FD-[illegible] (Rev. 12-19-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BOSTON	BOSTON	12/22/71	9/20/71-12/17/71

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS FOR SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTION (SESPA)	[redacted]	cms
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - NEW LEFT	

REC 20

REFERENCES: Chicago letter and LHM to Bureau dated 10/14/71.
Philadelphia letter and LHM to Bureau dated 9/16/71.
Oklahoma City letter to Boston dated 10/29/71
Chicago letter to the Bureau dated 11/9/71

- P -

LEADS

ALL RECEIVING OFFICES

All receiving offices are requested to search indices regarding any persons reported herein who reside within each respective jurisdiction.

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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6-Boston (100-42304)

100-459865-31 REC 20

EX-104

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	OSI, ACSI, [redacted], ONI, STATE, RAD (ISD)
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	12-29-71
How Fwd.	by R/S
By	RJS/BN ICC 92

2 cc destroyed

Notations

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEM.

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3-WFO (RM)

LEADS (CONTINUED)

All offices are requested to supply Boston with all information regarding individuals, collectives, and chapters in a form suitable for dissemination.

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Will determine persons associated with "Science for Vietnam" chapter of SESPA, whose mailing address is care of RICHARD LEVINS, Department of Biology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

Will determine extent of the dissemination to foreign countries of American research information and furnish same to the Bureau and Boston in a form suitable for dissemination.

BS 100-42304

PHILADELPHIA

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

At AAAS conference, will cover activities through established sources and informants.

Will determine name and location of Philadelphia chapter and pertinent details and furnish same to the Bureau and Boston in a form suitable for dissemination.

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Will follow and report activities of this group.

Will attempt to determine further details concerning finances and membership of this group.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
[redacted]	[redacted]
	100-42304-6 & 7
	100-42304-6 & 7
	100-42304-6 & 7
	100-19458-122

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ADMINISTRATIVE

It is recommended that the Bureau disseminate this report at Seat of Government level to those U. S. investigative agencies whose responsibility it is to conduct background investigations on persons for security clearances. Because the investigative arms of the U. S. Army, Navy, and Air Force are responsible for conducting personnel security investigations for their own personnel as well as the personnel of civilian defense contractors who require security clearances and because this group (SESPA) has openly declared its intention to disseminate research data to foreign countries, it is recommended that these agencies be alerted to the existence and intention of this group by dissemination at Seat of Government level.

It is recommended that the Bureau grant Boston the authority to disseminate locally to the U. S. Army, Navy, and Air Force investigative agencies because of the large amount of defense contractors in the Boston area who require numerous personnel with access to classified information and because of the large amount of defense research being conducted in local colleges and universities in the Boston area.

Extra copies of this report are being retained at Boston for this purpose and Boston will await Bureau notification of approval before disseminating locally.

It is further recommended that the Bureau disseminate this report to the Department of State and [redacted] because of SESPA's international dissemination of research data to the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam.

This report is being classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from confidential informants, [redacted], the disclosure of whom would tend to impair their future effectiveness and thereby have an adverse effect upon the defense interests of the United States. b2 b6 b7C b7D

For the information of the Bureau, in the "Security" section of this report a mention is made of the fact that

[redacted]

The following sources were contacted and could furnish no information regarding this group:

BS 100-42304

Informant	Date of Contact	Contacting Agent
[redacted]	10/14/71 11/10/71	SA [redacted]
	10/15/71 11/24/71	"
	10/1/71 12/3/71	SA [redacted]
	10/28/71 12/6/71	"
	11/19/71 12/10/71	"
	12/2/71	SA [redacted]
	11/11/71 12/9/71	SA [redacted]

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: Boston, Massachusetts
Date: 12/22/71

Field Office File #: 100-42304 Bureau File #: 100-459865

Title: SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS FOR SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTION (SESPA)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT

