas Joseph Darrett, FV3170130, Lombard
John L. Horine, 646907, Chicago
Jerry Donald Driocoll, 69973, Hinsdale
John William Frederick, Jr., 0922847, Tremont
Thomas P. Harris, 17071, Godfrey
Gary Richard Sigler, FV3157664, Table Grove

Indiana
Richard Brehmnan, FV3158651, Miamisburg
Michael Thomas Burns, 31089503, Warsaw
Hubert Elliott Bunch, FV3148529, Austin
Ronald Edward Byrne, Jr., 27821A, Kokomo
James Heins Kasler, FV24551, Indianapolis

Iowa
Gareth Laverne Anderson, 682442/7235, Cedar Rapids
Robert John Laughton, 646287, Sheldon
Larry Howard Spencer, 674085, Earlham

Kansas
Charles Graham Boyd, FP72661, Wichita
Verlynne Wayne Daniels, 55475, Ness City
Ramon Anton Merrick, FV49044, Atwood
Edward Lee Hubard, FV3122927, Overland Park
Gehl Dale James, FV3018133, Overland Park
Harold Eugene Johnson, FV72372, Overland Park
Harland Lambert Mastin, FV79195, Marion
Joseph Charles Plumb, Jr., 675505, Prairie Village
Lenny William Stuts, 78939, Cummings

Kentucky
Robert Baldwin Purcell, 53786, Louisville
Tewe Lee Smith, 64990, Valley Station

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Lawrence Barbay, 3054027, Baton Rouge
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Glenn H. Daigle, 667122, Napoleonville
Murphy Neal Jones, FV9506, Baton Rouge
Hayden James Lockhart, Jr., 62669, Alexandria
Bruce Gibson Seeber, 47135, West Monroe

Maine
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Allan Russell Carpenter, 657951, Sanford
Markham L. Garlley, 703644, Greenville
Morer Dean Inglisison, FV30713, Sanford

Maryland
James Franklin Pell, 515877, LeVaile
Arthur William Bunker, 3087646, Rockville
Hugh Allen Stafford, 614922, Cambridge
Bernard Leo Talley, Jr., 3129281, Baltimore

Massachusetts
Paul Gordon Brown, 004576, Newton
Leonard Corbett Eastman, 624192, Bernardston
Charles Edward Greene, Jr., 3081064, Needham
Bernard Robert Lumsden, FV308169, West Peabody
Kenneth Walter Worth, 53694, Wellesley

...more...more...
COMMITTEE OF LIASON - PRISONER LIST - PAGE 5

Mass. (cont'd.)
Frederick Raymond Purrington, 66825B, North Dartmouth
Timothy Bernard Sullivan, 668505, Springfield
Russell Edward Temporley, PR59025, North Parnmouth

Michigan
Robert Archie Abbott, PR81453, Sawyer AFB
William S. Brock Gideon, 3025283, Mt. Clemens
Martin James Neuman, 906831, Iron Mountain
Donald Eugene Odell, FY3057281, Mt. Clemens
Joseph Francis Rehanan, PR72170, Grand Rapids
James Howie Warner, 092816, Ypsilanti

Minnesota
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David E. Hanson, 1655282, Corn Rapids
David Robert McCull, 615378, Duluth
Dwight William Kim, 26666, Minneapolis

Missouri
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Thomas G. Bell Collins, 61, 65902, Jackson
Carlisle Estelle Norris, 46663, Tuscio

Montana
Roderick Van Horn, 667751, Missoula

Hawai'i
Richard Walter Patric, PR23487, North Las Vegas
Richard W. Bars, Jr., 57992, Las Vegas
Darwin Edwards, 3055677, Las Vegas
Robert F. Vargas, 304137, Reno

New Jersey
Joseph Abbott, Jr., FY3057089
George Thomas Cecora, 619409, Linden
John Arthur Linscott, 65320
Jeffrey Thomas Fellers, FY1135610, Madison
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Edwin Frank Miller, Jr., 70601, Franklin Lakes
Joseph Edward D'Arry, 102516, Annandale
Thomas Willsion, 113038065, Cl-pamarion
Gerald Santo Venturi, FY3173807, Trenton

New Mexico
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Thomas Vermont Stripler, Jr., 32044, Holloman AFB

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Arthur Benjamin, 38705730, Bay Shore
Myron L. Patbin, 96394, Ossining
Wagone E. Edwards, 08391, Berlin
Kevin Joseph Murnan, 8625, Brightwaters
James Patrick Keck, 30707, Hauppauge
Wallace E. McKenzie, 2109911, Painted Post
Melvin Miller, 16562, Long Beach
Charles Benjamin, 2035806, Setauket
Charles P. Coll, 301869, Jamestown

More... More...
North Carolina

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Barry Burton Bridger, 3131623, Bladenboro
Norman Carl Gaddis, 26772, Winnabow
David Durnett Hatcher, 304002, Mt. Airy
James Edward Hiteshew, PR46668, Goldsboro
Norman Alexander McDaniel, PR55957, Greensboro
Thomas Mitchell Renfrow, PR78006, Franklin
Jerry Wendell Harwell, 070296, Newport
William Andrew Robinson, AF1478772, Robersonville

North Dakota

Loren Harvey Torkelson, FV3156656, Crosby

Ohio

William Joseph Baum, 65957, Piqua
Burton Wayne Campbell, PR75564, Akron
John Peter Flynn, 37760
Edward John Hechteler, PR76007, Dayton
Thomas Nelson Watts, 3175200, Columbus
Cowan Glenn M., 74853, Warrensville Heights
Bradley E. Smith, 66780, Lake County
Robert E. Widen, 659353, Rocky River

Oklahoma

Fred A.V. Franke, Jr., 3131790, Midwest City
Galend D. Kramer, FV2166963, Tulsa
Harold Dennis Retlet, FV3169627, Tulsa
Thomas E. Shively, 31, FV3105612, Cordell
Robinson Kiser, 26000, Elk City
Hubert Clifford silk, Jr., 315724, Tulsa

Oregon

James Eldon Seltz, 3132084, Forest Grove

Pennsylvania

Wendell Reed Alcorn, 6667207, Pittsburgh
Arthur Nell Black, AF1864645, Bethelhem
John Douglas Corr, 19824, Facil
David J. Carey, 67752, Jeannette
John Cleve Davis, 3156400, Lewopol
Edward Anthony Davis, 650455, Locila
David Henry Duart, FV3157321, Canton
Glenn Leo Nerv, 314931, Pittsburgh
Don A. Reynolds, FV30640, Oakwood
Mark John Rutlin, FV311960, Pittsburgh
Robert Ralston Sallhill, Jr., PR34101, Carnegie
Hervey S. Stockman, PR50410, Philadelphia
Harold V. Trautman, FV309348, Nicasio
Walter E. Wilber, 539459, Columbia Cross Roads

South Carolina

William Henwick Austin, Jr., 71588, Simpsonville
Bobby Ray Hargis, FV3034666, Sumter
Robert St. Clair Pant, Jr., 663848, Anderson
William Harley Tanne, Jr., ROC6603, Raiter
Herschel Scott Larre, 306744, Ritter
Albert Edward Penya, FR80475, Sumter

South Dakota

Laurence Victor Frick, 491729, Huron
Richard Raymond Eitkeff, 481947, Aberdeen
Maxwell Albe Ritter, FV3110215, Interlaken
Leo Keith Thoresen, FV3075947, Sioux Falls
SECRET

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON -- PRISONER LIST -- PAGE 8

Washington (contd.)
Raymond Walter Viscottsky, 3066144, Veradale
Lawrence L. Triller, PC37969, Lacey

West Virginia
William John Hayden, 641369, New Manchester

Wisconsin
Daniel James County, 303700, Ladysmith
Frederic C. Hill, 3157104, Amherst
Goebel Lee Barlow, 3158777, Spooner
Donald Lecker Heiliger, 560023, Madison
William John Chester, Jr., 684859, Wis. Rapids

Missouri
John Warren Rush, 3145205, St. Louis
John Walter Clinck, 75674, Columbia
Donald Ray Sporn, 72520, Pleasant Hill
Robert Lowe Woods, C2244, Garden City

England
Robert E. Cracke, 51392413, Freshfield, Lancashire

Italy
Thomas Henry Kirk, Jr., 227054, Trieste

PRISONERS EXECUTED

2/15/65 -- John Davis Black, David Paul Anthony, Morris Miller O'Conor

7/18/65 -- Joe Victor Carmenter, James Frederick Lov, Fred Neale

8/5/65 -- Robert F. Fidgeon, Douglas B. Herdahl, Wesley L. Furbish

KOWN DEAD

There are 20 known dead, of whom 5 died of serious illnesses
during captivity and 15 died either when their planes crashed
or from wounds shortly thereafter.

- 15 -
COLIFAM was contemplating mailing to the relatives of Prisoners of War the January 15, 1971 and December 4, 1970 issue of American Report, Review of Religion and American Power.

American Report is published weekly at Noll Plaza, Huntington, Indiana, by Clergy and Laymen Concerned, a non-profit national emergency committee.

The December 4 issue contained an article in which COLIFAM called the Prisoners of War raid a "Political Play."

The January 15, 1971 issue contained an article entitled, "Committee Delegation Speaks To American Pilots at Christmas". Article stated that the representatives of COLIFAM spent a half-hour with five pilots (unidentified) on Christmas Day. Representatives were identified as Ann Bennett of Church Women United, Trudi Young of Women Strike for Peace and Ron Young of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Church Women United, Women Strike for Peace and the Fellowship of Reconciliation have publicly identified themselves as peace organizations.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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**TITLE OF CASE**
Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

**REPORT MADE BY**
SA

**CHARACTER OF CASE**
Ed12812-2

**IS** - MISC; REGISTRATION ACT

**REFERENCES:**
- New York airtel to the Bureau, 12/29/70.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERETIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

**ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:**
Extra copies of this report are being furnished to the Bureau for any appropriate dissemination deemed necessary.

Re New York airtel to the Bureau, dated 12/29/70, instructed that there was insufficient evidence to support a solicitation of registration under the Foreign Registration

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**APPROVED**

**SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE**

**DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW**

100-457899 250 REC
MAR 5 1971

**DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT**

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**NOTATIONS**
Ed12812-7
Act or Criminal prosecution under the Logan Act, hence all offices were to dispense with further interviews of relatives of servicemen detained in North Vietnam. The Baltimore Office will remain alert to report any pertinent information which may develop concerning the captioned organization or its officers, and advise the office of origin and the Bureau.

Inasmuch as prior contacts had been made with relatives of servicemen detained in North Vietnam, in the Baltimore Division, prior to the receipt of the above notice to terminate contacting relatives, this report sets forth the results of these contacts as a follow up from initial contacts.
SA  
FEBRUARY 25, 1971
100-27337

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

INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS; REGISTRATION ACT

They were interviewed concerning relatives detained in North Vietnam. They have received no information concerning status of their respective husbands, who have been reported missing in action since 1967. [Redaction]

Her son was listed as missing in action in North Vietnam. She has received correspondence from his son, POW in North Vietnam. [Redaction]

Edition attended meeting held by COLIFAM in Washington, D.C., where CORA WEISS, co-chairman of COLIFAM, spoke. Information and recording obtained from meeting was furnished to Naval Intelligence at Washington, D.C.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/12/81 BY 9703
CN345,570

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.
Her husband, [redacted], furnished the following information:

He was reported missing in action in Vietnam in 1967. Since that time, she has received absolutely no information or indication that he is still alive, or that he is a prisoner of war. [Redacted] said that a couple of years ago, she sent some photographs and a letter to her husband, through a mutual friend, who personally delivered them to the North Vietnamese Delegation at Paris, France, anticipating that she would get a response if he was being held a prisoner. She heard nothing from the North Vietnamese.

[Redacted] said she has not been contacted by the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAN).

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/23/70

FILE: BA 100-27337

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 reinterviewed and he advised that he had received three letters from his son, who is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, since he was last interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He stated that all these letters have been transmitted to him through the Committee of Liaison with families of servicemen detained in North Vietnam. He advised that he has not had any contact with anyone from this committee and the only correspondence he has received from them are form letters transmitting his son's mail to him. He stated that in the last form letter they sent to him, they thanked recipients of letters for their contributions, and he believed this was placed in the letter to indicate to him that they would like contributions. He stated that he has never sent them money nor has he acknowledged the receipt of the letters other than sending the committee a return note of appreciation.

Then stated that he has maintained a sort of diary, listing all the contacts that have been made between the family and this committee and he believes that she has copies of several form letters the committee has mailed to their family. He then stated that he informed the FBI, upon his last interview, that his daughter had attended a meeting in Washington, D.C., where a woman named CORA WELLS, a co-chairman of the Committee of Liaison, was a speaker. He stated that after this meeting his daughter made a tape recording of her thoughts on the meeting and of what she could remember from what took place at the meeting and mailed this tape recording to him. He stated that he submitted a copy of this tape recording to [REDACTED] of Naval Intelligence in Washington, D.C. He then advised that he would be willing to play this tape recording for the interviewing agent.

The information contained herein is unclassified.

12/16/70 at Baltimore 100-27337

by SA

Date dictated 12/16/70

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.
then advised that made this

then advised that made this
type recording on January 23, 1970, and the meeting was
actually held on January 27, 1970, in the Cannon Building,
a house office building, in the caucus room in Washington,
D.C. He then related the following information from the
type recording made by his daughter.

Approximately fifty people attended this meeting,
which was co-sponsored by representative ROSENTHAL and
representative NY. When she entered the meeting she
took a seat in the rear of the room and two mimeographed
sheets of paper were passed out to the fifty people in
attendance. One of these sheets of paper merely explained
the purpose of the committee and the other sheet of paper
outlined in detail alleged atrocities committed by the
American soldiers in Vietnam. The meeting was opened
by DAVID ROSENTHAL, a representative from New York. After
a short speech another individual talked for a couple of
minutes, however, she does not recall this person's name.
After this speech Mrs. CURAL WEISS then gave a long talk.
Mrs. WEISS did not talk about prisoners of war but strictly
about the atrocities committed by the American soldiers
in Vietnam and demanded an immediate withdraw of all
American aggressors. Mrs. WEISS also read a letter allegedly
from a refugee in North Vietnam and claimed she had recently
read the same letter at the trial of DAVID DILLIGER in
New York. Approximately three-fourths of Mrs. WEISS's
speech was directed toward anti-American sentiments
and she urged the people in the room to do what they
could to end the American aggression in Vietnam. Mrs. WEISS
also informed them that Lieutenant FRISILAM and Seaman
ILGILAL, the two American prisoners released from Vietnam,
were "kept under rape" by the Americans for several weeks
after their return from Vietnam so that they could fabricate
speeches directed against North Vietnamese government. The
entire speech of Mrs. WEISS was very anti-American and many
of the people in the audience were in agreement with Mrs. WEISS.
The only two persons she knew in the audience were, the woman sitting next to her who informed her that she was Senator PERY'S secretary, and Commander GILBERT who was in the prison of War Office in Washington, D.C. She has been to several other meetings dealing with prisoners of war, however, she did not notice any of the family members of prisoners of war in this meeting that had attended the other meetings.

then stated that the tape recording made by his daughter has very little significant information on it, however, it also contains personal information concerning his family and he would prefer not to release it at this time. He did state, however, that he would gladly cooperate with the FBI in any way, but he does not wish to alienate the committee in that they are securing mail for him from his son. He then furnished the papers passed out to his daughter at the committee meeting in Washington, D.C., alleging the American atrocities in Vietnam and stated that the FBI could retain these papers in their files.

further advised that he did receive a letter from another organization called the American Friends Service Committee Incorporated of 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He stated that this organization is also interested in making contact with servicemen who are prisoners of war in Vietnam. He stated that he does not know if this organization is in any way connected with the Committee for Liaison. He then stated that he has a list of the officers of this American Friends Organization and they are:

HENRY BERRETTI, Chairman;
HENRY J. CADBURY, Honorary Chairman;
BRONSON P. CLARK, Executive Secretary;
LEWIS W. SCHNEIDER, Association Executive Secretary.
then advised that should any further correspondence come to him from the Committee for Liaison, he will recontact the FBI and provide them with copies of this literature.
advised that she is aware of the names of some
VIESS and DAVI DOUSKIN, however, has never been contacted by
the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained
in North Vietnam (COLIN),

advised that she is aware of the names of ODA
and although officially listed as missing in action, she
has had no word from or about him and no indication that he
is alive and a prisoner. She stated she has been in touch with
those officials personally, however, she received no informa-

tion concerning her husband.

1962, was shot down over Vietnam.

She has been in touch with the North Vietnamese at Paris, France, where she contacted

3/19/71

Date

2/7/71

Date

DAVID.

BA 100-27337

FILE

By

OYAMA

Cevets

SUBCLASSIFIED

REMARKS

unclassified

Date

2/17/71

Date dictated
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Date 12/21/70

I am advised that his son, is missing in action somewhere in Vietnam. He stated that he has never heard or received any communication concerning a Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam and is not familiar with the names CORA WEISS or DAVE DELLENGER.

I said that resides at and she has never indicated to him that she has ever heard from this organization.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Date dictated 12/15/70

File # BA 100-27337

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.
advised that her son, has been missing in action in North Vietnam and she has received this information from the United States Government.

said that they received a letter at this address, dated November 24, 1970, with a heading of "Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam". said that the letter was addressed to her and included the names of other military men who were listed as either missing in action or Prisoners of War and the letter was signed BARBARA WEBSTER.

had her husband, make copies of this letter and list of soldiers for the information of the FBI.

said that she and her husband did not take any action in respect to the above mentioned letter and if any further information comes to their attention regarding this organization, she would notify the FBI at once.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (100-6833) (RUC)

DATE: 3/10/71

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

Re report of SA Norfolk, Virginia.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven (7) copies of an LHM and two (2) copies of LHM for New York setting forth additional information volunteered by whose husband is a POW in North Vietnam.

No additional investigation is being conducted pursuant to Bureau instructions and this LHM is being submitted only for information.
On February 22, 1971, whose husband, is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, furnished additional correspondence which she stated she had received from COLIFAM. This is set forth below:
Dear families,

This letter is being sent to all families of confirmed prisoners of war in North Vietnam as a general information memo to respond to the many questions we have received in recent weeks. Kindly excuse the form, but so many of your concerns are similar that we thought this more efficient. We are enclosing air letters for your use. One letter a month is still allowed. Kindly seal all letters sent thru the Committee of Liaison, and staple or clip photos inside the letter form. We have no interest in seeing mail.

A delegation of lawyers is leaving shortly for a visit to the DRV. They have expressed willingness to carry mail with them. Anyone wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should have mail in our office no later than Nov. 7. We guarantee only that the mail will arrive safely in North Vietnam and will be delivered to the appropriate authorities. We have no way of guaranteeing that the prisoners will get each letter. That is beyond our ability. However, if the mail conforms to the regulations we have no reason to doubt its delivery. We believe that from what we have been told by families, there is some delay, even risk, in sending mail thru postal routes. Much of the mail sent has obviously gotten thru, but some has been returned, or may wait for long periods for irregular flights. The Vietnamese are using hand delivery only for getting mail to the US because of the risky and unpredictable postal channels. Mail has been delayed and has taken months to arrive. They now wait for delegations to bring it.

Last month we sent 250 letters to North Vietnam with a group. All mail presently in the office will be delivered with the next group. As of now, over 1600 letters have been received since Dec.-We do not know why some men have written more frequently than others. We also do not know if the list of 335 men announced in April is final for those being held by the North Vietnamese. When asked by family members, we have inquired about specific servicemen for whom there is substantial evidence of their capture. When we have a reply we will, of course, let the families know. It is our understanding that until there is some movement in Paris to respond to the proposals put forward by Mr. Binh on Sept. 17, there will be no further move vis-a-vis pow's. That is, until the two conditions are met: setting a fixed date for

All information contained herein is unclassified.

Date 11/30/72 By 970

ON 345, 570
the total withdrawal of all US forces from Vietnam, and agreeing to withdraw support from the Thiệu Kỳ Khiêm regime, they will not be willing to discuss the prisoner issue. They have made it clear that they view this issue as part of the overall solution to the war, and it cannot be dealt with separately. Upon fixing that date and agreeing to withdraw support, prisoners from both DRV as well as those being held by the NLF in the South, will be released. They do not have to wait for the completion of withdrawal of troops.

Many articles, comics, newsletters have appeared on the subject of prisoners. We thought you might be interested in seeing the enclosed which may shed more light on this subject. Mr. Van Dyke is an international lawyer currently on staff at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, Calif. He was formerly employed in the State Department working on the matter of prisoners. We send these along because they provide facts and a point of view not frequently seen in a discussion of this topic.

We appreciate being kept informed as to your changes of address, and continue to welcome your questions. We hope you continue to remember that we are here, not there, have no authority in handling prisoner affairs, and have tried to maintain a clear and efficient and reliable channel for communication between you and your sons and husbands. We look forward to the end of our task, for that will represent America's agreement to conclude the war and the release of the prisoners.

Sincerely yours

Mrs. Cora Weiss

P.S. We expect other delegations will be invited to North Vietnam in December and through the winter months. Any mail arriving after Nov. 7 will be held for the next group.
REPORT OF A VISIT WITH FIVE AMERICAN SERVICE PERSONNEL IN NORTH VIETNAM
CHRISTMAS DAY D.C. 25, 1970

Anne M. Bennett, Ron Young, Trudi Young representing the COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

When the three of us arrived in Hanoi, Vietnam on Dec. 16, 1970 we were met by members of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People. We delivered to this citizen's committee the 589 letters we had brought for the families. Among other things which we requested, we especially wanted to meet and talk with several pilots inside a detention camp. We had brought reading glasses for William Mayhew which he had requested and wanted to see him.

In response to our request to see the pilots the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Tran Trong Quat, a journalist, told us he would ask the appropriate authorities. However, he warned that, the bombings of Nov. 21 and the threat of further bombings and "rescue" missions had threatened the security of the Vietnamese people as well as the pilots and would therefore be difficult to arrange for our requests.

Late in the afternoon of Dec. 25 we were told that we would be taken to a detention camp where we could talk with pilots. We were not asked to form our questions in advance. We wanted to find out as much as we could - we wanted each pilot to talk about himself. And, we did not want to jeopardize the possibility of future visits with other delegations. We wanted to know: 1) name, serial number, home address, person to give messages to at home; 2) how are you; 3) when and where shot down, what happened from time shot down until you were brought to camp, were you wounded, if so how treated; 4) since detention camp how have you been treated; 5) how you receive mail; 6) do you have any questions to ask us; what messages do you have?

It was dusk, Christmas Day as we got into cars to be driven to the camp. In addition to the drivers and the three of us, there were five Vietnamese: The Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Quat: Prof. Tri, a Univ. Prof. of English who was also our interpreter; Mr. Lu, a retired school teacher and culture Prof. Duc, a University Prof. of French; and a representative of the government. We had met him the evening before when we went to the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Hanoi for a Christmas Eve Mass.

It was quite dark when our cars stopped in front of a gate which stretched across a street. There was a guard, arms in the sentry box. We were permitted to the camp wall, children and adults were about, and we noticed a cabbage patch growing right up to the entrance. The camp was in the midst of a village. Soldiers opened the gate and inside we were greeted by the Warden, his interpreter, other military men and several official Vietnamese photographers. At no time were there any weapons in evidence. We were treated as guests.

When we entered the compound we saw familiar looking surroundings. All of us had spent many years in College or Seminary quadrangles. Here we could see the central gardens with buildings surrounding it. It did not look like a prison. The prisons Anne Bennett and Ron Young had seen in South Vietnam were fortified, cold, harsh looking places. (as are prisons in the USA)

We were invited into a large room in the compound. We all sat down at a large table and were served tea. The Warden welcomed us and said we would see a room where some pilots live and could have a conversation. He quoted a Vietnamese saying; "What you have heard a hundred times is not as good as what you have seen once."

The Warden then asked us if we had any questions about the camp. We had expected him to give us instructions, instead he invited us to question him. In answer to a question about the camp schedule he suggested we ask the pilots themselves. We asked whether the pilots knew about the Nov. 21 bombing. The Warden said the pilots knew about:
it. They heard the explosions of the falling rockets. He told us that no one at this camp had been injured, in response to our query.

We were told we would have 30 minutes for our visit and were not to give the men anything. We said we understood the request (we had nothing to give them). We were not subjected to a search. We were trusted.

We were then taken to one side of the quadrangle, and pushing aside some bamboo shades we found ourselves entering a room in which there were five tall men — American men. They seemed surprised to see us — a grandmother and a young couple. We shook hands and all sat on one of the three single beds facing the men who sat on the other two. Two Vietnamese from the Committee, Prof. Tri and Prof. Duc, came in with us. The Warden was accompanied by the men who had been with us when we met. All the Vietnamese stayed near the entrance of the room except the photographers who moved about taking pictures. Only once did a Vietnamese speak and that was near the end of the visit when the Warden’s interpreter interrupted our conversation to tell us that we had just two minutes left.

We knew that the 30 minutes would go very quickly so we introduced ourselves as a delegation from the Committee of Liaison, living in Berkeley, and the Youngs in Mystic, NY. We indicated the questions we wanted to ask. The pilots first thought was about the “families.” They all said, “Say we are in good health and are treated well.” All the families will be delighted that we have snapshots showing the pilots and ourselves in their room. Children, wives, and parents can see they are well. We wish the film had been in color so that their good healthy color would be more evident. These five men with whom we talked and the three others we saw were all in fine shape. They moved quickly, they responded normally. They seemed alert and “up.” Two of them are doctors, but certainly these men were in good physical and mental health. They told us they played volleyball and did other sports twice a day, in the courtyard outside the suite of rooms where we sat.

The men said they shaved three times a week and washed whenever they wished. They reported that they now had meat almost every day along with vegetables, fruit, French bread, cookies and sometimes warm milk with sugar. We asked the Vietnamese with whom we visited how often they had meat. They replied that pork was rationed and they got about a kilo and a half a month — evidently the pilots had that much, or more, a week.

We saw three rooms with connecting doors: two rooms with three single beds each — about 12’ x 18’; one room with two beds — slightly smaller. The pilots told us that was a small room at the end where they could make tea or coffee whenever they wished. They said their families send the tea and coffee they make. The beds were neatly made and had clean blankets. In another room we saw a fairly large table on which we saw a chess set with a game partly played. There were color snapshots of children on one bed and a guitar. The chess set had just been received in a Christmas package from home.

When we said we were from the Committee of Liaison and that we had just brought 489 letters and cards to the pilots and would take letters and cards back from them for their families (we brought 489 from pilots on this trip) their faces beamed and they said, “Tell our families to send more pictures — every month.” Many times the men said to us, “End the war we want to go home.” And, “We know we cannot come home until the war ends.”

We made full notes of our conversations with each of the men. In addition to the general information on their health, daily schedule, treatment and requests for more pictures and an end to the war each pilot told us about his own capture and treatment prior to his arrival at the camp.

Bill Mayhew, 6 936 8
and Mark Garby, 7 036 4

These men flew off the same aircraft carrier and were in the same plane on their 30th mission over North Vietnam when they were shot
USSR. Aug. 17, 1968 by MiG near Vinh. They had no serious
wounds. They were surrounded, but not taken by peasants. Little
men came and took them to a village where they stayed with Vietnamese
families who treated them well and shared what they had for 3 weeks.
They told us, 'Your own planes were dropping bombs all around us.'
Hayden and Gartley have been together since they ejected.

Robert Schweitzer, 571894
Downed Jan. 5, 1968 attacking a 'SAM' site near Haiphong. Regained
consciousness on a levee surrounded by local people. Burned around
face and eyes. Fractured left collar bone, knees and ankles. Wrenched
badly. Militia men, who seemed to be teenagers, came to his aid and
kept angry local people away while they cared for him. He was given
an injection by a young girl who also treated his face. "I was sur-
priised at her gentleness and professional attitude, and lack of malice.
He was brought to Hanoi for treatment. We saw no scars or any other
physical handicap.

We bid goodbye to the men, shook hands once more, and we all wished
for a New Year that would bring an end to the war and reunion for
all families.

Back in the 'quadrangle the Warden asked us if we would like to see the
church where the Christmas service was held and the gifts given. That
service was televised by a Japanese TV crew. The church room had
benches to seat at least 60 persons. There were large Christmas
murals on the walls, both religious and festive. We noticed the
murals were dated 1970 and signed. When we inquired we were told
that the murals were painted, the room decorated, and the service
planned by the pilots. The names of the artists are: Giles Norrington,
Anthony Andrewes, Gerald Coffee, John Davies, Gary Sigler, Deane Woods,
Norman Wells. We did not see any of these men.

On our way out, we saw across the quadrangle from the church two men
playing cards and one man in another room. We waved goodbye to all.
Camp routine, described by the men we sited:

5 A.M. Rise. like all Vietnamese
5:30 - 6:30 Breakfast (French bread, bananas, tangerines, sometimes sugar cookies and milk with sugar)
6:30-7:00 International music piped in
7:00-10:00 Recreation, including volleyball, basketball and other sports. Free to be in and out of building.
10:30-11:30 Lunch (mostly vegetables, meat almost daily). One of the men told us that "they take American eating habits into consideration."
11:30-2 PM Nap
2:00- Open afternoon, exercise is possible again
4:30 Supper
5:00 Into their own rooms

In one complex there are eight men who see each other all the time. The men are seen by a medical doctor every day, they can have aspirin whenever needed.
Dear Families,

A delegation representing the Committee of Liaison has just returned from North Vietnam with 649 letters and Christmas cards. We are very pleased to enclose yours. While in North Vietnam they visited five prisoners in their rooms in the detention camp. Their own report will follow, however they stated that they found the men in excellent health and spirits.

We wish to take this opportunity to wish each of you Greetings of the Season and we hope that the New Year will bring Peace so that all families may be reunited.

sincerely yours,

Corra Weiss
CABLE ADDRESS: COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen:
- Dave Dellinger
- Cara Weiss

Treasurer:
- Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee
- Richard J. Barnett
- Ronnie Davis
- Madeleine Dukakis
- Prof. Richard Falk
- Rev. Richard Fernandez
- Norman Fruchter
- Maggie Geddes
- Steve Halliwell
- Prof. Donald Kalish
- Stewart Meacham
- Prof. Boa Seltzman
- Prof. Franz Schurmann
- Ethel Taylor
- Barbara Webster
- Trudi Young

*staff

January 6, 1970

Dear Families:

The prisoner of war issue continues to be distorted and confused. Since the renewed bombing of North Vietnam on November 21 and the abortive Son Tay rescue mission, many families have begun to question the sincerity of the Administration and its use of the prisoner issue to gain support for an extended war. We are most sympathetic with your position as the target of much of this activity.

In order to shed some light on the issues which are understandable the source of so much anxiety to you, we are taking the liberty of enclosing three article which you may not have seen and a report which concern recent events. We do not wish to impose on you but the meaning of the latest events is of such a serious nature that we could hardly ignore their warning. As Senator Goodell said in his last speech before the Senate: "...the war continues without foreseeable end, and the President's words and actions suggest that he is prepared to sacrifice all prospects of peace...."

The release of the men which we all seek can be achieved only when the Administration sets a date for the total withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. This also includes the release of men held by the NLF in South. The Vietnamese have consented to freeing the Americans even before the troops have withdrawn as long as the date of total withdrawal has been set. The date of June 30, 1971 which had original been proposed by Madame Binh is now negotiable and the responsibility to set the date is Washington's.

We will continue to assist families and servicemen in their exchange of mail. We expect another delegation to go to North Vietnam in January and they are willing to take mail. The last delegation was told by the men they saw to be sure to ask for photos of families and we remind you that they may be included with form letters.

We hope these enclosures will be useful and we welcome your comments. We send this information out of our concern for those involved in this tragedy and pray that this New Year will see its end.

Sincerely,

Cara Weiss  Dave Dellinger
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

ED12-V2-2

advised that she is continuing to
receive at least one letter per month from her husband
which is forwarded by 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.
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: MILWAUKEE (100-17068) (C)

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

DATE: 3/25/71

Re Milwaukee airtel to Bureau, 1/6/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and five copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above, reflecting interview with Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)

Milwaukee (100-17068) E012312-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE: 7/30/73 BY 9703 CN315, 570

100-457899-252
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

Reference is made to memorandum dated August 19, 1970, Jackson, Mississippi, and captioned as above; and letter from J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, to Director, FBI, dated September 23, 1970.

On March 1, 1971, (redacted) was contacted by Special Agents and (redacted) who advised him he was being contacted at the request of the Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, for the purpose of ascertaining any information he may have concerning captioned organization.

Stated he was not at all familiar with Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) and he did not recall (redacted) to deliver letters and packages to American prisoners being held in North Vietnam from the families of these prisoners. He stated he traveled to Laos and attempted to enter North Vietnam; however, was rebuffed by North Vietnamese officials, whereupon he left the letters and packages in a storage area in Laos. Upon his return to the United States, he sent letters to all the families whose letters and packages he attempted to deliver and explained

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

To them what had happened, and he was unable to deliver the letters and packages in North Vietnam.

...decided they should again attempt to deliver letters to American prisoners in North Vietnam, and arrangements were made in conjunction with Army, Navy and Air Force officials to receive mail from families of prisoners in North Vietnam. He stated he traveled to North Vietnam in __________ where he was successful in meeting North Vietnamese officials, who accepted the letters and packages for American prisoners. He was unable to meet with any prisoners nor was he able to obtain any mail to be delivered to the families of the prisoners in the United States. Upon his return to the United States, he again sent letters to all families who had furnished mail to be delivered in North Vietnam and explained that he was successful in delivering the mail to the North Vietnamese officials, which was to be forwarded to the prisoners, and that he was unable to bring any letters back from the prisoners.

...stated that he probably mentioned names of North Vietnamese officials he talked to in his second letter; however, he did not have a copy of this letter nor did he recall the names of any of these officials. He stated he made no additional trips to North Vietnam nor did he have any further contact with North Vietnamese officials nor with any of the families of prisoners in North Vietnam.

He again reiterated that the organization COLIFAM was completely foreign to him, and that perhaps had confused the letter she received from him with this organization.
DAY TO REMEMBER RALLY AT KIDD FIELD, EL PASO, TEXAS, MARCH TWENTYONE, SEVENTYONE, CO-SPONSORED BY CHI GAMMA IOTA FRATERNITY AND NATIONAL LEAGUE OF FAMILIES OF AMERICAN PRISONERS AND MISSING IN ACTION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. MISC - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

IN THE PAST, FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MARCH TWENTY TWO, SEVENTYONE:

ABOVE RALLY HELD KIDD FIELD, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO (UTEP), TWO TO FOUR PM, SUNDAY, MARCH TWENTYONE. APPROXIMATELY THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PEOPLE ATTENDED. PURPOSE OF RALLY WAS TO REMEMBER AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR (POWS) AND TO URGE CITIZENS TO WRITE LETTERS FOR RELEASE OF POWS. RALLY SPONSORED BY CHI GAMMA IOTA FRATERNITY, UTEP, AND EL PASO CHAPTER OF NATIONAL LEAGUE OF FAMILIES OF AMERICAN PRISONERS AND MISSING IN ACTION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. SPEAKERS REPRESENTING MILITARY, U. S. GOVERNMENT, AND PARENTS OF POWS ADDRESSED CROWD URGING SUPPORT FOR CAUSE OF POWS. ABOUT THIRTY REPRESENTATIVES OF G. I.'S FOR PEACE (GIPF) CIRCULATED GIPF...
LITERATURE AMONG CROWD. GIFFP IS AN ORGANIZATION COMPOSED OF DISSIDENT GI'S FROM FORT BLISS, TEXAS, WHO HAVE IN THE PAST DEMONSTRATED AGAINST U. S. INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM. REPRESENTATIVES OF STUDENT ACTION COMMITTEE, CAMPUS BASED STUDENT GROUP FROM UTEP, ALSO ATTENDED RALLY, BUT TOOK NO PART IN PROCEEDINGS. NO DISTURBANCE CAUSED BY THESE GROUPS.

"ADMINISTRATIVE"

RE EL PASO TEL TO BUREAU MARCH EIGHTEEN, SEVENTYONE AND NEW YORK TEL TO BUREAU MARCH NINETEEN, SEVENTYONE.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS CORA WEISS OF NYC, WHOSE APPEARANCE WAS URGED BY GIFFP, DID NOT ATTEND RALLY. DISSEMINATION BEING MADE LOCALLY TO DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY, USAADC; OSI DETACHMENT, FORT BLISS, AND ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH MI GROUP, FORT BLISS, AND SECRET SERVICE, EL PASO.

AIRMAIL COPY TO NEW YORK OFFICE.

NO LHM FOLLOWS.

END

FBI WASHINGTON DC

ACK YOUR NUMBERS 804 AND 803

CC -
AMERICAN POWs/MIAs IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (SUMMARY)

PART 23 OF 26

FILE NUMBER : 100-457899
subject  

POW/MIA

file number  

100-457899.

section 13
MEMORANDUM

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 3/29/71

SAC, CHICAGO (100-48914) (RUC)

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

Re Chicago letter dated 2/2/71.

As set out in referenced letter, all pertinent information developed in captioned matter by the Chicago Office has been furnished the Bureau and New York.

Chicago has received no information concerning COLIFAM since referenced letter and there has been no reported activity by captioned organization in the Chicago area for the past several months.

While Chicago is considering this case RUC, any additional information received concerning COLIFAM will be promptly furnished the Bureau and New York, and any other appropriate action will be taken.
Memorandum

TO

Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM

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

DATE 3/31/71

SUBJECT: REGISTRATION ACT

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

Recommends attached letter be sent Congressman Jonathan B. Bingham (D, New York) in response to his inquiry concerning alleged improper conduct of FBI Agent during interview of George W. Clarke, Sr., in connection with investigation of COLIFAM.

Congressman Bingham sent telegram to Director 3/30/71 advising that a Mrs. George Clarke, Hampton, Virginia, mother of serviceman missing in Vietnam, testified 3/30/71 before House Subcommittee on National Security Policy that she was interviewed 10/70 by alleged FBI Agent who warned her and husband not to have anything to do with COLIFAM. As result of this warning, Mrs. Clarke reportedly told Subcommittee she refrained from attempting through COLIFAM to obtain information concerning her son. Congressman Bingham expressed shock and outrage at report and urged that if it is accurate Agent responsible should be disciplined and it should be made clear to all FBI personnel that such action exceeds their authority and infringes freedom of American citizens.

In accordance with instructions in Departmental letter 4/6/70, requesting interviews with individuals contacted by COLIFAM in order to determine if COLIFAM obligated to register under Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA), we interviewed numerous parents and relatives of servicemen missing in action or held as prisoners in Vietnam. George W. Clarke, Sr., 6 Gayle Street, Hampton, Virginia, was interviewed, in presence of his wife, by Special Agent (SA) of Norfolk Division on 10/6/70. In essence Clarke advised that he has had no contact whatsoever with COLIFAM.
Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

SA [redacted] has been contacted and denies categorically giving any opinion or characterization of COLIFAM to Clarke or any advice not to have dealings with COLIFAM.

By letter 12/11/70, Department advised that admissible available evidence was insufficient to support solicitation of registration under FARA or criminal prosecution under Logan Act. Therefore, we immediately discontinued our interviews in this case.

It is noted Congressman Bingham is ultraliberal, and his office is replete with peace literature and symbols. In 1969, a member of his staff was involved in preparing satirical material for public consumption after attempt to "tour" FBI Annex. Director noted regarding this staff member "just another hippie-a leech on Government payroll with nothing to do."

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter to Congressman Bingham be approved and sent.
April 2, 1971

Honorable Paul Findley
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

Pursuant to your request, this is to advise that I sent the following letter to Congressman Jonathan B. Bingham on April 1, 1971.

"Your telegram of March 30, 1971, concerning testimony of Mrs. George Clarke before the House Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, has been received. It is true that George W. Clarke, Sr., 6 Gayle Street, Hampton, Virginia, was interviewed, in the presence of his wife, by a Special Agent of the FBI on October 6, 1970. I have been assured that the FBI Agent who conducted this interview neither characterized to Mr. or Mrs. Clarke the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) nor warned them to avoid dealings with this organization.

"As a matter of further interest, Mr. Clarke was interviewed in connection with an investigation requested by the Department of Justice to determine if the COLIFAM had incurred an obligation to register in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

1 - Mr. Mohr (detached)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (detached)
1 - Mr. Bishop (detached)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo dated 4-1-71, captioned "Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) Registration Act."

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPED UNIT
Honorable Paul Findley

"You may be assured that I shall continue to insist that all investigations of this Bureau are handled promptly, thoroughly and impartially."

I hope the foregoing will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Memorandum

TO: Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM: 67c

DATE: 4/5/71

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIPAM) REGISTRATION ACT

On 4/1/71 David M. Abshire, Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, contacted Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan and requested a copy of letter which the Director sent Congressman Jonathan Bingham (D., New York) setting forth true facts regarding Bingham’s insinuation of improper conduct of FBI Agent who interviewed an individual during captioned investigation. Director inquired "How did Abshire learn of this letter?".

In making his request of Mr. Sullivan, Abshire did not comment as to how he had learned of the Director’s letter to Congressman Bingham.

It is noted Mr. Abshire, in connection with his position, has frequent contact with members of the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, before which testimony in question was given. It is quite possible Abshire learned of the letter through a member of this Subcommittee.

ACTION:
For Director’s information.

100-457899 67c

1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED

16 Apr 1971 - 67c

59 Apr 9 - 1971
Memorandum

TO: Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM: [Redacted]

DATE: 4/1/71

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/1/71 BY 97E

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

Recommend attached letter with enclosed true copy of letter from Director to Congressman Jo nathan E. Bingham (D., New York) be sent David M. Abshire, Department of State, in response to his request of Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan, today.

By [Redacted] to Mr. C. D. Brennan memorandum 3/31/71 it was recommended and approved that a letter be sent Congressman Bingham setting forth the true facts regarding his insinuation of improper conduct of FBI Agent who interviewed George W. Clarke, Sr., in presence of his wife, during captioned investigation in 10/70.

David M. Abshire, Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, contacted Assistant to the Director Sullivan today (4/1/71) and requested a copy of the letter which the Director sent Congressman Bingham.

How did Abshire learn of this letter?

Mr. Abshire is strong supporter of Bureau and may be called upon to testify before Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, before which Mrs. George W. Clarke testified and made statements capitalized upon by Bingham. Mr. Abshire desires to be in position to have true facts in order to support Bureau's position, if necessary.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is letter to Mr. Abshire enclosing true copy of Director's letter to Congressman Bingham dated 4/1/71. Bureau files contain no unfavorable information regarding Abshire.

Enclosures:
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. L. Bishop
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - [Redacted]
Memorandum

United States Government

SUBJECT: Committee of Liaison with Families

Matter of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam - Antwerp

FROM: W. R. Frieden

TO: C. D. Bremsley

DATE: March 31, 1971

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Moth
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Wawrnik

1 - Mr. Bremsley
1 - Mr. Bishop

At 10:30 a.m. this morning (3/31/71), press reports appeared to the effect that a Mrs. George C. Clarke of Hampton, Virginia, mother of a serviceman missing in action in Vietnam, testified on 3/30/71 before the House Subcommittee on National Security Policy. She allegedly told the Committee that last Fall an FBI agent warned her and her husband not to have anything to do with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam as it had communist ties and its information was not reliable.

It was pointed out to us that we did not expect State Department officials to report to the Committee or that Congress would contact the FBI to arrange a meeting. However, we were informed by the FBI that they would make all the necessary arrangements to meet with Mrs. Clarke.

We were also informed that the FBI has been investigating the case of Mr. Frank Sturil of the Undersecretary's office, Department of State, and Mrs. William H. Sullivan, who are scheduled to testify before the House Subcommittee on National Security Policy on 4/1/71. Both of these men were advised to come to the Bureau and express their concerns regarding the matter put into the two State Department officials by the FBI. The FBI officials were not contacted by the State Department officials, and accordingly, the FBI advised us in writing that it was up to the State Department officials to decide whether or not to make a formal request to the House Subcommittee on National Security Policy to meet with the FBI officials.

Accordingly, we would like to advise people against being taken in to contact with captured Committee members.

What started us on this trail? 

[Signature]

W. R. Frieden
Memorandum for Mr. Brennan
Re: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

Your attention has previously been called to a Western Union telegram received from Congressman Jonathan Bingham (D), New York, late yesterday (3/30/71) with regard to this same matter and the fact that an appropriate reply is being prepared to his telegram. Bureau investigation concerning captioned Committee was conducted on instructions of Justice Department and encompassed interviews of relatives of Vietnam prisoners of war. Investigation was discontinued on Departmental instructions in December 1970. Our Norfolk Office has advised us that the statements allegedly made by Mrs. George W. Clarke, about an FBI Agent warning her and her husband not to have anything to do with captioned Committee, before Bingham's Committee were false.

ACTION:
For record purposes.

[Signature]

[Date]
POW Mail Group Leader
Testifying at House Hearing

Associated Press

A pacifist group ferrying mail for prisoners of war told its story to a House subcommittee today after a POW’s mother said the FBI warned her against the organization.

Dora Weiss, cochairman of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, planned to testify before the continuing POW hearings by a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

Mrs. George W. Clark of Hampton, Va., told the subcommittee yesterday that a man claiming to be an FBI agent visited her home last fall and warned her to have nothing to do with the liaison committee.

The report brought immediate protests from some congressmen and a demand from Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover be retired.

No Comment Planned

The FBI plans no comment, a spokesman said.

Mrs. Clark, whose Air Force son was believed captured in North Vietnam three years ago, said the agent told her the committee had Communist leanings and provided families unreliable information.

Taking the agent’s warning, Mrs. Clark said, she continued to send mail to her son through the Red Cross directly to Hanoi. She said she has had no communication from her son.

Relatives of other POWs said they received discouragement against using the committee.

Mrs. Wesley Schiller of Spokane, Wash., whose husband was shot down in August 1965, said, “The casualty divisions of the different branches of the service say there’s no chance of our mail going through is better if we use the committee.”

Others Questioned

Verna Van Loan and Mrs. Ivan Appleby, both of Tucson, Ariz., said they had been questioned by the FBI about the committee but had received no warnings about dealing with it.

Mrs. Clark, who is black, said her first thought when the man showed up at her home with FBI credentials was the frequent accusation that Negroes have Communist sympathies.

“But my family never had any contact with Communists,” said Mrs. Clark. “I was wondering where they picked us up,” she added, saying none of the white POWs’ families she knew was contacted.

“He asked if we had had any contact with the Committee of Liaison,” she told the subcommittee, “and I said I had been playing with the idea because other families were getting information and mail through them.

“Then he said, ‘Well, I want to warn you not to,’ ” she said. “Why?,” her husband asked. And the man said he would rather not give details.

The Committee of Liaison, a New York group headed by Mrs. Weiss and pacifist David Dellinger, has been the only regular source of mail between prisoners and families.
Mrs. George W. Clark (right) of Hampton, Va., and Mrs. George Christian of Virginia Beach, before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.
Mr. David M. Abshire  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Abshire:

Mr. William C. Sullivan has advised me of your request for a copy of a letter which I sent Congressman Jonathan B. Bingham in answer to certain inquiries made by him regarding investigation of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam conducted by this Bureau.

Enclosed is a copy of this letter which, I trust, will be of interest and assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

April 5, 1971

BY COURIER

Enclosure

NOTE: See memorandum dated 4/1/71, prepared by Mr. C.D. Brennan, captioned "Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), Registration Act."
Honorable Jonathan B. Bingham  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C., 20515

My dear Congressman:

Your telegram of March 30, 1971, concerning testimony of Mrs. George Clarke before the House Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, has been received. It is true that George W. Clarke, Sr., 6 Gayle Street, Hampton, Virginia, was interviewed, in the presence of his wife, by a Special Agent of the FBI on October 6, 1970. I have been assured that the FBI Agent who conducted this interview neither characterized to Mr. or Mrs. Clarke the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) nor warned them to avoid dealings with this organization.

As a matter of further interest, Mr. Clarke was interviewed in connection with an investigation requested by the Department of Justice to determine if the COLIFAM had incurred an obligation to register in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

You may be assured that I shall continue to insist that all investigations of this Bureau are handled promptly, thoroughly and impartially.

Sincerely yours,

/s/J. Edgar Hoover
FBI Confirms POW Probe

The FBI investigated the military Committee, wrote Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell on Nov. 28 that the Liaison Committee had not registered as an agent of a foreign nation. "It would seem that the concept of 'agents of a foreign principal' should be broad enough to encompass their role."

Icchord objected to the Liaison Committee's role in dealing with the North Vietnamese as a source of mail and information on prisoners held in Hanoi. On Dec. 31, Robert C. Mardian, assistant attorney general for internal security, wrote Icchord the Justice Department was looking into the matter. "In the event unclassified available evidence is developed to establish a violation of federal law," Mardian wrote, "appropriate action will be undertaken."

The reference to termination of the probe in December without any prosecutions came in a report to Rep. Paul Findley, R-III, from Jack Harrington, an FBI inspector.

Harrington and Hoover confirmed an FBI visit to Mrs. George W. Clarke of Hampton, Va., a POW's mother who testified before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee Tuesday that an agent had warned her not to deal with the Liaison Committee.

Numerous other POW families have reported FBI visits regarding the Committee of Liaison but said they were not given any warnings.

The Washington Post
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 1-6-71
To: Director, FBI
From: SAC, Norfolk

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

All information contained herein is Unclassified.

Re: Norfolk teletype 3/30/71.

On 4/2/71 I telephonically contacted SA (redacted) and furnished the following information...

She was present at the hearing when Mrs. George W. Clarke, Hampton, Va., testified that she was contacted by a representative of the FBI in Hampton, who, she stated, told her not to have anything to do with COLIFAM.

She stated she could not believe there was any truth in Mrs. Clarke's allegation.
stated that she desired to furnish the above information because she was certain that Mrs. CLARK's remarks were without foundation and because of her esteem for the FBI. She expressed her further willingness to cooperate with the FBI.

Above being submitted for information, and no further action being taken by Norfolk; however, if any additional information about COLIFAM is volunteered by POW wives, same will be furnished to Bureau.

It is noted that [redacted], wife of POW, has recently voluntarily furnished additional correspondence she received from COLIFAM. This will be furnished the Bureau by separate LHM.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Bishop

FROM: M. A. Jones

DATE: 4-1-71

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4-73 BY 70

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

In response to his inquiry, the Director wrote Congressman Jonathan B. Bingham (D-N.Y.) on 4-1-71, furnishing him the facts regarding our interview of George W. Clarke, Sr., on 10-6-70, in connection with captioned case. Mrs. Clarke, testifying before the House Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, alleged the Agent warned them against having anything to do with the organization.

Robert Wichser, Administrative Assistant to Congressman Paul Findley (R-Ill.), called 3-31-71 and said the Congressman was also present at the hearing. Wichser said that Congressman Findley wanted to make sure that the Subcommittee was presented the facts in this matter and not some warped version that might be reported by Bingham. He said that the Congressman was confident the FBI had done nothing wrong and wanted to make sure that the Record was accurate if Bingham made any further issue of this matter. We have had very friendly relations with Congressman Findley over the years.

Herington furnished Wichser orally the information set forth in the letter addressed to Congressman Bingham which basically is the Agent's categorical denial that he had characterized the organization or warned the Clarkes against dealing with the organization. It was also tactfully pointed out that the allegation on its face does not seem logical since we were conducting, on Departmental instructions, an investigation to determine whether there was violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The Agent would have been seeking the Clarkes' assistance since they had not yet been contacted and would not have, under any logical reasoning, warned them against dealings with the organization since they would have been of no help to a possible prosecution.

Wichser said this made sense to him and he would brief the Congressman. He also asked if the Director would send the Congressman a letter setting forth the same information he had given Congressman Bingham.

Enclosures:
1 - Mr. Mohr - enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - enclosure
1 - M.A. Jones - enclosure
1 - Mr. Brennan - enclosure
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter to Congressman Findley be forwarded.
Mar. 31, 1971

to: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director
F.B.I.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you the enclosed letter in the hope it will help you to refute the statements made by Congressman Bingham in the article which appeared in the New York Daily News today. I obtained this letter from the Congressman when I inquired as to the reliability of the p.e.w. list which was released by the Committee for liaison at Christmastime last year. I cannot understand how he can send this p.e.w. mother going through this Committee for information about her son when it is obvious by his letter to me that he considers their information unreliable. I will also enclose the daily news article so that you may be made aware of his statements. With sincere thanks for your long devotion to our Country,

I remain,

Very Truly Yours

[Signature]

[Redacted text]
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 25, 1971

Dear [Name]

I have looked into the question of why the United States says that the list of prisoners of war released by North Vietnam is incomplete, a question which you raised in our recent discussion.

I have received a classified briefing on this matter and can tell you that I am satisfied that the North Vietnamese hold prisoners or know the fate of American soldiers whose names they have not released. This information is based upon various intelligence sources, such as information given from prisoners of war who have been returned to the United States. At the moment, there are 26 American servicemen who are known to have been in North Vietnamese hands at some point whose names the North Vietnamese have not released. The United States does not release the names of those prisoners of war whom we know to be in North Vietnamese hands because to do so might endanger the lives of those prisoners of war who are currently just listed as missing in action and who are not known to be prisoners at this time.

I hope this information proves helpful to you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Jonathan B. Bingham

(Handwritten signature)
Mom Says FBI Tried To Cut Tie to PW Son

Washington, March 20 (AP)—The mother of an American prisoner of war in Vietnam said today that an FBI agent warned her to have nothing to do with the pacifist group which relays mail between the prisoners and their families.

The report brought a demand from a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee member for the retirement of FBI director J. Edgar Hoover.

Mrs. George W. Clark, told the subcommittee that the agent came to her Hampton, Va., home last fall and warned her against the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in Vietnam, saying it had Communist ties and its information was not reliable.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Weiss and David Dellinger in New York, has been the only source of PW mail. It also produced the only list of prisoners released by North Vietnam.

"We have had no letters and sent a note from our son in almost four years," Mrs. Clark said.

An FBI spokesman said the agency plans no comment.

Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham (D., N.Y.) said he was shocked and outraged at Mrs. Clark's report and called it "another indication that the FBI is under improper leadership."

"Hoover has long enticed his usefulness and should have been retired long ago," Bingham said.
April 7, 1971

100-457899

Dear [Redacted]

Thank you for your letter of March 31st, with enclosures. I very much appreciate your kind remarks concerning my work and your support certainly means a great deal to me. I readily understand the concern that prompted you to furnish this information to me and am glad to receive your views.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in files, nor is his organization.
Attached relates to hearings currently being held in Washington, D.C., by House Internal Security Subcommittee regarding organization known as the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. Co-chairmen of the organization were David Dellinger, prominent New Left activist, and Cora Weiss, leader of Women Strike for Peace. We conducted investigation of the organization on instructions of Justice Department. Investigation encompassed interviews of large number of relatives of Vietnam prisoners of war. Interviews were designed to determine the extent of efforts being made by the organization to propagandize the prisoners of war and their families for the benefit of North Vietnam. We discontinued investigation of the organization on Departmental instructions in December, 1970.

Interview of Mr. George W. Clarke was conducted on 10-6-70. Mrs. Clarke was present during the interview. Special Agent, who conducted interview categorically denies Mr. and Mrs. Clarke were “not to have anything to do with the Committee of Liaison as alleged. An appropriate reply is being prepared for Congressman Bingham.
MRS. GEORGE CLARKE OF HAMPTON, VIRGINIA, MOTHER OF SERVICEMAN MISSING IN ACTION IN VIETNAM, TESTIFIED TODAY BEFORE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY THAT SHE WAS VISITED AT HOME IN OCTOBER 1970 BY A MAN WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS FBI AGENT AND DISPLAYED CREDENTIALS AND WHO WARNED HER AND HER HUSBAND NOT TO HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE COMMITTEE OF LIAISON. AS A RESULT OF THIS WARNING MRS. CLARKE TOLD THE SUBCOMMITTEE SHE HAD REFRAINED FROM ATTEMPTING THROUGH THE COMMITTEE OF LIAISON TO OBTAIN INFORMATION AS TO WHETHER HER SON IS ALIVE AND A PRISONER. I AM SHOCKED AND OUTRAGED BY THIS REPORT. IF IT PROVES ACCURATE, THE AGENT INVOLVED SHOULD BE DISCIPLINED AND YOU AS DIRECTOR SHOULD MAKE CLEAR
TO ALL FBI PERSONNEL THAT ANY SUCH ACTION EXCEEDS THEIR AUTHORITY
AND IS AN IMPROPER AND UNWARRANTED INFRINGEMENT ON THE FREEDOM
OF ACTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS. I TRUST I MAY HAVE AN EARLY
RESPONSE TO THIS WIRE

JONATHAN B. BINGHAM MEMBER OF CONGRESS
EX-103

EX-103

Honorable Jonathan B. Bingham
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

Your telegram of March 30, 1971, concerning testimony of Mrs. George Clarke before the House
Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific
Developments, has been received. It is true that
George W. Clarke, Sr., 6 Gayle Street, Hampton,
Virginia, was interviewed, in the presence of his
wife, by a Special Agent of the FBI on October 6, 1970.
I have been assured that the FBI Agent who conducted
this interview neither characterized to Mr. or Mrs. Clarke
the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) nor warned them to
avoid dealings with this organization.

As a matter of further interest, Mr. Clarke
was interviewed in connection with an investigation
requested by the Department of Justice to determine if
the COLIFAM had incurred an obligation to register in
accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Agents
Registration Act.

You may be assured that I shall continue to
insist that all investigations of this Bureau are
handled promptly, thoroughly and impartially.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

NOTE: See memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan,
prepared by [Redacted] dated 3/31/71, captioned "Committee of
Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
(COLIFAM), Registration Act."
April 1, 1971

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington DC

Gentlemen:

Mrs. George W. Clark of Hampton, Virginia recently testified to a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee that an agent of the FBI recently visited her and warned her against sending letters and parcels to her son, a POW in North Vietnam, via the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

I would like to know why the agent said that and also why your reply to House Foreign Affairs inquiries consists of a "no comment".

Sincerely,

P.S. Please send some information on the files stolen from one of your offices recently and printed in the Washington Post.

6 APR 14 1971

570
I have received your letter of April 1st. With respect to your inquiry, Mr. Clarke was interviewed, in the presence of his wife, by a Special Agent of the FBI on October 6, 1970. This interview was in connection with an investigation requested by the Department of Justice to determine if the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam had incurred an obligation to register in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. I have been assured that the FBI Agent who conducted this interview neither characterized this organization to Mr. or Mrs. Clarke nor warned them to avoid dealings with it.

I am unable to comply with your request as data in the files of this Bureau must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Above answer in accordance with previous similar type inquiry handled by Domestic Intelligence Division on 4/1/71.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  
DATE: 4/12/71

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

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

Re Norfolk LHM dated 3/10/71. Re Norfolk airtel to Bureau 4/5/71.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven (7) copies of an LHM and one copy of LHM for New York setting forth additional information volunteered by [redacted] whose husband is a POW in North Vietnam.

No additional investigation is being conducted pursuant to Bureau instructions and this LHM is being submitted only for information. Any additional information, volunteered, will be reported.

20 APR 16 1971

2-Enclosures

(2)-Bureau (Enc.-7) (RM)
2-New York (100-168469) (Enc.-1) (RM)
1-Norfolk

AGENCY: ARMY, DOD, DIA, DIA, SEC, STATE, CIA
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

On March 26, 1971, [redacted], whose husband is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, voluntarily furnished additional correspondence which she stated she had received from COLIFAM. This is set forth below:

[redacted] stated that she is directing mail to and receiving mail from her husband through COLIFAM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
February 17, 1971

Dear [Redacted]

Enclosed you will find the photo album, large pictures, and letters which you sent to us to be forwarded to your husband. The package as you sent it was simply too large to be carried. We are sorry to disappoint you with this news.

We were able however, to send your form letter with a delegation traveling to Hanoi last Monday. We hope this will be delivered to your husband. Again, we are not happy to have to send the package back to you, but knew you would understand that it could not be sent.

Very truly yours,

Joan Libby/staff
Dear Friends:

We are delighted to send you the enclosed mail. It just arrived in a package of 193 letters with a delegation of women recently returned from Hanoi.

This may cross in the mail with another mailing we just sent before we knew if letters would be coming from Vietnam.

We will make every effort to get mail into North Vietnam despite the postponement of travel there.

Best wishes,

Cora Weiss
February 24, 1971

Dear [Redacted],

When Madame Binh issued her 8 point proposal on September 17, 1970, the first point included the statement that "negotiations would begin at once on the release of all prisoners... when the date for total withdrawal of allied troops is set."

My information also comes from an interview I had with Premier Pham Van Dong in Hanoi, and with the editor of the leading official government newspaper, Mr. Hoang Tung.

But, this all seems irrelevant now with the massive escalation of bombing and rumors of ground troops crossing the DMZ into North Vietnam. South Vietnam's President Thieu made the statement recently concerning the possibility of South Vietnamese troops having to go beyond the DMZ — that is hardly an indication of "winding down" or getting out.

I fear that the current policy is not helping to create an atmosphere for any kind of negotiated settlement; certainly any interest on the part of the North Vietnamese to discuss prisoners is hardly being encouraged by these latest escalations.

I noted with interest your support of the idea of "proportional repatriations." While that idea is certainly closer to reality than any plan of the administration it still misses the point — the DRV and the PRG have both been firm in their insistence that nothing short of Washington's guarantee that it will totally withdraw will do to secure the release of the men. Thus, if we say that by December 31, 1971 all U.S. troops will be out and bases dismantled,
then they will willingly at once to provide a way for withdrawing forces, cease fire, and negotiate for the release of men held by both NLF and DRV. (See 8 pt proposal)

Congress Leggett bases his proposal first, on the requirement that Hanoi publicize the number of POW's held by the Pathet Lao and the PRC. Neither of these guerrilla forces are a party to the Convention, neither is under any obligation to provide any information and neither are under the military or political authority of Hanoi. As independent political forces they issue their own information based upon their own decisions.

Further, Leggett does not allow for the publication of names or the release of prisoners we have taken and handed over to the ARVN, or Lon Nol or Lao forces. These prisoners, contrary to Convention, are given various status on an arbitrary basis, some POW, some criminal, some political. Alexandre Casella in Our Own Worst Enemy, (Norton and Co. 1968) explains this in detail.

The real stumbling block is the fact that there is no guarantee that after a percentage of prisoners is released as a percentage of troops are withdrawn, that the US wouldn't decide to abandon the remaining prisoners for the sake of keeping a force behind (Leirn speaks of 50,000 a la Korea) to support the Thiệu Ky regime. Nor is there any guarantee that continued air attacks from bases in Thailand wouldn't cease.

Leggett seems to be saying that the ground troops and pilots have equal value. The issue to be faced is whether or not the US is interested in total withdrawal, if so, when. As soon as that is announced "negotiations can begin at once for the release of men held both by the NLF and the DRV."

I have enclosed a proposal which might interest you. It is only at the talk stage, since the gist of it has been embodied in the McGovern Hatfield Vietnam Disengagement Act S 376.

I did wish to explain further about our office having returned some mail and photos to you. We do not wish to jeopardize the mail privileges of one air form letter per month. One or two photos are permitted in each of these letters. Although the men were able to write longer letters and cards at Christmas there is no indication of any change in regulations from this end. We will be more than happy to forward mail for you each month with photo enclosures. We do hope you will understand. The escalated war has curtailed travel a bit, and the next trip will leave by March 10 if the North isn't invaded as Mr. Thiệu has indicated he might.

This whole issue is important and complicated, and I do hope you will feel free to continue the discussion. I am afraid I am less optimistic today than ever, and rather angry...we've finally established who's there and have heard from them and seen how they are, only to leave them longer as the war rages on and on.

Thank you for your kind letters, hope to hear from you.

Very truly yours,

P.S. I hear there was a fire, did you accept me? Wouldn't you?
POW's Parents Ask Peace

BY WILLIAM SCHMIDT
Pentecostal Press

The parents of a Marine pilot held prisoner of war in North Vietnam charged Wednesday that President Nixon is using them and the families of other POWs to help gain support for the war.

"The only way to bring my son and other sons home safely is to end the war," declared Mrs. Virginia R. Warner of Ypsilanti. "I think it is time to speak out, for the sake of my son and American boys everywhere who are fighting this useless war."

Mrs. Warner and her husband, James, a truck driver for an air freight company, both said their declaration comes only after public opinion.

"I love my country and I love my flag, but it is time to say something," she said. "We don't want any more bombing and we don't want any more raids like the one on the prison camp in Son Tay. If the American government agreed to end the war, I know that my son would come back to us safely."

The Warner's son, James H. Warner, was a first lieutenant and Marine Corps pilot when his jet was shot down over North Vietnam in October 1967.

He has since been promoted to the rank of captain and is officially listed as a POW by the Pentagon.

The Warners, Capt. Warner and his wife, were informed of their son's fate on Oct. 12, 1967, and they have recently received letters from him in which he indicates he is well.

Last year, Mrs. Warner purchased a billboard in nearby Ann Arbor to plead that persons write to Nixon and urge that prisoners be freed.

Since then, she said, her views have changed. "When I see how we have been used to help gain support for the war, I wish I had never put that billboard up and urged anyone to write to Nixon."

"I would like to put up a new billboard now--one which reads: 'President Nixon, end the war on the prisoners can come home.'"

Her husband is even more adamant in his views. A Teamster and truck driver for the past 45 years, Warner claims that his son and other prisoners are actually "the prisoners of my (vice-president of South Vietnam) and Nixon."

"The Pentagon has especially used the families of the prisoners of war," Warner said.

The Warners are bitter about claims from the Nixon administration that the war will go on long as there are POWs in North Vietnam.

Mrs. Warner writes the coordinator for the National League of Families of Prisoners of War, and she enjoys how to make views felt.

"I was on the telephone to the newspaper in President Nixon's office, but I was not heard," she said. "If this is a free country we should be able to say what we want, but I could not be sure how people would react."

"NOW I'M SADDER than ever," she added. "I know they're not going to let me do anything."

Her son, who was 29 months old when she was born, was a graduate of Lanthi High School and was in the Navy in 1967.

Mrs. Warner, who is a graduate of the University of Southern Michigan, and her husband decided last summer to make known their view of the war after attending a vise program which became the focus of controversy in Detroit this week.

The Warner's son, who was alleged American war captivity in Vietnam.

The Warners are bitter about the Pentagon's handling of the situation.

All information contained herein is unclassified.

COMMITEE OF LIAISON with Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam

265 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036
Prisoners of War in Vietnam

How long are these poor men to be kept there to suffer while this country goes merrily on its way with an extremely small number of citizens really concerned about them? It is high time that this miserable war be ended and many problems at home receive attention.

The U.S.A. made a grave mistake in becoming involved in Southeast Asia. Our P.O.W.s are suffering as are many thousands of families because of someone's poor judgment.

I'd really like to see a father and mother today who will sit down and tell their son that there is anything right about this war and that it is their patriotic duty to go 10,000 miles to kill the enemy. What enemy?

Nixon said he would end the war and many, including myself, believed he would, but we are just as deep today as we were when he took office—and an end in sight.

Cyril F. Reynolds
Father Of A POW

Philadelphia Inquirer
July 7, 1970

How to Free P.O.W.'s

To the Editor:

I have sympathy for—but a growing impatience with—the families of men who are in prisoner-of-war camps in North Vietnam or other parts of Indochina. They go to Paris and try to communicate with Hanoi. But Washington has the key to their sons' and husbands' cells, and the Nixon policy—by perpetuating our presence indefinitely through puppet regimes in Saigon and elsewhere—means that these men are sentenced for life. Furthermore, renewed bombing and air support in Cambodia mean it is inevitable that the number of men serving a life sentence in Hanoi and elsewhere will rapidly increase.

If the families of prisoners of war are really sincere in desiring their loved ones back, they should be demanding of Congress that it set an end to our intervention in Vietnam and stop the escalation of the present air war. They will then find that they have many friends who will support such demands and that it will be possible to force the United States Government to take the steps which will result in the release of all P.O.W.'s.

Albert G. Perry
Minister, First Unitarian Church
Flushing, N. Y., 72, 1971

The New York Times

Mother Of POW Raps War

Dunedin, Mrs.

Martha L. Gartley watched

for son playing basketball at a North Vietnamese prison camp

Wednesday, then criticized the Nixon administration for "crucifying" prisoners and

their families by "confining this foolish war.

12 M. L. Gartley Jr., 20,

has been a prisoner since his

jet fighter was shot down over North Vietnam in 1968.

Mrs. Gartley watched her

son Wednesday on a CBS

television news program. It

was the third time she had

seen him on American television since he was shot down.

"I'm tired of the priorities the government sets. I know the prisoners come last, no matter what the government says year after year," the mother said.

"I'm tired year after year and Christmas after Christmas getting a flurry of newspaper articles.

Clearwater Sun

January, 1971
Son Tay: The Real Story

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON—The White House relied on basic military intelligence that was at least six months old in approving the unsuccessful commando raid last November on the Son Tay prisoner of war camp inside North Vietnam.

Interviews over the past two months revealed that the Pentagon's first information about the camp—23 miles west of Hanoi—was supplied by a former North Vietnamese prison guard who was either captured or defected during the U. S.-North Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in May, 1970.

The guard, whose capture was considered highly classified information, provided military intelligence teams with invaluable information about the location, operation and construction of the Son Tay prison. The detailed data even included what kind of locks were on the cell doors and where they were located.

By July, the interrogation of the guard had been completed and the Air Force was ordered to initiate a series of flights over the prison. Amazingly, at no time before the actual invasion of the prison—Nov. 20, six months after the guard's capture—was the military able to establish any further proof that Americans were, in fact, being detained inside. In essence, the high-risk operation was staged—with approval from President Nixon—although the only facts were those supplied by the former prison camp guard.

Yet there was no available evidence indicating that the military planners "knew" that the Son Tay camp did not contain prisoners, as Sen. Fulbright (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, has publicly charged.

What does emerge from an intensive investigation into the Son Tay raid is a serious indictment of the practices and operation of the Defense Intelligence Agency, which was in charge of intelligence for the mission. The photo analysis somehow interpreted what turned out to be a vegetable garden growing inside the Son Tay compound as evidence that many American prisoners were in.

Here is the story behind the planning behind the Son Tay operation:

The capture—or defection—of the North Vietnamese guard in May, 1970, was a major achievement. He was never sent to Hanoi to South Vietnam, where he high risk of capture. At least 72 POW camps were known to exist inside the city limits of Hanoi. Location of other facilities was not known. Despite military had long been seeking permission to raid the known camps.

The inadequacy of the over-all intelligence operation inside North Vietnam emerged in the simple fact that the Pentagon learned about the camp from the captured guard. The Son Tay area had been known to the intelligence community and frequently photographed. According to the defense intelligence professional construction program, manned by agents of 15,000 Chinese communists, to engage in the S:0G base early in the air war and was a key target during the heavy bombings from 1965...

President's intelligence agencies in coming to the consequence or DIA.

The early recon photographs of the camp indicate that it is heavy use and highly encouraging. A highly skilled was carefully a men were handled offices throughout the camp and assigned secret operations. Training was rigorously rationed for some sons: one group worked on means of a rescue team safe out of North Viet...
The evidence that the photo interpreters viewed as encouraging, however, was far from definite proof that the pilots were at Son Tay. One man who worked on the project, attempting to explain its failure, argued that photo reconnaissance was not an exact science at all, despite the widespread belief of the general public so conditioned to descriptions of miraculous close-ups from "eye in the sky" cameras 100 miles up.

The source added:

"Take the photograph of the crowd on the Ellipse during the march on Washington (the anti-war demonstration in November, 1969) —it was an Air Force picture published in a lot of newspapers. Now, don't ask anybody to break down how many of the people were Negroes and how many were Caucasians. We just can't do it. But after they leave, you sure could tell that they were there—the grass would be all trampled.

A similarly tramped appearance was evident in what seemed to be a grassy area inside the tiny Son Tay compound. The aerial photographs also established that the "guard towers" and basic layout of Son Tay were very similar in design to that of the POW camps inside Hanoi. It was agreed —without ever seeing an identifiable prisoner—that the Son Tay facility was an active POW camp for Americans.

Sometime in the July-August period, the military got a shock when during a period of heavy flooding of the Red River delta, the camp suddenly was vacated. The changing geography of the camp was apparent. The trampled lawn disappeared.

When the flood waters receded, the geography changed again—much to everyone's relief—and the building immediately took back "that well-worn look," as one analyst described it. By now it was August and the White House was apprised. Briefings were presented to President Nixon and Henry Kissinger, the President's advisor on security affairs. The President was, according to later White House accounts, "enthusiastic" about the idea and authorized full-scale planning and training for a search and rescue mission.

The check-and-double operation was code-named the Joint Contingency Task group IVORY COAST, and training began in August at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida. Optimism was rising inside the government; it was the first time that the military had established an intelligence "hook" on a POW camp that was not inside the Hanoi city limits.

But there were many basic intelligence problems that a war can never overcome. For one thing, no one had established beyond a reasonable doubt that the Son Tay prison was holding Americans. "We had a hypothesis based on various sources of information," said one analyst who worked on the project, "but as far as being able to say, 'Hey, there go two more guys into the camp'—well, we couldn't."

The official added:

"Our situation was this: So a river comes out and floods—and they (the North Vietnamese) move the pilots out. The place overgrows. It looks good again. The grass starts to wear down again. Hey, it looks good. It's a fifty-fifty chance they moved them back."

There were, apparently, only a few cautious doubts raised—largely because of the high accuracy of the operation kept details away from many officials who might have pressed even vigorously that the military was planning a high-risk raid.

There had been previous indications based on aerial photographs. One former intelligence official recalled the time photo interpreters spotted an enclosed camp area in North Vietnam with a double-barbed wire fence. After observing it for a while, they concluded it was a base with some military significance and targeted it for a bombing raid. "A few days later," the official said, "North Vietnam began claiming we had bombed the death ward of a leper colony. Intelligence got fooled."

The 101-man joint Air Force-Army commando team took off in helicopters from its base in Thailand early on Nov. 28. According to many published accounts, the team arrived undetected and landed inside the small Son Tay compound. No prisoners were found, but it was noticed that most of the open space inside the prison was being used by the North Vietnamese for a carefully cultivated vegetable garden.

No Way of Knowing

Intelligence analysts later concluded during postmortems on the raid that the "well-worn look," which had become so clearly discernible after the July-August flooding, might have been a result of the gardening efforts. Even more disturbing was the fact that the prisoners could have been transferred from Son Tay in August, just after the flooding began and just as the commando team began its arduous training for a mission already doomed.

During a little-noticed press conference at Eglin in early December, Brig. Gen. Leroy Mason, head of the commando team, told reporters: 'We weren't able to tell exactly when they moved the prisoners of war . . . I'd say it could have been about three months. And this is a judgment, and I have nothing absolutely definite to base this on.'

In fact, the Pentagon had no way of knowing if American prisoners had been inside the camp at all—even before the flooding—since the captured guards last worked there early in 1970.

Intelligence men in the Pentagon later were only able to lamely conclude that the base had either closed permanently or possibly. "Was it being refurbished? Was it being infected? We didn't know one of the men who participated in the planning."

The Vietnamese said the camp had the latest Chinese weapons, AK-47s, a fact the many analysts to decide they were a small, well-trained team, perhaps within the prisoners to resist outside."

The last overtly prison, constructed just before the operation, still showed signs of patrons—the "well-worn look.

Despite the failure, members of the plan and intelligence teams were slim in the demonstration of American inviability to penetrate into Vietnam's air space at all, in and out of Son Tay. And one Air Force was closely involved with affairs later said with dry humor during an interview the counterparts in England described the mission "the best shot since Bunker Hill.
March 15, 1971

Dear families,

Once again, apologies for a form letter. Many of you have asked for additional letter forms which are enclosed.

Due to heavy bombing raids over Laos, and the threatened invasion of the North by President Thieu, making travel extremely hazardous, there is a temporary postponement of travel to North Vietnam. This is at the direction of the North Vietnamese who have postponed all trips until it becomes safer to travel.

There is a delegation of women presently in, or soon to come out of North Vietnam. We do not know when they are expected or if they have mail. We will inform you, of course, at once.

All mail received in this office by mid-Feb. was delivered to North Vietnam. We are investigating safe means of sending more mail in. We continue to receive mail in our office for delivery and expect, that although there may be some delay it will reach the Detention Camp more readily than if left to chance with unpredictable postal routes.

The only explanation we have for your many questions regarding delay in incoming mail is that the absence of regular travel means the absence of regular mail. Nothing other than hand delivery is trusted.

We have noticed many cards and longer letters coming in to the office instead of the regulation air letter form. While we realise that many of you received cards and longer letters for Christmas we have no indication of any change in regulations regarding one air form letter per month. To avoid possible non delivery of mail or jeopardy of mail rights, we suggest sending only one air form letter per month with one or two photos attached.

We hope this answers your questions, if not, please feel free to call or write.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Mrs. Cora Weiss
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.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM); IS - MISCELLANEOUS.

REREP OF SA__ DATE OCTOBER TWENTY-SEVEN,
NINETEEN SEVENTY AT NORFOLK. PAGE SEVENTEEN SETS FORTH RESULTS
OF INTERVIEW WITH MR. GEORGE W. CLARKE, SR. HAMPTON, VIRGINIA, BY SA__ ON OCTOBER SIX, LAST.
SA__ ADVISED TODAY THAT MRS. CLARKE WAS PRESENT
DURING INTERVIEW WITH MR. CLARKE. SA__ CATEGORICALLY DENIED
THAT HE CHARACTERIZED OR GAVE ANY OPINION OF COLIFAM TO THE
CLARKES, AND HE FURTHER DENIED ADVISING THEM TO HAVE NO DEALINGS
WITH COLIFAM.

END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNECLASSIFIED
DATED 23 MAR 1971 BY 9303
CN 345,570
Memorandum

TO: Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM: [Redacted]

DATE: April 1, 1971

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE ON LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - ANTIWAR

At 4:35 p.m., April 1, 1971, Mr. Roger Shields, Executive Assistant to Mr. G. Warren Nutter, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Internal Security Affairs, telephonically inquired regarding the current hearings on prisoners of war being conducted by the House Subcommittee on National Security Policy.

Mr. Shields, who is Prisoner of War Task Group Chairman at Department of Defense, advised that Mr. Nutter would testify before the Subcommittee on April 2, 1971, and expected he might be questioned regarding his knowledge of FBI investigation concerning families of prisoners of war, and be asked as well concerning FBI interviews which have been conducted of relatives of prisoners of war. Both points relate to current publicity being given to statement by Congressman Jonathan B. Bingham (D, New York) who alleged that a Mrs. George Clarke of Virginia in testifying before the Subcommittee stated she was warned by an FBI Agent to have nothing to do with captioned organization. The information attributed to Mrs. Clarke is completely erroneous, and Congressman Bingham was so advised by letter on April 1, 1971.

Mr. Shields advised he had no personal or official knowledge concerning whether or not the FBI had conducted inquiry concerning captioned organization and certainly had no information as to how the FBI conducted interviews in such matters. He thought that he and Mr. Nutter could perhaps give some guidance along these lines in case they were asked questions regarding the FBI. It was suggested to him that since neither he nor Mr. Nutter was in possession of knowledge concerning FBI operations or activities they were hardly in a position to make any comment regarding FBI. Mr. Shields was asked where he acquired the information which prompted his inquiry of the FBI and he declined to respond. It was suggested to him that if he desired any information of the type referred to, he should submit matter in writing for an appropriate reply.
Memorandum to Mr. C.D. Brennan
RE: COMMITTEE ON LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

It is noted that memorandum Wannall to Brennan
dated March 31, 1971, concerning captioned organization
advised you of a similar call from the Department of State
as to how they should respond to Subcommittee questions
regarding the FBI. We pointed out to State Department that
we did not expect State Department officials to answer
questions regarding Bureau matters when such officials
testify before Congressional lobbies, and if such questions
came up it was up to the Department of State to decide what
responses should be made.

RECOMMENDATION:

Should Mr. Shields follow up his oral inquiry
in writing, it is recommended that he be forthrightly
advised that he has no business commenting on FBI policy
or matters bearing on the FBI.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442267)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (10Q-129457) (P)

"Today" show 4/20/71, WABC-IV, Channel 4, New York, N.Y. During approximately 10-minute interview by host HUGH DOWNS and BARBARA WALTERS, WEISS described herself as Co-Chairman of Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM); explained the work of COLIFAM in transmitting letters and packages to American war prisoners in North Vietnam and how this Committee is able to keep lines of communication open between families and prisoners by utilizing personal representatives to carry pertinent mail.

WEISS claimed any difference between official North Vietnamese list of American war prisoners made public through COLIFAM and U.S. Government's insistence that greater number in captivity can be explained by undetermined numbers missing in action and unaccounted for dead. She also called on U.S. to fix specific date for withdrawal of troops from South Vietnam before any specific action can be taken for release of war prisoners.

NO LEM being submitted regarding above information.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  DATE: 4/27/71

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)

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

CORA WEISS, Co-Chairman of COLIFAM, appeared as a guest on a nation-wide morning television "Today Show" on 4/20/71, WNBC-TV, Channel 4, NY, NY. During her ten minute interview by Host HUGH DOWNES and BARBARA WALTERS, WEISS expressed the objective of COLIFAM in acting as a liaison between the American prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

WEISS claimed that the difference in numbers with COLIFAM's list and the US Government's insistence with greater number of prisoners captive can be counted for by understanding the number of men who are missing in action and unaccounted for. She called on the US to fix a specific date for withdrawal of troops from South Vietnam before any specific action would be taken on the release of prisoners of war.

No LHM is being submitted regarding this information in view of the fact that it obtained nation-wide coverage.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (100-5833) (RUC)

COMMUNITY OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF Servicemen DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS
OO: NEW YORK

Re Norfolk airtel and LHM, 4/12/71.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven (7) copies of an LHM and two (2) copies for New York setting forth information relating to CORA WEISS, of COLIFAM, as furnished by SA

No recommendations were made by SA

Any additional information volunteered in this matter will be reported by the Norfolk Division.
On April 22, 1971, whose husband, , is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, telephonically volunteered the following information:

Cora Weiss, who is a co-chairman of COLIFAM, recently appeared on the "Today Show", on national television. On the show Weiss reportedly stated that the North Vietnamese claimed that if the United States named the date for total withdrawal of American armed forces, the North Vietnamese would release prisoners of war.

stated that she felt the above information would be of interest, and she added she does not feel there would be any useful purpose served. She added, however, that if she reconsidered, she would first confer with her legal advisor in the Department of the Navy.

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.
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 (00:NY)

Enclosed herewith are 7 copies of an LHM entitled as captioned.

The LHM is being classified, "Confidential" in order to protect the source utilized, since it is felt that disclosure of this information would thereby effect the future usefulness of source.

Source utilized is [redacted].

In view of the inactivity of captioned organization, NY will follow this matter in a pending inactive status. Bureau will be advised of any pertinent developments.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING CLIP (S) OF DATE

100-457899-269

FBI OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]

RECEIVED [redacted]

[Redacted]

FBI OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE

[Redacted]

FBI OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE

[Redacted]

FBI OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE

[Redacted]

FBI OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE

[Redacted]

FBI OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE

[Redacted]
Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

On April 20, 1971, Cora Weiss, Co-Chairman of Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), appeared as a guest on a nationwide morning television program, "Today Show," WNBC-TV, Channel 4, New York, New York (NY). During her ten minute interview by Hugh Downs, host, and Barbara Walters, hostess, Weiss expressed the objective of COLIFAM in acting as liaison between the families United States prisoners of war and the North Vietnam Government.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 9, 1971, that COLIFAM has been completely inactive since the beginning of this year. Source added that it appears North Vietnam used this organization as far as it desired to, and there has been little or no activity in the recent months concerning prisoners of war. Source stated that unless something unusual takes place, COLIFAM will become defunct.
ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, New York (100-162400) 6/24/71

Director, FBI (100-457899)

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAN)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Bureau notes recent information from New York that COLIFAN has been completely inactive since end of 1970 with prospect that organization will become defunct. New York remain alert for

Submit LSM with positive information developed to Bureau and other interested offices.

Information from [redacted] is classified "Top Secret/For Background Use Only" and is not to be submitted in any form for dissemination outside Bureau. Information is for lead purposes only and no indication should be given that this information is in possession of FBI.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

Aircr. Forces

ADVISORY

DATE 6/27/71

MAILED 22

FBI

REC 17, 100-457899-270 67c

JUN 29, 1971

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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.

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For your information:

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

100-457899-271
RAC, New York (100-165469)
REC 43

Director, FBI (100-487899) — 871

COMMITTEE OF ALIADON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
12 - REV LEFT

Re: Nairtel and LEM dated 10-8-70. (U)

Enclosed for New York is...

[Redacted]...

which is self-explanatory. In view of the information contained in paragraph two of this letter, you should carefully review your file and determine if there is any additional information which would be responsive to this request.

You should also alert appropriate informants, including...

this matter should be given proper investigative and administrative attention.

(2) 11

Enclosure

(6)

NOTE:
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: ERC, NORFOLK (100-6833) (RUC)

DATE: 8/10/71

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

(00: NEW YORK)

Re Norfolk airtel and LHM, 4/28/71.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM and two copies for New York, setting forth additional information concerning captured organization, as furnished to SA.

This information is furnished voluntarily and no further action is contemplated by the Norfolk Division.

In the event that additional information is volunteered, the Norfolk Division will report same.
On August 5, 1971, whose husband is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, furnished copies of the following correspondence which she had received from COLIFAM.
June 8, 1971

Dear Friends,

We have received letters from many of you asking similar questions. We apologize for the form response, but our replies to each of you would be similar.

You know that since we returned from Hanoi in Dec. 69 with 138 letters and through the big mail of Christmas 1970 over 3200 letters were brought from prisoners to the US via the Committee of Liaison in 17 deliveries. This has been the sole channel for communication.

Since January 1971 there have been 3 deliveries of mail. During the first 3 months of the year there was no travel to North Vietnam due to the escalated bombing over Laos, the DMZ, and along the southern and western areas of North Vietnam. Travel was too risky. It is now available, although limited, and some mail has arrived.