Synopsis: SESPA is a national organization of scientists and engineers organized in January, 1969, to make "Science serve the people." A basic assumption behind this goal includes the rejection of the establishment as the representative of capitalism in favor of socialism - control to the people. SESPA advocates international dissemination of scientific research and presently is supplying such information to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam). There is no national office or national leaders but the Boston chapter exerts its control by editing and publishing the national bi-monthly magazine, "Science for the People." [redacted] of the Boston chapter, [redacted]. There are chapters in six major cities and collectives in an additional seventeen cities. The membership is estimated as exceeding 1,000 persons. There are 5,000 copies of the national magazine published each issue. Some chapters have security procedures to prevent law enforcement penetration. In December, 1969, SESPA took over parts of the national conference

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ILL. MASS

[redacted]

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

DECLASSIFIED BY 2333 ON 9-21-77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GAT/RDB 9145 1/27/86

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 9/24/77 19

Classification

~~ORDER 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) when it was held in Boston, Massachusetts. In December, 1970, SESPA took over the National Conference of the AAAS when it was held in Chicago, Illinois. SESPA will again attend the AAAS conference to be held December 26-30, 1971, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. SESPA sponsors a program called "Science for Vietnam," which furnishes scientific research data and information to the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in answer to specific requests for such research from government officials of that country.

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DETAILS

I. PREDICATION

This investigation was predicated upon information furnished on September 17, 1971, by [redacted] Scientists and Engineers for Social and Political Action (SESPA) national magazine, "Science for the People," was [redacted] [redacted] further advised that [redacted]

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In 1958, [redacted] admitted membership in the Communist Party, USA, from 1945 to 1949 and being a participant in 1954 in a fund-raising affair in Boston sponsored by the Massachusetts Committee for the Bill of Rights.

In March, 1954, [redacted] advised in his opinion the Massachusetts Committee for the Bill of Rights was set up under the guidance and direction of the Communist Party in February, 1954. Members of this group have reputations of past Communist Party activity.

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II. DEFINITION

Scientists and Engineers for Social and Political Action (SESPA) is a national organization of persons involved in scientific or engineering fields. This organization was formerly known as Scientists for Social and Political Action and now is normally referred to as SESPA. SESPA is a loosely knit national group which organizes in chapters located in various cities in the United States. Each chapter has its own name and operates independently from other chapters. SESPA produces its own national magazine known as "Science for the People."

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[redacted]
November 30, 1971

III. ORIGIN OF SESPA

"Science for the People" magazine, Volume 2, Number 4, dated December, 1970, contained an article entitled "A History." Excerpts from this article are furnished herein to provide a fuller understanding of how this group developed:

> "SSPA is a crazy abbreviation for an organization. Try it. Try and pronounce it. But January 1969, when Scientists for Social and Political Action came aborning, we weren't thinking much about the pronounciability of our name. Mike Goldhaber, Marty Perl, Marc Ross, and Charlie Schwartz, after a year of struggle had come to recognize that something was needed; the name wasn't important. The response they found at that January meeting of the American Physical Society (APS) surely showed that they had correctly sensed the political needs of a significant number of scientists."
>
> The same issue identifies CHARLIE SCHWARTZ as Professor CHARLES SCHWARTZ, Box 4161, Berkley, California 94704.
>
> "With historical perspective we can see now that the movement among scientists had been germinating for several years. There was the history of Einstein, Pauling, Oppenheimer, and others who had given individual moral testimony to the misuse of science.

U.S.

"But that the scientists' organizations themselves were part and parcel of the whole institutionalized distortion of the social function of science was dramatically emphasized by the reaction to the "Schwartz Amendment" introduced to the APS by Charlie in 1967 and voted down in 1968. The amendment, which simply would have authorized the APS to take a stand on the war, clearly demonstrated that there was a physics establishment - and the rest of us. Many other professional societies had radical caucuses. Why not the APS.

"By the time the organizing meeting of January 1969 was called, more was astir. ABM was becoming an issue. Many physicists at the meeting were wearing STOP ABM buttons. March 4th, a research stoppage at MIT and elsewhere, was being planned. In Boston, many scientists and engineers in industry were being contacted in connection with the planned March 4th activities by a committee of industrially employed scientists working with the students. So the founding of SSPA was simply the expression of organizational need of wide-spread political activity among scientists.

"The principles of the new organization were that it was to be a nonorganization - a group with no officers and no constraints on membership. Voluntary dues were to finance a newsletter that would keep everybody informed of other activities by means of signed articles. All signed articles were to be published. Local action was emphasized and volunteer organizers left the New York APS meeting to pull groups together on their home turf.

"March 4th came and stimulated the movement. In Boston an industrially based group was formed. It conducted a series of shopping-center meet-the-people leaflet and petition activities that obtained coverage on all three major TV channels. There was an Anti-ABM march on the White House House, and a poll at the Washington meeting of the APS realized a vote of 4:1 against the ABM. More nonphysicist scientists and engineers joined and the name was changed to Scientists and Engineers for Social and Political Action, SESPA. In New York, a campaign

"at Riverside Research Institute, RRI, (still going on) sought to denude RRI of its technical staff; in Berkeley a series of activities against Livermore (still going on); at Stanford employees of RCA (and other contractors) formed a chapter, Scientific Employees for Social and Political Action. The pledge (see August issue) started in the fall of 1969 at Berkeley and was very effective at the APS meeting in Chicago in February 1970 where two radical counter sessions were run."

IV. PURPOSES

SESPA claims their goal is to make "Science serve (benefit) the people (mankind.) Underlying this goal is the basic belief that science at present is benefiting not mankind but establishment corporations which seek scientific experimentation for their own profit and not the betterment of mankind." SESPA contends that science serves more to destruct than benefit mankind. They often cite the example that the United States military and naval forces support much of the scientific research done in the United States today to provide themselves with scientific data to make armaments instead of using this and other research to fight disease and poverty.

A basic assumption behind SESPA's "Science for the People" philosophy includes rejection of the establishment as the representative of capitalism in favor of socialism--the control to the people. Competition is rejected in favor of cooperation. The underlying goal, therefore, in the United States is to make the United States support science and science research in projects which will benefit mankind instead of projects which are basically destructive such as bomb producing research.

In order to have science serve the people, SESPA advocates the international dissemination of scientific data and research materials which could benefit men of all nations.

As explained later in this report, SESPA is presently engaged in a program of supplying the government of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam with information on various scientific research conducted within the United States and other free countries on various topics. At present, there are three main kinds of research being supplied to North Vietnam:

1. The reforestation and land rehabilitation.

2. Treatment of injuries from pellet bombs research.

3. Collections and reviews of literature on various scientific projects.

[redacted] b2 b7D

November 15, 1971

V. ORGANIZATION

SESPA is a national organization of individual members, many of whom band together in various United States cities to pursue the goals of the SESPA organization in their own way. SESPA calls these individual groups of members collectives and several collectives group together in what is referred to as a chapter.

The national organization of SESPA is a loosely knit group held together by the common bond of reading the "Science for the People" magazine. There is no national office, but because the national magazine is edited and published in Boston the Boston chapter plays a dominant role in decision making for the national group. All articles submitted by members, collectives, or chapters to be published must be edited by the Boston chapter. As of July, 1971, the Boston chapter established an office at 9 Walden Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Massachusetts, and named it the Science for the People Center.

Chapters are known to have been established in the cities of New York, New York; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, D. C.; and Berkeley, California. Each chapter is broken down into

collectives which deal with only a minimum number of questions as would a committee of an organization. The main distinction between a chapter and a collective is size. The chapter is larger and usually made up of several distinct collectives who meet together for a common purpose and as such have a common name. Each chapter and collective names itself but in most cases either its name contains the initials SESPA or its publication identifies it by use of a subtitle. For example the Washington, D. C., chapter is aptly called "Washington SESPA" and the Boston chapter is called "Science for the People Group - Boston chapter of SESPA."