We are planning a meeting with North Vietnamese officials to discuss the situation and will report the results to you.

Many of you have requested permission to travel to Hanoi to visit your husbands or sons. We have explained that we have no responsibility for issuing invitations, that those who go do so at their own risk. We have relayed your requests to the Committee with whom we are in touch and the rest is up to them.

Many of you have said you are not political and have no position on the war. Whether you think of yourself as political or not, that isn't the way life works. The enclosed reprints should help clarify some frequently misunderstood points. Congressman Halpern's little noticed statement is very significant.

In as much as we sometimes do not get sufficient notice of trips to notify you, we suggest that you send mail here regularly, each month, (the usual letter form with one or two photos attached) as early in the month as possible and we shall ensure its delivery faster than if posted.
We were informed in May by the North Vietnamese that no mail posted in the United States had arrived in North Vietnam since March 4. That includes newspapers, magazines and mail for prisoners (hand carried mail was delivered). Thus far our findings have indicated everyone in the Administration is "passing the buck" and denies any knowledge of the mystery.

Until mail moves freely again by post, the only reliable way for the men to receive mail will be by hand.

As you may know, the Amendment to End the War comes up before the Senate for a vote on June 22. If this legislation is passed by the Congress and ratified by the President, setting the date for total withdrawal of troops and cutting off appropriations for use in and for Indochina, it would trigger immediate arrangements for release of prisoners. There are approximately 44 eligible votes in the Senate. Many of you ask what can be done. Certainly public pressure on our elected representatives could push this bill over the hill.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]
For Mother's Day

BY LOUISE BRISTOL RANSON

BRONXVILLE, N.Y.—Mother's Day, 1971, marks the third anniversary of our son's death in Vietnam. It also marks the third anniversary of the Paris peace talks. Once again we mothers cry "Peace," but there is no peace.

My son landed a few miles from My Lai. He was a new recruit. He was assigned to lead an infantry platoon on the morning of the massacre—March 16, 1968. After that unspeakable atrocity committed by our own American troops, who could blame the nameless massacred and embittered South Vietnamese farmer who set the mine that killed our son a few weeks later—on Mother's Day, 1968?

Had Mike been alive in November, 1968, he would have rejoiced that Lyci
don Johnson was deposed. He once wrote: "I did hear Johnson's speech of de-escalation and nonviolence and thought it the best of his career. It 
created in me a great sense of hope that this President would stick to the 

cessed the new President with his shining promises to end the war and bring us together!

But where are we now, three long years later?

We mothers are being offered a pacifier of "fewer American deaths" and "more troops withdraws" to keep us quiet. Even the agony of the families of American prisoners of war is being exploited to silence our voices. Our silence is bought with medals, citations and flags.

And yet on all sides evidence mounts that our country is involved in a de- 
liberately and calculated effort to eradicate the rural population of a once 
beautiful land. For us it is a matter of horror and shame that the most 
advanced technological nation in the world is annihilating—in the name of 
freedom—a primitive agricultural nation. The ultimate anguish for me is 
that my own son lost his life in the perpetration of such shame.

We are told that if we leave Viet-
sily justify the sacrifice of these young men by killing yet more Amer-
icans and Vietnamese in a meaningless war?

My husband and I have faced the 
painful truth that our son did indeed 
die in vain for what John Kerry calls 
"the biggest thing in history." There 
was no gain for his country from his 
death. His life was wasted, and nothing 
we do, now or ever, can alter that.

Now we know that it is only the 
beleaguered who learn that lessons— 
certainly not our elected leaders. The 
silent many who are either enriched 
by the war, or totally unscathed by it, 
or deluded by the imagined glories of 
former wars, do not raise their voices 
to protest its injustices.

Sometimes in my fancies, I think 
that the whole Indochina war is 
unreal, like some giant "Terry and the 
Pirates" nightmare, and that it will all 
just go away. And then I look at the 
empty place at our table, and I know 
it is very real and very terrible.

in a silent parade down the main street 
of our town, where Mike once marched 
as a bright-eyed Cub Scout on Memo-
rial Day. We shall walk together into 
our churches where we shall pray from 
the depths of our souls that this madness 
will end before the rest of our 
children are destroyed.

We shall say from our hearts: "Mr. 
President, do not underestimate the 
resolution of American mothers at the 
action our sons are compelled to take in 
an immoral war."

We shall, in our churches, remember 
the words of Jesus—"This that ye do 
unto one of these, my people, ye do also 
unto me."

Above all, we shall not cling blindly 
to "honor" where there can be no 

honor. Courage might bring honor, if 
only we can summon enough of it to 
rectify our tragic errors.

The Vietnam nightmare will not go 
away unless we mothers transform our 
prayers into a mighty outcry and re-

fuse to allow one more of our sons to
Letters to the Editor

Treatment of P.O.W.'s in Vietnam

To the Editor:

Your editorial of April 18 states: "There can be no question that the President's concern for the prisoners [in North Vietnam] is deeply felt, as is that of all Americans," and adds: "... nor can there be any question that the North Vietnamese have behaved with callous barbarity in their total handling of the prisoner issue."

My organization has been collecting evidence for some time on the condition of prisoners of war in North and South Vietnam. On the basis of this evidence I must challenge the use of the words "callous barbarity."

For some years North Vietnam refused to permit letters and parcels for prisoners or to provide a list of the pilots they held, in line with their ratification in 1955 of the Geneva Convention, which excepted from its provisions prisoners guilty of war crimes or crimes against humanity. There can be no doubt that the pilots, and the U.S. and Saigon armed forces, have persistently violated not only the Convention on P.O.W.'s but others concerned with the protection of civilians and of the sick and wounded. Nevertheless, in 1966, letters and parcels began to flow and were regularized in 1970 through the Committee for Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, established by prominent members of American peace movements in New York.

Also, a list of the 328 pilots held has been provided, and of twenty who have died, fifteen of them shortly after being shot down, clearly from wounds received at that time. The total corresponds very closely with the Pentagon figures.

Accusations of the sort of brutality which could be described as "callous barbarity" have come from a minority of the nine pilots released in 1968 and 1969. Their reports when first released, that food and medical attention were adequate, differ strongly from later statements at press conferences held on by the U.S. armed services.

These concerned understandable harassment by peasants whose villages had been bombed by the pilots which ceased when they were taken over by the militia or army. The case specific accusation from Lieutenant Friedman—that Commander Straut had his fingernails pulled out—was later retracted by him in an interview with Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Seymour Hersh in late 1970.

"I never said fingernails were pulled out," he said; "I never said he lost his fingernails. In fact, he was hit on the hand and lost... The press said they were pulled out. I never did."

So far as the release of P.O.W.'s concerned, the Geneva Convention stipulates only that prisoners should be repatriated "without delay after the cessation of hostilities." Hostilities clearly continue and Nixon has no legal justification for demanding repatriation until they cease.

Any State that has offered, when the United States sets a date for the total withdrawal of its forces, and discussion for the release of prisoners—can begin.

Presley Duff
General Secretary, International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace
London, April 20, 1973

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/13/73 BY 9099
CN 345,516

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
365 West 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10036
Dear families,

On June 8 we wrote to you that we were planning a meeting with North Vietnamese officials to discuss, in part, our concern regarding decrease in mail delivery, as well as general issues of the war and conditions for peace.

We also told you at that time that if a date were set to end the war it would "trigger immediate arrangements for release of prisoners."

A delegation of this Committee, including Professor Elkay, Ethel Taylor, Dave Dellinger and Cora Weiss spent several days in extensive talks with Madame Binh, Foreign Minister of the FPR and Ambassador Xuan Thuy of the DRV. We presented many of the concerns you have been having about mail and in particular discussed the need for further clarification of the conditions for release of prisoners.

Since September, when Madame Binh presented the 6 point peace proposal which said that when a date for total withdrawal was set "discussions would begin at once on the release of all captured military men", the Administration has used the word "discuss" to mean that it didn't intend release. A hue and cry went up from all quarters asking for clarification. The League of Families has said that if the other side is prepared to announce that they will release all prisoners prior to or in conjunction with a withdrawal date, they would like to see the President set such a total withdrawal date.

Our talks were significant. All of our questions regarding mail, including the fact that some letters have been returned, and some families have had no word since December, were immediately cabled to Hanoi for reply. They do not have that information in Paris. We continue to be concerned to do everything possible to expedite mail and will notify you as soon as we have a response.

The answer to our question regarding clarification of conditions for prisoner release seems best explained in the announcement of the new 7 point peace initiative issued by Mae Binh on July 1. It is now crystal clear that if the POW issue was the major stumbling block to negotiating a settlement to the war, as the Administration has led us to believe, then that block is now knocked out. Prisoners will begin to be released on the day the announcement for total withdrawal is made, and the last prisoner will be released as the last troop leaves.
Now, if the Administration now tells us that the prisoner issue is not, after all, the problem then they have been using the prisoners and their families in a cruel game of deceit.

Was the prisoner issue ever the real problem? Or were we mislead, as the release of the Pentagon Papers shows we have been so frequently in the past, and actually is the real issue the Administration's refusal to ditch the Thieu regime?

It is not too late to press Congress and the Administration to demand that the President set a date for total withdrawal by the end of 1971. It is the families of the prisoners, after all, who have pressed the hardest for this new understanding. It seems appropriate that they press hardest for its acceptance.

Prisoners could be coming home as you read this letter. All of them could be with you for the New Year. It is up to all of us now not to let the Administration reject this offer which we now learn is "flexible". Every day of delay in acceptance is another day of needless continued separation, of continued killing and destruction of homes and land.

Ist. Binh also stated that the PRG would release a list of prisoners they hold in the South at the time the date for withdrawal is set. Meanwhile, mail for men thought to be held in the South may be sent to PRG embassies in Moscow or Cairo, not Paris, but they will attempt to deliver such mail.

In the meantime this Committee continues to deliver mail to the North and receives mail with returning delegations. The last letters from prisoners were received on June 16. There is a group presently in the North and we will promptly forward any mail or information they may bring out.

I truly hope that all hands can be joined in pressing for the President's without delay, of this honorable opportunity to end the war and prisoners to their loved ones.

Sincerely yours,

David Dellinger

Cora Weiss
By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, May 22—Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks, said yesterday that the question of American prisoners could be "rapidly" and "readily" settled if President Nixon set a date for the withdrawal of all United States forces.

"If he does and the date is reasonable," Mr. Thuy said, "then there will be an appropriate response from our side."

But he said he did not believe that the President really intended to withdraw all American forces from South Vietnam. Mr. Thuy was quoted as saying that the United States' real intention was to "settle" the peace talks by changing the status quo.

Mr. Thuy was interviewed at his delegation's headquarters in Choisy-le-Roi, a Paris suburb. His manner was informal, and even firm, as if he were going to meet with David K. E. Bruce, who has taken his place as ambassador to the United States.

No Specific Commitment

On the prisoner issue, Mr. Thuy repeatedly said that it would be solved if the United States made a "clear statement" about its intention to withdraw by a fixed date. But when asked if he had any specific commitment to make such a statement, he refused to answer.

Mr. Thuy said that Saigon must be strong enough to defend itself. He added that the American military forces would have to take a "reasonable" role in the withdrawal of all American forces.

As for timing, Mr. Thuy said that it would be "soon" if the United States made a statement. He added that the American military forces would have to take a "reasonable" role in the withdrawal of all American forces.

Mr. Thuy noted that the French prisoners taken in the first stage of the Vietnam war had been released after the Geneva Conference ended the fighting in 1954.

Prisoners are a question for the future, he said. "It is illogical to raise the question in the middle of a war." But he went on to indicate that the North Vietnamese understood the concern about American prisoners and was ready to do something immediately and make an "appropriate response." He said that the end of hostilities was near, and that Mr. Nixon set a withdrawal date.

But he is unwilling to withdraw all forces," Mr. Thuy continued, "so we will easily find some pretext to do it.

"Suppose we now released all the prisoners," Mr. Thuy said. "Mr. Nixon would say: 'Oh, Saigon is not yet strong enough.' Or he would say: 'There will be a bloodbath.'"

"He says Saigon must be strong enough to defend itself. How long will that take? With Mr. Nixon's conditions, the problem will never be solved."

"A Reasonable Date"

As for timing, Mr. Thuy said that it would be "soon" if the United States made a statement. He added that the American military forces would have to take a "reasonable" role in the withdrawal of all American forces.

During the interview, Mr. Thuy expressed confidence in a military victory by the liberation forces, as well as in South Vietnam's ability to defend itself. He said that the outcome of the war was evident now.

He spoke of the American military forces as "bitter enemies" of the Vietnamese people and said that Mr. Nixon had "three great errors."

The first mistake, Mr. Thuy said, was the American policy of trying to "destroy the political base of the National Liberation Front and the guerrilla fighters." But he maintained that the action taken toward those ends was really unimportant because it provoked international opposition to South Vietnam.

"To carry out policy," Mr. Thuy said, "Mr. Nixon have to jail and then, re-settle them. Now they have to press-gang the age and the very young for troops. Mr. Nixon wants to find South Vietnam prosperous, and everyone knows that local blacksmiths can not survive. Prices are skyrocketing, and only blacksmiths and people living on American aid prosper.

Assails U.S. on Cambodia

The second mistake, according to Mr. Thuy, was for Mr. Nixon to "stage the coup d'etat" that removed Prince Sihanouk from power in Cambodia last year. Communist charges that the United States had planned the coup have always been ridiculed in Washington.

"Mr. Nixon thought he could draw Cambodia onto the American side," Mr. Thuy said, "and isolate the liberation forces in South Vietnam."

But on the contrary, he has made Cambodia another battlefield. Now a part of the Saigon army is pinned down in Cambodia and the U.S. has to send advisers and air support.

The third mistake that Mr. Thuy attributed to the President was the landing of American forces as the invasion of southern Laos in 1971. He said that the South Vietnamese troops had met "bitter defeat." He also said that the Vietnamese people would look upon the landing as a "great determination" and extravagant advance claims.

Calls Nixon 'Cruel, Lying' 

"These three errors," Mr. Thuy concludes, "prove that Mr. Nixon does not want to engage in genuine negotiations. He only wants to settle the problem by military victory."

Mr. Thuy, then asked whether Hanoi might, nevertheless, take some fresh steps on the prisoner question because of the strength of American public feeling. He responded with some bitter words about the President.

"The Vietnamese people think Mr. Nixon is cruel, lying, deliberately engaging in genocide," Mr. Thuy said. "I must speak in a way acceptable to the American people—but to the Vietnamese people as well."

He also said that the Vietnamese people would look upon the landing as a "great determination" and extravagant advance claims.
Washington, May 31—Mr. Nixon has taxe
into a weekend conference at a price
and a commitment on their part with
the four exceptions of the prime
minister.

The President has talked that he
\textit{not get off the hook} with the com-
paign. He has said that all American
triumphs will not come. South Vietnam
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ELI NIXON AND THE PRISONER SMOKESCREEN

By Richard Falk

PRINCETON, N. J.—The basic concern that emerges from the expanded discussion of the delegations to the Paris peace talks of North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam is their continuing belief that the prisoner issue is a smokescreen behind which President Nixon intends to go on with the war.

Nothing that Mr. Nixon has done or said since he became President gives the Vietnamese reason to hope that Washington genuinely desires a rapid resolution to events of the war. On their part, Ambassador Xuan Thuy reaffirmed the central importance of setting a reasonable date for total withdrawal as the only precondition for prisoner release. This means, Mr. Thuy implied, that discussions could begin on all other issues, including the release of prisoners, after that date has been set. The North Vietnamese officials emphasized once again that the United States appears to be treating the prisoner issue as a flashpoint and is treating itself to total withdrawal. The Thuy pointed out that the United States has been treating the prisoner issue similarly in other negotiations, and that discussions have been held on all other issues after that date has been set. The North Vietnamese officials are correct when they point out that Washington has been holding discussions on all other issues after that date has been set.

The North Vietnamese and the provisional government are asking for a reasonable date certain, and even those Americans whose negotiations interest is to get the prisoners back are treating the Vietnamese to solid talks. Mr. Thuy sought to put the prisoner issue back in the context of its own kind as a whole. Although he expressed sympathy for the plight of American POWs, he emphasized the long suffering endured by the Vietnamese people throughout the course of the war. It has been going on in his country since World War II, a war in which Vietnam was lost. In recent years he has far exceeded the total number of Americans held captive by Hanoi. Mr. Thuy, chief of the Vietnamese government, asked that Americans ought to resolve the prisoner issue understanding Vietnamese feelings as well as their own.

From the Vietnamese perspective it is essential that something firm and reliable be obtained in exchange for agreeing to early prisoner release. Nothing Mr. Nixon has said or done about his withdrawal intentions gives North Vietnam any incentive to move. There has been no final withdrawal date set, there has been no indication of a real change. There has been no indication of a willingness to end the war or any power to end the war. There has been no indication that the United States can end the war.

Richard Falk, Milbank Professor of International Law at Princeton, just returned from Paris where he with Vietnam negotiators.


The United States Government must really respect the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam, and withdraw from South Vietnam all troops, matériel, personnel, weapons, military bases, and the other military installations that it has set up or built in South Vietnam.

The United States Government must also remove all its restrictions on the freedom of the South Vietnamese people to live, work, and express themselves as they wish, and must allow the people of South Vietnam to elect their own leaders and to set their own laws.


The Vietnamese parties will reconcile the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam. A cease-fire will be observed between the two sides, and the United States and South Vietnam will establish a commission to negotiate the terms of the cease-fire and the withdrawal of all United States forces and those of the other foreign countries in the United States camp.


The United States and South Vietnam will observe a cease-fire and negotiate the terms of the cease-fire. The United States will also withdraw its forces and matériel from South Vietnam, and will respect the independence and neutrality of South Vietnam.

[5] Regarding the question of economic and cultural relations between the two zones.

The United States and South Vietnam will observe a cease-fire and negotiate the terms of the cease-fire. The United States will also withdraw its forces and matériel from South Vietnam, and will respect the independence and neutrality of South Vietnam.

[6] Regarding the question of the international guarantee of the accords.

The United States and South Vietnam will observe a cease-fire and negotiate the terms of the cease-fire. The United States will also withdraw its forces and matériel from South Vietnam, and will respect the independence and neutrality of South Vietnam.

[7] Regarding the question of the international guarantee of the accords.

The United States and South Vietnam will observe a cease-fire and negotiate the terms of the cease-fire. The United States will also withdraw its forces and matériel from South Vietnam, and will respect the independence and neutrality of South Vietnam.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN RETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (WILIAM)

stated that prior to June, 1971, she had been sending one letter per month to her husband by the regular postal service, but not having heard from her husband for several months, she sent monthly letters to him through OIC/HQ in June and July, 1971. She related that the last letter she had from her husband was received in March, 1971, and pointed out that in recent months none of the prison of war wives in the area have received mail from their husbands.

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: 9/3/71

Transmit the following in

(Typed in plaintext or code)

Via AIREL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)

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

ES-NEW LEFT

X-800

ReNylets, 6/24 & 8/13/71. CA345970


NY has maintained contact with in an effort to obtain information concerning these matters.

A review of the NY file reflects that in the past COLIFAM has utilized a wide spectrum of individuals associated

RECEIVED 457899-2173

EX-102 6 SEP 71

55 SEP 1971

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED
with the "Movement" in traveling to North Vietnam for delivery of mail to prisoners of war. NY will remain alert for

Upon receipt of such information, it will be in a position to

NY will follow this matter closely.
Letter to WPO
RE: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

NOTE:

In the past, COLIFAM has been the channel for release of POW mail from North Vietnam to families in the U.S. We investigated COLIFAM on instruction of the Department of Justice to determine if their activities constituted violation of Federal laws. When Department decided successful prosecution could not be obtained, we immediately ceased investigation. Information obtained during investigation.
ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

JIOE X

PERSONAL ATTENTION

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF
ENLISTED PERSONNEL DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLONIA)
IN - NEW LEFT

Retirement 9-3-71; Bullet to UFO 9-3-71, copies to
New York.

As previously instructed, New York and UFO remain
extremely alert for communications prepared
by both Bureau by most expeditious means warranted.

Information from --- [Classified]
"Top Secret/For Background Use Only," is furnished for
purposes only, and is not to be included in any form in
communications prepared for dissemination outside the Bureau.
No indication whatsoever should be given this information
in possession of FBI.

3 - UFO (Personal Attention) 87-189

NOTE:

and we have alerted UFO o
New York, interested field officers, to be alert for intelligence
information concerning

DEC-45

Classified by: DIA
Declassify on: [Redacted]

MAC

Turn

[Redacted]
Date: 9/20/71

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM IS NEW LEFT

ReBullets, 9/8 & 10/71.

Contact with [REDACTED] fails to disclose any pertinent information.

On 9/17/71, Pan Am Airlines, NYC, advised that she could locate no reservation on Aeroflot Airlines which left NY 9/15/71 and 9/19/71 for individuals of known leadership in COLIFAM. For the information of the Bureau, after a review of the individuals scheduled to use Aeroflot, it was ascertained that was not scheduled to leave NYC on Aeroflot, and advised that she could locate no reservation on Pan Am Airlines for possible individuals traveling to North Vietnam.

On 9/20/71, "The New York Daily News" contained a UPI dispatch from Hong Kong dated 9/19/71. Dispatch disclosed that black American civil rights leader Rev. HOSEA WILLIAMS of Atlanta, a member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was traveling to Mainland China. Article disclosed WILLIAMS will present Chairman MAO a film on the life of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. in Peking.
ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Attempt to ascertain travel plans of Rev. HOSEA WILLIAMS through logical sources. Further attempt to ascertain if WILLIAMS is traveling in a group and if so the possible identity of the individuals he is traveling with. Atlanta should bear in mind the possibility that WILLIAMS may be acting as intermediary for COLIFAM.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, WFO (100-507399) (P)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COFIPAM) IS - NEW LEAP (00:NY)

Re Bulletas, 9/8/71 and 9/10/71.
Following sources queried with negative results re:

- 9/21/71 SA
- 9/17/71 SA
- 9/23/71 SA
- 9/20/71 SA
- 9/24/71 SA

As instructed by Bureau, WFO will remain extremely alert for

Bureau
- New York (100-168469) 100-457899 277
- WFO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN TO THE CONTRARY
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (100-6833) (RUC)

DATE: 10/27/71

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - COMMUNIST
OO: NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Re Norfolk letter and LHM dated 8/10/71.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven (7) copies of an LHM and two copies for New York setting forth additional information concerning COLIFAM as furnished to SAC as indicated by

Also enclosed for the Bureau is a pamphlet captioned "American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia, 1971," which is referred to in the LHM.

It is being furnished to the Bureau for perusal and with the suggestion that the Bureau may desire to consider the advisability of forwarding it to the Department of Justice for review to determine if the printing of the pamphlet in its form constitutes a violation of Federal law. It should be eventually returned to Norfolk so that it can be given back to

In the event that additional information is volunteered concerning captioned organization, the Norfolk Division will submit appropriate LHM.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
A representative of the Navy sent her the entire transcript of those particular hearings and she noted that the COLIFAM pamphlet obviously contained a number of deletions. She stated she was puzzled over this and wondered if perhaps deleting such portions might be in violation of a Federal law. She stated that she would forward the pamphlet to the Norfolk Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A copy of the letter from COLIFAM with one of its enclosures, which is an article from the August 9, 1971, issue of "The New York Times", captioned "Mrs. Binh: Our Plan for Peace" are attached.

It is noted that the article by MARY McGRORY was on the back of page two of the COLIFAM letter.
August 1971

Memo to: Families of Prisoners of War in North Vietnam
from: Committee of Liaison
re: Clarification and documentation

In the interest of separating truth from rumor, we enclose some materials you might not ordinarily see and which we believe will be of interest.

We are most willing and available to discuss any aspect of these issues with you, if you like.

Since this Committee became the forwarder for mail we have transmitted 3671 letters from North Vietnam to families here. Last year there were 18 deliveries of mail, including two in late 1969. With the escalation of bombing over Laos, near the DRV border, and continued periodic bombs dropping over North Vietnam as well, deliveries of mail have decreased. The repeated threat by Secretary Laird that he would consider another Son Tay type raid may also be a factor contributing to the dwindling mail. This year (1971) thus far, there have been 5 deliveries of mail. Letters were sent out on March 19, March 30, May 15, June 18, and August 9. This last mail brought letters from some pilots who had not written since Nov. or Dec.

To answer many of your inquiries, we do not believe there is reason to be concerned about the men who have not written recently or frequently. Of course, the longer they stay the longer the wear and tear caused by separation from family and culture. The solution to this is for the President to set the date for the total withdrawal of troops from Vietnam so that prisoners may begin to be released. It has been a month and a half since that solution has been available, and there is still no response from Washington. Many prisoners could have been home by now and the accounting of men missing in action so many seek would have been available. They can still all be home for Christmas. But it is up to each of us to pressure the President to respond positively to what many Americans, including former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford have come to recognize as the honorable solution to an end to the killing and destruction and to prevent the list of POW's and MIA's from growing.

We join you in hoping the time will be soon when all American and Vietnamese, may be reunited.
The various points of the new proposal of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front (Pathet Lao) as published on May 17, 1971

"To speed up the peaceful settlement of the Lao problem and realize the end of the US war of aggression and the reestablishment of peace in Laos on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the realities of the present situation in Laos, The Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee has issued the various points of the new proposal made on the basis of the Lao Patriotic Front 5 point political solution. (Mar. 6, 1970)

1) The US must end its intervention and aggression in Laos; it must immediately and completely halt bombings of the whole Lao territory without any condition.

2) After the US bombing halt:

a) the Lao armed forces will at once enforce a cease fire and stop all violations of or encroachments upon, the areas controlled by the other side.

b) The Lao parties concerned will immediately discuss the formation of a provisional coalition government as well as other questions of common interest such as guarantee of strict respect of the neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos as provided for in the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.
Mary McGrory

HANOI'S OLIVE BRANCH

WASHINGTON.

In the emotional aftermath of the U.S. raid on the prison camp at Son Tay, Richard Nixon told a prisoner's wife that he would do "anything" to get the prisoners back.

Does "anything" include making peace with North Vietnam, which has offered to release the prisoners on receipt of a troop withdrawal date?

Richard Nixon, who speaks often of a "generation of peace," has yet to speak of the Hanoi proposal, which is referred to by an intimidated press always decently enclotted in quotation marks.

Peace plans acquired a bad name during the Johnson years. The then President said he would go anywhere at any time to make peace, but whenever a peace feeler was sighted, it withered instantly upon disclosure.

Any mention at all was not only "premature," it was fatal.

The North Vietnamese apparently noticed this, and in making their "peace proposal" about the prisoners, which Richard Nixon said until recently were the only reason for persisting in the war, they made sure it was fully public.

Former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford announced it as a coming attraction, so there was no way of pretending it was not there.

The President is apparently pacing the floor at San Clemente. The Hanoi proposal poses one of the gravest crises of his Administration. It forces him to choose between Gen. Thieu, who for some mysterious reason represents to the Administration "a reasonable chance" for survival, and the prisoners, for whom he had voiced a concern that he never dreamed would be called to account.

He is suffering, as usual, without any particular heat from Congress. The Democrats are too mortified about the disclosures in the Pentagon Papers, which showed their mindless devotion to Lyndon Johnson, while he was making war, to heckle Richard Nixon, who says he is making peace. The Republicans are called to the cross of party loyalty.

Two Presidential candidates, Paul N. McCloskey, Republican, and George H. McGovern, Democrat, have said the Hanoi offer is an opportunity that should be seized at once. But Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) wrote a resolution begging the President not to dismiss the offer out of hand and not to let the October elections interfere with any negotiations. The measure has exactly one co-sponsor, Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Missouri), another late arrival to dovesom.

The House, as usual, is hoping the whole thing will blow over.

Some intelligence has come from two of the authors of the Pentagon Papers. Leslie Gelb and Morton Halperin of Brookings Institute, who contributed to the secret history, have suggested a face-saving exit for the President. If he really thinks our national security is involved, they suggest, then he should retain the right to contribute economic aid to Saigon.

Daniel Ellsberg, who caused the earthquake by releasing the papers, wrote a public statement in "Public Policy" in the spring, the gist of which is that peace will never come because Presidents since Truman have thought that the next American President should be in office when the Communist flag is raised over Saigon.

It is the trauma over the loss of China. It is the fear of the right which Richard Nixon predicts as "the nightmare of recrimination."

The only hope, says former Sen. Ernest Gruening, who in March of 1966 was advocating withdrawal, is if the wives and mothers of the prisoners set up "a clamor in the streets." The obdurate spoke to the Concerned Officer Movement and was cheered. He said the Hanoi plan was "a magnificent offer and should be accepted "right unseen."

* * *

There is some reason to believe that the wives and mothers of the POWs, some of whom haven't seen their men for 8½ years, are beginning to burn over the President's silence. While they have always taken what one of them calls the "pears and white glove" approach, there is much mumming, still anonymous, that the President is using their boys as an alibi, not a reason, for going on with the war.

"He talks about a bloodbath," said one ladylike wife, "but he's not kidding us. He's got to choose between President Thieu and my husband, and if he doesn't choose my husband, you can bet he's going to hear from me. We've been polite long enough, and we know we've been had."
Mrs. Binh: Our Plan for Peace

By NGUYEN THI BINH

The Paris four-party conference on Vietnam has held over 120 sessions and, if counted in days, has lasted two and one-half years. In the meantime, the war is still going on South Vietnam and has been extended to Cambodia and Laos. The Vietnamese people still have to live in the midst of bombs, destruction, and death. Their youths continue to volunteer for the military and to die in their fight against the South Vietnamese and American invaders.

AGRASS--The Paris four-party conference on Vietnam has held over 120 sessions and, if counted in days, has lasted two and one-half years. In the meantime, the war is still going on South Vietnam and has been extended to Cambodia and Laos. The Vietnamese people still have to live in the midst of bombs, destruction, and death. Their youths continue to volunteer for the military and to die in their fight against the South Vietnamese and American invaders.

Mrs. Binh's Plan for Peace

Mrs. Binh's plan for peace is simple and straightforward. It was presented at the conference and is based on the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam and the recognition of the independence and sovereignty of the South Vietnamese people. The plan is designed to bring about a peaceful resolution to the Vietnam War and to ensure the freedom and independence of the South Vietnamese people.

Mrs. Binh's plan for peace is based on the following principles:

1. The withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam.
2. The recognition of the independence and sovereignty of the South Vietnamese people.
3. The establishment of a government of national unity that includes the participation of all Vietnamese parties.
4. The peaceful resolution of all remaining issues.

Mrs. Binh's plan for peace is supported by many Vietnamese and American peace activists. It is hoped that the plan will be accepted by the Vietnamese and American governments and lead to a peaceful resolution of the Vietnam War.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

On October 20, 1971, the pamphlet described
was received and thereby captioned
"American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia, 1971."
It purports to be portions taken from "Hearings Before
the Subcommittee on National Security, Policy and
Scientific Developments of the Committee on Foreign
Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-Second
Congress. First Session, March 23, 24, 25, 30, 31;
April 1, 6, 20, 1971."

The pamphlet reflects that additional
copies of the reprint can be ordered from Clergy
and Laymen Concerned, 475 Riverside Drive, New York,
New York, 10027, at 95¢ per copy.

This document contains neither recommendatins
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.
On October 28, 1971, a group of three women representing Women Strike for Peace, an antiview women's organization opposed to the present United States foreign policy in Vietnam, arrived in Los Angeles, California, after visiting Hanoi, North Vietnam. Upon arrival, these women held a press conference and one of the group, Amy Swerdlow, announced that they had brought back mail for 35 California families of POWs. She read a partial list of the last names and cities of those to receive the POW letters. This list includes: Alvarez, Santa Clara; Miller, Tustin; Martin, Coronado; Schultz, San Diego; Sturm, Foster City; Ferr, San Pedro; McSwain, El Rancho; and Stafford, San Francisco. It is noted the above names were phonetic except for Sturm, Ferr, and McSwain.
Memorandum

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

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS-NEW LEFT (CO:NY)

DATE: 11/16/71

Re: WFOlet, 9/31/71.

Following additional source queried with negative results regarding [redacted].

As indicated in referenced letter, WFO has alerted sources for information. [redacted]. Bureau will be promptly advised of positive information.

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OACK
CN 045, 570

EX-112

REC 68

| 100-457899-280 |
| NOV 36 1971 |

57 NOV 2 1971

Confidential

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

TO: Mr. Bishop

FROM: M. Allone

DATE: 11-15-71

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT

Reference memorandum of 11-5-71 from Mr. Miller wherein it was recommended and approved that the pamphlet containing part of the testimony given before the House Subcommittee on National Security Policies and Scientific Development of the Committee on Foreign Affairs being distributed by the Clergy and Laymen Concerned be shown to Congressman Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pa.), Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

This document was shown to Congressman Morgan by Inspector on 11-11-71. The Congressman was most appreciative of our calling this to his attention and asked if he might retain the pamphlet for a day or two to show to Congressman Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wisc.), Chairman of the Subcommittee which actually had conducted the hearings regarding the prisoner of war matter. He was told this would be alright.

On 11-12-71, Roy J. Bullock, Staff Administrator of the Foreign Affairs Committee, advised that Congressman Zablocki was very much concerned about this misuse of material from the Subcommittee hearings, and he intended to make a speech in the House of Representatives soon to expose this situation and to describe those responsible. He stated the Congressman had asked him to determine if we should object to his retaining the documents for a day or two longer so he could display it to other members of the House during his remarks. Mr. Bullock was told that this was agreeable. Mr. Bullock stated the Committee is taking appropriate action to obtain copies of this document for its own retention.

The document will be obtained from Mr. Bullock after Congressman Zablocki has made his speech and will be returned directly to personnel in the Domestic Intelligence Division so that it can be sent back to whom it was obtained.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information:

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Miller
1 - Mr. Rosen

Date: Nov 19 1971
To recommend Representative Thomas L. Morgan (D-Pa.) Chairman, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, be advised by representative of Crime Records Division that COLIFAM is distributing reprints of text of Congressional Subcommittee hearings containing numerous deletions.

BACKGROUND:

COLIFAM is an antiwar activist group whose representatives have met with North Vietnamese leaders and have served as intermediaries in delivering mail from American prisoners of war being held in North Vietnam to their families in the U.S. We conducted an investigation of COLIFAM in accordance with Departmental instructions in order to determine if COLIFAM obligated to register under Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA). After interviewing numerous parents and relatives of servicemen missing in action or being held as prisoners, we discontinued our investigation when Department advised that admissible available evidence was insufficient to support solicitation of registration under FARA.
Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

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

100-457899

Appearing official in nature, this pamphlet has the following additional data printed at the bottom of cover page: "Additional copies of this reprint can be ordered from: Clergy and Laymen Concerned, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027 -- 95¢ per copy -- write for quantity discount." Perusal of this pamphlet reveals it contains excerpts taken from the actual document bearing the same title and printed by the U.S. Government Printing Office. Excerpts have not been altered and bear the original page number at top of each page. It is noted excerpts contain statements and testimony clearly favorable to cause espoused by COLIFAM. We made available pamphlet to FBI and felt that deleting portions of the document might be in violation of Federal law.

OBSERVATIONS:

Pamphlet distributed by COLIFAM has 148 pages. We have obtained copy of original document which has 553 pages. While it appears reprint of this document is not in violation of the law, it is felt incident should definitely be brought to the attention of responsible individual in House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Representative Thomas E. Morgan is Chairman of this Committee, and we have enjoyed cordial relations with Representative Morgan. This matter has been coordinated with Crime Records Division and Office of Legal Counsel.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that a representative of Crime Records Division orally advise Representative Morgan of the existence of the reprinted document and allow Representative Morgan to peruse the document after which it should be returned in order that it can be returned in accordance with her request. If approved, document will be forwarded directly to representative of Crime Records Division.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  CONFIDENTIAL
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-8195) (RUC)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
IS - NEW LEFT

Re New York airtel to Bureau dated 9/20/71. U

advised that HOSEA L. WILLIAMS, Program Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), recently made a tour of African nations. He did not travel in a group and was accompanied only by his wife. He had pre-arranged plans to visit the heads of state of several African nations where he planned to present each of them with a letter from Reverend RALPH D. ABERNATHY, President of SCLC, and to present each of them with a short film clip concerning the life of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

advised on 11/24/71, that WILLIAMS visited the Peoples Republic of China where he talked with CHOU, En-lai, and also presented him with the film clip. The source does not yet know if WILLIAMS visited Vietnam although he expects to obtain that information in the near future.

there was no indication that WILLIAMS or his wife were going to transport any POW mail or that he was going to make the trip in behalf of any organization on individual other than himself and SCLC.
To: SAC, New York (100-1658469)
From: Director, FBI (100-457899)

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

10-6-78

Re: New Left

Redacted

Classified by: [Redacted]
Declassify on: [Redacted]
Date: [Redacted]

Recipient are reminded information from this is classified "Top Secret/For Background Use Only" and is not to be disseminated outside Bureau in any form.

Alert any necessary auxiliary offices and report positive information developed in this matter to Bureau in form suitable for dissemination and by most expeditious means warranted.

Delegated 8-13-71.

For several months we have

New York being instructed to advise informants based on

1 - Legat, Paris

1 - Foreign Liaison Desk

EX-115 100-457899-284

15 Dec 22 1971
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (100-6833) (RUC)

DATE: 12/20/71

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

(00: New York)

Re: Norfolk letter, 10/27/71.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven
copies of an LHM and two copies for New York setting
forth additional information concerning COLIFAM, as
furnished to SAC Norfolk by "*

The information furnished was volunteered by

In the event that additional information is
received concerning COLIFAM, the Norfolk Division will
submit appropriate LHM.
On November 22, 1971, whose husband, a Prisoner of War in North Vietnam, telephonically advised that she and several other wives of Prisoners of War had received another letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) which is dated November 10, 1971.

She stated that she and these wives are upset with the information in the letter, and stated that she would appreciate if the letter was turned over to the Department of Justice for evaluation.

stated that she would forward this letter to the Norfolk Division of the FBI.

stated that during the current year, letters have been received by relatives of only 50 of the approximate 300 Prisoners of War in North Vietnam.

stated that once a month she forwards a letter to her husband through COLIFAM, but she desired to point out that the last letter that she has received from her husband was written by him in March 1971.
Forwarded a letter to the Norfolk Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. A copy of the letter is attached.
November 10, 1972

Dear friends:

The North Vietnamese in Paris called the Committee of Liaison on Sunday, the 7th, to ask us to send a representative to discuss a prisoner issue with them. I left here on Monday and spent Tuesday with two members of the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People and Mr. Nguyen Minh Vu, deputy chief of the DXV delegation and, in the absence of Minister Xuan Thuy, the acting head of the delegation.

We are very happy to inform you that we have worked out the following arrangements with the North Vietnamese for Christmas '71 and New Years '72:

1) American pilots detained in North Vietnam will be allowed to receive a special 11-pound package from their families. Packages must be sent via the established route through Moscow. This will, of course, require an authorization card from the DoD, which we hope you will receive soon so the packages will get there in time for Christmas.

2) The prisoners will also be allowed to receive a Christmas-New Years card from their families, in addition to the regular December letter. The cards may be sent through regular postal channels or through the intermediary of the Committee of Liaison. We do not have the exact dates of the next trip going to Hanoi but we can guarantee that cards sent to the Committee by November 20th will be delivered in time for Christmas.

We would like to take this opportunity to say that the North Vietnamese realize that the Nixon administration is trying to create the illusion that they are trying other channels to "resolve" the prisoner issue. But the Vietnamese reiterated to me that there is no such thing as third party negotiations as Laird would lead us to believe and they have no communication with any American representative except the Committee of Liaison. Any information regarding the POW's in North Vietnam will be transmitted first to the Committee of Liaison.
There is only one channel for Nixon and that is already in existence. All he needs to do is announce the date for the complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops, advisers and materiel from Vietnam and the POW's will be able to come home. If in his speech on November 15th he were to announce that date, at least some of you would be able to share Christmas with your husband, son or father and give him his presents in person. That is not an illusion.

Instead we fear that Nixon will merely announce a partial withdrawal of ground troops. That may fool some of the American people but the Vietnamese people will continue to be killed and wounded at a higher rate than when Johnson was president and, unfortunately, the separation of POW's and their families will also needlessly continue.

We are preparing a longer discussion regarding the war and the prisoners issue, based on an extensive interview Don Weiss had in Paris on October 20th. We will be sending that to you in a few days in the belief it will be of interest.

We are glad for the good news we are able to bring you and we pray that Nixon will soon set the date and in that way bring you the best news of all.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(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.
Above for your information only and you are reminded that information from which has been classified "Top Secret/For Background Use Only" and is not to be disseminated outside Bureau in any form. Information is for lead purposes only and no indication should be given this information in possession of FBI.

Referenced Bureau communications advised your office of...

As you should be aware, on 12/21/71 Richard Fernandez, Clergy and Layman Concerned, arrived at JFK Airport, New York, with reported 1,001 POW letters, termed largest delivery yet from U.S. prisoners of war held in North Vietnam. Fernandez was met at airport by Cora Weiss and David Dellinger, who subsequently held press conference, indicating that mail would be distributed by COLPAN. Despite fact that...
Letter to New York
At: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAN)

Has been submitted by your office under instant caption reporting this development. This is particularly undesirable since incident received wide press coverage in Washington press, undoubtedly New York press and even 12/31/71 issue of "Daily World," communist publication printed in New York.

Promptly obtain explanations from personnel responsible for failure to report incident under instant caption and forward along with your recommendations for administrative action. Insure adequate steps are taken immediately to assure there is no repetition of such dereliction in reporting. Certainly coverage should be such that your office is aware especially when public press conferences is to be held.

NOTE:

Office of origin, New York, was alerted and instructed to report all positive information. COLIFAN was responsible for delivery of more than 1,000 pieces of mail from POWs just before Christmas, 1971. This incident received considerable press coverage but brought no comment from our New York Office, despite fact incident occurred in New York. Explanations being requested from personnel in New York Office responsible for dereliction in reporting of widely publicized incident involving one organization being closely followed by New York Office.
Copy of attached sent to Inter-Division Intelligence Unit of the Department and pertinent parts will be included in summary to White House, Vice President, Attorney General, Secret Service and Defense Intelligence Agency.

Subsequent information received indicates some individuals from Chicago, Illinois, have organized a demonstration to protest the presence of the U.S. military in Vietnam. This group intends to gather at an unspecified location in Washington, D.C., and march to the steps of the Capitol, where they plan to demonstrate while the address of the President is being given. Subsequently, the individuals plan to move to the White House to protest the presence of the military in Vietnam.

Congress on that date is to make his State of the Union Address, and the demonstration will begin at a Washington, D.C., church and then go to the steps of the Capitol. The group is composed of individuals concerned with ending the war in Vietnam and possibly a member of the Communist Party, USA.

MR 06 NF Plain

11:18 PM URGENT 1-18-72

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: D.I.D.)
WASHINGTON FIELD
FROM NORFOLK (100-HEV) 2 P

DEMONSTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPEARANCE OF THE PRESIDENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C. ON JANUARY TWENTY, SEVENTY-TWO, SPONSORED BY
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
TRAVEL OF THE PRESIDENT VIETNAM (COLIFAM); PROPOSAL.

ON JANUARY EIGHTEEN, MINETEEN SEVENTY-TWO, A SOURCE,
WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT
SHE LEARNED FROM A RELATIVE OF A SERVICEMAN MISSING IN ACTION (MIA)
THAT CORA WEISS AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF COLIFAM, ALONG WITH
SOME RELATIVES OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND MIA IN VIETNAM AND OTHER WILL
MEET AT CHURCH OF RESURRECTION, WASHINGTON, D.C., THURSDAY
MORNING, JANUARY TWENTY NEXT. THEY WILL THEN GO TO THE STEPS OF THE
CAPITOL, WHERE THEY PLAN TO STAGE SOME TYPE OF DEMONSTRATION WHILE
PRESIDENT NIXON IS ADDRESSING CONGRESS. SOURCE HAS NO FURTHER DETAILS
CONCERNING THIS.

ADMINISTRATIVE: SOURCE IS

END PAGE ONE
57FEB 25 1972
ADM. DATA DELETED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03/31/72
GUARDIAN 570
NF 108-NEW

PAGE TWO

PRISONER OF WAR

HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM

WHO HAD

BEEN CONTACTED BY CORA WEISS, TO PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATION.

MEMO

ADVISABLE TO PROTECT IDENTITIES. NO LAWM BEING SUBMITTED. NO

FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO NORFOLK DIVISION AND NO FURTHER

ACTION BEING TAKEN HERE.

END

FBI WDC
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (67-1777)

DATE: 1/20/72

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAN) IS NEW LEFT

Rebutel 1/13/72.

Enclosed are original and one copy of following:

Memorandum of SA
Memorandum of Supervisor
Memorandum of SA
Memorandum of SA
Memorandum of Supervisor

As set forth in the enclosed explanations, the primary culpability for failure to disseminate the information rests with SA who is assigned the case captioned as this transmittal letter. This is not deemed to mitigate the responsibility of SAS and in and they have been admonished along these lines.

It is concluded that SA and Supervisor deserve to be forcefully admonished for their derelictions in not assuring that proper reporting was afforded these matters. This action has been taken and in this instance further administrative action is not being recommended.

Supervisor and SAS have also been admonished that are reported in accordance with Bureau regulations. They assure me that this will be done, and further administrative action against them is not deemed to be merited, as indicated above.

SEE ADDENDUM, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, PAGE THREE

PEREZ

Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
NY 67-1777

and, accordingly, none is being recommended.

Letterhead memoranda in each of the three cases are being prepared for prompt transmittal to the Bureau. The Bureau is assured that this has been brought to the attention of all Agents handling this type matter, and every effort will be exerted in the future to avoid delays of this type having to be brought to the attention of the New York Office.
On 12/21/71 Richard Fernandez, representative of antiwar Clergy and Laymen Concerned, arrived at JFK Airport, New York, New York, with 1,001 POW letters which were to be distributed to POW families by COLIFAM. Fernandez was met at airport by Cord Weiss and David Yerlinger who subsequently held press conference. Despite fact that we had alerted New York Office to possibility of such release of POW mail and despite fact that New York Office did not supply information concerning this incident, as a result, explanations were requested from personnel responsible in New York Office.

DID concurs with observation of SAC, New York, that primary culpability rests with case agent and supervisor in New York who failed to disseminate information under instant case caption. It is noted that SAC, New York, forcefully admonished these two agents and also admonished two agents.

Inasmuch as this matter did not result in any embarrassment to Bureau and did not seriously hamper any Bureau operation, DID concurs with recommendation of SAC, New York, that no further administrative action is warranted. It is noted that SAC, New York, has emphasized importance of avoiding such delay in reporting to all agents handling similar matters.
Memorandum

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

FROM: SA [Redacted] #45

DATE: 1/19/72

SUBJECT: Rebuilet to NY, 1/13/72, under caption, "COLIFAM, IS - NEW LEFT".

Instant case was reassigned to the Writer on 12/6/71.

A review of the file at time of receipt revealed outstanding leads to be submission of an FD-122 with attachment recommending

With regard to the latter lead, the Writer, on 12/9/71, was able to contact [Redacted] and via a [Redacted] as aforesaid.

It is noted the Writer chatted a lengthy ten or fifteen minutes with [Redacted] during this period.

The Writer's first knowledge of

was received when his attention was called to information set forth in Rebuilet. Writer did not personally observe this news in newspapers or TV newscasts.

[Stamp: Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan]
It is noted Ref Bulet to NY, 1/13/72, makes reference to Fulet 8/13/71, and Buairtel 12/22/71 under CALLSAM caption as having alerted the NYO. Neither of these communications, in whole or in part, appears nor were they called to Writer's personal attention.

A review of [redacted] reflects no information or a press conference to be held, as occurred.

The Writer is aware of the necessity [redacted] and will make every effort to establish sources who might fulfill this objective. In this regard, the Writer is giving consideration to recontact [redacted].
Memorandum

TO: SAC E01212-2
FROM: 67C #42

DATE: 1/17/72

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS-NEW LEFT

BuBulet, 8/13/71; Buat, 12/22/71 & Bulet, 1/13/72.

COLIFAM is a transmittal agent between the American POW's in North Vietnam and their families in the USA. It is a non-membership organization operating out of the residence of CORA WEISS. During the past year, COLIFAM's activity has been rather limited.

On 12/21/71, Rev. RICHARD FERNANDEZ entered the USA and turned over a 1,001 letters to COLIFAM (CORA WEISS). This was announced at an unscheduled press conference at JFK Airport Press Room. Also in attendance was DAVE DELLINGER. The NYO had not previously been aware of this specific information and obtained such coincidentally with receipt of Bureau airtel of 12/22/71.

On 12/23/71, I returned from Sick leave (12/21-22/71) and decided that since no positive information had been developed by the FBI and the only data to disseminate was what had appeared in the press several days prior, it would not be necessary to prepare an IIN.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 7/3/72

（1）

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

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

FROM: SUPV. (#45)

SUBJECT:

Re Bureau letter to New York, dated 1/13/72 captioned "COLIFAM, IS - NEW LEFT".

Instant case is assigned to Section 45 under my supervision and is presently assigned to SA which was assigned to him on 12/8/71.

Inasmuch as and per Bureau instructions, I periodically review the file to be sure that all information has been furnished to the Bureau in report or LAM-3 form.

In referenced Bureau letter, the Bureau made reference to Bureau letter 8/13/72 and Bureau airtel 12/22/71. I have reviewed [redacted] and it is noted that no copies of these two letters were ever received in captioned file.

I regret that it was necessary for the Bureau to advise us of the information contained in referenced letter and will take every step to see that it does not occur again.

An LFM will be submitted immediately concerning...

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

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)  

FROM: SUPERVISOR (#42)  

DATE: 1/19/72  

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - NEW LEFT  

Re Bureau letter dated 1/13/72, requesting explanations for the failure to report the return on 12/21/71, of RICHARD FERNANDEZ of Clergy and Laymen Concerned at the JFK Airport, New York, with a reported 1,001 letters from U.S. prisoners of war held in North Vietnam and the subsequent meeting at the airport of FERNANDEZ by CORA WEISS and DAVID DELLINGER, who held a press conference at that time.

The New York Office was not aware of the departure of FERNANDEZ or his subsequent return to the United States on 12/21/71. The press conference referred to on 12/21/71, was an unannounced conference held by WEISS and DELLINGER and apparently spontaneous and unanticipated in its origin and nature. None of the established sources of the New York Office familiar with New Left activities in general and the activities of DELLINGER and WEISS in particular, advised of the possibility of any such conference being held nor did they report on the possibility of the return of FERNANDEZ to New York on that date.

The New York Office did not become aware of these facts until subsequent to 12/21/71, when the airport meeting received coverage in the press.

Inasmuch as by that time the matter was a matter of public knowledge, the incident was not appropriately reported under the COLIFAM.

Since the receipt of referenced Bureau letter, I have taken steps to insure that there is no repetition of such an incident and that this office will make every effort to be kept constantly alert.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREOF IS UNCLASSIFIED.
Memorandum

DATE: 1/19/72

TO: SAC
FROM: SA (#42)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau airtel 12/22/71 and Bureau letter 1/13/72 under COLIFAM caption.

Bureau letter requests explanation concerning failure to report the return on 12/21/71 of RICHARD FERNANDEZ to JFK Airport and his subsequent meeting at the airport with DELLINGER and CORA WEISS followed by a press conference.

Prior to above activities on 12/21/71, no advance information was received by SA from excellent informants from public source material, or from any other possible source of information, that DELLINGER would be present at JFK Airport on 12/21/71 to meet FERNANDEZ upon his return to the United States. Consequently, it was not known to SA that DELLINGER would attend an apparently spontaneous, unpublicized press conference dealing with the possession of prisoner of war letters by FERNANDEZ. Informant coverage has been excellent to date and the failure of informants to furnish advance information concerning the participation of DELLINGER at the press conference serves to illustrate its spontaneous and unpublicized character.

No report was made concerning the above events inasmuch as DELLINGER was only one individual in attendance at the press conference and the extent of his active participation in the press conference was unknown to SA.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCLASSIFIED.

DATE: 1/3/72

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
Considering the above, if SA had been in possession of information received from he would certainly have been alerted to the imminence of the matters covered in referenced Bureau airtel dated 12/22/71, and the matters would have received more thorough attention with the result that DELLINGER's presence at the press conference would have been reported promptly.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  DATE: 1/26/72

FROM: NAAC, NEW YORK (100-168469) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS NEW LMT


Enclosed for the bureau are 12 copies of an LHM on captioned organization. Enclosed for Philadelphia is one copy of LHM.

LHM is being classified. "Confidential" since it contains information from the disclosure of such information could conceivably jeopardize the identity of the source, thereby being prejudicial to the defense interests of the US.

ENCLOSURES:
6) Bureau (Encs. 12) (RM) 1-103-170160 (CALC) 100-457899 -289
1-Philadelphia (100-45220) (Encs. 1) (RM) 1-New York (100-156667) (CALC)
1-New York

AGENCY: DEPT., USA I.C.S. SEC. SER. STATE, CIV

United States Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York
January 20, 1972

File No.

Bufile (100-457899)
NYfile (100-168469)

Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

The December 22, 1971 issue of the "Daily World," an east coast communist newspaper, on page 1 contained an item captioned, "Cleric brings biggest mail from POWs in Vietnam" which stated in part as follows:

"NEW YORK, Dec. 21—What was termed the largest delivery yet of mail from U.S. prisoners of war in the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam was brought here today.

"The Christmas letters were carried from Paris by the Rev. Richard Fernandez of Clergy and Laymen Concerned and will be distributed through the offices of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, 588 Ninth Avenue. The committee has been the principal vehicle for mail to and from the POWs.

"Members of three families were on hand to receive their letters. The others will be mailed directly to the relatives, the committee said.

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

Enclosure
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

"Rev. Hernandez and committee leaders Cora Weiss and David Dellinger, at a press conference at JFK Kennedy Airport and the committee offices, also reported on news of the stepped-up bombing of North Vietnam by the U.S. air forces.

"They pointed out that some of the bombing sorties during the period when President Nixon boasts of 'winding down' the war have been only 25 miles away from Hanoi, capital of the DRV......"  

Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam (CALCAV)

CALCAV is a publicly acclaimed group of clergy and laymen concerned about the war in Vietnam.

David Dellinger

On February 15, 1970, David Dellinger was found guilty in the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois for violation of the Federal Anti-Riot Law for traveling in interstate commerce from outside the State of Illinois with intent to incite riots in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968. On February 20, 1970, they were sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined $5,000. On February 28, 1970, the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, Chicago, ordered him released on $25,000.

Cora Weiss

On January 4, 1972, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available material reflecting that Cora Weiss as a representative of Women Strike for Peace (WSP) was on the Coordinating Committee of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ).
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

WSP

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

PCPJ

The PCPJ is self-described as an organization consisting of over 100 organizations using massive civil disobedience to combat war, racism, poverty and repression. Its National Office is located at 156 5th Avenue, New York City (NYC), Room 527.


Reverend Fernandez identification reflected he was born [redacted] and his luggage consisted of an attache type case which contained two packages of airmail type fold-over letters and a few other personal belongings.

Customs Inspector [redacted] further advised that Reverend Fernandez was met by David Dellinger.
MR 4 NY Code

123AM WITEL 2-1-72

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/19/73 BY 9343
CN 345,670

Mr. Cohen
Mr. Polk
Mr. Fein
Ms. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, ES.
Mr. Cohen
Mr. Scherf
Mr. Damier
Mr. Deley
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Fender
Mr. Beres
Mr. Weikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Boyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES AND SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM); IS NEW LEFT BY ONE ZERO ZERO ONE SIX EIGHT FOUR NINE.

ON INSTANT DATE, ROBERT MILLER, CHANNEL SEVEN ABC NEWS, INTERVIEWED CORA WEISS (CO-CHAIRMAN OF COLIFAM), CONCERNING A RELEASE OF FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY ONE LETTERS FROM THE PRISONERS OF WAR. DURING THE COURSE OF THE INTERVIEW, WEISS ADVISED THAT SEVEN NEW POW'S HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED. WEISS CLAIMED THAT THE INCREASE IN POW'S WAS DUE TO NIXON'S BOMBING OF VIETNAM. WHEN QUESTIONED BY MILLER IF THE RELEASE OF LETTERS WAS A VIET CONG PLOY SINCE PRESIDENT NIXON'S PEACE PROPOSAL, WEISS REFERRED THAT THE LETTERS WERE WRITTEN IN OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER OF SEVENTY ONE. ACCORDING TO WEISS, COLIFAM REPRESENTATIVES WILL BE DEPARTING THE UNITED STATES IN TWO WEEKS TO CARRY LETTERS TO THE POW'S. MY WILL FOLLOW AND ADVISE. LHM TO FOLLOW.

ED 12/1/73

REC 21 119 457899

12/19/73 1972

Mr. Deley 1972 4 1972

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED RECEIVED WHERE SHOWN 12/19/73

570
Memorandum

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 NEW LFM

ReNYtel dated 1/31/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LFM on captioned organization.

LFM is being classified "Confidential" since it contains information from which the disclosure of such information could conceivably jeopardize the identity of the source, thereby becoming prejudicial to the national defense interests of the US.

NY will attempt to identify members of COLIFAM travelling abroad and will advise the Bureau of any positive information developed in this regard.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.
DATE 9/7/72

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York
February 10, 1972

File No.
Burfile (100-457899)
NYfile (100-168469)

Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

On January 31, 1972, Cora Weiss, Co-Chairman of Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), was interviewed by Robert Miller, Channel 7, New York-ABC News, concerning a release of 541 letters from the prisoners of war (POWs). Weiss advised during her interview that seven new POWs have been identified. She failed to give their exact identity. Weiss claimed that the increase of POWs was a direct result of President Nixon's increased bombing over Vietnam. Miller questioned Weiss if the release of POW letters might well be a Viet Cong ploy since the Peace Proposal of President Nixon. Weiss replied that the letters received were written in October, November and December, 1971.

In concluding her interview, Weiss stated that COLIFAM representatives would be departing the United States in about two weeks. According to Weiss, the representatives would be forwarding letters to the POWs.

Cora Weiss

On January 4, 1972, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available

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

100-457899-291

Enclosed...
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

material reflecting that Cora Weiss was a representative of Women Strike for Peace (WSP) and was on the Coordinating Committee of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ).

PCPJ

The PCPJ is self-described as an organization consisting of over 100 organizations using massive civil disobedience to combat war, racism, poverty and repression. Its National Office is located at 156 5th Avenue, New York City, Room 527.
SAC, New York (100-184489)
Director, FBI (100-487299)

CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT
TOP SECRET
PERSONAL ATTENTION

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAN)
US - RVN LIFT

Bureau with LMK 3-10-72

You are reminded that information from
is classified "Top Secret/For Background Use Only." and is not
to be included in any communication for dissemination outside
Bureau. Information is for legal purposes only, and no indication
should be given this information in possession of FBI.

Any positive information
developed in this regard will be promptly furnished your office
and any other interested offices.

Remain alert for any additional details-appropriate
and furnish results to Bureau in form suitable for dissemination.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO
Letter to New York
RE: Committee of Liaison with Families of
Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)
100-457899

NOTE:

On 1-31-72 Cora Weiss, Chairman of COLIFAM, was inter-
viewed by New York City television announcer and revealed that
COLIFAM representatives would be departing U.S. in approximately
two weeks carrying letters to POWs in North Vietnam. New York
Office indicated attempts would be made to identify representatives
and develop any other pertinent information. Information of
assistance to New York Office developed by (S)

Economy being furnished. (TS) W
100-457899-293

CHANGED TO

100-461421-3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
IN THIS MAIN UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1973 BY 5730
CN345,570
APPROXIMATELY FORTY INDIVIDUALS ARRIVED ABOARD TWA FLIGHT EIGHT ZERO THREE ARRIVING NEW YORK AT ONE FIFTY FIVE PM. AN ADDITIONAL TWENTY ONE ARRIVED ABOARD AIR INDIA FLIGHT ONE ZERO FIVE ARRIVING AT THREE FORTY FIVE PM.

INSPECTOR [REDACTED] US CUSTOMS, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT CUSTOMS SEARCH REFLECTED INDIVIDUALS CARRIED ANTI-AMERICAN LITERATURE BEARING REFERENCE TO ASSEMBLY [REDACTED] FURTHER ADVISED THAT SEARCH OF ONE [REDACTED], REFLECTED IN HIS LUGGAGE APPROXIMATELY FORTY AIRMAIL LETTERS BELIEVED TO BE FROM PRISONERS OF WAR.

END PAGE TWO
NO PRESS CONFERENCE OR PRESS COVERAGE WAS AFFORDED TO
ARRIVAL.

ADMINISTRATIVE --------------------------

SPECIAL AGENTS OBSERVING FLIGHT ARRIVALS WERE SAS

AND

REFERENCED COMMUNICATIONS REFLECTED ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY

ONE

REFERRED HE WAS CONNECTED WITH BARBARA WEBSTER OF COLIFAM.

MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH SUBJECT CARRYING POW LETTERS

FOR COLIFAM. INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED TO IDENTIFY

PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE, AND NEWARK CONDUCT

APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION

LHM WILL FOLLOW.

END
Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (100-6833)

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

DATE: 2/22/72

Re Norfolk letter dated 12/20/71, no copy to WFO.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven (7) copies of an LHM, two copies for New York and one copy for WFO setting forth additional information concerning COLIFAM, which was volunteered to SA by

In the event that additional information is received concerning COLIFAM, the Norfolk Division will submit appropriate LHM.

Information copy furnished to WFO as LHM contains information concerning demonstration on Capitol steps, 1/20/72.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
With Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam
(COLIFAM)

On February 1, 1972, whose husband is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, telephonically advised that she had received additional correspondence from the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) and would forward it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

stated that she and several other wives of prisoners of war had received mail from their husbands in the recent past through COLIFAM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 510-1968 BY 92823 ENCL. 62C
CN345570

ENCLOSURE

100-457899-295
forwarded two letters to the Norfolk Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which she had received from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). A copy of each of the two letters is attached. The letter on the stationery of The Fellowship of Reconciliation was attached to the January 17, 1972 letter.
Dear friends:

The joy of forwarding holiday mail to you has been considerably marred by the news of American bombing 25 miles outside of Hanoi. Massive bombing raids over North Vietnam are no Christmas present for the Vietnamese people nor for your fathers, sons and husbands whose lives are severely endangered.

If the President had followed the mandate of Congress to set a date certain for the total withdrawal of troops (Title VI of the Military Procurement Authorization Act of 1972), which he signed into law on November 17, then the men would be starting to come home now, not just their mail. Instead, he publicly stated he would ignore Congress' mandate.

Secretary of the Air Force Seabolt completed a tour of Southeast Asia recently and stated that he had no intention to change the present policy of heavy bombing.

We have forwarded all mail sent to us to North Vietnam, which should have arrived in time for the holidays. We expect to be able to send more mail on January 5. Unfortunately we only received mail for 229 of the men to be forwarded. We assume other families probably sent mail through postal channels and we hope it arrived safely.

We are very impressed with the enormity of this delivery. We received 983 letters and greeting cards from prisoners in North Vietnam. And for the first time we are able to forward 18 letters from U.S. servicemen held captive by the Provisional Revolutionary Government in the South.

We are very distressed that the U.S. postponed the Paris talks for two weeks, having totally ignored the proposal to withdraw troops and supplies from Saigon by December 31 to enable the return of the prisoners. We pledge to you at this holiday season our determination to pressure the U.S. to get out of Vietnam so that your men may be released. We hope this will be your resolution also.

Peaceful greetings,

Dave Dellinger  Cora Weiss
P.S. We understand you may have received from your branch of service a new, longer letter form for writing to prisoners in North Vietnam. We have been informed that those forms have not been authorized and are the arbitrary doing of the Pentagon. They will not be accepted and we fear they may jeopardize mail rights. Authorized form letters are available at no charge from our office.
Dear friends,

The resumption of the large scale air war against North Vietnam during the Christmas season in 1971 should be the occasion of grave concern for all of us who seek to end the Vietnam war and secure the release of American POW's. President Nixon's plan to end the Vietnam war has already taken up a period of years that about equals the duration of World War I or II and the end is still not in sight. In fact the combat area now includes Cambodia and Laos and there is no prospect of eliminating American military support to keep the Thieu regime in control of South Vietnam although the form of the support has been shifting from bodies to machines. In these circumstances we see no chance of the release of American POW's held by the North Vietnamese or the NLF.

Our Committee has emphasised all along that prisoner release depends on ending America's combat role in Vietnam. Mr. Nixon questions this assessment although he acknowledges that no such offer had been made by our government. We urge a test be made of the motives on both sides. We urge the US government to announce total withdrawal of its troops and the end of all combat operations in Indochina by a date certain prior to June 1, 1972 in exchange for a North Vietnamese agreement to arrange the release of American prisoners of war. On the basis of discussions with Vietnamese negotiators, we of the Committee of Liaison are convinced that such an offer to end our war role is the one and only way to obtain the release of the prisoners. (It should be recalled that normally and legally prisoners of war are held until after the end of hostilities.)

At least we think that our government owes it to prisoner families and the prisoners themselves to test this assertion. Nothing would be lost by a refused offer, indeed Pres. Nixon would thereby vindicate his contention that the other side would refuse such an offer if made.

It seems important therefore for you to urge the President to make a public offer to end the bombing, cease all military activity (direct and indirect) and withdraw all forces prior to June 1, 1972 in exchange for prompt arrangements to release all American POW's.

We believe this offer will be accepted. We believe there is no other way to secure prisoner release. We hope you will join us in the effort to build public support for this position.

Sincerely,

Richard Falk, Milbank Prof. of International Law
Princeton University
January 18, 1972

Dear Families of P.O.W.'s:

On Thursday, January 20, during the State of the Union Address, we will join a group of families of prisoners of war and clergy in a vigil on the Capitol steps. The purpose of this effort is to dramatize our belief that only by ending the war can we guarantee the return of the prisoners of war. The vigil is sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation and Clergy and Laymen Concerned, in cooperation with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Service- men Detained in Vietnam.

In the State of the Union Address, the last before the elections, President Nixon has the opportunity to tell the nation he has decided to stop the bombing, end the misleading Vietnami- zation program and set an early date for total withdrawal in exchange for release of all prisoners of war. Or he can reaffirm our present tragic policy while continuing massive air bombing of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, increasing Indochinese casualties, and causing more Americans to be added to the list of P.O.W.'s and M.I.A.'s.

Each participant in the vigil will carry the name of one of the 346 prisoners of war in Vietnam on a sign that will read, "Hundreds More Killed Today and (name of prisoner of war) Still a P.O.W. Stop the Bombing. Stop Vietnami- zation. Set the Date." Several Senators and Congressmen have expressed interest in joining our vigil during or immediately following the President's speech.

We know that what we will do at the Capitol is a small gesture, but we do believe it can be a beginning of renewed efforts by all of us working together to end the killing and gain release of the prisoners of war.

Peace and Grace,

Sister Luke Tobin, S.L.
Sisters of Loretto

Bishop James Armstrong
Bishop, Methodist Church
South Dakota
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

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/23/72

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - NEW LEFT

PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) IS - NEW LEFT

WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE VERSAILLES, FRANCE 2/11-13/72

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATES ALREADY BY CANON 4 J. W. 2/2/72

Re NY teletype to Director, captioned as above 2/17/72.

Enclosed for receiving offices are two copies each of LHM captioned COLIFAM.

SAS [redacted] and [redacted] observed arrival of US contingent.

[redacted] is [redacted] US Customs Officer, JFK Airport, NY, NY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

2. Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
2. Philadelphia (Encls. 2)(RM)
2. Newark (Encls. 2)(RM)
2. Washington Field (Encls. 2)(RM)
1. New York

[redacted] [redacted]

FEB 29 1972

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

57 MAR 1972
Committed of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

On February 16, 1972 Special Agents (SAS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, New York, the arrival of the American Contingent to the World Assembly for Peace, Versailles, France.

On February 16, 1972, it is advised that those who attended the conference returned to the United States with numerous pieces of anti-American literature. It is advised that a Contingent and was carrying approximately forty airmail letters believed to be from United States Servicemen held as prisoners of war by North Vietnam.

After arrival the Contingent departed the airport by helicopter shuttle to downtown New York.

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 AS Shown
Title: Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

Character: Internal Security - New Left

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above by Special Agent at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.
TO DIRECTOR (100-459771)
NEW YORK (100-168469)
PHILADELPHIA (100-51632)

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (100-53547)
FROM NEWARK (97-353)

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS NEW LEFT
PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) IS NEW LEFT

WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE IN MARSEILLES, FRANCE, FEBRUARY ELEVEN-THIRTEEN, LAST

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN, LAST.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI PA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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available for release to you.

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advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation
with the other agency(ies).

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☐ For your information:

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

100-4578799-297  pag 2-4
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442267)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-128457)

AT TEN FORTY-FIVE PM, FEBRUARY TWENTY-FOUR LAST, BRIEF NEWS FLASH ON NEW YORK CHANNEL FIVE TV NEWS BROADCAST DEPICTED DOCTOR GEORGE WALD, NOBEL PRIZE WINNER, ARRIVED THAT DATE AT JFK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NEW YORK WITH PACKET OF LETTERS FROM IMPRISONED UNITED STATES POW'S IN NORTH VIETNAM. WALD TURNED LETTERS OVER TO UNNAMED FEMALE CONTACTED UNDER PRETEXT AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT DOCTOR WALD RETURNED YESTERDAY FROM EXTENSIVE TRIP IN CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM, WHERE HE HAD INTERVIEWED UNITED STATES PRISONERS AND OBTAINED THE LETTERS. WALD STATED NO FURTHER PUBLICITY WOULD BE GIVEN THESE LETTERS WHICH WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO THE ADDRESSEES LATER ON INSTANT DATE. LHM FOLLOWS:

1 - Bureau (100-457899) (COLIFAM) (AM RM)
1 - New York (100-168469) (COLIFAM)
1 - New York (45)

1 - Supervisor #45

56MAR8 1972
NY 100-128457
PG. TWO

AIR MAIL COPY IS BEING SENT TO THE BUREAU FOR BUREAU FILE
ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR FIVE SEVEN EIGHT NINE NINE.
OUT IN ENVELOPE

SAC, New York (100-165449)

Director, FBI (100-457899)

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

Redacted 2/18/72 (U)

 Classified by 1
 Declassification on: 04/13/70

Washington, D.C.

You are reminded that information from
is classified "Top Secret/For Background Use Only"
and is not to be included in any communication disseminated
outside of Bureau. Information is for lead purposes only and
no indication should be given this information in possession
of Bureau.

Remain alert for any additional details
and furnish results to Bureau by most expedias mean
warranted in form suitable for dissemination.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVERTED TO ROUTING

REC 20
100-457899-298

MAR 6 1972

54 MAR 9 1972
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 3/10/72

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469) (P)

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

Re Bureau letters 2/18/72, and 3/7/72.

No positive information has been received on trip to North Vietnam by representatives of COLIFAM.

Sources, who are in a position to receive information concerning COLIFAM and CORA WEISS, have been alert for possible travel of COLIFAM representatives. Any positive information obtained will be furnished expeditiously to Bureau in form suitable for dissemination.
MEMORANDUM

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-166477)

DATE: MAR 14 72

SUBJECT: 67c

He sumrep 67c 2/17/72, at NY;
Bulet to New York, 3/8/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies each of
appropriate amended pages to rerep requested in rel. Errors
of form have been scored against appropriate personnel.

Recommendation that subject's name be included in
the ADEX of the NYO is being requested by separate communication.

E012812-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 72/1/73 BY 7803
CN345,370 67c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT FOR ENCL.

Bureau (FM) (ENCLS. 25)
1 - NY 100-166477 (#46)

(3) 54 APR 12 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Pop. NOW! and Pl.
CONFIDENTIAL

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442267)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-128457) (**)

Teletype to the Bureau, dated 2/25/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM setting forth details concerning receipt of letters from imprisoned US POWs in North Vietnam.

The pretext mentioned in the LHM was conducted by SA [redacted] and was in the nature of an anonymous news reporter seeking confirmation of receipt of the aforementioned letters.

The LHM has been stamped "Confidential" inasmuch as it contains information furnished by the confidential source mentioned therein, a life source of continuing value, the disclosure of which information to unauthorized persons can comprise the source at the detriment of the National Defense.

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: [redacted]

3 - Bureau (Engs. 11) [redacted]
2 - New York [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
SECRET IS UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT WHERE SHOWN
CONFIDENTIAL

100-457899-
URED
78 MAR 20 1972
At 10:45 PM, February 24, 1972, a brief newswatch on the New York Channel 5 telecast, depicted Doctor George Wald, Nobel Prize winning scientist, as having arrived that date at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, with a packet of letters from imprisoned United States Prisoners of War in North Vietnam. The account of Wald's arrival revealed him turning these letters over to an unnamed female.

On February 25, 1972, the [redacted] contacted via suitable pretext and acknowledged that Doctor Wald had returned the previous day from an extensive trip in China and North Vietnam where he had interviewed United States (US) prisoners of war and obtained the letters.

[redacted] informed that no further publicity would be given these letters, which would be distributed to the addressees.

On February 29, 1972, the "Daily World", an East Coast Communist Newspaper, issue of February 26, 1972, Page 4, Column 3, contained an article captioned, "George Wald Brings 86 letters from POWs". The article went on to state that Wald had returned on February 24, 1972, from Hanoi with the listed 86 letters from US Prisoners of War (POWs) detained...
in North Vietnam, and at a News Conference at the International Building at John F. Kennedy Airport, Wald had turned the letters over to Mrs. Coretta Scott King, a representative of the Committee of Liaison with Family of Servicemen in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

It is noted that COLIFAM is a well-known Peace Activist Group.

The PCPJ is self-described as an organization consisting of over 100 organizations using massive civil disobedience to combat war, racism, poverty, and repression. Its National office is located at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Room 527.
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☐ For your information:

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

100-457899-301
TO DIRECTOR 183-457899

AID DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK 188-168469 2P DECLASSIFIED BY 9805 05/12/73

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM), IS-NEW LEFT

THAT ON MARCH TWENTY-TWO, LAST, COLIFAM HAD RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE (NAME UNKNOWN). THE REPRESENTATIVE TOLD COLIFAM THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD RECEIVED A COMPLAINT FROM A WOMAN (NAME UNKNOWN) CLAIMING SHE HAD RECEIVED AN ENVELOPE FROM HER RELATIVE, A PRISONER OF WAR HELD BY THE NORTH VIETNAMESE, AND THAT THE CONTENTS HAD BEEN REMOVED. THE REPRESENTATIVE STATED THE WOMAN PLANNED TO SUE THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR CAUSING THE LETTER.
TO BE MISSING. PLANS TO PRESENT FIGURES TO SHOW THE AMOUNT OF POW MAIL BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY FROM NORTH VIETNAM WITHOUT LOSS AS A DEFENSE IN EVENT OF POSSIBLE LAWSUIT.

ADMINISTRATIVE

ANY WILL FOLLOW AND FURNISH BUREAU ANY POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS MATTER.

END

FBI WASH DC
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 NEW LEFT

ReBulet, 3/7/72 & Mylet, 3/10/72.

On 3/20/72, the "Daily World," an east coast communist newspaper, contained the following article entitled, "Berrigan Mails 259 POW Letters to Families Here," dated 3/20/72, NY. The article read as follows:

"The Rev. Daniel Berrigan, veteran Catholic anti-war activist, today mailed 259 letters from U.S. prisoners of war in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The letters were brought here from Hanoi by Seymour Herah, reporter who received a Pulitzer Prize for first breaking the story of U.S. atrocities at My Lai.

"Father Berrigan spoke briefly to reporters as he stood at the New York main Post Office steps, Eighth Avenue and 33rd Street to announce that he had joined the Committee for Liaison with Servicemen Detained in Vietnam. Today's mailing was his first official action on behalf of the committee."
"In 1968, Father Berrigan visited Hanoi and brought back the first three POWs to be released."

On 3/20/72, CORA WEISS and Rev. DANIEL BERRIGAN appeared on Channel 4, NEC TV, stating that they had received letters from the POWs and were going to mail them in the near future to the relatives.

NY will follow this matter and advise the Bureau.
| TO: SAC: |  | OKLAHOMA CITY | TO LEGAL: |
|---------|  | Houston    | Beirut    |
|         |  | Indianapolis | Bern      |
| Albany  |  | Jackson     | Bonn      |
|         |  | Jacksonville | Brasilia  |
| ALBUQUERQUE |  | Kansas City | Buenos Aires |
| Anchorage |  | Knoxville   | Caracas   |
| ATLANTA  |  | Las Vegas   | Copenhagen |
| BALTIMORE |  | Little Rock | Hong Kong |
| BIRMINGHAM |  | Los Angeles | La Paz    |
| BOSTON   |  | Louisville  | London    |
| BUFFALO  |  | Memphis     | Madrid    |
| BUTTE    |  | Miami       | Managua   |
| CHARLOTTE|  | Milwaukee   | Manila    |
| CHICAGO  |  | Mobile      | Mexico City|
| CINCINNATI|  | Minneapolis| Mexico City|
| CLEVELAND |  | Mobile      | Mexico City|
| COLUMBIA |  | New Haven   | Ottawa    |
| DALLAS   |  | New York    | Paris     |
| TAMPA    |  | New York City| Rome      |
| SEAVER   |  | Norfolk     | Rome      |
| DETROIT  |  | Norfolk     | Tel Aviv  |
| EL PASO  |  | Oklahomea   | Tokyo     |
| HOUSTON  |  | Oklahoma    | Tokyo     |
| JACOBS |  | Philadelphia| Tokyo     |
| MEMPHIS  |  | Phoenix     | Toronto   |
| MIAMI    |  | Pittsburgh  | Toronto   |
| MILWAUKEE|  | Portland    | Toronto   |
| NASHVILLE|  | Richmond    | Toronto   |
| NORTHEAST|  | Sacramento  | Toronto   |
| OMAHA    |  | San Antonio| Toronto   |
| PHILADELPHIA |  | San Diego  | Toronto   |
| PHILADELPHIA |  | San Francisco| Toronto |
| PHOENIX  |  | Savannah    | Toronto   |
| PICTERSON |  | Seattle     | Toronto   |
| PITTSBURGH|  | Springfield| Toronto   |
| PORTLAND |  | Springfileld| Toronto   |
| RICHMOND |  | Tampa       | Toronto   |
| SACRAMENTO|  | Washington Field| Toronto |
| ST. LOUIS |  | Washington Field| Toronto |
| SALT LAKE CITY |  | Quantico | Toronto   |
| SAN ANTONIO |  | Quantico | Toronto   |
| SAN DIEGO  |  | Quantrico   | Toronto   |
| SAN FRANCISCO |  | Quintico | Toronto   |
| SAN JUAN  |  | Quintico   | Toronto   |
| SEATTLE  |  | Quintico   | Toronto   |
| SPRINGFIELD |  | Quintico | Toronto   |
| TAMPA    |  | Quintico   | Toronto   |
| TOKYO    |  | Quintico   | Toronto   |

**RE:**

CN345576

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Dated 9-12-72 by 989.

Retained by.

Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA dated 8-1-72.

Remarks:

Enclosed NF 4/10/72 LHM 4/10/72 captioned "COLFAM-IS-C."-disclosing recent travel by one Benning Garrett to North Vietnam and his return to USA-with PUB mail-

Promptly submit summary report of this case, together with your evaluations.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (100-68322) (RUC)

DATE: 4/10/72

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - COMMUNIST
(00: NEW YORK)

Re Norfolk letter and LHM, 2/22/72.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM. Two copies of the LHM are enclosed for New York. This sets forth additional information concerning COLIFAM which was volunteered to SA by [redacted].

If additional information is received from the Norfolk Division will submit another.

[Redacted] 67c

[Redacted] 67c

2. Bureau (Enc. 7)
1. New York (Enc. 2) (100-68469)
1. Norfolk

[Redacted] 67c

10 APR 12 1972
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

On March 30, 1972, [redacted name], whose husband [redacted name], a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, telephonically advised that she continues to receive correspondence from COLIFAM and would forward it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
forwarded correspondence to
the Norfolk Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
which she had received from the Committee of Liaison with
Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

A copy of this correspondence is attached.
Dear friends,

We're delighted to forward this mail to you which was just brought out of North Vietnam by Mr. Banning Garrett, a reporter for the Pacific News Service and an anti-war activist. In all, 541 letters arrived today from the men detained by the North.

We expect mail will be taken again to Hanoi in a couple of weeks and recommend that letters, on the regulation letter form which everyone should have received by now, be mailed to this office within 10 days time. The longer letter form printed by the Defense Department will not be accepted. While some mail is getting through via the postal channels, not enough is being received in Hanoi to risk the chance that it might not be delivered unless taken by hand.

We share the distress of families whose Aug. and Oct. packages were returned. As you know the Christmas packages were delivered. We have been told that packages will only be accepted for those men (346) detained in the North. Apparently over 700 authorization cards were distributed to families for sending packages. Rather than sort through hundreds of boxes for whom there is no recipient, the Vietnamese simply rejected the whole lot. It is unfortunate that those men who are confirmed must suffer because of the arbitrary action of the Pentagon to decide to encourage families of men listed as MIA to purchase supplies, pack and mail boxes. The result is tragic for those detained as well as you who must be at the receiving end for the returned package. We hope the Pentagon will stop issuing cards for families whose relatives are not being held by the North Vietnamese.

We thought you might be interested in the two enclosed reactions to the President’s recent speech.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss
FOR A PEACE offer, the President's eight-point plan sounded like a declaration of war. The private talks were made public, not to further negotiation (one does not do that by castingigate the other side, like a school marm), but to justify confrontation. And, of course, to score points off domestic critics: In four separate places they are called dupes of the enemy.

Why should the enemy accept Mr. Nixon's eight points? Consider them singly:

1. U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam by six months after an agreement date. The withdrawal is only of U.S. forces (not equipment and aid), and only from South Vietnam (not all of Indochina, a distinction pointed out by the immediate cease-fire's Indochina scope). Thus, aside from other objectionable features within the agreement, this first point would not give the Vietnamese what they have fought for ever since World War II—mastery within their own house.

2. Return of captured soldiers and civilians. The North would thus give up its hostages and bargaining point, leaving America in the position described above.

3. New and free elections. This continues a longstanding contradiction. We insist that the Thieu government is legitimate (and so support it, building it up by "Vietnamization"), yet agree to new elections in order to achieve legitimacy. This time we say, the NFL would be allowed to vote—but Thieu's apparatus has rigged elections even without them, and would work harder at it with them.

4. Return to Geneva Accords—difference over which got us into this mess. They were the partial cause of our problem, not its solution.

5. No foreign interference—hence withdrawal of Hanoi's troops. But it is the whole basis of Hanoi's argument that Vietnam in its northern or its southern parts is not a foreign country to them.

6. General cease-fire, with "no further infiltration of outside forces"—subject to the same objection as the last point.

7. International supervision of the withdrawal—though true neutrality here is a myth, and the conditions of the withdrawal as Mr. Nixon has drawn them up (e.g., what are "foreign" troops, what are "free" elections?) would inevitably be subject to different interpretation by different parties.

8. International supervision of Indochina's future—again, not leaving the Vietnamese masters of their own house. The "supervision" would have to look to the interests of participating countries, thus recognising that we continue to have interests there.

Mr. Nixon's offer is too little and too late. He wants to have his cake and eat it too—withdraw yet keep control; give in yet say we won; destroy yet claim we helped.

WHY SHOULD Hanoi bail out its enemy in a position Mr. Nixon cannot even maintain before his own people? Why accept as our gift, with all kinds of strings attached, what they have spent so many years and lives to vindicate as their right? Why encourage all the myths of beneficent "intervention" by a superpower that has ravaged their country at will, and still does so from the air? Why accept this degrading agreement under threat and at gunpoint?

Put yourself in their shoes, and you will see the speech sounded even more ridiculous in Hanoi than it did in Washington.
Nixon Report: Shrewd Politics but No Peace

By JAMES RESTON

It has become almost a truism that President Nixon always deals more effectively with the politics of his problems than he deals with the problems themselves. And this is what appears to have happened in announcing his secret peace negotiations with Hanoi. Politically, it is an effective move. It is clearly aimed at his political opponents, who have been urging him to offer to set a date for total United States withdrawal from Vietnam and make arrangements for internationally supported elections in that country with some neutral government in power in Saigon.

This clearly puts Edmund S. Muskie, Hubert Humphrey, George McGovern and John V. Lindsay in the position of attacking the President for refusing to offer what the President now discloses he has offered—only to have had his offers rejected and misrepresented by Hanoi.

On the face of it, and in terms of American democratic procedure, this represents new and even dramatic concessions by the President, and a fair offer to end the war—in fact, as Mr. Nixon suggested, everything short of "surrender." It is clearly aimed at his political opponents, who have been urging him to offer to set a date for total United States withdrawal from Vietnam and make arrangements for internationally supported elections in that country with some neutral government in power in Saigon.

Problem of Persuasion

This clearly helps deal with the Presidential politics of the President's Vietnamese problem. Like the sudden decision to bomb by Harry A. Kissinger last July, and the sudden acceptance of unprecedented peace terms by South Vietnam, it has changed the politics of the issue.

The issue itself, however, in this case, ending the war is a different and separate question. The problem is not to convince the Democrats—who are doing a pretty good job of that on their own—but to persuade the North Vietnamese that the United States really wants to get out on honorable terms but will not be deceived or humiliated while it withdraws.

Mr. Nixon's acceptance of his secret negotiations is impressive evidence—so far as it seems—that he was really reaching for a compromise, trying to get out even offering total withdrawal by a certain date. But even if the President managed to persuade him of his good faith on this point, he would still not have dealt with the practical problem of the battlefield and in Hanoi and with the leaders of the National Liberation Front, where peace obviously has to be made.

U.S. Strength Sharpely Reduced

The hard facts are these:

* The United States is getting its troops out fast and now has reduced them to such an extent that they are not an effective fighting force on the ground.
* The enemy has captured the Plain of Jars in Laos and is gaining steadily on the capital of Cambodia.
* Enemy forces are mounting what seems to be a major summer offensive in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam, despite the recent massive bombings by the United States Air Force.

This could easily be another tragic moment in the Vietnam war. While Mr. Nixon may be trying to deal with the Presidential politics of the Vietnam problem, he is also trying to get out, and the enemy may very well be underestimating both his efforts to end the fighting once and for all and the consequences of more savage war if Hanoi rejects and repels him.

Still, it would be foolish to ignore how different Mr. Nixon's offer looks to the enemy from the way it looks here at home.

Hanoi Previously Disappointed

On two or three occasions in this long 30-year war, Hanoi has been on the point of military victory and has agreed to negotiations at the end only as it believes, to be deceived and finally defeated in the process of negotiations. Now it is at that point again.

Just when Mr. Nixon himself is making a campaign issue of getting all his troops out of Vietnam and, following the failures of the United States offensives in Laos and Cambodia, Hanoi and the Vietcong seem to be regaining the military initiative, Mr. Nixon calls for a cease-fire. He asks for the withdrawal of all forces—the enemy's as well as the allied forces—and asks the enemy to rely on elections that they don't even understand. This is not likely to appear to the enemy to be a reasonable proposition. Thus it is unlikely to be accepted by Hanoi, though the fact here is that the enemy win! they accepted Mr. Nixon's proposals. In fact, Mr. Nixon knew his peace terms had been rejected before he decided to make negotiations public.

In the process, he really dealt effectively with the politics of negotiations at home, but he did not deal with the problem of peace itself. In fact he may have made it worse and committed himself to more fighting and more bombing if an offensive occurs at Tet, the Lunar New Year, in mid-February.
President Nixon, with understandable satisfaction, remarked during his Tuesday night broadcast that it was "difficult to see how anyone, regardless of his past position on the war, could now say that we have not gone the extra mile in offering a settlement that is fair to everybody concerned."

That well may be a prophetic political statement. The proposals Mr. Nixon disclosed himself to have made—ample, even more important, the fact that he had made them—are likely to appeal to the war-weary American people as the most any President could be expected to do. There will also be those to whom it will seem that he has done as much as any of his potential Democratic opponents have said they would do.

Nevertheless, the last mile remains somewhere ahead of us. For one thing, despite all the advances leaks to set up the assumption, Mr. Nixon’s proposals did not set a date for American withdrawal; he returns a release of American P.O.W.'s by the same date; rather the President offered to withdraw six months after the other side agreed in principle to release the P.O.W.’s, to stop shooting, and to accept elections as a means of determining the future of South Vietnam.

Later clarifications by Dr. Henry Kissinger may suggest that the withdrawal-prisoner deal could be arranged separately; but that is not the wording of the text, which is the apparent meaning of the President in his speech. This is a point that needs to be cleared up, but as it now stands there is no such thing as a direct pledge to withdraw, provided only that the prisoners are released.

There was, moreover, the withdrawal of the powerful air units in Thailand that have done so much of the bombing of Laos and North Vietnam; or of the equally powerful naval units that have so often pummeled North Vietnam; or of the C.I.A.-financed army in Laos; and the withdrawal offer was coupled with the assertion—which Mr. Nixon's text also seems to say—would have to be agreed upon “in principle” before the American withdrawal—that all North Vietnamese forces would have to be withdrawn within that country’s borders.

This is a demand that Hanoi agrees to give up its military positions in Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam and accept aerial encirclement from Thailand and the Gulf of Tonkin, in return for elections to determine the future of South Vietnam. The resignation of President Thieu one month before these elections would scarcely

sweeten this bitter pill; he could still run for re-election, his whole administrative apparatus would still be in office, including the powerful provincial chiefs, and the whole thing would take place within the framework of his Constitution. In his own speech in Saigon, Mr. Thieu made it clear also that the Vietnamese Communists could participate in the elections only if they laid down their arms and renounced violence. What about his own army and internal policies?

But the real reason why these latest proposals are not yet “the last mile” lies in the assumptions and attitudes of those who put them forward—in Mr. Nixon’s insistence, for example, that his plan is “fair to everybody concerned.” Whether or not that is correct, such proposals would be appropriate and necessary when two equivalent positions were in deadlock and an even-handed compromise could both rescue the situation and provide justice. The hard truth is that this is the case in Indochina.

The Nixon proposals, like every American peace plan ever put forward, assume that the United States is as much in the right in the war as Hanoi or the Vietcong; they assume that American forces have as proper a place in Indochina as those of North Vietnam; they assume that North and South Vietnam are separate and equal nations; a dubious proposition historically, politically and legally; and while this latest plan asserts the right of the Vietnamese people to determine the future of South Vietnam, it also assumes that the United States has a right to say how that determination ought to be arrived at—by elections.

Above all, therefore, those who made this peace proposal assume either that this war has been rightly waged, or that the American people are not willing to be told that it has been wrongly waged. To be a settlement that cannot be interpreted as a defeat or as the abandonment of a war that cannot be won. They are trying to find some way to make it appear, in the end, that the lives sacrificed to this war have not been wasted, and that worthy objectives have been attained.

That is understandable politically, and it may even be that no President could take any other attitude and survive. But until some President does—until the truth is admitted—that this is a war that should not have been fought, and that should be fought not a day longer—the last mile will not have been walked.
Memo to: Families of Prisoners of War
Re: Recent activity around the negotiations in Paris

We thought you would be interested in the attached which include the following press release issued Feb. 7 in Washington by Richard J. Barnet and Peter Weiss as a result of intensive talks held in Paris on Feb. 5.

For Immediate Release: Feb. 7, 1972

The chief delegate of North Vietnam to the Paris talks made it clear that for them the principle stumbling block to an agreement is President Nixon's credibility. They feel he is not telling the truth about the negotiations either to them or to the American people. Returning from a seven hour interview with Kieu Thuy and top officials of the PRC, Richard Barnet and Peter Weiss emphasised that the North Vietnamese are convinced that Nixon means to stay in Vietnam and that he is preparing public opinion for a massive escalation particularly increased bombing of North Vietnam.

Kieu Thuy said that despite Nixon's and Kissinger's claim that they offered a complete withdrawal of all military forces by a date certain in exchange for POW's, such an offer was "never made". Emphasizing Kissinger's "craftiness" Kieu Thuy asked why they should trust the administration that unilaterally broke off the secret talks. "At every meeting Mr. Kissinger repeated that we should tell no other American, no even Mr. Porter", Kieu Thuy told the Vietnamese. Did not know they were going on. Barnet and Weiss pointed out that the North Vietnamese also challenged the credibility of the Nixon Administration on the issue of prisoners. At no time did the presidential assistant raise the issue of the treatment of prisoners, inspection of camps, or furnishing further information despite private assurances to POW wives that such discussions were being actively pursued in secret.

Accusing Nixon of lack of candor about his alleged willingness to "betray an ally", the North Vietnamese noted that the US had not hesitated to depose Diem when it suited their interests. Thieu is the symbol of Vietnamisation which, they say, only means continued indirect control by the US with the right reserved for re-intervention. They point out that the Nixon proposals are full of uncertainties, ambiguities, and often rejected conditions and they suspect that Nixon's strategy is to enrage them in negotiations through the electoral to quiet public opinion in the US and then to re-escalate the war after his re-election. Secretary Rogers's statements that the furnishing of aid and dismantling of bases was "not negotiable" is seen in Hanoi as proof that the US wants to get its prisoners back and still be free to fight the war by proxy. The fact that the US deliberately let slip an opportunity to end the war by encouraging a candidate was committed to national reconciliation instead of crushing the NLF in the Oct. 3 election shows, Thuy said, that the US is still committed to a military solution. The NLF delegate, Mr. Tien, gave the impression that after fighting a generation for what they regard as their legitimate share of power in Saigon they are not going to abandon their position now that the US has withdrawn most of its troops. Although they too expect American escalation, especially in the air, they believe that their overall military position is "favorable".

Thuy emphasised, however, that they are interested in a negotiated settlement that really did assure American withdrawal, military and political. They are prepared to negotiate with the press Saigon Government, minus Thieu, because Thieu is the symbol of permanent American engagement in Vietnam as well as a policy of repression of all political dissent. Mr. Barnet and Mr. Thuy has stated their will that a "change in policy in Saigon" specifically the freeing of political prisoners in Saigon, the lifting of censorship, and lifting the ban on political meetings offered the best hope for a breakthrough in negotiations."

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: DIP:TOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: COL, NORFOLK (100-6833) (RUC)

DATE: 5/1/72

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

Re: Norfolk letter and LHM dated 4/10/72.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM. Two copies of the LHM are enclosed for New York. This sets forth additional information concerning COLIFAM which was volunteered to SA.

When additional information is received from the Norfolk Division will submit another.

[Redacted]

EX:175

REC: 45

100-457899-306

MAY 4, 1972
On April 24, 1972, whose husband is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, telephonically advised that she had received additional correspondence from COLIFAM and would forward it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
forwarded correspondence to the Norfolk Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which she had received from the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. A copy of this correspondence is attached.
COMMITTEE OF L. JISON

With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

Cable Address: COLIAFAM

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

To: Families of captured servicemen in North Vietnam

March 17, 1972

re: mail and packages

The following are excerpts from the February 20, 1972
letter from Mr. Tran Trong Quat of the Vietnam Committee
for Solidarity with the American People, the agency
in North Vietnam which links our Committee with the
captured American servicemen. It responds to many of
your questions.

"Regarding the mail problem, we would like to bring
to your knowledge that nearly 400 Christmas cards and
letters sent to US pilots captured in North Vietnam
by care of your Committee have been received. We have
also received 191 letters on Jan. 13 and 177 on Jan.
14. All those letters have been delivered to the
receivers.

"More than 300 parcels weighing about 2000 kilograms
sent from American families by post via Moscow to US
pilots captured in North Vietnam (whose names were
in the list which we sent you on Dec. 22, 1970) have
also reached these men on the occasion of Christmas.

"We would like to draw your particular attention to
the fact that apart from the above mentioned letters
and parcels, our authorities also received many letters
and parcels bearing strange addresses. (names not
included in the list of US pilots which was made public.)
As for parcels, in Dec. 1971 alone, our authorities
received altogether 407 parcels weighing over two tons
bearing strange addresses. (names unknown to us and
not on the list published)

"Regarding the new letter form prepared by the Pentagon,
we reaffirm that our regulations on letters including
those on the forms remain unchanged.

"We think that the sending of letters and parcels to
those strange addresses as well as the issueing of the
new letter form not in conformity with our regulations
are part of the Nixon administration's scheme to mis-
lead public opinion and create difficulties for our
authorities in receiving and delivering letters and
parcels to the captured US pilots.

"We hope you will take appropriate measures to make
the American public aware of and vigilant about this
viscious scheme."
"These days the US bombing is intensified indiscriminately in the southern provinces of North Vietnam. Many more US planes have been brought down and many more US pilots captured. (7 US pilots were captured Dec. 18-30, 1971 and 5 more servicemen captured Feb. 16-17, 1972. Their names were immediately released and films of their condition made available). The Nixon Administration is bringing to Vietnam more aircraft carriers (4 are now stationed in the Gulf of Tonkin) instead of the usual 2) and more bombers in order to intensify the war.

"These acts of war only lay bare the true neo-colonialist and war like nature of Nixon's hypocritical 8 point program. It also shows how determined he is to continue the war.

"The Vietnamese people and the American people have to fight more fiercely in order to force the Nixon Administration to respect the Vietnamese people's national fundamental rights and to comply with the PRG's 7 point program and its Feb. 2 statement."

For your information the Feb. 2, 1972 statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, is a clarification of their original 7 point proposal and represents the conditions necessary for the release of all captured US servicemen as well as the ending of the war. The 2 points are:

1. The US Government should set a specific terminal date for the complete withdrawal from South Vietnam of all US troops, advisers, military personnel, weapons and war materials and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp without posing any condition whatsoever. This specific terminal date will also be the terminal date for the release of all military men of the parties and of the civilians captured during the war (including the US pilots captured in North Vietnam).

2. Nguyen Van Thieu must resign immediately, the Saigon administration must end its warlike policy, disband at once its machine of oppression and constraint against the people, stop its "pacification" policy, disband the concentration camps, set free those persons arrested on political grounds and guarantee to the people the democratic liberties as provided for by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam."

(Complete text of Feb. 2 statement is available upon request.)
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (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.
Subject: P.E.O.P.L.E.S. Coalition for Peace and Justice (POSO)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eleven copies of an I.L.M. captioned and dated as above, concerning a trip to Hanoi, North Vietnam, by four (4) persons representing the POSO who brought back 36 letters from American prisoners of war in North Vietnam. Copies of the letter are being transmitted to the appropriate Federal agencies in Washington and Newark.

via

TRANSMIT THE FOLLOWING IN

AIRTEL

TO:

S.A.C., NEW YORK (100-169939)

From:

ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-459721)

F.B.I.

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: JUN 28 72

RE: POSO

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: JUN 28 72

RE: POSO
First source is [Redacted].
Second source is [Redacted].
Third source is [Redacted].

The enclosed LHM is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to protect the identities of the confidential informants of continuing value mentioned above. The unauthorized disclosure of the identities of these informants could adversely affect the national defense interests of the United States.

[Redacted] advised that they had no information concerning the trip to Hanoi as set out in LHM. [Redacted].

The indices of the New York Office contain no references to Medical Aid for Indochina.

New York will maintain contact with appropriate sources on this matter and positive information received will be promptly submitted to the Bureau.
The "Daily World", issue of May 31, 1972, page 3, columns 4-5, in a news story datelined, "New York, May 30" captioned, "4 back from DRV tells of murder from the air" reported that a press conference was held on May 30, 1972, by a four member peace delegation which conducted on-the-spot inspections of civilian targets during their one week tour of North Vietnam. The four representing the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) were identified as Margery Tabankin, President of the National Student Association (NSA), Reverend Robert Lecky, Editor of American Report, Dr. William Zimmerman from Medical Aid for Indochina and Paul Mayer, theologian at the New York Theological Seminary.

According to the news story, the four had returned the previous night (May 29, 1972), and had visited with Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and eight United States capture pilots in North Vietnam. The delegation brought back 306 letters from prisoners-of-war and gave them to Cora Weiss, Head of the Committee of Liaison for Prisoners of War to be distributed to Prisoners of War families in the United States.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Peoples Coalition For Peace and Justice

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

The PCPJ is self-described as an organization consisting of over 100 organizations using massive civil disobedience to combat war, racism, poverty, and repression. Its National Office is located at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Room 527.

"American Report" is self-described as a publication of Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam (CALCAV).

"CALCAV is publicly acclaimed group of clergy and laymen concerned about the war in Vietnam.

On January 4, 1972, a first confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished information that Paul Mayer was at that time a member of the Coordinating Committee of the PCPJ.

On June 2, 1972, a second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) is located at 365 West 42nd Street, New York City, and its function is to transmit letters between American prisoners of war in North Vietnam and their next of kin in the United States.
Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice
Memorandum

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (100-6933)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF servicemen DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

(CO: NEW YORK)

DATE: 6/5/72

Re: Norfolk letter and LHM dated 5/1/72.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM setting forth additional information concerning the captioned matter. Two copies of the LHM are enclosed for New York. The LHM sets forth further information concerning COLIFAM which was volunteered to SA 6/1/72 by

Upon receipt of additional information from the Norfolk Division will submit another

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Norfolk, Virginia
June 5, 1972

Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen Detained
In North Vietnam (COLFA):
furnished correspondence, copies of which are attached.

She related that she had learned through public information that a communist group had recently visited Hanoi and had possibly been in contact with the prisoners of war there.

stated that she has received three letters from her husband this year. The last, dated March 13, 1972, was received from the Committee of Liaison on May 16, 1972, and presumably was one of those obtained by the visiting communist delegation to Hanoi.

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.
MEMO TO: All families of POW's
re: Mail

In our last letter to you we expressed confidence that mail would be delivered by hand to North Vietnam in April and May. In fact several trips had been scheduled. Two deliveries totaling over 400 letters were made in March.

Since April 1, Pres. Nixon has personally reordered massive bombing over North and South Vietnam. At times as many as 200 B 52's each dropping 25-30 tons of bombs and returning in several sorties a day, have hit, among other areas, Haiphong and sites in and around Hanoi.

This incredible rain of death not only endangers the lives of thousands of Indochinese, but creates an imminent and substantial risk to the prisoners.

A spokesman for the Pentagon stated last week that the location of POW camps are known and are being avoided as targets. We feel this was stated in an effort to quiet shocked and angered families. In view of the faulty intelligence which led to the abortive Son Tay raid, and knowing that captured servicemen may be relocated during times of bombing for their own safety, the Pentagon claim should be seriously challenged by prisoner families.

Families of foreign diplomats have been evacuated from Hanoi.

As long as the bombing continues mail delivery will be difficult, if not impossible. Several trips which were planned have been postponed, as the Vietnamese do not wish to risk the lives of an American delegation. We will continue to collect your letters in our office and will hold them for the first possible chance to travel.

We can now only urge families to do everything in their power to convince this Administration to stop the bombing and end the war.

Tragically, the more this unprecedented scale of bombing continues, the more planes are lost, the longer the lists become of MIA, KIA and POW, to say nothing of the civilian Vietnamese toll.

Committee of Liaison
LONDON, April 18—In my generation we grew up believing in America. We knew there was a fundamental decency and humanity in our country, whatever its wrongs, and openness: The wrongs could be changed by reason and persuasion.

The violent anti-American rhetoric of the radicals and the young has therefore repelled us. To call the United States an aggressive country, so tightly controlled that only revolution could change its course, seemed the stuff of fantasy. A general might talk about bombing the Vietnamese back to the Stone Age, but our political system would never allow it.

That faith in America has been sorely tested in these last years, but never more terribly than by Richard Nixon’s bombing of Hanoi and Halphong. For the truth is now impossible to escape if we open our eyes: The United States is the most dangerous and destructive power in the world. And its political leadership seems virtually immune to persuasion by reason and experience.

It is seven years—seven years—since Lyndon Johnson began bombing North Vietnam. Literally billions of tons of American explosives have been dropped on Indochina since then, but the peninsula is no more “secure”—secure for the American system that we want to impose on it. Only a fool or a madman could believe, now, that more bombing will bring peace to Indochina.

Why are we bombing? To keep Nguyen Van Thieu in office in Saigon. To make sure that Nixon is not the first American President to lose a war. To teach the Russians a lesson about supplying arms to our enemies.

These are some of the reasons that are advanced. To state them is to laugh, because none of them could remotely justify the disproportionate cost of the bombing in human or political terms.

Proportion: That is the terrible failure of American policy in Vietnam. Of course the Communists are fighting the war too, and attacking in the South, and killing human beings. But they are doing so in what they regard as their own country, for a genuine cause and at whom they sacrifice themselves. The United States is dropping bombs from 50,000 feet above a country thousands of miles from our shores, for no cause that Americans can state. How different the moral equation would be if the officials and the generals who give the bombing orders ever found their own lives at risk.

It is the old question of means and ends. For American leadership in the world there is no more important question. Our allies have accepted our leadership because they believed we would exercise our power with restraint and wisdom.

Englishmen and Frenchmen will not easily lose their affection for America, and certainly not their fear of Communist tyranny, but they can hardly help noticing that it is not the Russians or the Chinese but the Americans who are bombing a distant country for reasons of pride and piété.

Yes, piété. Thinking about it, one realizes that this is the real reason for the escalation: Richard Nixon does not know how else to react to the Communists’ advances on the ground, so he has chosen to punish them by slaughter in the mass. That is the ultimate disregard of the relationship between means and ends. It passes mistake and, approaches crime.

The effect on Indochina will be to delay still further the adjustment to political reality that must one day take place—reconciliation among the people who inhabit the peninsula. Bombing can only destroy and embitter.

For America’s place in the world, too, there must be damage. The reason was expressed the other day—before the expanded bombing—by a German known to American strategists as an outstanding thinker on alliance problems, Theo Sommer, deputy editor of Die Zeit.

Writing in The Financial Times of London, Mr. Sommer said: “It would be sad to see South Vietnam go down, but fatal to see the United States go in again.” For “re-escalation” by the American side, he said, would make more likely an eventual American “revulsion” against military commitments elsewhere, notably in Europe.

But the most disastrous effects of the bombing escalation must be inside the United States. For no society can be at peace within when it begins to see itself as a destroyer outside.

What is left to say to those who question the very nature of America? After seven years, it is not possible to go on saying that it will all work out, that peaceful change within the political system will have its effect eventually. I cannot believe myself that violence improves the lot of mankind. The only hope left is that somehow—in some new form of protest—the decent strain in American life will make itself felt. The alternative is black despair.
Dear friends,

We were pleasantly surprised to receive a package of 298 letters from prisoners held in North Vietnam. We are, as always, happy to enclose yours. They were brought by a delegation of the Communist Party.

Despite extremely heavy bombing, civilian evacuation of Hanoi, and every indication that such bombing will continue, a delegation of American physicians has been invited to Hanoi to observe the damage, and will make every effort to get in. They will carry mail. If they don't succeed in getting in because of the bombing, they will bring the mail back. Your letters should be rushed to our office to be here no later than May 22nd. We do not know when the next opportunity may be for delivery of mail after that.

We understand that a group of eight pilots has written members of Congress appealing for a halt in the bombing and for an end to the war, as it endangers their lives. Every day we hear news of the "greatest amount of bombing yet," and "heaviest casualties;" how will this get the prisoners back; when will it all stop?

Sincerely,

Committee of Liaison

P.S.: Please do not send registered letters as it requires special trips to the post office and waiting on line. Our mail reaches us safely and early each day, and frequently special handling takes longer instead of the briefer time to be received. Thank you.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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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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100-457999-307, Envelope - pg 6

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FBI/DOJ
Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen Detained
In North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

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

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

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

DATE: 7/10/72

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - COMMUNIST (CO: NEW YORK)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED WEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/10/72 BY 92343 CN1345757067

Re: Norfolk letter and LHM, 6/5/72.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM setting forth further information concerning captioned matter. Two copies of the LHM are enclosed for New York. The LHM sets forth information concerning COLIFAM, which was volunteered by...

Upon receipt of additional information from the Norfolk Division will submit another.

ST-115

2 - Bureau (Enc. 7) ENCLOSURE 100-457899-308
2 - New York (Enc. 2) (100-168469)
1 - Norfolk

ENCLOSURES

AGENCY: ARMY, ONI, OOD, ENSER., STATE, DIA

2 - EOD, ONI, OOD, ENSER., STATE, DIA

58 AUG 77

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED WEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

whose husband, a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, has furnished information in the past concerning correspondence from COLIFAM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5 2 72 BY 9 3
CA345,570

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT ABOVE SHOWN
ENCLOSURE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 7/7/72

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

[Redacted]

copies of which are attached.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/2/72

FILE #

Norfolk 100-6833

6/30/72 at

Date dictated 7/5/72

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 families,

We are enclosing the text of a letter recently written by eight American servicemen in North Vietnam. It was monitored over short wave radio and has subsequently been confirmed as valid in a tape recording received here of the news conference the men held in Hanoi last week. You no doubt saw the television footage of their press conference aired on the networks last week. Perhaps your Congressional Representative would be interested in seeing this.

Anthony Lewis of the New York Times has been writing from Hanoi for the past week and a half and we have some copies of his articles if you are interested. He will be leaving there this week. A group of Americans is also there this week, and the team of physicians is leaving for Hanoi today. All of the mail which reached us by this afternoon has been sent with them.

May we remind you that while we forward your mail to Hanoi, we have no control over what is or is not delivered to the men. However, if the rules are followed carefully the chances are greater of the mail being delivered. One or two photos per letter, regulation air letter form only, and one letter per month, although some families have reported that men are requesting mail from parents and children, as well as wives.

We suggest that you do not wait for us to notify you of a pending trip; frequently we do not get sufficient notice. If you wish, you could get letters here each month so that no matter who is going or when, your letters can be forwarded. We do not know at this time when the next trip will go.

Sincerely,

Ellen Ray
Committee of Liaison
Dear families,

On May 24 we wrote you stating that a group of Americans was in North Vietnam and a delegation of doctors was expected to leave that day for Hanoi.

The delegation from the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice just returned last night from a terrifying week in North Vietnam where they walked through village after village of rubble, watched children being carried from schools on stretchers, endured 17 air raid alerts, saw planes shot down and visited with American pilots who had been captured. They also report the determination of the population to continue to resist the escalated bombing and mining of harbors is "unshakable". They took more than 400 letters into Hanoi with them for the American servicemen. They brought out 306 letters and as always we are very happy to enclose yours.

The doctors left for Hanoi and unfortunately when they arrived in Vientiane were told the bombing was so intense that it was too dangerous to risk entry. While the Vietnamese are capable of protecting foreign they simply do not have the personnel to spare to provide the necessary protection. The doctors are returning and will wait for another opportunity to go.

We do not know when the visits may be resumed. Perhaps we should ask the President.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss
Hope Against Hope

Buffalo Bill's
defense
who used to
ride a watermooche-silver
ebullion
and break one-shot-three-five pigeonsjunkers
James

he was a handsome man
and what I want to know is
how do you like your blessed boy
Miss Doolity
— a eulogy

By ANTHONY LEWIS

LONDON—One striking aspect of
President Nixon's decision to invade
the harbors of North Vietnam, and
the announcement of his taking, was his con-
cept for the concept of war. He did not
ever attempt to justify it in inter-
national legal terms or in terms of what stood, unless
justified in some way, as an act of
aggression. Domestically he showed not
to be, in the absence of a reference, he consulted
this formal act of war, in the Constitu-
tion's requirement that Congress
shall declare war.

War is a restraint on the exercise of
arbitrary power. Its absence here
symbolizes the danger in what the
President has done, the means he has
conveyed of power without restraint.
But there is another reason, perhaps
more concrete, to view this moment in
American history with the deepest
anxiety. That is the prospect ahead.

If making Hanoi does not work
in the sense of making the North
Vietnamese accept Mr. Nixon's terms,
and the disarmed nation sign an as-
bled peace treaty, the President is
assumed to have won.

Nothing can be guaranteed. The pro-
duction is not as yet assured. The
game is not a sure thing. But
Mr. Nixon's decision shows that
this seesawing is a Communist vic-
tory in the North, and that our policy
in the South, and that the failure of
our policy was a failure of
credibility. It is as easily justified
by the same.

It would be understandable now if
Americans who oppose the war grow
in hopelessness. For over all these
years of struggle with China and the
North Vietnamese, we have seen no real
progress or change in the situation.
President Nixon has taken it to be high-
ly certain.

But the duty of those who see their
country on the edge of self-destruction
is to make the attempt to stop it.
And at least now there is no longer
any question of ambiguity, political or
other. It is clear that this war can
never end, and while Richard Nixon is
President unless by overwhelming
political effort. It is a problem of politics.
Mr. Nixon must have ended it all

AT HOME ABROAD

three years ago, with decency for him-
self and his country. Those three years
have accounted for more than con-
thought of all American battle deaths
in Vietnam, and far more than half of
all the bombs and shells that have
been fired. And yet, in the end, if this
was what was achieved, how is it
we have not shown for all that destruction?

The duty of those who want to pre-
vent war in any region of disaster and
danger begins with one simple under-
standing: that this same purpos-
emission, a cause before other obliga-
tions, before personal ambition or
interest.

For the ordinary citizen who means
participation in some form of political
expression, however inconvenient. It
means giving up a way of life in
honor of the search for peace. It means
accepting the risk of life in the
name of peace.

For those holding office in Washing-
ton there is a special responsibil-
ity. That is to consider re-
signing from this Administration.

The old argument is that the men
who choose the Government do not
mean good by anything and working
for change from within. That is
right, when, in the Johnson Adminis-
tration, there was still a reasonable
chance that the policy would work or
fail. The President would change it in
response to new.

Those causes are to be defended any
more. The policy of bombing and
mass destruction has been tried for seven
years, and we cannot really think it can
be effective. This President is remote from
the world of understanding in Vietnam, of any in America. He
is in the hands of others.

In the end, the only real question for a high official ap-
plied to our courses in the war is:

Reprinted as a public service by:
May 1972 - TEXT OF LETTER FROM EIGHT US PILOTS DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

The people of the United States and the Congress of the United States

American pilots captured in North Vietnam

Despite the bombing halt announcement of 1968 the President ordered the resumption and authorized the continuation of the bombing of North Vietnam and a variety of excuses to justify the raids. On Sunday morning April 16, 1972 the peace of Hanoi and Haiphong were shattered by American bombs. Many innocent people died a totally needless and senseless death.

We, the detained Americans in Hanoi cannot help but be struck by the futility of such actions. We have come to know the Vietnamese people and we know that no bombing or no threat of death is going to still the spirit that lives in them. We believe that widespread bombing of North Vietnam serves only to turn world opinion more strongly against the United States and risks the death and capture of many more Americans, as well as endangering the lives of those already held captive.

No bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong will cause the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam or the Government of North Vietnam to come begging for peace, for while they truly desire peace, it will not be a peace short of freedom and independence. No bombing of North Vietnam serves to make the withdrawal of American forces any safer. It only makes it more likely that they cannot be withdrawn at all, and serves only as an admission of the failure of Vietnamization policy.

We appeal to the American people to exercise your rights and responsibilities to demand an end to the war now. We appeal to the Congress to take firm positive action to go with the words already spoken against the war. The resumption of the Paris peace conference and serious negotiations based on the seven point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government are obvious first steps. We require these steps and much more, Americans, the hope of the world is in your hands.

Brig us home now.

Very respectfully,

Walter E. Wilbur, Commander US Navy
David Hoffman, Commander US Navy
Kenneth J. Fraser, Capt. US Navy
Lynan G. Guenther, Capt. US Air Force
James D. Cutter, Capt. US Air Force
Edwin A. Hawley, Jr., Capt. US Air Force
Norris A. Charles, Jr., Lt. Jg Navy

June 1968
Dec. 1971
Feb. 1972
Dec. 1971
Oct. 1967
Feb. 1972
Feb. 1972
Dec. 1971

USS Coral Sea
Korat, Thail
Nakoon Phan.
Korat, Thail
Korat, Thail
Udorn, Thail
USS Coral Sea
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(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.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  
DATE: 7/20/72

SAC, NORFOLK (100-6883) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
IS - C
OO: NORFOLK

Re Norfolk letter and LHM, 7/10/72.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM setting forth additional information concerning captioned matter. Two copies of LHM enclosed for New York. The LHM sets forth information concerning COLIFAM which was volunteered by another LHM.

Upon receipt of additional information from the Norfolk Division will submit.

Enclosure

Bureau (Enc. 7)
New York (100-168469) (Enc. 2)
NORFOLK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT HEREBY SHOWN

ST-103

6/20/73 9/20/73 9/30/73 9/30/73 9/4/72
17 JUL 24 1972
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Norfolk, Virginia
July 20, 1972

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

whose husband
is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, has furnished
information in the past concerning correspondence with COLIFAM.

ENCLOSURE
furnished correspondence, copies of which are attached.
Dear families,

The delegation of physicians which was to have visited North Vietnam last month and carry your mail was unable to go in because of the intensity of bombing. They returned with the mail, which has since been taken by Miss Jane Fonda, Oscar Award winner.

The invitation for the doctors has been reissued and they will be most willing to take mail for you again. All letters received in our office no later than July 21 will go with them. If you have already written in July you might make this your August letter in as much as we do not know what possibilities there will be for traveling.

There have recently been several announcements of the capture of more servicemen in North Vietnam. At least 30 new names have been added to the official list of men captured which was last released on Nov. 22, 1970. That means that there are now at least 369 men detained in North Vietnam. It has clearly become increasingly risky to fly bombing missions over Vietnam. Instead of getting closer to the day for releasing those men who have been there for nearly 6, 7 and 8 years, the Administration is rapidly adding to the numbers detained and missing.

Serious destruction of homes, hospitals and dike has recently been confirmed by the Swedish Ambassador to France and Japanese news agencies. American men who have been protected these long years face increased jeopardy from American bombs as news comes of the heavy bombing of the center of Hanoi and seemingly indiscriminate bombing of the country.

How many men is the President willing to lose to MIA/POW/KIA status before he stops this insanity?

At the President's news session on June 29, he stated that continued bombing would give Hanoi an incentive to return American POW's rather than "not account for those as was the case when the French got out of Vietnam in 1954 and 15,000 French were never accounted for after..."
July 5, 1972

For the first time the President is putting the emphasis on something which he knows to be totally unrealizable and is thereby pushing back the date when prisoners can be home and the killing ended.

The Vietnamese have absolutely no reason not to account for those of the missing about whom they have information, once the war is ended on terms acceptable to them. This is brought out by the following letter from the First Secretary of the French Embassy to David Marr of the Indochina Resource Center in Washington. The letter also shows that the President was completely wrong in his reference to the MIA situation in 1954.

The letter, dated June 23, 1972 states:

"...The rumors according to which some French prisoners of the first Indochina War would still be detained unduly by North Vietnam do not rest on any ground.

The French authorities in the past have conducted intensive research on this matter. The conclusion of this research is that the last French prisoners have been returned by the North Vietnamese less than 3 months after the conclusion of the Geneva Agreements of 1954. We therefore consider this question as definitely settled. To the best of our knowledge there does not exist any member of the French Expeditionary Corps in the Far East unwillingly kept by North Vietnam."

Everything points to the fact that the Vietnamese will release those whom they have and account for those about whom they have knowledge. But to ask for a complete accounting of the missing when we know that men are lost in the China Sea, the Gulf of Tonkin, in China, and over isolated terrain, is to postpone indefinitely the liberation of those who are detained.

The President has once again resorted to an appeal to emotion, backed by what appears to be a deliberate distortion of history, in order to justify his continuing unwillingness to end the war on the only terms on which it can be ended, namely by negotiations with the other side concerning the political future of South Vietnam.

We continue to work for improved conditions to enable the flow of communications between you and your loved ones and for an end to this war so they can be released.

Sincerely yours,

The Committee of Liaison
8 POWs Eager for News

BY TERRY RYAN
Associated Press

NEW YORK—Eight American pilots, prisoners of war in North Vietnam, asked about Gov. George C. Wallace's recovery, Sen. George McGovern's campaign and congressional action to end the war during a recent interview in Hanoi, says an American anti-war activist who talked with them.

The airmen, whose names previously had appeared on a letter asking Congress and the American people to end the war, were interviewed May 11 by the four members of an American delegation invited to Hanoi by the North Vietnamese government.


The Department of Defense said all the men are listed as prisoners of war.

In addition to the questions about Wallace and McGovern, the prisoners asked the visiting Americans about peace demonstrations, anti-war court cases and young voter registration.

Hoffman, an anti-war activist who is a member of the United States to Unite, said the American prisoners are aware of our need for a better diet.

Hoffman urged an end to the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, saying it would not alleviate the suffering of the North Vietnamese people, and placed American prisoners in personal jeopardy.

Mayer said he had no way of knowing whether the views expressed by the POWs at the interview were held by other American prisoners in North Vietnam.

The 45-minute session took place at a government building in Hanoi as the first visit of the American visitors, said Mayer.

The POWs were escorted by guards and wore pajama-like uniforms, and said they drank tea and smoked cigarettes.

The American visit follows a two-week stay of three U.S. cities and areas of North Vietnam, who were taken to the airport.

The interview was an outgrowth of a 21-day tour of Vietnam, including visits to the military and residential areas of Hanoi and Haiphong.

All information contained herein is unclassified.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (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.
Memorandum

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
DATE: 8/11/72

FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (100-6823) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIASON
WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
IS - COMMUNIST
(CO: NEW YORK)

Re Norfolk letter and LHM, 7/20/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of an
LHM setting forth additional information concerning captioned
matter. Two copies of the LHM are enclosed for New York.

The Norfolk Division will continue its practice
of submitting additional LHMs as information is received
from...
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

whose husband,___ , is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, has furnished information in the past concerning correspondence from COLIFAM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERETIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.
furnished one item of correspondence, a copy of which is attached.

She related that transmitted with the form letter dated July 28, 1972, was a letter from her husband, a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, dated. She stated this letter was the first letter that she had received from her husband in recent months.

She further related that she has been sending small packages to her husband through the U. S. Postal Service, which packages apparently go through Moscow, Russia, and she has learned from her husband that he has been receiving these packages.

She further related that recently she has had no personal contact with affiliates of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

FILE # Norfolk 100-6833

Date dictated 8/8/72

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.
July 28, 1972

Dear friends,

We are pleased to enclose your mail from Hanoi just brought back by Jane Fonda. The 241 letters brings the total number of letters brought by our Committee to 6510.

While in Vietnam, Miss Fonda observed damage to civilian targets, dams and dikes. She confirmed the fears of World Council of Churches Secretary General Dr.arella Carson Blake, Swedish Ambassador to Hanoi, Ober, journalists from France and Sweden and other visitors, that if the present unrestricted bombing isn’t stopped the damage to dikes and dams will cause unprecedented catastrophe to the people of Vietnam.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Cora Weiss
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(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.
On September two instant radio station wins New York City, carried speech of both Dellinger and Weiss in Paris, France. Announced the release of the three following prisoners of war (POWs), who are presently detained in North Vietnam (Colifam). Is, rev. activities (CO: NY).

NY File 100-168469

Ed12812-2

End, page one
VIETNAM: NAVY LIEUTENANT MARKHAM GARTLEY OF KENTUCKY, NAVY
LIEUTENANT NORRIS CHARLES OF FLORIDA, AND AIR FORCE MAJOR EDWARD
ELLIS OF ARKANSAS.

ON SEPTEMBER TWO INSTANT, SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI
OBSERVED THE ARRIVAL OF DELLINGER ABOARD AIR FRANCE FLIGHT
NUMBER ZERO SEVEN SEVEN WHICH ARRIVED JFK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT,
NEW YORK CITY AT THREE THIRTY PM. DELLINGER DRESSED IN
BUSINESS SUIT CARRIED HAND LUGGAGE OF VARIOUS TYPES. UPON
ARRIVAL HE WAS MET BY A MEMBER OF PORT AUTHORITY POLICE DEPT.,
AND HIS ATTORNEY WHO ESCORTED HIM THROUGH US CUSTOMS. US CUSTOMS
CONDUCTED PARTIAL INSPECTION OF DELLINGER'S LUGGAGE, HOWEVER
UPON PROTEST OF DELLINGER, SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL OF US CUSTOMS
ORDERED STOP OF BAGGAGE INSPECTION.

AT FOUR THIRTY PM, DELLINGER HELD PRESS CONFERENCE AT JFK
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT PRESS ROOM, WITH COVERAGE BY THREE
MAJOR TELEVISION NETWORKS. DELLINGER ANNOUNCED RELEASE OF THREE
PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED POWS, AS HAVING BEEN ARRANGED BY HIMSELF,
WEISS, AND COLIFAM AND REPRESENTATIVES OF NORTH VIETNAMESE
GOVERNMENT. DELLINGER FURTHER ANNOUNCED RELEASE OF POWS WOULD
COINCIDE WITH NATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY, AND THE POWS WOULD
END PAGE TWO
HE RELEASED TO HIM PERSONALLY ON HIS FORTHCOMING TRIP TO HANOI.
HE WOULD PERSONALLY BRING BACK THE THREE POWS TO THE UNITED
STATES. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HANOI GOVERNMENT PRESENTLY IN
PARIS, REQUESTED HE STATE TO THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC THAT
THESE RELEASED WERE THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF ANTI-WAR PROTEST
GROUPS AND NOT THE UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION. DELLINGER'S
FORTHCOMING TRIP TO HANOI WOULD BE WITHIN THE
NEXT TWO WEEKS.

THIS PRESS CONFERENCE LASTED APPROXIMATELY FORTY FIVE
MINUTES AND ENDED WITH A QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD BY THE PRESS.

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE NYTEL SEPTEMBER ONE LAST, BUTEL CALL SEPTEMBER TWO,
INSTANT AND NY TEL CALL TO BOSTON SEPTEMBER TWO, INSTANT.
SA'S OBSERVING ARRIVAL WERE [REDACTED]
AND [REDACTED] US CUSTOMS INSPECTOR WHO CONDUCTED PARTIAL
SEARCH OF DELLINGER LUGGAGE WAS [REDACTED] SA
ATTENDED ABOVE PRESS CONFERENCE. DELLINGER ANNOUNCED WEISS
EX- PAGE THREE
PAGE FOUR

TOOK AIR FRANCE FLIGHT ZERO TWO NINE TO BOSTON FROM PARIS,
SEPTEMBER TWO INSTANT AND SHE WOULD REMAIN IN MARTH'S VINEYARD
MASSACHUSETTS FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

LEFTS TO FOLLOW.

TJT FBI WASH DC TKS NY AND CLR
6:45 PM  URGENT 9-6-72

TO ACTING DIRECTOR 128-457899

ATTN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK 128-168469  IP

COMMITEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICES
DETAILED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM); IS - C.

DAVID DELLINGER AND CORA WEISS, REPRESENTING COLIFAM, HAVE
CALLED A PRESS CONFERENCE FOR SEPTEMBER SEVEN, SEVENTY TWO AT
TWELVE NOON IN THE ROSS ROOM, EIGHTH FLOOR, CHURCH CENTER FOR
THE UN, SEVEN SEVEN SEVEN UN PLAZA, NEW YORK CITY, TO MAKE
ONE SORT OF AN ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO THE RELEASE OF CERTAIN
5 PRISONERS OF WAR HELD BY NORTH VIETNAM.  Ku

RESULTS OF PRESS CONFERENCE WILL BE FURNISHED

STAFF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
TO:

ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (1-5799)

FROM:

SAC, NEW YORK (100-15949)

SUBJECT:

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN FAMILIES OF VIETNAMESE DETAILED IN NORTH VIETNAM (SECRET)


Enclosed for your reference are eight (8) copies, each dated and captioned as above.

Captured IBM is classified "Confidential," as to protect the identity of the first source. The unauthorized disclosure of such information could tend to identify the source and thus be prejudicial to the national defense interest of the United States.

SIC-19 100-45789-1/13

CAPT. SIC-19 100-45789-1/13

On 9/4/72 and 9/7/72, the symbol source was identified to New York.

For New Haven two copies, of an IBM, dated and captioned as above.

SIC-19 100-45789-1/13

On 9/4/72 and 9/7/72, the symbol source was identified to New York.

At 9/4/72 and 9/7/72, the symbol source was identified to New York.
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<th>File Where Located</th>
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CAUTION

DO NOT DISSEMINATE TO RESIDENT AGENCY

DETACH
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), New York, New York, September 8, 1972

COLIFAM is publicly known as an organization based in New York City (NYC) that has in the past been engaged in transporting correspondence between United States Prisoners of War (POWs) in North Vietnam and their families in the United States.

On September 1, 1972, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on August 31, 1972, he observed David Tyre Dellinger and Cora Weiss depart John F. Kennedy (JFK) Airport, NYC, aboard Air France Flight Number 022, destined for Paris, France. Source advised that both Dellinger and Weiss would return from Paris to the United States on September 2, 1972. Dellinger would return to New York and Weiss would travel to Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts upon her return. Both Dellinger and Weiss are publicly known as co-chairmen of COLIFAM.

On September 2, 1972, Radio Station WINS, NYC, broadcast a public speech made by both Dellinger and Weiss in Paris, France on that date. The two individuals announced the proposed release of POWs: Navy Lieutenant Markham Gartley of Kentucky; Navy Lieutenant Norris Charles of Florida; and Air Force Major Edward Elias of Arkansas. Dellinger stated in the broadcast that he met...
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), New York,
New York, September 8, 1972

with representatives of the Hanoi, North Vietnam Government on
that date and that he and Weiss have negotiated the release of
the three POWs.

Dellinger stated that representatives of the Hanoi
government had requested he make public the fact that the three
POWs were to be released as the result of efforts of COLIFAM and
other anti-war groups; and not through the efforts of the present
Nixon Administration.

On September 2, 1972, Special Agents of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Dellinger arrive at JFK
Airport aboard Air France Flight Number 077, at 3:30 p.m.
Dellinger, upon clearing United States Customs, held a press
conference at the JFK Press Room. In his statement to the press,
he repeated the main portion of his Paris speech and added that
he would travel to Hanoi in the near future to secure the release
of the three POWs. He commented that he personally would bring
the three POWs back with him upon his return.

On September 2, 1972, Special Agents of the FBI observed
Weiss arrive at Logan Airport, Boston, Massachusetts aboard Air
France Flight Number 029 at 3:00 p.m. Several members of the press
were present, however, she did not make a press release concerning
her travels.

On September 7, 1972, the previously mentioned confidential
source advised that Dellinger and Weiss held another press
conference on that date at the Church Center of the United Nations,
777 UN Plaza, NYC. During the conference, Dellinger announced
that he, Weiss; Reverend William Sloane Coffin Jr., who is Pastor
at the Church of Christ, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut;
and two other unidentified individuals would depart the United
States on September 13, 1972, to travel to Hanoi to obtain the
release of the three POWs. They would return to the United States
on a date after September 24, 1972. Arrangements would be made
for the POWs to meet with their families upon their return.
Title  Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), New York, New York, September 8, 1972
Character Internal Security-Revolutionary Activities
Reference is made to Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at New York, New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 9/7/72

[Box for immediate, urgent, or NITEL priority]

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

TO:
- THE PRESIDENT
- THE VICE PRESIDENT
- WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
- SECRETARY OF STATE
- DIRECTOR, CIA
- DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
- DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
- DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
- NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
- U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
- ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

AG COPY
DELIVERED

AGENCY

FIELD DISSEMINATION

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

From:
DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Subject: COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIPAM)

(Text of message begins on next page.)
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) & INTERNAL SECURITY REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES - NEW YORK

1972

On September Seven, Instant, David Tyre Dellinger, and Cora Weiss, both Co-Chairmen of Colifam, held press conference at Church Center for the UN, Seven Seven Seven UN Plaza, New York City.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in past, advised that Dellinger and Weiss announced they would depart US on September Thirteen, next, along with the Reverend William Sloane Coffin, Jr., Pastor of Church of Christ, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, end page one
FOR HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM. IN ADDITION, TWO OTHER UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS WOULD TRAVEL WITH THEM. THEIR TRAVEL TIME WOULD BE FOUR DAYS TO ARRIVE IN HANOI AND THEY WOULD REMAIN IN THAT CITY FOR ONE WEEK BEFORE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES.

UPON THEIR RETURN, THEY WOULD BRING THE FOLLOWING PRISONER OF WAR BACK WITH THEM: NAVY LIEUTENANT MARKHAM GARTLEY, NAVY LIEUTENANT NORRIS CHARLES, AND AIR FORCE MAJOR EDWARD ELIAS.

DELLINGER AND WEISS BOTH READ A PREPARED STATEMENT DENOUNCING PRESIDENT NIXON AND THE UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTH EAST ASIA. THEY CALLED FOR A SECESSION OF THE AIR WAR BY THE UNITED STATES.

DELLINGER STATED THAT HE AND WEISS WOULD CALL ANOTHER PRESS CONFERENCE JUST PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE.

AT THE END OF THE PRESS CONFERENCE, WHICH LASTED FOR FORTY FIVE MINUTES, DELLINGER INVITED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS WHICH INCLUDED CBS AND NBC TELEVISION TO ASK QUESTIONS. BOTH DELLINGER AND WEISS THEREAFTER ATTEMPTED TO EVADE DIRECT END PAGE TWO
ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ASKED BY PRESS.

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE NEW YORK TEL, SEPTEMBER TWO, LAST.

SOURCE IS WILLIAM KUNTZLER, ATTORNEY FOR DELLINGER, IS MAKING APPLICATION WITH US ATTORNEY WDI FOR DELLINGER'S TRAVEL PERMISSION.

NO LHN FOLLOWING. NEW YORK FOLLOWING.

PENDING.

END

MXW FIB
UNCLASSIFIED

E012312-2

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

ON SEPTEMBER SEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO, DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, AND CORA WEISS, BOTH CO-CHAIRMEN OF COLIFAM, HELD PRESS CONFERENCE AT CHURCH CENTER FOR THE UN, SEVEN SEVEN SEVEN UN PLAZA, NEW YORK CITY.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST ADVISED THAT DELLINGER AND WEISS ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD DEPART US ON SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, NEXT, ALONG WITH THE REVEREND WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, JR., PASTOR OF CHURCH OF CHRIST, YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
FOR HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM. IN ADDITION, TWO OTHER UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS WOULD TRAVEL WITH THEM. THEIR TRAVEL TIME WOULD BE FOUR DAYS TO ARRIVE IN HANOI AND THEY WOULD REMAIN IN THAT CITY FOR ONE WEEK BEFORE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES.

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DELLINGER AND WEISS BOTH READ A PREPARED STATEMENT DENOUNCING PRESIDENT NIXON AND THE UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTH EAST ASIA. THEY CALLED FOR A SECESSION OF THE AIR WAR BY THE UNITED STATES.

DELLINGER STATED THAT HE AND WEISS WOULD CALL ANOTHER PRESS CONFERENCE JUST PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE.

AT THE END OF THE PRESS CONFERENCE, WHICH LASTED FOR FORTY FIVE MINUTES, DELLINGER INVITED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS WHICH INCLUDED CBS AND NBC TELEVISION TO ASK QUESTIONS.

END PAGE TWO
UNCLASSIFIED

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ASKED BY PRESS.

B1

0093
USSS DE FBI INT QSL 001 PLS

QSL 001 KKKK

CIA DE FBI INT QSL 001 PLS
ZWMDSKNLDJQGMM

EBWYDBUL COZCRCOMpletely Garbled RepHase PLS

QSL 001 DE CIA

FIVERS TXS

ARMY DE FBI INT QSL F 001 PLS
WXEERGHEBZARCZAQDXTCSNZY-72 Completely Garbled RepHase PLS
QIOOQZHYKUXU SL 12091

ARMY ACKS BY PHONE

WH DE FBI INT QSL 001

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MIS DE FBI INT QSL 001 PLS

FBI DE MIS QSL 001 DLU K

OSI QSL'S 001 BY PHONE 1J

PAGE TWO

PARENTS AND RELATIVES OF POWS TO MAKE A STATEMENT. STATEMENTS
OF PARENTS AND RELATIVES WERE GENERALLY EXPRESSIONS OF GRATITUDE
TO COL AND HANOI FOR MAKING RELEASE POSSIBLE. SOME ANTI-WAR AND
ANTI-ADMINISTRATION SENTIMENTS WERE EXPRESSED. THOSE SPEAKING
IDENTIFIED AS OLGA CHARLES, MOTHER OF NORRIS CHARLES, MINNIE
LEE GARBER PHONETIC MOTHER OF MARK GARBER PHONETIC, AND
BARNEY ELIUS, FATHER OF ED ELIUS. DILLINGER THEN OPENED FLOOR
FOR QUESTIONS FROM PRESS. IN ANSWER TO PRESS QUESTIONS DILLINGER
STATED DEPARTURE TIME FOR HANOI SET FOR WEDNESDAY NIGHT WITH
ARRIVAL AT HANOI SCHEDULED SATURDAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER SIXTEEN.
DILLINGER GAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS AS TO LOCATION AND TIME OF
DEPARTURE WEDNESDAY. DILLINGER STATED TRIP BEING FINANCED BY
PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPRESSED DESIRE THAT THE GOVERNMENT
ALLOW POWS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF FAMILY TO RETURN DIRECTLY TO
THE UNITED STATES. DILLINGER STATED COL HAD NO INDICATION BY
ABOVE-NAMED POWS SELECTED FOR RELEASE. AT ELEVEN FIFTY AM PRESS
CONFERENCE ENDED.

END OF PAGE TWO
COL, whose full name is Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam is publicly known as an organization based in New York City that has in the past been engaged in transporting correspondence between United States POWs in North Vietnam and their families in the United States.

Administrative

press conference covered by SA NEW YORK will follow departure to Hanoi. LHM follows.

Bureau supervisor telephonically advised of the above at once PM this date.

End

COPY PAGE ONE - J WRD LLUMOIS SHLD BE ILLINOIS MACHINE ERROR SSSSSSS

SLP FBI WASH DC CLR
Attached states a press conference was held in New York City on 9/9/72 by David Dellinger and Cora Weiss, co-chairmen of Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). Dellinger and Weiss announced the names of three prisoners of war to be released by the North Vietnamese Government and introduced members of these servicemen's families. Relatives of the three prisoners of war expressed gratitude to the Hanoi Government and COLIFAM and made anti-administration statements. Dellinger announced that one representative of each serviceman's family will depart the United States with Dellinger and Weiss for Hanoi Wednesday, 9/13/72, and arrive Hanoi Saturday, 9/16/72. Dellinger stated COLIFAM had "no idea" why the three prisoners of war in question had been selected and noted that the expenses for this matter were being met by private contributions.

Information in the attached was disseminated by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Secret Service and the Military. A copy was sent to the Attorney General by messenger.
TREAT AS YELLOW

TRANSMIT THE MESSAGE THAT FOLLOWS BY CODED TELETYPewriter:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

TO: THE PRESIDENT
   THE VICE PRESIDENT
   ATT: WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
   SECRETARY OF STATE
   DIRECTOR, CIA
   DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
   DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
   DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
   NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
   U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
   ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FIELD DISSEMINATION

FBI

IMMEDIATE
URGENT
NITEL

DATE: 9/9/72

FBI COPY
DELIVERED 9/11/72

AUGUST 1972

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Subject: COMMITTING MILITARY FORCE - SMALL SCALE

DETAILED IN NEXT PAGE

(Text of message begins on next page.)
PRESS CONFERENCE BY DAVID DOLLINGER AND CORA WEISS OF COMMITTEE OF LIAISON CONCERNING RELEASE OF THREE POWS BY HANOI HELD AT SHERATON-HILTON HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, SEPTEMBER NINE, 1972

AT ELEVEN TWENTY AM INSTANT DATE DAVID DOLLINGER AND CORA WEISS OF COMMITTEE OF LIAISON ENTERED WASHINGTON ROOM SHERATON-HILTON HOTEL, SEVENTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK CITY, FOLLOWED BY FAMILIES OF THREE POWS SOON TO BE RELEASED BY HANOI. CORA WEISS BEGAN PRESS CONFERENCE BY INTRODUCING FAMILIES OF POWS AND IDENTITIES OF POWS. POWS IDENTIFIED AS ED ELIUS (PHONETIC) OF JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS, NORRIS CHARLES AND MARK GARBER (PHONETIC) AFTER INTRODUCTION OF FAMILIES BY WEISS, DOLLINGER WAS INTRODUCED AND STATED THAT UPON THE INVITATION OF THE HANOI GOVERNMENT, ONE REPRESENTATIVE OF EACH POW FAMILY WOULDN'T BE LEAVING WEDNESDAY NIGHT NEXT TO TRAVEL TO HANOI TO ESCORT POWS HOME. DOLLINGER NEXT ALLOWED END OF PAGE ONE
PARENTS AND RELATIVES OF POWS TO MAKE A STATEMENT. STATEMENTS OF PARENTS AND RELATIVES WERE GENERALLY EXPRESSIONS OF GRATITUDE TO CALIFORNIA AND HANOI FOR MAKING RELEASE POSSIBLE. SOME ANTI-WAR AND ANTI-ADMINISTRATION SENTIMENTS WERE EXPRESSED. THOSE SPEAKING IDENTIFIED AS OLGA CHARLES, MOTHER OF MORRIS CHARLES, MINNIE LEE GARBER (PHONETIC), MOTHER OF MARK GARBER (PHONETIC), AND BARNEY ELIUS, FATHER OF ED ELIUS. DELLINGER THEN OPENED FLOOR FOR QUESTIONS FROM PRESS. IN ANSWER TO PRESS QUESTIONS DELLINGER STATED DEPARTURE TIME FOR HANOI SET FOR WEDNESDAY NIGHT WITH ARRIVAL AT HANOI SCHEDULED SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER SIXTEEN. DELLINGER GAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS AS TO LOCATION AND TIME OF DEPARTURE WEDNESDAY. DELLINGER STATED TRIP WOULD BE FINANCED BY PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPRESSED DESIRE THAT THE GOVERNMENT ALLOW POWS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF FAMILY TO RETURN DIRECTLY TO THE UNITED STATES. DELLINGER STATED HE HAD NO INDICATION OF ABOVE-NAMED POWS SELECTED FOR RELEASE. AT ELEVEN FIFTY AM PRESS CONFERENCE ENDED.

END OF PAGE TWO
PAGE THREE

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS AN ORGANIZATION BASED IN NEW YORK CITY THAT HAS IN THE PAST BEEN ENGAGED IN TRANSPORTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN UNITED STATES POWS IN NORTH VIETNAM AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ADMINISTRATIVE PRESS CONFERENCE COVERED BY SA

NEW YORK WILL FOLLOW DEPARTURE TO HANOI. LHM FOLLOWS.

BUREAU SUPERVISOR TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF THE ABOVE AT ONCE PM THIS DATE.

END

CORR PAGE ONE J. WRD ILLINOIS SHLD BE ILLINOIS. MACHINE ERROR

SSSSSSSHHVK

SLP FBI WASH DC CLR
NR 027 NY CODE
IMMEDIATE 9-12-72
TO ACTING DIRECTOR 100-457899
ATT DDF
FROM NEW YORK 100-168469 4P

TRAVEL BY DAVID DELLINGER AND CORA WEISS OF COLIFAM AND
POW FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE POW'S
HOME, SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO; INTERNAL SECURITY-
REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES; OFFICE OF ORIGIN: NEW YORK.

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER AND CORA WEISS CONTINUE WORK REGARDING
ABOVE MATTER AT OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM). TRAVEL
TO HANOI TO ORIGIN BACK THREE PRISONERS OF WAR (POWS)
EIGHT, NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. DELLINGER AND WEISS ARE BEING
ASSISTED BY KARL BISSINGER, EX-DIRECTOR OF WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE.

END PAGE ONE
PAGE TWO

(WRL) AND WILLIAM KITTREDGE, FORMER NEW YORK MAY DAY COORDINATOR.

DEPARTURE DATE IS TENTATIVELY SET FOR WEDNESDAY $O(Y/N)$

UPON RETURN FROM HANOI, COLIFAM WILL HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE. LOCATION OF THIS PRESS CONFERENCE NOT PRESENTLY KNOWN. $O(Y/N)$

END PAGE TWO
ADMINISTRATIVE:

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELEPHONE CALL TO SUPERVISOR

RE ABOVE.

WILL ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF POW FAMILY REPRESENTATIVE TRAVELLING TO HANOI AND EXACT DATE AND LOCATION OF DEPARTURE AS WELL AS IDENTITY OF CARRIER.

NEW YORK WILL ALSO COVER DEPARTURE OF ABOVE GROUP TO HANOI. $8,950

END PAGE THREE
SECRET

950 PM 9/12/72

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT
TO: SECRETARY OF STATE
TO: DIRECTOR, CIA
TO: DIRECTOR, DIA
TO: ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

SECRET

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

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER AND CORA WEISS CONTINUE WORK REGARDING COLIFAM TRAVEL TO HANOI TO BRING BACK THREE PRISONERS OF WAR (POWS). DELLINGER AND WEISS ARE BEING ASSISTED BY KARL BISSINGER, EX-DIRECTOR OF WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE (WRL) AND WILLIAM KITREDGE.

END PAGE ONE
FORMER NEW YORK MAY DAY COORDINATOR.

DEPARTURE DATE IS TENTATIVELY SET FOR WEDNESDAY.

UPON RETURN FROM HANOI, COLIFAM WILL HOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE. LOCATION OF THIS PRESS CONFERENCE IS NOT PRESENTLY KNOWN.
WH PSL QSL NR008 GA

ZEV 008 AR AR AR CK
CIA PLS QSL FBI NR005
GA
DE CIAO QSL 005
K

9
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM), INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY
ACTIVITIES. CC: NEW YORK.

ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY W. THOMAS HUYCK, CHIEF, APPELLATE
DIVISION, U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, MADE AVAILABLE
INSTANT COPY OF A MOTION FILED SEPTEMBER SEVEN LAST, WITH U.S.
COURT OF APPEALS (USCA), CHICAGO, ON BEHALF OF DELLINGER,
MOTION REQUESTING COURT PERMISSION TO TRAVEL TO HANOI, NORTH
VIETNAM IN PERIOD SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN - TWENTYSEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO.
ATTACHED TO MOTION WAS AFFIDAVIT OF DELLINGER'S ATTORNEY,
WILLIAM MOSES KUNSTLER, WHICH WAS EXPLANATORY OF PURPOSES OF
TRAVEL AS FOLLOWS:

AFFADAVIT NOTED RECENT USCA PERMISSION FOR DELLINGER
TO TRAVEL TO PARIS, FRANCE, DURING WHICH HAN DELLINGER MET
WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF NORTH
VIETNAM AND WAS INFORMED OF IMPENDING RELEASE BY THEM OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1972
END PAGE ONE

6 SEP 22 1972
AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR, WITH STIPULATION THAT DELLINGER AND OTHER DESIGNATED PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH COLIFAM AND PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) ACcompany said prisoners to their families in the U.S.

PURPOSE DELLINGER'S MOTION AND ACCOMPANYING AFFIDAVIT, THEREFORE, TO SECURE REQUIRED COURT PERMISSION FOR DELLINGER TO MAKE NECESSARY TRAVEL TO NORTH VIETNAM IN ORDER TO MEET AND ACCOMPANY PRISONERS TO BE FREED TO U.S. COURT WAS ADVISED NOT POSSIBLE FOR DELLINGER TO ANTICIPATE ALL POTENTIAL DIFFICULTIES WHICH MIGHT DELAY HIS RETURN TO U.S. ON STIPULATED DATE, DIFFICULTIES SUCH AS WEATHER, POSSIBLE FLOODING AND BOMBING BY U.S. AIRPLANES. REQUESTED COURT FLEXIBILITY AND UNDERSTANDING IN EVENT OF SUCH DELAYED RETURN.

HUYCK ADVISED THAT OFFICE OF U.S. ATTORNEY, CHICAGO, IS NOT OBJECTING TO TRAVEL BY DELLINGER IN FORM OF ANSWERING MOTION TO USCA. AS OF AFTERNOON INSTANT NO RESPONSE TO MOTION OF DELLINGER FORTHCOMING FROM USCA.

PCPJ REFERRED TO ABOVE DESCRIBED AS HEADQUARTERED IN WDC AND AS CONSISTING OF OVER ONE HUNDRED ORGANIZATIONS USING MASSIVE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TO COMBAT RACISM, POVERTY, REPRESSION AND WAR.

END PAGE TWO
PAGE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE NEW YORK TEL SEPTEMBER SEVEN LAST, UNDER FIRST OF ABOVE CAPTIONS AND CHICAGO AIRTEL AND LHM SEPTEMBER ONE LAST UNDER DELLINGER CAPTION CONCERNING HIS TRAVEL AUGUST THIRTYONE - SEPTEMBER FOUR LAST TO PARIS.

LHM Follows. Above for INFO BUREAU AND NEW YORK AND ANY DISSEMINATION DESIRED BY BUREAU AT FBI HQ. CHICAGO WILL ADVISE OF USCA RESPONSE TO MOTION OF DELLINGER.

END
You were previously advised that anti-war activist David Dellinger and Cora Weiss, co-chairmen of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) intend to depart United States on 9/13/72 for North Vietnam and bring back three Prisoners of War (POW).

Attached states nine individuals identified as representatives of COLIFAM have booked passage for Hanoi. Among the passengers are relatives of the POWs and in addition to Dellinger and Weiss is an individual called R. Dellums, possibly identical to Ronald Dellums, Democratic Congressman from California. The group plans to leave New York City 9/13/72 arriving Hanoi 9/16/72. Source could not determine when group plans to depart Hanoi for Moscow but group has reservations to leave Moscow on 9/24/72 arriving New York City 9/25/72.

Information in attached was disseminated by teletype to the President, Vice President State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, the military, Secret Service and Copy being sent to the Attorney General by messenger.

Sixth Reverend William Sloan Coffin, Jr. Seventh A. Tette.
Eighth R. Della, possibly identical to Ronald Della, Democratic Congressman, Seventh District of California.
Ninth individual traveling with this group not identified.

The following is the travel itinerary of above Colinak group: Group leaves nine twenty PM, September Thirteen next on SAS flight nine twelve from JFK, arrive in Copenhagen Denmark, ten AM, September Fourteen, next. Leave Copenhagen Denmark, at twelve noon, September Fourteen, next on SAS flight nine seven one, arrive at Bangkok, Thailand at five twenty AM, September Fifteen, next. Leave Bangkok one forty five P.M., September Fifteen, next on Royal Thai Airlines, flight five two five, arrive three fifteen PM, Vien Tien, Laos, September Fifteen, next. Leave Vien Tien at nine thirty five AM, September Sixteen, next on Aeroflot flight number five four one, arrive Hanoi eleven AM, September Sixteen, next.

End page two
SUPRA, COULD FURNISH NO CONNECTING FLIGHT FROM HANOI TO MOSCOW, BUT FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING ITINERARY ON RETURN OF ABOVE GROUP TO THE UNITED STATES:

ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY FOUR, NEXT, AT ELEVEN ZERO FIVE AM, ABOVE GROUP ALONG WITH THREE P O W S RELEASED BY HANOI, LEAVE MOSCOW, RUSSIA, ON AEROFLIGHT FLIGHT TWO ONE SEVEN, ARRIVE AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, AT ELEVEN TEN AM, ALSO ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY FOUR, NEXT, DUE TO TIME CHANGE. AT ONE TEN PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE, NEXT, LEAVE STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN ON SAS FLIGHT FOUR ZERO NINE, ARRIVING COPENHAGEN, DENMARK AT TWO TWENTY PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE, NEXT. AT THREE TWENTY PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE, NEXT, LEAVE COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, ON SAS FLIGHT NINE ELEVEN, ARRIVE JFK SEVEN PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE, NEXT.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

PE NEW YORK IMMEDIATE TELETYPE TO BUREAU, CAPTIONED AS ABOVE, INSTANT DATE. SUPERVISOR [REDACTED] ADVISED OF ABOVE FOUR THIRTY PM, THIS DATE.

END PAGE THREE
INFORMATION REGARDING IDENTITY OF TRAVELERS AND
TRAVEL ITINERARIES FURNISHED BY SUPRA, TO SA

NEW YORK WILL FOLLOW DEPARTURE AND COVER RETURN. LUM

FOLLOWS.

A CHECK OF INDICES ON A. TESTE NEGATIVE.

END

DFS FRI 14 S. DC CLB

CC: MILLER
    VANNALL
You were previously advised that antirwar activists David Dellinger and Cora Weiss, co-chairmen of Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) intend to depart United States on 9/13/72 for North Vietnam to bring back three prisoners of war (POW);

GOLIFAM operation and has advised that POW families are currently staying in New York City at Hotel McAlpin.

Information being disseminated by teletype to the President, Secretary of State, Director of CIA and Director of Defense Intelligence Agency. Copy being sent to Attorney General by messenger.
PAGE TWO

(WBL) AND WILLIAM KITTEDGE, FORMER NEW YORK MAY DAY
COORDINATOR. DEPARTURE DATE

POW FAMILIES CURRENTLY STAYING AT HOTEL MC ALPIN, BROADWAY
AND THIRTY FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TENTATIVELY SET FOR WEDNESDAY

UPON RETURN FROM HANGU, COLIFAM WILL HOLD PRESS
CONFERENCE. LOCATION OF THIS PRESS CONFERENCE NOT PRESENTLY
KNOW.

END PAGE TWO
Hanoi Trip On POWs Is Cleared

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (UPI) — Chicago Seven defendant David Dellinger won court permission to leave the country today only hours before he was to lead a delegation to Hanoi to pick up three U.S. prisoners of war whose release he negotiated.

Until the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago acted the success of the mission to Hanoi had been in doubt because the North Vietnamese had indicated they would release the prisoners only to Dellinger and fellow antiwar activist Cora Weiss.

Accompanying Dellinger and Mrs. Weiss, who are co-chairmen of the Committee to Reunite Families of North Vietnamese, were the wife of one prisoner and the mother of another, Yale University chaplain William Sloane Coffin, and Richard Falk, professor of international studies at Princeton University.

The group left from Kennedy International Airport tonight and will arrive in Hanoi Friday after stops in Copenhagen, Bangkok and Vietnam, where they will board a Soviet Aeroflot plane for the last leg of the journey.

Dellinger and Mrs. Weiss negotiated with members of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks for the release of Navy Lt. Markham L. Gartley, 27, who was taken prisoner Aug. 17, 1968; Navy Lt. (j.g.) Norris A. Charles, 27, a prisoner since Dec. 30, 1971, and Air Force Maj. Edward Knight Elias, 34, a prisoner since April 10.

Gartley's mother, Minnie Lou Gartley of Dunedin, Fla., and Charles' wife, Olga, of San Diego, accepted the invitation of the North Vietnamese to travel to Hanoi but members of Elias' immediate family in Valdosta, Ga., declined because of illness and State Department opposition.

The delegation also offered to carry mail to other POWs still held by the North Vietnamese and a spokesman for the liaison committee said that, as of Tuesday night they had received about 100 letters and a number of last-minute telephone messages.

Chief Appeals Judge Luther M. Swygert in Chicago signed the order permitting Dellinger to travel "beyond the continental limits of the United States" between today and Sept. 27 "for the purpose of accompanying American prisoners of war back to their families in the United States."

The committee spokesman said the exact time the POWs would be released had not been set but the delegation planned to return to the United States Sept. 27.

Swygert said the U.S. attorney's office in Chicago did not oppose the motion, "but does suggest that the trip would violate any law of the United States." The permission was necessary because the Appeals Court has not yet acted on Dellinger's conviction in the Chicago Seven case.

The Washington Post
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

SEP 14 1972

The CIA Information contained in here is unclassified.
TREAT AS YELLOW
FBI

Date: 9/12/72

☐ IMMEDIATE
☐ URGENT
☐ NITEL PRIORITY

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

TO: ☐ THE PRESIDENT
 ☐ THE VICE PRESIDENT ✡ ATT: __________________________
 ☐ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM ✡ ATT: __________________________
 ☐ SECRETARY OF STATE
 ☐ DIRECTOR, CIA ✡
 ☐ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 ☐ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
 ☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 ☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
 ☐ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
 ☐ U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
 ☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI
Classification: __________________________

Subject: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAN)

(Text of message begins on next page.)

Approved __________________________

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
TO ACTING DIRECTOR (198-457899)
ATTENTION DID
FROM NEW YORK (198-168169)

TRAVEL BY DAVID DELLINGER AND CORA WEISS OF COLIFAM AND
POW FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE POWS
HOME; SEPTEMBER SEVENTY TWO 10 DASH RA 00: BY

9-17-72
ON INSTANT DATE

MR SERVICES (SAS) JOHN F. KENNEDY (JFK) AIRPORT FURNISHED
THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: 1972

DURING THE EVENING OF SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, LAST,
ANNIVERSARY TOURS, A CPUSA CONTROLLED TRAVEL AGENCY, BOOKED
PASSENGER FOR NINE INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED AS REPRESENTATIVES
OF COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF THIS GROUP
BEING HANOI. THE NINE IDENTIFIED AS: ONE) MRS. O. CHARLES
CHARLES. TWO) MRS. M. GARTLEY, POSSIBLY IDENTICAL TO MRS.
MINNIE LEE GARTLEY, MOTHER OF Pow MARKHAM. GARTLEY. THREE)

END PAGE ONE
FN: ELIAS, POSSIBLY IDENTICAL TO BARNEY ELIAS, FATHER OF
EDWARD ELIAS, FOUR) CORA WEISS, FIVE) DAVID DELLINGER,
SIX) REVEREND WILLIAM SLOAN COFFIN, JR. SEVEN) ARITEE,
EIGHT) R. DELLUMS, POSSIBLY IDENTICAL TO RONALD DELLUMS,
DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN, SEVENTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.
NINTH INDIVIDUAL TRAVELING WITH THIS GROUP NOT IDENTIFIED.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TRAVEL ITINERARY OF ABOVE COLIFAM

GROUP: GROUP LEAVES NINE TWENTY PM, SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN
1972
NEXT ON SAS FLIGHT NINE TWELVE FROM JFK, ARRIVE IN COPENHAGEN
DENMARK, TEN AM, SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN, NEXT. LEAVE COPENHAGEN
DENMARK, AT TWELVE NOON, SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN, NEXT ON SAS
FLIGHT NINE SEVEN ONE, ARRIVE AT BANGKOK, THAILAND AT FIVE
TWENTY AM, SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. LEAVE BANGKOK ONE FORTY
FIVE P.M. SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT ON ROYAL THAI AIRLINES,
FLIGHT FIVE TWO FIVE, ARRIVE THREE FIFTEEN PM, VIEN TIEN,
LAOS, SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. LEAVE VIEN TIEN AT NINE
THIRTY FIVE AM, SEPTEMBER SIXTEEN, NEXT. ON AEROFLOT FLIGHT
NUMBER FIVE FOUR ONE, ARRIVE HANOI ELEVEN AM, SEPTEMBER
SIXTEEN, NEXT.

END PAGE TWO
SUPRA, COULD FURNISH NO CONNECTING FLIGHT FROM HANOI TO MOSCOW, BUT FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING ITINERARY ON RETURN OF ABOVE GROUP TO THE UNITED STATES:

ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY FOUR, 1972, AT ELEVEN ZERO FIVE AM, ABOVE GROUP ALONG WITH THREE POWS RELEASED BY HANOI, LEAVE MOSCOW, RUSSIA, ON AEROFLOT FLIGHT TWO ONE SEVEN, ARRIVE AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, AT ELEVEN TEN AM, ALSO ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY FOUR, NEXT, DUE TO TIME CHANGE. AT ONE TEN PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE, NEXT, LEAVE STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN ON SAS FLIGHT FOUR ZERO NINE, ARRIVING COPENHAGEN, DENMARK AT TWO TWENTY PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE, NEXT, AT THREE TWENTY PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE, NEXT, LEAVE COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, ON SAS FLIGHT NINE ELEVEN, ARRIVE JFK SEVEN PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE, NEXT.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE NEW YORK IMMEDIATE TELETYPE TO BUREAU, CATTIONED AS ABOVE, INSTANT DATE. SUPERVISOR ADVISED OF ABOVE FOUR THIRTY PM, THIS DATE.

END PAGE THREE
INFORMATION REGARDING IDENTITY OF TRAVELERS AND
TRAVEL ITINERARIES FURNISHED BY SUPRA. IU SA

NEW YORK WILL FOLLOW DEPARTURE AND COVER RETURN. LHM

FOLLOWS:

A CHECK OF INDICES ON A. TEEH NEGATIVE.

END WW

S66-PBI-WA-S-DC-CLK
CONFIDENTIAL

1112 PM 9/12/72

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT

TO: THE VICE PRESIDENT

TO: SECRETARY OF STATE

TO: DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

TO: DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

TO: DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

TO: DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

TO: NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

TO: U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PDP)

TO: ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

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

ON NOVEMBER TWELVE SEVENTY-TWO, SCANDINAVIAN AIR SERVICES (SAS) JOHN F. KENNEDY (JFK) AIRPORT FURNISHED
THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

END PAGE ONE
DURING THE EVENING OF SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, SEVENTYTWO, ANNIVERSARY TOURS, A CPUSA CONTROLLED TRAVEL AGENCY, BOOKED PASSAGE FOR NINE INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED AS REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF THIS GROUP BEING HANOI. THE NINE IDENTIFIED AS: ONE) MRS. O. CHARLES POSSIBLY IDENTICAL TO MRS. OLGA CHARLES, WIFE OF POW NORRIS CHARLES. TWO) MRS. M. GARITY, POSSIBLY IDENTICAL TO MRS. MINNIE LEE GARTLEY, MOTHER OF POW MARKHAM GARTLEY. THREE) FNU ELIAS, POSSIBLY IDENTICAL TO BARNEY ELIAS, FATHER OF EDWARD ELIAS. FOUR) CORA WEISS. FIVE) DAVID DELLINGER. SIX) REVEREND WILLIAM SLOAN COFFIN, JR. SEVEN) A. TEEPE. EIGHT) R. DELLUMS, POSSIBLY IDENTICAL TO RONALD DELLUMS, DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN, SEVENTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA. NINTH INDIVIDUAL TRAVELING WITH THIS GROUP NOT IDENTIFIED.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TRAVEL ITINERARY OF ABOVE COLIFAM GROUP: GROUP LEAVES NINE TWENTY PM, SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN SEVENTYTWO ON SAS FLIGHT NINE TWELVE FROM JFK, ARRIVE IN COPENHAGEN DENMARK, TEN AM, SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN, SEVENTYTWO. LEAVE COPENHAGEN DENMARK, AT TWELVE NOON, SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN, SEVENTYTWO ON SAS FLIGHT NINE SEVEN ONE, ARRIVE AT BANGKOK, THAILAND AT FIVE END PAGE TWO
TWENTY AM, SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO. LEAVE BANGKOK ONE FORTY FIVE PM SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO ON ROYAL THAI AIRLINES, FLIGHT FIVE TWO FIVE, ARRIVE THREE FIFTEEN PM, VIEN TIEN, LAOS, SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO. LEAVE VIEN TIEN AT NINE THIRTY FIVE AM, SEPTEMBER SIXTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO ON AEROFLOT FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE FOUR ONE, ARRIVE HANOI ELEVEN AM, SEPTEMBER SIXTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO.

SUPRA, COULD FURNISH NO CONNECTING FLIGHT FROM HANOI TO MOSCOW, BUT FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING ITINERARY ON RETURN OF ABOVE GROUP TO THE UNITED STATES:

ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY FOUR, SEVENTY-TWO, AT ELEVEN ZERO FIVE AM, ABOVE GROUP ALONG WITH THREE POWS RELEASED BY HANOI, LEAVE MOSCOW, RUSSIA, ON AEROFLOT FLIGHT TWO ONE SEVEN, ARRIVE AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, AT ELEVEN TEN AM, ALSO ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY FOUR, SEVENTY-TWO, DUE TO TIME CHANGE. AT ONE TEN PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE, SEVENTY-TWO LEAVE STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN ON SAS FLIGHT FOUR ZERO NINE, ARRIVING COPENHAGEN, DENMARK AT TWO TWENTY PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE, SEVENTY-TWO. AT THREE TWENTY PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE, SEVENTY-TWO, LEAVE COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, ON SAS FLIGHT NINE ELEVEN, ARRIVE JFK SEVEN PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE, SEVENTY-TWO.
CIA PLS QSL FBI NR006
GA
CIA DE FBI AND WE DID NOT RECEIVE ANYTHING
PLS QSL AGAIN
GA

W8BCF &/C

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FBI DE NIS QSL002 WDH AR OSI ACK BY PHONE PLS.
TREAT AS YELLOW

Date: 9/15/72

FBI

IMMEDIATE
URGENT
NITEL PRIORITY

TO:

THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
ATT:

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
ATT:

SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, ATT: SENIOR OPERATIONS OFFICER

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: secret - NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

EX-104

Subject:

TRAVEL BY DAVID DELLINGER, CORA WEISS OF COLIFAM AND POW FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO RESCUE THREE POW'S HOME SEPTEMBER, 1972.

(Text of message begins on next page.)

REC-3 160-457899 - 321

SEP 20 1972

Approved

52c

11/5

159 213

15c

10/27

52c

11/5

159 213

15c

10/27

52c
PAGE TWO

NYC PLANS ANOTHER PRESS CONFERENCE POSSIBLY AT JFK UPON ARRIVAL WHERE A STATEMENT WILL BE MADE AND POW PHOTOGRAPHS RELEASED.

ADMINISTRATIVE

CAUTION:

THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED REGARDING CAPTIONED MATTER BEING PREPARED.

END

FOR Legat, COPENHAGEN: FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY, DO NOT DISSEMINATE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES DUE TO SENSITIVITY OF THE SOURCE. ADVISE BUREAU OF PERTINENT INFORMATION CONCERNING PRESS CONFERENCE.
SECRET

12:38 AM 09/16/72

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT PO31

TO: SECRETARY OF STATE

TO: DIRECTOR, CIA 01

TO: DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

TO: ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERETO IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: 8/345, 670

NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

TRAVEL BY DAVID DELLINGER, CORA WEISS OF COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) AND POW FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE POW'S HOME SEPTEMBER, SEVENTY-TWO.

ADVIS ED ABOVE COLIFAM GROUP TRAVELING TO HANOI, SCHEDULED TO RETURN EITHER SEPTEMBER TWO FIVE OR TWO SIX, SEVENTY-TWO.
PAGE TWO  SECRET  NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

NYC. PLANS ANOTHER PRESS CONFERENCE POSSIBLY AT JFK UPON
ARRIVAL WHERE A STATEMENT WILL BE MADE AND POW PHOTOGRAPHS
RELEASED. $ (YU)

GP-1

ET

0568
CIA DE FBI WXXX AND ACK OUR UR #1

IS THIS UR #4

MR THE MR THAT THIS IS UR

OK AND PLS WAIT TIL WE ASK FOR ACK THIS CLR

AND WHO IS THIS UR

Eo 1314-7

#6 W XX

CSL OR #61
12:30AM 09-16-72

TO: THE PRESIDENT

TO: SECRETARY OF STATE

TO: DIRECTOR, CIA

TO: DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

TO: ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

SECRETS

NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

TRAVEL BY DAVID DELINGER, CORA WEISS OF COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAN) AND POW FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE POW'S HOME SEPTEMBER, SEVENTY-TWO.
NYC PLANS ANOTHER PRESS CONFERENCE POSSIBLY AT JFK UPON ARRIVAL WHERE A STATEMENT WILL BE MADE AND POW PHOTOGRAPHS RELEASED.

GP-1

BT 0560
GSL UR 001

AND WHO IS THIS GA

GA E012872.2

GSX

IS THIS WH GA
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RGR THAT THIS IS WH

OK AND PLS WAIT TIL WE ASK FOR ACK TKS CLR

CIA DE FBI NDXX AND ACK OUR NR 01

NK
DE ESC  OSL HR 01  AT 160431Z

RGRS TKS AND CLAYXX LR
AMERICAN POWs/MIAs IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
(SUMMARY)

PART 24 OF 26

FILE NUMBER: 100-457899
subject  POW/MIA

file number  100-457899

vol 14
TELETYPE

TO ACTING DIRECTOR (186-457899)
(ATTENTION DID)
FROM NEW YORK (186-168469)

TRAVEL BY DAVID DELINGER, CORA WEISS OF COLIFAM AND POW FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE POW'S HOME SEPTEMBER, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO. IS DASH RA, OO: NY.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

ADvised above COLIFAM GROUP TRAVELING TO HANOI, SCHEDULED TO RETURN EITHER SEPTEMBER TWO FIVE OR TWO SIX, NEXT.

END PAGE ONE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 15 1972

E.0.12812-2

OR 888 BY CODE
948PM URGENT 9-15-72

345-3290
DECLASSIFIED BY 9/23 1972
DEP'T SPECIAL E.0.12812
PAGE TWO

NYC PLANS ANOTHER PRESS CONFERENCE POSSIBLY AT JFK UPON
ARRIVAL WHERE A STATEMENT WILL BE MADE AND POW PHOTOGRAPHS
RELEASED. $U

ADMINISTRATIVE

CAUTION: $U

ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN FULL DETAILS OF
COLIFAM PLANS AND THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED. $U

LNM REGARDING CAPTIONED MATTER BEING PREPARED. $U

END

CC: MILLER
    D. K. MOORE
    WANNALL
Attached concerns the trip to Hanoi by David Dellinger and Cora Weiss to escort three prisoners of war (POWs) back to the United States.

Another press conference will possibly be held at John F. Kennedy Airport.

Information in attached was disseminated by teletype to the President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency and Defense Intelligence Agency. A copy was sent to the Attorney General by messenger. Legat, Copenhagen, which covers Sweden, was also advised but instructed not to disseminate to local authorities due to sensitive nature of the source.

All information contained herein is unclassified.

Date: 9-29-72

Confidential

[Redacted]

Certified by

[Redacted]

Date of Discharge: 10-7-71
TREAT AS YELLOW

TO: THE PRESIDENT

CONFIDENTIAL

IMMEDIATE
× URGENT

NITEL

TRANSMIT THE MESSAGE THAT FOLLOWS BY CODED TELTYPE:

FIELD DISSEMINATION

SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PIDS)
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICE MEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

(TEXT OF MESSAGE BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

DIRECTOR, CCTV

MAIL ROOM: TELTYPE UNIT

SECRET

SECRET
TRAVEL BY DAVID DELLINGER AND CORA WEISS OF COLIFAM
AND POW FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT
THREE POWS HOME, SEPTEMBER, SEVENTY TWO - IS-RA;

FROM NEW YORK 100-168469 4P
ON INSTANT DATE, A SECOND SOURCE, IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, LEARNED THAT ANNIVERSARY TOURS TENTATIVELY BOOKED SPACE ON SCANDINAVIAN AIR SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO ON OCTOBER SEVEN NEXT, ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF ANNIVERSARY TOUR GROUP BEING HANOI. SOURCE ALSO LEARNED INSTANT DATE THAT ANNIVERSARY TOURS IS CONTEMPLATING MORE BOOKINGS ON SAS AIRLINES IN THE NEAR FUTURE WITH ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF HANOI.

ADMINISTRATIVE

SECOND SOURCE IS

INFORMATION FROM GIVEN TO SA

END PAGE TWO
PAGE THREE

BUREAU SUPERVISOR TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF ABOVE AT TEN FORTY FIVE AN INSTANT DATE.

CAUTION

ANY DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING CAPTIONED MATTER OR COLUMBIA POW PLANS SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED "SECRET" AS UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF THIS INFORMATION WOULD BE PREJUDICIAL TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE INTEREST OF THIS NATION.

SECOND SOURCE, (SUPRA)

END PAGE THREE
NEW YORK IS MAINTAINING DAILY CONTACT WITH AND SOURCE HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO IMMEDIATELY ADVISE OF ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING ABOVE MATTERS. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END

ACK AND PLS HOLD

DSS FBI WA C DC
ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY, SEVENTY-TWO, A SECOND SOURCE, IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, LEARNED THAT ANNIVERSARY TOURS HAS TENTATIVELY BOOKED SPACE ON SCANDINAVIAN AIR SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO ON OCTOBER SEVEN SEVENTY-TWO, WITH THE ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF ANNIVERSARY TOUR GROUP BEING HANOI. THE SOURCE ALSO LEARNED THAT ANNIVERSARY TOURS IS CONTEMPLATING MORE BOOKINGS ON SAS AIRLINES IN THE NEAR FUTURE WITH THE ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF HANOI.