In this report under the heading of "Chapters and Collectives," there appears a list of SESPA contacts throughout the United States and one in West Germany. Those cities which were not mentioned above as having a chapter have a small group known as a collective.

[redacted]
November 30, 1971

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VI. LEADERSHIP

Although the December, 1970 issue of Science for the People in its article "A History" claims SESPA is "a group with no officers," the leader [redacted] This person is [redacted] Another member of the Boston chapter who has always appeared in "Science for the People" [redacted]

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION
[redacted]
September 18, 1971

BS 100-42304

VII. CHAPTERS AND COLLECTIVES

In "Science for the People," Volume 2, Number 4, December, 1970, page 3, the following is set forth:

> "Today SESPA has local groups of widely different sizes and levels of activity in ten cities and many other active people throughout the country (and in Europe) but we are just beginning. . . New contacts at the rate of about fifteen per week are coming through the mail and many local people are promising to organize where they're at. . .and that's SESPA."

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In the November, 1971 issue of "Science for the People," Volume 3, Number 5, the local addresses for SESPA were as follows:

all

LOCAL ADDRESSES FOR SESPA/SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE

REC. 68

ALBUQUERQUE	c/o Fred Cagle, Geology Dept., Univ. of New Mexico, Alouquerque, N.M. 87106
BERKELEY	Box 4161, Berkeley, California 94704
BOSTON	9 Walden St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130 (617) 427-0642
BOULDER Denver	c/o Dick McCray, 1900 Baseline Rd., Boulder, Colorado 80302
CHICAGO	Box 89, Ryerson Laboratory, 1100 E. 58th St., Chicago, Illinois 60637
CINCINNATI	c/o Michael Carsiotis, 34 Burton Woods Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio 45229
CLEVELAND	c/o David Nichols, Interdisciplinary Studies in Social Science, CWRU, Cleveland, Ohio 44106
DETROIT	c/o William J. Steffy, 1279 W. Forest, Detroit, Michigan 48201
EVANSTON	c/o Dave Sulver, Dept of Biological Sciences, Northwestern Univ. Evanston, Ill. 60201
LAWRENCE	c/o Steve Hollis, 1406 Tennessee St., Lawrence, Kansas 66044
LOS ANGELES	c/o A. Huebner, Box 368, Canoga Park, California 91306
MADISON	c/o Joe Bowman, Teaching Assistant Assoc., YMCA, North Brook St., Madison, Wisconsin 53715
NEW BRUNSWICK	c/o George Pallrand, Grad. School of Education, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
NEW YORK	c/o David Kotelchuck, 49 w. 96th St. Apt. 93, New York, New York 10025
	c/o Rod Wallace, Pupin Lab, Columbia Univ., New York, New York 10027
OSSINING	c/o Ed Walker, Spring Valley Road, Ossining, New York 10562
PHILADELPHIA	c/o Peter Sterling, Dept. of Anatomy, Univ. of Penn., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104
ST. LOUIS	c/o Gail Allen, Dept of Biology Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo. 63130
STONY BROOK	c/o Ted Goldfarb, Dept. of Chemistry, SUNY, Stony Brook, New York 11790
STORRS New Haven	c/o Lorraine Roth, 5 Meadowood Rd., Storrs, Connecticut 06268
VENICE	c/o Ken Ziedman, 2342 Penmar, Venice, California 90291
WASHINGTON	c/o Room 427, Marvin Center, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20006
WORCESTER	c/o Jim Blaut, Grad. School of Geography, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts 01610
WEST GERMANY	c/o Claus Offe, Max-Planck-Institut, D 813 Starnberg, Riemerschmidstr. 7

West Germany

VIII. MEMBERSHIP

In the December, 1970, issue of "Science for the People" magazine, HERBERT FOX claimed that 5,000 copies of the August issue of "Science for the People" were distributed in August, 1970.