CONFIDENTIAL

GP-1

CONFIDENTIAL
ABI DE WH
THS FOR THE MESSAGE
QSL YOUR QSL INI QSL
OR
CIA PLS QSL QSL

QSL UR QSL CUD U MEET US ON OTHER CIRCUIT HAVE A BUNCH FOR U

BE WITH YOU IN A MIN
WR334 NY CODE
513PM IMMEDIATE 9-7-72
TO ACTING DIRECTOR 100-457899
ATT DDC
CHICAGO
NEW HAVEN
FROM NEW YORK 100-168469 3P

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COIFAM), INTERNAL SECURITY-REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES 00 NEW YORK

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION NY, 1015 RALPH

ON SEPTEMBER SEVEN, INSTANT, DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, AND CORA WEISS, BOTH CO-CHAIRMEN OF COIFAM, HELD PRESS CONFERENCE AT CHURCH CENTER FOR THE UN, SEVEN SEVEN SEVEN UN PLAZA, NEW YORK CITY.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST, ADVISED THAT DELLINGER AND WEISS ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD DEPART US ON SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, NEXT, ALONG WITH THE REVEREND WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, JR., PASIOR OF CHURCH OF CHRIST, YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

END PAGE ONE 345,570 ANV-63
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 82 101
EX104
SEPT 22 1972

TELETYPED TO:
LOC 122
57C SEP 1972
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 990.
EX104
DATE 1012
EX 12012
E0.00012-2 57C
FOR HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM. IN ADDITION, TWO OTHER UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS WOULD TRAVEL WITH THEM. THEIR TRAVEL TIME WOULD BE FOUR DAYS TO ARRIVE IN HANOI AND THEY WOULD REMAIN IN THAT CITY FOR ONE WEEK BEFORE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES.

UPON THEIR RETURN, THEY WOULD BRING THE FOLLOWING PRISONER OF WAR BACK WITH THEM: NAVY LIEUTENANT MARKHAM GARTLEY, NAVY LIEUTENANT NORRIS CHARLES, AND AIR FORCE MAJOR EDWARD ELIAS.

DELLINGER AND WEISS BOTH READ A PREPARED STATEMENT DENOUNCING PRESIDENT NIXON AND THE UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTH EAST ASIA. THEY CALLED FOR A SECESSION OF THE AIR WAR BY THE UNITED STATES.

DELLINGER STATED THAT HE AND WEISS WOULD CALL ANOTHER PRESS CONFERENCE JUST PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE.

AT THE END OF THE PRESS CONFERENCE, WHICH LASTED FOR FORTY FIVE MINUTES, DELLINGER INVITED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS WHICH INCLUDED CBS AND NBC TELEVISION TO ASK QUESTIONS. BOTH DELLINGER AND WEISS THEREAFTER ATTEMPTED TO EVADE DIRECT
PAGE THREE

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ASKED BY PRESS.

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE NEW YORK TEL, SEPTEMBER TWO, LAST.
SOURCE IS [REDACTED].
SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED WILLIAM KUNTZLER, ATTORNEY
FOR DELLINGER, IS MAKING APPLICATION WITH US ATTORNEY WD
FOR DELLINGER'S TRAVEL PERMISSION.

NO EMM FOLLOWING. NEW YORK FOLLOWING.

PENDING.

END

HOLD

RMS FBI WA DC

CC: MILLER
    WANNALL
Attached states a press conference was held in New York City on 9/7/72 by David Dellinger and Cora Weiss, co-chairmen of Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (CCLIFAM). Dellinger and Weiss announced they would depart the United States for Hanoi, North Vietnam, on 9/13/72 and will be accompanied by Reverend William Sloane Coffin, Jr., of Yale University and two other individuals whom they did not identify. They stated they will remain in North Vietnam for about a week before returning to the United States with three prisoners of war. They read a prepared statement denouncing President Nixon and the United States' involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Dellinger and Weiss attempted to evade direct answers to questions asked by the press even though they had invited questions.

Information attached was disseminated by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Secret Service and the military. A copy was sent to the Attorney General by messenger.
TRAVEL BY DAVID DELLINGER, CORA WEISS OF COLIFAM AND TWO FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE 
POW HOME SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SEVENTY-TWO; 120 NEW YORK

ON INSTANT DATE A SOURCE IN A POSITION TO FURNISH
RELIABLE INFORMATION LEARNED THAT

END PAGE ONE

SEP 28 1972
ADMINISTRATIVE

SOURCE IS

BOSTON SUPERVISOR TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF ABOVE AND BOSTON DISCREETLY ATTEMPTING

ABOVE SOURCE ADVISED THAT

END PAGE TWO
PAGE THREE

CAUTION

DISSEMINATION SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED "SECRET AS UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE WOULD BE PREJUDICIAL TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY.

NEW YORK CLOSELY FOLLOWING, BUREAU AND BOSTON WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END

ACK AND OLD MLS
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 7/22/72

☐ IMMEDIATE

☑ URGENT PRIORITY

☐ NITEL

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

TO:

☒ THE PRESIDENT

☐ THE VICE PRESIDENT

☐ ATT: ____________________________

☐ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

☐ ATT: ____________________________

☐ SECRETARY OF STATE

☒ DIRECTOR, CIA

☐ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

☐ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER

☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

☐ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

☐ U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PDI)

☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FIELD DISSEMINATION

AG C COPY
DELIVERED

9:25

Classification: SECRET

Subject: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICE

DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (CALIFORNIA)

(Text of message begins on next page.)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Date: 7/22/72

Approved

NOTE: INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS UNCLASSIFIED TELETYPE MAY CONTAIN UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.
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): **Duplicate copies of 100-452899-323 pp. 1 and 2 processed in this location**

For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: **100-452899-326 pp. 2 and 3**
812PM 9-22-72

SECRET

812PM 9-22-72

SECRET

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT

TO: SECRETARY OF STATE

TO: DIRECTOR, CIA 005

TO: DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

TO: ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

SECRET

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

ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY-TWO, SEVENTY-TWO, A SOURCE, IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, LEARNED THAT...
X E T

PLS MAKE THIS 064 AND ACK

DE VH RGRG AND ZEV 064 KKK

CIA PLS ACK FOR 065

CIA DID YOU RECEIVE 065

QSL UR 065 2833L JNP
BOSTON CONJECTURES THAT

SOURCE ADVISED BOSTON AND ALBANY WILL

CONDUCT NO INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE IF

SOURCE IS

ABOVE INFORMATION SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED SECRET AS
UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE WOULD BE PREJUDICIAL TO THE NATIONAL

END PAGE TWO

600CT5 304
PAGE THREE
DEFENSE.

ALBANY AND BOSTON WILL BE ALERT FOR ANY INFORMATION

END

67c
6.0.12812-2
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 9-27-72

IMMEDIATE

URGENT Priority

MILET

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

TO: THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
ATT:

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
ATT:

SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

Acting
From: DIRECTOR, FBI

REG: 0.1 OCT 1972
ST. 107

Travel by David Dellinger, Cora Weiss of Committee of Liaison
With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)
and Prisoner of War (POW) family representatives to Hanoi to
escort three POWS home, September, Seventy two
Internal Security - Revolutionary Activities
(Text of message begins on next page.)
travel by david dellinger, cora weiss of colifam
and pov family representatives to hanoi to escort three povs
home, september, seventy-two, 15 basu ra. 00. ny.
on 9-27-72

on instant date, a source in position to furnish reliable
information, learned that committee of liaison with
families of servicemen detained in north vietnam (colifam)
representatives and released povs confirmed reservations on
scandinavian airline service (sas) flight nine eleven, leaving
copenhagen afternoon of september twenty-eight, 1972. scheduled
to arrive jfk, nyc, at seven pm, september twenty-eight
1972. cora weiss, of colifam, who confirmed above reservations
from moscow, requested sas, after their arrival in nyc to make
available a room for a press conference and for a
party after press conference for povs and their families.
weiss, in making above request, mentioned the possibility of a
end page one
PAGE TWO

PRESS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD WITH COLIFAN REPRESENTATIVES AND RELEASED POWS UPON ARRIVAL IN COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT, 1972.

TIME AND LOCATION OF INDICATED PRESS CONFERENCE AT COPENHAGEN NOT KNOWN TO SOURCE.

ABOVE SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED, INSTANT DATE, THAT "HEAVY" NEWS COVERAGE EXPECTED FOR ARRIVAL OF POWS AT JFK, NYC AND PLANS CURRENTLY UNDERWAY BY TV NETWORKS FOR LIVE COVERAGE OF returning POWS AT SEVEN PM NEWS SHOULD SAS FLIGHT NINE ELEVEN BE ON SCHEDULE.

"CLASSIFIED BY B. MILLER, IGDS2.
ADMINISTRATIVE DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE."

SOURCE IS INFORMATION GIVEN TO SA.

END PAGE TWO.
FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU ONLY.

Naval Intelligence, New York, advised SA instant date, that upon arrival of SAS Flight Nine Eleven at JFK, September Twenty Eight, next, the military plans to immediately board SAS Flight Nine Eleven and place the Pows under military jurisdiction. The military will next escort the Pows and Colifam group from the rear of the plane. Purpose of above is to prevent Pows from making any statements to Press. Pows will be allowed to pose for photographs only.

On instant date, also advised that the following "Rumor" is being circulated among the Press corps as follows: that the CBS Network has financed the Colifam travel to Hanoi as well as return to the US in consideration of special coverage and interviews.

It is pointed out above is only rumor concerning CBS but is being set out administratively for any interest it may.

End Page Three.
PAGE FOUR

HAVE FOR THE BUREAU.

NEW YORK WILL COVER RETURN OF POWS AND ANY PRESS
CONFERENCE BY KOLIFAM GROUP. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

CAUTION-----

ANY DISSEMINATION OF ABOVE INFORMATION SHOULD BE OF A HIGH
LEVEL NATURE ONLY. DISSEMINATIONS SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED "SECRET"
AS SOURCE IS OF CONTINUING VALUE AND THE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE
OF ABOVE INFORMATION WOULD BE PREJUDICIAL TO THE NATIONAL
DEFENSE INTEREST OF THIS NATION.

END
PAGE TWO SECRET

TRAVEL BY DAVID DELLINGER, CORA WEISS OF COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) AND PRISONER OF WAR (POW) FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE POW'S HOME, SEPTEMBER, SEVENTY TWO, INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES.

ON NINE TWENTYSEVEN SEVENTYTWO, A SOURCE IN POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, LEARNED THAT COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WTH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) REPRESENTATIVES AND RELEASED POW'S CONFIRMED RESERVATIONS ON SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINE SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NINE ELEVEN, LEAVING COPENHAGEN AFTERNOON OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT, SEVENTYTWO, SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE JFK, NYC, AT SEVEN PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT SEVENTYTWO. CORA WEISS, OF COLIFAM, WHO CONFIRMED ABOVE RESERVATIONS FROM MOSCOW, REQUESTED SAS, AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL IN NYC TO MAKE AVAILABLE A ROOM FOR A PRESS CONFERENCE AND FOR A PARTY AFTER PRESS CONFERENCE FOR POW'S AND THEIR FAMILIES. WEISS, IN MAKING ABOVE REQUEST, MENTIONED THE POSSIBILITY OF A PRESS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD WITH COLIFAM REPRESENTATIVES AND

END PAGE TWO
RELEASED POWS UPON ARRIVAL IN COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT, SEVENTY TWO.

TIME AND LOCATION OF INDICATED PRESS CONFERENCE AT COPENHAGEN NOT KNOWN TO SOURCE.

ABOVE SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT "HEAVY" NEWS COVERAGE EXPECTED FOR ARRIVAL OF POWS AT JFK, NYC AND PLANS CURRENTLY UNDERWAY BY TV NETWORKS FOR LIVE COVERAGE OF RETURNING POWS AT SEVEN PM NEWS SHOULD SAS FLIGHT NINE ELEVEN BE ON SCHEDULE.

CLASSIFIED BY: B. S. MILLER, MGDS2, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.

MGDS2
BT
0198
TO ACTING DIRECTOR MR 107-26
FROM LEGAT COPENHAGEN (100-89) 1P

TRAVEL BY DAVID DELLINGER, CORA WEISS OF COMMITTEE OF
LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM) AND POW FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT
THREE POW'S HOME SEPTEMBER, SEVENTY-TWO.

RE BUREAU CABLE SEPTEMBER ONE SIX LAST.

INFORMATION PRESENTLY AVAILABLE TO EMBASSY OFFICIALS,
COPENHAGEN, INDICATES THAT CAPTIONED GROUP MAY ARRIVE IN COPENHAGEN
ON THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER TWO EIGHT NEXT AND POSSIBLY DEPART
COPENHAGEN ABOARD SAS FLIGHT SK NINE ONE ONE AT THREE TWO ZERO PM
EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK THAT DATE. EMBASSY PLANS ARE FLUID AND WILL DE-
PEND UPON EVENTS AS THEY OCCUR. PRESENT INTENTION IS TO OFFER
POW'S A RETURN BY MILITARY TRANSPORTATION AND TO LIMIT EXPOSURE TO
PRESS HERE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. WE WILL KEEP THE BUREAU ADVISED.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
THEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

END

100-4522, 999-329

11 OCT 4 1972

58 OCT 17 972
211 AM IMMEDIATE 9-29-72

TO ACTING DIRECTOR 100-457899

ATTN. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK 100-168469

TRAVEL BY DAVID DELLINGER, CORA WEISS OF COLIFAN AND POW FAMILY
REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE POWS HOME, SEPTEMBER,
NINETEEN SEVENTY-FOUR

AT SIX THIRTY PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT LAST SAS OF THE FBI
OBSERVED ARRIVAL AREA FOR SCANADANVIAN AIRLINES SERVICE
(SAS) FLIGHT NINE ONE ONE CARRYING COMMITTEE OF LIASION
WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAN)
REPRESENTATIVES AND RELEASED POWS UNDER TIGHT SECURITY. TWO
AREAS HAD BEEN CORDONED OFF ONE FOR PRESS THE OTHER
FAMILY. MICROPHONES APPEARED BEFORE PRESS SECTION INDICATING
POSSIBLE PRESS CONFERENCE OF ABOVE INDIVIDUALS UPON ARRIVAL

AT SIX FORTY FIVE PM MEMBERS OF POW FAMILIES AND OTHER
INDIVIDUALS WERE ESCORTED TO THEIR CORDONED-OFF AREA. SHORTLY
AFTER ARRIVAL SOME INDIVIDUALS WHO ACCOMPANIED POW FAMILIES
DISPLAYED SIGNS WHICH READ "FREE POWS ON BOTH SIDES BY ENDING
WAR" AND "END OF THIEF SUPPORT, BRING HIS HOME NOW!

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
7 "PP FREE SHOW"
AT SIX FIFTY EIGHT PM SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT LAST SAS
WINE ONE ONE LANDED AT INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS BUILDING (IAB)
JOHN F. KENNEDY AIRPORT (JFK). SECURITY TIGHTENED AROUND
REAR ENTRANCE OF PLANE AND FAMILIES PROCEEDED TO DESEMBARKATION
RAMP AT REAR OF PLANE. APPROXIMATELY FIFTEEN MINUTES AFTER ARRIVAL,
MEMBERS OF PRESS WHO ACCOMPANIED COLIFAM GROUP AND RELEASED
POWS DESEMBARKED. SEVEN THIRTY PM, POWS DESEMBARKED FROM REAR OF
PLANE IN THEIR RESPECTIVE MILITARY UNIFORMS. POWS IMMEDIATELY
SURROUNDED BY THEIR FAMILIES. A CARAVAN OF CARS THEN APPROACHED POWS.
BEFORE ARRIVAL OF CARAVAN POWS MORRIS CHARLES AND MARKHAM
GARLIEY APPROACHED PRESS SECTION WITH THEIR FAMILIES. THEY
WAVED AND SPOKE BRIEFLY BUT NOT HEARD AS MICROPHONES IN FRONT OF
PRESS SECTION NOT OPERATING. POWS AND FAMILIES THEN ESCORED TO
WAITING CARS AND LEFT AREA. MRS. CHARLES, MOTHER OF MORRIS CHARLES,
EXHIBITED SIGN WHICH WAS ANTI-WAR IN NATURE WHEN SON APPROACHED THE
END PAGE TWO
PAGE THREE
PRESS.

AFTER DEPARTURE OF POWS DAVID DELLINGER, CORA WEISS AND REVEREND WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN THAN SPOKE TO THE PRESS AT ARRIVAL AREA. ABOVE INDIVIDUALS ALL CRITICIZED THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY TACTICS UTILIZED BY UNITED STATES TO TAKE POWS INTO CUSTODY. DELLINGER ANNOUNCED A PRESS CONFERENCE WOULD BE HELD IMMEDIATELY AT PRESS ROOM. IAB, JFK, COLIFAM GROUP LEFT THE ARRIVAL AREA OF SAS NINE ONE ONE AT SEVEN FORTY FIVE PM.

AT EIGHT TEN PM RICHARD FALK PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, WHO TRAVELED TO HANOI WITH COLIFAM GROUP, OPENED PRESS CONFERENCE AND EMPHASIZED THE CONSTANT HARASSMENT OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT EVERY STEP OF THEIR JOURNEY FORM HANOI. FALK STATED THE HIGHLIGHT OF THIS HARASSMENT EVIDENT TONIGHT BY NOT ALLOWING POWS TO SPEAK AND IMMEDIATELY TAKING THEM AWAY. REVEREND WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN NEXT SPOKE AND TOLD OF PRESENCE OF A MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE AND TWO STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS WHO ACCOMPANIED THEM HOME. SLOANE STATED APPROXIMATELY ONE AND ONE HALF HOURS FROM JFK, NYC ABOVE MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE PRODUCED UNIFORMS FOR POWS TO WEAR WHEN DISEMBARKING AT JFK. CORA WEISS THEN SPOKE STATING U.S. GOVERNMENT PROMISED UPON ARRIVAL AT JFK TO ALLOW POWS TO BE PRESENT AT PRESS CONFERENCE.
AND AGREED TO HAVE SPACE AVAILABLE FOR POWS REUNION WITH FAMILY. WEISS STATED UPON PRODUCING OF THE UNIFORMS ONE AND ONE HALF HOURS BEFORE ARRIVAL IT WAS CLEAR THESE PROMISES WOULD NOT BE KEPT. WEISS STATED POW EDWARD ELIAS COOPERATED FULLY WITH MILITARY AND HAD "DECEIVED" THEM. PRESS IMMEDIATELY ASKED WEISS HER MEANING OF "DECEIVE". WEISS STATED THAT ELIAS MADE CERTAIN STATEMENTS AND SIGNED OTHER THINGS IN HANOI BUT DID A COMPLETE CHANGE OF FACE UPON RETURNING TO U.S. AT THIS POINT OTHERS IN COLIFAM GROUP INTERRUPTED AND STATED THIS INDICATES POWS NOT BRAINWASHED OR PICKED FOR THEIR COOPERATION WITH THE NORTH VIETNAMESE. DELLINGER FOLLOWED WEISS AND CRITICIZED UNITED STATES METHODS IN TAKING CUSTODY OF POWS. DELLINGER EMPHASIZED ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS THAT NORTH VIETNAMESE REPRESENTATIVES INFORMED HIM THAT BY THE RELEASE OF THESE POWS THEY HAVE TAKEN THE FIRST STEP IN THEIR PEACE OFFENSIVE AND SHOULD THE U.S. ACT FAVORABLY TO THIS STEP THESE REPRESENTATIVES IMPLIED THE POSSIBILITY OF FUTURE POW RELEASES. DELLINGER STATED THAT U.S. TACTICS REGARDING THESE POWS POSSIBLY ENDANGERED ANY CHANCE OF FUTURE POW RELEASES OR A SETTLEMENT IN THE WAR. AT CONCLUSION OF CONFERENCE AT EIGHT FORTY FIVE PM DELLINGER CONCLUDED BY SAYING FUTURE RELEASE OF POW IS A HOPE.
PAGE FIVE

ADMINISTRATIVE.

SAS [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] COVERED ARRIVAL

OF ABOVE GROUP AND PRESS CONFERENCE.

MEMO

NEW YORK IS CURRENTLY PREPARING A LIAISON ON CAPTIONED MATTER.

END

LNS FBI WA
Domestic Intelligence Division

SECRET INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8-29-72

You were previously advised of activities of antiwar activists David Dellinger and Cora Weiss, connected with Committee of Liaison with Servicemen detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), who traveled to North Vietnam to accept release of three American prisoners of war (POWs).

Attached reports arrival of subjects, POWs and relatives at New York City (NYC) on evening of 9-28-72. Mother of POW Charles exhibited a sign which was antiwar in nature when the POW approached the press. Dellinger, Weiss and others who traveled to North Vietnam addressed press conference and criticized U.S. Government and military tactics in this matter. Weiss said POW Edward Elias cooperated fully with the military and had "deceived" them.

Information in attached sent by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Secret Service, and the military. Copy to the Attorney General by messenger.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9/28/93
DECLASSIFIED BY 9/28/93
DECLASSIFIED BY 9/28/93
DECLASSIFIED BY 9/28/93
787PM IMMEDIATE 9-25-72

TO ACTING DIRECTOR (100-457899)

(ATTENTION DIO)

FROM NEW YORK (100-168469) 3 P

TRAVEL BY DAVID DELLINGER, CORA WEISS OF COLIFAM AND
POW FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE POWS HOME
SEPTEMBER, SEVENTY TWO, IS DASH RA, 001 NY.

ON INSTANT DATE, A SOURCE, IN A POSITION TO PUBLISH
RELIABLE INFORMATION, LEARNED THAT COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMAN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
REPRESENTATIVES AND RELEASED POWS LEFT HANOI EVENING OF SEPTEMBER
TWENTY FOURTH, LAST, FOR HANNING, CHINA. GROUP, AS OF INSTANT
DATE, STILL IN HANNING, CHINA, AND EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN
MOSCOW MORNING OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY SEVEN, NEXT. ON MORNING
OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHTH, NEXT GROUP WILL PROCEED FROM
MOSCOW AND FLY TO COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, AND TENTATIVELY
SCHEDULED TO BOARD IN COPENHAGEN SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SERVICE
(SAS) FLIGHT NINE ELEVEN ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER
TWENTY EIGHT, NEXT AND GROUP SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE JFK, NYT 4 1972
SEVEN PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT NEXT.

END PAGE ONE

570CT111972 FY73
Page Two

Administrative-----

Re New York Teletype to Bureau and Boston, September Twenty Two, Last.

Bureau Supervisor [Redacted] telephonically advised of above at Four Thirty PM instant date.

Source is [Redacted] information given to [Redacted] for information bureau.

[Redacted] abc currently has a news crew with Colifam group covering the POW story.

Caution-----[Redacted] any dissemination of above should be of a high risk level nature only and be classified "SECRET" as unauthorized disclosure of end page two.
PAGE THREE

ABOVE INFORMATION WOULD TEND TO IDENTIFY SOURCE AND THIS
WOULD BE PREJUDICIAL TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE INTERESTS OF THIS
NATION.

NEW YORK WILL Cover RETURN OF POWS. BUREAU WILL BE
KEPT ADVISED.

END

LRS FBINGS CLR

Ticklers - Mr. Miller
Mr. Wannall
INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/25/72

You were previously advised that anti-war activists David Dellinger and Cora Weiss, connected with Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) are in Hanoi to accept release of three American prisoners of war (POWs).

Attached received from a source and states that members of COLIFAM and the POWs left Hanoi on evening of 9/24/72 for Nanning, China. They are expected to leave for Moscow on 9/27/72 and arrive in Copenhagen on 9/28/72. They are expected to arrive at John F. Kennedy Airport in New York City on the evening of 9/28/72.

Information in attached being disseminated by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Secret Service, and the Military. A copy is also being sent to the Attorney General by Special messenger.

DISCLOSED BY NSS

On 9/22

3:55 PM

10-370
MR602 BY CODE

240 AM WITEL 10-9-72 BKC E0.12812-0

TO ACTING DIRECTOR 100-457899

ATTN. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK 100-168469 4-P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM), IS ENCLAYED IN NY.

ON OCTOBER FIVE, 1972, A SOURCE, WHO IS IN A POSITION
TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, ADVISED THAT

RESERVATIONS FOR SCANDINAVIAN
Airlines Service (SAS) Flight Nine Twelve, Scheduled To Depart
At Nine Twenty PM, On October Eleven, Next, From John F.
Kennedy International Airport (JFK Airport), For Copenhagen,
Denmark. The Ultimate Destination Of This Group Will Be Handi.

The Above Source Further Advised That Travel Itinerary Of This
Group Is As Follows:

At Nine Twenty PM, October Eleven, West, Will
Leave JFK Airport Abroad SAS Flight Nine Twelve And Arrive At
Copenhagen At Ten AM On October Twelve, West. This Group

END PAGE ONE
WILL LEAVE COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, AT TWELVE NOON ON
OCTOBER TWELVE, NEXT, ON SAS FLIGHT NINE SEVEN ONE AND WILL ARRIVE
AT BANGKOK, THAILAND, AT FIVE TWENTY AM, OCTOBER THIRTEEN, NEXT.
THEY WILL LEAVE BANGKOK, THAILAND AT ONE FORTY FIVE PM ON OCTOBER
THIRTEEN, NEXT, ON ROYAL THAI AIRLINES FLIGHT FIVE TWO FIVE
AND WILL ARRIVE AT VIEN TIANE, LAOS AT THREE FIFTEEN PM, OCTOBER THIRTEEN, NEXT. GROUP WILL LEAVE VIEN TIANE AT NINE
THIRTY FIVE AM, OCTOBER FOURTEEN, NEXT ON AEROFLOT FLIGHT FIVE
FOUR FIVE AND WILL ARRIVE AT HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM, AT ELEVEN AM,
OCTOBER FOURTEEN, NEXT. THE RETURN ITINERARY OF THIS GROUP IS
NOT KNOWN TO SOURCE AT THIS TIME. (U)

THE LCAPTV IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS A GROUP OF LAWYERS WHO CAME
TOGETHER IN THE SUMNER OF SIXTY FIVE TO PREPARE A LEGAL
BRIEF WHICH DEALS WITH THE ILLEGALITY OF AMERICAN INTERVENTION
IN VIETNAM. THIS BRIEF IS BASED ON NATIONAL LAW AND CONSTITUTIONAL
END PAGE TWO
LAW ASPECTS OF THIS INTERVENTION ON OCTOBER FIVE, INSTANT.

RE TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU SUPERVISOR CONCERNING ABOVE, SEPTEMBER FIVE SEVENTY TWO. SOURCE IS INFORMATION GIVEN TO SPECIAL AGENT.

DEFINITELY CONFIRMED ABOVE INDIVIDUALS LEAVING ON SAS FLIGHT NINE TWELVE ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, NEXT

A CHECK OF THE FBI INDICES HAD NO IDENTIFIABLE REFERENCES ON

END PAGE THREE
NEW YORK IS FOLLOWING CLOSELY AND BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

CAUTION: ABOVE INFORMATION SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED "CONFIDENTIAL" AS THE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF ABOVE INFORMATION COULD REASONABLY RESULT IN DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY.

END

ACK FOR THREE PLs

LMG FBI WA ACK FOR THREE TEL CLP
CONFIDENTIAL

11:04 AM 19-6-72

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

COMMITTEE OF CONTACT WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIPAND)

END PAGE ONE

FULL INFORMATION CONTAINED
SECRET IS UNCLASSIFIED
SECRET WERE SHOWN

STOP SECRET
ON OCTOBER FIVE, SEVENTY-TWO, A SOURCE, WHO IS IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, ADVISED THAT RESERVATIONS FOR SCANDIANAVIAN AIRLINES SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NINE TWELVE, SCHEDULED TO DEPART AT NINE TWENTY PM, ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, WENT, FROM JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (JFK AIRPORT), FOR COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. THE ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF THIS GROUP WILL BE HANOI.

THE ABOVE SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT THE TRAVEL ITINERARY OF THIS GROUP IS AS FOLLOWS:

AT NINE TWENTY PM, OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO, WILL LEAVE JFK AIRPORT ABOARD SAS FLIGHT NINE TWELVE AND ARRIVE AT COPENHAGEN AT TEN AM ON OCTOBER TWELVE, SEVENTY-TWO. THIS GROUP WILL LEAVE COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, AT TWELVE NOON ON OCTOBER TWELVE, SEVENTY-TWO ON SAS FLIGHT NINE SEVEN ONE AND WILL ARRIVE AT BANGKOK, THAILAND, AT FIVE TWENTY AM, OCTOBER THIRTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO. THEY WILL LEAVE BANGKOK, THAILAND AT ONE FORTY FIVE PM ON OCTOBER THIRTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO ON ROYAL THAI AIRLINES FLIGHT FIVE TWO FIVE AND WILL ARRIVE AT VIENTIANE, LAOS AT THREE FIFTEEN PM, OCTOBER (13)
NIPTVEN, SEVENTY TWO. THE GROUP WILL LEAVE VIETNAM AT NINE THIRTY FIVE AM, OCTOBER FOURTEEN, SEVENTY TWO ON FLIGHT FIVE FOR FIVE AND WILL ARRIVE AT HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM, AT ELEVEN AM, OCTOBER FOURTEEN, SEVENTY TWO. THE RETURN ITINERARY OF THIS GROUP IS NOT KNOWN TO THE SOURCE AT THIS TIME.

THE LCAPIV IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS A GROUP OF LAWYERS WHO CAME TOGETHER IN THE SUMMER OF SIXTY FIVE TO PREPARE A LEGAL BRIEF WHICH DEALS WITH THE ILLEGALITY OF AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM. THIS BRIEF IS BASED ON NATIONAL LAW AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ASPECTS OF THIS INTERVENTION.

CLASSIFIED BY E. S. MILLER, XDS, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.
WH PLS QSL OUR NR006

FBI DE WH ZEV UR 006 KKK
MIS PLS QSL OR OUR NR002

FBI DE MISVQSL YOUR NR002

CIA PLS QSL OUR NR004

DE CIA QSL UR NR004 06/1511Z
IMH SARGS

OSI PLS QSL OUR EMERG NR004
TO SAC, NEW YORK (100-166469)
FROM ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM); IS - RA.
RENTHEL OCTOBER FOUR, LAST, CAPTIONED "TRAVEL BY FOUR DOCTORS
AND FOUR LAWYERS TO HANOI OCTOBER FOUR, SEVENTY-TWO AND OCTOBER
ELEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO; IS - RA."
TELETYPE TO NEW YORK
RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
100-487899

TOP SECRET

LEAD PURPOSES ONLY AND NOT TO BE INCLUDED IN ANY COMMUNICATION FOR
DISSEMINATION OUTSIDE FBI. NO INDICATION IS TO BE GIVEN THIS
INFORMATION IN POSSESSION OF FBI.

ABOVE FOR INFORMATION OF RECIPIENTS AND WILL CONFIRM INFORMATION IN
FURNISHED NEW YORK OFFICE TELEPHONICALLY BY BUREAU ON OCTOBER FIVE LAST
COPY MAILED NEWARK.

NOTE:

New York developed information from confidential source
that four doctors and four lawyers to depart separately during
October to travel to Hanoi to attempt to secure release of additional
prisoners of war. New York has identified doctors but has been
unable to identify lawyers.

In view of imminent departure of
delegation, information was furnished telephonically to Supervisor
by Supervisor Domestic Intelligence
Division, on 10/5/72.

(TS)
EX: 11

RAC, New York (100-168469)

RE: Acting Director, FBI (100-457999) - 324

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

Reurtel 9/30/72.

Authority granted to discreetly contact
for any information he has concerning activities of this group.
Promptly submit results of this interview in form suitable for
dissemination.

NOTE:

See memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
dated 10/3/72, captioned "Committee of Liaison with Families of
Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM); Internal Security
Revolutionary Activities," prepared by

DECLASSIFIED BY

RE: 10/11/72

For your Special

345, 520

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
UNITED BY ROUTING
TAP (S) OF

Mailed 6
OCT 4 1972
PS;

MAIL ROOM 12
PAGE TWO

THAT PRESS RUMORS DURING COLIFAM GROUP'S TRAVEL INDICATE COLIFAM
ORGANIZATION IN NEW YORK CITY RECEIVING INFORMATION FROM

NEW YORK INDICES REFLECT THE FOLLOWING

INFORMATION:

NEW YORK INDICES REFLECT "UNIVERSITY REVIEW" IS AN ANTI-ESTABLISHMENT
PUBLICATION CIRCULATED ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES.

END PAGE TWO
NEW YORK WILL WAIT BUREAU'S DECISION AS TO WHETHER
SHOULD BE CONTACTED. 

END

Dr. G. Ross, on September twenty-five, last, booked passage at New York for American Airlines flight sixteen leaving San Francisco at eleven o'clock, October four, instant, arriving New York eight fifteen pm, same date, no her identifying data or indication of round trip. Advised airline records reveal his travel by United States doctors to Vietnam - no, 605 pm U.S. East - Acting Director for International Affairs, 605 pm 1972.

Committee of U.S. doctors to Vietnam.
AND DEPARTMENT OF STATE, PASSPORT DIVISION RECORDS AT SAN FRANCISCO, WERE SEARCHED FOR THE NAME G. ROSS WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

INVESTIGATION AT SAN FRANCISCO WILL CONTINUE PENDING RECEIPT OF ADDITIONAL IDENTIFYING DATA REGARDING G. ROSS.

END

KJB FBI WA DC
CLR
1910 PH CODE
100 PH 18-3-72 NTEL
OCT 4122
B7C
B7C
P

ACTING DIRECTOR (100-457899) (ATTN: DOMINTEL)
NEW YORK (100-168469)
FROM PHILADELPHIA (100-51192)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - NEW LEFT.

MORNING OCTOBER THREE, SEVENTY TWO, [REDACTED] SUPERVISOR,
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE, PHILADELPHIA, CONTACTED THIS OFFICE.

ADvised THAT FATHER OF PRISONER OF WAR [REDACTED] USN, HAD CONTACTED THEM. FATHER SAID
[REDACTED] HIS WIFE, MOTHER OF POW, HAD RECEIVED CALL THAT DATE.
FROM CORA WEISS, WHO SAID SHE WAS IN PHILADELPHIA. SHE WANTED
TO KNOW IF [REDACTED] WAS GOING TO ATTEND THE LUNCHEON TODAY.

[REDACTED] DID NOT KNOW OF LUNCHEON BUT ON DIRECT INVITATION
FROM WEISS SAID SHE WOULD ATTEND. WEISS SAID LUNCHEON TO BE
IN [REDACTED].

END PAGE ONE
Said Naval Intelligence would take no action in this matter and was conveying it for an possible FBI action. He asked to be advised of identity of residents at above described apartment if we could learn it. Criss Cross Directory, Philadelphia, reflects

This apartment building very expensive, high rise apartment and no access possible without identification to security doorman. No contacts made at this building. Advised he would receive information from as to activities at luncheon and furnish them to FBI. Was advised generally of background of LHM will follow if information of substance received.

End

FBI WA RDR
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.

<table>
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<th>Section 552a</th>
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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).

4 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): Duplicate copies of 100-457899-3 processed in that location.

☐ For your information: ____________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 100-457899-337
Memorandum

TO: Mr. E. S. Miller
FROM: (Redacted)
DATE: 10/3/72

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

PURPOSE: To recommend New York be authorized to interview

BACKGROUND:

COLIFAM was organized by David Dellinger and Cora Weiss, leaders of the militant antivar group Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), and is engaged in transporting correspondence between PWS in North Vietnam and their families in the United States. You have been previously advised of details regarding the recently completed travel to North Vietnam by representatives of this group to secure the release of three PWS.

New York Office has determined from a confidential source that

... (Redacted) has expressed a willingness to speak to a Government representative concerning his knowledge of the COLIFAM activities. His only condition, according to the confidential source, is that his identity be absolutely concealed and protected.

Enclosure
160-457899
ST-102

Continued – Over
Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)
100-457899

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of his willingness to speak to a Government representative and the absence of derogatory information concerning him, it would appear to be to our benefit to avail ourselves of the information he possesses. Attached is an airtel to the New York Office authorizing contact for the purpose of obtaining such information.

ACTION: With your approval, the attached airtel will be sent.
NO 851 NY CODE
927PM IMMEDIATE 10-5-72
TO ACTING DIRECTOR (188-457899)
(ATTENTION DIO)
FROM NEW YORK (188-165469) 4P
67C 80-11942-2

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS DASH RL. 00: NY.

ON OCTOBER FIVE, INSTANT, A SOURCE WHO IS IN A POSITION
TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, LEARNED THAT

ABOVE SOURCE, ON OCTOBER FIVE INSTANT, FURTHER
LEARNED THAT

END PAGE ONE

51 OCT 20 1972
IS THE WIFE OF A POW FLIGHT, SIRGEON CAPTURED YEARS AGO BY THE VIETNAMESE.

ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS POW

MISSING IN ACTION \( (?/?) \) FAMILIES FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

COLIFAM IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS AN ORGANIZATION BASED IN NYC THAT HAS, IN THE PAST, BEEN ENGAGED IN TRANSPORTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE US POWS IN NORTH VIETNAM AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE US.

END PAGE TWO
PAGE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE

SOURCE IS

INFORMATION GIVEN TO SPECIAL AGENT

ABOVE SOURCE ADVISED THAT HE LEARNED OF ABOVE FROM

WHOM SOURCE CONSIDERS RELIABLE. SOURCE

LEARNED THIS DATE,

BUREAU SUPERVISOR TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED

OF ABOVE AT FOUR FORTY FIVE PM, INSTANT DATE.

NEW YORK FOLLOWING CLOSELY AND THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT

ADvised

CAUTION— ABOVE

INFORMATION SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED "CONFIDENTIAL" AS THE

END PAGE THREE
Unauthorized disclosure of above information would reasonably cause damage to the national security.

END

HOLD

TS MILLER
VNALL

67C
E.O. 12812-2
Attached relates information received from a sensitive source that:

Information attached was disseminated by teletype to the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Central Intelligence Agency, and Defense Intelligence Agency. Copies have been sent to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger. Legat, Ottawa, also being advised.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN IS DECLASSIFIED WITH REGARD TO SHOWN

D.A. 10-6

[Redacted]
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 10/12/72

IMMEDIATE

URGENT

Priority

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

FIELD DISSEMINATION

TO:

☑ THE VICE PRESIDENT

☐ ATT.

☐ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

ATT.: Dr. Henry A. Kissinger

☑ SECRETARY OF STATE

☑ ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-21-72 BY

☑ DIRECTOR, CIA

ţ 001

☑ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

☐ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER

☑ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

☑ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

☑ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

☑ U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)

☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: TRAVEL OF FOUR INDIVIDUALS TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO, AS REPRESENTATIVES OF LAWYERS COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN POLICY TOWARDS VIETNAM

(Text of message begins on next page.)

© 1972

ST-112

23 OCT 12 1972

Approved

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URGENT BY CODE
258 AM 0161-72
TO ACTING DIRECTOR 168-437A93
ATTN. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM NEW YORK 168-165469 2 P

COMMITTEE OF LIASION WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM IS-RA 00-WY.

ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO, A SOURCE WHO IS IN A POSITION
TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION ADVISED THAT

Boarded Scandanavian Airline Service SAS Flight Number Nine One Two which departed John
F. Kennedy International Airport JFK at Nine Twenty PM on
October Eleven, Seventy-Two, For Copenhagen, Denmark.

The above source further advised on October Eleven, Seventy-Two,
that the above mentioned four individuals are traveling as
representatives of Lawyers Committee on American Policy Toward
Vietnam (LCAPTV) and that their ultimate destination is, Hanoi,
North Vietnam. Their travel arrangements were made by anniversary
tours (AT).

The LCAPTV is publicly known as a group of lawyers
who came together in the summer of nineteen sixty-five to prepare
a legal brief which deals with the illegality of American
END PAGE ONE
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM. THIS BRIEF IS BASED ON NATIONAL LAW AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ASPECTS OF THIS INTERVENTION.

AT IS A COMMUNIST PARTY USA/CONTROLLED TRAVEL AGENCY.

THE ABOVE SOURCE ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY TWO, ALSO MADE AVAILABLE THE RETURN ITINERARY OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED INDIVIDUALS AS FOLLOWS:

THIS GROUP WILL LEAVE HANOI ON OCTOBER TWENTY ONE, SEVENTY TWO, ABOARD AEROFLOT FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE FOUR TWO AND WILL ARRIVE AT VIENTIANE, LAOS ON OCTOBER TWENTY TWO, SEVENTY TWO. ON OCTOBER TWENTY TWO, SEVENTY TWO, THEY WILL LEAVE VIENTIANE ON ROYAL THAI AIRWAYS FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE THREE SEVEN AND WILL ARRIVE AT BANGKOK, THAILAND ON OCTOBER TWENTY TWO, SEVENTY TWO. ALSO, ON OCTOBER TWENTY TWO, SEVENTY TWO, THIS GROUP WILL LEAVE BANGKOK ABOARD JAPAN AIRLINES (JAL) FLIGHT NUMBER FOUR FIVE THREE AND WILL ARRIVE AT PARIS FRANCE ON OCTOBER TWENTY THREE, SEVENTY TWO. ON OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE, SEVENTY TWO, THIS GROUP WILL LEAVE PARIS ON PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT NUMBER ONE ONE FIVE AND WILL ARRIVE AT JFK.

ABOVE SOURCE ALSO ADVISED ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY TWO, THAT NO PRESS CONFERENCE WAS HELD BY THE ABOVE MENTIONED FOUR INDIVIDUALS PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE ON SAS NINE ONE TWO ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY TWO.

END PAGE Two

CLASSIFIED BY: D. MIFFLIN, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.

END
PAGE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE.

RE NEW YORK HILTON TO BUREAU OCTOBER FIVE SEVENTY TWO.
BUREAU HILTON TO NEW YORK OCTOBER SIX SEVENTY TWO.

SOURCE IS MADE AVAILABLE TICKETS PRESENTED BY ABOVE MENTIONED INDIVIDUALS ON BOARDING SAS NINE ONE TWO. INFORMATION FURNISHED TO SAS AND SAS COVERED DEPARTURE IN EVENT OF PRESS CONFERENCE.

TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED SAS OF RETURN ITINERARY OF ABOVE GROUP WHICH WAS IDENTICAL TO THAT FURNISHED BY SET OUT ABOVE.

TRAVEL ITINERARY OF GROUP TO HANOI FURNISHED BUREAU IN REFERENCED NEW YORK TELE.

NEW YORK IS FOLLOWING CLOSELY COLIFAH ACTIVITIES AND THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END.

WUOBIH FBI WAHDC
CLR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI PA 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).

4 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): Duplicate copies of 100-457899-338
pp. 2-5 processed in that location.

☐ For your information:

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

100-457899-341 ppp.1-4
X9-50 AM 10-12-72

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM 003

ATT: DR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 001
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 004
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 001
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 001
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-72 BY NOL 64.056

100-457997-341
TRAVEL OF FOUR INDIVIDUALS TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM, ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTYTWO, AS REPRESENTATIVES OF LAWYERS COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN POLICY TOWARDS VIETNAM.

ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTYTWO, A SOURCE WHO IS IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, ADVISED THAT/boarded Scandanavian Airline SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NUMBER NINE ONE TWO which departed John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK) at nine twenty pm on OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTYTWO, FOR COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

THE ABOVE SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTYTWO, THAT THE ABOVE MENTIONED FOUR INDIVIDUALS ARE TRAVELING AS REPRESENTATIVES OF LAWYERS COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN POLICY TOWARDS VIETNAM (LCAPTV) AND THAT THEIR ULTIMATE DESTINATION IS HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM. THEIR TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE BY ANNIVERSARY TOURS (AT).

THE LCAPTV IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS A GROUP OF LAWYERS WHO CAME TOGETHER IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE TO PREPARE A LEGAL BRIEF WHICH DEALS WITH THE ILLEGALITY OF AMERICAN
THREE

CONFIDENTIAL

INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM. THIS BRIEF IS BASED ON NATIONAL LAW AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ASPECTS OF THIS INTERVENTION.

AT IS A COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA) CONTROLLED TRAVEL AGENCY.

THE ABOVE SOURCE, ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO, ALSO MADE AVAILABLE THE RETURN ITINERARY OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED INDIVIDUALS AS FOLLOWS:

THIS GROUP WILL LEAVE HANOI ON OCTOBER TWENTY-ONE, SEVENTY-TWO, ABOARD AEROFLOT FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE FORTY-TWO AND WILL ARRIVE AT VIENTIANE, LAOS ON OCTOBER TWENTY-TWO, SEVENTY-TWO. ON OCTOBER TWENTY-TWO, SEVENTY-TWO, THEY WILL LEAVE VIENTIANE ON ROYAL THAI AIRWAYS FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE THREE SEVEN AND WILL ARRIVE AT BANGKOK, THAILAND ON OCTOBER TWENTY-TWO, SEVENTY-TWO. ALSO, ON OCTOBER TWENTY-TWO, SEVENTY-TWO, THIS GROUP WILL LEAVE BANGKOK ABOARD JAPAN AIRLINES (JAL) FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE FIVE THREE AND WILL ARRIVE AT PARIS FRANCE ON OCTOBER TWENTY-THREE, SEVENTY-TWO. ON OCTOBER TWENTY-FIVE, SEVENTY-TWO, THIS GROUP WILL LEAVE PARIS ON PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT NUMBER ONE ONE FIVE AND WILL ARRIVE AT JFK ON OCTOBER TWENTY-FIVE, SEVENTY-TWO.

ABOVE SOURCE ALSO ADVISED ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO,

END PAGE THREE
FOUR

THAT NO PRESS CONFERENCE WAS HELD BY THE ABOVE DESIGNATED FOUR INDIVIDUALS PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE ON BAY WIRE ONE TWO ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO.

CLASSIFIED BY F. S. MILLER, NBDS2, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.

NBDS2
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WSSE PLQ SL FBI 009K

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CIA PLQ SLQ SL FBI 008K

QSL 008

ARMY PLQ SL FBI 007

ARMY ACK FBI MS 007

MIS PLQ SL FBI 007K

FBI DE MIS QSL 007 AR

9XK OSI ACK VIA PHONE--------DC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
You were previously advised several doctors and lawyers from the U.S. scheduled to depart New York City (NYC) 10/4/72 enroute Vietnam. Four doctors identities previously furnished to you together with opinions of source of our New York Office that they are bound for Hanoi, North Vietnam to meet prisoners of war to be released.

Attached identifies [redacted] with reservations from New York to Copenhagen via Scandinavian Airlines Service on 10/11/72 ultimate destination Hanoi.

Data in attached sent by teletype to the President, Vice-President, Secretary of State, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency and The military. Copy sent to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM: Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 10/3/72

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

INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

PURPOSE:

To recommend New York be authorized to interview

BACKGROUND:

COLIFAM was organized by David Dellinger and Cora Weiss, leaders of the militant antiviet group Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), and is engaged in transporting correspondence between POWS in North Vietnam and their families in the United States. You have been previously advised of details regarding the recently completed travel to North Vietnam by representatives of this group to secure the release of three POWS.

New York Office has determined from a confidential source that has expressed a willingness to speak to a Government representative concerning his knowledge of the COLIFAM activities. His only condition, according to the confidential source, is that his identity be absolutely concealed and protected.
Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)
100-457699

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of his willingness to speak to a Government representative and the absence of derogatory information concerning him, it would appear to be to our benefit to avail ourselves of the information he possesses. Attached is an airtel to the New York Office authorizing contact [redacted] for the purpose of obtaining such information.

ACTION: With your approval, the attached airtel will be sent.
IS THE WIFE OF A POW FLIGHT, SURGEON CAPTURED YEARS AGO BY THE VIETNAMESE.

COLIFAM IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS AN ORGANIZATION BASED IN NYC THAT HAS, IN THE PAST, BEEN ENGAGED IN TRANSPORTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE US POWS IN NORTH VIETNAM AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE US.

END PAGE TWO
PAGE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE—

SOURCE IS

INFORMATION GIVEN TO SPECIAL AGENT

ABOVE SOURCE ADVISED THAT HE LEARNED OF ABOVE FROM

WHOM SOURCE CONSIDERS RELIABLE. SOURCE

LEARNED, THIS DATE,

BUREAU SUPERVISOR TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED

OF ABOVE AT FOUR FORTY FIVE PM, INSTANT DATE.

NEW YORK FOLLOWING CLOSELY AND THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT

ADVISED.

CAUTION—

INFORMATION SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED "CONFIDENTIAL" AS THE

END PAGE THREE
PAGE FOUR

UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF ABOVE INFORMATION WOULD REASONABLY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY.

END

HOLD

T/S MILLER

WANNALL

67C
E.O. 12812-2
Attached relates information received from a sensitive source that...

According to the source...

Information attached was disseminated by teletype to the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Central Intelligence Agency, and Defense Intelligence Agency. Copies have been sent to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger. Legat, Ottawa, also being advised.

D.A. 10-6
3/509
7/1043
5/90
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 10/12/72

☐ IMMEDIATE
☐ URGENT
X Priority

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

***

TO:
☐ THE PRESIDENT
☐ THE VICE PRESIDENT
☐ ATT.: ___________________
☒ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
☐ ATT.: Dr. Henry A. Kissinger
☐ SECRETARY OF STATE
☐ DIRECTOR, CIA
☐ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
☐ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
☐ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
☐ U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: TRAVEL OF FOUR INDIVIDUALS TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO, AS REPRESENTATIVES OF LAWYERS COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN POLICY TOWARDS VIETNAM (Text of message begins on next page.)

100-45489974

RE: 20
ST-112
29 OCT 12 1972

Approved

579 OCT 12 1972

E.0.12812-2
URGO 3 NY CODE
230 AM WITEL 18-18-72
TO ACTING DIRECTOR 188-457399
ATTN. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM NEW YORK 188-168469

COMMITTEE OF LIATION WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM 15-RA 00-NY.

ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO, A SOURCE WHO IS IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] BOARDED SCANDANAVIAN AIRLINE SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NUMBER NINE ONE TWO WHICH DEPARTED JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (JFK) AT NINE TWENTY PM ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO, FOR COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

THE ABOVE SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO, THAT THE ABOVE MENTIONED FOUR INDIVIDUALS ARE TRAVELING AS REPRESENTATIVES OF LAWYERS COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN POLICY TOWARDS VIETNAM (LCAPTV) AND THAT THEIR ULTIMATE DESTINATION IS HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM. THEIR TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE BY ANNIVERSARY TOURS (AT).

THE LCAPTV IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS A GROUP OF LAWYERS WHO CAME TOGETHER IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN SIXTY-FIVE TO PREPARE A LEGAL BRIEF WHICH DEALS WITH THE ILLLEGIBILITY OF AMERICAN...
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM. THIS BRIEF IS BASED ON NATIONAL LAW
AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ASPECTS OF THIS INTERVENTION.

IT IS A COMMUNIST PARTY, USA/CONTROLLED TRAVEL AGENCY.

THE ABOVE SOURCE, ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY TWO, ALSO MADE
AVAILABLE THE RETURN ITINERARY OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED INDIVIDUALS
AS FOLLOWS:

THIS GROUP WILL LEAVE HANOI ON OCTOBER TWENTY ONE, SEVENTY TWO,
ABOARD AEROFLOT FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE FOUR TWO AND WILL ARRIVE AT
VIENITIANE, LAOS ON OCTOBER TWENTY TWO, SEVENTY TWO. ON OCTOBER
TWENTY TWO, SEVENTY TWO, THEY WILL LEAVE VIENITIANE ON ROYAL THAI
AIRWAYS FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE THREE SEVEN AND WILL ARRIVE AT BANGKOK,
THAILAND ON OCTOBER TWENTY TWO, SEVENTY TWO. ALSO ON OCTOBER
TWENTY TWO, SEVENTY TWO, THIS GROUP WILL LEAVE BANGKOK ABOARD JAPAN
AIRLINES (JAL) FLIGHT NUMBER FOUR FIVE THREE AND WILL ARRIVE AT
PARIS FRANCE ON OCTOBER TWENTY THREE, SEVENTY TWO. ON OCTOBER
TWENTY FIVE, SEVENTY TWO, THIS GROUP WILL LEAVE PARIS ON PAN AMERICAN
AIRLINES FLIGHT NUMBER ONE ONE FIVE AND WILL ARRIVE AT JFK,
ON OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE, SEVENTY TWO.

ABOVE SOURCE ALSO ADVISED ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY TWO,
THAT NO PRESS CONFERENCE WAS HELD BY THE ABOVE MENTIONED FOUR
INDIVIDUALS PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE ON OCTOBER ONE TWO
ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY TWO.

END PAGE TWO

CLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED] DATE OF
DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

END 8-3-75
PAGE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE.

RE NEW YORK MLBEL TO BUREAU OCTOBER FIVE SEVENTY TWO.

BUREAU MLBEL TO NEW YORK OCTOBER SIX SEVENTY TWO.

SOURCE IS [REDACTED] MADE AVAILABLE

TICKETS PRESENTED BY ABOVE MENTIONED INDIVIDUALS ON BOARDING

SAS NINE ONE TWO. INFORMATION FURNISHED TO SAS [REDACTED]

AND [REDACTED] COVERED DEPARTURE IN EVENT OF

PRESS CONFERENCE.

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED SA [REDACTED] OF RETURN ITINERARY OF ABOVE

GROUP WHICH WAS IDENTICAL TO THAT FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] SET OUT

ABOVE.

TRAVEL ITINERARY OF GROUP TO HANOI FURNISHED BUREAU IN

REFERENCED NEW YORK TEL.

NEW YORK IS FOLLOWING CLOSER COLIFAM ACTIVITIES AND THE BUREAU

WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END

VOVBOM FBI WANDC

CLR
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. 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.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): Duplicate copies of 100-457899-328 pp. 2-5 processed in that location.

For your information:

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

100-457899-341 pp. 1-4
TRAVEL OF FOUR INDIVIDUALS TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM, ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTYTWO, AS REPRESENTATIVES OF LAWYERS COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN POLICY TOWARDS VIETNAM.

ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTYTWO, A SOURCE WHO IS IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] BOarded SCANDANAVIAN AIRLINE SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NUMBER NINE ONE TWO WHICH DEPARTED JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (JFK) AT NINE TWENTY PM ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTYTWO, FOR COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

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THE LCAPTV IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS A GROUP OF LAWYERS WHO CAME TOGETHER IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE TO PREPARE A LEGAL BRIEF WHICH DEALS WITH THE ILLEGALITY OF AMERICAN
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM. THIS BRIEF IS BASED ON NATIONAL LAW AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ASPECTS OF THIS INTERVENTION.

AT IS A COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA) CONTROLLED TRAVEL AGENCY.

THE ABOVE SOURCE, ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO, ALSO MADE AVAILABLE THE RETURN ITINERARY OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED INDIVIDUALS AS FOLLOWS:

THIS GROUP WILL LEAVE HANOI ON OCTOBER TWENTY-ONE, SEVENTY-TWO, ABOARD AEROFLOT FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE FOUR-TWO AND WILL ARRIVE AT VIENTIANE, LAOS ON OCTOBER TWENTY-TWO, SEVENTY-TWO. ON OCTOBER TWENTY-TWO, SEVENTY-TWO, THEY WILL LEAVE VIENTIANE ON ROYAL THAI AIRWAYS FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE THREE-SEVEN AND WILL ARRIVE AT BANGKOK, THAILAND ON OCTOBER TWENTY-TWO, SEVENTY-TWO. ALSO, ON OCTOBER TWENTY-TWO, SEVENTY-TWO, THIS GROUP WILL LEAVE BANGKOK ABOARD JAPAN AIRLINES (JAL) FLIGHT NUMBER FOUR FIVE-THREE AND WILL ARRIVE AT PARIS FRANCE ON OCTOBER TWENTY-THREE, SEVENTY-TWO. ON OCTOBER TWENTY-FIVE, SEVENTY-TWO, THIS GROUP WILL LEAVE PARIS ON PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT NUMBER ONE ONE-FIVE AND WILL ARRIVE AT JFK ON OCTOBER TWENTY-FIVE, SEVENTY-TWO.

ABOVE SOURCE ALSO ADVISED ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO,

END PAGE THREE
THAT NO PRESS CONFERENCE WAS HELD BY THE ABOVE DESIGNATED FOUR INDIVIDUALS PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE ON SEPTEMBER FIRST TWO ON OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO.

CLASSIFIED BY T. S. MILLER, MD52, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.

MD52
BT
0976

NNNNX
XX QSL FBI003

DE VE AND QSL UR 003
CIA QSL FBI001
CIA QSL FBI0018
ARMY ACK FBI004

FBI DE ARMY WE QSL UR MSG UR 004

MIS ACK FBI001-
ZGH
FBI DE MIS QSL UR 001
CIA ACK FBI001

DE CIA QSL UR 001 - XI
QSI ACK FBI001 BY NP1K PHONE DC
You were previously advised that anti-war activists David Dellinger and Cora Weiss, connected with Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) are in Hanoi to accept release of three American prisoners of war (POWs). U

Attached received from a source and states that members of COLIFAM and the POWs are scheduled to arrive at John F. Kennedy Airport in New York City at seven p.m., 9/25/72. Cora Weiss has requested the Scandinavian airlines to make available a room for a press conference for the POWs and their families. According to the source, "heavy" news coverage is expected upon their arrival in New York City. U

Information in attached being disseminated by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Secret Service, and the Military. A copy is also being sent to the Attorney General by messenger. U
END PAGE OCT 20"72

WHEN ONE MADE BY ANNIVERSARY TOURS, A CRUSA TRAVEL AGENCY,

NOT A MONITORED SOURCE.

RESERVATIONS FOR ABOVE INDIVIDUALS ON SAS

FLIGHT 757, 10/02, 0001, TO COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

SOURCE FURTHER LEARNED INSTANT DATE OF ABOVE INDIVIDUALS

ON INSTANT DATE A SOURCE IN A POSITION TO FURNISH

RELIABLE INFORMATION LEARNED THAT FOUR DOCTORS FROM THE UNITED

STATES IDENTIFIED AS

B. WOLFE

A. O. GARDNER

G. GARDNER

AND

A. W. GARDNER

SCHEDULED TO DEPART UNITED STATES FROM JFK INTERNATIONAL

AIRPORT, SEPT 29, FOR SAS FLIGHT 757, 10/02, TO COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

SOURCE STATED ABOVE FOUR INDIVIDUALS ARE TRAVELING AS A MEDICAL MISSION

TO VIETNAM.

TRAVEL ITINERARY AND ULTIMATE DESTINATION IN VIETNAM

BEING DETERMINED FOR VIETNAM.

DIA

AD

B2C

APR 18/72

REC 72

TO ACTING DIRECTOR 122-157899
REFERENCE NEW YORK IMMEDIATE TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND
BOSTON SEPTEMBER TWENTY SECOND LAST CAPTIONED "TRAVEL BY DAVID
DELLINGER, CORA WEISS OF COLIFAM AND POW FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES
TO ESCORT THREE POWS HOME".

SOURCE IS \[REDACTED\] SOURCE LEARNED \[REDACTED\] INFORMATION FURNISHED TO SPECIAL AGENT \[REDACTED\] INSTANT DATE.

A CHECK OF THE NEW YORK INDICES HAVE NO IDENTIFIABLE
REFERENCES ON ABOVE INDIVIDUALS NOR WAS THERE ANY INDICATION
OF AFFILIATION WITH COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM).

END PAGE TWO
ON INSTANT DATE CONTACTED

HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO IMMEDIATELY ADVISE OF

FOR INFORMATION OF SAN FRANCISCO, INVESTIGATION AND SOURCES REFLECTED POSSIBLE FUTURE RELEASE OF POWS BY HANOI THROUGH COLIFAM REPRESENTATIVES UP TO ELECTION TIME, AS INDICATED ABOVE THERE. APPEARS TO BE NO AFFILIATION OF ABOVE DOCTORS, WITH COLIFAM. SAN FRANCISCO REQUESTED TO EXPEDITIONSLY CHECK INDICES AND SOURCES ON C. ROSS AND OTHER THREE IDENTIFIED DOCTORS FOR POSSIBLE AFFILIATION WITH COLIFAM. ADVISE BUREAU AND NEW YORK OF RESULTS.

BUREAU SUPERVISOR TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF ABOVE INFORMATION NINE FIFTEEN AM INSTANT.

END PAGE THREE
CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE FOUR

BOSTON RELIEF SUPERVISOR ADVISED OF
ABOVE AND REQUESTED TO DISCONTINUE INVESTIGATION REQUESTED IN
REFERENCE TELETYPE SEPTEMBER TWENTY SECOND LAST. TELEPHONICALLY GIVEN ABOVE DOCTORS' NAMES FOR ANY INFORMATION
BOSTON INDICES OR SOURCES MAY HAVE ON CAPTIONED MATTER.

PER INSTRUCTIONS OF BUREAU SUPERVISOR NO LHM

BEING SUBMITTED.

CAUTION:

END

EB FBI WA DC

CLR

TICKLERS

Hillor

Vannall

CONFIDENTIAL
Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date: 10/3/72

Attached states four doctors from U.S. are scheduled to depart JFK International Airport in New York City on 10/4/72 for Copenhagen with ultimate destination being Vietnam. Our source does not know the ultimate destination in Vietnam.

We are attempting to identify the doctors named in attached. Information in attached disseminated by teletype to State Department and Central Intelligence Agency. A copy of attached being sent to the Internal Security Division of the Department.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
SECRET & CLASSIFIED

DATE 10-21-72 B

G O

10/14

11:19 A
TRANSMIT THE MESSAGE THAT FOLLOWS BY CODED TELETYPING:

TO: THE PRESIDENT

THE VICE PRESIDENT

SECRETARY OF STATE

DIRECTOR, CIA

DIRECTOR, DIA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

NAVY INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

FBI

GREAT STRESS

SECRET

TRAVEL BY DAVID DELLINGER, CORA WEISS OF COLIFAM AND
POW FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE
POWS HOME SEPTEMBER, SEVENTY TWO.

(Text of message begins on next page.)
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 25 1972

TELETYPES

SECRET

11:25PM 9-25-72 67C
6.0.12812-2

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT 004
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 001
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 001
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 001
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 001
U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID) 003
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

END PAGE ONE
TRAVEL BY DAVID DELINGER, CORA WEISS OF COLIFAM AND POW FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE POWS HOME SEPTEMBER, SEVENTY TWO.

ON NINE TWENTYFIVE SEVENTYTWO, A SOURCE, IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, LEARNED THAT COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMAN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) REPRESENTATIVES AND RELEASED POWS LEFT HANOI EVENING OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY FOURTH, SEVENTYTWO, FOR MANNING, CHINA. GROUP, AS OF NINE TWENTYFIVE SEVENTYTWO, STILL IN MANNING, CHINA, AND EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN MOSCOW MORNING OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY SEVEN, SEVENTYTWO. ON MORNING OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT, SEVENTYTWO GROUP WILL PROCEED FROM MOSCOW AND FLY TO COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.
AND TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED TO BOARD IN COPENHAGEN SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NINE ELEVEN ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT, SEVENTY-TWO AND GROUP SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE JFK, NYC, SEVEN PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT NEXT.

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED] DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

BY
0059

- USSS PLS QSL FBI 003KK

- QX QSL FBI 003

- AR

- WH PLS QSL FBI 004KK
DE WTE ZEV 004 IMI DE WTE ZEV 004 KKK
CIA PLS QSL FBI 9/XX 001K
CIA PLS QSL FBI 001KK

FBI DE CIA QSL 001 260332Z

ARMY PLS QSL FBI 001K

BBQKDVU

BMBZIQPIYLV0

SORRY DID NOT RPT DID NOT REDXXXX REC UR ACK PLS RPT
ARMY DE FBI SORRY BUT DID NOT REC UR ACK QA PLS
ARMY ACK FBI MSG 001 HOW NOW THAT WAS OK IKS ALOT
NIS DE FBI PLS QSL FBI 001K
FBI DE NIS ACK UR 001 X

OSI ACK VIA PHONE DC
305 PM URGENT 10-16-72

TO ACTING DIRECTOR 100-457899

ATT ATT

FROM NEW YORK 100-168469 (P) 5P

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

INTERNAL SECURITY-REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY

ON OCTOBER ONE SIX, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, A SOURCE WHO IS IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION LEARNED THAT THREE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IDENTIFIED AS ONE, MRS. D. GOODWIN, TWO, MRS. M. RUHEYSER AND THREE, MRS. J. HARI, WILL DEPART FROM JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (JFK) ABOARD SCANDANAVIAN AIRLINE SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NUMBER NINE ONE TWO AT NINE TWENTY PM ON OCTOBER ONE EIGHT, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO. THE ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED INDIVIDUALS WILL BE HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM. THE SOURCE ALSO ADVISED ON OCTOBER ONE SIX, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, THAT THE ABOVE IDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS ARE ALL FRIENDS OF CORA WEISS, ONE OF THE CO-CHAIRMAN OF COLIFAM.

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ABOVE IS UNCLASSIFIED.
THE PURPOSE OF THIS TRAVEL TO HANOI IS NOT KNOWN TO SOURCE.

THE ABOVE SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT THE TRAVEL PLANS
FOR THE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS WERE ARRANGED BY ANNIVERSARY TOURS (AD).

AT IS A COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CONTROLLED TRAVEL AGENCY.

COLIFAM IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS AN ORGANIZATION BASED IN
NEW YORK CITY THAT HAS IN THE PAST, BEEN ENGAGED IN
TRANSPORTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN U. S. POWS IN NORTH
VIETNAM AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES. IN SEPTEMBER
ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, REPRESENTATIVES OF COLIFAM

ESCORTED THREE PRISONERS OF WAR (POWS) RELEASED BY HANOI
BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

ON OCTOBER ONE SIX, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, SOURCE MADE
AVAILABLE THE TRAVEL ITINERARY OF THE ABOVE IDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS
AS FOLLOWS:

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER ONE EIGHT, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO,
AT NINE TWENTY PM, THE GROUP WILL LEAVE JFK ABOARD SAS FLIGHT
NINE ONE TWO AND WILL ARRIVE AT COPENHAGEN, DENMARK AT TEN AM,
OCTOBER ONE NINE, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO.

END PAGE TWO
AT TWELVE NOON ON OCTOBER ONE NINE, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, THEY WILL LEAVE COPENHAGEN ON SAS FLIGHT NINE SEVEN ONE AND WILL ARRIVE AT BANGKOK, THAILAND, AT FIVE TWENTY AM, OCTOBER TWENTY, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO. AT ONE FOUR FIVE PM ON OCTOBER TWO ZERO, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, THEY WILL LEAVE BANGKOK ABOARD ROYAL THAI AIRLINES FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE TWO FIVE AND WILL ARRIVE AT VIETIANE, LAOS AT THREE ONE FIVE PM ON OCTOBER TWO ZERO, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO. AT NINE THREE FIVE AM OCTOBER TWO ONE, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, THEY WILL LEAVE VIETIANE ABOARD AEROFLOT FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE FOUR ONE AND WILL ARRIVE AT HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM, AT ELEVEN AM, OCTOBER TWO ONE, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO.

THE GROUP WILL LEAVE HANOI ON OCTOBER TWO EIGHT, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO ABOARD AEROFLAT FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE FOUR TWO AND WILL ARRIVE AT VIETIANE, LAOS, ON OCTOBER TWO EIGHT, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO. ON OCTOBER TWO NINE, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, THEY WILL LEAVE VIETIANE ABOARD ROYAL THAI AIRWAYS FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE THREE SEVEN AND WILL ARRIVE AT BANGKOK, THAILAND, ON OCTOBER TWO NINE, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO. ON OCTOBER TWO NINE, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, THEY WILL LEAVE BANGKOK ABOARD JAPAN AIR LINES FLIGHT NUMBER FOUR FIVE THREE AND WILL ARRIVE AT PARIS, FRANCE, ON OCTOBER TWO NINE, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, ONE OCTOBER THREE ZERO ONE NINE SEVEN TWO.

END PAGE THREE
They will leave Paris aboard Pan American Airlines Flight Number One One Five and arrive at JFK, New York City, on October Three Zero, One Nine Seven Two.

Administrative

Source is...

Information given to SA...

On October One Six, One Nine Seven Two, was contacted for any knowledge and background source may have on above individuals but source's reply was negative.

Due to lack of full names of individuals travelling to Hanoi, New York indices on these individuals contained no identifiable references.

New York will cover departure of group on October One Eight, One Nine Seven Two, in event of press conference.

New York is following closely and the bureau will be kept informed.

Page Four
CAUTION: ALL DISSEMINATION SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED "CONFIDENTIAL" THE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF ABOVE INFORMATION COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY INTEREST OF THIS NATION.

END

DSS FBI A WA DC FOR FIVE CLR

CC: MILLER WANNALL

b7c
E.O. 12-812-2
Attached pertains to travel plans of three representatives of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen, Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) to depart New York aboard Scandinavian Airlines, 10/18/72, for Hanoi, by way of Denmark, Thailand and Laos. Itinerary indicates arrival in Hanoi 10/21/72, departure 10/28/72, and arrival in New York 10/30/72, by way of Japan and Paris. Purpose of travel to Hanoi is unknown. Travel arranged by Communist Party, USA, controlled Anniversary Tours.

Information attached was disseminated by teletype to the President, Secretary of State, Central Intelligence Agency, and Defense Intelligence Agency. Copies have been sent to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger. Copy also being sent to the Internal Security Division of the Department.

ED.13-12-2 - DTC
AN ASSOCIATED PRESS ARTICLE, DATED NEW YORK, CAPTIONED FOUR U.S. DOCTORS ON ROUTE TO VIETNAM, APPEARED IN THE OCTOBER FIVE, LAST, ISSUED OF THE TIMES, A DAILY SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA, NEWSPAPER. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT FOUR AMERICAN DOCTORS ARE ON ROUTE TO NORTH VIETNAM FOR A ONE WEEK FACT FINDING TOUR OF THAT COUNTRY'S MEDICAL FACILITIES. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE GROUP, WHICH LEFT KENNEDY AIRPORT ON THE NIGHT OF OCTOBER FOUR, LAST, STATED THE PURPOSE OF THE MISSION WAS TO "ALLEVIATE THE MISCONCEPTION IN THE UNITED STATES THAT MEDICINE PRACTICED IN NORTH VIETNAM IS PRIMITIVE." MAKING THE TRIP ARE DOCTORS GEORGE YOHM, A UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, GENERAL PRACTITIONER.
PETER JOLF, A PSYCHIATRIST, MORRIS SIMON, A RADIOLOGIST, AND PIERCE GARDNER, AN INTERNIST, ALL FROM HARVARD UNIVERSITY. THE DOCTORS, WHO SAID THAT THEY HAD PAID FOR THE TRIP FOR THEMSELVES, ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN HANOI ON OCTOBER SEVEN, NEXT, AND RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES A WEEK LATER. THE TRIP WAS ARRANGED BY THE COMMITTEE FOR LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM. THE COMMITTEE FOR LIAISON IS A NEW YORK BASED PEACE GROUP.

ON OCTOBER SIX, INSTANT, RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, REVEALED
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)(8)
- (b)(9)

☐ 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:

100-457899-345 pg. 3
THE COMMITTEE OF RESPONSIBILITY IS SELF DESCRIBED AS A PRIVATE, NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION OF DOCTORS AND OTHER CONCERNED CITIZENS. ITS PURPOSE IS TO BRING THE INNOCENT YOUNG VICTIMS OF THE WAR TO THE UNITED STATES FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT UNAVAILABLE IN VIETNAM. DOCTORS HAVE VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES AT NO COST WHEREVER THEY CAN, AND VOLUNTEER FOSTER PARENTS HAVE TAKEN THE CHILDREN INTO THEIR HOMES FOR CONVALESCENCE.

ON JULY TWENTY, NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE, A SOURCE PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

THE MEDICAL SHIP HOPE IS OPERATED AS A PRIVATE PROJECT BY A CHARITABLE CORPORATION AND IS MANNED BY A REVOLVING STAFF OF DOCTORS WHO ARE MOST EXCLUSIVELY AMERICANS. THE HOPE HAD RECENTLY BEEN OPERATING IN THE AREA OF CONAKRY, GUINEA. THE SOURCE ADVISED THAT FOR A NUMBER OF COMPLEX POLITICAL REASONS THE GOVERNMENT OF GUINEA HAD BEEN QUIET
UNCOOPERATIVE IN FACILITATING TRAVEL OF THIS STAFF OF THE
ABOVE SHIP AND HAD APPEARED TO BE ACTUALLY GOING OUT OF
ITS WAY TO DELAY ANY MOVEMENTS OF THE SHIP'S STAFF.

ADMINISTRATIVE:
RE NEW YORK TELETYPETO DIRECTOR, OCTOBER THREE, LAST
AND SAN FRANCISCO TELETYPETO DIRECTOR OCTOBER FOUR, LAST
END PAGE FIVE
PAGE SIX

SF 188-74260

SOURCE UTILIZED IS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SAN FRANCISCO INDICIES NEGATIVE REGARDING WOLF, SIMON,
AND GARDNER. NO RECORD OF PASSPORT LOCATED AT SAN
FRANCISCO.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON NOTE THAT NAMES APPEARING IN
ARTICLE DIFFER FROM THOSE IN REFERENCED TELETYPES.

WFO IS REQUESTED TO CHECK PASSPORT RECORDS.

END

LNR FBI WA
CLR
TRAVEL BY UNITED STATES DOCTORS TO VIETNAM, ISRAEL.

A REVIEW OF BOSTON INDICIES OF B. VOLFE, M. SIMON, G. GARDENER AND S. ROSS, REFLECTED NO INFORMATION IDENTIFIABLE WITH THE LATTER THREE.

ON JUNE ONE, LAST, A SOURCE IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION FURNISHED A COPY OF A STATEMENT CONCERNING THE MEDICAL AID FOR INDOCHINA, INCORPORATED, (MAI). THEIR HEADQUARTERS WAS INDICATED AS FOUR HUNDRED SEVENTY FOUR CENTRE STREET, NEWTON, MASS.

THE SOURCE STATED THAT STATEMENT OR CIRCULAR WAS DISTRIBUTED IN THE PAY ENVELOPES OF TUFTS UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEES, ALONG WITH A FORM TO AUTHORIZE DEDUCTIONS.

END PAGE ONE
FROM PAY CHECKS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO MAI.

THE MAI, IN THE STATEMENT FURNISHED BY THE SOURCE, DECLARES AMONG THE GROUP'S PURPOSES IS THE PURCHASE OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR VICTIMS OF AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. THE INTENDED BENEFICIARIES ARE IDENTIFIED AS VICTIMS IN AREAS NOT UNDER THE CONTROL OF UNITED STATES SUPPORTED FORCES. THE STATEMENT CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE AND TOTAL WITHDRAWAL OF ALL UNITED STATES FORCES AND UNITED STATES SUPPORTED FORCES AND WEAPONS FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA.

INCLUDED ON THE STATEMENT OR CIRCULAR AS A MEMBER OF THE MAI AS OF MARCH NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO WAS PETER WOLFF, M.D., NEWTON, MASS., CO-CHAIRMAN OF MEDICAL AID COMMITTEE.

ON MAY SIXTEEN, LAST, FILES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATION AND TAXATION, COMMONWEALTH OF MASS., STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS. WERE REVIEWED AND REFLECTED THAT ON THE APPLICATION FOR CORPORATION CHARTER FILED BY
THE MAI ON OCTOBER TWENTY SEVEN NINETEEN SEVENTY ONE,

PETER H. WOLFF, ONE NINE THREE LAKE AVENUE, NEWTON,

MASS. WAS LISTED AS ONE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAI

RECORDS OF MASS. REGISTRY OF MOTOR VEHICLES,

BOSTON, MASS. WERE REVIEWED AND REFLECTED

ADMINISTRATION

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE OCTOBER THIRD LAST...

SOURCE MENTIONED IS

SPECIAL CLERK REVIEWED CORPORATION

RECORDS.

END PAGE THREE
SPECIAL CLERK REVIEWED DRIVER'S RECORDS.

WFO IS REQUESTED TO REVIEW PASSPORT RECORDS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND ADVISE BUREAU,
BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

END.
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.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Section 552</th>
<th>Section 552a</th>
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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:

100-457899-346 pg. 5 (Third Party Search Slip)
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)

Section 552a

☐ (b)(8) ☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(9) ☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(10) ☐ (k)(7)

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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): Duplicate copies of 100-457899-323 pp. 2-5 processed in that location

☐ For your information: __________________________________________________________________________

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

100-457899-347
You were previously advised that anti-war activists David Dellinger and Cora Weiss, connected with Committee of Detained Liaison with Families of Servicemen in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), recently traveled to Hanoi to accept release of three American prisoners of war (POWs).

Dissemination is being restricted to highest Government levels. Accordingly, information being disseminated by teletype to the President, Secretary of State, Director of CIA, Director of Defense Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General by messenger.
TO ACTING DIRECTOR 100-457899
ATT DIA
SAN FRANCISCO 100-74260
FROM NEW YORK 100-168469 4P

COMMITEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) 16-3984-A, OS/NY.

ON OCTOBER SEVENTEEN, INSTANT, A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT PEARCE GARDNER, MORRIS SIMON AND PETER WOLF, IDENTIFIED AS MEMBERS OF THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDIA CL FACULTY WHO RECENTLY TRAVELED TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM ALONG WITH DR. GEORGE ROSS, FROM SAN FRANCISCO AREA, ARRIVED AT JFK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (JFK, NYC) AT FOUR PM, OCTOBER SEVENTEEN, INSTANT, ABOARD PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES (PAA) FLIGHT EIGHT ZERO ZERO FROM SAN FRANCISCO. UPON DEPARTURE FROM THIS FLIGHT, GARDNER, SIMON AND WOLF APPEARED FOR APPROXIMATELY FIFTEEN MINUTES BEFORE THE PRESS ASSEMBLED OCT 20 1972 NEAR AREA "C" OF THE PAA TERMINAL, JFK. IN CONVERSATION WITH END PAGE ONE.

70 OCT 27 1972
THE PRESS, THE DOCTORS STATED THAT THE PURPOSE OF THEIR TRIP TO HANOI WAS TO CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR (POWs) CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY HANOI. MORRIS SIMON STATED THAT THEY SAW SEVERAL OF THE POWS AND THEY APPEAR TO BE IN GOOD SPIRITS, CONTENT AND HAPPY. SIMON MENTIONED THAT IN CONVERSATION WITH SEVERAL OF THE POWS, THEY ALL STATED THAT UPON BEING CAPTURED, THEY WERE IMMEDIATELY GIVEN TEA, FOOD AND MEDICAL ATTENTION. SIMON STATED IT WAS THE CONSENSUS OF THE DOCTORS WHO TRAVELED TO HANOI THAT THE POWS THEY SAW APPEARED TO BE IN EXCELLENT HEALTH. SIMON NEXT SPOKE OF THE HEAVY BOMBING BEING CONDUCTED BY THE US GOVERNMENT AROUND HANOI AND THE EXTENSIVE DAMAGE BEING DONE. SIMON MENTIONED THE PRESENCE OF SEVERAL UNEXPLODED BOMBS WITHIN THE VICINITY OF HANOI AND AND BRIEFLY DISCUSSED THE DAMAGE DONE BY US BOMBS TO THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN HANOI A COUPLE OF DAYS AGO.

THE SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT THE RETURNING THREE DOCTORS MADE NO MENTION OF ANY POWS BEING RELEASED BY HANOI IN THE NEAR FUTURE. SOURCE ALSO STATED THAT CORA WEISS, ONE OF THE CO-CHAIRMEN OF THE COLIFAM, WAS ON HAND TO GREET GARDNER, WOLF AND SIMON ON THEIR RETURN TO NYC.
COLIFAM IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS AN ORGANIZATION BASED IN NYC THAT HAS, IN THE PAST, BEEN ENGAGED IN TRANSPORTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN US POWS IN NORTH VIETNAM AND AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE US. IN SEPTEMBER, SEVENTY TWO, REPRESENTATIVES OF COLIFAM ESCORTED THREE POWS RELEASED BY HANOI BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT FROM: "TRAVEL BY US DOCTORS TO VIETNAM" AND "TRAVEL BY YOUR DOCTORS AND YOUR LAWYERS TO HANOI, OCTOBER FIFTH, LAST" SOURCE IS GIVEN TO "BUREAU SUPERVISOR" TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF ABOVE INFORMATION AT FOUR FORTY FIVE PM, OCTOBER SEVENTEEN, INSTANT.

ANY DISSEMINATION OF ABOVE INFORMATION SHOULD BE

END PAGE THREE
CLASSIFIED "CONFIDENTIAL" AND THE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF THIS INFORMATION COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS OF THIS NATION.

END
You were previously advised of travel to Hanoi, early October, 1972, by four doctors, to allegedly meet with prisoners of war (POWS).

Attached relates that three of the doctors arrived in New York City, 10/17/72. The doctors claimed, at a press conference, that purpose of Hanoi trip was to check the health of POWS, whom they found in good spirits. One of the doctors made reference to extensive damage due to heavy U. S. bombings. No mention of any POWS being released. Cora Weiss, a co-chairman of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam greeted the group.

Information in attached sent by teletype to the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Army, Air Force, Navy and the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by messenger. Copy also sent to the Internal Security Division of the Department.

E.0.17812-2
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 552</th>
<th>Section 552a</th>
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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): *Duplicate copies of 100-457899-340 were procured in that location*

☐ For your information: ________________________________

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 100-457899-349

X ----- DELETED PAGE(S)    X
X ----- NO DUPLICATION FEE    X
X ----- FOR THIS PAGE    X

FBI/DOJ
OCT 5 1972

TELEGRAM

FROM NEW YORK (188-168469) AP

TO COMMITTEE OF FRIENDS OF

DETAINED Servicemen IN NORTH VIETNAM

TRAVEL BY FOUR DOCTORS AND FOUR LAWYERS TO HANOI

ON OCTOBER FOUR INSTANT A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED

RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT FOUR DOCTORS

WHO ARE IDENTIFIED AS P. WOLFF, M. SIMON, P. GARDNER,

AND GAROSS ARE SCHEDULED TO DEPART JFK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT,

NEW YORK CITY, SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES,

ABROAD SAS FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO THIS DATE AT NINE TWENTY

PM DESTINED FOR HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM.

THEIR TRAVEL ITINERARY REFLECTS THEY ARE TO DEPART

JFK THIS DATE FOR COPENHAGEN, DENMARK; TRAVEL OCTOBER FIVE

NEXT ABOARD SAS FLIGHT NINE SEVEN ONE TO BANGKOK, THAILAND

OCTOBER SIX, NEXT ABOARD THAI AIRWAYS FLIGHT FIVE TWO FIVE TO

VIETNAM. LAOS OCTOBER SEVEN NEXT ABOARD AEROFLOT FLIGHT

FIVE FOUR ONE TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM. OCTOBER FOURTEEN NEXT

ABOARD.

END PAGE ONE

54 OCT 7 1972
PAGE TWO

AEROFLOT FLIGHT FIVE FOUR TWO FROM HANOI RETURN TO VIETNAM LAOS
OCTOBER FIFTEEN NEXT ABOARD THAI AIRWAYS FLIGHT FIVE THREE
SEVEN TO BANGKOK; OCTOBER SIXTEEN NEXT ABOARD MS AIRWAYS
FLIGHT EIGHT SIX TWO TO TOKYO, JAPAN AND SAME DAY TOKYO, JAPAN
ABOARD JAPAN AIRWAYS, FLIGHT ZERO ZEROTWO INTO SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA.

A SECOND SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN
PAST ADVISED THAT FOUR LAWYERS PLAN TO DEPART JFK ON OCTOBER
ELEVEN NEXT FOR HANOI. EXACT DEPARTURE TIME, FLIGHT AND IDENTITY
OF LAWYERS UNKNOWN AT THIS TIME.

SECOND SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY
EIGHT LAST WHEN PWS MARKHA BARTLEY, NORRI CHARLES, AND
EDWARD ELIAS ARRIVED AT JFK,

CORA WEISS IS PUBLICALLY KNOWN AS CO DASH CHAIRMAN OF
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
COLIFAM HAS PUBLICALLY BEEN KNOWN TO TRANSMIT

END PAGE TWO
MAIL TO AND FROM POWS AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE SECOND SOURCE

ADMINISTRATIVE------

REFERENCES NEW YORK URGENT TELETYPE OCTOBER THIRD

LAST AND BUREAU TELEPHONE CALLS OCTOBER FOUR INSTANT.

ON OCTOBER FOUR INSTANT SPECIAL AGENT

BY MEANS OF PRETEXT DETERMINED FROM COLIFAN REPRESENTATIVE THAT

END PAGE THREE
Cora Weiss would not hold public press conference at JFK this date at time of doctors departure. She will hold press conference at United Nations Church NYC at noon October five next.

Source is
Source two

Dissemination of above information should be of high level nature only and classified secret.

Would be prejudicial to national defense interest of this nation.

Wyo following. No LHM to follow. San Francisco airmail information copy.

End
Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10/5/72

You were previously advised four doctors from U.S. scheduled to depart New York City (NYC), 10/4/72, enroute to Vietnam; exact destination and identities of doctors not known.

Attached names doctors and reports they are bound for Hanoi, North Vietnam.

Your unidentified lawyers will depart NYC on 10/11/72 for Hanoi.

COPY W/SS OF COMMITTEE ON LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN VIETNAM (COLIFAM) holding press conference at NYC on 10/5/72. NI2 following this matter for additional information, including identification of lawyers.

Data in attached sent by teletype to The White House, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency and the military.

Copy sent to Attorney General and Internal Security Division of the Department.
Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10/12/73

You were previously advised four unidentified lawyers planned to leave New York City (NYC) on 10/11/73 enroute to Hanoi, North Vietnam.