The membership lists of SESPA are closely guarded by members of the Boston chapter of "Science for the People" and not even the number of members in the national are released to the "Science for the People" group. The mailing lists for "Science for the People" magazine are kept at this chapter but are seen by a nucleus of approximately four individuals. It is estimated that membership in the national organization exceeds 1,000 persons. Each member receives a copy of "Science for the People" magazine. The remaining 4,000 copies are distributed nationally to chapters, collectives and students, where they are sold or distributed freely with the object of attaining greater membership.

It is impossible to determine the actual membership of the national SESPA because there are no membership lists kept. Their only lists are the mailing lists and these contain no indication whether or not the person is a member, a private individual distributing the material, or someone interested in SESPA.

[redacted] b2 b7D

October 29, 1971

IX. PUBLICATIONS

The national magazine "Science for the People" is published in Boston, Massachusetts, by "the Editorial Collective." The "Editorial Collective" is a small group of members of SESPA in the Boston metropolitan area who rotate with each issue. Persons submitting articles to SESPA from anywhere in the United States are listed as the "Contributors." In the November, 1971, issue, there are two individuals listed in the Editorial Collective and eight individuals listed as contributors. HERB FOX and BRITTA FISCHER are listed as contributors or Editorial Collective persons in every issue. HERB FOX and BRITTA FISCHER actually edit the publication. It is published bi-monthly. It is the major political responsibility of the Boston group to SESPA members all over the country. As of November, 1971, 5,000 magazines were being published.

"Science for the People"
Boston area newsletter
November, 1971

In addition to the national magazine, some of the larger chapters produce their own newsletter. In the Boston area, the "Science for the People" Autumn Office Collective publishes the "Science for the People" Boston area newsletter on a monthly basis. This newsletter is principally an administrative letter to members in the Boston area and furnishes very little of political nature.

The Chicago chapter publishes a newsletter entitled "Science for Vietnam." The Chicago group in their November, 1971, issue of the "Science for Vietnam" newsletter lists their address as 1103 East 57th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

species may be especially subject to insect damage. A reforestation strategy must consider the effects of spacing of plants, their ages, and the insect fauna. After indentifying the species of major concern some mathematical analysis will be used to set up a model for optimal strategies.

7. Ecology and management of bamboo forests and mangroves.

8. The restocking of fresh water fauna (especially plankton) and algae.

Treatment of injuries from pellet bombs.

The Vietnamese have managed to keep injuries from anti-people weapons to a minimum despite frequent massive attacks on schools, hospitals, cities, and other civilian targets. The dispersal of school children to the countryside with minimum distances of 1 km. between classrooms, the effective use of underground shelters, and a good warning system in the north, and extensive shelter systems in the south, widespread first aid education and an amazing public health system have minimized the casualties from a level of bombing now several times that of World War II. One medical problem which has not been adequately solved in the treatment of people injured by the various fragmentation bombs cheerfully designated "guava", "orange", "lemon", "butterfly". Mostly manufactured by Honeywell, these devices have been steadily "improved" during the war. A recent innovation is the plastic pellet which does not show up on X-rays. Therefore procedures for the treatment and location of pellets are urgently needed. Now that U.S. soldiers in Vietnam are increasingly using these weapons against their own officers, it is expected that U.S. military medicine will be working on the problem so that monitoring of military medical journals may be useful. Meanwhile, we are at the stage of general brainstorming, with proposals for the finding of radio-opaque substances that attach to the plastic, and the use of sonar and lasar methods under consideration. A student health organization of MCHR or similar group at a center where medical engineering work goes on is needed to coordinate the project.

Literature collections and reviews.

A random collection of books for Vietnam is the least useful way of getting literature to them. Materials should be collected-- books, reprints, perhaps a brief covering review-- around particular themes that could form the core of a unit in a course, serve as reference to a research group, or help orient scientists in areas that are useful to them. Our Vietnamese contacts have asked specifically for materials in the following areas:

#1. Computers: integrated circuits, input-output problems, and

design of portable computers.

*2. Mathematical biology.

3. Sugar cane, rice and soybean varieties and pests.

However, these fields are an accidental sample of what's needed. Participants are urged to consider units of knowledge in the fields they know best that would be useful to a developing country in the tropics. In some cases, colleagues are invited to participate minimally with a collection of their own reprints on a single topic. With greater effort a selective review of the literature on a problem can be undertaken. Or an interpretive review of a problem can be written up for publication in Vietnam.

Here are some samples:

*1. Medicinal plants. Vietnamese traditional medicine has a rich empirical lore on medicinal properties of plants. However there is not yet a systematization of the ecological significance of the distribution of medically interesting chemicals among plants. For instance, among the butterflies, brightly colored species often have accumulated poisonous or distasteful plant substances, such as milkweed glycosides, of medical value. Thus a general review of the evolution of plant chemistry and insects would give clues for systematic screening for pharmaceuticals, help orient comparative biochemistry, and suggest some areas of systematic entomology worth developing along with these other fields.

*2. Random networks. (a unit in the mathamatical biology program). The qualitative dynamics of large numbers of partly specified interacting components arises in relation to the origin of life, the organization cell development and matabolism, behavior of the central nervous system, and in community ecology. It is therefore sufficiently central to problems of biological complexity to be worth studying in its own right. Since Vietnamese colleagues expressed interest in this area, a unit is being prepared including the algebraic treatment of random networks, simulation studies of cell metabolism as switching networks, a statistical mechanics for large numbers of enzymatic interactions, and the stability properties of randomly constructed systems of differential equations.

*3. The use of ants in pest control. A review of the literature with some suggestions.

*4. The sex attractants of moths. Review, methods of synthesis, and small samples being prepared to send to the College of Agriculture.

5. Recent progress in artificial selection in rice.

6. The mangroves -- ecology and physiology.

7. Predator-prey systems and biological control.

*8. The mathematics of population growth.

9. Collection and sending of equipment needed by the Institute of Physics. (List available.)

Direct contacts.

As soon as local Science for Vietnam groups are organized, they can establish direct ties with colleagues of particular departments or fields in Vietnam. This will give us a clearer idea of their specific needs and get feedback on what we send. But it will also help us as scientists to deal with other scientists working in so different a setting. Out of these contacts more specific scientific collaborations may arise.

Any group wishing to seek such a direct pairing should write a letter through the Chicago group who will forward it.

Science for Vietnam Project.

At present the Chicago group is coordinating activity and acting as mail route. Perhaps we can continue to serve as a clearinghouse. But we want other local groups to take over coordination for particular fields. We propose to handle mathematical biology, population biology, and ecology, reforestation, and the collection of physics equipment. Coordinating centers are needed for cellular and molecular biology, computer science, agricultural research, and later on other areas as people join in.

Meanwhile, write to:

SCIENCE FOR VIETNAM
c/o Richard Levins
Department of Biology
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Boston area people:

SCIENCE FOR VIETNAM
c/o Science for the People Center
9 Walden St.
Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130

Tel. 427-0642

In the November, 1971, issue of "Science for the People" magazine, the following article appears which further explains the Science for Vietnam program:

"In May of this year, Science for Vietnam conferences were held in Berkeley, Madison, Chicago and Boston. These meetings laid the foundation of projects to technically assist Third-World countries.

"During the summer, the Chicago group published a Science for Vietnam Newsletter and accepted the responsibility for coordinating information. In Boston, people put together a list of books in specific areas that would be useful to the Vietnamese. Various other groups agreed to coordinate work on the following topics: cell and molecular biology, mathematical biology, population biology, entomology, herbicides, warfare damage, forestry, computer and information science, and collecting physics equipment.

"A number of people who attended the Chicago meeting from other universities have begun work on the following additional subjects: Berkeley and Washington University on small-scale farming and biological control, Stonybrook and Northwestern on fish culture, and University of Montana and Chicago on bomb-crater ecology.

"The Chicago group is also putting together eight series of informational packets. Each series will form a coherent unit that can be used in university courses, seminars, and study groups. Each unit contains bibliographies and a collection of reprints representative of work being done in that field:

"Series 1--Collections of works of scientists interested in an exchange of ideas with Vietnamese. The first contributions to this series have already been sent to Vietnam.