Attached names lawyers and reports they departed on evening of 10/11/73, traveling as representatives of Lawyers Committee on American Policy Towards Vietnam (LCAPTV), a group which has prepared a legal brief dealing with alleged illegality of U.S. intervention in Vietnam. Travel arrangements made through Communist Party USA-controlled Anniversary Tours travel agency. Group scheduled to leave Hanoi 10/21/73 and reach NYC 10/28/73. No press conference held prior to departure, and no further data as to possibility of lawyers escorting POWs on return to U.S. Our New York Office is following for additional data.

Copy of attached sent Internal Security Division of the Department. Data in attached sent by teletype to the President, White House Situation Room, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency and the military; copies to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by messenger.

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

[Redacted]

E.O. 12957-2
TO: HEAD OF DEPT (DDC-144242-2)
FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR OF O (DDC-477000)
SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICE MEMBERS DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COL. HAM), 25 - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES:
HEADLINES OCTOBER SIX AND OCTOBER TWELVE LAST CONCERNING TRAVEL OF FOUR LAWYERS TO NORTH VIETNAM

SECRET

NEW YORK AMBASSADOR AND FEDERAL AGENCY OF NORTH INDIVIDUALS COVERAGE. INFORMATION OF PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE DEVELOPED PRIOR TO THE FEDERAL AGENCY CONFERENCE SHOULDN'T BE INTELLECTUALLY PUBLISHED AGGRESSIVELY.
TELETYPE TO NEW YORK
RE: COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLONIAL)
100-687099

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION OF JUNG LEAD, FOLLOWED BY RELATIONS
SUITE IN PUBLIC RELATIONS

NOTE:

This is one of several delegations which have recently traveled to North Vietnam concerning the prisoners of war (POW) issue. Matters relating to the POW situation are extremely sensitive and of very high level government interest. Coordinating agency for POW matters is Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and individual basically responsible is [Name redacted]. U.S. Navy Information above furnished telephonically 10/25/73 to [Name redacted]. U.S. Navy, DIA, in accordance with directive by National Intelligence Coordinating Board furnished information to Special Agent, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Liaison Unit, on 10/25/73.

[Signature]
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

**Section 552**

- [X] (b)(1)
- [ ] (b)(2)
- [ ] (b)(3)
- [X] (b)(7)(C)
- [ ] (b)(7)(D)
- [ ] (b)(7)(E)
- [ ] (b)(7)(F)
- [ ] (b)(4)
- [ ] (b)(5)
- [ ] (b)(6)

**Section 552a**

- [ ] (d)(5)
- [ ] (f)(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:

100-457899-352
COMMITTEE OF LIASION WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN

DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN SEVENTY TWO A SOURCE WHO IS IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION MADE AVAILABLE INFORMATION WHICH REFLECTED THAT MRS JANE C. HART, MRS MURIEL KUECKER AND MRS D. GOODWIN LISTED AS "MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR IN HANOI" HAVE CONFIRMED RESERVATIONS FOR SCANDANAVIAN AIRLINE SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO SCHEDULED TO DEPART AT NINE TWENTY PM ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN SEVENTY TWO FROM JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (JFK) FOR COPENHAGEN DENMARK. THIS INFORMATION ALSO REFLECTED THAT FROM COPENHAGEN AT TWELVE NOON ON OCTOBER NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO THE ABOVE THREE INDIVIDUALS WOULD BOARD SAS FLIGHT NINE SEVEN ONE FOR BANGKOK THAILAND. THIS SOURCE ALSO ADVISED ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN SEVENTY TWO THAT THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT A YTC E-6-0-12812-7
WILL BE TRAVELING WITH ABOVE GROUP OR WILL BE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

ST-100
5 OCT 25 1972
CONFIDENTIAL

DECIMAL classification: 353
PAGE TWO

ABoard SAS flight nine one two leaving JFK at nine twenty pm on October eighteen seventy two.

At nine forty pm on October eighteen seventy two this source advised that there was no indication that Mrs. Jane C. Hart, Mrs. D. Goodwin or [REDACTED] were aboard SAS flight nine one two when it departed for Copenhagen at nine twenty five pm on October eighteen seventy two.

On October sixteen seventy two a second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Jane C. Hart is the wife of Philip A. Hart, the current Democratic senator from Michigan and that [REDACTED].

On October sixteen seventy two the second confidential source advised that [REDACTED].
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) UPON THE ABOVE GROUP'S RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

COLIFAM IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS AN ORGANIZATION BASED IN NEW YORK CITY THAT HAS IN THE PAST BEEN ENGAGED IN TRANSPORTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES PRISONERS OF WAR (POWs) IN NORTH VIETNAM AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN SEPTEMBER NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF COLIFAM ESCORTED THREE POWs BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

ADMINISTRATIVE.
REFERENCE NEW YORK TTYTYPES.
BRING TELLS TO BUREAU OCTOBER SIXTEEN SEVENTY TWO AND OCTOBER SEVENTEEN SEVENTY TWO.

FIRST SOURCE IS [REDACTED].


ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE FOR SA [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] TO GAIN ACCESS TO FIRST CLASS LOUNGE SHOULD ANYTHING OF INTEREST TO THE BUREAU OCCUR.

END PAGE THREE.
SAS Flight Nine One Two was made and there was no indication the above individuals were on this flight. Second source is [redacted] New York will remain alert to travel by above individuals in the future and the bureau will be kept advised.

Any dissemination of above information should be classified "CONFIDENTIAL" as the unauthorized disclosure of the above information could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security interests of this nation.

END

FBI WA RDR
Domestic Intelligence Division

You were previously advised the wife of Senator Philip A. Hart (Democratic) and three other women [REDACTED] planned to depart New York City (NYC) on 10-18-72 enroute to Hanoi, North Vietnam.

Attached reports Mrs. Hart and two of the women had confirmed reservations on Scandinavian Airline Service (SAS) flight to leave NYC on evening of 10-18-72; however, there is no indication they actually departed as scheduled. Our New York Office is closely following this matter for further developments.

Data in attached sent by teletype to the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Army, Navy, Air Force and [REDACTED]. Copy sent to the Attorney General and Deputy* General by messenger. Copy of attached sent to Internal Security Division of the Department.

*Attorney
ON OCTOBER SIXTEEN INSTANT, A SECOND SOURCE, WHO HAS
FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT

ON OCTOBER SIXTEEN INSTANT, THE FIRST SOURCE LEARNED
THAT

END PAGE TWO
COLIFAM IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS AN ORGANIZATION
BASED IN NYC THAT HAS IN THE PAST BEEN ENGAGED
IN TRANSPORTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES PRISONERS OF WAR IN NORTH
VIETNAM AND THE FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.
IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO, REPRESENTATIVES
OF COLIFAM ESCORTED THREE PRISONERS OF
WAR RELEASED BY HANOI BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

TRAVELED WITH THE COLIFAM REPRESENTATIVES
TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE PRISONERS OF WAR
HOME IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO.

END PAGE THREE
PAGE FOUR

ADMINISTRATIVE--

REFERENCE NEW YORK IMMEDIATE TELETYPES TO BUREAU, OCTOBER FIVE LAST.

FIRST SOURCE IS

INFORMATION RE:

FURNISHED BUREAU IN ABOVE REFERENCED TELETYPES. INFORMATION ON OCTOBER SIXTEEN INSTANT WAS FURNISHED TO

SPECIAL AGENT

SECOND SOURCE IS

INFORMATION FURNISHED TO SPECIAL AGENT

IT IS POINTED OUT TO THE BUREAU THAT INFORMATION FROM

REGARDING

INFORMATION REGARDING

WAS OBTAINED

END PAGE FOUR

CONFIDENTIAL
TO DATE, THERE IS NO OTHER INFORMATION TO SUBSTANTIATE
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY

THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO HAVE LEGAT, OTTAWA ATTEMPT
TO ASCERTAIN

INSTRUCTED TO REMAIN ALERT

NEW YORK IS FOLLOWING CLOSELY AND THE BUREAU WILL BE
KEPT ADVISED.

CAUTION-----

ANY DISSEMINATION OF ABOVE INFORMATION SHOULD BE
CLASSIFIED "CONFIDENTIAL" AS

THE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF ABOVE INFORMATION
COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL
SECURITY INTEREST OF THIS NATION.

END

JRM FBI WASH DC 7/6 MILLER
CLR

CONFIDENTIAL
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN

DETAILED IN NORTH VIETNAM; IS-REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES;

ON OCTOBER SIXTEEN LAST, A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, LEARNED THAT FOUR
WOMEN, IDENTIFIED AS (ONE) JANE C. HART, (TWO) MURIEL
FRINEYSER, (THREE) _____ AND (FOUR) D. GOODWIN,
WOULD BE LEAVING NEW YORK CITY (NYC) ON THE EVENING OF
OCTOBER EIGHTEEN NEXT TO TRAVEL TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM.
SOURCE ALSO LEARNED THAT JANE C. HART IS THE WIFE OF
SENATOR PHILIP A. HART, THE CURRENT DEMOCRATIC
SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN, AND THAT THE OTHER WOMEN
(SUPRA) ACCOMPANYING MRS. HART ARE DESCRIBED AS
"FEMALE POETS": C (X) U

SOURCE FURTHER LEARNED ON OCTOBER SIXTEEN LAST THAT

END PAGE ONE

EX. NO. 812-2

DECLASSIFIED BY 82023 11-23-92

100-457899-355
ON OCTOBER SIXTEEN LAST, THE ABOVE SOURCE ADVISED

THAT

COLIFAM IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS AN ORGANIZATION,
BASED IN NYC, THAT HAS IN THE PAST BEEN ENGAGED IN
TRANSPORTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
PRISONERS OF WAR (POWS) IN NORTH VIETNAM AND THE FAMILIES
IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN SEPTEMBER, SEVENTY-TWO, REPRESENTATIVES OF COLIFAM
ESCORTED THREE POWS, RELEASED BY HANOI, BACK TO THE UNITED
STATES.
ADMINISTRATIVE

RE NEW YORK URGENT TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU, OCTOBER SIXTEEN LAST, CONCERNING ABOVE. (X)

THE SOURCE IS NEW YORK INDICES HAD NO REFERENCES ON THE THREE FEMALE POETS ACCOMPANYING HART. (X)

NEW YORK WILL COVER DEPARTURE OF ABOVE GROUP ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN NEXT. BUREAU SUPERVISOR TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF ABOVE AT THREE PM OCTOBER SEVENTEEN INSTANT. (X)

ANY DISSEMINATION OF THIS INFORMATION SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED "CONFIDENTIAL" AS THE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF ABOVE INFORMATION COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY INTEREST OF THIS NATION. (X)

NEW YORK IS FOLLOWING CLOSELY AND BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END

T'S MILLER

Varnell
TELETYPETO LEGAT, OTTAWA

RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICE-MEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
190-457899

HAS REPORTED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT

ACCORDING TO SOURCE:
LEGAT NOTES POSSIBILITY THAT
REFERRED TO IN REFERENCED COMMUNICATIONS. IMMEDIATELY CONTACT
ALL AVAILABLE SOURCES FOR DETAILS REGARDING
BUREAU NOTES THAT
DEVELOPED RELATING TO POW SITUATION.

CONFIDENTIAL
TELETYPING TO LEGAT, OTTAWA
RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICE PERSONNEL DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
100-452899

NOTE:
COLIFAM is organization responsible for contact with North Vietnamese as result of which three POWS released during 9/73 from North Vietnam. Currently, various COLIFAM delegations are in North Vietnam or planning to travel in near future. Information was developed by Office that process of action indicated that Legat, Ottawa, being alerted to this fact with instructions to obtain...
ATTACHED RELATES THAT JANE C. HART, WIFE OF SENATOR PHILIP A. HART (D-MICHIGAN), ALONG WITH THREE WOMEN DESCRIBED AS "FEMALE POETS," PLANS TO DEPART NEW YORK CITY, 10/18/72, FOR HANOI.

REPRESENTATIVES OF COLIFAM HAD PREVIOUSLY ESCORTED THREE PRISONERS OF WAR, RELEASED BY HANOI, BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

INFORMATION ATTACHED WAS DISSEMINATED BY TELETYPE TO THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY OF STATE, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, AND

COPIES HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL BY MESSAGER. COPY ALSO BEING FURNISHED THE INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

10/18/72
CLASSIFIED
DECLASSIFIED
RCD: 61M
DECLASSIFIED
1/30/73
345.720
OF OCTOBER SIXTEEN LAST A SECOND SOURCE WHO HAS SUBSEQUENT
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT JANE C. HART
IS THE WIFE OF BUDDY A. HART, THE CURRENT DEMOCRATIC SENATOR
FROM MICHIGAN AND THAT.

ON OCTOBER SIXTEEN LAST A SECOND SOURCE ADVISED

THAT

END PAGE TWO
CITFAM is publicly known as an organization based in INC that was in the past been engaged in transporting correspondence between the United States prisoners of war (POWs) in North Vietnam and their families in the United States.

In September, Nineteen seventy two representatives of CITFAM escorted three POWs released by Handi back to the United States.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

FIRST SOURCE TO [REDACTED] INFORMATION GIVEN TO SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] SECOND SOURCE TO [REDACTED] FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU [REDACTED] THAT THEY HAD NO INFORMATION REFLECTING THAT [REDACTED] PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED AS BEING WITH ABOVE GROUPE, WOULD BE ACCOMPANYING THESE INDIVIDUALS ALSO ADVISED THAT HE WOULD IMMEDIATELY ADVICE THE FBI WHEN THE BAGgage TAKEN
The above course plans are finalized.

New York is following closely.

Any dissemination of above information should be classified as CONFIDENTIAL. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF THIS INFORMATION COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THIS COUNTRY.

END
Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date: 10/21/72

You were previously advised that the wife of Senator Philip A. Hart (D-Michigan) and three "female poets" planned to depart New York City, 10/18/72, for Hanoi.

Attached reports that the wife of Senator Hart, along with two members of the Committee for the Release of Prisoners of War in Hanoi did not travel as schedule.

Our New York Office is following this matter closely.

Data in attached sent by teletype to the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Army, Navy, Air Force, and copies sent the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger. Copy of attached sent Internal Security Division of the Department.
ON OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE, NINTEEN SEVENTY TWO A SOURCE WHOM
CONFIRMED RESERVATIONS ON SCANDANAVIAN AIRLINE SERVICE FLIGHT
ONE TWO FOR COPENHAGEN LEAVING AT NINE TWENTY FIVE PM ON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE, SEVENTY TWO, FROM NEW YORK.

IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION LEARNED
ON THIS DATE THAT JANE C. HART, MURIEL RUECKER AND D. GOODWIN
BE HELD.

THREE INDIVIDUALS IN THE ECONOMY LOUNGE OF THE SAS TERMINAL AT JFK.

CORA WEISS BEGAN THE PRESS CONFERENCE BY ANNOUNCING THAT
CONFERRED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE WOULD BE HELD BY CORA WEISS AND

SEVENTY TWO A PRESS CONFERENCE WAS HELD BY CORA WEISS AND

AT APPROXIMATELY SEVEN THIRTY FIVE PM ON OCTOBER, SEVENTY TWO.

END

B7C

SECRET

501.282-2

67
FOUR FORTY FIVE PM ON OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE, SEVENTY TWO FOUR ATTORNEYS RETURNED FROM NORTH VIETNAM AND THAT THEY BROUGHT ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY SIX LETTERS FROM PRISONERS OF WAR (POW'S), CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY NORTH VIETNAM. WEISS THEN STATED THAT THE COMMITTEE OF LIASION WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) WILL SEE TO IT THAT THESE LETTERS ARE FORWARDED TO THE APPROPRIATE POW FAMILY. WEISS MENTIONED THAT COLIFAM IS ATTEMPTING TO ARRANGE A STEADY STREAM OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS TO TRAVEL TO HANOI BUT WEISS DID NOT MENTION THE REASON FOR THEIR TRAVEL; NOR WAS THERE ANY MENTION OF ADDITIONAL POW'S TO BE RELEASED BY NORTH VIETNAM IN THE NEAR FUTURE. WEISS THEN INTRODUCED THE ABOVE IDENTIFIED THREE INDIVIDUALS. HART, RUKEYSER AND GOODWIN GENERALLY STATED THAT THEY WERE GOING TO HANOI TO PERSONALLY WITNESS THE DEVASTATION INFLICTED ON NORTH VIETNAM BY THE UNITED STATES BOMBINGS. RUKEYSER AND GOODWIN IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS "POETS AND WRITERS" AND IMPLIED THE POSSIBILITY OF A SPEAKING TOUR CONCERNING THEIR EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS UPON THEIR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES. AT APPROXIMATELY EIGHT TEN PM ON OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE, SEVENTY TWO THE PRESS CONFERENCE WAS CONCLUDED.

END PAGE TWO
AT APPROXIMATELY NINE TEN PM ON OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE, SEVENTY TWO, SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI OBSERVED CORA WEISS ESCORTING HART, RUKEYSER AND GOODWIN TO THE DEPARTURE AREA FOR SAS FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO.

ON OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE, SEVENTY TWO [A SECOND SOURCE WHO IS IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION ADVISED THAT JANE C. HART, Muriel Rukeyser And D. Goodwin WERE ABOARD SAS FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO WHEN IT DEPARTED JFK AT NINE THIRTY PM FOR COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. THIS SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT THE ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF THESE THREE INDIVIDUALS WOULD BE HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM AND THAT THEIR TRAVEL ITINERARY WAS ARRANGED BY ANNIVERSARY TOURS (AT) (4) (4)

ON OCTOBER TWELVE, SEVENTY TWO A THIRD SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT AT IS A COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONTROLLED TRAVEL AGENCY (A) (2)

IN OCTOBER, NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO A FOURTH SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT JANE C. HART IS THE WIFE OF PHILIP A. HART THE CURRENT DEMOCRATIC SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN.
THIS SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT...

IN OCTOBER, NINETEEN SEVENTY-TWO THE FOURTH SOURCE ADVISED...

COLIFAM IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS AN ORGANIZATION BASED IN NYC THAT HAS IN THE PAST BEEN ENGAGED IN TRANSPORTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES POW'S IN NORTH VIETNAM AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SEVENTY-TWO COLIFAM REPRESENTATIVES ESCORTED THREE POW'S RELEASED BY HANOI BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

CORA WEISS IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS THE CURRENT CO-CHAIRMAN OF COLIFAM AND AS ONE OF THE COLIFAM REPRESENTATIVES WHO ESCORTED THREE POW'S BACK TO THE UNITED STATES IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SEVENTY-TWO.

END PAGE FOUR
ADMINISTRATIVE

RE NY TEL TO BUREAU OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE, SEVENTY TWO

CONCERNING RETURN OF FOUR LAWYERS BACK TO THE US.

FIRST SOURCE IS INFORMATION GIVEN
TO SA

SECOND SOURCE IS INFORMATION GIVEN TO SA

THIRD SOURCE IS

FOURTH SOURCE IS

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, ABOVE PRESS CONFERENCE IN ECONOMY LOUNGE OF SAS WAS HELD IN AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY SIX FEET BY NINE FEET AND CORDONED OFF BY A PARTITION WITH A GATE FOR ENTRANCE. ONLY TWO PRESS REPRESENTATIVES WERE THERE AND A CAMERA CREW. IN VIEW OF FACT THAT SA'S COVERED PRESS CONFERENCE OF RETURNING LAWYERS WHICH WEISS ATTENDED AND THE TWO NEWS REPRESENTATIVES WHO ATTENDED DEPARTURE OF MART, RUDEYSER AND GOODWIN APPEARED TO BE WELL KNOWN TO WEISS IT WAS FELT THAT AN ATTEMPT TO ENTER CORDONED OFF AREA COULD POSSIBLY CAUSE EMBARRASEMENT TO THE BUREAU SO AGENTS POSITIONED THEMSELVES SO THAT THE VAST MAJORITY OF PRESS CONFERENCE COULD BE OVERHEARD AND THE RESULTS ARE SET OUT ABOVE.

NEW YORK IS FOLLOWING COLIFAM ACTIVITIES CLOSELY AND THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END
TREAT AS YELLOW

TO:

THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From:
DIRECTOR, FBI

OCT 27 1972

Subject: COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLTFAAM); MEDICAL AID FOR INDOSHER (MAI)

(Text of message begins on next page.)

Approved

MAIL ROOM TELETYPEx UNIT

Date: 10-5-72
IMMEDIATE URGENT PRIORITY

FBI

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

FIELD DISSEMINATION

AG COPY DELIVERED 10-10-72

101-7986

100-457899-358

500-125412-35

129-01

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CONFIDENTIAL

TELETYPOLE

OCT 6, 1972

UNCLASS

5:30 AM 10-06-72

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

UNCLASSIFIED

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM); MEDICAL AID FOR INDOCHINA (MAI)
ON OCTOBER FIVE ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, A SOURCE WHO HAS
FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT CORA
WEISS WHO IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS CO DASH CHAIRMAN OF COLIFAM,
AND FORMER UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK HELD A
PRESS CONFERENCE AT THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED NATIONS, SEVEN SEVEN
SEVEN UN PLAZA, NYC, THIS DATE. 4-

CLARK BEGAN PRESS CONFERENCE BY INTRODUCING HIMSELF AND
SPEAKING OF HIS RECENT TRIP TO HANOI NORTH VIETNAM. CLARK
ADvised HE JOINED MAI IN SEPTEMBER LAST, AND THAT HE ENDorses
MAI POLICIES. CLARK DEFINED MAI FOR PRESS REPRESENTATIVES AS
AN ORGANIZATION WHICH WOULD SEND MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND
EQUIPMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF INDOCHINA WHO HAVE BEEN INJURED AS
A RESULT OF RECENT US BOMBING IN INDOCHINA. WHEN ASKED BY
REPRESENTATIVE OF ABC NEWS TO EXPRESS HIS OPINIONS CONCERNING
THE POSSIBILITIES OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES BEING USED BY NORTH
VIETNAM GOVERNMENT TO TREAT THEIR OWN SOLDIERS, CLARK ADVISED
HE SAW NO REASON WHY MEDICAL AID COULD NOT BE USED BY THE NORTH
VIETNAMESE AS WELL, SINCE THE US GOVERNMENT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR
THEIR INJURIES. CLARK FURTHER ANNOUNCED THAT FOUR MEDICAL
DOCTORS DEPARTED NY ON OCTOBER FOUR LAST, TO TRAVEL TO HANOI

END PAGE TWO
FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASCERTAINING WHAT MEDICAL SUPPLIES ARE NEEDED BY THE NORTH VIETNAMESE AND ALSO TO INSPECT DAMAGE TO HOSPITALS LOCATED IN NORTH VIETNAM. HE IDENTIFIED ONE OF THE DOCTORS AS BEING PETER WOLFF A MEMBER OF MAI, AND A MEMBER OF THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL FACULTY.

CLARK CLOSED BY URGING ALL AMERICANS TO CONTRIBUTE TO MAI.

CORA WEISS SPOKE OF HER RECENT TRIP TO HANOI AND THE SURROUNDING PROVINCE IN NORTH VIETNAM. SHE SPOKE OF THE MEDICAL FACILITIES AND OF THE THREE POWS, MARK L. GARTLEY, MORRIS CHARLES, AND EDWARD ELIAS, WHO SHE RECENTLY ACCOMPANIED BACK TO THE U.S.

WEISS WAS ASKED TO EXPLAIN HER DISLIKE FOR MAJOR EDWARD ELIAS WHO HAD RECENTLY HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE AND ADVISED HE WOULD REMAIN IN THE MILITARY. WEISS ADVISED SHE DIFFERED WITH ELIAS' VIEWS AND ELIAS LIED TO BOTH HER, COLIFAM, AND THE COMMUNIST TO GET BACK TO THE US. SHE DID NOT FURTHER ELABORATE ON HER REMARKS OTHER THAN "ELIAS WAS LUCKY HE RETURNED".

WEISS THEN SHOVED SEVERAL ROLLS OF MOVIE FILM SHE TOOK IN NORTH VIETNAM. SHE FURTHER DISPLAYED A MHR DASH ELEVEN, END PAGE THREE.
(ROCK DASH EYE FRAGNATION BOMB) WHICH WAS MADE BY MONEVYELL INC., THAT SHE RECOVERED WHILE IN NAHINH PROVINCE.

SHE CONCLUDED BY URGING ALL AMERICANS TO CONTRIBUTE TO MIA AND TO TRAVEL TO NORTH VIETNAM THEMSELVES TO SEE US WAR DAMAGES.

CLASSIFIED BY W. R. WANNALL, NGS2 DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.

NGS2
BT
0661
CONFIDENTIAL

ARMY DOWN, they will be advised by teletype when back in operation.
TREAT AS YELLOW
FBI

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

***************

TO:

THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
ATT:
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
ATT:
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

AG COPY
DELIVERED 10-6-72

From:
DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINTED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIVAN)

(Text of message begins on next page.)

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

E00.2812-7 67C
Approved

60.12812-7 67C

0-62 "Rev. 8-16-72"

Date: 10-5-72

IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY

E00.12812-2

LEGAT OTTAVA

E00.2812-2

5-6-72

SPECIAL

AG COPY
DELIVERED 10-6-72

E00.12812-7 67C

Approved
CONFIDENTIAL
2:05 AM 10-06-72

PRIORIT

TO: THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA
DIRECTOR DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSANGER)
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSANGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FRI

CONFIDENTIAL

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

ON OCTOBER FIVE, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, A SOURCE WHO IS IN A POSITION
TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, LEARNED THAT

END PAGE ONE
ABOVE SOURCE, ON OCTOBER FIVE, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, FURTHER
LEARNED THAT

ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS POW DASH MISSING IN ACTION (MIA) FAMILIES
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

END PAGE TWO
COLIFAM IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS AN ORGANIZATION BASED IN NYC THAT HAS, IN THE PAST, BEEN ENGAGED IN TRANSPORTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE US POWS IN NORTH VIETNAM AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE US.

CLASSIFIED BY H. A. WANNALL, XGDS2, DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.

XGDS2

BT

6653

WH PLS ACK FOR MR 001 GAPLS

DE WTE MATE QSL 001 KKK

PLS ACK FOR MR 001 GAPLS
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 10/18/72

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

TO: THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
ATT: _______________________
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
ATT: _______________________
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM.

(Classification: CONFIDENTIAL)

(Text of message begins on next page.)

54 NOV 2 1972

MAIL ROOM □   TELETYPE UNIT □

54 NOV 2 1972

MAIL ROOM □   TELETYPE UNIT □

54 NOV 2 1972

MAIL ROOM □   TELETYPE UNIT □

54 NOV 2 1972
ZCZCFBI196
PP RUEHOC RUEXJCS
DE RUEXFB 0196
ZNY CCCCC ZZM
BT
CONFIDENTIAL
1145PM 10-16-72 67C E.O. 12912-2
PRIORITY
TO: THE PRESIDENT 012
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 006
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSANGER)

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSANGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

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

END PAGE ONE
ON OCTOBER ONE SIX, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, A SOURCE WHO IS IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION LEARNED THAT THREE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IDENTIFIED AS ONE, MRS. D. GOODWIN, TWO, MRS. M. RUHEYSER AND THREE, MRS. J. HART, WILL DEPART FROM JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (JFK) ABOARD SCANDANAVIAN AIRLINE SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NUMBER NINE ONE TWO AT NINE TWENTY PM ON OCTOBER ONE EIGHT, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO.

THE ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED INDIVIDUALS WILL BE HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM. THE SOURCE ALSO ADVISED ON OCTOBER ONE SIX, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, THAT THE ABOVE IDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS ARE ALL FRIENDS OF CORA WEISS, ONE OF THE CO-CHAIRMAN OF COLIFAM. THE PURPOSE OF THIS TRAVEL TO HANOI IS NOT KNOWN TO SOURCE.}

The above source further advised that the travel plans for the above individuals were arranged by anniversary tours (AT) AT IS A COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONTROLLED TRAVEL AGENCY. COLIFAM IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS AN ORGANIZATION BASED IN
NEW YORK CITY that has in the past, been engaged in transporting correspondence between U. S. Prisoners of War in North Vietnam and their families in the United States. In September one nine seven two, Representatives of Colifam escorted three Prisoners of War (POWs) released by Hanoi back to the United States.

On October one six, one nine seven two, source made available the travel itinerary of the above identified individuals as follows:

On Wednesday, October one eight, one nine seven two, at nine twenty PM, the group will leave JFK aboard SAS flight nine one two and will arrive at Copenhagen, Denmark at ten AM, October one nine, one nine seven two.

At twelve noon on October one nine, one nine seven two, they will leave Copenhagen on SAS flight nine seven one and will arrive at Bangkok, Thailand, at five twenty AM, October twenty, one nine seven two. At one four five PM on October two zero, one nine seven two, they will leave Bangkok aboard Royal Thai Airlines flight number five two five and will arrive at Vientiane, Laos at three one five.
PM on October two zero, one nine seven two. At nine three five AM October two one, one nine seven two, they will leave Vietiane aboard AeroFLOT Flight number five four one and will arrive at Hanoi, North Vietnam, at eleven AM October two one, one nine seven two.

The group will leave Hanoi on October two eight, one nine seven two aboard AeroFLOT Flight number five four two and will arrive at Vietiane, Laos, on October two eight, one nine seven two. On October two nine, one nine seven two, they will leave Vietiane aboard Royal Thai Airways Flight number five three seven and will arrive at Bangkok, Thailand, on October two nine, one nine seven two. On October two nine, one nine seven two, they will leave Bangkok aboard Japan Air Lines Flight number four five three and will arrive at Paris, France, on October two nine, one nine seven two, on October three zero, one nine seven two, they will leave Paris aboard Pan American Airlines Flight number one one five and arrive at JFK, New York City, on October three zero, one nine seven two.

Classified by W. R. Mannall, XBDS2, Date of Declassification Indefinite
XBDS2
BI
DE "Nh Zev 012
CIA PLS OSL 006
FGCHUGQJMOSYXU KSOWTAGPRSOVBHAVH
XWOCBMYGDUVGSC

CIA DE FBI AND YOU ARE GABBLED

CIA YOU NO O06 170350"Z

CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL

10:43AM 10-26-72 67C 6-0.12812-2

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT 006
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 001
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 021
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 001
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

END PAGE ONE
END PAGE ONE
ON OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE, SEVENTY TWO, SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OBSERVED JOSEPH CROWN, MALCOLM MONROE, LAWRENCE VELVEL AND JOHN WELLS ARRIVE ON PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT ONE FIFTEEN AT JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NEW YORK CITY (NYC). THE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS HAD RECENTLY TRAVELED TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM, AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM).

A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE, SEVENTY TWO, THAT THE ABOVE NAMED LAWYERS IMMEDIATELY MET WITH DAVID TYRE DELINGER AND CORA WEISS, WHO ARE CO-DASH CHAIRMEN OF COLIFAM, ALONG WITH ONE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM (CBS) REPORTER AND ONE ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS REPORTER IN A CLOSED PRESS CONFERENCE.

COLIFAM MADE AVAILABLE TO THE TWO REPORTERS A PREPARED PRESS RELEASE WHICH IN PART MENTIONS THE FOLLOWING POINTS: ONE) THE LAWYERS DISCUSSED THEIR VISIT TO HANOI AND THEIR OBSERVATIONS OF HEAVY U.S. BOMBING WHICH INVOLVED BOTH MILITARY AND CIVILIAN TARGETS; TWO) THE INHUMANE METHODS OF US BOMBINGS. AT THIS POINT, THE ATTORNEYS PUBLICLY DENOUNCED THE US BOMBINGS;

END PAGE TWO
THREE NORTH VIETNAMESE OFFICIALS ADVISED THEM THAT THEY HAD
LEARNED THAT THE THIEU REGIME IN SOUTH VIETNAM HAD ORDERED THE
EXECUTION OF ALL NORTH VIETNAM PRISONERS OF WAR (POWS) WHO
COULD NOT BE TURNED TOWARD THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT;
FOUR THE LAWYERS DISCUSSED THE FOLLOWING PROSPECTS FOR PEACE:
ON OCTOBER TWENTYFOUR, SEVENTY-TWO, A HIGH REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT, WHO RECENTLY ATTENDED THE PARIS PEACE
CONFERENCE, TOLD THEM THAT THERE WAS NO PEACE AGREEMENT PRESENTLY
PLANNED IN ANY WAY. THE NORTH VIETNAMESE OFFICIALS REPEATEDLY
EXpressed a DESIRE FOR PEACE BUT THEIR TERMS MUST BE AS FOLLOWS:
ONE) A TOTAL U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDO CHINA; TWO) A READINESS
OF THE U.S. TO ACCEPT A GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH VIETNAM INVOLVING A
NATIONAL COALITION BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH; THREE) A PROVISION FOR
THE U.S. TO PARTICIPATE IN RECONSTRUCTION OF BOTH NORTH AND
SOUTH VIETNAM.

UNLESS THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION AGREES TO ABOVE THREE
PROVISIONS, THE NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT IS PREPARED TO
CONTINUE THE WAR. THE ATTORNEYS WERE REPEATEDLY ADVISED BY NORTH
VIETNAMESE OFFICIALS THAT THERE WAS NO FUTURE PLAN UNDERWAY FOR
A RELEASE OF ADDITIONAL AMERICAN POWS; HOWEVER, UPON U.S. AGREEMENT
TO THE ABOVE POINTS, ALL POWS WOULD BE IMMEDIATELY RELEASED.

CLASSIFIED BY E. S. MILLER, XGDS2, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION
INDEFINITE.

XGDS2

ET
WH PLS QSL OUR NR006
DE WH AND QSL UR 006

GSL UR 006 KK
CIA PLS QSL OUR NR001
UMDX

GSL UR 001 IMI 001 KK

ARMY PLS QSL OUR NR001
LPHLM.-296867 5"62&55"27)
Memorandum

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  DATE: 10-25-72

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-51192) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - NEW LEFT

Re Philadelphia nitel to the Bureau and New York, 10-3-72. Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM concerning captioned matter. Indicated number of copies are enclosed for New York.

SOURCES:

1. Bureau (100-457899) (Encls. 7) (RM)
2. New York (100-168469) (Encls. 2) (RM)
4. Philadelphia
   1-(100-51192)
   1-(100-7689)
   1-(100-30501)
   1-(100-51620)
   (8) REG-5

51 May 7 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
United States Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

October 25, 1972

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

On October 3, 1972, [redacted] advised the parents of a prisoner of war in the U.S. Navy, received a luncheon invitation from a person by the name of [redacted]. [Cora Weiss] indicated she was in Philadelphia, Pa., for the luncheon being held at the residence of [redacted]. [Source stated] indicated she planned to attend the luncheon.

Cora Weiss

Advised on January 27, 1970, that Cora Weiss was one of the Co-Chairmen of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen detained in North Vietnam (Colidam).

On October 6, 1972, "The Evening Bulletin", a daily newspaper in Philadelphia, Pa., described Cora Weiss as a well known activist in the peace movement and an outspoken critic of the Vietnam War.

WSP is a National Women's Organization which has demonstrated against nuclear testing, the War in Vietnam and the draft.

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; nor duplicated within your agency.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

(COLIFAM) according to will seek to facilitate communication between families in the United States and servicemen now imprisoned in North Vietnam. The committee will receive letters from servicemen and forward them through domestic mails, thereby decreasing past problems in receipt of such mail. COLIFAM will also forward letters to North Vietnam at the request of relatives.

The October 6, 1972 issue of "The Evening Bulletin", a daily newspaper distributed in Philadelphia, Pa. contained an article captioned, "War, Critics Both Unique in U.S. History." The article stated that CORA WEISS was in Philadelphia this week to talk about the war and about the three men she brought back with her. "The Evening Bulletin" referred to WEISS as being an outspoken critic of the Vietnam War and of the NIXON Administration's handling of that war.

The article continued by saying that when the North Vietnamese recently decided to release three American Prisoners of War being held in Hanoi, a representative of the North Vietnamese government telephoned CORA WEISS and told her to come and get them. WEISS is quoted as speculating that the North Vietnamese released the three men at this time simply to remind the American people that the war is still going on.

The three Americans mentioned in the article were MARK GARTLEY, NORRIS CHARLES and ED ELIAS. WEISS is quoted as saying she did not know why "they picked these three men to release because they represented different periods of American bombing and they come from different socio-economic backgrounds."

The rest of the article was devoted to praising CORA WEISS for her work in arranging prisoner release. The article ends by saying that CORA WEISS is unique because this chapter of American history is unique. It is not a chapter, or a war, to be proud of and according to WEISS, "We've been involved in this war for fifteen years now. What the hell for?"

advised on October 11, 1972 that attended a peace conference held on October 3, 1972 by CORA WEISS, but did not attend the luncheon. Source stated that WEISS were not very enthusiastic about WEISS' statements and declined the luncheon invitation. There was no indication that WEISS had a letter from their son and they left after the peace conference.
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 10/18/72

☐ IMMEDIATE
☐ URGENT
☐ NITEL PRIORITY

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

TO: ☒ THE PRESIDENT
☒ THE VICE PRESIDENT
☐ ATT.: _______________________

☒ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
☐ ATT.: _______________________

☒ SECRETARY OF STATE
☒ DIRECTOR, CIA
☒ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
☐ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER

☒ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
☒ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
☒ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
☒ U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)

☒ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
☒ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

 ACTING

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: ☒ COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN-DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM).

(Text of message begins on next page.)

REC-32
ST-109

DAG
AG COPY
DELIVERED 10/18/72

100- 457899-363

E.0. 1291-2

Approved

67c
CONFIDENTIAL

6:20 AM 10-18-72

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT 04
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 02
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 01
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 01
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 01
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM).
END PAGE ONE
On October Seventeen, Seventytwo, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Pearce Gardner, Morris Simon and Peter Wolf, identified as members of the Harvard University Medical Faculty who recently traveled to Hanoi, North Vietnam along with Dr. George Ross, from San Francisco area, arrived at JFK International Airport (JFK), NYC, at four PM, October Seventeen, Seventytwo, aboard Pan American Airlines (PAA) Flight Eight Zero Zero from San Francisco.

Upon departure from this flight, Gardner, Simon and Wolf appeared for approximately fifteen minutes before the press assembled near area "C" of the PAA Terminal, JFK. In conversation with the press, the doctors stated that the purpose of their trip to Hanoi was to check on the health of the prisoners of war (POWs) currently being held by Hanoi. Morris Simon stated that they saw several of the POWs and they appear to be in good spirits, content and happy. Simon mentioned that in conversation with several of the POWs, they all stated that upon being captured, they were immediately given tea, food and medical attention. Simon stated it was the consensus of the doctors who traveled to Hanoi that the POWs they saw appeared to be in excellent health.

End page two
SIMON NEXT SPOKE OF THE HEAVY BOMBING BEING CONDUCTED
BY THE US GOVERNMENT AROUND HANOI AND THE EXTENSIVE DAMAGE
BEING DONE. SIMON MENTIONED THE PRESENCE OF
SEVERAL UNEXPLODED BOMBS WITHIN THE VICINITY OF HANOI AND
AND BRIEFLY DISCUSSED THE DAMAGE DONE BY U.S. BOMBS TO THE
FRENCH EMBASSY IN HANOI A COUPLE OF DAYS AGO.

THE SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT THE RETURNING THREE
DOCTORS MADE NO MENTION OF ANY POWS BEING RELEASED BY HANOI
IN THE NEAR FUTURE. SOURCE ALSO STATED THAT CORA WEISS,
ONE OF THE CO-CHAIRMEN OF THE COLIFAM, WAS ON HAND TO GREET
GARDNER, WOLF AND SIMON ON THEIR RETURN TO NYC.

COLIFAM IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS AN ORGANIZATION BASED
IN NYC THAT HAS, IN THE PAST, BEEN ENGAGED IN TRANSPORTING
CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN US POWS IN NORTH VIETNAM AND
AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE US.

IN SEPTEMBER, SEVENTY TWO, REPRESENTATIVES OF COLIFAM
ESCORTED THREE POWS RELEASED BY HANOI BACK TO THE
UNITED STATES.

CLASSIFIED BY W. R. WARD, XGDS2, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION
INDEFINITE.

XGDS2
BT
0262
DE FBI AND WH WH PLS ZEV OUR NR 04 ALSO TIME SHD BE 5:20 KK

QSL004 KK
RG TKS AR
OSI ACK VIA PHONE

WIS WIS DE FBI AND ZEV OUR NR 01 ASXX ALSO TIME SHD BE 5:20AM KKK
WIS DE FBI AND ZEV OUR NR 01 KK
ALSO SXX SENDING TIME SHD BE 5:20AM KKK
FVI DF WIS QSL UR 01

CIA DE FBI FBI AND ZEV OUR NR 02
ALSO SENDING TIME SHD BE 5:20AM GAGA
XX

CIA ZEV 01 ALSO TIE XX TIME SHD OF BEEN 5:20AM KXZCOKNNJCBU

C XJQBSOSNZJ

IJLV
DKEIEMIC

REPHASE ALL GARbled GA

KXJZITODYE PUeXEMPDA1OCWQAGCXVERRTXD

CIA DE FBI AND ZEV OUR NR 01 KK

TIME OR VII PHASE

CIA ZEV UR NR 01 ALSO TKS FOR CORRECTION.
ARMY DE FBI AND ZEV OUR NR 01
ALSO SINKING TIME SSD DE 5:20AM RGRG << KK
ARMY AC FBI MSG031
TO:       ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM:     LEGAT, COPENHAGEN (100-89) (RUC)

TRAVEL BY DAVID DELLINGER, CORA WEISS OF COMMITTEE OF LINKAGE WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM, AND POW FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE POWs HOME SEPTEMBER, 1972

ReBucab 9/16/72; COPcab 9/27/72.

The stopover of captioned group in Copenhagen on 9/28/72 generally followed the outline set forth in reCOPcab.

They arrived on the morning of 9/28/72 and were welcomed by the Deputy Chief of Mission, who was the senior Embassy official. He offered them the use of military transportation for their return, which they declined for fear of reprisals against others who are still being held prisoner. They eventually departed Copenhagen aboard SAS flight SK 911 at 3:20 PM.

Soon after arrival, the group had a press conference in an airport room set aside for that purpose. Embassy officials who were present said that the briefing generally went quite smoothly and that the POWs were reserved in their comments. After the conference, the POW group were separated from the press and were taken to lunch and on a sightseeing tour prior to their}

3 - Bureau ST-102
(1 - Foreign Liaison)(direct)
1 - Copenhagen

RE:0

Approved: 19/22
Special Agent in Charge
return to the airport for departure. Strict searching and security precautions were in force for all passengers who took the same flight. Pursuant to instructions from the Department of Defense, military uniforms were placed aboard the plane for the three POWs and, as the Bureau is aware, when they disembarked at New York, they were in uniform.

Press comments here were generally restrained and favorable.
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 10/19/72

IMMEDIATE
URGENT
PRIORITY

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

TO: □ THE PRESIDENT
□ THE VICE PRESIDENT
□ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
□ SECRETARY OF STATE
□ DIRECTOR, CIA
□ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
□ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
□ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
□ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
□ U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PD)
□ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
□ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

(Text of message begins on next page.)
CONFIDENTIAL

11:38AM 10-19-72

TO: THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

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

END PAGE ONE
ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO, A SOURCE, WHO IS IN A
POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, MADE AVAILABLE INFORMATION
WHICH REFLECTED THAT MRS. JANE C. HART, MRS. MURIEL RUKEIPER
AND MRS. D. GOODWIN LISTED AS "MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE
RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR IN HANOI" HAD CONFIRMED RESERVATIONS
FOR SCANDANAVIAN AIRLINE SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO
SCHEDULED TO DEPART AT NINE TWENTY PM ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN,
SEVENTY-TWO, FROM JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (JFK)
FOR COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. THIS INFORMATION ALSO REFLECTED
THAT FROM COPENHAGEN, AT TWELVE NOON ON OCTOBER NINETEEN,
SEVENTY-TWO, THE ABOVE THREE INDIVIDUALS WOULD BOARD SAS FLIGHT
NINE SEVEN ONE FOR BANGKOK, THAILAND. THIS SOURCE ALSO ADVISED
ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO THAT THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT A
WILL BE TRAVELING WITH ABOVE GROUP OR WILL BE
END PAGE TWO
ABOARD SAS FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO LEAVING JFK AT NINE TWENTY PM ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO.

AT NINE FORTY PM ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO THIS SOURCE ADVISED THAT THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT MRS. JANE C. HART, MRS. MURIEL RUKEIPER, MRS. D. GOODWIN OR [REDACTED] WERE ABOARD SAS FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO WHEN IT DEPARTED FOR COPENHAGEN AT NINE TWENTY FIVE PM ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO.

ON OCTOBER SIXTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO A SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT JANE C. HART IS THE WIFE OF PHILIP A. HART, THE CURRENT DEMOCRATIC SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN AND THAT [REDACTED]

ON OCTOBER SIXTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO. THE SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED THAT MURIEL RUKEIPER, MRS. D. GOODWIN AND MRS. DENISE LEVERTIAL IDENTIFIED AS "FEMALE POETS" WOULD LEAVE WITH JANE C. HART FOR HANOI ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO.

END PAGE THREE
COLIFAM IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS AN ORGANIZATION BASED IN NEW YORK CITY THAT HAS IN THE PAST BEEN ENGAGED IN TRANSPORTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES PRISONERS OF WAR (POWS) IN NORTH VIETNAM AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN SEPTEMBER, SEVENTY-TWO, REPRESENTATIVES OF COLIFAM ESCORTED THREE POWS BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

CLASSIFIED BY E.S. MILLER, XGDS2, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.
WH DE FBI PSE QSL OUR NR008 KKK
FBI DE WH QSL FBI 006 KKK
FBI DE NIS QSL UR NR001 KK
ARMY DE FBI PSE QSL OUR NR001 KK
ARMY ACK BY TELEPHONE "COL. JACKSON"
OSI ACK BY TELEPHONE "PD"
CIA DE FBI PSE QSL OUR NR001 KK
FBI DE CIA QSL UR NR001 KK
TRANSMIT THE MESSAGE THAT FOLLOWS BY CODED TELTYPE:

TO: ☐ THE PRESIDENT
☐ THE VICE PRESIDENT
☐ ATT.: ____________________________
☐ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
☐ ATT.: ____________________________
☐ SECRETARY OF STATE
☐ DIRECTOR, CIA
☐ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
☐ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
☐ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
☐ U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SANDFOWEN

DETAILED IN NORTH VIETNAM.

(Text of message begins on next page.)

Date: 16 OCT 1972

E.O. 11904

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS INCLASSIFIED.

Receivewell

Mail Room ☐ Teletype Unit ☐
CONFIDENTIAL

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

END PAGE ONE
ON OCTOBER TWENTY, SEVENTY-TWO, A SOURCE WHO IS IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION ADVISED THAT JANE C. HART, MURIEL RUKEYSER AND D. GOODWIN IDENTIFIED AS MEMBERS OF THE QUOTE COMMITTEE FOR THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR IN HANOI UNQUOTE WHO WERE SCHEDULED TO DEPART ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO ABOARD SCANDANAVIAN AIRLINE SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO FOR COPENHAGEN, DEMARK DID NOT TRAVEL AS SCHEDULED ON OCTOBER SIXTEEN LAST A SECOND SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT JANE C. HART IS THE WIFE OF PHILIP A. HART, THE CURRENT DEMOCRATIC SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN AND THAT...
On October Sixteen, Seventy-two the second source advised that Mrs. Muriel Rukeyser and Mrs. D. Goodwin who will accompany Jane C. Hart to Hanoi are quote female poets unquote.

COLUM is publicly known as an organization based in New York City that has in the past been engaged in transporting correspondence between the United States prisoners of war (POWs) in North Vietnam and their families in the United States.

In September, Nineteen Seventy-two representatives of COLUM escorted three POWs released by Hanoi back to the United States.

Classified by W. R. Wannall, XGDS2, Date of Declassification Indefinite.

XGDS2

BT
TREAT AS YELLOW

DATE: 10/16/72

TO: □ THE PRESIDENT
□ THE VICE PRESIDENT
□ ATT.: ______________
□ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
□ ATT.: ______________
□ SECRETARY OF STATE
□ DIRECTOR, CIA
□ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
□ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
□ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
□ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
□ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
□ U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
□ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSAGER)
□ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSAGER)

ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

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

12:34AM 10-17-72 E.O. 12812-2

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT 01
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 01
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

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

ON OCTOBER FIVE SEVENTY-TWO, A SOURCE WHO IS IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, PREVIOUSLY ADVISED THAT

END PAGE ONE
ON OCTOBER SIXTEEN SEVENTY-TWO, A SECOND SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT
SOURCE FURTHER LEARNS ON OCTOBER SIXTEEN SEVENTY-TWO,
THAT WERE NOT KNOWN TO THIS SOURCE.

ON OCTOBER SIXTEEN SEVENTY-TWO, THE FIRST SOURCE LEARNS
THAT END PAGE TWO

CONFIDENTIAL 3
COLIFAM IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS AN ORGANIZATION BASED IN NYC THAT HAS IN THE PAST BEEN ENGAGED IN TRANSPORTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES PRISONERS OF WAR IN NORTH VIETNAM AND THE FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES. IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO, REPRESENTATIVES OF COLIFAM ESCORTED THREE PRISONERS OF WAR RELEASED BY HANOI BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.
WH DE FBI AND ZEV OUR NR 01 KK
WH DE FBI AND ZEV OUR NR 01 KK

QSL 001 KKKKKK RGR TKS AR
CIA DE FBI AND ZEV OU XXXX COUR NR 01 KK
AND QSL 697 YOUR 001 170440Z

CONFIDENTIAL
MR 056 NY CODE

1245 AM 10-26-72

URGENT 10-25-72

TO ACTING DIRECTOR (100-457899)

(ATTENTION DID)

FROM NEW YORK (100-168469) 3 P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
13 DASH RA, G05 NY

ON OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE INSTANT, SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE
FBI OBSERVED JOSEPH CROWN, MALCOLM MONROE, LAWRENCE VELVEL AND
JOHN WELLS, ARRIVE ON PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT ONE FIFTEEN AT JOHN
F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, N.Y.C. THE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS
HAD RECENTLY TRAVELED TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM AS REPRESENTATIVES
OF COLIFAM.

A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN
THE PAST, ADVISED ON OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE, INSTANT THAT THE
ABOVE FOUR NAMED LAWYERS IMMEDIATELY MET WITH DAVID TYREE
DELLINGER AND CORA WEISS, WHO ARE BOTH DASH CHAIRMAN OF
COLIFAM, ALONG WITH DASH AND ALSO ONE ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS
REPORTER IN A CLOSED PRESS CONFERENCE.

END PAGE ONE

5 NOV 1972
Colifam made available to the two news reporters released which in part mentions the following points: one) the lawyers discussed their visit to Hanoi and their observations of heavy US bombing which involved both military and civilian targets; two) the inhumane methods of US bombings. At this point, the attorneys publicly denounced the US bombings; three) North Vietnam officials advised them that they had learned that the Thieu regime in South Vietnam had ordered the execution of all North Vietnam prisoners of war (POWs) who could not be turned toward the South Vietnam government; four) the lawyers discussed the following prospects for peace: last on October twenty-four, last, a high representative of the North Vietnamese government who recently attended the Paris peace conference, told them that there was no peace agreement presently planned in any way. The North Vietnamese officials repeatedly expressed a desire for peace but their terms must be as follows: one) a total US withdrawal from Indo China, two) a readiness of US to accept a government in South Vietnam involving a national coalition between North and South, three)
PAGE THREE

A PROVISION FOR THE US TO PARTICIPATE IN RECONSTRUCTION OF BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM.

UNLESS THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION AGREES TO ABOVE THREE PROVISIONS, NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT IS PREPARED TO CONTINUE WAR. THE ATTORNEYS WERE REPEATEDLY ADVISED BY NORTH VIETNAM OFFICIALS THAT THERE WAS NO FUTURE PLANS UNDERWAY FOR A RELEASE OF ADDITIONAL AMERICAN POWS. HOWEVER, UPON THE US AGREEMENT TO THE THREE ABOVE POINTS, ALL POWS WOULD BE IMMEDIATELY RELEASED.

ADMINISTRATIVE-----

REBITEL TO NEW YORK, OCTOBER TWENTY FOUR, LAST, AND NEW YORK TELCALS TO BUREAU, OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE, INSTANT.

SAYS OBSERVING ARRIVAL OF LAWYERS WERE ___________ \n
AND ___________

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS IDENTIFIED AS ___________ JFK AIRPORT, NYC.

BUREAU TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF THE ABOVE. ___________ LHM FOLLOWS PENDING.

END
You were previously advised of four lawyers who departed New York City (NYC) by air on 10/11/72 enroute to Hanoi, North Vietnam, as representatives of Lawyers Committee on American Policy Towards Vietnam (LCAPTV).

Attached reports the four lawyers, who also are representatives of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), returned to NYC on 10/25/72. They held a closed press conference. Reporters were given press release showing lawyers' observations and opinions on the Vietnam war and views of North Vietnamese officials. North Vietnamese officials repeatedly expressed a desire for peace, according to the lawyers, but only on terms of total U.S. withdrawal from Indochina, U.S. acceptance of a specified coalition government in South Vietnam and U.S. agreement to participate in reconstruction of both North and South Vietnam. All prisoners of war reportedly would be released upon U.S. agreement to these points.

Copy of attached sent Internal Security Division of the Department. Data in attached sent by teletype to the President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency and the military; copies to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger.
TRANSMIT THE MESSAGE THAT FOLLOWS BY CODED TYPING:

TO:  □ THE PRESIDENT
     □ THE VICE PRESIDENT
        □ ATT: ______________________
     □ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
        □ ATT: ______________________
     □ SECRETARY OF STATE
     □ DIRECTOR, CIA
     □ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
        □ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
     □ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
     □ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
     □ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
     □ U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
     □ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
     □ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

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

(Text of message begins on next page.)

MAIL ROOM  □ TELETYPE UNIT
CONFIDENTIAL

6:15AM 11-21-72 E012912-2

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT 04
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 001
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 001
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 001
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 001
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM).
ON OCTOBER THIRTY ONE, SEVENTY TWO, A SOURCE WHO IS IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, ADVISED THAT THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED AS ONE) DANIEL BERRIGAN, TWO) HOWARD ZINN THREE) D. HUNTER FOUR) DAVE DELLINGER FIVE) TOM HAYDEN AND SIX) MISS SUSAN MILLER, HAVE CONFIRMED RESERVATIONS FOR SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINE SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NINE TWELVE DEPARTING FROM JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (JFK) NYC AT NINE TWENTY PM, ON NOVEMBER ONE, SEVENTY TWO AND SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN COPENHAGEN, DENMARK AT TEN PM ON NOVEMBER TWO, SEVENTY TWO. THE ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF THIS GROUP WILL BE HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM.

THE ABOVE SOURCE ALSO LEARNED, ON OCTOBER THIRTY ONE, SEVENTY TWO, THAT TWO OTHER INDIVIDUALS WILL ALSO BE LEAVING ABOARD AEROFLOT AIRLINES AT NINE TWENTY PM ON NOVEMBER ONE, SEVENTY TWO, AND THE ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF THESE TWO INDIVIDUALS WILL ALSO BE HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM. ONE OF THE TWO INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED AS POSSIBLY BEING ON AEROFLOT FLIGHT IS A FRED BRANFMAN.

THIS SOURCE ALSO MADE AVAILABLE THE TRAVEL ITINERARY OF THE ABOVE IDENTIFIED SIX INDIVIDUALS TRAVELING ON SAS.
FLIGHT NINE TWELVE, ON NOVEMBER ONE, SEVENTY TWO, AS FOLLOWS:

ON NOVEMBER ONE, SEVENTY TWO AT NINE TWENTY PM. THIS GROUP
WILL LEAVE ON SAS FLIGHT NINE TWELVE FROM JFK, NY AND WILL
ARRIVE AT COPENHAGEN, DENMARK AT TEN PM ON NOVEMBER TWO,
SEVENTY TWO. AT TWELVE NOON, ON NOVEMBER TWO, SEVENTY TWO, THEY WILL
BOARD SAS FLIGHT NINE SEVEN ONE AND WILL ARRIVE AT BANGKOK, THAILAND
AT FIVE TWENTY AM, ON NOVEMBER THREE, SEVENTY TWO. AT ONE FORTY
FIVE PM ON NOVEMBER THREE, SEVENTY TWO, THEY WILL BOARD ROYAL THAI
AIRLINES FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE TWO FIVE AND WILL ARRIVE AT
VIETIANE, LAOS AT THREE FIFTEEN PM ON NOVEMBER THREE, SEVENTY TWO.
AT NINE THIRTY FIVE AM, ON NOVEMBER FOUR, SEVENTY TWO, THEY WILL
LEAVE VIETIANE ABOARD AEROFLOT FLIGHT FIVE FOUR ONE AND ARRIVE
HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM AT ELEVEN AM, NOVEMBER FOUR, SEVENTY TWO.

THE ABOVE IDENTIFIED SIX INDIVIDUALS WILL LEAVE HANOI,
NORTH VIETNAM ON NOVEMBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY TWO ABOARD AEROFLOT FIVE
FOUR TWO AND WILL ARRIVE AT VIETIANE, LAOS ON NOVEMBER ELEVEN,
SEVENTY TWO. ON NOVEMBER TWELVE, SEVENTY TWO, THEY WILL LEAVE VIETIANE,
LAOS, ON ROYAL THAI FLIGHT FIVE THREE SEVEN AND WILL ARRIVE
AT BANGKOK, THAILAND, ON NOVEMBER TWELVE, SEVENTY TWO. ON NOVEMBER
THIRTEEN, SEVENTY TWO, THEY WILL LEAVE BANGKOK ABOARD MALAYSIAN
END PAGE THREE
AIRCRAFT FLIGHT EIGHT SIX TWO AND WILL ARRIVE AT TOKYO ON NOVEMBER THIRTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO. ALSO ON NOVEMBER THIRTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO, THEY WILL LEAVE TOKYO ON PAN AMERICAN AIRLINE FLIGHT EIGHT HUNDRED AND WILL ARRIVE AT JFK, NYC ALSO ON NOVEMBER THIRTEEN SEVENTY-TWO.

THE TRAVEL ITINERARY OF THE TWO INDIVIDUALS TRAVELING ON AEROFLOT WAS NOT KNOWN TO THE SOURCE.

CLASSIFIED BY M. R. MAHON, XGDS2, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.

XGDS2
BT
O984
WH DE FBI AND ZEV Ø4 KK
AND ZEV UP Ø4KK
RG TK5 AR

NIS DE FBI AND ZEV Ø1 KK
FBI DE NIS QSL001 WDH AR

OSI AC VIA PHONE - 1?XX FB

CIA DE FBI NDXX AND ZEV Ø1 KK
QSL 1 RPT Ø1

RG6 WILL GET BACK IN FEW MIN AR

ARNY ARMY DE FBI FBI AND ZEV Ø1 KKKK

FBI DE ARMY GOT YOUR MSG THKS SSS
ON OCTOBER THIRTY ONE, INSTANT, A SOURCE WHO IS IN
A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION, ADVISED THAT THE
FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED AS (ONE) DANIEL BERRIGAN
TWO (HARRY THREE) D. HUNTER FOUR) DAVE DELINGER FIVE
TOM HAYDEN AND SIX (MISS SUSAN MILLER) HAVE CONFIRMED
RESERVATIONS FOR SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINE SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT
MINE TWELVE DEPARTING FROM JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
(JFK) NYC AT NINE TWENTY PM ON NOVEMBER ONE, NEXT AND SCHEDULED
TO ARRIVE IN COPENHAGEN, DENMARK AT TEN PM ON NOVEMBER TWO,
NEXT. THE ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF THIS GROUP WILL BE HANOI,
NORTH VIETNAM.

THE ABOVE SOURCE ALSO LEARNED, ON OCTOBER THIRTY ONE,
INSTANT, THAT TWO OTHER INDIVIDUALS WILL ALSO BE LEAVING
ABROAD AEROFLOT AIRLINES AT NINE TWENTY PM ON NOVEMBER ONE.

END PAGE ONE
NEXT, AND THE ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF THESE TWO INDIVIDUALS
WILL ALSO BE HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM. ONE OF THE TWO INDIVIDUALS
IDENTIFIED AS POSSIBLY BEING ON AEROFLOT FLIGHT IS A FRED
BRANFMAN.

THIS SOURCE ALSO MADE AVAILABLE THE TRAVEL ITINERARY
OF THE ABOVE IDENTIFIED SIX INDIVIDUALS TRAVELING ON SAS
FLIGHT NINE TWELVE, ON NOVEMBER ONE, NEXT, AS FOLLOWS:

ON NOVEMBER ONE, NEXT AT NINE TWENTY PM. THIS GROUP
WILL LEAVE ON SAS FLIGHT NINE TWELVE FROM JFK, NY AND WILL
ARRIVE AT COPENHAGEN, DENMARK AT TEN PM ON NOVEMBER TWO,
NEXT. AT TWELVE NOON, ON NOVEMBER TWO, NEXT, THEY WILL BOARD
SAS FLIGHT NINE SEVEN ONE AND WILL ARRIVE AT BANGKOK, THAILAND
AT FIVE TWENTY AM, ON NOVEMBER THREE, NEXT. AT ONE FORTY
FIVE PM ON NOVEMBER THREE, NEXT, THEY WILL BOARD ROYAL THAI
AIRLINES FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE TWO FIVE AND WILL ARRIVE AT
VIENTIANE, LAOS AT THREE FIFTEEN PM ON NOVEMBER THREE, NEXT.
AT NINE THIRTY FIVE AM, ON NOVEMBER FOUR, NEXT, THEY WILL
LEAVE VIENTIANE ABOARD AEROFLOT FLIGHT FIVE FOUR ONE AND ARRIVE
HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM AT ELEVEN AM, NOVEMBER FOUR, NEXT.

END PAGE TWO
THE ABOVE IDENTIFIED SIX INDIVIDUALS WILL LEAVE HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM ON NOVEMBER ELEVEN, NEXT ABOARD AEROFLOT FIVE FOUR TWO AND WILL ARRIVE AT VIETIANE, LAOS ON NOVEMBER ELEVEN, NEXT. ON NOVEMBER TWELVE, NEXT, THEY WILL LEAVE VIETIANE, LAOS, ON ROYAL THAI FLIGHT FIVE THREE SEVEN AND WILL ARRIVE AT BANGKOK, THAILAND, ON NOVEMBER TWELVE, NEXT. ON NOVEMBER THIRTEEN, NEXT, THEY WILL LEAVE BANGKOK ABOARD MALAYSIAN AIRLINES FLIGHT EIGHT SIX TWO AND WILL ARRIVE AT TOKYO ON NOVEMBER THIRTEEN, NEXT. ALSO ON NOVEMBER THIRTEEN, NEXT, THEY WILL LEAVE TOKYO ON PAN AMERICAN AIRLINE FLIGHT EIGHT HUNDRED AND WILL ARRIVE AT JFK, NYC ALSO ON NOVEMBER THIRTEEN NEXT.

THE TRAVEL ITINERARY OF THE TWO INDIVIDUALS TRAVELING ON AEROFLOT WAS NOT KNOWN TO THE SOURCE.

ADMINISTRATIVE----

RENY TEL TO BUREAU, BOSTON, BUTTE, CHICAGO, LOS ANGELES AND WFO, OCTOBER THIRTY LAST.

SOURCE IS INFORMATION GIVEN TO SA END PAGE THREE
BUREAU SUPERVISOR [REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED
OF ABOVE AT FOUR FORTY-FIVE PM, OCTOBER THIRTY ONE, INSTANT.
NEW YORK WILL COVER DEPARTURES OF ABOVE INDIVIDUALS.
BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.
CAUTION-----

ANY DISSEMINATION OF ABOVE SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED "CONFIDENTIAL"
THE UNAUTHORIZED
DISCLOSURE OF THIS INFORMATION COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED
TO CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THIS NATION.

END

CC: MILLER
    WANNALL
You were previously advised that Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam planned to send a delegation to Hanoi.

Attached relates that six persons, including Daniel Berrigan and David Dellinger, have reservations on Scandinavian Airlines, 11/1/72, with ultimate destination being Hanoi. Two other individuals are scheduled to depart 11/1/72 aboard Aeroflot Airlines for North Vietnam. Expected return to United States is 11/13/72.

This information has been disseminated by teletype to the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Army, Air Force, Navy. *Copies went to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by messenger.*

*Information subsequently received that U.S. Board of Parole denied Berrigan's request to travel.*
Memorandum

Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 10/30/72

Mr. T. E. Bishop

Confidential

Mr. E. S. Miller

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY
ACTIVITIES
DECLASSIFIED BY:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Colifam is the organization basically responsible for recent direct negotiations between American antiwar activists and North Vietnamese in Hanoi. Colifam representatives accompanied the three American prisoners of war (POW's) released by Hanoi during 9/72.
Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

At 11:05 am this information was telephonically furnished to United States Navy, Defense Intelligence Agency, individual chiefly responsible for Department of Defense matters relating to POW situation, by Supervisor Domestic Intelligence Division. New York was instructed to furnish information by immediate teletype and upon receipt this information will be disseminated by teletype to the President; Vice President; Secretary of State; Director, Central Intelligence Agency; Director, Defense Intelligence Agency; the military; the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger.

ACTION:

For your information. This matter continues to receive priority attention and all pertinent developments will be furnished as received.

Miller instructed to immediately get this info to W. H. 1:30 pm 10-30-72

9:39 p.m. 10-31
253 PM IMMEDIATE 10-31-72

TO ACTING DIRECTOR (100-457899) (ATTN: DID)

NEW YORK (100-168469)

FROM WASHINGTON FIELD (100-50729) (P) 2 PAGES

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM), IS DASH REVACT, 001 NY.
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)
- (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)

Section 552a

- (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:

100-457899-372 pg. 2
We have determined Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) received request for a five-man delegation to travel to Hanoi and identified those persons participating. This information was given timely dissemination to interested Government agencies.

This information has been disseminated by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, CIA and to military intelligence with copies to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9/29/93
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

2:37 PM URGENT 10-31-72
TO ACTING DIRECTOR
ATTN: DID

BOSTON

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM LOS ANGELES 2P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM), IS DASH RAVACT, 00: NEW YORK.

"LOS ANGELES TIMES", LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWSPAPER, EDITION OF OCTOBER THIRTY SEVENTY TWO, QUOTES TOM HAYDEN SPEAKING AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN SAN DIEGO THAT HE WILL BE ONE OF FIVE TO SEVEN AMERICANS TO LEAVE FOR NORTH VIETNAM "TO TRY TO CLEAR UP LIES LAID ON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE" ABOUT THE PROPOSED CEASE FIRE SETTLEMENT. HAYDEN SAID THIS DELEGATION WILL LEAVE FROM NEW YORK CITY.

END PAGE ONE

15 NOV 6 1972

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
On October Thirty One Seventy Two, source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised he learned Hayden has indicated he will depart from New York City for North Vietnam in accordance with pre-arranged plans. Hayden also indicated he was not aware of itinerary or carrier to be utilized inasmuch as travel plans are being arranged by someone else. Hayden also indicated it is his understanding this delegation will travel in one group to North Vietnam and will depart on November One Seventy Two.

Administrative: Re New York and Chicago teletypes dated October Thirty Last.

Source is [redacted].

No letterhead memorandum follows.

Above information for recipient offices.

Los Angeles will follow and report any new developments regarding travel plans of Hayden.

End

DSS FBI WA DC  CLR
MEMORANDUM

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: EAC, NEW YORK (100-168469) (P)

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

IS - RA
(00:NY)

DATE: 10/31/72

Re NY airtel and LHM to-the Bureau dated 9/6/72, captioned as above; Chicago airtel and LHM to the Bureau dated 9/13/72 captioned

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of an LHM and for Newark and New Haven one copy each of an LHM concerning details of travel by DAVID DELLINGER, CORA WEISS and other COLIFAM representatives in September, 1972 to escort three POWS home.

A copy of this LHM is being furnished Newark and New Haven in view of their investigative interest in and respectively. Both of these individuals have been identified as COLIFAM representatives who travel to Hanoi to escort three POWS home.

Characterizations of the COLIFAM representatives who traveled to Hanoi have been set forth in this LHM from available indices references or from public knowledge. New York indices has no references on
Committee of Liaison with Families
of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

On September 13, 1972 a fourth confidential source who is in a position to furnish reliable information, advised that on this date at 7 PM prior to their departure for Hanoi, David Dellinger, Cora Weiss and other members of the COLIFAM group going to Hanoi held a Press Conference in the SAS First Class Lounge, JFK, New York City. Cora Weiss began the Press Conference by stating that Barney Elias the family representative for POW Edward Elias would not be accompanying the COLIFAM group to Hanoi due to last minute personal problems. Weiss stated that she is carrying a message from Elias's family and wife and she (Weiss) would personally deliver these messages to Elias upon arrival in Hanoi. (unclassified)

On September 13, 1972 the fourth source made available the identity of the nine individuals traveling to Hanoi as follows: 1) David Tyre Dellinger 2) Cora-Weiss, 3) Reverend William Sloane Coffin, 4) Mrs. Olga Charles, 5) Mrs. Minnie Lee Bartley, 6) Reverend Harry Eury, 7) Peter J. Arnett, 8) Rick Falk, 9) Mrs. Mary Anne Hamilton.

In the September 14, 1972 issue of the "New York Times" a local New York City newspaper in an article on page 12, column 4, concerning the above mentioned Hanoi trip, Reverend William Sloane Coffin, Jr. was described as a "veteran peace movement spokesman". (unclassified)

Mrs. Olga Charles is known publicly as the wife of POW Norris Charles. (unclassified)

Mrs. Minnie Lee Bartley is known publicly as the mother of POW Markham Bartley. (unclassified)

On September 25, 1972 a fifth confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that currently Peter J. Arnett is an Associated Press reporter. Arnett won a Pulitzer Prize in 1966 for his reporting on Vietnam. (unclassified)
Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

On October 16, 1972 a sixth confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Richard Falk is a Professor of International Law at Princeton University and affiliated with the Lawyer's Committee on American Policy Toward Vietnam (LCAPTV).

The LCAPTV is publicly known as a group of lawyers who come together in the Spring of 1965 to prepare a legal brief which deals with the illegality of American intervention in Vietnam. This brief is based on National Law and Constitutional Law aspects of this intervention. (unclassified)

On October 16, 1972 the sixth confidential source advised that Mary Anne Hamilton was a staff member of the "Guardian" in 1969.

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

On September 13, 1972 SAS of the FBI observed David Dellinger, Cora Weiss, Reverend William Sloane Coffin, Jr., Mrs. Olga Charles, and Mrs. Minnie Lee Gartley entering the departure gate on this date for SAS Flight 912 for Copenhagen, Denmark. Four other individuals were also observed entering the departure gate with the above observed individuals. (unclassified)

Upon the return of this group to New York.
York City another press conference will be held with the POWS possibly upon arrival at JFK, New York City. At the New York City press conference, statements will be made and POW photographs (supra) will be released to the Press.

On September 25, 1972 the fourth confidential source learned that during the evening of September 24, 1972 the COLIFAM group with the three released POWS left Hanoi, North Vietnam for Nanning China. On September 26, 1972 they arrived at Peking, China and are expected to arrive at Moscow, Russia on the morning of September 27, 1972. On September 28, 1972 this group will fly from Moscow to Copenhagen, Denmark and then on to the United States aboard SAS Flight 911 scheduled to arrive at JFK, New York City at 7 PM on September 28, 1972.

On September 27, 1972 the fourth source learned that upon the arrival at Copenhagen, Denmark from Moscow on September 28, 1972 this group plans to hold an international press conference with the released POWS and that another press conference will be held at JFK, New York City upon their arrival in the United States.

At 6:30 PM on September 28, 1972 SAS of the FBI observed that the arrival area for SAS Flight 911 carrying the COLIFAM group and the released POWS was under "heavy security" with various military personnel and police on the scene. It was noted that two areas had been cordoned off in the arrival area for SAS Flight 911, one being for the Press, the other for the POW families and other individuals accompanying the POW families. Microphones were observed before the press section indicating a possible Press Conference by the COLIFAM group upon arrival. At 6:45 PM members of the POW families and other individuals were escorted to their cordoned off area. Shortly after their arrival at their cordoned off area some individuals accompanying the POW families displayed signs which read "Free POWS on both sides by Ending War" and "End of Thieu Support Bring GIs Home"
Now. At 6:58 PM SAS Flight 911 landed at the designated area set up for this flight. Security immediately tightened around the rear entrance of this plane and it was noted at this time that the POW families were observed proceeding to the disembarkation ramp set up at the rear of the plane. At approximately 7:15 PM members of the Press who accompanied the COLIFAM group to Hanoi and back to the United States with the released POWS disembarked from the rear of SAS Flight 911. At 7:30 PM the three released POWS disembarked from the rear entrance of the aircraft and were immediately surrounded by their families and loved ones. Shortly after the POWS disembarked a caravan of cars driven by military personnel approached the rear of the plane. Before the arrival of the caravan, POWS Norris Charles and Markham Gartley approached the Press section with some members of their family. They waved and spoke briefly but were not heard as the microphones in front of the Press section were not operating. At approximately 7:38 PM the released POWS and their families were escorted to the waiting cars and then left the area. It was noted that Mrs. Charles, mother of Norris Charles who accompanied her son to the press section (supra) exhibited an anti-war sign to the press assembled there. After the departure of the POWS and their families Cora Weiss, David Dellinger and Reverend William Sloane Coffin, Jr. then spoke to the press assembled at the arrival area. These individuals generally made statements which were critical of the political and military tactics utilized by the United States in regaining custody of the POWS. Dellinger announced that a press conference would be held immediately at the Press Room at the International Arrivals Building (IAB) JFK, New York City. Dellinger, Weiss and Coffin then left the arrival area of SAS Flight 911 at 7:45 PM. (unclassified)

On September 28, 1972 SAS of the FBI learned that at 8:10 PM Richard Falk self-identified as a Professor of International Law, Princetown University, and one of the COLIFAM group who traveled to Hanoi began the press conference called by Dellinger at the IAB Press Room. Falk emphasized the constant harassment by the United States Government
every step of their journey home from Hanoi with the released POWS. Falk stated that the highlight of the Government's harrassment was evident tonight by the military not allowing the POWS to speak to the assembled press and immediately upon their arrival escorting them away. Reverend William Sloane Coffin next spoke and disclosed the presence of a military representative and two state department officials who accompanied them home. Coffin stated that approximately one and one-half hours from JFK the military representative aboard SAS Flight 911 produced "tailor-made uniforms" for the POWS to wear when disembarking at JFK. Cora Weiss then spoke stating that the United States Government promised the COLIFAM group that upon their arrival at JFK the Government would allow the returning POWS to appear before the Press and they would make available space for the POWS to have a reunion with their families. Weiss stated that when the military uniforms were produced by the military representative accompanying them she knew then that none of the Government's promises would be kept. Weiss next stated that POW Edward Elias fully cooperated with the military and had "deceived" them. The press immediately asked Weiss her meaning of "deceive". Weiss in answer to the press inquiry stated that Elias made certain statements and signed certain documents in Hanoi but Elias upon leaving Hanoi enroute back to the United States did a complete change of face. At this point others in the COLIFAM group interrupted and stated that this proves that the POWS were not brainwashed or released for their cooperation with the North Vietnamese. Dellinger followed Weiss and again criticized the methods employed by the United States in taking custody of the released POWS. Dellinger emphasized on numerous occasions that the North Vietnamese representatives informed him that by the release of these POWS they have taken the first step in their peace offensive and should the United States act favorably to this step, these representatives implied the possibility of future POW releases. Dellinger stated that the Government tactics evident tonight regarding the returning POWS possibly endangered any chance of future POW releases or a settlement in the war. At the conclusion of the press conference at 8:45 PM Dellinger again stated that the future release of POWS is still a hope.
TO ACTING DIRECTOR 100-457899
ATT: DID
BOSTON  (URGENT)
BUTTE  (URGENT)
CHICAGO  (URGENT)
LOS ANGELES  (URGENT)
SAN FRANCISCO  (URGENT)
WASHINGTON FIELD  (URGENT)
FROM NEW YORK 100-168469 3 P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM), ISRA, 00: NY

ST-115

ON NOVEMBER SECOND INSTANT SAS OF THE FBI OBSERVED FRED
BRANFMAN AND JAN RUSSEL DEPART JFKIA, QUEENS, NEW YORK ON
AEROFLOT FLIGHT NUMBER THREE ONE TWO AT FIVE THIRTY AM.

ON NOVEMBER SECOND INSTANT  FURNISHED MANIFEST
FOR FLIGHT THREE ONE TWO. A REVIEW OF THE MANIFEST REVEALS
RESERVATIONS WERE MADE FOR THE FOLLOWING: BERRIGAN, HAYDEN,
BRANFMAN, HUNTER, MILLER, MUGAR, ZINN.

END PAGE ONE

60 NOV 1 - 1972

100-457899-375
TWO

THE MANIFEST REVEALS ONLY BRANFMAN BOARDED FLIGHT (IT MUST BE NOTED MANIFEST WAS PRINTED A FEW MINUTES BEFORE FINAL DEPARTURE).

ON NOVEMBER SECOND INSTANT [REDACTED] HAS TICKET COUPONS FOR A MR. F. BRANFMAN AND MS. J. AUSTIN USED TO DEPART JFK A ON FLIGHT THREE ONE TWO.

THE ITINERARY ON THE TICKETS REFLECT TRAVEL FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, LONDON TO MOSCOW, MOSCOW TO HANOI, HANOI TO PARIS AND PARIS TO NEW YORK.

BRANFMAN TICKET NUMBER EIGHT DASH THREE ZERO ZERO DASH FIVE NINE TWO DASH ZERO ZERO SIX AND AUSTIN TICKET NUMBER EIGHT THREE ZERO ZERO DASH FIVE NINE TWO DASH ZERO ONE FOUR.

ADMINISTRATIVE

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPETO BUREAU NOVEMBER SECOND INSTANT. END PAGE TWO
AS OBSERVING DEPARTURE WERE [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] OBSERVED BRANFMAN 87C
AND [REDACTED] DEPART JFKIA.

BERRIGAN NOT OBSERVED AT JFK.

END

JSM FBI WASHDC CLR
NR011 CG CODE
832 PM URGENT 10-30-72

TO ACTING DIRECTOR (457899) (100-384411) (100-438281)
NEW YORK (100-168469) (100-121672)
LOS ANGELES (100-71853)
BOSTON
WFO
BUTTE
FROM CHICAGO (100-48914) (100-43767) (100-39508)

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES
NORTH VIET NAM (COLIFAND), F - REVACT (00475 NY).
REVOLUTIONARY
ALSO KNOWN AS SECURITY MATTER - ACTIVITIES

ON OCTOBER THIRTY INSTANT,
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS, (USCA), CHICAGO, ADVISED THAT TODAY
MOTIONS WERE FILED WITH USCA ON BEHALF DELLINGER AND HAYDEN, RE-
QUESTING COURT PERMISSION TO TRAVEL TO HANOI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF NORTH VIETNAM (DRV) IN PERIOD NOVEMBER ONE NEXT DASH NOVEMBER THIR-

ST-102 REO 98 100-457899-376

NEXT. PURPOSE OF TRAVEL WAS IN RESPONSE TO URGENT REQUEST FROM
UN-NAMED REPRESENTATIVE DRV WITH REGARD TO MATTERS CONCERNING
RELEASE ADDITIONAL AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR. NO FURTHER DETAILS
REGARDING SPECIFICS OF TRAVEL SET FORTH, OTHER THAN DEPARTURE
DATE FROM NEW YORK FOR HAYDEN AND DELLINGER OF NOVEMBER ONE NEXT,
AND NO FURTHER DETAILS OR EXPLANATION OF PURPOSE OF TRIP IN
MOTION. MOTION POINTED OUT RESULTS OF RECENT TRAVEL BY DELLINGER

END PAGE ONE Adm. data deleted

NOV 8 1972
PAGE TWO

TO HANOI, WHEREIN THREE AMERICAN POW'S RELEASED, AND OFFERED FURTHER
EXPLANATION TO COURT OF THIS TRAVEL REQUEST BY ATTORNEY LEONARD
WEINGLAS, IF COURT SO DESIRED.

ADvised that LATE AFTERNOON INSTANT USCA ISSUED
BRIEF ORDER AUTHORIZING TRAVEL BY HAYDEN AND DELLINGER AS REQUESTED.

ADMINISTRATIVE;

RE NEW YORK TEL INSTANT UNDER FIRST OF ABOVE CAPTIONS.

LHM FOLLOWS. ABOVE FOR INFO RECIPIENTS AND APPROPRIATE
DISSEMINATION AT FBI HEADQUARTERS.

END

HOLD
Attached relates to information furnished on 10/30/72 by the U. S. Court of Appeals, to the effect that Motions were filed with the court on behalf of David Dellinger and Thomas Hayden, requesting permission to travel to Hanoi, 11/1-13/72. Purpose of travel is in response to request from unidentified representative of Democratic Republic of North Vietnam. The Motions pointed out results of recent travel to Hanoi by Dellinger, wherein three American prisoners of war were released.

Data in attached sent by teletype to the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Army, Air Force, Naval Investigative Service.

Copies sent to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger. Copy sent to the Internal Security Division of the Department.
TO ACTING DIRECTOR (180-457699)

ATT: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM NEW YORK (180-168469)

TRAVEL BY DAVID DELLINGER, CORA WEISS OR COLIFAN AND POW FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE POW'S HOME;
SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO; 19-RA; 00-HY.

ON SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO A SOURCE IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION ADVISED THAT AT SEVEN PM SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO DAVID DELLINGER, CORA WEISS AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAN) TRAVELING TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE POW'S RELEASED BY HANOI HOME HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE IN THE SCANDINAVIAN AIR SERVICE (SAS) FIRST CLASS LOUNGE, JFK AIRPORT. CORA WEISS BEGAN PRESS CONFERENCE ANNOUNCING THAT THE FAMILY REPRESENTATIVE FOR POW ED ELIAS WAS NOT ACCOMPANYING GROUP TO HANOI DUE TO LAST MINUTE PERSONAL PROBLEMS. WEISS STATED SHE IS CARRYING A MESSAGE FROM FAMILY AND WIFE OF END PAGE ONE
POW ELIAS AND WILL PERSONALLY DELIVER IT TO ELIAS UPON ARRIVAL IN HANOI. DELINGER THEN SPOKE AND SET FORTH THE TRAVEL ROUTE OF THE COLIFAM GROUP. SOURCE STATED SOME ANTI-WAR AND ADMINISTRATION SENTIMENTS WERE EXPRESSED.

ABOVE MENTIONED SOURCE MADE AVAILABLE INFORMATION REFLECTING THE IDENTITY OF THE COLIFAM GROUP GOING TO HANOI. THOSE TRAVELLING TO HANOI ARE (1) DAVID DELINGER, (2) CORA WEISS, (3) REVEREND WILLIAM SLOAN COFFIN, (4) MRS. OLBIA CHARLES, WIFE OF POW MORRIS CHARLES, (5) MRS. MINNIE LEE GARTLEY, MOTHER OF POW MARKHAM GARTLEY, (6) REVEREND HARRY BERRY, (7) MR. P. ARNET, (8) MR. R. FALK, (9) MRS. MARY ANNE HAMILTON, POSSIBLY IDENTICAL TO MARY ANNE HAMILTON AFFILIATED WITH THE GUARDIAN SELF DESCRIBED AS THE LEADING INDEPENDENT RADICAL NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

AT NINE TEN PM, SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO, SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OBSERVED DAVID DELINGER, CORA WEISS, REVEREND WILLIAM SLOAN COFFIN, MRS. OLBIA CHARLES AND MRS. MINNIE LEE GARTLEY, ENTERING THE DEPARTURE FOR SAS FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO TO COPENHAGEN. FOUR OTHER END PAGE TWO
INDIVIDUALS WERE OBSERVED ENTERING DEPARTURE GATE WITH ABOVE IDENTIFIED GROUP.

SAS FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO DEPARTED JFK AT NINE TWENTY PM, SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO, SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE AT COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, TEN AM, SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO.

ADMINISTRATIVE-

RE BY IMMEDIATE TELETYPE SEPTEMBER TWELVE NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO.

SOURCE IS [redacted]

INFORMATION [redacted] TO SA [redacted] AND [redacted]

SAS [redacted] AND [redacted] ALSO COVERED DEPARTURE OF ABOVE GROUP.
THE FOUR OTHER INDIVIDUALS TRAVELING WITH GROUP COULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED BY PERSONAL OBSERVATION.

END PAGE THREE
UFO INDICES CONTAINED NO IDENTIFYING DATA ON REVEREND HARRY BERRY, P. ARNETT, R. FALK.

R. DELLUMS LISTED ON SAS PASSENGER MANIFEST LIST AS A TRAVELER WITH COLIFAM GROUP AND POSSIBLY IDENTICAL TO DONALD V. DELLUMS, DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN, SEVENTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, WAS NOT WITH COLIFAM GROUP ON SAS FLIGHT-NINE-ONE TWO.

BUREAU SUPERVISOR TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF ABOVE INFORMATION AT TWELVE TWENTY AM, SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO.

NEW YORK WILL COVER RETURN OF ABOVE GROUP ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO.

LHR BEING PREPARED.

END

HOLD
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: □ IMMEDIATE □ URGENT □ NITEL

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

TO: □ THE PRESIDENT
□ THE VICE PRESIDENT
□ ATT.: ____________________________

□ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
□ ATT.: ____________________________

□ SECRETARY OF STATE
□ DIRECTOR, CIA

□ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
□ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER

□ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
□ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

□ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
□ U.S. SECRET SERVICE (P/D)

□ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSANGER)

□ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSANGER)

From: □ DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: ❌ CONTINENTAL

Subject: COMPLIES OF LIAISON WITH SERVICE MEM'N DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (CONFIRM)

(Text of message begins on next page.)

REC-23 100-4-57899-378

□0.12812-2—

Approved NRW

MAIL ROOM □ TELETYPE UNIT □

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIQA 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.