"Series 2--Introduction to population biology. (a) Competition and species packing, (b) Calculation of diversity and niche breadth, (c) Predator/prey

"systems, (d) Island biogeography, (e) General diversity problems, (f) Population growth, (g) Artificial selection, (h) Polymorphism.

"Series 3--3 Mathematical biology. (a) random networks in ecology, development and neurobiology, (b) Complex dynamical, chemical and biochemical systems, (c) Spatial heterogeneity in living systems.

"Series 4--Ecological chemistry. (a) Ecology of medicinal plants and insect/plant relations, (b) Insect communication.

"Series 5--Integrated control of pests of agriculature and man. (a) The use of ants in pest control, (b) The introduction of insect predators, (c) Mosquito biology, (d) Genetics in pest control.

"Series 6--Rice.

"Series 7--Computer Science.

"Series 8--Tropical vegetation formation. (a) The rain forest, (b) Problems of reforestation.

"People having reprints, bibliographies or additional ideas related to any of these fields should contact the Chicago group.

"There is a great deal of work to be done in organizing Science for Vietnam projects and collecting material. Since the Chicago group is acting as the clearinghouse, those interested in starting projects and collections should notify the Chicago group (Science for Vietnam, Biology Dept., University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637)."

In the July, 1971, issue of "Science for the People," Volume 3, Number 3, the following communication from XUAN THUY of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam appeared:

In the October, 1971, issue of "Science for Vietnam Newsletter", Number 4, was a "List of Requests from Vietnam." The newsletter reports that this list is a combination of previous lists and further requests from the government of North Vietnam presented to VAL WOODWARD when he was in Hanoi at the end of August, 1971. WOODWARD is reportedly a geneticist from the University of Minnesota and spent from August 20, 1971, to September 5, 1971, in Hanoi with representatives of the Women's Union, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, Bac Mai Hospital, the University of Hanoi Biology Department, and the Lao Patriotic Front. WOODWARD also met with Cambodian Ambassador Vice Premier NGUYEN VAN DONG and the editors of the "Vietnam Studies" and "Dahn Nan." The Democratic Republic of Vietnam's Commission for the Investigation of Crimes of War sponsored the overall trip.

To Science for Vietnam, through WOODWARD, "the PRG sent us a beautiful PLG flag with the message 'to Scientists for Vietnam with the compliments of the Special Delegation of the Provicional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam in Hanoi.'"

In addition, WOODWARD brought back personal messages from three of the Vietnamese he spoke to:

"From Prof. Dao Van Tien (Biology, Hanoi University)... 'On behalf of we scientists we extend our thanks and greetings to progressive American scientists and the Scientists for Vietnam. We hope we will be able to cooperate fruitfully, that we will soon live in peace and continuous cooperation. We want peace; please tell fellow American scientists that we follow closely the acts of American scientists who are struggling for peace and justice. We implore you to inform us in Vietnam of all your activities and successes, to encourage us in our common fight.'

"From Ha Van Lau, permanent member of the War Crimes Commission...'Our struggle is a common one, bt ours involves the terrible conditions of war and yours

"is to keep strong the antiwar movement. We hope that the Nixon financial crisis, the fraudulent elections in Saigon, and the ineffectualness of the puppet armies all over Indochina will help the antiwar movement. Certainly these events speak to the immorality and stupidity of the Nixon doctrine. Certainly we in Vietnam have more confidence in the future now than at any other time, and new activities, like Science for Vietnam, gives us greater hope because it means to us that our common enemy can be attacked from within continental U.S.A. This also raises the hope for continued cooperation, long after peace has come to the earth. However, we cannot afford to neglect the negative aspects, the long and hard struggle with a bellicose and cunning enemy. However, we believe you understand this, which only means greater effort by all of us. We wish you success since your success is our success.'