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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:

100-457899-378 pp. 3-4

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ
5:30PM 12-31-72

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT 011
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 006
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 005
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 004
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 004
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

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

END PAGE ONE
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ARMY DE FBI PLS GSL R NR004

ARMY ACK FBI MSG 005 NOT 004

ROG ANT TU

NAVY DE FBI PLS GSL R NR004

FBI DE NIS GSL 004 AR

AND TU

OSI PLS GSL R NR004 BY PHONE

676
E.0.12812 - 7

SECRET
TREAT AS YELLOW

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 11/21/72

IMMEDIATE
URGENT
PRIORITY
MITEL

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

FIELD DISSEMINATION

TO:
• THE PRESIDENT
• THE VICE PRESIDENT
○ ATT.: __________________________

• WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
○ ATT.: __________________________

• SECRETARY OF STATE

• DIRECTOR, CIA

• DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
○ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER

• DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

• DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

• NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

• U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)

• ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSANGER)

• DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSANGER)

AG COPY
DELIVERED 10/22/71

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Subject: COMMITTEE OF ALIASES WITH FAMILIES OF DESTROYED IN NORTH VIETNAM

(Text of message begins on next page.)
CONFIDENTIAL

9:50 AM 11-02-72 E012812-2

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT 004
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 031
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 001
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 001
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 001
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

UNCLASSIFIED

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM,
A further check of the New York indices on the three released POWS and their family representatives had no identifiable references.

The following individuals and groups have been characterized on public knowledge:

1. COLIFAM
2. DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
3. CORA WEISS
4. Reverend WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN JR.
5. OLGA CHARLES
6. MINNIE LEE GARTLEY

No characterization has been set forth for Women's Strike for Peace as it is felt to be self-explanatory.

On 9/9/72, SA covered the COLIFAM press conference, and on 9/28/72 SAS and covered the COLIFAM press conference on this groups' return to NYC. It is noted that the LHM details state that an "SA or SAS of the FBI learned" to avoid any indication that above SAS were sitting among press personnel during the COLIFAM press conferences.

SA furnished to SA on 9/13/72 the full travel itinerary of the COLIFAM group going to Hanoi, North Vietnam.

Furnished to SAS and the results of the COLIFAM press conference held on 9/13/72 prior to this groups departure for Hanoi as well as the identities of the COLIFAM group traveling.

SAS and observed the above groups' departure on SAS 912 on 9/13/72 and their return to the United States on 9/28/72.
The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 

This LHM is being classified "Confidential" because of the information furnished by [redacted] and [redacted] sources of continuing value as the unauthorized disclosure of this information could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the security of this nation.

Recently both [redacted] and [redacted] have furnished information which indicates that [redacted] has requested that every effort be made to conceal his identity.
CAUTION: DETACH, NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED TO RESIDENT AGENCIES.
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
October 31, 1972

CONFIDENTIAL

Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

Reference is made to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memorandum dated September 8, 1972 captioned as above at New York, New York; and FBI memorandum dated September 13, 1972 at Chicago, Illinois captioned [Redacted].

Unless otherwise noted the information set out below is confidential.

On September 9, 1972 a Special Agent (SA) of the FBI learned that David Dellinger and Cora Weiss of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) have called a press conference for 11 AM on this date to be held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel located on Seventh Avenue and 33rd Street, New York City. The press conference concerns Prisoners of War (POWS) soon to be released by Hanoi, North Vietnam. (Unclassified)

David Dellinger is publicly known as a pacifist and a national leader of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ). Dellinger is currently the co-chairman of COLIFAM. (Unclassified)

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; nor duplicated within your agency.
The PCPJ is self-described as an organization consisting of over 100 organizations using massive civil disobedience to combat war, racism, poverty and repression. Its national office is located at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Room 527. (unclassified)

Cora Weiss is publicly known as one of the leaders of the Women's Strike for Peace and currently one of the co-chairman of COLIFAM. (unclassified)

COLIFAM is a publicly known peace activist group with the expressed objective of acting as liaison between the families of United States POWS and the North Vietnamese Government. (unclassified)

The above mentioned SA of the FBI further learned on September 9, 1972 that at 11:20 AM on this date David Dellinger and Cora Weiss of COLIFAM followed by the families of the three POWS soon to be released by North Vietnam entered the Washington Room of the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Cora Weiss began the Press conference by introducing the families of the POWS. The POWS were identified as 1) Lieutenant Markham L. Hartley, age 28, 2) Lieutenant Norris Charles, age 27 both of the Navy and 3) Major Edward K. Elias, age 34 an Air Force officer. Dellinger spoke next and announced that upon the invitation of the North Vietnamese Government one representative of each POW family would be leaving along with COLIFAM representatives on September 13, 1972 to travel to Hanoi, North Vietnam to escort the three released POWS home. Various representatives of the POWS' families then spoke after Dellinger and they generally made statements which were expressions of gratitude to the COLIFAM organization and the North Vietnamese Government for making the release possible. (unclassified)
Committee of Liaison with Families
of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

On September 11, 1972 a confidential source who has
furnished reliable information in the past advised that prior
to their departure for Hanoi, the families of the POWS are
staying at the Hotel Mc Alpin, 33rd Street and Broadway, New
York City.

On September 12, 1972 a second confidential source
who is in a position to furnish reliable information advised
that during the evening of September 11, 1972 Anniversary
Tours (AT) booked passage for nine individuals identified as
representatives of COLIFAM with their ultimate destination being
Hanoi.

On September 10, 1972 a third confidential source
who has furnished reliable information in the
past advised that AT is a Communist Party, United
States of America (CP, USA) controlled travel
agency. (unclassified)

On September 12, 1972 the above mentioned second
confidential source made available the travel itinerary of the
above nine individuals to Hanoi as follows:

At 9:20 PM on September 13, 1972 this group will
leave from John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA)
aboard Scandanavian Airline Service (SAS) Flight 912 scheduled
to arrive at Copenhagen, Denmark at 10 AM on September 14, 1972.
At 12 noon on September 14, 1972 they will leave Copenhagen,
Denmark on SAS Flight 971 and are scheduled to arrive at
Bangkok, Thailand at 5:30 AM on September 15, 1972. At 1:45 PM
on September 15, 1972 they will leave Bangkok on Royal Thai
Airlines Flight Number 525 scheduled to arrive at Vientiane,
Laos at 3:15 PM on September 15, 1972. At 9:35 AM on
September 16, 1972 they will leave Vientiane, Laos on Aeroflot
Flight 541 and are scheduled to arrive in Hanoi, North Vietnam
at 11 AM on September 16, 1972.
On September 12, 1972 the second confidential source made available the proposed return itinerary of the above group back to the United States with the three released POWS. This source pointed out that their return itinerary is still tentative and that this source has no information regarding a connecting flight from Hanoi to Moscow, Russia. This group's return itinerary starts at Moscow and is as follows:

On September 24, 1972 at 11:05 AM this group along with the three released POWS (supra) will leave Moscow, Russia on Aeroflot Flight 217 and will arrive at Stockholm, Sweden at 11:10 AM also on September 24, 1972 due to a time change. At 1:10 PM on September 25, 1972 they will leave Stockholm, Sweden on SAS Flight 429 scheduled to arrive at Copenhagen, Denmark at 2:20 PM on September 25, 1972. They will leave Copenhagen on SAS Flight 911 which will arrive at JFK, New York City at 7 PM on September 25, 1972.

On September 12, 1972 the first confidential source advised that Cora Weiss, David Dellinger and other COLIFAM representatives continue to work on the Hanoi trip. Dellinger and Weiss plan to call a press conference upon their return from Hanoi to the United States with the POWS.
On November one, seventytwo, a special agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FEI) observed a press conference held at John F. Kennedy (JFK) International Airport, New York City (NYC) by a committee of liaison with families of servicemen detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) group in the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) lounge.

The following individuals were introduced by a COLIFAM representative as departing JFK airport for Hanoi, North Vietnam:

Tom Hayden, representative of the Indochina Peace Campaign (IPC), Fred Branfman, director of Project Air War, David Hunter, deputy secretary national council of churches, Howard Zinn, professor of political science Boston University, Susan Miller, representative of peoples coalition for peace and justice (PCPJ), Jan Austin, representative of Asia Information Group, and Carolyn Mugar, also of IPC.

IPC is an organization founded in August nineteen seventy two to bring the war in Indochina to the attention of the American public, during the forthcoming elections.

Project Air War was organized during nineteen seventy one to bring the attention of the air war in Indochina to the American public.

End page two
PCPJ is a broad coalition of groups including the Communist Party USA, (CPUSA) which sponsored demonstrations aimed at fighting poverty, racism and repression of groups in the U.S.

Representatives of National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, and Associated Press were among the forty individuals in attendance.

Hayden announced that the group would take letters to American prisoners of war (POWs) in North Vietnam from their relatives in the U.S. The group will no doubt also bring letters from POWs to their relatives in the U.S., when they return. Hayden announced that Hanoi had sent a telegram to Colifam during the weekend of October thirty, seventy-two, requesting the group to travel to Hanoi to observe the situation in North Vietnam.

Hayden further announced that there are no plans at the present to bring additional POWs back to the U.S. when the group returns November thirteen seventy-two, however if Hanoi releases additional POWs they will certainly return with them.

From this point on the press conference resulted in a question and answer period by the press. General discussion was held regarding the nine point peace plan proposal. The group announced they felt that the U.S. would not release its hold on the South Vietnam Government.

END PAGE THREE
PAGE FOUR UNCLASSIFIED

THE PRESS CONFERENCE ENDED AT SEVEN FIFTEEN AND AT EIGHT THIRTY PM SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI OBSERVED THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE GROUP BOARD SAS FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO.

HAYDEN, HUNTER, ZINN, MILLER, AND MUGAR. THE FLIGHT DEPARTED NINE FORTY FIVE PM. BRANFMAN AND AUSTIN HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN ANNOUNCED AS SCHEDULED TO DEPART ON AEROFLOT AIRLINES TO MOSCOW USSR ON FLIGHT SU THREE ONE TWO DEPARTING JFK THREE AM NOVEMBER TWO SEVENTY-TWO.

CORR PAGE TWO 7TH WORD FIRST LINE SHLD READ AGENT FTP AGENT BT

CONFIDENTIAL
WH PLS ACK FOR OUR 004

QSL UR 004KKK
ARMY PLS ACK FOR OUR 001

DS ARMY QSL 001 JPF

CIA PLS ACK FOR OUR 001

DE CIA QSL YOUR 001 02/1458Z EX

NIS PLS ACK FOR OUR 0011 OUR 001

FBI DE NIS QSL 0011 AR

OSI ACK BY PHONE
OPR JF
CONFIDENTIAL
Q WQ 001 BT CODE

11:10 AM URGENT 11-1-72

TO ACTING DIRECTOR (100-457899)

ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

NEW YORK
BOSTON
WFO
CHICAGO
LOS ANGELES

FROM BUTTE (100-8961) (P) 2P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS DASH REVACT, 00: NEW YORK.

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, OCTOBER THREE ZERO LAST.

DEPARTING NEW YORK TODAY WITH REVEREND DANIEL BERRIGAN AND FOUR OTHER INDIVIDUALS FOR HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM. PURPOSE OF VISIT TO ASSIST WITH RELEASE OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS IN NORTH VIETNAM. ROUTE AS YET UNKNOWN, BUT BELIEVED WILL BE VIA PARIS, FRANCE, AND MOSCOW, RUSSIA, TO VIETNAM.

END PAGE ONE

D: NOV 13 1972

CONFIDENTIAL
EXPECTS TO RETURN TO UNITED STATES APPROXIMATELY NOVEMBER ONE FIVE NEXT. (\&)\nSOURCE WILL ADVISE OF OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION RECEIVED.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RE CHICAGO TELTYPE TO BUREAU, OCTOBER THREE ZERO LAST, AND LOS ANGELES TELTYPE TO BUREAU, OCTOBER THREE ONE LAST.
SOURCE: 67C 6E.0.12-812-2
END.

LXS FBI WASH DC CLR

CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL

TOTAL FIELD

FROM NEW YORK 100-45-7899
DECIRFIIYED BY 9.102
ON 11-23-93

COMMITTEE OF LIASION WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COIFAM) IS - REVACT, 601 NEW YORK
SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT DERRIGAN HAS
RECENTLY BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON AS RESULT
OF CONVICTION FOR DESTRUCTION OF DRAFT BOARD RECORDS.
ZINN IS A PROFESSOR AND ANTI WAR ACTIVIST IN THE BOSTON
MASS AREA, MILLER IS FORMER NATIONAL CO-SECRETARY
OF THE PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE, NOUBAR IS
A STAFF MEMBER OF THE INDO CHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN, BRANDMAN
ASSOCIATED WITH PROJECT AIR - WAR IN WASHINGTON, AND
HAYDEN IS A CONVICTED CHICAGO SEVEN ANTI RIOT DEFENDANT.
PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE IS SELF
DESCRIBED AS BROAD COALITION OF LOCAL AND NATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDING COMMUNIST PARTY - USA COMMITTED
TO MASSIVE DEMONSTRATION AIMED AT ENDING WAR IN INDO CHINA
AND POVERTY, RACISM, AND INJUSTICE AT HOME. NATIONAL
OFFICE LOCATED IN NYC.

THE INDO CHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN WAS ORGANIZED
FOR PURPOSE OF KEEPING INDO CHINA WAR AS A CAMPAIGN ISSUE
IN THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION. IT WAS FORMED IN AUGUST LAST.
PROJECT AIR WAR FORMED IN NINETEEN SEVENTY ONE
FOR PURPOSE OF MAKING AMERICAN PUBLIC AWARE OF INTENSIFICATION
ON AIR WAR IN INDO CHINA.

END PAGE TWO
VVAV IS NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF FORMER VIETNAM VETERANS. ITS NATIONAL OFFICE IS LOCATED IN CHICAGO ILLINOIS. ITS OBJECTIVES ARE FOR AN IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF FIGHTING AND WITHDRAWAL OF ALL US TROOPS FROM INO CHINA.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE BUTECALE OCTOBER THIRTY INSTANT.
SOURCE IS NEW YORK ATTEMPTING TO VERIFY DEPARTURE OF INDIVIDUALS AND WILL COVER DEPARTURE. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED IMMEDIATELY.
END

ACK AND HOLD PLS
JON FBI WASHDC WNO83 BY C00D

CONFIDENTIAL
Subject: Committee of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

FROM: BAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)

ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-47699)

Transmit the following in

Via

10/31/72

Date:

[Redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent


Approved:

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This source advised that expressed a willingness to speak to a government representative, providing his information is kept confidential and identity concealed.

On 10/15/72, this source advised that on 10/13/72, on 10/16/72, learned that questions the feasibility of contact with This source now In view of it is felt by New York that in light of the above events, an interview could possibly cause embarrassment to the Bureau.

UACB, New York will make no contact with concerning the COLIFAM trip to Hanoi to escort three Pows home.
Memorandum

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (100-457920)

DATE: 11/7/72

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DEPLOYED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

(NEW YORK)

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM, setting forth additional information concerning captioned matter. Two copies are enclosed for New York.

LHM reflects additional information volunteered by Norfolk, letter and LHM, 8/11/72.

As in the past, the Norfolk Division will continue to submit additional LHMs as information is volunteered by Norfolk.

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

100-457899-383
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 Norfolk, Virginia
 November 7, 1972

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

 whose husband, who is a prisoner of war (POW) in
 North Vietnam, has furnished information in the past
 concerning correspondence she has received from COLIFAM.
furnished two items of correspondence and a copy of each is attached. They are identified as letters from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) dated August 18, 1972, and September 29, 1972.

She further related that she has received letters from her husband through the above committee dated in June, 1972, and July, 1972.

During the recent past she has had no personal contact with affiliates of the committee.
August 18, 1972

Dear families:

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark brought back this letter for you, along with 101 others.

While in North Vietnam he observed severe damage to many civilian targets including dikes, hospitals, schools and village hamlets.

As you may have heard or read, Mr. Clark also recorded a conversation he had with ten captured pilots in which they urged families to correspond with all POW's through this Committee. They also specified that the Pentagon's long form letter is not permitted. As you know, we have repeatedly stated for the past 2½ years that we are available for any family member who wishes to correspond with their captured relative and we have always provided the necessary forms. It was because of the unfortunate government interference with the mails that this channel was set up for hand delivery of mail to and from those men who are captured in Vietnam.

It is also unfortunate that while the government espouses policies which allegedly are for the benefit of the prisoners, they act in ways which diametrical oppose that goal and, in fact, lengthen their separation from you under increasingly difficult conditions.

We continue our service in your and the prisoners' interests, mindful that the continued, unmerciful bombing, increasing in tonnage and destruction all the time, may make all our work and your hopes in vain.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

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

(212) 246-2920

September 29, 1972

Dear Families,

As you know we just returned from Hanoi with Lt. Charles, Lt. Gartley and Major Elias. We are in great shape and we enjoyed each others company for the week we spent in North Vietnam and during the trip home via China.

A full report on our trip, the details of their release and our views as to the future will soon be available.

In the meantime, we also brought back this mail for you. There were 278 letters this month with many of the men sending two letters each. There are two reasons for this drop in the number of men writing. The released men tell us that what we have known all along is, in fact, true; that a number of men simply don't want to write. The other reason, however, is more significant. We learned, by seeing the evidence, of a substantial effort to get secret writing material into North Vietnam with chemicals and special papers. A member of our delegation, the Rev. William Sloan Coffin, has had personal experience with this form of equipment when he was engaged in intelligence activity for the United States government years ago. Because of this attempt to use POW's in acts of espionage, the North Vietnamese government is being especially careful in watching in- and outgoing mail for secret codes and writing techniques. This slows or prevents mail from reaching both you and your loved ones. It puts mail communication, as well as receipt of packages, in serious jeopardy. The Vietnamese have assured us they want to see packages and mail continue to flow in the interests of both the pilots and their families.

We saw seven other pilots when we were in Hanoi. Several of them begged us to tell families, "not to play games" with packages and mail. We assured them we felt this was not the act of any individual family but was quite professional in nature.

We will continue to help the pilots in every way we can and feel confident that our efforts will succeed if these harmful acts are stopped at once. We know you care, so let us work together to do something about it.

Sincerely

David Dellinger  Cora Weiss
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(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, nor duplicated within your agency.
SUBJECT  POW/MIA
FILE No.  100-457899 Sec. 15
322 PM URGENT 11-2-72

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR

ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

NEW YORK (100-168469)

FROM: BOSTON (100-41237) (P)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN

DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - RA; 00: NEW YORK

ON NOVEMBER TWO, INSTANT, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED

RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT A GROUP OF

AMERICANS INCLUDING THOMAS HAYDEN, CAROLYN MUGAR OF THE

INDOCHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN (IPC), DAVID HUNTER OF THE

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, SUSAN MILLER OF THE

PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), WOULD

TRAVEL TO NORTH VIETNAM ON A TRIP WHICH WAS BEING COORDINATED

BY (COLIFAM). REC-32/100-457899-384

THE SOURCE STATED THAT THE GROUP WAS EXPECTED TO

ARRIVE IN HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM ON NOVEMBER FOUR, NEXT

AND THE CONTACT IN HANOI WOULD BE CAROLYN MUGAR IS TO BE A PHOTOGRAPHER FOR THE GROUP

ALTHOUGH NO SPECIFIC PHOTOGRAPHIC ENDEAVOR S HAVE BEEN

END PAGE ONE

70 NOV 15 1972
MENTIONED, THE SOURCE PRESUMED THAT SHE WOULD BE TAKING PICTURES OF BOMB DAMAGE IN NORTH VIETNAM. THE SOURCE STATED THAT HE/KNEW OF NO PLANS FOR AMERICAN POW'S TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES WITH THE GROUP.

THIS SOURCE FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING ITINERARY FOR THE GROUP:

LEAVE JFK AIRPORT, NEW YORK, VIA SAS FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO, EVENING OF NOVEMBER ONE, LAST.

ARRIVE COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, MORNING OF NOVEMBER TWO, INSTANT.

LEAVE COPENHAGEN VIA SAS FLIGHT NINE SEVEN ONE, TWELVE ZERO FIVE PM NOVEMBER TWO, INSTANT.

ARRIVE BANGKOK, THAILAND, SIX FORTY PM NOVEMBER TWO, INSTANT.

LEAVE BANGKOK VIA TH FLIGHT FIVE TWO FIVE THIRTEEN FORTY FIVE HOURS NOVEMBER THREE, NEXT.

ARRIVE VIEN TIANE, LAOS FIFTEEN FIFTEEN HOURS NOVEMBER THREE, NEXT.

OVER NIGHT STAY AT LANG VANG HOTEL, VIEN TIANE NIGHT OF NOVEMBER THREE, NEXT.

END PAGE TWO
NOVEMBER FOUR, NEXT, LEAVE VIEN TIANE VIA SU
FLIGHT FIVE FOUR ONE ZERO NINE THIRTY HOURS.
ARRIVE HANOI ELEVEN ZERO ZERO HOURS SAME DATE.
ON NOVEMBER ELEVEN, NEXT, THE GROUP WILL LEAVE
HANOI VIA SU FLIGHT FIVE FOUR TWO AT FOURTEEN ZERO FIVE
HOURS. THEY WILL ARRIVE VIEN TIANE AT FIFTEEN
THIRTY FIVE HOURS SAME DATE. THEY WILL DEPART VIEN
TIANE VIA TH FLIGHT FIVE THREE SEVEN AT FIFTEEN FIFTEEN
HOURS NOVEMBER ELEVEN, NEXT AND WILL ARRIVE BANOK,
THAILAND AT SEVENTEEN TWENTY FIVE HOURS SAME DATE.
GROUP WILL OVER NIGHT IN BANOK AND DEPART BANOK
VIA MS FLIGHT EIGHT SIX TWO AT ZERO THREE ZERO ZERO
HOURS NOVEMBER THIRTEEN, NEXT FOR TOKYO, JAPAN,
WHERE SCHEDULED ARRIVAL IS AT THIRTEEN THIRTY FIVE HOURS
SAME DATE. GROUP WILL DEPART TOKYO VIA PAN AM FLIGHT
EIGHT ZERO ZERO AT SIXTEEN ZERO ZERO HOURS NOVEMBER
THIRTEEN, NEXT, AND WILL ARRIVE JFK AIRPORT, NEW YORK
CITY AT FOUR PM NOVEMBER THIRTEEN, NEXT.

IPC IS AN ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN AUGUST NINETEEN
SEVENTWO TO BRING THE WAR IN INDOCHINA TO THE ATTENTION
OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC, DURING THE FORTHCOMING
ELECTIONS.

END PAGE THREE
PCPJ IS A BROAD COALITION OF GROUPS INCLUDING THE
COMMUNIST PARTY, CPUSA WHICH SPONSORED DEMONSTRATIONS
AIMED AT FIGHTING POVERTY, RACISM AND REPRESSION OF GROUPS
IN THE UNITED STATES.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE DATED NOVEMBER ONE, LAST,
AND NOVEMBER TWO, INSTANT.

SOURCE IS

END

CORRECTIONS:

PAGE 2 THIRD LINE DARTH WO SH BE KNEW

PAGE 4 SECOND LINE SECOND WO SH BE PARTY

END

DSS FBI WA DC CLR
TREAT AS YELLOW

TO: THE PRESIDENT
   THE VICE PRESIDENT
   SECRETARY OF STATE
   DIRECTOR, CIA
   DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
   DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
   DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
   NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
   U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
   ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in VIETNAM

(Text of message begins on next page.)
11:40 AM 11-04-72

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT

THE VICE PRESIDENT

SECRETARY OF STATE

DIRECTOR, CIA

DIRECTOR DIA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN VIETNAM.
WH PLS QSL OUR 008
FBI AND ROGER QSL OUR 08 IMI
NIS PLS QSL OUR 001

FBI PLS QSL 001 WH AR
ARMY PLS QSL OUR 001
ARMY ACK FBI MSG 001
CIA PLS QSL OUR 001
CIA PLS ACK FOR OUR 001
DE CIA QSL 001 TKS
OSI ACK BY PHONE

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM), INTERNAL SECURITY - RA (CO-WY)

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS (USCA), CHICAGO, ADVISED INSTANT THAT USCA IssUED ORDER TODAY GRANTING COLIFAM PERMISSiON TO TRAVEL TO DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (NORTH VIETNAM), AS REQUESTED IN HIS MOTION TO COURT OF SEPTEMBER SEVEN LAST. IN THAT MOTION COLIFAM HAD ASKED COURT FOR PERMISSION TO MAKE SUCH TRAVEL, IN PERIOD SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN - SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SEVEN NEXT, TO MEET AND ACCOMPANY THREE AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR TO THEIR HOMES IN UNITED STATES.

ADMINISTRATIVE

RECG TEL SEPTEMBER EIGHT LAST UNDER ABOVE CAPTIONS.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

REC'D TWO

DKS FBI WASHBC CLR
TRAVEL BY DAVID DELLINGER, CORA WEISSLER COLIFAM AND Pow FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES TO HANOI TO ESCORT THREE POWS HOME SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SEVENTY-TWO, IS-RA 00: NY.

RE BOSTON TELETYPE TO BUREAU DATED SEPTEMBER TWENTY-TWO LAST INVESTIGATION BY ALBANY HAS REFLECTED

ALBANY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYSIX LAST THAT

THIS SOURCE CONFIRMED THAT

END PAGE 3 1972 XEROX XEROX 3 OCT 27 1972

APR 3 1973 CT
PAGE TWO

NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY ALBANY IN CAPTIONED MATTER AS REQUESTED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE.

END

RSP FB$HQ
TO ACTING DIRECTOR
ATT D1D 100-457899
FROM NEW YORK 100-168469 P 2 P

COMMITTEE OF LIASION WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - RA : 00: NY

RE: NY TEL CAL NOVEMBER ONE INSTANT.

AT TWO PM NOVEMBER ONE INSTANT CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED THAT RECORDS OF AEROFLOT AIRLINE AVAILABLE TO SOURCE REFLECT THAT RESERVATION WERE MADE THROUGH ANNIVERSARY TOURS (A CP FRONT IN NYC) FOR DANIEL BERRIGAN TO DEPART JFK AIRPORT NOVEMBER ONE INSTANT ON AEROFLOT FLIGHT SU THREE ONE TWO AT EIGHT PM. RESERVATIONS WERE MADE ON OCTOBER THIRTYONE FOR BERRIGAN. ALSO BOOKED ON FLIGHT ARE TOM HAYDEN AND FRED BRANFMAN.

U.S. PAROLE BOARD, NYC ADVISED OF ABOVE.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY NYO IF PAROLE VIOLATOR WARRANT ISSUED, PRIOR TO EIGHT PM DEPARTURE.

END PAGE ONE
TREAT AS YELLOW

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

*

TO: 
- THE PRESIDENT
- THE VICE PRESIDENT
- SECRETARY OF STATE
- DIRECTOR, CIA
- DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
- DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
- DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
- NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
- U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
- ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 3 01972
7:20 PM

From:

ACTING DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH SERVICES OF SERVICE MEN DETAINED IN VIETNAM (COLUMBIA)

(Text of message begins on next page.)
CONFIDENTIAL
7:20PM 10-30-72

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT 012
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 005
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 004
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 004
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 004
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

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

ON OCTOBER THIRTY, SEVENTY-TWO, A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT

END PAGE ONE
THE SOURCE ADVISED THAT DERRIGAN HAS
RECENTLY BEEN RELEASED FROM DANBURY PRISON FOLLOWING
A CONVICTION FOR DESTRUCTION OF DRAFT BOARD RECORDS;
ZINN IS A PROFESSOR AND ANTIWAR ACTIVIST IN THE BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS AREA; MILLER IS A FORMER NATIONAL CO-SECRETARY
OF THE PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE; MUGAB IS
A STAFF MEMBER OF THE INDO CHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN; BRANFMAN IS
ASSOCIATED WITH PROJECT AIR WAR IN WASHINGTON, D.C.; AND
HAYDEN IS A CONVICTED CHICAGO SEVEN CONSPIRACY TRIAL DEFENDANT.

PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE IS SELF
DESCRIBED AS A BROAD COALITION OF LOCAL AND NATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDING THE COMMUNIST PARTY-USA, COMMITTED
END PAGE TWO
PART THREE  CONFIDENTIAL

TO MASSIVE DEMONSTRATIONS AIMED AT ENDING THE WAR IN INDO CHINA AND POVERTY, RACISM, AND INJUSTICE AT HOME. THE NATIONAL OFFICE IS LOCATED IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE INDO CHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN WAS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF KEEPING THE VIETNAMESE WAR AS A CAMPAIGN ISSUE IN THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION. IT WAS FORMED IN AUGUST, SEVENTY-TWO.

PROJECT AIR WAR WAS FORMED IN NINETEEN SEVENTY-ONE FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING THE AMERICAN PUBLIC AWARE OF THE INTENSIFICATION OF THE AIR WAR IN INDO CHINA.

VVAM IS A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF FORMER VIETNAM VETERANS. ITS NATIONAL OFFICE IS LOCATED IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ITS OBJECTIVES ARE AN IMMEDIATEcessATION OF FIGHTING AND WITHDRAWAL OF ALL US TROOPS FROM INDO CHINA.

CLASSIFIED BY W. R. MANNALL XGSP, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.

XGSP
BT
891

NNNN
I QSK 012 KK

CIA PLS 005

DE CIA 005

ARMY PLS 004
ARMY ACK FBI MSG 004

NIS PLS 004

FBI DE NIS WE ACK UR MSG NO 004 AND THKS

OSI ACKS VIA PHONE
Organization which would send medical supplies and equipment to the people of Indochina who have been injured as a result of recent US bombing in Indochina. When asked by Representative of ABC News to express his opinions concerning the possibilities of medical supplies being used by North Vietnam government to treat their own soldiers, Clark advised he saw no reason why medical aid could not be used by the North Vietnamese as well, since the US government was responsible for their injuries. Clark further announced that four medical doctors departed NY on October Four last, to travel to Hanoi for the purpose of ascertaining what medical supplies are needed by the North Vietnamese and also to inspect damage to hospitals located in North Vietnam. He identified one of the doctors as being Peter Wolff a member of MAI, and a member of the Harvard University Medical Faculty.

Clark closed by urging all Americans to contribute to MAI.

Cora Weiss spoke of her recent trip to Hanoi and the surrounding province in North Vietnam. She spoke of the medical
PAGE THREE

FACILITIES AND OF THE THREE POWS, MARK L. GARTLEY, NORRIS CHARLES, AND EDWARD ELIAS, WHO SHE RECENTLY ACCOMPANIED BACK TO THE US.

WEISS WAS ASKED TO EXPLAIN HER DISLIKE FOR MAJOR EDWARD ELIAS WHO HAD RECENTLY HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE AND ADVISED HE WOULD REMAIN IN THE MILITARY. WEISS ADVISED SHE DIFFERED WITH ELIAS' VIEWS AND ELIAS LIED TO BOTH HER, COLIFAM, AND THE COMMUNIST TO GET BACK TO THE US. SHE DID NOT FURTHER ELABORATE ON HER REMARKS OTHER THAN "ELIAS WAS LUCKY HE RETURNED".

WEISS THEN SHOWED SEVERAL ROLLS OF MOVIE FILM SHE TOOK IN NORTH VIETNAM. SHE FURTHER DISPLAYED A MHR DASH ELEVEN, ROCK DASH EYE FRAGNATION BOMB WHICH WAS MADE BY HONEYWELL INC., THAT SHE RECOVERED WHILE IN NAMDIMH PROVINCE.

SHE CONCLUDED BY URGING ALL AMERICANS TO CONTRIBUTE TO MIA AND TO TRAVEL TO NORTH VIETNAM THEMSELVES TO SEE US WAR DAMAGES.

END PAGE THREE
PAGE FOUR

ADMINISTRATIVE----

REFERENCE NY TEL OCTOBER FOUR LAST CAPTIONED "TRAVEL OF FOUR DOCTORS TO HANOI, OCTOBER FOUR, SEVENTY TWO".
SOURCE IS _---_
NO LHM FOLLOWS.

END

HOLD

MILLER

WANNALL

[Redacted]
INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10/5/72

Attached states that former U. S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Cora Weiss, co-chairman of COLIFAM, held a press conference in New York City on 10/5/72. Clark advised he joined the Medical Aid for Indochina (MAI) last month and that he endorsed its policy. He stated the organization plans to send medical supplies and equipment to the people of Indochina who have been injured by the result of recent U. S. bombing. He stated that he had no objection if the supplies were used to treat North Vietnam soldiers. Clark urged all Americans to contribute to MAI. Cora Weiss also spoke and explained her dislike for Edward Elias, who recently returned from North Vietnam as a prisoner of war and who also recently announced he would remain in the military. She also urged all Americans to contribute to MAI.

Information attached disseminated by teletype to President, Vice President, State, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Secret Service, and the military. Copies were also sent to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by messenger.

(Handwritten notes)

EM
E.0.12812-2
Propria Special E0.2427
11/3/72
345320
TREAT AS YELLOW

TO: THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PIS)
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLONEL) - AKA;

(Text of message begins on next page)
3:10 AM 10-31-72

UNCLASSIFIED

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

END PAGE ONE
On October thirty, seventy-two, United States Court of Appeals, (USCA), Chicago, Illinois, advised that today motions were filed with USCA on behalf David Tyre Dellinger and Thomas Emmett Hayden, requesting court permission to travel to Hanoi, Democratic Republic of North Vietnam (DRV), in period November one dash November thirteen, seventy-two. Purpose of travel was in response to an urgent request from an unnamed representative of the DRV with regard to matters concerning the release of additional American prisoners of war (POWs). No further details regarding specifics of travel were set forth, other than departure date from New York for Hayden and Dellinger of November one, seventy-two, and no further details or explanation of purpose of trip were in the motion. The motion pointed out results of recent travel by Dellinger to Hanoi, wherein three American POWs were released, and offered further explanation to the Court of this travel request by Attorney Leonard Weinglass, if the Court so desired.

Advised that during late afternoon, October thirty, seventy-two, USCA issued a brief order authorizing travel by Hayden and Dellinger as requested.
WH ZEV 03 KK

DE WH ACK 003 KK

RG TKS AR

NIS DE FB I AND ZEV OUR NR 02 KK

FBI DE NIS QSL 002 WDH AR

OSI ACK VIA PHONE SGT LG.

CIA ZEV 02 KK

DE CIZ CIA QSL UR 002 31/0813Z K

KMMYDEENROWRAVR 08UKK002

DE FBI NDXX AND PLS GI E ACK AGN YOU GARbled GA

KKFKBI 0E ARMY ACK YOUR 00W 002
RECONTACTED THE WYO OF THE FBI THIS DATE AND ADVISED THAT HE HAD TELEPHONICALLY FURNISHED THE ABOVE INFORMATION TO SENIOR CASE ANALYST UNITED STATES PAROLE BOARD, WDC. A DISCUSSION WAS HELD BETWEEN AND HIMSELF AND AGREED TO PRESENT THE ABOVE INFORMATION TO PAROLE BOARD WDC THIS MORNING.

ADvised that if the parole board WDC requests a parole violator warrant being issued he would immediately contact the WYO of the FBI.

At eleven o'clock November one instant advised that berrigan and Dave dellinger have been scratched from the trip to hanoi this evening, was so advised END PAGE TWO
ADMINISTRATIVE

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELEPHONE CALL TO AD MILLER, AT BUREAU

THIS DATE BY SAC DECKER DIVISION IV.

CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] THIS DATE BY SPECIAL

AGENT (SA) [REDACTED]

RELIABLE SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

BUREAU MAY DESIRE TO CONSULT WITH THE DEPARTMENT TO

DETERMINE WHAT ACTION TO TAKE CONCERNING [REDACTED]

DEPARTMENT SHOULD

CONTACT UNITED STATES PROBATION BOARD, WDC.

END

LXS FBI WASH DC CLR
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
INFORMATION NOTE

We previously determined delegation sponsored by Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) to travel to Hanoi 11/1/72 to participate in release of additional POWs. This information disseminated to the President, Vice President, State Department, CIA, DIA, military intelligence agencies and NSA by teletype and to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger. Antiwar activist Daniel Berrigan, currently on parole in connection with conviction of violation of Selective Service statute, was to be member of delegation. Board of Parole, Washington, D.C. denied Berrigan permission to travel.

Attached relates that Berrigan reservation on Scandanavian Airlines flight departing 9:20 p.m., 11/1/72, had been cancelled. This information furnished to Parole Board, Washington, D.C., 12:10 p.m., 11/1/72.

We subsequently determined Berrigan had firm reservation to depart New York City on Aeroflot flight #312 at 8:00 p.m., 11/1/72. Advised of this information and said had heard Berrigan to hold press conference in New York City at 6:00 p.m. to explain why he cannot travel. Said Berrigan's attorney, Ramsey Clark, had advised him Berrigan's passport not yet validated by State Department added Parole Board considering issuance of parole violator warrant in event Berrigan leaves the country.

New York closely following this situation and all additional information developed will be promptly disseminated.
committee of liaison with families of servicemen detained in north vietnam (colifam) is to coady

on november one seventy two a special agent of the fbi observed press conference held at jfk international airport new york city nyc by colifam group in the scandinavian airlines system (sas) lounge.

the following individuals were introduced by a colifam representative as departing jfk airport november one seventy two for hanoi north vietnam:

- tom hayden, representative of the indochina peace campaign (ipc), fred branfman, director of project air war,
PAGE TWO

DAVID HUNTER, DEPUTY SECRETARY NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES,
HOWARD ZINN, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SUSAN MILLER, REPRESENTATIVE OF PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), JAN AUSTIN, REPRESENTATIVE OF ASIA INFORMATION GROUP, AND CAROLYN MUGAR, ALSO OF IPC.

IPC IS AN ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN AUGUST NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO TO BRING THE WAR IN INDOCHINA TO THE ATTENTION OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC, DURING THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

PROJECT AIR WAR WAS ORGANIZED DURING NINETEEN SEVENTY ONE TO BRING THE ATTENTION OF THE AIR WAR IN INDOCHINA TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

PCPJ IS A BROAD COALITION OF GROUPS INCLUDING THE COMMUNIST PARTY CPUSA WHICH SPONSORED DEMONSTRATIONS AIMED AT FIGHTING POVERTY, RACISM AND REPRESSION OF GROUPS IN THE US.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NBC, CBS, AND ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP) WERE AMONG THE FORTY INDIVIDUALS IN ATTENDANCE.

HAYDEN ANNOUNCED THAT THE GROUP WOULD BRING LETTERS TO AMERICAN POWS IN NORTH VIETNAM FROM THEIR RELATIVES IN THE US.

THE GROUP WOULD NO DOUBT ALSO BRING LETTERS FROM POWS TO THEIR RELATIVES BACK IN THE US, WHEN THEY RETURNED.

END PAGE TWO
HAYDEN ANNOUNCED THAT HANOI HAD SENT A TELEGRAM TO COLIFAM DURING THE WEEKEND OF OCTOBER THIRTY LAST REQUESTING THE GROUP TO TRAVEL TO HANOI TO OBSERVE THE SITUATION IN NORTH VIETNAM.

HAYDEN FURTHER ANNOUNCED THAT THERE ARE NO PLANS AT THE PRESENT TO BRING ADDITIONAL POWS BACK TO THE UNITED STATES WHEN THE GROUP RETURNS NOVEMBER THIRTEEN NEXT. HOWEVER IF HANOI RELEASED ADDITIONAL POWS THEY WOULD CERTAINLY RETURN WITH THEM.

FROM THIS POINT ON THE PRESS CONFERENCE RESULTED IN A QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD BY THE PRESS. GENERAL DISCUSSION WAS HELD REGARDING THE NINE POINT PEACE PLAN PROPOSAL. THE GROUP ANNOUNCED THEY FELT THAT THE US. WOULD NOT RELEASE ITS HOLD ON THE SOUTH VIETNAM GOVERNMENT.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE ENDED AT SEVEN FIFTEEN AND AT EIGHT THIRTY PM SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI OBSERVED THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE GROUP BOARD SAS FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO.

HAYDEN, HUNTER, ZINN, MILLER, AND MUGAR. THE FLIGHT DEPARTED NINE FORTY FIVE PM. BRANFMAN AND AUSTIN HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN ANNOUNCED AS SCHEDULED TO DEPART ON AEROFLOT AIRLINES TO MOSCOW USSR ON FLIGHT SU THREE ONE TWO DEPARTING JFK THREE AM NOVEMBER TWO NEXT.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELECALLS AND IMMEDIATE TELETYPES NOVEMBER ONE INSTANT. SA OBSERVED PRESS CONFERENCE, SAS. AND OBSERVED DEPARTURE. DEPARTURE OF BRANFMAN AND AUSTIN WILL BE OBSERVED BY SA AT THREE A.M. REVEREND DANIEL BERRIGAN WAS NOT OBSERVED AT JFK NOVEMBER ONE SEVENTY TWO.

END
You were previously advised the Committee of Liaison with Families of Service-men Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) planned to send a delegation to Hanoi, North Vietnam, departing New York City (NYC) on 11/1/72.

Attached names 5 members of the delegation who departed NYC aboard a 11/1/72 flight and two others* who are scheduled to depart during early morning hours, 11/2/72. The group plans to take letters to American prisoners of war (POWS) from relatives in the U.S. and no doubt bring letters from POWS to their relatives in this country upon their return. Group reportedly traveling at request of Hanoi. There are no plans to bring POWS when group returns to U.S. 11/13/72, but will if Hanoi will release them. Daniel Berrigan, earlier scheduled to accompany the group, not observed at airport on 11/1/72.

Data in attached sent by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, the military and to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger. Copy of attached sent to Intelligence Security Division of Department.

*NYO advised these individuals departed NYC at 5:15 a.m., 11/2/72. Berrigan not observed.
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 11/13/72

☐ IMMEDIATE
☐ URGENT
☐ NITEL
PRIORITY

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

TO:
☐ THE PRESIDENT
☐ THE VICE PRESIDENT
☐ ATT:
☐ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
☐ ATT:
☐ SECRETARY OF STATE
☐ DIRECTOR, CIA
☐ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
☐ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
☐ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
☐ U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

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

(Text of message begins on next page.)

11 NOV 16 1972

Approved

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
1:30 AM 11-14-72

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT 001
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 001
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 001
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 001
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 001
U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID) 001
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, ATT: SENIOR OPERATION OFFICER
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

UNCLASSIFIED

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

END PAGE ONE
ON NOVEMBER THIRTEEN ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS (PAA) FLIGHT NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED ARRIVED JOHN F. KENNEDY (JFK) INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NEW YORK CITY (NYC) FROM TOKYO, JAPAN, FOUR TWENTY PM, NOVEMBER THIRTEEN ONE NINE SEVEN TWO.

SOURCE STATED DAVID HUNTER, SUSAN MILLER, CAROLYN MUGAR AND HOWARD ZINN WERE AMONG PASSENGERS ARRIVING ON PAA FLIGHT EIGHT HUNDRED.

THOSE INDIVIDUALS NAMED ABOVE HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE, PAA TERMINAL JFK CONCERNING GROUPS' TRAVEL TO HANOI.

GROUP MADE AVAILABLE TO TELEVISION NEWSMEN PRESENT AT PRESS CONFERENCE MOTION PICTURE FILM OBTAINED BY GROUP IN NORTH VIETNAM.

BT

0687
WH PLS ACK FOR NR 001 GAPLS

ZEV NR 001

OSI ACK FOR NR 001 BY PHONE - OC
NIS PLS ACK FOR NR 001 GAPLS
NIS THIS IS FBI AND PLS ACK FOR NR 001 GAPLS

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DE CIA QSL UR 001 140645Z KKK
USSS PLS ACK FOR NR PP0001 THIS IS FBI GAPLS

AND FBI DE USSS QSL 001 AR

NIS ADVISED
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 11/14/72

□ IMMEDIATE
□ URGENT
□ NITEL  PRIORITY

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

******

TO:
□ THE PRESIDENT
□ THE VICE PRESIDENT
□ ATT.: 

□ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
□ ATT.: 

□ SECRETARY OF STATE
□ DIRECTOR, CIA
□ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
□ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
□ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
□ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
□ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
□ N. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
□ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
□ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

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

(Text of message begins on next page.)

MAIL ROOM  □  TELETYPEx UNIT □

DATE OF REVIEW: 11/15/72

100-457899-395
UNCLASSIFIED

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

END PAGE ONE
ON NOVEMBER ONE FOUR ONE NINE SEVENTYTWO, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT DAVID HUNTER, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES; SUSAN MILLER OF THE PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ); CAROLYN MUGAR OF INDO PEACE CAMPAIGN (IPC); AND FRED BRANFMAN OF PROJECT AIR WAR, DEPARTED TOKYO, JAPAN, ABOARD PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT NUMBER EIGHT ZERO ZERO, NOVEMBER ONE THREE SEVENTYTWO, ARRIVING JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (JFKIA), NEW YORK CITY (NYC) AT FOUR TWO ZERO PM THE SAME DATE.

PCPJ IS BROAD COALITION OF GROUPS INCLUDING CPUSA, WHICH SPONSORS DEMONSTRATIONS AIMED AT FIGHTING POVERTY, RACISM, AND REPRESSION OF GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

IPC IS ORGANIZATION FOUNDED AUGUST, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, TO BRING WAR IN INDO-CHINA TO ATTENTION OF AMERICAN PUBLIC DURING ONE NINE SEVEN TWO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

PROJECT AIR WAR ORGANIZED DURING ONE NINE SEVEN ONE TO BRING AIR WAR IN INDO-CHINA TO ATTENTION OF AMERICAN PUBLIC.

A SECOND SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED NOVEMBER ONE FOUR SEVENTYTWO THAT COLIFAM AND PCPJ END PAGE TWO
PAGE THREE  UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

MAD PLANNED FOR A PRESS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT PAA FIRST CLASS LOUNGE JFKIA, NOVEMBER ONE THREE SEVENTY-TWO, UPON RETURN OF GROUP FROM HANOI.

ON NOVEMBER ONE FOUR SEVENTY-TWO, A THIRD SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT THE FOUR INDIVIDUALS RETURNING FROM HANOI ABOARD PAA WERE GIVEN SPECIAL TREATMENT BY PAA AND WERE ESCORTED THROUGH CUSTOMS AFTER THEIR FLIGHT ARRIVED JFKIA. THE GROUP WAS TO HOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, HOWEVER, THE PRESS CONFERENCE WAS CANCELLED AT THE LAST MINUTE. A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GROUP DID SPEAK TO THE PRESS FOR APPROXIMATELY TEN MINUTES IN THE LOBBY OF THE CUSTOMS TERMINAL.

THE SECOND SOURCE ALSO ADVISED THAT

END PAGE THREE
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CIA THIS IS FBI AND C ACK FOR NR 001 PLS GAPLS

DE CIA QSL YOUR 001 AT 15/0825Z  K

USCS PLS ACK FOR FBI NR 003 GAPLS

AUT FBI DE USCS QSL 003 AR

ARMY PLS ACK FOR FBI NR 001 GAPLS

ARMY ACKS RECEI OF MSG NR 001  (4)

OSI ACKS BY PHONE - HE

NIS ADVISED

CONFIDENTIAL
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.

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☒ 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:

100-457899-397
Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11/14/72

You were previously advised that the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) sent a delegation to Hanoi, North Vietnam, 11/1, 2/72.

Attached relates that the press conference planned by four members of the delegation upon their return at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, 11/13/72, was canceled although one representative spoke to the press while at the customs terminal for approximately ten minutes.

Data in attached sent by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, the military and
Copies sent to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by messenger. Copy sent to the Internal Security Division of the Department.
MR37 NY CODE

845 PM URGENT 11-14-72

TO ACTING DIRECTOR 100-457899

ATTN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM NEW YORK 100-168469 4P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM), INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY
ACTIVITIES. 00 NEW YORK.

ON NOVEMBER ONE FOUR INSTANT, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT DAVID HUNTER,
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES; SUSAN MILLER OF THE PEOPLES
COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ); CAROLYN MUGAR OF INDO
PEACE CAMPAIGN (IPC); AND FRED BRANFMAN OF PROJECT AIR WAR, DE-
PARTED TOKYO, JAPAN, ABOARD PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT NUMBER
EIGHT ZERO ZERO, NOVEMBER ONE THREE LAST, ARRIVING JOHN F. KENNEDY
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (JFKIA), NEW YORK CITY (NYC) AT FOUR TWO
ZERO PM THE SAME DATE.

END PAGE ONE

57DEC4 1975

DECLASSIFIED BY 01-23-93

9873
PCPJ IS BROAD COALITION OF GROUPS INCLUDING CPUSA, WHICH SPONSORS DEMONSTRATIONS AIMED AT FIGHTING POVERTY, RACISM, AND REPRESSION OF GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

IPC IS ORGANIZATION FOUNDED AUGUST, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, TO BRING WAR IN INDO-CHINA TO ATTENTION OF AMERICAN PUBLIC DURING ONE NINE SEVEN TWO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

PROJECT AIR WAR ORGANIZED DURING ONE NINE SEVEN ONE TO BRING AIR WAR IN INDO-CHINA TO ATTENTION OF AMERICAN PUBLIC.

A SECOND SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED NOVEMBER ONE FOUR INSTANT THAT COLIFAM AND PCPJ HAD PLANNED FOR A PRESS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT PAA FIRST CLASS LOUNGE JFKIA, NOVEMBER ONE THREE LAST, UPON RETURN OF GROUP FROM HANOI.

END PAGE TWO
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THE SECOND SOURCE ALSO ADVISED

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ADMINISTRATIVE:

REBUCAI, NOVEMBER ONE FOUR, INSTANT, AND NYTEL, NOVEMBER ONE THREE LAST; FIRST SOURCE IS PROTECT; SECOND SOURCE IS THIRD SOURCE IS

LHM FOLLOWS.

END.

CC: MILLER WANNALL

CONFIDENTIAL
Memorandum

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899) DATE: NOV 30 1972

FROM: MAC, NEW YORK (100-168469) (P)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
IS-RA
(00:NY)

ReNYnitel to Bureau dated 10/5/72 and 10/12/72 and NY urgent teletype to Bureau dated 10/25/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of an LHM concerning travel by four (4) attorneys to Hanoi, North Vietnam. Enclosed for the WFO and Boston are one (1) copy each of this LHM.

For the information of the Bureau, obtained from the four attorneys traveling, a report of their activities. "made this information available to SA on 10/25/72. This report is being set out verbatim in the details of the LHM for whatever interest it may be to the Bureau.

The above described report furnished characterization on the four lawyers traveling, so no characterization is being set out by the NY.

ENCLOSURE

1 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
1 - Boston (Encls. 1) (100-
1 - Washington Field Office (Encls. 1) (100-
1 - New York (Encls. 1)
1 - New York

100-457899 - 399

14 DEC 6 1972

The following individuals and organizations are characterized on public knowledge.

2. COLIFAM
3. DAVID DELLINGER
4. CORA WEISS

No characterization has been set out for Women's Strike for Peace as it is felt to be self-explanatory.

On 10/11/72, furnished travel information on above group to JFK, as well as confirming presence of four attorneys on SAS Flight 912 when it departed JFK on 10/11/72.

SAS and observed the departure of the four attorneys on 10/11/72 as well as their return to the US on 10/25/72.

A check of the New York indices had no identifiable references on.

NY indices further reflect

Copies of this IEM are being designated.
This LHM is not being classified "Confidential" as information reflected in LHM is largely a matter of public knowledge. Regarding the verbatim report furnished by [redacted] obtained his copy along with the press and media representative who also received a copy.

The following source is utilized in this LHM:

<table>
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<th>Identity of Source</th>
<th>File Where Located</th>
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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

File No. 100-457899
NY File 100-168469

Committee of Liaison With Families
of Servicemen Detained In
North Vietnam

On October 11, 1972, a source who is in a position
to furnish reliable information, advised that Anniversary
Tours (AT) booked passage for four representatives of
Lawyers Committee on American Policy Toward Vietnam (LCAPTV),
on Scandavian Airline Service Flight 912 scheduled to
depart for Copenhagen, Denmark at 9:20 p.m. on October 11,
1972. The source identified the four representatives as
1) Joseph Crown; 2) Malcolm Monroe; 3) Lawrence Velzel
and 4) John Wells. The ultimate destination of this group
will be Hanoi, North Vietnam.

The LCAPTV is publicly known as a group of
lawyers who came together in the summer of
1965 to prepare a legal brief which deals
with the illegality of American intervention
in Vietnam. This brief is based on National
Law and Constitutional Law aspects of this
intervention.

On September 10, 1972, a second source, who
has furnished reliable information in the
past, advised that AT is a Communist Party,
United States of America (CP, USA) controlled
travel agency.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It
is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it
and its contents are not to be distributed outside your
agency; nor duplicated within your agency.
First Source

Third Source

CAUTION: DETACH NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED TO RESIDENT AGENCIES.
Committee of Liaison
With Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam

On October 11, 1972, the above mentioned first source made available the travel itinerary of the above identified individuals as follows:

At 9:20 p.m., on October 11, 1972, this group will leave John F. Kennedy International Airport aboard Scandinavian Airline Service (SAS) Flight 912 and will arrive at Copenhagen, Denmark, at 10:00 a.m., on October 12, 1972. At 12 noon on October 12, 1972, this group will leave Copenhagen on SAS Flight 971 and will arrive at Bangkok, Thailand at 5:20 a.m. on October 13, 1972. From Bangkok at 1:45 p.m., on October 13, 1972, they will leave on Royal Thai Airlines Flight 525 scheduled to arrive at Vientiane, Laos at 3:15 p.m. on October 13, 1972. At 9:35 a.m., on October 14, 1972, they will leave Vientiane, Laos on Aeroflot Flight 545 and will arrive at Hanoi, North Vietnam at 11:00 a.m.

The above group will leave Hanoi, North Vietnam on October 21, 1972, aboard Aeroflot Flight 542 and will arrive at Vientiane, Laos on October 22, 1972. On October 22, 1972, they will leave Vientiane on Royal Thai Airways Flight 537 and will arrive at Bangkok, Thailand on October 22, 1972. Also on October 22, 1972, this group will leave Bangkok aboard Japan Airlines Flight 453 and will arrive at Paris, France on October 23, 1972. On October 25, 1972, this group will leave Paris on Pan American Airlines (PAA) Flight 115 and will arrive at JFK, New York City on October 25, 1972.

On October 11, 1972, Special Agent (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Joseph Crown, Malcolm Monroe, Lawrence Velvel, and John Wells enter the departure gate for SAS Flight 912 on this date.
Committee Of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam

On October 11, 1972, the above mentioned first
source advised that the four representatives of LCAPTY
were aboard SAS Flight 912 which departed from John F.
Kennedy, New York City at 9:20 p.m., on October 11, 1972,
for Copenhagen, Denmark. This source also advised that
no press conference was held by these individuals prior
to their departure.

On October 25, 1972, SAS of the FBI observed
Joseph Crown, Malcolm Monroe, Lawrence Velvel and John
Wells leave the arrival area for PAA Flight 115 at John
F. Kennedy (JFK), New York City. Upon leaving the arrival
area these four individuals were met by David Dellinger
and Cora Weiss, both co-chairmen of Committee of Liaison
With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
(COLIFAM). A representative of the Associated Press and
Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) television network were
present at their arrival. Along with Dellinger and Weiss
the four returning individuals held a closed press con-
ference with the media and press representative mentioned
above.

COLIFAM is a publicly known peace activist
group with the expressed objective of acting
as a liaison between the families of United
States Prisoners of War and the North
Vietnamese Government.

David Dellinger is publicly known as a
pacifist and a national leader of the
People's Coalition for Peace and Justice
(PCPJ).
Committee Of Liaison
With Families of Service-
men Detained in North
Vietnam

The PCPJ is self-described as an organization
consisting of over 100 organizations using
massive civil disobedience to combat war,
racism poverty and repression. Its national
office is located at 156 5th Avenue, New York
City, Room 527

Cora Weiss is publicly known as one of the
leaders of the Women's Strike for Peace.

In September, 1972, David Dellinger and
Cora Weiss along with other COLIFAM repre-
sentatives escorted three Prisoners of
War released by Hanoi back to the United
States.

On October 25, 1972, a third source, who is in a
position to furnish reliable information, advised that
at the closed press conference the four returning in-
dividuals generally discussed their visit to Hanoi and
gave their observations of the heavy United States
bombing of both military and civilian targets. The
following items were discussed by this group:

1. The "inhuman" methods of United States Bombing.

2. The fact that the North Vietnamese officials
advised them of Thieu's plans to arrange "appropriate and
easy measures "for North Vietnamese Prisoners of War (POWS)
who cannot accept the South Vietnam principles implying
execution.

The four representatives than stated that on October 24,
1972, while in Paris, France, a high ranking North Vietnamese
representative at the Paris Peace Conference, not further,
identified, told them there was no peace agreement presently
planned in any way. This official stated that the North Vietnamese terms for peace are as follows:

1. A total United States withdrawal from Indo-China.


3. A provision for the United States to participate in the reconstruction of both North and South Vietnam. These lawyers implied that upon agreement of the above terms, all United States POWS would be returned however, North Vietnam is not currently planning the release of other POWS until the above terms are met.

On October 25, 1972, the above mentioned third source made available a copy of a written report of the four attorneys who traveled to Hanoi, North Vietnam reflecting their activities.

The above report is being set out verbatim as follows:

"Report of Delegation to Hanoi October 14-21 of Lawyers Committee on American Policy Towards Vietnam

"At the invitation of the Association of jurists of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Lawyers Committee on American Policy Towards Vietnam (LCAPTY) sent a delegation of four lawyers to Hanoi for the 7 days October 14-21, 1972."
The members of the delegation were:

Joseph H. Crown, Co-Chairman, LCAPTV

Malcolm Monroe, Vice-Chairman, LCAPTV; Author, The Means is the End in Vietnam

Professor Lawrence Velvel, Professor of Law, Catholic University, Washington, D.C.; Author, Undeclared War

John Wells, Member, Executive Board, LCAPTV; Author, The People Vs. Presidential War

Initiator, Wells-Shea Act of Massachusetts Testing the Constitutionality of War

The following is the report of the Lawyers Committee's delegation which visited North Vietnam for the 7-day period of October 14-21:

I. Bombardment of Civilian Facilities

We have just returned from a 7-day visit to North Vietnam. Each of us in the mission observed massive destruction of civilian facilities. Joseph Crown and Malcolm Monroe were the first Americans to visit the fishing cooperative in the village of Hoa Binh and the vocational school at Dos On, about 15 kilometers southeast of Haiphong. The fishing village had been subjected to extensive naval bombardment, and the vocational school to aerial bombardment. There were no military targets in either area. The fishing village was in an isolated spot 2 kilometers from the sea and the school was remote from all other structures.
Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam

"Crown and Monroe spent two days in Haiphong. The Ha Ly Quarters of Haiphong, including the ancient
Nhàm Long Pagoda and the dwellings of over 30,000 people, resembles Coventry after the German Blitz, as does the
village of Khen An.

"Prof. Lawrence Velvel and John Wells visited
the Phat Diem Catholic Church complex in Ninh Binh
province. The complex is located in the remote country-
side, distant from any military target.

"The central church complex occupies at least
5 acres. There was extensive destruction. The main
cathedral was damaged. Four churches were destroy in-
cluding the churches of Saint Roch, Sacred Heart and
Saint Peter. The seminary was destroyed. The Bishopric
was totally leveled. We were told that this complex
of buildings, which is unmistakably a church complex,
was singled out for bombing on 3 occasions.

"Wells and Velvel also saw the cities of Phu
Ly and Ninh Binh. Phu Ly, which we were told was rebuilt
after being extensively damaged during the Johnson Bombing,
is now totally destroyed. We saw not one building standing.
The city's major industry was to produce lime for
fertilizer much of Ninh Binh is destroyed, including
buildings and houses.

"The cars in which Wells and Velvel were traveling
were strafed on the way back to Hanoi, but they were not
hit as they sought shelter in the earth bomb shelters."
Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam

"The extensive character of the destruction we saw left us no choice but to believe that the attacks were deliberate and intentional, and, in their scope, can not be justified upon any valid ground of military necessity. Hence the bombardments—naval and aerial—plainly violated the 1949 Geneva Convention for the protection of civilians.

"II Use of Inhumanitarian Weapons

"In addition, we were shown and given anti-tank perforating bombs—similar to bazooka rockets—which the North Vietnamese say have been used as anti-civilian personnel weapons by U.S. planes in recent weeks. Hundreds of these bombs are contained in one mother bomb, which explodes and strews them over a wide area. When the perforating bomb impacts, a penetrating blast from it will pierce structures such as an air-raid shelter. Persons taking cover in the shelter are exposed to the blast, heat and shrapnel of the bomb and consequently are blasted and cooked in the shelter. The use of such inhumanitarian weapons defies the elemental rules of civilians during warfare.

"We were also shown and given a plastic anti-personnel bomblet. Hundreds of these are carried in a mother bomb which, when it explodes, scatters them over a wide area. They then explode and the plastic shrapnel from them cannot be detected in the human body by X-rays and the cubic pellets cause brutal wounds of the body of the victim.

"If, as the American Government claims, the U.S. is seeking only to destroy military targets in North Vietnam (a legal right it does not have in view of the illegality of U.S. intervention in Indochina), then it is impossible to justify the dropping of these types of Anti-Personnel Bombs whose prime impact is against Human Beings, as Americans we deplore the use of such inhumanitarian weapons which can only besmirch the good name of our country and offend the elementary rules of warfare.
Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

"III. Prisoners in South Vietnam Seriously in Danger"

"Our mission held extended conferences with the representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam. We were given detailed statements by such PRG representatives relative to mass executions of prisoners by the Thieu Regime. Systematic executions, we were told, have been proceeding in over 1,000 penitaries all over South Vietnam. According to a program prepared by the Thieu Regime, it is specified that to avoid difficulties in case of an eventual release of prisoners, in regard to those whom they do not succeed in "redressing", and gaining over, "appropriate and easy measures" are recommended.

"The ominous character of 'appropriate and easy measures' is not difficult to discern.

"The 'Dien Tin' on February 20, 1972 reported:

"The Saigon 'Committee for a better Prison Regime' reported that the director of the Poulo Condor Prison in early days of Spring, 1972, had ordered to fire 180 'new-type' shells, seriously wounding over 200 detainees, of whom many could not bear the heat emitted, had their faces burnt and their bodies swollen or laid in delirious state.'

"We were told of reports that on May 8, 1972, the authorities of the Cay-Dua Prison, Phu Quoc Island, on the charge of 'non-allegiance of prisoners to the prison statute', opened fire on the detainees causing hundreds of casualties.

As lawyers dedicated to the principles of justice and law, we call upon all government officials and citizens of all countries to appeal to President Nixon to exercise his influence to halt the Thieu Regime's program which threatens the lives of tens of thousands of detainees in the prisons of South Vietnam. We commend Senator McGovern
Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam

for calling attention to the executions.

"IV. Prospects for Peace"

"Finally, we wish to comment on the prospects of peace. Having long worked for peace, our lawyers committee on American Policy towards Vietnam having been organized in the Spring of 1965 when the original escalation of the war was initiated by President Johnson. We deeply hope that the current reports of an approaching settlement represent a genuine movement, toward peace rather than the results of merely temporary electioneering. But as lawyers, trained to assess evidence objectively, we must say that the statements made to us by leading officials of the D.R.V. and P.R.G. force us to remain highly skeptical on this score. Just yesterday (October 24), a high representative of the P.R.G. (at the Paris Conference) told us flatly that there is no peace agreement. Moreover, nothing we saw or heard in North Vietnam leads us to conclude that a settlement has been reached or is imminent.

"In our conversations with North Vietnamese officials at various levels of administration, they repeatedly made clear their deep desire for peace. But they also made clear that the terms upon which they will settle must include total U.S. withdrawal from Indo-China, readiness to accept a government of National Concord for South Vietnam and apparently provision for American participation in the reconstruction of both of the devastated halves of Vietnam. Unless President Nixon is prepared to arrive at an overall settlement along the foregoing lines, the prospects for peace appear to us to be very dim indeed.

"We were repeatedly told that the release of American Prisoners of War presents no problem: Once a settlement is reached along the above lines, the prisoners
Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam

will be released immediately. But absent a satisfactory
settlement, the North Vietnamese and the PRG say they are
determined to continue to fight on indefinitely despite
continued heavy bombings, and based on what we have seen,
they appear to have the capacity to do so. As best we
could see, there appears to be in North Vietnam no
shortages of manpower, food, electricity, water, or
necessary supplies.

"In conclusion, it seems to us that a settlement
along the lines set out above would have been accepted
by the DRV and PRG (NLF) for quite some time now. Thus
the only reason for the lack of such a settlement is that
it is not to Mr. Nixon's liking. Other than the advent of
the election, we see no reason why Mr. Nixon should be
more favorably disposed toward such a settlement now
than he has been in the past. Thus, we are deeply fearful
that if there is no settlement before the election, then,
if Mr. Nixon is reelected, he will be unwilling after the
election to consummate the settlement allegedly agreed upon.
Thus before the election the Nixon Administration will have
derived political capital by creating an image of a forth-
coming peace, while reserving its freedom not to consummate
the settlement after the election. We would like to be
wrong about this, but we are deeply concerned that we may
very well be right.
TO: FACS, NEW YORK (100-168469)  
BOSTON (100-41237)  
CHICAGO (100-48914)  
LOS ANGELES  
NFO (100-50739)  

FROM: FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI  
W. MARK FELT  
ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR (100-457899)  

COMMITTEE OF LEIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN  
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM): IS - RA.  

REPRESENTATIVE OF ANOTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY HAS ADVISED UNNAMED  
RELATIVE OF PRISONER OF WAR (POW) HAS DETERMINED FROM COLIFAM THAT  
THIS GROUP INTENDS TO SEND DELEGATION TO NORTH VIETNAM DECEMBER  
THIRTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO. PURPOSE OF TRIP UNKNOWN AT THIS TIME BUT  
OPINION ADVANCED IT MIGHT BE TO SECURE RELEASE OF ADDITIONAL POWS.  

EACH RECIPIENT CONTACT LOGICAL INFORMANTS ON A CONTINUING BASIS  
FOR ANY INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE ABOVE. POSITIVE RESULTS SHOULD  
BE FURNISHED BUREAU BY MOST EXPEDITIOUS MEANS IN ORDER THAT  
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT CAN BE NOTIFIED.  

IF IT IS DETERMINED COLIFAM-SPONSORED DELEGATION IS IN FACT  
TRAVELING, PARTICIPANTS MUST BE IDENTIFIED AND ITINERARY ESTABLISHED.  

NOTE:  

COLIFAM is controlled by leaders of communist-infiltrated  
Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice and in the past has  
served as transmission belt for exchange of letters between POWs  
and relatives in U.S. It has also served as propaganda organ  
for North Vietnamese. Information pertaining to above trip  
furnished by USN, who is connected with Defense Intelligence Agency.
Sufficient copies are being provided the
FBI to enable any dissemination deemed desirable
at FBI Headquarters. The United States Attorney, Chicago,
does routinely serve copies of travel notices such as in
the enclosed; consequently no FBI copy is being provided
to this office.
On October 30, 1972, according to the court, Hayden approved the travel as requested by Hayden and Dellinger, with no further comment. Moreover, the referenced memorandum explanation was set forth regarding the necessity for permission to obtain court permission for such travel, that is, his status on bond pending appeal of a February, 1970, conviction of a violation of the Federal Antitrust Statute, and concomitant contempt of court citations.

Likewise, in February, 1970, Hayden, a co-defendant with Dellinger in the so-called Conspiracy Seven trial, was convicted in United States District Court (USDC) Chicago, of violation of the Federal Antitrust Statute and was cited for contempt of court as a result of his actions and statements in court during the trial.

He is currently on bond pending appeal of the Antitrust conviction and awaiting a rehearing of the contempt citations. Like Dellinger, as a condition of this bond, he is required to secure approval of the USCA for any travel outside the continental limits of the United States.

A physical description of Dellinger was also set forth in referenced memorandum. Set forth below is descriptive data regarding Hayden:

- Height: 5'10"
- Weight: 180 lbs.
Attorney Leonard Feinglass, referred to above, was defense counsel for both DeStefano and Hayden in the Conspiracy Seven Trial wherein they were convicted as noted in the foregoing.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM); ISRA

ON NEW YORK.

ON NOVEMBER THIRTEEN INSTANT, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE,
RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS (PAA) FLIGHT
NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED ARRIVED JOHN F. KENNEDY (JFK) INTERNATIONAL
AIRPORT, NEW YORK CITY (NYC) FROM TOKYO, JAPAN, FOUR TWENTY
PM, NOVEMBER THIRTEEN INSTANT.

SOURCE STATED DAVID HUNTER, SUSAN MILLER, CAROLYN BURGAR
AND HOWARD ZINN WERE AMONG PASSENGERS ARRIVING ON PAA FLIGHT EIGHT
HUNDRED.

THOSE INDIVIDUALS NAMED ABOVE HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE.

PAA TERMINAL JFK CONCERNING GROUPS' TRAVEL TO HANOI.

GROUP MADE AVAILABLE TO TELEVISION NEWSMEN PRESENT
AT PRESS CONFERENCE NOTION PICTURE FILM OBTAINED BY GROUP

END PAGE ONE
IN NORTH VIETNAM.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU, NOVEMBER THIRTEEN INSTANT; AND NEW YORK TELETYPES OCTOBER THIRTY-ONE LAST AND NOVEMBER ONE LAST.

SOURCE IS JFK, NYC.

END

DSS FBI WA DC CLR
You were previously advised that the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam sent a delegation to Hanoi on 11/1, 2/72.

Attached relates that four members of the delegation returned to the United States at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York City, on 11/13/72, where they held a press conference and made available to newsmen a motion picture film obtained in North Vietnam.

This information has been disseminated by teletype to the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Army, Air Force, Navy. Copies sent to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by messenger. Copy sent to the Internal Security Division of the Department.
Memorandum

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, WPO (105-113440) (RUC)

SUBJECT: TRAVEL BY U. S. DOCTORS TO VIETNAM

IS - RA

(00: BOSTON)

DATE: 11/15/72

Re San Francisco teletype dated 10/6/72.

On 10/24/72, a representative of the Passport Office, USDS, WDC, made available to SA the passport file of [redacted]. A review of that file indicated that [redacted] was issued Passport No. [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted]. The application for passport disclosed the following information:

Name:
Date and Place of Birth:
Permanent Address:

Mailing Address:

Travel Plans:
   Departure date:
   Method:
   Length of stay:
   Itinerary:

Purpose of trip:

Parents:
   Father:
   Born:
   Mother:
   Born:
   Born:

Bureau

1-Boston (100-45132)
1-New York (100-168469)
1-San Francisco (100-74260)
1-WPO

MCT-14

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

(7)

FEB 28 1973
WPO 105-113440

Person to be notified:

Last married on:
Born:
Description:
  Height:
  Hair:
  Eyes:
  Occupation:

The file additionally reflected that subject has been issued Passport No. on at

On 11/8/72, a representative of the Passport Office made available to SA the passport file of This file indicated he was issued Passport No. on at
The file contained an application for passport dated which provided the following information:

Name:
Date and Place of Birth:
Permanent Address:

Travel Plans:
  Departure date:
  Method:
  Length of stay:
  Itinerary:
  Purpose of trip:
Parents:
  Father:
  Born:
  Mother:
  Born:

Born:
Person to be notified:
Last married on:
Born:
Description:
  Height:
  Hair:
  Eyes:
  Occupation:
Photographs from the passport file are being processed and will be forwarded when development is complete.

If any of the foregoing information including photograph is disseminated outside the Bureau, the source must be changed to "United States Government" records. The actual source must then be shown on the administrative page as the Passport Office, Department of State.

In the 11/12/72 issue of "The Washington Post" newspaper, an article titled, "Doctors To Make Hanoi Trip", indicated that the U. S. State Department had granted permission for a medical team to travel to North Vietnam in order to study that country's "immediate and long-term health relief needs." The article further indicated that Senator EDWARD KENNEDY had interceded in the doctors' behalf and had urged the State Department to grant authority for the visit.

The article indicated that the group going to Hanoi would be under the leadership of Dr. SCRIMSHAW. The group includes Mr. JOSEPH ENGLISH, President of the New York Hospital Association, DAVID FRENCH, a Pediatric Surgeon, JOHN M. LEVINSON, a Gynecologist, and MICHAEL HALBERSTAN, a Washington Cardiologist.

WFO'ed indices negative re above captioned doctors.

Leads left to discretion of office of origin.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO
ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 12/8/72

FROM
FAC, NORFOLK (100-6833) (RUC)

SUBJECT
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
IS - RA
(00:NY)

Re Norfolk letter and LHM dated 11/7/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 7 copies of an LHM
setting forth additional information concerning captioned
matter. Two copies are enclosed for New York.

LHM reflects additional information volunteered
by

As in the past, the Norfolk Division will continue
to submit additional LHMs as information is volunteered
by

ENCLOSURE,

2 - Bureau (Encls. 1)
2 - New York (100-168469) (Encls. 2)
1 - Norfolk

ST-102

REC-9

100-457899-40

DEC 13 1972
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

whose husband, a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, has furnished information in the past concerning correspondence she has received from COLIFAM.
furnished an item of correspondence, a copy of which is attached. It is identified as a letter with enclosure from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, dated October 31, 1972.

During the recent past, she has had no personal contact with affiliates of the above Committee.
31 October 1972

REPORT TO: Families of Prisoners and Missing
FROM: Richard Barnet and Cora Weiss
RE: Paris Discussions

We have just returned from a day of emergency discussions with Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, Prime Minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, and with Deputy Minister Nguyen Minh Vy of the North Vietnamese Delegation to the Paris Peace Talks.

We met to discuss the possibility of a cease-fire and peace.

The Vietnamese advised us that unless the accords are signed before November 7, they cannot foresee when the war will come to an end and the promised release of prisoners and accounting of the missing can take place.

Their agreement to release prisoners is conditioned on the signing of the accord on 31 October or as soon thereafter as possible.

The date for signing the already agreed upon accord has been postponed three times. Now the Nixon administration proposes a further unspecified delay. The recent diplomatic breakthrough has opened the possibility for peace for the first time in many years. It is an extraordinarily precious opportunity for the prisoners, their families and the people of the United States and Indochina. This opportunity is in serious jeopardy today.

The agreement was difficult to obtain and represents significant concessions on both sides. It seems a fair political and military settlement. It must be supported and not be allowed to disappear.
We urge you to wire the President. Time is short. Don't let the administration play once more with your desperate hopes. Last Thursday Mr. Kissinger promised the return of your loved ones in "three to four weeks." That could have happened if the Secretary of State had signed the accord in Paris today. But he did not. And a new excuse is being used to further delay the signing of a cease-fire agreement. All of a sudden Mr. Kissinger is asking for the removal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam when he had already agreed to their presence. If the accords are not signed immediately we fear that prisoner release will be indefinitely delayed.

Americans will continue to travel nearly every week to Hanoi to observe the situation and hold open the door for communication on the possibilities for peace. We will gladly continue to carry your mail so you may keep in touch with your sons, husbands, fathers and brothers. The enclosed letter forms are for your convenience.
HANOI AIDES SAY BOTH SIDES

Made Concessions on Pact

The following article is by Richard J. Bernert, co-director of the Institute for Policy Studies and long-time student and critic of American policy in Vietnam. Mr. Bernert, with Profs. George J. Stibitz and Southeast Asian studies at Cornell University, and C. Wehr, co-chairman of the Committee of Liaison with U.S. Prisoners, Detained in North Vietnam, was invited to Paris last week to hear a clarification of the views of the North Vietnamese Communist delegation on the current state of the negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—The North Vietnamese diplomats in Paris say that both sides are the concessions in arriving at the current proposed settlement of the war.

The United States, they said in a public statement, made two crucial concessions that until this month had always been withheld.

The most important, they said, is recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam as the only legitimate administration over the territory it now controls. This recognition, they said, is the key to the negotiations that would end the war.

Mrs. Binh expressed great concern that the Saigon government keep prisoners held by the Saigon Government, estimated to number 200,000 or more.

"These are now embarked upon as illegal pondering policies with regard to the prisoners," she declared. "Women and children are being tortured and killed in the Saigon jails. The United States is equally responsible for this because it is not capable of carrying out such a policy alone."

Guerrillas Hold Some Captives

While she appeared to corroborate Henry A. Kissinger's understanding that the release of political prisoners by Saigon—on the condition that North Vietnam demand to Mr. Binh left open the possibility that military personnel and civilians detained by guerrilla forces in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia might not be released if Saigon balks at presenting a "last accounting for those whom they hold, including all those arrested during the war."

She emphasized that Article 4 of the agreement is that the return of all captured and detained peoples of the parties simultaneously with the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

Mr. Vy declared that the release of all pacts detained in North Vietnam would be completed within 60 days after a cease-fire. If all political prisoners are not released in three months they are to go to fresh negotiations between the Provisional Revolutionary Government and Saigon, the entire agreement could break down and the war could resume, he said.

Although he denied that North Vietnam had taken "responsibility" for the release of all Political prisoners, Mr. Vy declared that implementation of the agreement on Vietnam would obviously have a good influence on the release of prisoners throughout Indochina.

The North Vietnamese diplomats say they believe that President Nixon is "dangling" peace before the United States people but is not yet ready to bring it about. They say they strongly suspect that the Administration is deliberately endangering the agreement by "deceptive delaying tactics" and they voice concern that the United States will soon disappear.

Mr. Vy, in a telephone interview yesterday, noted that Secretary of State William P. Rogers was not coming to Paris and that the North Vietnamese had not heard nothing directly from Mr. Kissinger since his news conference in Washington last Thursday.

Criticism of Nixon

Last Friday in Paris, discussing the negotiations, Mr. Vy declared that by Oct. 20 the nine provisions for ending the fighting in Vietnam had been "completely agreed to" by the United States. He said that Mr. Kissinger had declared that an early negotiating session would be empowere for Mr. Nixon, and that under no circumstances would President Thieu have a "veto" over the settlement.

The "six or seven remaining questions" raised by Mr. Kissinger at his news conference Thursday were neither "technical" nor "linguistic" but involved basic matters of agreement already agreed upon, according to the North Vietnamese diplomats.

Stimson is mounting among the North Vietnamese up to whom I talked to President Nixon has taken advantage of their desire for a settlement. He did not say whether Mr. Nixon has already accepted the agreement, Mr. Vy said. "Why won't he sign it?"

The North Vietnamese, who point to a long "record of betrayal" in negotiations with the United States and Saigon, charge that the President is attempting to extract new concessions by forcing a renegotiation of an agreement that already includes major Communist concessions.

"We can do nothing more," Mrs. Binh told me. "If the signing is delayed, it all begins again."

The North Vietnamese say they suspect that Mr. Nixon is engaged in an "election trick" to make the American people believe that peace is at hand.

They suggest that with the passage of time and the passage of public opinion of re-elected Nixon would use further delaying tactics to toughen the terms of the settlement.

It would have been a good day today if the agreement had been kept," Mr. Vy declared. "If the bombing had stopped on the original agreed date—substantial numbers of American prisoners of war would probably be released."

Both sides have made concessions to arrive at this agreement," Mr. Vy emphasized. "It is now slipping away and must not be allowed to happen."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1969

COMMITTEE OF LII
365 West 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10023
COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN KILLED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLLINS)

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, nor duplicated within your agency.
TO: ACTING DIRECTOR (199-457899) (ATTN: DOMINTEL)
NEW YORK (199-168469)
FROM: BOSTON (199-41237)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (GOLFA) IS DASH REVACED.
DO: NY

RENTEIL TO BUREAU, DECEMBER TWELVE, INSTANT.
ON BASIS OF INFORMATION FURNISHED, BOSTON UNABLE
TO IDENTIFY INDICES CONTAIN TWO VERY
OLD REFERENCES TO

BOSTON SOURCES HAVE NO INFORMATION RE CAPTIONED
MATTER. 3155570 Prof Min Special Co/12/12
ON CONTAINING
SIGNED
SI VDM WASH DC

REC 3

16 DEC 14 1972
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM), IS DASH RA.

ON DECEMBER SEVEN, INSTANT, A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT CORA WEISS,
CO-CHAIRMAN OF COLIFAM, ADVISED HIM, THIS DATE, THAT
FOUR INDIVIDUALS WILL BE DEPARTING NEW YORK JOHN F. KENNEDY
AIRPORT ON DECEMBER THIRTEEN, NEXT FOR HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM.
WEISS ADVISED THAT THE FOUR INDIVIDUALS HAVE NOT BEEN
SELECTED AT THIS TIME.
ADMINISTRATIVE:

SOURCE IS

END PAGE ONE
WEISS FURTHER ADVISED SHE WOULD FURNISH NAMES OF FOUR
COLIFAM REPRESENTATIVES DEPARTING FOR HANOI TO SOURCE WITHIN
NEXT FEW DAYS. SHE FURTHER ADVISED THAT COLIFAM MAY WISH
PRESS COVERAGE OF DEPARTURE AND PRESS COVERAGE PRIOR TO
BOARDING TIME. TRAVEL WILL BE BY SAS AIRLINES.

RECEIVING OFFICES REMAIN ALERT FOR INDIVIDUALS YOUR
DIVISION ON THIS TRIP. NEW YORK WILL FURNISH IDENTITIES
OF INDIVIDUALS WHEN LEARNED. PENDING.

END

CC: MILLER
WANNALL
INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 12/7/72

You were previously advised that anti-war activists connected with Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, including Cora Weiss, traveled to Hanoi to accept release of three American prisoners of war.

Attached relates that Cora Weiss was advised on 12/7/72 that four individuals will depart New York for Hanoi on 12/13/72. While Weiss stated the four individuals have not yet been selected, she will furnish the names within the next few days. She further advised of possibility of press coverage of departure.

Information in attached being disseminated by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Secret Service, and the Military. A copy is also being sent to the Attorney General and to the Deputy Attorney General by messenger.
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 12/7/72

☐ IMMEDIATE
☐ URGENT
☒ NITEL
☒ PRIORITY

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

TO: ☒ THE PRESIDENT
☒ THE VICE PRESIDENT
☒ ATT.:

☒ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
☒ ATT.:

☒ SECRETARY OF STATE

☒ DIRECTOR, CIA

☒ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
☒ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER

☒ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

☒ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

☒ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

☒ U.S. SECRET SERVICE (RID)

☒ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

☒ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: ☒ W. MARK FELT, ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Subject: ☒ COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLFAM).

(Text of message begins on next page.)
UNCLASSIFIED

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

END PAGE ONE
ON DECEMBER SEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO, A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT CORA WEISS,
CO-CHAIRMAN OF COLIFAM, ADVISED HIM, THIS DATE, THAT FOUR
INDIVIDUALS WILL BE DEPARTING NEW YORK JOHN F. KENNEDY AIRPORT
ON DECEMBER THIRTEEN, SEVENTY-TWO, FOR HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM.

WEISS ADVISED THAT THE FOUR INDIVIDUALS HAVE NOT BEEN
SELECTED AT THIS TIME.

BT

#0072
TIS IS FBI AND WH PLS ACK FOR NR 001 GAPLS
ZEV 001 K
CIA THIS IS FBI AND PLS ACK FOR NR 001 GAPLS

QSL UR 001 KK
OSI ACK BY PHONE-HE
NIS PLS ACK FOR NR 001 GA PLS
FBI DE NIS QSL NR 001/00 AR
ARMY THIS IS FBI AND PLS ACK FOR NR 001 GAPLS
FBI THUS IS ARMY AND ACK RCPT OF MSG 001
USSS PLS ACK FOR NR 002 FROM FBI GAPLS

QSL FBI 002 AR
COMMUNE OF LIGNON UN FAMILY ON SERVICE DEPENDING IN INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES.

NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM): IS-86.

ON DECEMBER THIRTEEN INSTANT A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT THE REVEREND MICHAEL ALLEN, WHO IS ASSISTANT TO ASSOCIATE DEAN AT VALE DIVINITY SCHOOL IN NEW HAVEN, CONN., WOULD BE TRAVELING WITH COLIFAM GROUP TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM ON DECEMBER THIRTEEN INSTANT.

SOURCE ADVISED THAT COPA WEISS, WHO IS CO-CHAIRMAN OF COLIFAM, REQUESTED SIX O'CLOCK PM PRESS CONFERENCE AT STANDANNAVIAN AIRLINES SERVICES TERMINAL, JFK AIRPORT, NYC.

END PAGE ONE
Prior to flight o'clock PM departure, Weiss advised that Colifax group would be carrying Christmas mail and packages to Pows held in North Vietnam.

Source determined Colifax group returning December Twenty five, next, by Pan American Airlines, flight Flight Hundred into NYC. Source advised this flight is nonstop from Tokyo, Japan, via North Pole. Weiss noncommittal this date as to group returning with additional Pows.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

REYNEL, December Twelve, last. Source is [redacted].

Telford Taylor, who is also traveling with group, presently employed Professor of Law, Columbia University, NYC.

New York covering press conference and departure.

End.

CC: Miller
Vannall
TREAT AS YELLOW

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

TO: V THE PRESIDENT
    V THE VICE PRESIDENT
    X ATT: ________________________
    X WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
        X ATT: ________________________
    X SECRETARY OF STATE
    X DIRECTOR, CIA
    X DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
        X AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
    X DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
    X DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
    X NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
    X U.S. SECRET SERVICE (P/D)
    X ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
       W. MARK FELT, ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject:

(Text of message begins on next page.)

Approved by Letter Special 80328
Per FBI Request

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter Special 80328
6:05 AM 12-1-72

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT 001
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 001
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 001
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 001
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 001
U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID) 001
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
W. MARK FELT
ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR W

CONFIDENTIAL

END PAGE ONE
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM), INTERNAL SECURITY DASH REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES.

ON DECEMBER ELEVEN, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT ANNIVERSARY TOUR (AT) MADE RESERVATIONS THIS DATE FOR THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS TO TRAVEL TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM, ABOARD SCANDANAVIAN AIRLINES SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO ON DECEMBER THIRTEEN, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK PM FROM JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPROT, NYC:

ONE. JOAN BAEZ, WHO IS A WELL-KNOWN FOLK SINGER AND ANTI-WAR ACTIVIST.

TWO. RETIRED BRIGADER GENERAL TELFORD TAYLOR, WHO BETWEEN NINETEEN FORTY FIVE AND NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT WAS CHIEF COUNCIL FOR WAS CRIMES TRIALS IN NUREMBERG, GERMANY.

THREE. REVEREND J. ALLEN.

FOUR. MR. B. RONO WHO IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAV).
PAGE THREE

CONFIDENTIAL

AT IS A COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA) CONTROLLED
TRAVEL AGENCY, WHOSE PROFITS, IF ANY, ARE FURNISHED
TO THE CPUSA.

VVAVW IS A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION COMPOSES
PRIMARILY OF VETERANS OF THE WAR IN VIETNAM,
THAT HAS ORGANIZED AND PARTICIPATED IN NUMEROUS
DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM DURING
NINETEEN SEVENTY DASH SEVENTY TWO, INCLUDING THE
SEIZURE OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY, NYC, AND THE
OCCUPATION OF THE BETSY ROSS HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA,
PENNNSYLVANIA, IN DECEMBER, NINETEEN SEVENTY ONE.
SIX MEMBERS OF THE VVAVW WERE INDICTED BY A FEDERAL
GRAND JURY, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, JULY NINETEEN
SEVENTY TWO, ON CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE THE
ANTI-RIOT LAW.

SOURCE ADVISED THAT AT WAS "NON-COMMITAL IN REGARD
TO ADDITIONAL POWS RETURNING WITH THE GROUP."

CLASSIFIED BY W. B. WANNALL, XGDS2, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION
INDEFINITE.
XGDS2
BT
#0260
WH THIS IS FBI AND PLS ACK FOR NR 001 GAPLS

QSL 001 001 001 KKK
CIA THIS IS FBI AND PLS ACK FOR NR 001 GAPLS

QSL 01 121117Z

ARMY THIS IS FBI AND PLS ACK FOR NR 001 GAPLS
FBI DE ARMY QSL UR 001 RDS
USSS THIS IS FBI AND PLS ACK FOR NR 001 GAPLS
ZEV 001
NIS THIS IS FBI AND PLS ACK FOR NR 001 GAPLS
FBI DE NIS WE ACK KKKK
OS ACK BY PHONE - VN
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFARE), INTERNAL SECURITY DASH REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES. 00 NEW YORK.

ON DECEMBER ELEVEN INSTANT A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT ANNIVERSARY TOURS (AT) MADE RESERVATIONS THIS DATE FOR THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS TO TRAVEL TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM ABOARD SCANDIANVIAN AIRLINES SERVICE (SAS) FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO ON DECEMBER THIRTEEN, NEXT, AT EIGHT O' CLOCK PM FROM JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NYC.

RECORD: 18 DEC 22
1972

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED
ONE. JOAN BAEZ, WHO IS WELL-KNOWN FOLK SINGER AND ANTI-WAR ACTIVIST.

TWO. RETIRED BRIGADER GENERAL TELFORD TAYLOR, WHO BETWEEN NINETY FIVE AND NINETY EIGHT WAS CHIEF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES TRIALS IN NUREMBERG, GERMANY.

THREE. REVEREND J. ALLEN.

FOUR. MR. B. NONO WHO IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE VIETNAMESE VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVN). At IS A COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA) CONTROLLED TRAVEL AGENCY, WHO PROFITS, IF ANY, ARE FURNISHED TO THE CPUSA.

VVN IS A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF VETERANS OF THE WAR IN VIETNAM, THAT HAS ORGANIZED AND PARTICIPATED IN NUMEROUS DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM DURING NINETEEN SEVENTY DASH SEVENTY TWO, INCLUDING THE SEIZURE OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY, NYC, AND THE OCCUPATION OF THE BETSY ROSS HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, IN DECEMBER, NINETEEN SEVENTY ONE.
SIX MEMBERS OF THE VVAW WERE INDICTED BY A FEDERAL
GRAND JURY, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, JULY NINETEEN
SEVENTY TWO, ON CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO
VIOLATE THE ANTI-RIOT LAW.

SOURCE ADVISED THAT AT WAS "NON-COMMITAL IN REGARD
TO ADDITIONAL POWS RETURNING WITH THE GROUP."

ADMINISTRATIVE:

SOURCE IS [PROTECTED.]
INDICES WYO REFLECT [REDACTED]

CHICAGO IS IN NATIONAL OFFICE OF VVAW,

END PAGE THREE
PAGE FOUR

CHICAGO.

LEADS:

RECEIVING OFFICES ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY [REDACTED] AND REMAIN ALERT FOR INFORMATION [REDACTED] NEW YORK WILL COVER DEPARTURE DECEMBER THIRTEEN, NEXT. LHM FOLLOWS.

END.

PLS HOLD
INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 12/11/72

You were previously advised that anti-war activists connected with Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), traveled to Hanoi to accept release of three American prisoners of war. Subsequently, a COLIFAM representative on 12/7/72 announced another trip to Hanoi by four individuals.

Attached information identifies the four individuals, including Joan Baez, nationally known folk singer, and retired Brigadier General Telford Taylor. The four individuals are scheduled to depart for Hanoi 12/13/72 from New York City, aboard Scandinavian Airlines. Reservations were made by a Communist Party, USA, controlled travel agency, which agency was noncommittal regarding prisoners of war returning with the group.

Information in attached being disseminated by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Secret Service, and the Military. A copy is also being sent to the Attorney General and to the Deputy Attorney General by messenger.
On December Thirteen instant, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that COLIFAM held a press conference at Scandinavian Airlines Service (SAS), John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA), at six fifteen pm this date. Cora Weiss, co-chairman of COLIFAM introduced Joan Baez, Reverend Michael Allen, retired Brigadier General Telford Taylor, and Barry Romo as departing eight pm this date for Hanoi, North Vietnam.

END PAGE ONE
JOAN BAEZ, well-known folk singer and anti-war activist, stated that she was traveling to Hanoi for the purpose of meeting north Vietnamese and witnessing US war damages in that country.

GENERAL TAYLOR, who was chief counsel at war crimes trials, Nuremberg, Germany, stated that the group had no plans to bring back additional POW's when they returned December Twenty Five next. Taylor commented that if opportunity arose, the group would certainly bring back POW's.

REVEREND ALLEN, Assistant to the Associate Dean, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Connecticut, stated that the group was taking five hundred pieces of mail with them to be delivered to American POW's. He displayed mail contained in large green canvas bags. He also stated the group would return with mail from POW's to their relatives.

BARRY ROMO made no comments concerning his travel, but appeared hostile to news reporters.

WEISS concluded conference by stating this trip was the thirty sixth trip that Colifam representatives have made with...
MAIL SINCE JANUARY SEVENTY. IT MARKED THE THIRD CHRISTMAS
THAT COLIFAM HAD TRANSPORTED CHRISTMAS MAIL. SHE ADDED THAT
SINCE THE BEGINNING OF COLIFAM OVER THREE HUNDRED INDIVIDUALS
HAVE TRANSPORTED MAIL ON BEHALF OF COLIFAM.

APPROXIMATELY THIRTY PERSONS WERE PRESENT AT PRESS
CONFERENCE, INCLUDING ABC AND NBC TELEVISION CREWS, ALONG
WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS AND UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL. THE
PRESS CONFERENCE ENDED AT SIX FORTY-FIVE PM.

ON THE SAME DATE, SA'S OF THE FBI OBSERVED BAEZ, TAYLOR,
ALLEN AND ROMO BOARD SAS FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO AND DEPART JFKIA
AT EIGHT PM, FOR HANOI, VIA COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

REFERENCE: TELETYPING OF NEW YORK TELETYPE AND TELECALL, DECEMBER THIRTEEN.

INSTANT.

SOURCE IS.

SA'S OBSERVING DEPARTURE WERE.

AND... THE FOLLOWING.

END.

DSS FBI WA DC, CLR

cc Mr. Miller

Wenner
You have been advised earlier of persons traveling to North Vietnam as representatives of Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). Attached reports 12/13/72 press conference at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York City, at which Cora Weiss, COLIFAM co-chairman, introduced latest travelers: Joan Baez, well-known singer; Reverend Michael Allen of Yale Divinity School; retired Brigadier General Telford Taylor, who was chief counsel at war crimes trials after World War II; and Barry Romo, associated with Vietnam Veterans Against the War. These individuals were later observed departing on 8:00 PM flight enroute to Hanoi, North Vietnam. Taylor remarked group had no plans to return with more prisoners of war (POWs), but would if opportunity arose. Allen displayed bags of mail for POWs and said group will return with POW mail for relatives. Earlier 12/13/72 teletype reported related but less detailed information and indicated group will return to U.S. on 12/25/72.

Data in attached being sent by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Secret Service and the military.

Copy to Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger.
TRANSMIT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 12/13/72
☐ IMMEDIATE
☐ URGENT
☐ NITEL PRIORITY

TO: ☐ THE PRESIDENT
☒ THE VICE PRESIDENT
☐ ATT.: __________________________

☐ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
☐ ATT.: __________________________

☒ SECRETARY OF STATE
☒ DIRECTOR, CIA
☒ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
☐ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER

☒ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
☒ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
☒ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
☒ U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
☒ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

☒ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: ☒ DIRECTOR FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI 1972
V. MARK FELT, ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

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

(Text of message begins on next page.)
1:36 AM 12-14-72
62C
E.O. 12812 -2

RIGORTY
TO: THE PRESIDENT 001
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 001
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 001
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 001
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 001
U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PIL) 001
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
W. MARK FELT,
ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

UNCLASSIFIED

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

END PAGE ONE
On December Thirteen Seventytwo a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Reverend Michael Allen, who is assistant to associate dean at Yale Divinity School in New Haven, Conn., would be traveling with Colifam Group to Hanoi, North Vietnam on December Thirteen Seventytwo.

Source advised that Cora Weiss, who is co-chairman of Colifam, requested six o'clock PM press conference at Scandinavian Airlines Services terminal, JFK airport, NYC, prior to eight o'clock PM departure. Weiss advised that Colifam Group would be carrying Christmas mail and packages to Pows held in North Vietnam.

Source determined Colifam Group returning December Twenty Five, next, by Pan American Airlines, flight eight hundred into NYC. Source advised this flight is nonstop from Tokyo, Japan, via North Pole. Weiss noncommittal this date as to group returning with additional Pows.

BT
00375
WH PSE QSL NR001

DE WH QSL 001 KKKK
ARMY DE FBI PSE QSL NR001
FBI DE ARMY ACK YOUR 001
USSS DE FBI PSE QSL NR001
L

QSL FEI 001
AR

NID NIS DE FBI PSE QSL NR001

FEI DE NIS QSL NR 001/04 AR
CIA DE FBI PSE QSL NR001
DE CIA QSL UR 001 14/0629Z
OSI ACKED BY PHONE HW
S QSL 61 302

All

CIA PLS ACK FOR FBI NR 002 GAPLS

DE CIA QSL UR 002 14/0805Z K

OS1 ack. 676 b76}

Eo. 24/12/72
Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/24/73

You have been advised earlier of persons traveling to Hanoi, North Vietnam, as representatives of the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). Attached reports Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)-controlled Anniversary Tours (AT) has cancelled travel reservations to Hanoi for peace activists Daniel and Philip Berrigan, who were to go there on behalf of COLIFAM. Cora Weiss, co-chairman of COLIFAM, has said that since U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia appears to be coming to an end, COLIFAM is withholding sending any delegation to Hanoi.

Data in attached sent by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Secret Service, and the military. Copy to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger.

[Redacted]
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 12/14/72

□ IMMEDIATE
□ URGENT
X PRIORITY
□ NTTEL

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

TO: □ THE PRESIDENT
□ THE VICE PRESIDENT □ ATT.: __________________
□ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM □ ATT.: __________________
□ SECRETARY OF STATE
□ DIRECTOR, CIA
□ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
□ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
□ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
□ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
□ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
□ U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
□ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

□ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI
W. MARK FELT, ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: (SEE NEXT PAGE) ST-114

(Text of message begins on next page.)

3-SS-720

ON 12/14/72

12-14-72

APPROVED
E.O. 12312-2
CONFIDENTIAL

2:53AM 12-14-72 C.O. 12812-2

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT 032
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 002
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 032
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 032
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 002
U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID) 002
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
W. MARK FELT,
ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

CONFIDENTIAL

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

END PAGE ONE
On December Thirteen, Seventytwo, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) held a press conference at Scandanavian Airlines Service (SAS), John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA), at Six Fifteen PM December Thirteen, Seventytwo, Cora Weiss, Co-Chairman of COLIFAM introduced Joan Baez, Reverend Michael Allen, Retired Brigadier General Telford Taylor, and Barry Rom as departing Eight PM December Thirteen, Seventytwo, for Hanoi, North Vietnam.

Joan Baez, well-known folk singer and antiwar activist, stated that she was traveling to Hanoi for the purpose of meeting North Vietnamese and witnessing U.S. war damages in that country.

General Taylor, who was Chief Counsel at War Crimes Trials, Nuremberg, Germany, stated that the group had no plans to bring back additional prisoners of war (POWS) when they return December Twentyfive, Seventytwo. Taylor commented that if the opportunity arose, the group would certainly bring back POWs.

Reverend Allen, Assistant to the Associate Dean, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Connecticut, stated that the group was taking five hundred pieces of mail with them to be delivered to American
POWS. HE DISPLAYED MAIL CONTAINED IN LARGE GREEN CANVASS BAGS. HE
ALSO STATED THE GROUP WOULD RETURN WITH MAIL FROM POWS TO THEIR
RELATIVES.

BARRY ROMO MADE NO COMMENTS CONCERNING HIS TRAVEL, BUT APPEARED
HOSTILE TO NEWS REPORTERS.

WEISS CONCLUDED THE CONFERENCE BY STATING THIS TRIP WAS THE
THIRTY-SIXTH TRIP THAT COLIFAM REPRESENTATIVES HAVE MADE WITH MAIL
SINCE JANUARY, NINETEEN SEVENTY. IT MARKED THE THIRD CHRISTMAS THAT
COLIFAM HAD TRANSPORTED CHRISTMAS MAIL. SHE ADDED THAT SINCE THE
BEGINNING OF COLIFAM, OVER THREE HUNDRED INDIVIDUALS HAVE TRANS-
PORTED MAIL ON BEHALF OF COLIFAM.

APPROXIMATELY THIRTY PERSONS WERE PRESENT AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE,
INCLUDING AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY AND NATIONAL BROADCASTING
COMPANY TELEVISION CREWS, ALONG WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS AND UNITED PRESS
INTERNATIONAL. THE PRESS CONFERENCE ENDED AT SIX FORTY-FIVE PM.

ON THE SAME DATE, SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST-
IGATION OBSERVED BAEZ, TAYLOR, ALLEN AND ROMO BOARD SAS FLIGHT NINE
ONE TWO AND DEPART JFKIA AT EIGHT PM, FOR HANOI, VIA COPENHAGEN,
DENMARK.

CLASSIFIED BY E. S. MILLER, XG052, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION
END PAGE THREE

4
INDEFINITE.
XGDS2
BI
#3377

WH PLS ACK FOR NR 002 GAPLS

QSL YOUR 002 KKKKKKK
ARMY THIS IS FBI AND PLS ACK FOR NR 002 GAPLS
FBI DE ARMY ACK YOUR 002
M NIS THIS IS FBI AND PLS ACK FOR NR 002 GAPLS

FBIDE NIS QSL NR 55214 06214 AR
USSS PLS ACK FOR FEI NR 002 GAPLS
TO SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469) (PERSONAL ATTENTION)
WFO (PERSONAL ATTENTION)

FROM FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
W. MARK FELT
ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM), IS - RA.

RENTTEL 12/25/72.

AS WHO IS AWARE, "PEOPLE'S LOBBY" OF DELEGATIONS FROM VARIOUS
PEACE ORGANIZATIONS IN U. S. WAS DECIDED UPON DURING PEOPLES
COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) NATIONAL CONFERENCE, CHICAGO,
11/24-26/72, AND CALLS FOR GROUPS TO DEMAND CONGRESS HOLD HEARINGS ON
WHY PEACE AGREEMENT HAS NOT BEEN SIGNED, CUT OFF FUNDS FOR CONTINUING
TELETYPE TO NEW YORK AND WFO
RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
100-457899

War and generally exert its "waning powers" to demand immediate
signing of peace agreement. WHO continue efforts to identify
groups participating and insure that adequate coverage provided
in order that all possible information indicating possible violence
or disruptions can be furnished to necessary law enforcement and
intelligence agencies on timely basis.

For information of New York, Representative of Defense
Intelligence Agency (DIA) telephonically advised this date that
information available to DIA indicates possible departure of Colipam
group from Hanoi on 12/29/72. New York remain alert, through
available informants, for return of Colipam delegation and insure
that full coverage provided.

Recipients reminded that information from
is classified "Top Secret/For Background Use Only." is for lead
purposes only and is not to be included in any form in communication
prepared for dissemination outside bureau. Further, no indication
whatsoever should be given that this information in possession of
FBI.
Teletype to New York and WFO

Re:  Committee of Liaison with Families of
Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

100-457899

NOTE:

Colifem, which has been responsible for sending various delegations to and from North Vietnam to propagandize against Administration and to carry mail to and from POW's, has delegation currently in Hanoi made up of singer Joan Baez; Telford Taylor, retired army general (who was Government prosecutor for Nuremberg war crimes trials); Reverend Michael Allen and Barry Romo of VVAN. They were to have departed to arrive in U. S. on 12/25/72 but U. S. bombing damaged Hanoi airport causing delay in their return.

[Redacted]

Current plans of Colifem group furnished telephonically to Supervisor Domestic Intelligence Division, on 12/27/72 by

[DIA.

[Redacted]
TO ACTING DIRECTOR
(COMMUNICATIONS SECTION)

FROM NEW YORK (169-168469) P

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (CIA-RADCON) 00: NY

ON TWELVE TWENTY FIVE SEVENTY TWO SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] COVERED THE ARRIVAL OF PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT EIGHT-HUNDRED INTO JFK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT FROM TOKYO, JAPAN, AND DETERMINED THAT JOAN BAEZ, TELFORD TAYLOR, BARRY ROMO AND REV. MICHAEL ALLAN WERE NOT ABOARD.

VERIFIED TELEX THAT THESE TWO DID/BORD IN TOKYO, JAPAN.

NEW YORK WILL COVER ARRIVAL OF THESE FOUR WHEN THEY RETURN. NO INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME WHEN THE FOUR WILL RETURN.

RECEIVED 8 JANUARY 1973

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, DC

DECEMBER 27, 1972

100-457899
Re: Bureau (WFO New York) 12/11/72.

Logical WFO sources, contacted on continuing basis, have, to date, furnished no additional pertinent information relative to the travel by COLVIN delegation.

We will continue contacts with logical sources.

Bureau re: travel 12/6/72, and New York WFO.

12/11/72.

Re Bureau re: travel 12/6/72, and New York WFO.

Logical WFO sources, contacted on continuing basis, have, to date, furnished no additional pertinent information relative to the travel by COLVIN delegation.

We will continue contacts with logical sources.

Bureau re: travel 12/6/72, and New York WFO.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLUMBIA, ISRAEL,
REQUISIT TO NY AND WFO, DECEMBER TWENTY SEVEN LAST.
ON DECEMBER TWENTY NINE INSTANT BY MEANS OF A SUITABLE
PRETEXT BY AN SA OF THE FBI,
COLUMBIA WAS CONTACTED AT THE WFO OFFICE OF COLUMBIA AND
ADVISED THAT SHE DID NOT KNOW WHEN THE COLUMBIA DELEGATION OF
FOUR (JOHAN JACZ, TELFORD TAYLOR, MICHAEL ATEN, AND BARRY
KNOX) WOULD BE RETURNING TO THE US.
HE STATED THAT
THERE WAS A SLIGHT POSSIBILITY THEY WOULD TAKE AN
AEROFLOT FLIGHT WHICH DEPARTS HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM, AT TWO
AM, DECEMBER THIRTY, NEXT, AND GOES TO MOSCOW, USSR.
FUR

REC 000 457 899 - 415
"...t day or so," and possibly arrive at John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA), Jamaica, NY, on the evening of January one, next. *U*

Colifan is a publicly known peace activist group with the expressed objective of acting as a liaison between the families of United States prisoners of war and the North Vietnamese government.

Joan Baez is a well known folk singer and anti-war activist. *U*

Telford Taylor was chief counsel at war crimes trials, Nuremberg, Germany.

Michael Allen is the assistant to the associate dean, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.

Sanny Hong is an officer of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW).

VVAW is a national organization composed primarily of veterans of the war in Vietnam, that has organized and participated in numerous demonstrations against the war in Vietnam during nineteen seventy dash seventy two, including the seizure of the statue of Liberty, NYC, and the occupation end page two.
OF THE BETSY ROSS HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA., IN December, NINETEEN SEVENTY ONE. SIX MEMBERS OF THE VVAW WERE INDICTED BY A FEDERAL GRAND JURY, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, JULY NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO, ON CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE THE FEDERAL ANTI-Riot LAW.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

THE PRETEXT TELEPHONE CALL TO COLIFAM HEADQUARTERS IN NYC ON DECEMBER TWENTY NINE, INSTANT, WAS MADE BY SA____________________ UNDER THE GUISE OF A PERSONAL FRIEND OF CORA WEISS.

THE FOLLOWING INFO IS BEING INCORPORATED INTO THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION OF THIS COMMUNICATION DUE TO THE EXTREME SENSITIVITY OF____________________

ON DECEMBER TWENTY NINE, INSTANT, ________________________________ ADVISED THAT PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT EIGHT ZERO ZERO, WHICH DEPARTS TOKYO, JAPAN, DECEMBER TWENTY NINE, INSTANT, AND ARRIVES FOUR TEN PM, EST, DECEMBER TWENTY NINE, INSTANT, AT JFKIA, JAMAICA, NY, HAD BEEN CANCELLED FOR DECEMBER TWENTY NINE INSTANT.

END PAGE THREE
ON DECEMBER 12, 1988, PAST, [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]

END.

PLEASE HOLD
FROM NEW YORK (100-168469)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM); IS-RA. 00-NY.

ON DECEMBER THIRTY INSTANT BY THE MEANS OF A SUITABLE PRETEXT A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DETERMINED FROM COLIFAM, NEW YORK CITY, THAT JOAN BAEZ, TOLFORD TAYLOR, REVEREND MICHAEL ALLEN, AND BARRY ROMO DEPARTED HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM ON DECEMBER TWENTY NINE LAST DESTINED FOR CANTON, CHINA.

ON DECEMBER THIRTY INSTANT THE GROUP WILL TRAVEL TO HONG KONG, CHINA AND ON TO TOKYO, JAPAN ON DECEMBER THIRTY ONE NEXT THE GROUP WILL ARRIVE JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (JFKIA), NEW YORK CITY ON PAN AM FLIGHT 800 AT 4:10 PM.

END PAGE ONE
UPON ARRIVAL AT JFKIA THE COLIFAM GROUP WILL HOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE.

ON JANUARY THREE AND FOUR NEXT THE COLIFAM GROUP WILL SPEAK BEFORE A CLERGY AND LAYMAN CONCERNED (CALC) GROUP IN WASHINGTON, D.C. CONCERNING THEIR TRAVEL IN NORTH VIETNAM.

CALC IS AN ANTI WAR GROUP CONSISTING OF CLERGY AND LAYMEN CONCERNED OVER THE WAR IN SOUTH EAST ASIA.

ADMINISTRATIVE-

RENTEI, DECEMBER TWENTY NINE LAST, SA
PRETEXTED COLIFAM USING THE GUISE OF AN ASSOCIATE OF CORA WEISS.
NY WILL COVER PRESS CONFERENCE DECEMBER THIRTY ONE NEXT.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

FBI VDM WASH DC

CLR
TRANSMIT THE MESSAGE THAT FOLLOWS BY CODED TELETYPE:

TO: □ THE PRESIDENT
□ THE VICE PRESIDENT
□ ATT.: __________________________________________
□ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
□ ATT.: __________________________________________
□ SECRETARY OF STATE
□ DIRECTOR, CIA
□ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
□ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
□ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
□ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
□ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
□ U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
□ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
□ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI, W. MARK FELT, ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICE-DEPARTMENTED IN NORTH VIETNAM

(TEXT OF MESSAGE BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE.)

Approved

Date: 12/26/72
□ IMMEDIATE
□ URGENT
□ PRIORITY

FIELD DISSEMINATION

AG COPY
DELIVERED 12/26/72

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

1:35AM 12-28-72

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT

THE VICE PRESIDENT

SECRETARY OF STATE

DIRECTOR, CIA

DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)

ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI,

W. MARK FELT,

ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

CONFIDENTIAL

END PAGE ONE
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM.

ON DECEMBER 27, 1972, A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT

END PAGE TWO
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[Redacted]

67C
E.O. 2812-2

X
COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM); IS-RA; 00 NY.

ON JANUARY ONE, INSTANT, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT JOAN BAEZ, TELFORD TAYLOR, REVEREND MICHAEL ALLEN AND BARRY ROMO, HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE, THIS DATE, AT THE OFFICE OF COLIFAM, NEW YORK CITY, WHICH BEGAN AT TWELVE THIRTY PM AND LASTED UNTIL TWO THIRTY PM. APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED FIFTY PERSONS WERE IN ATTENDANCE, INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF NBC, CBS, ABC AND ASSOCIATED PRESS. THE MAJORITY OF THOSE IN ATTENDANCE WERE ANTI-WAR SUPPORTERS.

DINA KIMCHE, SECRETARY OF COLIFAM, INTRODUCED THE GROUP TO THE PRESS. TAYLOR BEGAN BY THANKING NBC FOR FURNISHING PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT FOR THE GROUP'S USAGE ON THEIR TRIP.
HE COMMENTED THAT NBC WAS BEING FURNISHED FILMS REGARDING THE TRIP.

ROMO ANNOUNCED THAT THE GROUP BROUGHT BACK SIX HUNDRED LETTERS FROM AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR (POWS) BEING HELD IN NORTH VIETNAM AND ALSO THIRTY LETTERS FROM AMERICAN POWS BEING HELD IN SOUTH VIETNAM BY THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT (PRG). THIS STATEMENT WAS QUESTIONED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS CONCERNING UNITED STATES (US) POWS BEING HELD IN SOUTH VIETNAM. COLIFAM ACKNOWLEDGED BRINGING BACK MAIL PREVIOUSLY FROM US POWS IN SOUTH VIETNAM. ROMO STATED THAT WALTER CRONKITE, NBC NEWS REPORTER WOULD INTERVIEW HIMSELF, ALLEN AND BAEZ ON A LIVE TV NEWS CAST WITHIN THE NEXT COUPLE DAYS REGARDING THE TRIP.

TAYLOR COMMENTED REGARDING THE GROUP'S VISIT TO A SMALL POW CAMP IN A RESIDENTIAL AREA OF HANOI, WHERE THIRTEEN POWS WERE BEING HELD. TAYLOR OBSERVED DAMAGE TO THIS CAMP AS RESULT FROM US BOMBING. HE STATED US BOMBINGS BEGAN APPROXIMATELY DECEMBER EIGHTEEN, LAST, AND INCLUDED RESIDENTIAL AS
WELL AS MILITARY TARGETS IN HANOI. THE GROUP WAS LIMITED TO A FIVE MILE RADIUS OF HANOI IN THEIR TRAVELS DUE TO THE RECENT BOMBING. TAYLOR COMMENTED HE HEARD FROM NORTH VIETNAMESE, SEVERAL US B FIFTY TWO'S HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN AND HAD CRASHED IN THE CITY LIMITS OF HANOI, AND THAT FORTY THREE US PILOTS HAD RECENTLY BEEN CAPTURED DURING THE PERIOD DECEMBER EIGHTEEN TO TWENTY-FIVE, LAST. THE GROUP WAS NOT GIVEN A CURRENT ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF POWS BEING HELD, IN EITHER NORTH VIETNAM OR SOUTH VIETNAM.

TAYLOR FURTHER STATED THAT THE NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT SENT SEVERAL REELS OF MOTION PICTURE FILM INVOLVING THE US BOMBING BACK WITH THE GROUP TO BE RELEASED TO THE US PRESS. THE SOURCE OBSERVED NBC PRESS IN POSSESSION OF FIVE REELS OF HANOI FILM.

BAEZ STATED THAT THE RECENT BOMBING HAD APPARENTLY NOT DEMORALIZED THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE AS THEY WERE ADJUSTING TO LIVING UNDERGROUND, IN BOMB SHELTERS. THE GROUP OBSERVED SEVERAL UNDERGROUND HOSPITALS.

END PAGE THREE
TAYLOR INDICATED A HEAD INJURY THAT HE HIMSELF RECEIVED IN ONE OF THE FIRST US BOMBING RAIDS ON HANOI. SOURCE ADVISED NO PRINTED PRESS RELEASES WERE MADE AVAILABLE.

ADMINISTRATIVE (SECTION TWELVE)

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPE JANUARY ONE, INSTANT.

NEW YORK FOLLOWING.

END

FBI WSH DC CLR
You were previously advised of recent travel to Hanoi by four individuals representing Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), identified as Joan Baez, nationally known folk singer; retired Brigadier General Telford Taylor; Reverend Michael Allen of Yale Divinity School; and Barry Romo, anti-war activist.

Attached relates to 1/1/73, New York City press conference by the visitors to Hanoi, held before representatives of major networks and Associated Press. NBC, which furnished photographic equipment to group, was furnished five rolls of Hanoi film. Reportedly, over 600 letters from American prisoners of war, including 30 from prisoners held in South Vietnam, brought back. Taylor reported prison camp in Hanoi damaged by U. S. bombing. NBC will reportedly interview some of group on TV within next 2 days.

Data in attached disseminated by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Secret Service, and the military.

Copy to Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger.
The conditions of captivity. Miss stated that she requested apparatus, paper, writing instruments, and other secret documents included in packages. Miss also stated that she was told to return to North Vietnam. Miss had been told to keep secret.

Milk cans, candy bars, and toothpaste tubes which contained radio equipment, further, messages, included in packages sent to prisoners. As for the families of prisoners, as well as the families of prisoners of war (POWs), they are being informed about their activities.
TELETYPE TO NEW YORK
RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
100-457899

NEW YORK SUTEL POSITIVE RESULTS OF EFFORTS TO DETERMINE DISPOSITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS DEPICTING ALLEGED SPYING DEVICES.

NOTE:

COLIFAM arranged return of three POWs from North Vietnam during 9/72. Upon return to U.S., Key Activist Cora Weiss had press conference and made press release that North Vietnamese had revealed to her certain spying devices which American Government was smuggling in POW packages.
TO ACTING DIRECTOR

ATTN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

NEW HAVEN

LOS ANGELES

FROM NEW YORK 100-168469 P. 3 P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (GOLDFAM)? IS-RA. 00 NEW YORK.

ON DECEMBER 31, LAST, AN SA OF THE FBI OBSERVED JOAN BAEZ, TELFORD TAYLOR, MICHAEL ALLEN AND BARRY ROMO ARRIVE AT JFK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NYC, ABOARD PAN AM FLIGHT 800 AT 8:30 PM. ALL FOUR INDIVIDUALS CLEARED US CUSTOMS AT 9:30 PM AND DEPARTED JFKIA WITH OTHER INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH GOLDFAM.

FLIGHT WAS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE AT JFKIA AT 4 PM WITH CONFERENCE TO FOLLOW. REPRESENTATIVES OF NBC, CBS, ABC AND UPI AND AP WERE PRESENT, ALONG WITH 50 ANTI-WAR SUPPORTERS.

END PAGE ONE
PAGE TWO

DUE TO A HOUR DELAY IN FLIGHT ARRIVAL, MAJORITY OF PRESS AND SUPPORTERS DEPARTED PRIOR TO ACTUAL ARRIVAL.

UPON DEPARTING CUSTOMS, TAYLOR AND ALLEN WERE OBSERVED SPEAKING TO AP REPRESENTATIVE. PRESS WAS ADVISED COLIFAM WOULD HOLD SCHEDULED PRESS CONFERENCE JANUARY ONE INSTANT AT NOON AT COLIFAM OFFICE, NYC.

TAYLOR ADVISED THE GROUP VISITED BACH-MI HOSPITAL IN HANOI, WHICH WAS TOTALLY DESTROYED. THE GROUP ALSO SPOKE WITH POW'S IN THE "HANOI MILTON," AND OBSERVED SEVERAL POW'S SERIOUSLY INJURED DUE TO RECENT US BOMBINGS.

MICHAEL ALLEN PUBLICLY DENOUNCED US BOMBING OF HANOI.

NO PRESS RELEASES WERE HANDED OUT BY COLIFAM.

ON DECEMBER 31 LAST A REPRESENTATIVE OF US CUSTOMS JFKIA ADVISED THAT ALL LUGGAGE AND ITEMS CARRIED BY MEMBERS OF COLIFAM GROUP WERE COMPLETELY SEARCHED BY HIS PERSONNEL. NO LIST OF RECENT POW'S NOR WERE ANY ANTI-US GOVERNMENT LITERATURE FOUND IN THEIR BELONGINGS.

END PAGE TWO
ADMINISTRATIVE:

REFERENCE MY TEL DECEMBER 30 LAST.

SA____OBSERVED ARRIVAL AND SA____ US CUSTOMS, FURNISHED SEARCH RESULTS. MY NOTES LOS ANGELES

MY SOURCES WILL COVER CLOSED PRESS CONFERENCE OF COLIFAM ON JANUARY 1 INSTANT, AND BUREAU

WILL BE ADVISED.

END.

WA____JDR

FBI WASH DC

CLR
Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1-1-73

You were previously advised of persons traveling to Hanoi, North Vietnam (NV), as representatives of Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). Joan Baez, well-known singer; Reverend Michael Allen, Yale Divinity School; retired Brigadier General Telford Taylor, who was chief counsel at war crimes trials after World War II; and Barry Romo, associated with Vietnam Veterans Against the War departed the U.S. for Hanoi on 12/13/72. Attached reports these persons returned by air to New York City (NYC) on 12/31/72. Press representative told COLIFAM would hold press conference at noon, 1/1/73, at COLIFAM’s NYC office. Taylor told of bombing damage in Hanoi and Allen publicly denounced U.S. bombing of Hanoi. Customs search-located no list of recent prisoners of war or anti-U.S. Government literature. Earlier 12/30/72 teletype reported group would arrive at NYC on 12/31/72 and would speak before a Clergy and Laymen Concerned (CALC) group in Washington, D.C. on 1/3-4/73 concerning their travel.

Data sent by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Secret Service, and the military. Copy to Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger.
Memorandum

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: CS, SAN FRANCISCO

DATE: 12/29/72

ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN North Vietnam

IS-RA
Bufile 100-457899
SFfile 100-66674

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies of an LHM concerning the travel of JOAN BAEZ to North Vietnam.

One copy is being provided New York as office of origin.

A search of SF indices on 12/11/72 for any name identifiable with the LHM proved negative.

San Francisco will remain free for any pertinent information received upon return of party from North Vietnam.

BUREAU (Encs. 5) (RM)
NEW YORK (Enc. 1) (RM)
SAN FRANCISCO

REC 71/03-457899-10

5-17 to SF (attached)

U.S. Savings Bonds: Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
Page Sixteen of the December 14, 1972 edition of the "San Francisco Chronicle", a San Francisco daily newspaper, contained an article datelined New York, captioned "Joan Baez En Route to Hanoi" which contained the following information:

"Singer Joan Baez and a party of war opponents flew from Kennedy Airport to Denmark last night en route to a visit to North Vietnam."

"The group included Telford Taylor, the lawyer who served as chief U.S. prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trials at the end of World War II."
TO BACS, NEW YORK (100-1694469)
NEWARK REC 43
FROM ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899) — 402

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIPAM); IS - RA.

REXTELE DATED 1/3/73 CAPTIONED "PLANNED APPEARANCE OF JOAN
BAEZ AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY; IS - RA (STAG),"
NO COPY TO NEW YORK.

FOR INFORMATION NEW YORK, REFERENCED TELETYPE ADVISED SEVERAL
LOCAL PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY, AREA PEACE GROUPS HAVE ALLEGEDLY
ARRANGED FOR JOAN BAEZ TO SPEAK IN PRINCETON ON A YET TO BE
DETERMINED DATE REGARDING HER RECENT VISIT TO NORTH VIETNAM.

NEWARK NOTE THAT

THIS MATTER SHOULD BE REPORTED UNDER THE

COLIPAM CAPTION IN AS MUCH AS THIS GROUP SPONSORED BAEZ'S TRIP TO
NORTH VIETNAM.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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

100-457899-422 pg.2
TELETYPE TO NEW YORK AND NEWARK
RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
100-457899

NEWARK FOLLOW THIS MATTER MOST CLOSELY

ANY INFORMATION DEVELOPED AS A
RESULT OF THIS OPERATION SHOULD BE SUBMITTED IN A TELETYPE TO THE
BUREAU AND NEW YORK TO BE FOLLOWED BY A DETAILED LEM.
Teletype to New York and Newark
Re: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
100-417229

FAY: Folk singer Joan Baez recently headed up a delegation to Hanoi including retired Brigadier General Telford Taylor, Reverend Michael Allen of the Yale University Divinity School and Harry McPherson, a National Leader of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW). This delegation was sponsored by Callisan. The group returned with over 600 letters from POWs after visiting several prison camps. [Redacted] DLL advised on 1/4/73 that HIA is vitally interested in information such as that set forth above and would appreciate any data may be able to develop regarding the points mentioned.

U.S.A.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 8, 1973

CONFIDENTIAL

C.O. 129/2-2

TO ACTING DIRECTOR

ATTN: DID

PLANNED APPEARANCE OF JOAN BAEZ AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY,
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY, INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY
ACTIVITIES (STAR)

ON JANUARY 3, 1973, A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE
INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT SEVERAL LOCAL PRINCETON,
NEW JERSEY AREA PEACE GROUPS HAVE ALLEGEDLY SECURED THE
SERVICES OF JOAN BAEZ TO SPEAK AT PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY, ON AN
UNKNOWN DATE. SOURCE ADVISED BAEZ IS TO SPEAK REGARDING HER
RECENT VISIT TO NORTH VIETNAM AND THE SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT IS
TO BE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY A CANDLELIGHT MARCH TO THE
INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSIS (IDA), PRINCETON, NJ.

IDA IS A PRIVATELY OWNED, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTED AGENCY
WHOSE SOLE PURPOSE FOR BEING IS THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

END PAGE ONE

15 JAN 8 1973

Adm. data deleted
SECRET SERVICE, 109TH MI, PRINCETON Boro, NEW JERSEY
POLICE DEPARTMENT, NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE, AND IDA SECURITY
OFFICE COGNIZANT OF ABOVE.

ADMINISTRATIVE:
SOURCE UTILIZED IS [REDACTED] (C) [REDACTED]

TEXT OF ABOVE BEING SUBMITTED SECRET SERVICE AND 109TH MI,
BOTH NEWARK.
NO LNM BEING SUBMITTED.

NEWARK WILL MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH SOURCE AND SUELL
REGARDING BAEZ'S APPEARANCE AND ACTIVITIES AT IDA, PRINCETON,
NEW JERSEY.

END PAGE TWO

CONFIDENTIAL
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Section 552

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100-457899-422 pg. 7

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OUTSIDE AGENCIES TO BE NOTIFIED:

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- Air Force ( ) OSI ( ) AFIS
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- ( ) BATF ( ) Bu Prisons
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- ( ) OPM ( ) Customs
- ( ) DEA ( ) DIA
- DOJ ( ) Criminal Div.
- ( ) Security Div.
- ( ) DOE ( ) FCC
- ( ) HHS ( ) HUD
- ( ) ICC ( ) INS
- ( ) IRS
- Navy ( ) NIS ( ) ONI
- ( ) NRC ( ) NSA
- ( ) Postal Service
- ( ) State Dept.
- DOT ( ) Coast Guard
- ( ) FAA
- ( ) USSS
- ( ) VISTA
- ( ) Buffels ( ) Others

FILE 100-457899
SEQUENT: 422 INC
TREAT AS YELLOW
FBI

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

TO: [ ] THE PRESIDENT
   [ ] THE VICE PRESIDENT
      [ ] ATT.: ____________________________
   [ ] WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
      [ ] ATT.: ____________________________
   [ ] SECRETARY OF STATE
   [ ] DIRECTOR, CIA
   [ ] DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
   [ ] DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
   [ ] DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
   [ ] NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
   [ ] U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
   [ ] ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSANGER)

   [ ] DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSANGER)
      FOR THE ACTING

From: DIRECTOR, FBI, W. MARK FELT, ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Subject: SEE NEXT PAGE

(Text of message begins on next page.)

ST-114
PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT 001
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 001
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 001
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 001
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 001
U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID) 001
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
       W. MARK FELT,
       ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

UNCLASSIFIED

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM.
On December 31, 1972, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed Joan Baez, Telford Taylor, Michael Allen and Barry Romo arrive at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York City (NYC), aboard Pan Am flight 866 at 8:30 PM. All four individuals cleared U.S. Customs at 9:30 PM and departed the airport with other individuals associated with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

The flight was originally scheduled to arrive at 4:00 PM, with a conference to follow. Representatives of National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, American Broadcasting Company, United Press International, and Associated Press were present, along with 50 antiwar supporters. Due to a 4 hour delay in flight arrival, a majority of press representatives and supporters departed prior to the actual arrival.

Upon departing Customs, Taylor and Allen were observed speaking to an Associated Press representative. The press was advised COLIFAM would hold a scheduled press conference on January 1, 1973, at noon at the COLIFAM Office, NYC.

End Page Two
PAGE THREE  UNCLASSIFIED

TAYLOR ADVISED THE GROUP VISITED BACK-MI HOSPITAL IN HANOI, WHICH WAS TOTALLY DESTROYED. THE GROUP ALSO SPOKE WITH POWS IN THE "HANOI HILTON," AND OBSERVED SEVERAL POWS SERIOUSLY INJURED DUE TO RECENT U.S. BOMBINGS.

MICHAEL ALLEN PUBLICLY DENOUNCED U.S. BOMBING OF HANOI.

NO PRESS RELEASED WERE HANDED OUT BY COLIFAM.

ON DECEMBER 31, 1972, A REPRESENTATIVE OF U.S. CUSTOMS AT THE AIRPORT ADVISED THAT ALL LUGGAGE AND ITEMS CARRIED BY MEMBERS OF COLIFAM GROUP WERE COMPLETELY SEARCHED BY HIS PERSONNEL. NO LIST OF RECENT POWS OR ANTI-U.S. GOVERNMENT LITERATURE WAS FOUND IN THEIR BELONGINGS.

BT
#0137
WH DE FBI PSE QSL NR001 KK

DE WH ZEV001 KK

NIS DE FBI PSE QSL NR001 KK

FI DE NIS QSL UR NUMBER 010101010101 K/LMS

ARMY DE FBI PSE QSL NR001 KK

FBI DE ARM Y ACK YOUR QSI

CIA DE FBI PSE QSL NR001 KK

DE CIA QSL 001 01/0743Z K

USSS DE FBI PSE QSL NR001 KK

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FBI/DOJ
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 1/1/73

☐ IMMEDIATE
☐ URGENT
☐ PRIORITY
☐ NITEL

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

TO: ☐ THE PRESIDENT
☐ THE VICE PRESIDENT
☐ ATT.: ______________________

☐ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
☐ ATT.: ______________________

☐ SECRETARY OF STATE
☐ DIRECTOR, CIA
☐ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
☐ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER

☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
☐ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
☐ U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: ☐ W. MARK FELT, ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Subject: SEE NEXT PAGE

(Text of message begins on next page.)
12:35 AM 01-02-73 [redacted]

TO: THE PRESIDENT 001
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 001
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 001
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 001
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 001
U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID) 001
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
FROM: FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
W. MARK FELT
ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

UNCLASSIFIED

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
On January One, Nineteen Seventy-Three, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Joan Baez, Telford Taylor, Reverend Michael Allen and Barry Romo, held a press conference, this date, at the office of Colifam, New York City, which began at twelve thirty PM and lasted until two thirty PM. Approximately one hundred fifty persons were in attendance, including representatives of NBC, CBS, ABC and associated press. The majority of those in attendance were anti-war supporters.

Dina Kimche, secretary of Colifam, introduced the group to the press. Taylor began by thanking NBC for furnishing photographic equipment for the group's usage on their trip. He commented that NBC was being furnished films regarding the trip.

Romo announced that the group brought back six hundred letters from American prisoners of war (POWs) being held in North Vietnam and also thirty letters from American POWs being held in South Vietnam by the provisional revolution-end page two
ARY GOVERNMENT (PRG). THIS STATEMENT WAS QUESTIONED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS CONCERNING UNITED STATES (US) POWS BEING HELD IN SOUTH VIETNAM. COLIFAM ACKNOWLEDGED BRINGING BACK MAIL PREVIOUSLY FROM US POWS IN SOUTH VIETNAM. ROMO STATED THAT WALTER CRONKITE, NBC NEWS REPORTER, WOULD INTERVIEW HIMSELF, ALLEN AND BAEZ ON A LIVE TV NEWS CAST WITHIN THE NEXT COUPLE DAYS REGARDING THE TRIP.

TAYLOR COMMENTED REGARDING THE GROUP'S VISIT TO A SMALL POW CAMP IN A RESIDENTIAL AREA OF HANOI, WHERE THIRTEEN POWS WERE BEING HELD. TAYLOR OBSERVED DAMAGE TO THIS CAMP AS RESULT FROM US BOMBING. HE STATED US BOMBINGS BEGAN APPROXIMATELY DECEMBER EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN SEVENTY-TWO, AND INCLUDED RESIDENTIAL AS WELL AS MILITARY TARGETS IN HANOI. THE GROUP WAS LIMITED TO A FIVE MILE RADIUS OF HANOI IN THEIR TRAVELS DUE TO THE RECENT BOMBING. TAYLOR COMMENTED HE HEARD FROM NORTH VIETNAMESE, SEVERAL US B FIFTY TWO'S HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN AND HAD CRASHED IN THE CITY LIMITS OF HANOI, AND THAT FORTY THREE US PILOTS HAD RECENTLY BEEN CAPTURED DURING THE PERIOD DECEMBER EIGHTEEN TO END PAGE THREE.
TWENTY-FIVE, LAST. THE GROUP WAS NOT GIVEN A CURRENT ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF POWS BEING HELD, IN EITHER NORTH VIETNAM OR SOUTH VIETNAM.

TAYLOR FURTHER STATED THAT THE NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT SENT SEVERAL REELS OF MOTION PICTURE FILM INVOLVING THE US BOMBING BACK WITH THE GROUP TO BE RELEASED TO THE US PRESS. THE SOURCE OBSERVED NBC PRESS IN POSSESSION OF FIVE REELS OF HANOI FILM.

BAEZ STATED THAT THE RECENT BOMBING HAD APPARENTLY NOT DEMORALIZED THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE AS THEY WERE ADJUSTING TO LIVING UNDERGROUND, IN BOMB SHELTERS. THE GROUP OBSERVED SEVERAL UNDERGROUND HOSPITALS.

TAYLOR INDICATED A HEAD INJURY THAT HE HIMSELF RECEIVED IN ONE OF THE FIRST US BOMBING RAIDS ON HANOI. SOURCE ADVISED NO PRINTED PRESS RELEASES WERE MADE AVAILABLE.

BT
#0164
WH DE FBI PSE QSL NR001 KK

B FBI DE WHA ND QSL UR 001 KK
MIS DE FBI PSE QSL NR001 KK

FBI DE MIS QSL UR 001
ARMY DE FBI PSE QSL NR001 KK
FBI D ARMY ACK YOUR 001
CIA DE FBI PSE QSL NR001 KK

DE CIA QSL UR NR 001 02/05TZ

KO
USSS DE FBI PSE QSL NR001 (KK

QSL 001
OSI QSL'D BY PHONE OUR NR001 -- KW
TREAT AS YELLOW
FBI

Date: 12/30/72

☐ IMMEDIATE
☐ URGENT
☐ NITEL PRIORITY

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

TO: XX THE PRESIDENT
☐ THE VICE PRESIDENT
☐ ATT.: ____________________________
☐ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
☐ ATT.: ____________________________
☐ SECRETARY OF STATE
☐ DIRECTOR, CIA
☐ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
☐ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
☐ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
☐ U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

For the Acting Director, FBI
W. Mark Felt, Acting Associate Director

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

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

(Text of message begins on next page.)

54 JAN 80
MAIL ROOM UNI 1

# 83, 6173
UNCLASSIFIED

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

NO PLANS TO SEND ANY INDIVIDUALS TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM IN THE NEAR FUTURE. WEISS COMMENTED THAT SINCE THE UNITED STATES MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA APPEARS TO BE COMING TO AN END, COLIFAM IS WITHOLDING SENDING ANY DELEGATIONS TO HANOI.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

REF 1: NEW YORK TIMES

RENTELL, JANUARY SEVENTEEN, SEVENTY THREE, AND BUTTECALL,

JANUARY TWENTY THIRD, SEVENTY THREE.

SOURCE IS (PROTECT).

SA USED PRETEXT OF A PRIVATE CITIZEN INTERESTED IN POW RETURNS.

END

AXX FOR ONE PLX

LNG FBI HQ CLR TU AR
ON DECEMBER THIRTY-SEVENTY-TWO BY THE MEANS OF A SUITABLE PRETEXT
A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DETERMINED
FROM [REDACTED] COLIFAM, NEW YORK CITY, THAT
JOAN BAEZ, TOLFORD TAYLOR, REVEREND MICHAEL ALLEN, AND BARRY
ROMO DEPARTED HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM ON DECEMBER TWENTY-NINE SEVENTY-TWO
DESTINED FOR CANTON, CHINA.

ON DECEMBER THIRTY-SEVENTY-TWO THE GROUP WILL TRAVEL TO HONG KONG,
CHINA AND ON TO TOKYO, JAPAN. ON DECEMBER THIRTY-ONE SEVENTY-TWO THE
GROUP WILL ARRIVE JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (JFKIA),
NEW YORK CITY ON PAN AM FLIGHT 800 AT 4:10 PM.

UPON ARRIVAL AT JFKIA THE COLIFAM GROUP WILL HOLD A PRESS
CONFERENCE.

ON JANUARY THREE AND FOUR SEVENTY-THREE THE COLIFAM GROUP WILL
SPEAK BEFORE A CLERGY AND LAYMAN CONCERNED (CALC) GROUP IN
WASHINGTON, D.C. CONCERNING THEIR TRAVEL IN NORTH VIETNAM.
CALC IS AN ANTI WAR GROUP CONSISTING OF CLERGY AND LAYMEN
CONCERNED OVER THE WAR IN SOUTH EAST ASIA.

BT
#0092
WH DE FBI PSE QSL OUR NR001 KKK
DE WH AND QSL UR NR001 KKK

USSS DE FBI PSE QSL OUR NR003 KKK
ZEV 003 IMI ZEV 003 K

CIA DE FBI PSE QSL OUR NR001 KK
DE CIA QSL UR 001 20312 K

NIS DE FBI PSE QSL OUR NR002 KKK
FBI DE NIS QSL UR NUMBER TWO (02) K/LMS

ARMY DE FBI PSE QSL OUR NR002 KK
FBI DS ARMY ACK RCPT UR 002 KKK

OSI ACKNOWLEDGED VIA TELEPHONE "VM"
You were previously advised of persons traveling to North Vietnam (NV) as representatives of Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). Joan Baez, well-known singer; Reverend Michael Allen of Yale Divinity School; retired Brigadier General Telford Taylor, who was chief counsel at war crimes trials after World War II; and Barry Romo, associated with Vietnam Veterans Against the War departed U.S. for Hanoi, NV, on 12/13/72. Attached reports that
DECLASSIFIED BY ORDER OF

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MILITARY
INFORMATION CONTAINED
EXCEPT AS SHOWN

CLASSIFIED

3/56

DECLASSIFIED

Extracted text is not legible due to the quality of the image.
Memorandum

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES

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

IS - RA

00: New York

File 100-457899

Los Angeles File 97-378

DATE: 1/8/73

Re Los Angeles teletype dated 10/31/72.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) for the Bureau and two copies for the New York Office. Setting forth information that

Source utilized in this LHM is

Inasmuch as

this case is being placed in an RUC status.

- Bureau (Encl. 8)(RM)
- New York (Encl. 2)(RM)
- Los Angeles (97-378)
  1 - 100-71853

(7)

1/23/73

100-457899

REO-

1 JAN 26, 1973

Day 8:

Questions Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
On 1/9/72, it was learned through the City News Service, Los Angeles, California, that THOMAS HAYDEN was scheduled to speak at a rally in the vicinity of the Federal Courthouse, Los Angeles, California, at 12:30 p.m., 1/9/72. HAYDEN did not appear.

LEADS

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Will endeavor
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

Hayden, one of the original organizers of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), was the principal author of the Port Huron Statement, which formed the ideological structure of the SDS. Hayden was one of five convicted in February 1970 in the Chicago conspiracy trial of crossing a state line with intent to incite riots during the August 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. During November 1972, this conviction was reversed by a Federal Appeals Court.

Statement made by Hayden at a press conference on October 30, 1972, at San Diego, California, during which he said that he will be one of five to seven American going to North Vietnam as representatives of COLIFAM "to try to clear up lies laid on the American people" about the proposed cease fire settlement.
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH  
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED  
IN NORTH VIETNAM

SDS was founded during June 1962, at  
Fort Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960s  
functioned as the leading New Left  
campus-based student organization in  
the U. S. From an initial posture of  
"participatory democracy," SDS moved  
to a radical-revolutionary position,  
with debate centering on how best to  
create a revolutionary youth movement.  
Internal factionalism produced a split  
during the SDS National Convention in  
June 1969, which resulted in the following  
three factions: Weatherman; Worker  
Student Alliance (WSA); and Revolutionary  
Youth Movement (RYM). The weatherman  
and RYM are no longer affiliated with  
SDS. The WSA continues to use the  
name SDS and maintains its national  
headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts.

Weatherman, formerly a faction of SDS,  
controlled the SDS National Office from  
June 1969 until its closing in February  
1970. Weatherman then entered an underground  
status and adopted a tactic of "strategic  
sabotage" with police and military  
installations designated as primary  
targets.

WSA, a faction of SDS, was expelled from  
SDS in June 1969, by the then dominant  
Weatherman faction but continued to use  
the name SDS and opened an office in Boston,  
Massachusetts, where its current headquarters  
are located. WSA is aligned ideologically  
with the Progressive Labor Party (PLP).  
Its official publication is "New Left Notes."
The RYM, a pro-communist revolutionary youth organization, was organized in 1969, first as a faction within the SDS, then as a separate group with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. RYM was unsuccessful in attracting support and by mid-1970 it was practically defunct.

The PLP was founded in 1962 by individuals expelled from the Communist Party, USA, for following the Chinese communist line. Its objective is the establishment of a militant working-class movement based on Marxism-Leninism and MAO Tse-tung thought.

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.
TO SACS NEW YORK (100-168499)

FROM ACTING DIRECTOR FBI (100-457899)

COMMITTEE OF LIASION WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIPAM), IS - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES.

NEWFOTEL 1/12/73 CAPTIONED "PROPOSED TRAVEL BY AMERICAN CITIZENS TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM, JANUARY 25, 1973, IS - RA."

FOR INFORMATION OF NEW YORK, WFO SOURCE HAS ADVISED THAT FORMER U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK WAS RECENTLY INVITED BY GOVERNMENT OF NORTH VIETNAM TO LEAD GROUP OF PROMINENT U.S. CITIZENS TO HANOI TO WITNESS RECENT U.S. BOMBING DAMAGE. GROUP TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED DEPART U.S. APPROXIMATELY 1/25/73, BUT IDENTITIES OF OTHER PARTICIPANTS UNKNOWN AT THIS TIME.

RECIPIENTS, THROUGH INFORMANTS AND ESTABLISHED SOURCES ONLY, ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP ADDITIONAL DETAILS REGARDING TRAVEL INCLUDING, IF POSSIBLE, IDENTITIES OF OTHER PARTICIPANTS. RECIPIENTS BE ESPECIALLY ALERT FOR ANY INDICATION THAT DELEGATION PLANS TO DELIVER EITHER TO OR FROM NORTH VIETNAM MAIL TO AND FROM PRISONERS OF WAR (POWs).

RECIPIENTS ALSO BE ALERT FOR INFORMATION INDICATING POSSIBLE CONTACT

FBI

CIA

DIA

ODA

NSA

RDA

STARR

UCI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
E.O. (21-12-2)

RECA-00-457899-429

DECCLASS ON: ODA

Declassify on: ODA

9/16/73

CLASSIFIED BY

DATE

DECLASSIFY ON:

OFA

3/4/52

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

PRINTED: 3-22-52

SRV.

IN.


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UNCLEALIVETAM

1/12/73

1/12/73

1/12/73
TELETYPE TO NEW YORK AND WFO
RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
100-437899

By delegation with Pows in North Vietnam. Recipients are reminded that all possible information relating to situation in North Vietnam, including status of POWs, is of extreme interest to high-level U.S. government officials and any information developed in this regard should be furnished bureau by most expeditious means warranted and in form suitable for dissemination.

NOTE: (c) has developed information concerning possible delegation of prominent U.S. citizens, including former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, plans to travel to North Vietnam in near future. Travel of such individuals to Hanoi is of particular interest to highest level U.S. officials and New York and WFO being instructed to attempt to determine any additional details regarding delegation through established sources and informants only. Information concerning travel of this delegation has been disseminated by teletype to the President, Vice President and other interested U.S. Government officials.
TO SAC'S NEW YORK (100-168469) WFO
FROM ACTING DIRECTOR FBI (100-487899)
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICE MEn DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLLAM), IS - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES.
REBUTEL 1/12/73.

ON 1/15/73 UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL REPORTED THAT U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE REFUSED TO ORDER U.S. PAROLE BOARD TO ALLOW REVEREND PHILIP HERRIGAN AND REVEREND DANIEL HERRIGAN TO TRAVEL TO HANOI. 
HEARING ON CASE SCHEDULED FOR THURSDAY, 1/18/73.

RECIPIENTS BE ALERT FOR INDICATION THAT HERRIGANS ARE PART OF DELEGATION TO HANOI REPORTED IN REFERENCED TELETYPEx WHICH POSSIBLY INCLUDES FORMER U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK. CONTINUE EFFORTS TO DETERMINE IDENTITIES OF OTHER PARTICIPANTS AND FOLLOW PROCEEDINGS REGARDING HERRIGANS TO DETERMINE IF ORDER OF U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE REVERSED.

NOTE: WFO source developed information concerning possible delegation of prominent U.S. citizens, including former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, planning to travel to North Vietnam approximately 1/25/73. Rebutel 1/12/73 to New York and WFO 
instructed recipients to attempt to determine through informants and established sources, if possible, identities of other participants in delegation and any additional details. Informat reported in press that Herrigans' request to travel to Hanoi in near future has been denied indicated possibility that Herrigans were to be part of delegation. New York and WFO being alerted.
Memorandum

TO: Acting Director, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 1/9/73

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

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

(00: NEW YORK)

Re: Norfolk letter and LHM dated 12/8/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven (7) copies of an LHM setting forth additional information concerning captioned matter. Two copies of the LHM are enclosed for New York.

LHM reflects additional information volunteered by

As in the past, the Norfolk Division will continue to submit additional LHMs as information is volunteered by

413/62 100-457899-430
4/220/673

2 - Bureau (Enc. 7)
2 - New York (100-168469) (Enc. 2)
1 - Norfolk

16 Jan 73
In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

January 9, 1973

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

whose husband, is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, has furnished information in the past concerning correspondence she has received from COLIFAM.

315,520

[Redacted]

67C 2.0.12812-2

[Redacted]

9-13

[Redacted]
furnished an item of correspondence, a copy of which is attached. It is identified as a letter with enclosure from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), dated November 28, 1972, with enclosure.

During the recent past, has had no personal contact with representatives of the above committee.

On 12/29/72 at File # Norfolk 100-6833

By SA 67C Date dictated 1/2/73

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.
_COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

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

[212] 246-2920

28 November 1972

TO: Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

RE: Special Christmas Packages and Greeting Cards

Once again, as last year, we received the news that servicemen captured in North Vietnam may receive a 5 kilogram (approximately 11 pounds) package for the Holidays instead of the six pound December package.

"The package must be in conformity with the already stipulated regulations for shipment by post via Moscow." Packages sent any other way will not be accepted," according to the announcement from Hanoi. Next of kin of men confirmed as detained in North Vietnam are the only ones who may take advantage of this opportunity. Care should be taken not to jeopardize the pilots right to receive this special holiday gift.

We have been notified by the State Department that numbered authorization cards are "in the process" of being sent families. We hope there will be no delay in this so that the men may enjoy their gifts during the holiday season.

Packages should not be sent to our office. A list of suggested items is attached which may be useful.

In addition to the usual monthly letter for December, a holiday card may also be sent to each man captured in North Vietnam from his family. According to the announcement from Hanoi the "cards may be sent by post of through the Committee of Liaison." Please do not send mail registered or certified to our office as it often delays the arrival.

While we are pleased to note the continued policy of allowing holiday packages for the men, we also

(over)
see this announcement as a stark reminder that the holidays will be spent, once again, in Hanoi, when the men could have been home had the cease fire agreement been signed as scheduled on October 31.

The North Vietnamese stated on Sunday, November 26, that the talks were "deadlocked", that "there was no progress" and "peace is delayed." On Monday, November 27, Mr. Sieverts, of the State Department, told me on the telephone that we "are back to business as usual" and no settlement is in sight.

We were hopeful for a while that this grim reality would not be so, and that, in fact, the war might come to an end and prisoners be returned.

Next month begins our fourth year of providing a channel for communication and information between you and your loved ones. Nearly 15,000 letters have gone back and forth in that time.

New names have been added to the lists of missing, dead and captured. It need not be so.

We hope for you and your loved ones that this dead-lock will be broken, and your needless separation will soon end.

* Packages are to be addressed to:
  
  Name of serviceman
  Service number
  Camp of Detention for US Pilots Captured in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam
  Hanoi, North Vietnam
  
  Via Moscow
Some Suggested Items Which Might Be Included in Parcels to Captured Servicemen in North Vietnam Resulting From Discussions With Pilots in Hanoi, Released Pilots and North Vietnamese Authorities

Vitamins
Freeze dried foods including: coffee
eggs
meals prepared in panniers
fruits
ice cream

(lists and freeze dried items may be gotten from local camping outfitters, as well as Oregon Freeze Dried Foods, Inc., Albany, Oregon, and Camp and Trail Outfitters, 21 Park Place, New York, New York.)

Peanut butter
Cheese spreads
Canned nuts
Canned candies/lifesavers
Instant drink mixes
Condiments in plastic pouches
Space sticks
Individual canned puddings

Dried fruit
Small canned meat spreads
Liver pate
Cocoa
Small canned ham
Honey
Canned biscuits

Clothing including:
thermal underwear
slipper socks
1 pair briefs
small towel
handkerchiefs
tee shirts
white cotton socks

Pipe tobacco
Mild small soap cakes
Comb and brush
Playing cards

DO NOT SEND

Cigarettes (each man receives 6 per day)
Soup
Medical items
Writing materials
Razors
Home made cookies
Boxed crackers
Metal articles (e.g., mirrors, scissors, nail files)
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: 1/9/73

IMMEDIATE
URGENT

TRANSMIT THE MESSAGE THAT FOLLOWS BY CODED TELTYPE:
UNITEL PRIORITY

TO:
THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
ATT: WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
ATT: SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
XXU. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

ACTING
From: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL


(Text of message begins on next page.)

Approved

87 JAN 16 1973
1127PM 1-9-73

PRIORITY

TO: U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID) 038

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

PROTESTS DURING PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL CEREMONIES, SEVENTY THREE

ON JANUARY NINE, SEVENTYTHREE, A FIRST SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, FURNISHED A LEAFLET DATED
JANUARY SIX, SEVENTYTHREE, PREPARED BY THE PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE
AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), ENTITLED "TOKEY CONTACTS".

PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) IS
SELF DASH DESCRIBED AS A BROAD COALITION OF LOCAL AND
NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDING THE COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA, COMMITTED TO CONDUCTING DEMONSTRATIONS

END PAGE ONE
AIMED AT ENDING THE WAR IN INDOCHINA, AND POVERTY, RACISM AND INJUSTICE AT HOME. ITS NATIONAL OFFICE IS LOCATED AT ONE FIVE SIX FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

THE LEAFLET ADVISED THAT A MASS ANTI DASH WAR RALLY WOULD BE HELD ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY NINETEEN SEVENTYTHREE IN MALCOLM X PARK WASHINGTON, DC (WDC) PERHAPS ENDING IN A MARCH AGAINST DEATH GOING THROUGH THE NIGHT. NO INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE CONCERNING EXPECTED NUMBERS AT THIS RALLY. THE LEAFLET ALSO STATED THAT THE PCPJ COALITION WITH THE NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) WAS ENTERED INTO "WITH THE GREATEST RELUCTANCE".

NPAC WAS FOUNDED IN NINETEEN SEVENTY BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP) ITS OBJECTIVE IS THE IMMEDIATE, TOTAL AND UNCONDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL OF ALL UNITED STATES FORCES AND MATERIAL IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

THE SWP HAS BEEN DESIGNATED PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE
ORDER ONE ZERO FOUR FIVE ZERO.

THE LEAFLET STATED THAT "WHEN WORLD OPINION AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS WELL AS THE PEACE MOVEMENT ARE CLAMORING FOR NIXON TO SIGN THE NINE POINT AGREEMENT, NPAC'S REFUSAL TO SUPPORT THE AGREEMENT IS AT BEST RETROGRADE; HOWEVER, WE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE DISASTROUS TO HAVE TWO MARCHES IN WASHINGTON ON THE TWENTIETH. THE PCPJ SLOGAN IS "SIGN NOW!" AND ANY VARIANTS THEREON; WE CALL ON EVERYONE TO BRING SIGNS AND BANNERS URGING NIXON TO SIGN THE NINE POINT AGREEMENT".

THE LEAFLET FURTHER ADVISED THAT THE PCPJ, WDC, OFFICE IS AT TWO ONE ONE FIVE "S" STREET, N. W., TELEPHONE NUMBER TWO ZERO TWO DASH TWO SIX FIVE DASH NINE EIGHT NINE ZERO AND THAT AS OF JANUARY SIX SEVENTYTHREE, TRANSPORTATION FOR THIRTY FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE WAS BEING ARRANGED BY PCPJ FROM NYC AND PHILADELPHIA TO WDC. THE LEAFLET ALSO STATED THAT ONE THOUSAND MARSHALS AND TWO HUNDRED MONEY COLLECTORS ARE NEEDED
BY PCPJ AND THAT VOLUNTEERS SHOULD CONTACT THE NYC OFFICE OF PCPJ. POSTERS ARE AVAILABLE FROM NYC OFFICE OF PCPJ FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH AND BUTTONS SAYING "SIGN THE AGREEMENT, MARCH AGAINST DEATH" WILL BE AVAILABLE NEXT WEEK FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS PER HUNDRED. THE "SIGN NOW" BUTTONS ARE SOLD OUT.

THE FIRST SOURCE ALSO ADVISED ON JANUARY NINE 1973,

END PAGE FOUR
COLIFAM is an organization engaged in transporting correspondence between United States prisoners of war (POW's) held in Southeast Asia and their families in the United States. In September, nineteen seventy two, representatives of COLIFAM accompanied three released POW's from Hanoi back to the United States.

On January nine 1973, the first source also furnished a leaflet published by the Vietnam Peace Parade Committee (VPPC) which advised that VPPC would provide bus and train transportation to WDC on January twenty 1973. Round trip bus tickets are ten dollars and round trip train tickets are fifteen dollars. The leaflet advised that groups wishing to obtain whole buses could do so for three hundred sixty dollars.

The Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee (FAVPPC) is publicly known as an organization that has organized and participated in anti dash Vietnam War demonstrations in NYC and has provided
TRANSPORTATION FOR ANTI DASH VIETNAM WAR DEMONSTRATIONS OUTSIDE OF NYC.

THE LEAFLET ALSO ADVISED THAT A NYC ANTI DASH WAR DEMONSTRATION WOULD BE HELD FRIDAY, JANUARY NINETEEN, 1973, INITIATED BY THE NOVEMBER FOUR COALITION, SELF DASH DESCRIBED AS A COALITION OF THIRD WORLD GROUPS. NO SPECIFICS ARE AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME REGARDING THE TIME AND PLACE OF THIS DEMONSTRATION.

ON JANUARY NINE 1973, A SECOND AND THIRD SOURCE WHO HAVE BOTH FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT THE HARLEM COMMUNIST PARTY CLUB PLANS TO HAVE A BUS GO TO WDC ON JANUARY TWENTY 1973, TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INAUGURAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

CLASSIFIED BY W.R. WANNALL, XGDS2, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.

XGDS2

BI

NNNN

USSHS-PLS QSL 008 FBI

QSL FBI 28
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM); IS-RA, GO NEW YORK.

REFERENCE BUREAU TELTYPE JANUARY FIVE LAST.

ON JANUARY SEVENTEEN LAST ADVISED THAT ASSOCIATED PRESS NYC IS IN POSSESSION OF EITHER TEN OR TWELVE OF THE PHOTOS TAKEN BY COLIFAM GROUP DURING SEPTEMBER LAST TRIP TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM.

THE PHOTOS DEPICT REFERENCED ITEMS IN BUTEL.

SOURCE ADVISED.
PAGE TWO

HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF REFERENCED PHOTOS.

NEW YORK FOLLOWING

BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED.

END

PLS ACK FOR SIX TELS WA

FBI WASH DC

ACK FOR NR022 023 020 008 0017 018

AND EXX REC ONE RELAY

QR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

1245 AM NITEL 1-18-73  

TO ACTING DIRECTOR 100-457899

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
8-0-12 812-2
WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM NEW YORK 100-168469 3-P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM), 19 DASH RA.

ON JANUARY SEVENTEEN, INSTANT, A SOURCE, WHO HAS
FURNISHED RELIEF INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT ANNIVERSARY
TOURS (AT) MADE RESERVATIONS WITH SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
SERVICES (SAS), NEW YORK CITY FOR TWO UNNAMED INDIVIDUALS TO TRAVEL
TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM ON BEHALF OF COLIFAM, ON JANUARY TWENTY
FOUR, NEXT.

COMMUNIST PARTY USA

AT IS (CPUSA)-CONTROLLED TRAVEL AGENCY, WHOS
PROFITS IF ANY GO TO THE CPUSA.

SOURCE CONTINUED BY ADVISING THAT

RESERVATIONS
MADE IN NAMES OF TWO AT EMPLOYEES:

END PAGE ONE

58 JAN 22 1973
SAS FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO ON JANUARY TWENTY FOUR, NEXT TO COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, ON JANUARY TWENTY FIVE, NEXT BY SAS FLIGHT NINE SEVEN ONE TO BANGKOK, THAILAND, ON JANUARY TWENTY SIX, NEXT TO VIENTIEN, LAOS BY THE THAI AIRWAYS, ON JANUARY TWENTY SEVEN, NEXT, INTO HANOI NORTH VIETNAM BY AEROFLOT AIRLINES, FLIGHT SU DASH FIVE TWO ONE.

AT REQUESTED SAS TO MAKE HOTEL RESERVATIONS FOR TWO BEGINNING JANUARY TWENTY SEVEN UNTIL FEBRUARY TWO, NEXT IN HANOI.

SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED GROUP OF TWO TO DEPART HANOI ON FEBRUARY THREE, NEXT ON AEROFLOT AIRLINES FLIGHT SU DASH FIVE FOUR ONE TO VIENTIEN, LAOS, ON FEBRUARY FOUR, NEXT, TO BANGKOK BY THAI AIRWAYS FLIGHT FIVE THREE SEVEN, ON FEBRUARY FIVE, NEXT TO TOKYO, JAPAN ON MIDEAST AIRWAYS FLIGHT MS DASH EIGHT SIX TWO, AND ON FEBRUARY FIVE, NEXT TO JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NYC BY JAPAN AIRLINES FLIGHT ZERO ZERO TWO.

SOURCE CONCLUDED BY STATING NO PRESS CONFERENCE HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO DATE ON BEHALF OF COLIFAM.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

REBUTEL, JANUARY TWELVE, LAST.

END PAGE TWO
PAGE THREE

SOURCE IS (PROTECT) 67C E012812-2

SOURCE WILL HAVE IDENTITIES OF PERSONS TRAVELING PRIOR TO DEPARTURE.

NEW YORK OFFICE
MY FOLLOWING

END
You have been advised earlier of persons traveling to Hanoi, North Vietnam (NV), as representatives of Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). Attached reports Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)-controlled Anniversary Tours (AT) has made reservations with Scandinavian Airlines (SAS), New York City (NYC), on behalf of COLIFAM for 2 unnamed persons to travel to Hanoi by SAS and other carriers, departing NYC on 1/24/73 and arriving at Hanoi on 1/27/73.

These individuals are to depart Hanoi on 2/3/73 on return trip to NYC. No press conference called on behalf of COLIFAM. Our New York Office is closely following this matter to identify travelers and obtain other data. You will be advised pertinent developments.

Data in attached sent by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Secret Service, and the military. Copy to Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger.
TO ACTING DIRECTOR 100-457899
ATTN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
PHILADELPHIA
FROM NEW YORK 100-168469
P. 4P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM, INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY
ACTIVITIES. TO NEW YORK.

ON JANUARY TWO FOUR, INSTANT, "THE NEWS," A DAILY NEW YORK
CITY (NYC) NEWSPAPER, CARRIED AN ARTICLE CAPTIONED "TWO HUNDRED
LETTERS FOR PRISONERS." IN PART THE ARTICLE REFLECTED THAT THREE
UNIDENTIFIED WOMEN DEPARTED JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT,
NYC, ON JANUARY TWO THREE LAST, WITH TWO HUNDRED LETTERS FOR
AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR (POWS).

THE WOMEN WERE CONNECTED WITH THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL
LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (WILPF).

END PAGE ONE
THE WILPF IS AN INTERNATIONAL WOMENS PACIFIST GROUP THAT WAS FOUNDED IN ONE NINE ONE EIGHT.

ON JANUARY TWO FOUR INSTANT, A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) CONTACTED COMA WEISS, UNDER THE GUISE OF A SUITABLE PRETEXT AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF COLIFAM IN NYC. WEISS STATED THAT SHE AS CO-CHAIRMAN OF COLIFAM WOULD STATE THAT THE PEACE MOVEMENT IS CERTAINLY GLAD FOR A PEACE AGREEMENT TO HAVE BEEN REACHED BY THE NORTH VIETNAMESE AND THE UNITED STATES. SHE FAILS TO SEE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CURRENT PEACE AGREEMENT AND THE AGREEMENT WORKED OUT BY THE NORTH VIETNAMESE DURING OCTOBER LAST.

COLIFAM IS CONCERNED NOT ONLY FOR THE AMERICAN POWS, BUT FOR THE TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POLITICAL PRISONERS HELD IN SOUTH VIETNAM. COLIFAM AND THE NORTH VIETNAM GOVERNMENT ARE BOTH CONCERNED OVER HOW THE THIEU GOVERNMENT WILL TREAT THE RELEASE OF THESE PRISONERS OVER THEIR THREE MONTH RELEASE PERIOD.

END PAGE TWO
PAGE THREE

WEISS ADVISED THAT ACCORDING TO COLIFAM RECORDS THERE ARE FOUR TWO SIX AMERICAN POWS HELD IN VIETNAM, NONE IN CAMBODIA, AND ONLY A FEW IN LAOS.

COLIFAM WILL REMAIN AS AN ORGANIZATION UNTIL THE TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POLITICAL PRISONERS HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO THEIR FAMILIES.

WEISS STATED THAT COLIFAM WILL CONTINUE TO URGE AMERICAN CITIZENS TO TRAVEL TO NORTH VIETNAM TO WITNESS THE UNITED STATES BOMBING DAMAGES.

SHE CONCLUDED BY STATING THAT ON JANUARY TWO THREE LAST, A GROUP OF WOMEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE WILPF DEPARTED NYC FOR HANOI. THE GROUP HAD PREVIOUSLY PLANNED TO TRAVEL TO HANOI BEFORE THE PEACE AGREEMENT WAS REACHED, AND WAS NOT A COLIFAM DELEGATION AS SUCH.

COLIFAM WAS CONTACTED BY DOROTHY STEFFANS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF WILPF TO DETERMINE IF THERE WAS ANY POW MAIL TO BE DELIVERED TO HANOI. COLIFAM GAVE THE GROUP TWO HUNDRED LETTERS FOR POW'S.

END PAGE THREE
REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPENAME JANUARY TWO THIRTEEN LAST; BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL JANUARY TWO FOUR INSTANT.

SPECIAL AGENT [PROTECT] PRETEXTED WEISS UNDER GUISE OF INTERESTED CITIZEN OVER POW RELEASES.

[PROTECT] ADVISED JANUARY TWO FOUR INSTANT THAT THE THREE WOMEN WHO DEPARTED JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT PRECEEDING NIGHT WERE NOT BOOKED THROUGH NORMAL COLIFAM SOURCES AND DID NOT FLY SAS.

PHILADELPHIA SURVEY SOURCES TO IDENTIFY THREE WOMEN TRAVELING TO HANOI WITH WILPF GROUP.

NEW YORK FOLLOWING.

END.
Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

DATE: 1/25/73

You were previously advised of travel to Hanoi, North Vietnam, by representatives of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

Attached relates that three unidentified women, who were connected with Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, departed John F. Kennedy Airport, New York City (NYC), 1/23/73, with 200 letters for American Prisoners of war. Cora Weiss, co-chairman of COLIFAM, stated that COLIFAM is concerned for the "200,000 political prisoners held in South Vietnam" and COLIFAM will remain as an organization until they have been returned to their families. Weiss stated that on 1/23/73 a group of women departed New York City for Hanoi, but was not COLIFAM delegation. Investigation by our Washington Field Office determined three women are

TO ACTING DIRECTOR 106-457899
ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM NEW YORK 106-168469 2-P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM), 45-M, 6Q NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

On January Twenty Third, Seventy Three, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that anniversary tours (at) cancelled reservations for Daniel and Philip Berrigan to travel to Hanoi, North Vietnam on behalf of COLIFAM on January Twenty Fourth, Seventy Three, with Scandinavian Airlines Service (SAS).

At is a CPUSA controlled travel agency whose profits, if any, go to the CPUSA.

Both Daniel and Philip Berrigan are well-known peace activists.

On January Twenty Third, Seventy Three, a special agent of the FBI, by the means of a suitable pretext, determined from Cora Weiss, Co-Chairman of COLIFAM, that the organization...
subject  POW/MIA

file number  100-457899

Vol 16
TREAT AS YELLOW

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

TO: THE PRESIDENT
□ THE VICE PRESIDENT
□ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
□ SECRETARY OF STATE
□ DIRECTOR, CIA
□ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY TELETYPE AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
□ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
□ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
□ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
□ U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
□ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI SI-115 REC-3

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: SEE NEXT PAGE

(Text of message begins on next page.)
CONFIDENTIAL

7:30AM 1:18-73 MSY

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 001
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 001
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 001
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 001
U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID) 003
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

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

END PAGE ONE
ON JANUARY 17, 1973, A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT ANNIVERSARY TOURS (AT) MADE RESERVATIONS WITH SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES (SAS), NEW YORK CITY (NYC) FOR TWO UNNAMED INDIVIDUALS TO TRAVEL TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM ON BEHALF OF COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM), ON JANUARY 24, 1973.

AT IS A COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA) - CONTROLLED TRAVEL AGENCY IN NYC, WHOSE PROFITS, IF ANY, GO TO THE CPUSA.

SOURCE CONTINUED BY ADVISING THAT RESERVATIONS WERE MADE IN NAMES OF TWO AT EMPLOYEES: FOR SAS FLIGHT 912 ON JANUARY 24, 1973, TO COPENHAGEN, DENMARK; ON JANUARY 25, 1973, BY SAS FLIGHT 971 TO BANGKOK, THAILAND; ON JANUARY 26, 1973, TO VIENTIEN, LAOS BY THE THAI AIRWAYS; ON JANUARY 27, 1973, INTO HANOI NORTHERN VIETNAM BY AEROFLOT AIRLINES, FLIGHT SU - 521.

AT REQUESTED SAS TO MAKE HOTEL RESERVATIONS FOR TWO BEGINNING JANUARY 27, TO FEBRUARY 2, 1973, IN HANOI.

END PAGE TWO
SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED GROUP OF TWO TO DEPART HANOI ON FEBRUARY 3, 1973, ON AEROFLOT AIRLINES FLIGHT SU-541 TO VIEN: TEN, LAOS; ON FEBRUARY 4, 1973, TO BANGKOK BY THAI AIRWAYS FLIGHT 537; ON FEBRUARY 5, 1973, TO TOKYO, JAPAN ON MIDEAST AIRWAYS FLIGHT MS-862; AND ON FEBRUARY 5, 1973, TO JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NYC, BY JAPAN AIRLINES FLIGHT 002.

SOURCE CONCLUDED BY STATING NO PRESS CONFERENCE HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO DATE ON BEHALF OF COLIFAM.

CLASSIFIED BY W. R. VANNAWAL, XGDS2, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.

XGDS2
PT
#0949
DE FBI PLS PLS QSL OUR 001

FBI DE WH ZEB UR 001 KK
OSI ACK BY PHONE HE

ARMY DE FBI PLS QSL OUR 001

DS ARMY QSL 001 JPF

SS DE FBI PLS QSL OUR 003

QSL FBI 003
AR
EEEEEEE
NIS DE FBI PLS QSL OUR 001

FBI DE NIS D WE R UR NR001 AR
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DE FBI CIA PLS QSL OUR 001

QSL UR 001

EOB812-2
67C
NR 005 NK CODED
430 PM URGENT 1-16-73 TJB
to: ACTING DIRECTOR (100-457899)
ATTN: DID
NEW YORK (100-166469)
FROM: NEWARK (100-55475) 2P

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

ON 1/16/73, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION

IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT

SECRET SERVICE, 109TH MI, PRINCETON BORO, NJ, POLICE DEPARTMENT,
NJ STATE POLICE, AND IDA SECURITY OFFICE, COGNIZANT OF ABOVE.

RE: BUTEL TO NEWARK AND NEW YORK, 1/4/73.
END PAGE ONE

Recorded: 1/6/73
106-45799
K-29-73
PAGE TWO

NK 100-55475

SOURCE UTILIZED IS [BLACKED OUT]

TEXT OF ABOVE BEING FURNISHED SECRET SERVICE AND
M09TH MI, BOTH NEWARK.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

DKS FBI WASH DC CLR
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 1/25/73

PRIORITY

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

TO: ☑ THE PRESIDENT
☑ THE VICE PRESIDENT
☑ ATT.
☑ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
☑ ATT.
☑ SECRETARY OF STATE # 351
☑ DIRECTOR, CIA
☑ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
☑ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
☑ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
☑ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
☑ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
☑ U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
☑ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSANGER)

☑ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSANGER)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI
ST-104

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN

DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

(Text of message begins on next page.)

Approved

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPEx UNIT ☐
CONFIDENTIAL

11:25AM 1-25-73 DEB
PRIORITY
TO: THE PRESIDENT 004
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 003
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 003
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 003
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 003
U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID) 009
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

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

ON JANUARY 24, 1973, A SOURCE, RELIABLE IN THE PAST,
ADvised OF HAVING LEARNED THE FOLLOWING:

END PAGE ONE
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. 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:

100-457899-437
WH DE FBI PSE QSL OUR NR004 KKK
QSL UR NR 004 KKK
CIA DE FBI PSE QSL OUR NR003 KKK
666666S69SL YR NR 003
USSS DE FBI PSE QSL OUR NR009 KKK
AND FBI DE USSS AND ZEV UR 009K
G WIS DE FBI PSE QSL OUR NR003 KKK

FBI DE WIS QSL UR NUMBER 003 K/LMS
ARMY DE FBI PSE QSL OUR NR003 KKK
FBI DE ARMY AND QSL 003 JPF
OSI ACK VIA TELEPHONE "JT"
TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
DATE: 1/25/73

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - RA
BU 100-457899
SF 100-66674

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of an LHM concerning

One copy each is being furnished to New York, Boston, Chicago, Newark, and WFO for information because of the interest of those offices in COLIFAM. A copy is being furnished to Secret Service, San Francisco.

Sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

First Source
Second Source
Third Source

San Francisco will continue and report any pertinent comments or reactions to the Bureau and interested offices.

ENCLOSING

Classified by 900
DESTRUCTION ON 7-29-73

Classified by 9803
DESTRUCTION ON 11-23-73

NOT RECORDED
FEB 1 1973

FEB 9 78

Buy Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
The "Stanford Daily," a daily newspaper published by the Associated Students of Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, on October 2, 1972, page 1, reported that Joan Baez had appeared at a symposium sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Non-Violence at Stanford University. Baez reportedly declared that she had chosen not to participate in electoral politics and that she considered herself a "revolutionary in the Ghandian sense." She defined non-violence as a recognition that human life is sacred.

The Institute for the Study of Non-Violence is a pacifist organization which has received considerable financial backing from Baez.

A source of December 11, 1972, advised that Anniversary Tours (AT) had made reservation for Joan Baez, Brigadier General Telford Taylor, Chief Counsel for War Crimes Trials in Nuremberg, Germany, between 1945 and 1948, associated with the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), to travel via Scandinavian Airlines Service to Hanoi, North Vietnam, from New York City on December 13, 1972. The source advised AT is a Communist Party, USA-controlled travel agency whose profits go to that organization.

The VVAW is a national organization comprised primarily of veterans of the war in Vietnam which has participated in numerous demonstrations against the war in Vietnam.

The "San Francisco Chronicle," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, on December 14, 1972, page 16, reported Joan Baez and a party of "war opponents" had flown from Kennedy Airport to Denmark on December 13, 1972, en route to visit North Vietnam.
The "Sunday Star," a Sunday newspaper published in Washington, D. C., on December 17, 1972, reported that Joan Baez had flown to Hanoi on December 16, 1972, with retired Brigadier General Telford Taylor, currently a professor of law at Columbia University in New York; Reverend Michael Allen, Associate Dean of the Divinity School of Yale University; and Barry Romo, former U. S. Army First Lieutenant who served in South Vietnam, to carry 500 letters and a duffle bag of gifts for American prisoners of war. The group reportedly had been invited to Hanoi by the North Vietnamese government's Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" on December 22, 1972, page 1, reported Joan Baez had entertained twelve captured U. S. pilots at a special Christmas service in Hanoi.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" on December 30, 1972, page 10, reported Baez and members of her group, stranded in Hanoi by American bombing, had departed for home via China.

The "San Francisco Examiner," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, on January 2, 1973, page 9, reported the return of Baez to the San Francisco Bay Area after an eleven-day stay in North Vietnam. Baez reportedly had been met at the San Francisco International Airport by the press, some 100 persons, her parents, her three-year-old son Gabriel, and her estranged husband David Harris. In her comments to the press, Baez declared that she estimated 2000 persons were killed during her visit in Hanoi based on information that 200 persons per day had been killed by the bombings. Baez declared she had no definite plans for the near future except to "do plenty of work" for her cause to bring the war to an end.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" on January 2, 1973, page 19, reported Baez declared at the airport she had seen only thirteen POWs shot down during the last three or four months. She declared that "the biggest mistake is to think the bombing is going to stop anybody's will. They just go on."
The "Palo Alto Times," a daily newspaper published in Palo Alto, California, on January 11, 1973, page 5, reported that Joan Baez would discuss her experiences in North Vietnam at two rallies on January 12, 1973. She was scheduled to speak at noon at Lytton Plaza in Palo Alto and at the Stanford University Memorial Chapel at 8 p.m., both under the sponsorship of the Institute for the Study of Non-Violence. The same information appeared in the "Stanford Daily" on January 12, 1973, page 8.

The third source advised on January 15, 1973, that Joan Baez led a peace demonstration against the war in Vietnam through the streets of downtown Palo Alto on January 12, 1973, after which she addressed a group of approximately 200 persons at Lytton Plaza. She described her experiences in Hanoi during the American bombing of that city and stated that individuals must take some risks to reform American society. She urged citizens to refuse to pay their federal income taxes as a Vietnam war protest. She commented that, "we cannot complain about B-52s as long as we are buying them." She stated the Vietnamese people are depending on the American peace movement.

The "San Jose Mercury," a daily newspaper published in San Jose, California, on January 13, 1973, page 20, estimated the crowd at the rally at 350 and quoted Baez as having stated, "Tax resistance must now move from being symbolic to something concrete."

The third source also reported on January 15, 1973, that Baez addressed an overflow crowd estimated at 2000 persons at the Stanford Memorial Church on the Stanford campus on the night of January 12, 1973. She again urged her listeners to stop paying their taxes and argued the benefits of pacifism. She blamed the Vietnam war on man's 6000 year addiction to violence. She again stated that there is no way you can complain about B-52s and pay for them by paying taxes at the same time. She was forced to debate violence against non-violence by the crowd, and she admitted that non-violence has been a flop up to now, which concluded that the only thing that is a guaranteed worse flop is violence.

The "Stanford Daily" on January 15, 1973, page 1, quoted Baez in essence as follows on her Memorial Church appearance:
"We can't sit around and say Nixon is a Hitler because a Hitler cannot exist without a people supporting him.... The Vietnamese people are the gentlest people in the world. They are depending on us to uphold our part to end the bombing. We have a duty to be sensitive to people's needs and desires. If you're about to go out and do murder, don't do it. All human life is sacred.... You and I must be absolutely willing to lose our lives, jobs, and work in stopping this support of the war. It means you and I are absolutely serious about not paying income taxes."

The article concluded by noting that Baez stated she intends to tour the country to encourage Americans to stop paying taxes and to more openly resist the war in Vietnam. She reportedly also will be working for the Bach Mai Hospital Fund which reportedly is raising money to rebuild the medical facility in North Vietnam and which has already collected $400,000.
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

San Francisco, California

January 25, 1973

Title

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.
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RE: ____________________________ Date: 1/26/73

SF

Retention ACK

For information optional action

The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, conceal all sources, paraphrase contents.

Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA dated __________.

Remarks: Re. Newark tele-type, 1/16/73, re. "Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, IS-RA," copy enclosed for AF. In future, auxiliary offices insure San Francisco is furnished copy of communication.  

Enc. (1) Bufile Urfile

Copy
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 1/5/73

☐ IMMEDIATE
☐ URGENT
☐ NITEL

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

TO:
☐ THE PRESIDENT
☐ THE VICE PRESIDENT
☐ ATT.: __________________________
☐ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
☐ ATT.: __________________________
☐ SECRETARY OF STATE
☐ DIRECTOR, CIA
☐ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
☐ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
☐ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
☐ U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER) DELIVERED 1/25/73

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: SEE NEXT PAGE

(Text of message begins on next page.)
2:45AM 1-25-73 IJT

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT 002
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 002
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 002
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 002
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 002
U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID) 003
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM).
ON JANUARY 24, 1973, "THE NEWS," A DAILY NEW YORK CITY (NYC) NEWSPAPER, CARRIED AN ARTICLE CAPTIONED "TWO HUNDRED LETTERS FOR PRISONERS." IN PART THE ARTICLE REFLECTED THAT THREE UNIDENTIFIED WOMEN DEPARTED JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NEW YORK CITY (NYC), ON JANUARY 23, 1973, WITH TWO HUNDRED LETTERS FOR AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR (POWS).

THE WOMEN WERE CONNECTED WITH THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (WILPF).

THE WILPF IS AN INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S PACIFIST GROUP THAT WAS FOUNDED IN 1918.

ON JANUARY 24, 1973, A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) CONTACTED CORA WEISS, UNDER THE GUISE OF A SUITABLE PRETEXT AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF COLIFAM IN NYC.


END PAGE TWO
COLIFAM IS CONCERNED NOT ONLY FOR THE AMERICAN POWS, BUT FOR
THE TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POLITICAL PRISONERS HELD IN SOUTH VIETNAM.
COLIFAM AND THE NORTH VIETNAM GOVERNMENT ARE BOTH CONCERNED OVER
HOW THE THIEU GOVERNMENT WILL TREAT THE RELEASE OF THESE
PRISONERS OVER THEIR THREE MONTH RELEASE PERIOD.

WEISS ADVISED THAT ACCORDING TO COLIFAM RECORDS THERE ARE
426 AMERICAN POWS HELD IN VIETNAM, NONE IN CAMBODIA,
AND ONLY A FEW IN LAOS.

COLIFAM WILL REMAIN AS AN ORGANIZATION UNTIL THE TWO HUNDRED
THOUSAND POLITICAL PRISONERS HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO THEIR FAMILIES.

WEISS STATED THAT COLIFAM WILL CONTINUE TO URGE AMERICAN
CITIZENS TO TRAVEL TO NORTH VIETNAM TO WITNESS THE UNITED STATES
BOMBING DAMAGES.

SHE CONCLUDED BY STATING THAT ON JANUARY 23, 1973, A
GROUP OF WOMEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE WILPF DEPARTED NYC FOR HANOI.
THE GROUP HAD PREVIOUSLY PLANNED TO TRAVEL TO HANOI BEFORE THE
PEACE AGREEMENT WAS REACHED, AND WAS NOT A COLIFAM DELEGATION
AS SUCH.

END PAGE THREE
COLIFAM was contacted by Dorothy Steffans, Executive Director of WILPF to determine if there was any POW mail to be delivered to Hanoi. COLIFAM gave the group two hundred letters for POWs.

CLASSIFIED BY W. R. WANNALL, XGDS2, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.

XGDS2
6T
#0334
WH PLS ACK FOR NR 002 GAPLS

FBI DE WH AND QSL UR 002KK

CIA DE FBI AND PLS ACK FOR NR 002 GAPLS

DE CIA QSL 002 250755Z

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NIS DE FBI AND PLS ACK FOR NR 002 GAPLS

FBI DE NIS QSL NR 002 AR

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KKK

ZEV 002

003

OSI ACK by phone

6012512-2

67C
IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.
TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, WFO (100-50739) (P)

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

Re Butels 1/12/73 and 1/16/73.

Continuous contact to date with sources in position to know of travel to North Vietnam by persons affiliated with COLIFAM or by other American citizens has been unproductive. WFO will continue contact with sources.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

☐ For your information: E012812 - 2

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 100-457899 - 441 pages 2-4
Memorandum

TO

MR. E. S. MILLER

FROM

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

DATE: 2/7/73

PURPOSE:

To advise of important intelligence information developed relating to prisoner of war (POW) situation and of considerable interest to Department of Defense.

BACKGROUND:

You were previously advised that COLIFAM has been the organization basically responsible for direct negotiations between American antiwar activists and North Vietnamese in Hanoi after North Vietnam announced in late 1969 that it would release POW mail only to American antiwar activists. Since formation of COLIFAM, we have developed, on a high priority, any positive intelligence information relating to the status of our POWs and maintained extremely close liaison in this regard with Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) particularly U. S. Navy, and individuals at DIA who are basically responsible for POW matters.

During conversations with above individuals and select members of their staff during 1/73, discussion centered at one point on the return of three American POWs during 9/72 accompanied by Cora Weiss, COLIFAM leader. Immediately after her return, Weiss made brief public allegations that U. S. authorities were including spying devices in packages sent to POWs in North Vietnam. Weiss alleged that she had been told by North Vietnam that packages sent to prisoners contained articles such as milk cans, candy bars and toothpaste tubes which contained radio receiving apparatus, paper for writing invisible messages and...
Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Committee of Liaison With Families
of Servicemen Detained in North
Vietnam (COLIFAM)
100-457899

other secret writing equipment. According to Weiss, North
Vietnamese made available to her samples of the spying devices
which she photographed.
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): 

For your information: E012812-2

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 100-457899-442 page 3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE
NEW YORK
OFFICE OF ORIGIN
NEW YORK
DATE
FEB 6 1973
INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
1/15/70 - 1/24/73

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

CHARACTER OF CASE
ES - EA

REPORT MADE BY

TYPED BY

REFERENCE:

ADMINISTRATIVE:
Attached are additional copies as requested by the Bureau.

An information copy is being furnished Norfolk due to their close contact with who continued to furnish Colifam information on a regular basis.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS

APPROVED

COPY MADE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

Agency
CIA, State, CS, Navy, (RM)
Request Recd.
Date Fwd.
How Fwd.
By

53 MAR 5 1973

COVER PAGE
New York notes that Colifam was originated by DELLINGER and WEISS and is run and dominated by them. Numerous other individuals have been associated with the organization but are not of any significance insofar as influencing its actions.

Indices of the New York Division reflect

On 1/18/73, SA[redacted] observed the headquarters of Colifam.
ADMINISTRATIVE (Continued)

On 9/28/72, SAs and observed arrival and press conference of Colifam group.

On 12/31/72, SA observed arrival of the BAEZ-Colifam group.

On 1/23-24/73, SA pretexed CORA WEISS using the guise of an interested citizen concerned over POW returns.

This report is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" because the unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by could reasonably be considered to cause damage to the national security.

INFORMANTS:

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LEADS:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK, WILL FOLLOW AND REPORT ANY ACTIVITIES OF CAPILED ORGANIZATION.

61-2
67C

D*
CAUTION: DETACH; DO NOT DISSEMINATE TO RESIDENT AGENCIES.
REIl-594 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to:

Date: FEB 6 673
Field Office File #: 100-168469
Bureau File #: 100-457899
Title: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

Synopsis: Organization founded in January, 1970, for purpose
of transporting correspondence between POWs and
families in US. Organization headquartered at 365 West 42nd
Street, NYC; with CORA WEISS and DAVID TYRE DELLINGER as
co-chairmen. Additional officers set forth, along with
pertinent activities from 1970 through 1973. Additional
sources negative. Characterization of individuals and
organizations set forth.

7-29-93

CLASSIFIED BY - Supervisor EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY - 2
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON INDEFINITE

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, nor duplicated within your agency.
DETAILS:

Unless otherwise indicated to the contrary, items contained in this report are classified "CONFIDENTIAL."

Characterizations, when available, of individuals and organizations mentioned in this report are contained in Sections IV and V for the purpose of uniformity.

Predication

This investigation was instituted upon information received from [redacted] who reported the formation of Colifam as an organization. Unclassified (U)

I. ORGANIZATION

A. Origin and Scope


Source advised that during the press conference, DELLINGER announced the formation of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (Colifam), as being established that day, with office space in New York City, (NYC). (U)

January 15, 1970

On August 4, 1970, [redacted] advised Special Agent (SA) [redacted] that on January 15, 1970, she received in the mail a letter from her son, a United States Navy pilot who had been taken prisoner of war in Hanoi, North Vietnam, on [redacted] 1968. Accompanying her son's mail was an "Information Sheet" from Colifam, dated January, 1970.

EO12812 - 2
[redacted]
The "Information Sheet" reflected that Colifam had been established as an extension of peace efforts by the American public, in particular, by persons engaged in the "peace movement." It indicated Colifam had been established at the specific request of the North Vietnamese government, and would deal solely with the government of North Vietnam. The organization would function entirely apart from the United States Government. In conclusion, the sheet indicated...."We who are serving on this committee will continue our efforts to create popular pressure, strong enough to force the government to withdraw." (U)

B. Incorporation

On December 1, 1972, SA reviewed records of the New York County Clerk's Office, Room 117, Foley Square, NYC. Records of that office do not indicate that Colifam is incorporated within the State of New York (NY). (U)

C. Aims and Purposes

Colifam was organized in 1970, for the purpose of obtaining a list of all prisoners of war (POWs), who were being held in North Vietnam.

At the present time Colifam is publicly known as an organization which is engaged in transporting correspondence between American POWs and their relatives in the United States. (U)

D. Location of Headquarters

On January 18, 1973, an SA of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), observed the headquarters of Colifam, located on the second floor of a two-story building at 365 West 42nd Street, NYC.

January 19, 1973
Colifam is listed in the 1972 Manhattan edition of the New York City Telephone Directory, page 344, as having telephone number (212) 246-2920. (U)

E. Officers

As of January 19, 1973, the principal officers of Colifam are CORA WEISS and DAVE DELLINGER, who are both Co-Chairmen of the organization. (U)

January 19, 1973

On October 31, 1972, furnished to SA a list of additional officers of Colifam as of August 18, 1972, at that time was a POW being held in North Vietnam.

advised that the following names of individuals appeared on a Colifam "News Letter" which accompanied mail she received from her husband:

- Co-Chairmen: DAVE DELLINGER, CORA WEISS
- Treasurer: MRS. ANNE BENNETT
- Executive Director: VINCENT F. McGEE, JR.
- Committee: MIA ADJALI, RICHARD BARNET, FR. DANIEL BERRIGAN, RENNIE DAVIS, MADELINE DUCKLES, PROF. RICHARD FALK, REV. RICHARD FERNANDEZ, PROF. DONALD KALISH, ROBERT JAY LEPTON, M.D., STEWART MEACHAM
Committee (Continued)  
LOUISE RANSON  
ELLEN RAY  
Prof. BEA SEITZMAN  
Prof. FRANZ SCHURMAN  
GEORGE SMITH  
ETHEL TAYLOR  
Prof. GEORGE WALD  
BARBARA WEBSTER  
TRUDY YOUNG

Further advised that the above-mentioned "News Letter" is reportedly sent to all families of POWs who receive mail through Colifam. (U)

F. Membership

As of January 19, 1973, there were no official listings of members of Colifam other than those identified in their "News Letters" which are sent to families of POWs.

Source advised that many individuals have traveled to Hanoi, North Vietnam, on behalf of Colifam. The travel of these individuals is endorsed by Colifam; however, they are not financed in any way by the organization. The majority of these trips are for transporting correspondence between POWs and their families. Individuals traveling to Hanoi on behalf of Colifam are not necessarily members of the organization.

January 19, 1973

G. Official Organ

As of January 9, 1973, Colifam has never published or edited material for sale. The only printing that the organization has done is to xerox their "News Letters" which are sent with each POW mailing.

January 19, 1973
On June 30, 1972, and October 30, 1972, respectively, furnished the following three "News Letters" from Colifam to SA as examples of correspondence from Colifam. These items are dated May 24, 1972, August 18, 1972, and September 29, 1972.
May 24, 1972

Dear families,

We are enclosing the text of a letter recently written by eight American servicemen in North Vietnam. It was monitored over short wave radio and has subsequently been confirmed as valid in a tape recording received here of the news conference the men held in Hanoi last week. You no doubt saw the television footage of their press conference aired on the networks last week. Perhaps your Congressional Representative would be interested in seeing this.

Anthony Lewis of the New York Times has been writing from Hanoi for the past week and a half and we have some copies of his articles if you are interested. He will be leaving there this week. A group of Americans is also there this week, and the team of physicians is leaving for Hanoi today. All of the mail which reached us by this afternoon has been sent with them.

May we remind you that while we forward your mail to Hanoi, we have no control over what is or is not delivered to the men. However, if the rules are followed carefully the chances are greater of the mail being delivered. One or two photos per letter, regulation air letter form only, and one letter per month, although some families have reported that men are requesting mail from parents and children, as well as wives.

We suggest that you do not wait for us to notify you of a mailing trip; frequently we do not get sufficient notice. If you wish, you could get letters here each month so that no matter who is going or when, your letters can be forwarded. We do not know at this time when the next trip will go.

Sincerely,

Ellen Ray
Committee of Liaison

monitored by a west coast radio station
he people of the United States and the Congress of the United States
American pilots captured in North Vietnam

Despite the bombing halt announcement of 1968 the President ordered the resumption and authorized the continuation of the bombing of North Vietnam and a variety of excuses to justify the raids. On Sunday morning April 16, 1972 the peace of Hanoi and Haiphong were shattered by American bombs. Many innocent people died a totally needless and senseless death.

We, the detained Americans in Hanoi cannot help but be struck by the futility of such actions. We have come to know the Vietnamese people and we know that no bombing or no threat of death is going to still the spirit that lives in them. We believe that widespread bombing of North Vietnam serves only to turn world opinion more strongly against the United States and risks the death and capture of many more Americans, as well as endangering the lives of those already held captive.

No bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong will cause the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam or the Government of North Vietnam to come begging for peace, for while they truly desire peace, it will not be a peace short of freedom and independence. No bombing of North Vietnam serves to make the withdrawal of American forces any safer. It only makes it more likely that they cannot be withdrawn at all, and serves only as an admission of the failure of Vietnamization policy.

We appeal to the American people to excercise your rights and responsibilities to demand an end to the war now. We appeal to the Congress to take firm positive action to go with the words already spoken against the war. The resumption of the Paris peace conference and serious negotiations based on the seven point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government are obvious first steps. We require these steps and much more, Americans, the hope of the world is in your hands.

Bring us home now.

Very respectfully,

Walter E. Wilbur, Commander US Navy
David Hoffman, Commander US Navy
Kenneth J. Fraser, Capt. US Navy
Lynn E. Guenthor, Capt. US Air Force
James D. Gutter, Capt. US Air Force
Edwin A. Rawley, Jr., Capt. US Air Force
Norris A. Charles, Jr., Lt. jg Navy

Captured Stationed
June 1968 USS Coral Sea
Dec. 1971 USS Coral Sea
August 18, 1972

Dear families:

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark brought back this letter for you, along with 101 others.

While in North Vietnam he observed severe damage to many civilian targets including dikes, hospitals, schools and village hamlets.

As you may have heard or read, Mr. Clark also recorded a conversation he had with ten captured pilots in which they urged families to correspond with all POW's through this Committee. They also specified that the Pentagon's long form letter is not permitted. As you know, we have repeatedly stated for the past 2½ years that we are available for any family letter who wishes to correspond with their captured relative and we have always provided the necessary forms. It was because of the unfortunate government interference with the mails that this channel was set up for hand delivery of mail to and from those men who are captured in Vietnam.

It is also unfortunate that while the government espouses policies which allegedly are for the benefit of the prisoners, they act in ways which diametrically oppose that goal and, in fact, lengthen their separation from you under increasingly difficult conditions.

We continue our service in your and the prisoners' interests, mindful that the continued, unmerciful bombing, increasing in tonnage and destruction all the time, may make all our work and your hopes in vain.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss
Dear Families,

As you know we just returned from Hanoi with Lt. Charles, Lt. Gartley and Major Elias. We are in great shape and we enjoyed each others company for the week we spent in North Vietnam and during the trip home via China.

A full report on our trip, the details of their release and our views as to the future will soon be available.

In the meantime, we also brought back this mail for you. There were 278 letters this month with many of the men sending two letters each. There are two reasons for this drop in the number of men writing. The released men tell us that what we have known all along is, in fact, true; that a number of men simply don't want to write. The other reason, however, is more significant. We learned, by seeing the evidence, of a substantial effort to get secret writing material into North Vietnam with chemicals and special papers. A member of our delegation, the Rev. William Rieger, has had personal experience with this form of equipment when he was engaged in intelligence activity for the United States government years ago. Because of this attempt to use POW's in acts of espionage, the North Vietnamese government is being especially careful in watching in- and out-going mail for secret codes and writing techniques. This slows or prevents mail from reaching both you and your loved ones. It puts mail communication, as well as receipt of packages, in serious jeopardy. The Vietnamese have assured us they want to see packages and mail continue to flow in the interests of both the pilots and their families.

We saw seven other pilots when we were in Hanoi. Several of them begged us to tell families, "not to play games" with packages and mail. We assured them we felt this was not the act of any individual family but was quite professional in nature.

We will continue to help the pilots in every way we can and feel confident that our efforts will succeed if these harmful acts are stopped at once. We know you care, so let us work together to do something about it.

Sincerely,

David Dellinger  Cora Weiss
II. ACTIVITIES

On January 15, 1970, Colifam held its first press conference in which DAVE DELLINGER announced the formation of the organization. At the same time, he announced the identities of 182 United States airmen who were either being held in captivity, or who had died. DELLINGER furnished the names, ranks, serial numbers, and home towns of these servicemen. (U)
On January 20, 1970, the "Daily World," which is a daily east coast communist newspaper, published in NYC, carried an article captioned, "Ready to Assist POWs' Families." The article indicated that CORA WEISS had traveled to Hanoi, North Vietnam, during December, 1969. (U)

On May 20, 1970, the "Daily World," carried an article regarding Colifam captioned, "156 Letters From POWs." The article reflected that 156 letters had been brought back to the United States and turned over to Colifam. According to Colifam, 335 POWs had been officially confirmed as being held in North Vietnam. (U)

On December 28, 1970, CORA WEISS was advised by Colifam that her husband, [name deleted], was captured by the North Vietnamese on [date deleted]. She advised that the first word she heard for six years from her husband was during [date deleted] when she received a letter from him through Colifam. Along with the letter was an "Information Sheet" which bore Colifam's masthead, and indicated she could correspond with her husband, who was a POW, through Colifam, by addressing his mail as follows:

Name of Serviceman
Serial Number
Camp of Detention of
U.S. Pilot Captured in
the D.R.V.,
Hanoi, Democratic Republic
of Vietnam
Via - Moscow, USSR

The information sheet further indicated that she could send one letter each month, and one package (not over six pounds) every other month. The last portion of the information sheet reflected that Colifam was entirely dependent on donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomed any gifts to sustain its work. (U)
During the first part of 1971, Colifam sent a "News Letter" to families of both POWs and those missing in action (MIA), dated January 20, 1971. In the letter, 339 POWs were identified. The letter also indicated that an additional twenty American pilots were known to be dead; five of whom died of serious illnesses during captivity, and fifteen of whom died either when their planes crashed or from wounds sustained shortly thereafter.

Colifam concluded by indicating that the identities of the POWs were furnished on December 22, 1970, to the Committee by the North Vietnamese. (U)

On April 20, 1971, CORA WEISS appeared on the nationwide television show "Today," which was aired over WNBC-TV, Channel 4, in NYC, NY. During her ten-minute interview with host HUGH DOWNES, she expressed the objectives of Colifam in acting as liaison between American POWs in North Vietnam. She also stated that Colifam was instrumental in keeping lines of communication open between POWs and their families, by utilizing personal representatives to carry pertinent mail. WEISS claimed that any difference between official North Vietnamese list of American POWs made public through Colifam, and that of the United States Government could be explained by the undetermined numbers missing in action and unaccounted-for dead. She also called for the United States to fix a specific date for the withdrawal of troops from South Vietnam, before any specific action could be taken for the release of American POWs. (U)

On January 31, 1972, CORA WEISS was interviewed by ROBERT MILLER, Channel 7, New York-ABC News, concerning the release of 541 letters from POWs through Colifam. WEISS advised during her interview that seven new POWs had been identified. WEISS claimed that the increase of POWs was a direct result of President RICHARD NIXON's increased bombing over Vietnam. (U)
On February 29, 1972, the "Daily World," an east coast communist newspaper published in NYC, carried an article captioned, "GEORGE WALD Brings 86 Letters From POWs." The article indicated that WALD had returned to the United States on February 24, 1972, from Hanoi, North Vietnam, with 86 letters from American POWs detained in North Vietnam. The article concluded by indicating that a news conference had been held at John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA), NYC, upon his arrival, at which time he had turned the letters over to CORA WEISS, a representative of Colifam. (U)

On August 7, 1972, furnished a Colifam News Letter to him. The letter, dated July 28, 1972, indicated in part that since Colifam representatives began bringing back mail to families of American POWs, a total of 6,516 letters had been distributed by the organization to the families from their imprisoned relatives. (U)

On September 7, 1972, DAVID DELLINGER and CORA WEISS held a press conference at the Church of the United Nations (UN), 777 UN Plaza, NYC. During the conference, the two individuals announced that they would depart the United States on September 13, 1972, along with Reverend WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, Jr., pastor of the Church of Christ, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, for Hanoi, North Vietnam. In addition, two other unidentified individuals would travel with them. Upon their return they would bring back to the United States: Navy Lieutenant MARKHAM GARTLEY, Navy Lieutenant NORMIS CHARLES, and Air Force Major EDWARD ELIAS, whom Hanoi had agreed to release from a POW camp.

Source further advised that during the press conference, DELLINGER and WEISS read a prepared statement denouncing President NIXON and the United States' involvement in the war in southeast Asia. (U)

September 7, 1972
On September 28, 1972, SAS of the FBI observed the arrival of the Colifam group returning from Hanoi, North Vietnam, at JFKIA, NYC. Upon arrival, WEISS and DELLINGER escorted GARTLEY, CHARLES and ELIAS from the aircraft. CHARLES and GARTLEY attempted to speak before press reporters, but were unable to do so due to inoperative press microphones. They then departed the airport with United States military officials and their relatives. (U)

On October 5, 1972, CORA WEISS and former United States Attorney General RAMSEY CLARK held a press conference at the Church of the UN, UN Plaza, NYC. During the conference, WEISS spoke of her recent trip to Hanoi and the surrounding province in North Vietnam. WEISS concluded by showing several rolls of motion picture film depicting her and the Colifam delegation in North Vietnam. She displayed a MHR-11 (Rock-Eye fragmentation bomb) which she stated was made by Honeywell, Inc., in the United States, and recovered by her while she was in Namdinh Province. WEISS concluded by urging all Americans to travel to North Vietnam to "witness the United States' war damages." (U)

October 5, 1972

On October 25, 1972, JOSEPH CROWN, MALCOLM MONROE, LAWRENCE VELVEL and JOHN WELLS arrived at JFKIA, NYC, after having traveled to Hanoi, North Vietnam, as representatives of Colifam.

Source advised that during a press conference which followed, CORA WEISS and DAVE DELLINGER made available a prepared press release which, in part, mentioned the following three points which the United States Government must agree upon in order for there to be a peace agreement in southeast Asia:

(1) A total withdrawal of United States forces from Indochina.

(2) A readiness on the part of the United States to accept a government in South Vietnam involving a national coalition between the North and South, and
(3) A provision for the United States to participate in the reconstruction of both North and South Vietnam.

In conclusion, it was announced that upon agreement by the United States to the three above points, all POWs would be immediately released. (U)

October 25, 1972

On December 31, 1972, an SA of the FBI observed JOAN BAEZ, TELFORD/TAYLOR, MICHAEL ALLEN, and BARRY ROMO arrive at JFKIA, NYC, after returning from Hanoi, North Vietnam, as a Colifam delegation. (U)

On January 1, 1973, Colifam held a press conference at its headquarters in NYC. BAEZ, TAYLOR, ALLEN, and ROMO spoke of their recent trip to Hanoi on behalf of Colifam. ROMO announced that the group brought back six hundred letters from American POWs to their families. In addition, thirty other letters were also brought back from American POWs who were being held prisoners in South Vietnam by the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG). Colifam acknowledged having brought back mail from United States POWs held by the PRG in the past, but not publicly acknowledged heretofore. TAYLOR commented that the group's travel was limited to a five-mile radius of Hanoi, due to heavy United States bombings. TAYLOR further mentioned he learned from North Vietnamese officials that 43 additional United States pilots had been taken POW during the most recent United States offensive over Hanoi from December 18 - 25, 1972. The Colifam group was not furnished a current number of United States POWs being held in either North or South Vietnam. The press conference was aired live over WBAI Radio, NYC. (U)

January 1, 1973
On January 23, 1973, by the means of a suitable pretext by an SA of the FBI, CORA WEISS advised that Colifam had no present plans to send delegations to Hanoi, North Vietnam, for the purpose of contacting American POWs, due to the tentative announcement of a peace treaty having been reached by the United States and North Vietnam on that date. WEISS advised that thirty-six delegations had traveled to Hanoi between the time she herself traveled in December, 1969, and the most recent delegation involving the BAEZ group. There had been approximately 320 individuals who had been to Hanoi, and they had returned to the United States with over 7,100 letters from American POWs to their families. (U)

On January 24, 1973, by the means of a suitable pretext by an SA of the FBI, CORA WEISS was contacted at Colifam headquarters in NYC.

WEISS advised that she, as Co-Chairman of Colifam, would state that the American peace movement was certainly happy over President NIXON’s cease-fire announcement on nationwide television on January 23, 1973. She stated that Colifam is also concerned with the release of all prisoners of war, not only the American POWs, but the 200,000 political prisoners held in South Vietnam. WEISS advised that current Colifam records reflect there are 426 American POWs held in North Vietnam, no POWs are presently held in Cambodia, and only a very few POWs are being held in Laos.

WEISS concluded by stating that Colifam will remain as an organization until such time that all American POWs and all political prisoners held in South Vietnam, as well have been released.

III. MISCELLANEOUS

Colifam delegations which have traveled to Hanoi, North Vietnam, and returned have, the majority of the time, been booked through Anniversary Tours (AT) aboard Scandinavian Airlines Service (SAS), departing JFKIA, NYC, and returning by Pan American Airlines into JFKIA. The
normal round-trip ticket cost has been $1,565.00 for each individual to travel.

Source advised that the normal route for Colifam delegations has been as follows:

(1) Depart JFKIA, NYC, aboard SAS flight 912 for Copenhagen, Denmark;

(2) SAS flight 971 from Copenhagen to Bangkok, Thailand;

(3) Royal Thai Airlines flight 525 from Bangkok to Vientiane, Laos;

(4) Aeroflot Airlines flight 541 from Vientiane to Hanoi, North Vietnam.

Source concluded by advising that the delegations return by the following route:

(1) Depart Hanoi, on Aeroflot flight 542 to Vientiane;

(2) Depart Vientiane, by Royal Thai flight 537 to Bangkok;

(3) Depart Bangkok aboard Malaysian Airlines flight 862 to Tokyo, Japan;

(4) Depart Tokyo aboard Pan American Airlines flight 800 into JFKIA, NYC, with a refueling stop in Fairbanks, Alaska.

During the physical year 1972, and in January, 1973, other sources who are familiar with revolutionary-type activities in the United States were unable to furnish additional pertinent information concerning the activities of Colifam. (U)
IV. CHARACTERIZATION OF INDIVIDUALS

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER

DELLINGER was found guilty in United States District Court, Chicago, Illinois, for violation of the Federal anti-riot law, in connection with his participation in riots that occurred in Chicago, Illinois, during the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968. On November 27, 1972, his conviction was reversed by the Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit, Chicago, Illinois.

In addition, DELLINGER is publicly known as a pacifist and a national leader of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ). (U)

Mrs. GERALD A. GARTLEY, also known as
Mrs. MINNIE LEE GARTLEY

Mrs. MINNIE LEE GARTLEY is known as a peace activist within the American anti-war movement, who has demonstrated in the past to bring an end to United States involvement in the war in southeast Asia. (U)

January 19, 1973

CORA WEISS

CORA WEISS is well known as the current Co-Chairman of Colifam; as well as a representative of the Women's Strike for Peace (WSP), and is on the coordinating council of the PCPJ. (U)

January 19, 1973
ANNE BENNETT

ANNE BENNETT traveled to Hanoi, North Vietnam, during December, 1970, as a representative of Colifam. (U)

December 21, 1970

MIA ADJALI

MIA ADJALI is a current member of the National Coordinating Committee of the PCPJ. (U)

January 19, 1973

DANIEL BERRIGAN

BERRIGAN is publicly known as an anti-war priest. (U)

RENNIE DAVIS

RENNARD CORDON DAVIS, also known as RENNIE DAVIS, was found guilty in Chicago, Illinois, during February, 1970, for violation of the Federal anti-riot law, arising from his activities during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, Illinois, during 1968.

On November 27, 1972, his conviction was reversed by the Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

RICHARD FERNANDEZ

FERNANDEZ, as of January 4, 1972, was a member of the Coordinating Committee of the PCPJ, and was affiliated with Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam. (U)

January 4, 1972
RICHARD FALK

FALK, as of October 16, 1972, was a professor of International Law at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, and was a member of the Lawyers Committee on American Policy Towards Vietnam (LCAPTV). (U)

October 16, 1972

DONALD KALISH

KALISH was vice president of the Coordinating Committee of the Peace Action Council (PAC) during the early part of 1971. (U)

November, 1971

STEWART MEACHAM

MEACHAM was formerly active as Peace and Education Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). (U)

January 19, 1973

ELLEN RAY

RAY was a former secretary to Colifam who currently is in Japan. (U)

October 17, 1972

ETHEL TAYLOR

TAYLOR is publicly known to have been associated with WSP during 1970. (U)
BARBARA WEBSTER

WEBSTER is presently a member of the national staff of PCPJ. (U)  

[Signature]

January 19, 1973

TRUDI YOUNG

YOUNG is presently employed by Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam (CALCAV). (U)  

[Signature]

January 19, 1973

GRACE PALEY

The "Daily News," a daily NYC newspaper, issue of July 15, 1969, reflected an article concerning "Four Peace Activists Depart for Hanoi, North Vietnam." The article indicated GRACE PALEY as being one of the four who were traveling to Hanoi for the purpose of escorting three released POWs back to the United States. The group departed JFKIA, NYC, on July 15, 1969. (U)

STEVE HALLIWELL

During 1968, HALLIWELL was Assistant National Secretary of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and a member of the Columbia University, NYC, SDS. (U)

[Signature]

January 15, 1973

FRED BRANFMAN

BRANFMAN was Director of Project Air War. (U)

[Signature]

January 15, 1973
JOSEPH CROWN
CROWN is currently Co-Chairman of LCAPTV. (U)

October 25, 1972

MALCOLM MONROE
MONROE is currently Vice-Chairman of LCAPTV, and the author of "The Means is the End in Vietnam." (U)

October 25, 1972

LAWRENCE VELVEL
VELVEL is a Professor of Law at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., and author of the "Undeclared War." (U)

October 25, 1972

JOHN WELLS
WELLS is a member of the executive board of LCAPTV and author of "The People Vs. Presidential War." (U)

October 25, 1972

JOAN BAEZ
BAEZ is a well-known folk singer and antiwar activist. (U)

January 19, 1973
TELFORD TAYLOR

TAYLOR is a retired Army Brigadier General who was Chief Counsel at the War Crimes Trials in Nuremberg, Germany, during the 1940's. At the present he is a Professor of Law at Columbia University, NYC. (U)

January 19, 1973

MICHAEL ALLEN

ALLEN is the Assistant to the Associate Dean at Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Connecticut. (U)

January 19, 1973

BARRY ROMO

ROMO is the National Coordinator of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

January 19, 1973

V. CHARACTERIZATION OF ORGANIZATIONS

PCPJ is self-described as a broad coalition of local and national organizations, including the CP,USA, which is committed to massive demonstrations aimed at ending the war in Indochina, and poverty, racism and injustice at home. The national office is located in NYC. (U)
WSP is a national women's organization which has demonstrated in the past against nuclear testing, the war in Vietnam, and against the draft. WSP is based in NYC. (U)

CALCAV is a publicly acclaimed group of clergy and laymen who are concerned about the war in Vietnam. (U)

LCAPTV is publicly known as a group of lawyers who organized during the summer of 1965, to prepare a legal brief which dealt with the illegality of the American intervention in Vietnam. The brief was based on the National Law and Constitutional Law aspects of the intervention. (U)

PAC is a publicly known organization which coordinates demonstrations and other forms of protest against American involvement in Southeast Asia. (U)

AFSC is a publicly acclaimed Quaker group which is based in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (U)

SDS was founded during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960's was the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From a stance of "participatory democracy," the SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position. It maintained a national office at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, until February, 1970. Internal factionalism during 1969 produced three main factions: Weatherman, Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), and Worker Student Alliance (WSA). The Weatherman and RYM no longer consider themselves associated with the SDS. The WSA faction continues to use the name SDS. (U)
PROJECT AIRWAR was founded during 1971 for the purpose of making the American public aware of the intensification of the air war in Indochina by the United States. (U)

January 19, 1973

VVAW is a national organization composed primarily of veterans of the war in Vietnam that has organized and participated in numerous demonstrations against the war in Vietnam from 1970 to 1972. The group seized the Statue of Liberty in NYC and occupied the Betsy Ross House in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during 1971. Six members of the organization were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Tallahassee, Florida, during July, 1972, on charges of conspiracy to violate the Federal anti-riot law. (U)

AT is a Communist Party, USA-controlled travel agency whose profits, if any, go to the CPUSA. (U)

October 12, 1972
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 100-457899
       NYfile 100-168469

FEB 6 1973

Title  Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

Character  Internal Security-Revolutionary Activities

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent dated and captioned as above at New York.

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.
TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 10/5/72

□ IMMEDIATE
□ URGENT
□ PRIORITY

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

□ TITLE

TO:

□ THE PRESIDENT

□ THE VICE PRESIDENT

□ ATT.: _____________________________

□ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

□ ATT.: _____________________________

□ SECRETARY OF STATE

□ DIRECTOR, CIA

□ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

□ AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER

□ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

□ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

□ NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

□ U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)

□ ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

□ FIELD DISSEMINATION

□ ACTING

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: SECRET


(Text of message begins on next page.)

Approved

MAIL ROOM □  TELETYPE UNIT □
SECRET

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT 003
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA 001
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 001
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 001
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

SECRET

TRAVEL TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM, BY FOUR DOCTORS, OCTOBER FOUR, SEVENTY-TWO, AND FOUR LAWYERS, OCTOBER ELEVEN, SEVENTY-TWO.

ON OCTOBER FOUR, SEVENTY-TWO, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT FOUR DOCTORS WHO ARE IDENTIFIED AS P. WOLFF, M. SIMON, P. GARDEER, AND G. ROSS ARE SCHEDULED TO DEPART JOHN F. KENNEDY (JFK) INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NEW YORK CITY (NYC) ABOARD SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES (SAS) FLIGHT NINE ONE TWO, OCTOBER FOUR, SEVENTY-TWO, AT NINE TWENTY PM DESTINED FOR HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM.

END PAGE ONE
SECRET

Their travel itinerary reflects they are to depart JFK, October four, seventy-two, for Copenhagen, Denmark; travel October five, seventy-two, aboard SAS flight nine seven one to Bangkok, Thailand; October six, seventy-two, aboard Thai Airways flight five two five to Vientiane, Laos; October seven, seventy-two, aboard Aeroflot flight five four one to Hanoi, North Vietnam; October fourteen, seventy-two, aboard Aeroflot flight five four two from Hanoi return to Vientiane, Laos; October fifteen, seventy-two, aboard Thai Airways flight five three seven to Bangkok; October sixteen, seventy-two, aboard MS Airways flight eight six two to Tokyo, Japan; and same day Tokyo, Japan aboard Japan Airways, flight zero zero two into San Francisco California.

A second source who has furnished reliable information in past advised that four lawyers plan to depart JFK on October eleven, seventy-two, for Hanoi. Exact departure time, flight and identity of lawyers unknown at this time.

Second source further advised that...

END PAGE TWO
CORA WEISS IS PUBLICLY KNOWN AS CO DASH CHAIRMAN OF
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
COLIFAM HAS PUBLICLY BEEN KNOWN TO TRANSMIT
MAIL TO AND FROM POWS AND THEIR
FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

CLASSIFIED BY E. C. MILLER, MG/DS2. DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION
INDEFINITE.
MG/DS2
BT
WH PLS QSL OUR NR003
RR AND QSL UR 003 IMI 003
CIA PLS QSL OUR NR001
M

DE CIA AND QSL 001 KK
NIS PLS QSL OUR NR001
NIS PLS QSL OUR NR001

#01 EDE NIS QSL UR 0001 K

OSI PLS QSL OR OUR NR001 BY PHONE
To: 

From: 

Regarding FBI [ ] report [ ] memorandum dated (month, day, year) 2/6/73

at (city, state) NEW YORK concerning (title) COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM IS - RA

it has been necessary to make additional copies for official use within this agency, as indicated below:

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<tr>
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EO12-812-2 67C

9-29-93 9803
To: FBI HQ

From: NHVINSEY HH (00224)

Regarding FBI report □ memorandum dated (month, day, year) 2/6/73

at (city, state) NEW YORK concerning (title) COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM.

IS - RA

It has been necessary to make additional copies for official use within this agency, as indicated below:

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<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Committee (cc: )</td>
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EOI2812·2

7-29-73 9:03 6TC
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY — REGISTRATION ACT;
LOGAN ACT

By memorandum to this Bureau dated April 6, 1970, from J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, this Bureau was requested to conduct an investigation to determine if COLIFAM members incurred an obligation to register in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA). By memorandum to this Bureau dated December 11, 1970, from Robert C. Mardian, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, it was stated that admissible available evidence at that time was insufficient to support a solicitation of registration under the FARA or criminal prosecution under the Logan Act.

However, this Bureau was requested to continue to furnish any additional information developed concerning the organization and its officers in order that the Department could be kept advised on a continuing basis of COLIFAM activities with a view toward developing sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution with respect to their activities.

This Bureau requests that the Department review information concerning COLIFAM which has been furnished subsequent to December 11, 1970, to determine if the activities of COLIFAM members to date present admissible evidence to support a solicitation of registration under the FARA or criminal prosecution under any existing statute.

NOTE: At the request of the Department during 4/70, we initiated Registration Act investigation concerning COLIFAM which was organized during 1/70 to form communication link between American prisoners of war (POWs) in North Vietnam and antinow activists in U.S. After hundreds of interviews with POW families Department indicated insufficient evidence existed to warrant prosecution and discontinued active investigation of COLIFAM but continued to develop positive intelligence informations of value to the Defense Department and other high level Government officials. At view of fact POWs are now being returned from

MAIL ROOM Y TELETYPING UNI
NOTE CONTINUED:

North Vietnam and South Vietnam, Department is being requested to review information furnished to determine an up-to-date basis whether prosecution of COILFAN warranted.
NR 618 NY CODE

743 PM NITEL 2-23-73 KPR

TO ACTING DIRECTOR (100-457899)

(ATTENTION DID)

FROM NEW YORK (100-168469) (P) 2 P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) JS-RAI OQ NY

ON FEBRUARY 23 INSTANT, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT ANNIVERSARY TOURS (AT) ON NYC BOOKED RESERVATION ON BEHALF OF COLIFAM FOR A GROUP OF FIVE INDIVIDUALS TO TRAVEL TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM. THE INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED AS:

ARE SCHEDULED TO DEPART JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NEW YORK CITY ON FEBRUARY 28 NEXT ABOARD SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SERVICE FLIGHT 912 FOR COPENHAGEN DENMARK. THE GROUP WILL END PAGE ONE

E012812-2

67

51 MAR 8 1973
ARRIVE INTO MANOII ON MARCH THIRD ABOARD AEROFLOT AIRLINES.
THEY HAVE AN OPEN RETURN.
AT IS A COMMUNIST PARTY DASH UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONTROLLED TRAVEL AGENCY IN NEW YORK CITY, WHOSE PROFITS IF ANY, GO TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
ADMINISTRATIVE-----
SOURCE IS NEW YORK FOLLOWING.
END

CC: E. S. MILLER

EO/2812-2
67C
Memorandum

TO ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899) DATE: 2/27/73

FROM SAC, NORFOLK (100-6833) (RUC)  EO12812-2 67C

SUBJECT COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - RA (00:NY)

Re Norfolk letter and LHM dated 1/9/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 7 copies of an LHM setting forth additional information concerning captioned matter. Two copies of the LHM are enclosed for New York.

The LHM reflects further information volunteered by

As in the past, Norfolk Division will submit additional LHMs if further information is volunteered by

Bureau (Encls. 7) 2 - New York (100-168469) (Encls. 2)
1 - Norfolk

EX-109

REC-57

85MAR 13 1973
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(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.
She furnished an item of correspondence, a copy of which is attached. It is identified as a letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam and is dated February 2, 1973. She advised, however, if she does receive additional correspondence, she will advise the Norfolk Division, FBI.

On 2/21/73 at ________________________ File # NF 100-6833
by SA ________________________ Date dictated 2/22/73

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 families,

American bombs have finally stopped falling on Vietnam, an Agreement to End the War is signed, and the release of American servicemen will soon be reality. It seems hard to believe after waiting so long. We share your happiness, understand some of the anxiety you may feel, and certainly hope that nothing will happen to interrupt or delay this reunion.

Since December, 1969, we have provided a means for you to be in touch with your relative and he with you. More than 16,000 letters have been carried to and from Vietnam. Frequently, eyeglasses or special medications were taken. We made every effort to keep you and the prisoners in touch, the people of America and Vietnam in touch, and the news of the possibilities for peace available. We helped facilitate the release of some pilots. Only floods or heavy bombing prevented travel. We inquired on behalf of hundreds of families of men missing in action for information regarding their status. Those interventions were often successful.

The war has been outrageously long, the toll unbearably high and the cost enormous. We all welcome the agreement to end the war with relief and joy.

The protocols of that agreement call for the release of prisoners to be handled between the governments party to the settlement. The U.S. has made elaborate arrangements for the men's release, debriefing, return and rehabilitation.

For those men who may need or desire civilian assistance for medical, legal or
guidance counsel, the Committee of Liaison is available to refer men and their families to a professional staff which has offered such help. Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Article 38, military personnel have the right to a civilian lawyer "of your choice without expense to the government."

Once the Americans are home and Vietnamese military personnel are exchanged, the jails of South Vietnam will still be filled with those men and women arrested and detained during the war. They are mainly political prisoners and their release depends on successful negotiations between the Provisional Revolutionary Government and the Saigon Administration of South Vietnam during the 90 days following the signing of the agreement. There is already evidence of torture and elimination of prisoners. Many arrested as political detainees are being removed to cells for common criminals. Reports from many Vietnamese sources put their number at over 250,000.

It would not be morally responsible if this Committee were to end its activities after American prisoners are able to return home. We have always worked for an end to the war so that all families, American and Indochinese, could be reunited. We have therefore agreed to continue our role in order to keep attention focused on those who remain detained and whose lives may be in serious jeopardy.

We have tried to carry out our function, unique in history, with dispatch and care and have never asked for or expected your political or financial support. While some have disagreed with our position, we have made many warm friendships and hope that the link we provided helped maintain a measure of morale and hope.

Since it will take two months before all the men are returned, we will arrange for another delivery of mail, by the end of February, and enclose a letter-form for your convenience.

We wish you all the best of luck in these happy and difficult times and hope you will feel free to contact us if you think we can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

David Leibinger

[Signature]

Cora Weiss
TRANSMIT THE MESSAGE THAT FOLLOWS BY CODED TYPewriter:

TO: THE PRESIDENT
    THE VICE PRESIDENT
    WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
    SECRETARY OF STATE
    DIRECTOR, CIA
    DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
    DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
    DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
    NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
    U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
    ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSEnger)
    DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSEnger)

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED.

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVicemen DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAN).
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
ON FEBRUARY 23, 1973, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT ANNIVERSARY TOURS (AT) ON NYC BOOKED RESERVATION ON BEHALF OF COLIFAM FOR A GROUP OF FIVE INDIVIDUALS TO TRAVEL TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM. THE INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED AS: [REDACTED] ARE SCHEDULED TO DEPART JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NEW YORK CITY ON FEBRUARY 28, 1973 NEXT ABOARD SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SERVICE FLIGHT 912 FOR COPENHAGEN DENMARK. THE GROUP WILL ARRIVE INTO HANOI ON MARCH THIRD ABOARD AEROFLOT AIRLINES. THEY HAVE AN OPEN RETURN.

AT IS A COMMUNIST PARTY DASH UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONTROLLED TRAVEL AGENCY IN NEW YORK CITY, WHOSE PROFITS IF ANY, GO TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
You were previously advised of travel to Hanoi, North Vietnam, by representatives of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

Attached relates that a Communist Party, USA, controlled travel agency in New York City, whose profits go to the Communist Party, USA, booked reservation on behalf of COLIFAM for five individuals to travel to Hanoi. Individuals are scheduled to depart John F. Kennedy Airport, New York City, 2/28/73, aboard Scandinavian Airlines for Copenhagen, Denmark; scheduled to arrive in Hanoi 3/3/73 aboard a Russian airliner. Our New York Office is closely following this matter.

Data in attached sent by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Secret Service, and the military. Copies furnished Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger.
TO ACTING DIRECTOR (100-457899)

(ATTENTION INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

FROM NEW YORK (100-168469) 1P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS-RA 00: NEW YORK

ON 2/28 INSTANT SAS OF FBI OBSERVED THE FOLLOWING FOUR PERSONS, DEPART JFKIA, NYC ABOARD SCANDANAVIAN AIRLINE SYSTEM (SAS) ON FLIGHT 912 AT 6PM ENROUTE TO COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

NO PRESS CONFERENCE WAS HELD AT SAS AND CORA WEISS, CO-CHAIRMAN OF COLIFAM, WAS NOT PRESENT AT THIS FLIGHT DEPARTURE.

VERIFIED DEPARTURE OF ABOVE INDIVIDUALS ON FLIGHT 912

ADMINISTRATIVE----

RE NY TELTYPE 2/28 INSTANT

NO LHM FOLLOWS

SPECIAL AGENTS OBSERVING DEPARTURE WERE

END...
708 PM URGENT 2-28-73 KPR
TO ACTING DIRECTOR (100-457899)
(ATENTION INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA
FROM NEW YORK (100-163469) (P) 3P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COIFAM; IS-RA, 00: NEW YORK

ON FEBRUARY TWO EIGHT, INSTANT, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT

ON FEBRUARY TWO EIGHT, INSTANT, A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FBI
CONTACTED CORA WEISS, CO-CHAIRMAN OF COIFAM BY MEANS OF A
SUITABLE PRETEXT AND DETERMINED THAT

END PAGE ONE

16 MAR 6 1973
HEAD THE GROUP TO HANOI. [PLEASE REDACT] FROM PHILADELPHIA MAI WILL TRAVEL WITH HAS BEEN TO HANOI PREVIOUSLY ON BEHALF OF COLIFAM.

WEISS ADVISED THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE TRAVEL IS TO CONSULT WITH PHYSICIANS AT THE DESTROYED BACH MAI HOSPITAL AND TO CONSULT WITH OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT. THERE WILL BE NO PRESS CONFERENCE AT SCANDANAVIAN AIRWAYS SERVICE, JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (JFKIA) WHEN THEY LEAVE AT EIGHT PM THIS DATE. THE GROUP WILL CARRY SEVENTY-TWO LETTERS TO AMERICAN POWS.

WEISS ADVISED THAT THE GROUP IS SCHEDULED TO STOP IN COPENHAGEN, DENMARK TONIGHT, DEPART COPENHAGEN FOR BANGKOK, THAILAND, ON MARCH ONE, NEXT, DEPART BANGKOK TO VIENTIAN, LAOS, ON MARCH TWO, NEXT, AND TRAVEL FROM VIENTIAN TO HANOI ON MARCH THREE, NEXT. THE GROUP WILL LEAVE HANOI ON MARCH TEN NEXT FOR VIENTIAN, TRAVEL FROM VIENTIAN TO HONG KONG ON MARCH ELEVEN NEXT, DEPART HONG KONG ON MARCH ELEVEN NEXT TO TOKYO JAPAN, AND TRAVEL FROM TOKYO TO NEW YORK JFKIA ON MARCH TWELVE NEXT, ON PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES, FLIGHT EIGHT HUNDRED.

END PAGE TWO
THE GROUP WILL RETURN WITH POW MAIL. NO POWS ARE TO ACCOMPANY
THE GROUP BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

MAI IS PUBLICALLY KNOWN AS A MASS. BASED ORGANIZATION
WHICH SENDS MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO INDOCHINA.

ADMINISTRATIVE----

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELTYPE, FEBRUARY TWO THREE LAST.

SOURCE IS SPECIAL
AGENT [REDACTED] PRETEXT WEISS, USING PRETEXT OF
INTERESTED CITIZEN OVER POW RELEASE.

NEW YORK WILL COVER DEPARTURE.

END
INFORMATIVE NOTE

2/28/73

You were previously advised of travel to Hanoi, North Vietnam, by representatives of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

Attached relates that according to leader of COLIFAM, Lillian Shirley of Medical Aid for Indochina, an organization which sends medical supplies to Indochina, will head a group of three other persons to Hanoi, North Vietnam, reportedly to consult with representatives of that country and to allegedly deliver 72 letters to American prisoners of war. Scheduled travel calls for departure from New York City by Scandinavian Airways, 2/28/73, for Denmark, and subsequent travel to Thailand, Laos and Hanoi on 3/3/73. Reportedly, the group will depart Hanoi 3/10/73, with mail from the prisoners. No indication that any American prisoners will accompany the group on its return to U.S.


* Separate teletype reports group departed as scheduled.
FBI
Date: 3/5/73

Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL. (Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: LEGAT, COPENHAGEN (100-107) (C)

PEACE DELEGATION TO HANOI FROM NEW YORK CITY,
2/28/73
SM - C

On 3/1/73, it was stated that at that time there were four individuals in the transit lounge awaiting an onward flight to Bangkok and, ultimately, to Hanoi. He said the four individuals had traveled from New York City to Copenhagen on 2/28/73 via SAS flight SK.912 and were continuing on to Bangkok via SAS flight SK 971 on 3/1/73.

Identified the individuals as:

He had no additional information concerning any of these individuals but recalled that they had passed through Copenhagen on similar delegations in the past. Copenhagen indices contain no information identifiable with these individuals and foregoing is being submitted merely for information of the Bureau and New York.

Approved:
Special Agent in Charge

Sent: M Per:

58 MAR 22 1973

REC-40
6:50 PM URGENT 3-14-73

TO ACTING DIRECTOR (100-457899)

ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

LOS ANGELES

WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM NEW YORK (100-168469)(P)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED

IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM). IS-RA, 00; NY.

INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY

ON MARCH 14, 1973

JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, JFKIA, NYC,

ADvised A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) THAT

WHO HAD RESERVATIONS FROM TOKYO JAPAN TO JFK

ON MARCH 12, 1973, DID NOT CONFIRM THEIR RESERVATIONS IN TOKYO ON THAT

DATE.

REC-85 10U - 45 78799 - 452

ON MARCH 14, 1973, BY MEANS OF A SUITABLE PRETEXT

BY A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FBI, MAR 20 1973

COLIFAM ADVISED THAT THEY MISSED

THEIR RETURN FLIGHT IN TOKYO JAPAN ON MARCH 12, 1973, HOWEVER,

THEY ARRIVED INTO JFKIA ON MARCH 13, 1973.

END PAGE

MAR 23 1973
UPON ARRIVAL DELIVERED A SMALL AMOUNT OF POW MAIL TO CORA WEISS, CO-CHAIRMAN OF COLIFAM.

APPROXIMATELY 12 TO 20 PIECES OF MAIL WERE BROUGHT BACK TO RELATIVES OF POW’S STILL HELD IN SOUTH EAST ASIA.

ALL FOUR INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL AID FOR INDOCHINA (MAI) DEPARTED NEW YORK CITY UPON THEIR ARRIVAL, FOR BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTES AND PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA WHICH ARE THEIR HOMES.

MAI IS PUBLICALLY KNOWN AS A MASS BASED ORGANIZATION WHICH SENDS MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO INDOCHINA.

CONCLUDED BY ADVISING NO PRESS CONFERENCE AS SUCH WERE TO BE HELD BY EITHER COLIFAM OR MAI CONCERNING THEIR TRIP, HOWEVER THREE CONGRESS MEMBERS IN WASHINGTON, DC, WERE TO MAKE MENTION OF THE GROUP’S TRIP IN A PRESS GATHERING IN WASHINGTON AT 10 AM THIS DATE. CONGRESS MEMBERS ARE BURTON, BROWN, AND ABSE.

COLIFAM HAS NO PLANS FOR FUTURE TRIPS TO HANOI AT PRESENT.

END PAGE TWO
PAGE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE NEW YORK TEL, 2-28-73, AND NYTCLCAL TO BUREAU AND

BOSTON THIS DATE.

SA WHO PRETEXT COLIFAM IS UNDER GUISE

OF INTERESTED CITIZEN OVER POW RELEASES.

INFORMATION LOS ANGELES, ADVISED WOULD

BE STAYING WITH THOMAS HAYDEN IN LOS ANGELES THIS DATE TO

DISCUSS TRIP WITH HAYDEN AND OTHER MEMBERS OF INDO CHINA PEACE

CAMPAIGN. HAYDEN'S HOME PHONE IS

IPC OFFICE PHONE 213-392-5864.

LEADS

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, LOS ANGELES AND WASHINGTON FIELD,

CONTACT SOURCES REGARDING MAI TRAVELS WHILE IN HANOI PAST TWO

WEEKS. ADVISE BUREAU AND NEW YORK. NO LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WGM FBIHQ CLR FOR UR ONE TELS

CC: E. S. MILLER

W. H. WAMNALL

EO12812-2

67C
FBI

Date: 3/20/73

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, WPO (100-50739) (P)

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

IS - RA

(00:NY)

Re NY tel, 3/14/73.

Attached are five copies for the Bureau and two copies each for Boston, and New York of LHM captioned "Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam" and dated as above.

The source quoted in attached LHM is contacted by SAC.

EX-101

ENCLOSURE

1 - Bureau (Enc.5)
2 - Boston (Enc.2)
2 - New York (100-168649) (Enc2)
2 - WPO

(1)

10 MAR 30 1972

Approved: ________________ Special In Charge: ________________

Sent M Per


10 MAR 30 1972

EX-101

ENCLOSURE

1 - Bureau (Enc.5)
2 - Boston (Enc.2)
2 - New York (100-168649) (Enc2)
2 - WPO

(1)
A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised

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.

EO12812-2

14/29/82
7-29-93 9103

ENCLOSURE
TO: THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
ATT.:
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
ATT.:
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
ACTING

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED.

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

(Text of message begins on next page.)
VZCZCFBI983
PP RUEADWW RUEHOC RUEAIIX RUEKJCS RUEACSI RUEBGFA RUEOLKN
RUEADSS RUEADWS
DE RUEHFB #0983 0740450
ZNR UUUU ZZH
P 150415Z MAR 73
FM ACTING DIRECTOR FBI
TO RUEADWW/THE PRESIDENT
RUEADWW/THE VICE PRESIDENT
RUEHOC/SECRETARY OF STATE
RUEAIIX/DIRECTOR CIA
RUEKJCS/DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
RUEACSI/DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
RUEBGFA/DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
RUEOLKN/NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
RUEADSS/U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
RUEADWS/DIRNSA/NSOC (ATIN: SOO)
ZEN/ATTORNEY GENERAL
ZEN/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
BI
UNCLAS

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM).
On March 14, 1973, at John F. Kennedy International Airport, JFKIA, NYC, advised a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that [redacted] who had reservations from Tokyo, Japan to JFKIA on March 12, 1973, did not confirm their reservations in Tokyo on that date.


Upon arrival [redacted] delivered a small amount of POW mail to Cora Weiss, co-chairman of Colifam.

Approximately 12 to 20 pieces of mail were brought back to relatives of POW's still held in Southeast Asia.

All four individuals who are members of the Medical Aid for Indochina (MAI) departed New York City upon their arrival, for Boston, Massachusetts and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania which are their homes.
MAI IS PUBLICALLY KNOWN AS A MASS BASED ORGANIZATION WHICH SENDS MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO INDOCHINA.

CONCLUDED BY ADVISING NO PRESS CONFERENCES AS SUCH WERE TO BE HELD BY EITHER COLIFAM OR MAI CONCERNING THEIR TRIP, HOWEVER THREE CONGRESS MEMBERS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., WERE TO MAKE MENTION OF THE GROUP'S TRIP IN A PRESS GATHERING IN WASHINGTON AT 10 AM 3-14-73. CONGRESS MEMBERS ARE BURTON, BROWN, AND ABSURG.

COLIFAM HAS NO PLANS FOR FUTURE TRIPS TO HANOI AT PRESENT.

BT

#0983
You were previously advised of travel to Hanoi, North Vietnam, by representatives of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

Attached relates that four members of Medical Aid for Indochina, an organization which sends medical supplies to Indochina, who departed New York for Hanoi, 2/28/73, returned to John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, 3/13/73, and delivered approximately 12 to 20 pieces of mail to relatives from American prisoners of war to the COLIFAM Co-Chairman Cora Weiss. According to COLIFAM, no press conferences as such to be held; however, three members of U. S. Congress, Washington, D.C., were reportedly scheduled to mention the group's trip in a press gathering, 3/14/73.

Data in attached being disseminated by teletype to the President, Vice President, State Department, Defense Intelligence Agency, Central Intelligence Agency, Secret Service, and the military. Copies furnished Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by messenger.
TREAT AS YELLOW

Date: 1/24/73

IMMEDIATE
URGENT
PRIORITI
NITEL

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype:

TO:
THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
ATT:
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
ATT:
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMIES
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: SEC. NEXT PAGE 100-45/1671 - 455

(Text of message begins on next page.)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPY E UNIT

Approved 54 APR 1973
CONFIDENTIAL

2:35AM 01-24-73

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY OF STATE
DIRECTOR, CIA
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

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

END PAGE ONE
F I D E N I A L

JANUARY 23, 1973, A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT ANNIVERSARY TOURS (AT) CANCELLED RESERVATIONS FOR DANIEL AND PHILIP BERRIGAN TO TRAVEL TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM ON BEHALF OF COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) ON JANUARY 24, 1973, WITH SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SERVICE.

AT IS A COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA) - CONTROLLED TRAVEL AGENCY WHOSE PROFITS, IF ANY, GO TO THE CPUSA.

BOTH DANIEL AND PHILIP BERRIGAN ARE WELL-KNOWN PEACE ACTIVISTS.

ON JANUARY 23, 1973, A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FBI, BY THE MEANS OF A SUITABLE PRETEXT, DETERMINED FROM CORA WEISS, CO-CHAIRMAN OF COLIFAM, THAT THE ORGANIZATION HAS NO PLANS TO SEND ANY INDIVIDUALS TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM IN THE NEAR FUTURE. WEISS COMMENTED THAT SINCE UNITED STATES MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA APPEARS TO BE COMING TO AN END, COLIFAM IS WITHHOLDING SENDING ANY DELEGATIONS TO HANOI.

CLASSIFIED BY W. B. WANNALL, XG632, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.

XG632

BT

#0263

NNNN
WH DE FBI PSE QSL 000
WH DE FBI PSE QSL 001 KK

FBI DE WH AND QSL UR 001
NIS DE FBI PSE QSL NR001 KK

FBI DE NIS QSL NR 001 AR

ARMY DE FBI PSE QSL NR001 KK
FBI DE ARMY AC I YOUR 001

USSS DE FBI PSE QSL NR004 KK

ZEV 004

CIA DE FBI PSE QSL NR001 KK

DE CIA QSL 001 040741Z
K

OSI ACK*.$ D BY PHONE - OF
Publicized statements, news stories, and television interviews relating to US POWs made public on 3/29/73, relate in part to the cruel and inhuman treatment directed against POWs, particularly between 1964-1969 and to a limited extent between 1969-1973, by the North Vietnamese, presumably to acquire anti-US propaganda material.

The recent POW press and television interviews suggest that a certain segment of US POWs, while held prisoners in North Vietnam, were openly against US participation in the Vietnam War. Such information as released by POWs on 3/29/73, suggests that certain anti Vietnam War American POWs may have met with US citizens who illegally visited North Vietnam during the hostilities.

Security-type investigations conducted by this Bureau between 1964-1973, determined that numerous so-called American "peace groups" and individuals made visitations to Hanoi. This Bureau's knowledge of the activities of those American citizens who visited Hanoi during this period is, however, extremely limited.

It might be presumed that such US citizens, in groups or as individuals, were allowed to make overtures to US POWs held by North Vietnam to either persuade them to join forces with North Vietnam or to participate in anti US propaganda activities. Aside from the obvious US passport violations involved in such visitations to Hanoi, it is possible that the activities of the part of US citizen visitors to Hanoi may have constituted violations of other Federal Statutes.
NY 100-NEW

It would appear that information known to such POWs could possibly supply legally admissible information and/or security and intelligence data relating to the visitations and conduct of such US citizens.

It may be presumed that US military intelligence will develop such data during contemplated debriefing interviews they may have with POWs.

Accordingly, it is suggested that the Bureau, if it has not already done so, consider the advisability of securing such data, via military intelligence or otherwise, for security intelligence purposes, and possible criminal prosecution, in the event such POWs could be used as witnesses.

With the return of POWs to the US, it is possible that the so-called "New Left" may now solicit the aid of those anti Vietnam War POWs to justify their activities conducted during the Vietnam War. It would appear that from a security intelligence point of view, identity information concerning such POWs, if secured by this Bureau, might be of future value.

It can be presumed that some POWs will eventually record their experiences in books, magazines, periodicals and other publications, and that quite possibly they will at least touch upon this particular issue and may possibly record names and events, activities and conduct, of American citizens who visit Hanoi, perhaps including the identity of some whose visit to Hanoi was possibly not known to this Bureau. It is to be noted that certain visitors to Hanoi acted as couriers to bring POW letters to the US.

The Bureau is respectfully requested, if it has not already done so, to give consideration to this suggestion.
Transmit the following in

(AIRTEL) (Type in plaintext or code)

(REGISTERED MAIL) (Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-51192)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
IS - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

Re New York tel to Bureau 3/13/73; Philadelphia
summary report SA dated 2/16/73, captioned

Referenced New York tel indicates that
arrived into JFK International
Airport on 3/13/73.
Philadelphia Resistance is self-described in its literature as a community of young Americans opposed to the draft.

[Handwritten note:]

- furnished the PHILADELPHIA RESISTANCE handout concerning "Program on Medical Aid to Indochina". Listed thereon is the following description of a
scheduled speech:

March 12 - PETER WOLFF, M.D., Child Psychiatrist and co-chair person of Medical Aid for Indochina, will speak on his two trips to North Vietnam: one trip October 1972 and one the end of February 1973.

It is noted that also listed on the sheet was another event scheduled for 2/26/73 which indicates that the handout was prepared sometime before the earlier date. It also noted that the "local Bach Mai Hospital campaign will be discussed" was also listed on this handout.

Informants and Location

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TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  
(ATTN: INTD)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (97-378) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF 
liaison with families 
of servicemen detained 
in North Vietnam 
(COLIFAM)

IS - RA
00: New York

Re New York teletype to Bureau, 3/14/73.

Los Angeles has received no information from 
sources concerning the travel of COLIFAM representatives 
to Hanoi on this occasion or on any stay with THOMAS 
Hayden in Los Angeles.

Bureau (RM)
1 - Boston (Info) (RM)
2 - New York (100-168469) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (Info) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (Info) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per
TO: Acting Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Henry E. Petersen
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY—REGISTRATION ACT: LOGAN ACT

DATE: 29 MAR 1973

Reference is made to your memorandum of February 14, 1973, requesting a review of the information you have furnished us since December 11, 1970, concerning the subject to determine if the evidence presently available is sufficient to support a solicitation of COLIFAM under the Foreign Agents Registration Act or to warrant prosecution of the subject under any Federal criminal statute.

We have reviewed the information in question, and we find that it is not sufficient to predicate a solicitation of the subject under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Similarly we find that there is insufficient evidence to warrant prosecution of the subject.
TO:        ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM:      SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469) (O)
SUBJECT:   COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAILED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS-RA
(00:NY)

Remyrep of SAC dated 2/6/73; and Nytel, dated 3/14/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten (10) copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above.

SAC conducted indicated pretext under the guise of a citizen interested in POW returns.

All logical investigation has been completed in New York and attached LHM brings case up to date since reference report.

New York is closing captioned case. In event COLIFAM is reactivated in the future, the Bureau will be so notified.

Additional sources referred to in attached LHM are identified as follows:

Bureau (Enc. 10) (EM)
1-Norfolk (100-6833) (INFO) (EM)

59 APR 20, 1973
Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent 4/14/73
Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

On April 3, 1973, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) contacted Cora Weiss, former co-chairman of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York, by the means of a suitable pretext.

Cora Weiss advised that she had been co-chairman of COLIFAM since the organization was founded in January, 1970, for the purpose of transporting correspondence between American Prisoners of War who were being held captive in North Vietnam, and their families in the United States. She advised that since all United States Prisoners of War have returned home, and that the majority of North Vietnamese and South Vietnamese military men have been repatriated to their homes, COLIFAM was terminated as an organization effective March 29, 1973. The function had been accomplished. She concluded by advising that no further delegations will be sent to Hanoi, North Vietnam, on behalf of COLIFAM.

During the month of March, 1973, sources familiar with revolutionary-type activities in New York were unable to furnish additional 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.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Internal Security Section
Acting Director, FBI

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM - (COLIFAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - REGISTRATION ACT;
LOGAN ACT; SEDITION

April 17, 1973

By memorandum of this Bureau dated February 14, 1973, the Department was requested to review information concerning COLIFAM which has been furnished subsequent to December 11, 1970, to determine if the activities of COLIFAM members offer admissible evidence to support solicitation of registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended (FARA), or criminal prosecution under any existing statute. By memorandum dated March 29, 1973, you indicated that the information in question had been reviewed and a determination made that it was not sufficient to predicate solicitation under the FARA or prosecution under any Federal criminal statute.

With the return of our former prisoners of war (POWs) from North Vietnam, this Bureau is offered a new avenue of approach with regard to obtaining intelligence information and possible admissible evidence concerning the activities of COLIFAM members. This would be, of course, through interviews of our returned POWs. You are requested to consider the advisability, considering all possible factors, of having the FBI conduct interviews with certain POWs to obtain possible evidence. Further, your advice is solicited as to whether prosecution of COLIFAM members would be considered if information furnished by former POWs indicates violations of existing criminal statutes. You may be assured that this Bureau will make no contact with our returned POWs pending the receipt of your comments and advice in this matter.
NOTE:

At the request of the Department during 4/70 we initiated Registration Act investigation concerning COLIFAM which was organized during 1/70 to form communications link between American POWs in North Vietnam and antiwar activists in U.S. After hundreds of interviews with POW families, Department indicated insufficient evidence existed to warrant prosecution, and we discontinued active investigation of COLIFAM but continued to develop positive intelligence information of value to the Defense Department and other high level Government officials. When information received during 2/73 that our POWs were being released, we requested that the Department review all information that we had furnished to determine if any prosecution could be initiated against COLIFAM. Department responded that after review of information, there was not sufficient information found to predicate prosecute action. Now that all POWs have been released, there is possibility that interviews with certain former POWs could be productive in proving illegal or seditious activities of COLIFAM while visiting North Vietnam. Advice of Department being solicited prior to initiating any contact with military agencies or former POWs in this regard.
Memorandum

TO

Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM

DATE: 4/13/73

SUBJECT

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

PURPOSE:

Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) has written a highly commendatory letter concerning our cooperation and invaluable intelligence information we developed relative to the prisoner of war (POW) situation. This is to recommend suitable acknowledgment to DIA and an incentive award for Special Agent (SA) IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division, whose efforts produce these notable achievements.

BACKGROUND:

Representatives of the DIA Prisoner of War Intelligence Task Force contacted SA in the Spring of 1972 and solicited assistance of the FBI relative to the POW situation. Their concern stemmed from activities of individuals connected with COLIFAM, the U.S. antiwar group acting at that time as "liaison" between POWs and their families. COLIFAM attempted to capitalize on this situation by, at various times, escorting small groups of released POWs out of North Vietnam and delivering mail between POWs and their families. They continually attempted to use their operation as a propaganda mill favorable to the North Vietnamese. The DIA Task Force was very much interested in the movements and contacts of these people in North Vietnam in an effort to develop vitally needed intelligence concerning our POWs.

SA readily recognized the importance of this matter. He analyzed the situation, defined the target and issued instructions to selected field offices necessary to alert them to the problem as well as the urgent need to develop sources in a position to furnish advance information. He continually stayed on
Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
100-457899

Top of this case, coordinated field inquiries and expeditiously
disseminated results to the Task Force, often during off-duty
hours without regard to personal inconvenience. He also handled
a large volume of name checks requested by DIA and on one occasion,
identified a civilian POW whose identity was unknown to other
members of the intelligence community. SA also arranged
for the coverage of numerous COLIFAM delegations both in the U.S.
and abroad.

As a result of our efforts in this matter, Vice Admiral
V. P. de Poix, DIA Director, sent a letter on 4/6/73 to Mr. Gray
expressing his personal appreciation for the "outstanding support"
of the FBI during the past year. He stated the "enthusiastic,
accurate and timely support" we furnished contributed immeasurably
to DIA success in identifying POWs and resolving the status of
some of those missing. In addition, he stated he was especially
appreciative of the services of SA and noted that his
"tireless efforts" during the past year furnished DIA with
invaluable information regarding the POWs and expressed his sincere
thanks for a job well done.

SA handled this delicate operation in addition to
a heavy work load which also includes preparation for trial in a
complicated investigation. He has performed his duties in a most
exemplary manner and it is felt his extra effort in this matter is
worthy of recognition in the form of an incentive award. Field
personnel who contributed to this successful investigation have
already been recognized for their efforts.
Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
100-457899

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) That the attached letter acknowledging Admiral
de Poix's remarks be forwarded to him.

2) That SA be given an incentive
award in an amount to be determined by the Administrative Division.

ADDENDUM OF ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION 4-23-73

A review of the file of SA fails to indicate information
which would preclude granting of incentive award.

RECOMMENDATION:

That SA (Bureau Supervisor) be afforded an
incentive award in the amount of

PERMANENT BRIEF OF PERSONNEL FILE ATTACHED.
TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM: SAC, WFO (100-50739) (P)
COMMITTEE OF LLATION WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIET NAM
(COLIFAM)
IS-RA
(COO: NY)

Re WFO airtel 3/20/73.

Matter will be followed with source.
Memorandum

TO: Acting Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Henry E. Petersen
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) INTERNAL SECURITY - REGISTRATION ACT; LOGAN ACT; SEDITION

DATE: MAY 1 1973

Reference is made to your memorandum dated April 17, 1973, requesting our opinion of the advisability of the Bureau conducting interviews of returned prisoners of war in order to obtain intelligence information and possible evidence to be used against the subject's members.

We have no objection to the conducting of such interviews, and we believe it to be an avenue of investigation which should be pursued. In the event such interviews develop sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution under Federal Law this Department is prepared to undertake such prosecution.

We feel it would be advisable if such interviews are arranged through the appropriate military officials of the respective branches of the service so that we avoid approaching any former prisoner whose mental or physical condition might be adversely affected by an interview.
INFORM: IVE NOTE-INTELLIGENCE DIVISION 5/2/73

Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) was organization used by antiwar movement in U. S. to propagandize North Vietnamese position under those of U. S. by utilizing delegations to Hanoi to either transmit mail between POWs and families or to escort released POWs to U. S. COLIFAM is now defunct.

We conducted extensive Foreign Agents Registration Act investigation of COLIFAM at request of Department and on 3/29/73 Department advised no information was developed warranting prosecution or solicitation of registration. With return of American POWs following cease fire accords we again communicated with the Department relative to interviews of selected POWs as a new approach not only for admissible evidence regarding COLIFAM members but also for intelligence information. Attached letter from Department states there is no objection to interviews of POWs for these reasons and that if sufficient evidence is developed to warrant prosecution under Federal law such will be undertaken.

Arrangements will be made for conference between appropriate Defense Intelligence Agency officials and Intelligence Division representatives to work out details of interviews with POWs as suggested by Department.
Memorandum

ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  

DATE:__

FROM:

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-51192) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

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

IS: REVACT

Re New York teletype to Bureau dated 3/14/73, 
and Philadelphia teletype to Bureau dated 3/23/73.

Referenced New York teletype indicated that
and two others arrived at JFK International Airport on 3/13/73
departed New York for their homes in

Referenced Philadelphia teletype indicated that

It is noted that

Bureau (100-457899) (RM)
1 - Boston (Info) (RM)
2 - New York (100-168469) (RM)
1 - WFO (Info) (RM)
4 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-51192 (COLIFAM)
1 - 100-54954 (MAI)
1 - 100-53804
1 - 100-55014

EX-109  
21 MAY 22 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
Philadelphia Resistance (PR) is self-described in its literature as a community of young Americans opposed to the draft.

Sources in the Philadelphia area familiar with revolutionary activities have reported no unusual activity on the part of PRATT or KNOPP since their return to Philadelphia.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM:

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAN)
INTERNAL SECURITY - REGISTRATION ACT;
LOGAN ACT; SEDITION

PURPOSE:

To furnish results of conference between FBI Agents and Dr. Roger E. Shields, Assistant to Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, on 5/11/73 concerning future interviews of released prisoners of war (POWs) for intelligence information and for information of value to possible prosecution of individuals who have traveled to North Vietnam.

BACKGROUND:

COLIFAN, no longer in existence, was organization used by antiwar movement in U. S. to propagandize in favor of North Vietnam's position during war and to serve as channel for transmitting mail to and from POWs and their relatives in U. S. Upon instructions of the Department, we conducted extensive investigation of COLIFAN to determine if members violated any of statutes listed in caption. All information was disseminated to the Department which advised on 3/29/73 that no information was developed warranting prosecution of COLIFAN members or solicitation under Foreign Agents Registration Act.

Following the return of American POWs, we again requested comments of the Department as to whether interviews with POWs should be held by FBI in an attempt to develop direct evidence for possible prosecution of COLIFAN members. By letter dated 5/1/73 Department advised that there is no objection to interviews of POWs and that if sufficient evidence is developed to warrant prosecution such will be undertaken. By informative note of Intelligence Division (INTD) dated 5/2/73, it was recommended and approved.
that arrangements be made for conference between Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) officials and INTD representatives to develop procedures for interviewing former POWs. On 5/9/73 it was determined through contact with DIA, (with whom we have maintained extremely close liaison in POW matters), that proper official to authorize interviews with POWs would be Dr. Roger E. Shields, Assistant to Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, at the Pentagon. Advised that Dr. Shields has overall control of all matters dealing with POWs and answers directly to the President.

Following preliminary arrangements made by Dr. Shields was contacted by Supervisors and INTD, on 5/11/73. Dr. Shields was cordial and extremely cooperative and offered all possible assistance in arranging FBI interviews of POWs who might have direct information concerning activities of antiwar activists who traveled to North Vietnam and made statements or engaged in activities possibly in violation of Federal statutes. It was agreed that the scope of FBI investigation would be extremely limited to interviews with only those former POWs who, in the opinion of Department of Defense officials, have indicated direct knowledge of activities pertinent to this matter. Dr. Shields was of the opinion that this would represent possibly 20 to 25 individuals. Dr. Shields advised that currently POWs are still in process of being debriefed and undergoing relocation and other administrative processing. Further, Dr. Shields advised that during late May all POWs will be hosted to major reception by the President. Dr. Shields requested that our interview program be held in abeyance for a reasonable period of time until necessary procedures are completed. In the interim, Dr. Shields stated that he personally will contact DIA officials and necessary representatives of the armed services in order to arrive at a listing of those individuals most likely to have information of value. The sensitivity of this operation was mutually acknowledged and Dr. Shields emphasized that he would maintain information on a strict need-to-know basis and contact only those individuals absolutely essential to the implementation of the program. It was reemphasized...
Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

to Dr. Shields that the FBI has no interest in activities which occurred involving misconduct of other prisoners and that this fact would be made clear to any POWs interviewed at the outset of the interview. Dr. Shields stated that when necessary arrangements are perfected, he will personally and directly contact the FBI at which time necessary steps will be taken to implement our interview program.

ACTION:

For your information.
To: Acting Director, FBI (100-457800)
ATTN Supervisor
Domestic Intelligence Division

From: SAC, New York (100-168469) P

Subject: Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
(COLFAM)
IS-RA
OS: NY

Re: Butel 1/5/73, and NY Teletype 1/31/73

EXTREME Caution should be used so as not to jeopardize the source. 100-457899-460

[Enclosed]

Bureau (Encl 34) (RM): ST-112
2- New York
1- [Redacted]

ENC BEHIND FILE

1 FEB 2 1973

[Redacted]

Approve: [Redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent: M Per

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

For your information: E012812-2

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

100-457899-466 Enclose pages
Missing content due to redaction.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-50739) (RUC)

C: COMMITTEE OF ALIEN WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

IS-RA

(00: NY)

Re WFO airtel 3/20/73.

Attached for Bureau and recipient Field Offices is

ENCLOSURE

2. Bureau (Enc 1)
   1. Albany (Enc 1)
   1. Baltimore (Enc 1)
   1. Boston (Enc 1)
   1. Buffalo (Enc 1)
   1. Cleveland (Enc 1)
   1. Chicago (Enc 1)
   1. Detroit (Enc 1)
   1. Indianapolis (Enc 1)
   1. Los Angeles (97-378)(Enc 1)
   1. New York (100-168469) (Enc 1) EX-112
   1. Pittsburgh (Enc 1)
   1. Philadelphia (100-51192)(Enc 1)
   1. San Francisco (100-66674) (Enc 1)
   1. WFO (Enc 1) 7-29-82

(16) 17

ALL MATERIAL ENCLOSED

M SEP 12 1973

Special Agent in Charge

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

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

For your information: E012812 - 2

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

100-457899-468 page 2 and enclosures
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)  DATE: 9/12/73

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

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

OC: New York

Be WFO airtel to Bureau, 9/5/73.

Enclosed for Minneapolis are two xerox copies each of referenced airtel and

Indianapolis indices were negative regarding
Therefore, referenced communication is being forwarded
to the Minneapolis Division for appropriate action.

REC: 54 100-457877 - 46

1 - Bureau 2141 7 1973 10A
2 - Minneapolis (Enc. 4)
1 - New York (100-168469) (info)
2 - Indianapolis
(1 - 100-20786)
(1 - 100-26442)

7 SEP 20 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS OF REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST GROUPS

HEARINGS ON RESTRAINTS ON TRAVEL TO HOSTILE AREAS
H.R. 1594 (CLEAN BILL, H.R. 8023)
H.R. 278, H.R. 297, H.R. 2691, H.R. 3999,
H.R. 6047
5/9 AND 10/73

RewPOAirtel, 7/6/73.

Testimony heard at captioned hearing was reviewed with respect to references to the "Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam" (COLIFAM).

Testimony relating to COLIFAM was given principally by Mrs. JAMES A. MULLIGAN, wife of Capt. JAMES A. MULLIGAN, US Navy, and Mrs. EDWIN A. SHUMAN III, wife of Comdr. EDWIN A. SHUMAN III, US Navy. Both Capt. MULLIGAN and Comdr. SHUMAN were prisoners of war, held in captivity in North Vietnam, during the Vietnam conflict.

Mrs. MULLIGAN and Mrs. SHUMAN, both testified to the effect that COLIFAM was used as a vehicle for North Vietnamese propaganda and that COLIFAM's activities were detrimental to the health and welfare of the prisoners held in North Vietnam. COLIFAM's activities aggravated an already poor situation and increased the hardship and anxiety suffered by the families of the US servicemen held captive.

Entire testimony has been appropriately marked for indexing and is maintained as an exhibit to NY 100-167032. No further action relative to COLIFAM is viewed necessary.
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This serial was shipped during serialization.

☐ For your information:

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

100-457899-470
FROM: SAC, VFO (G2-10638) (C)
ATTENTION: INTD. DETAINED FOR NORTH VIETNAM
DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF FAMILIES
OF AMERICAN PRISONERS AND MISSING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, AT
WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 11, 1974. MISCELLANEOUS - INFOR-
MATION CONCERNING.

ON INSTANT DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) OBSERVED SMALL GROUPS OF INDIVIDUALS
GATHERING AT THE 16TH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE ENTRANCE TO
SIZE OF THE GROUP AT THAT TIME WAS APPROXIMATELY 30 PERSONS.
THE GROUP MARCHED IN A CIRCLE IN FRONT OF THE ENTRANCE TO
CALL ATTENTION TO THOSE PERSONS IMPRISONED AND/OR STILL
MISSING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. THE SIZE OF THE GROUP WAS ABOUT
75-100 SHORTLY BEFORE 11:00 A.M., AT WHICH TIME THE GROUP
BEGAN TO PREPARE FOR ITS MARCH TO THE AREA OF THE WHITE HOUSE.
THE GROUP CARRIED SIGNS AND BANNERS SETTING FORTH THE NATURE
OF THEIR PROTEST.
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, FEDERAL PROTECTIVE
SERVICE, AND U. S. PARK POLICE CONCERNANT.

ADMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IS SPECIAL AGENT

REFERRED WASHINGTON FIELD NOTICE TO THE BUREAU DATED OCTOBER 22, 1974, AND CAPTIONED
AS ABOVE. NO ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY
WASHINGTON FIELD AND THIS MATTER IS BEING PLACED IN A
CLOSED STATUS.

END

WOLD