"From Pham Van Bach, President Supreme Court, DRVN...'We beleive the struggle by U.S. scientists is not only for the world people but for the American people themselves. The demands upon progressive Americans are not limited to ending the war, but to advance the American society in peace. But to initiate reform in the U.S. one thing is inevitable, and that is to make the people aware of the criminal policy of the U.S. government. Only then will the American people find the correct way to live. That is, we must make it clear that the war must end for the right reasons, not just to get out of Vietnam: the U.S. government must stop its criminal approach to people everywhere...so, the American people must continue to expose these crimes until the government changes its policies. We hope these distractions do not last much longer, for any of us... we wish you brilliant success.'"

In the same issue of "Science for Vietnam," two articles are being presented here verbatim. The titles of these are "Suggestions on Meeting Requests" and "Requests from Vietnam":

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SUGGESTIONS ON MEETING REQUESTS

The Minnesota Collective sends a number of suggestions regarding the list of requests from the DRVN. A number of these have been incorporated into the list itself. The rest appear below.

1. It should be clear from the list of requests that our task has no forseeable endpoint and that the startpoint was long ago. This does not however imply indiscriminate shipping of books, papers, and laboratory supplies. A few impressions from the DRVN may serve as guidelines, at least during the initial stages of our effort. See the next point and the annotation in the section of the list concerning requests from the Hanoi U. Biology Dept.

2. Scholarly books, journals, papers, review articles, etc. are needed in all degrees of the knowledge spectrum, but emphasis was placed upon the needs in science, engineering, medicine, more specifically in biology and especially in experimental biology. If somewhat detailed outlines of experimental procedures for studying chromosome breaks, etc. in plant and animal cells, or for tissue culture tecnique, please send them immediately.

3. In attempting to arrange Vietnamese participation in the Berkeley 1973 genetics conference it may be wise to enlist the help of the world community of geneticists ... lets get some ideas on the floor, then implement them collectively. Also, see Chandler Davis (Math Dept., U. of Toronto) about a proposed visit of the Vietnamese to Canada in February. In addition, since the Vietnamese would also like to arrange meetings of artists, poets, etc. we can start working on our own government to at least admit members of the PRG government to the U.S., since even in our own silly language of diplomacy they do not qualify as foreign aggressors on the soil of South Vietnam.

4. Since no one has provided an entirely satisfactory definition for civilization it is not entirely anti-intellectual to toy with the notion that the first seed of human (i.e. people) civilization was planted in Indochina September 2nd, 1945. If this suggestion is too corny, we might at least gree to let the seed grow awhile and make judgements later.

5. Please number letters and packages that you send to Viet Nam consecutively by collective, (Madison 1, Madison 2, ...), and send a record to Chicago of contents in each package. Further information relating to the actual shipment and routing of material to Viet Nam is available from the Chicago collective.

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REQUESTS FROM VIET NAM

This is an edited and annotated edition of the list of specific requests compiled by Val Woodward during his stay in Hanoi. Because the list as originally composed possessed a certain on-the-spot charm and carried some of the feeling of the moment we have tried to preserve much of the text intact. Here we present the list rearranged a bit and strewn with additional remarks, advice, and clarification by Val, the Minnesota collective, and the Chicago Newsletter collective.

I. Books on War Crimes - A Very High Priority Request

The DRVN Commission for the Investigation of U.S. War Crimes in Viet Nam urgently needs copies of the following books (of which it has knowledge but no access).

1.	Vietnam and Armageddon	R.F. Drinan SJ	N.Y. Sheed Ed.
2.	The Village of Ben Sue	J. Schell	N.Y. A.A. Knopf
3.	Why Are We Still in Vietnam?	S. Brown	N.Y. Random House
4.	Nuremberg and Vietnam: An American Tragedy	Telford Taylor	
5.	One Morning in the War	Richard Hammer	Coward McCann
6.	In the Name of America	Seymour Melman Richard Falk	
7.	The Miltary Half	J. Schell	N.Y. A.A. Knopf
8.	Casualties of War	D. Lang	N.Y. McGraw Hill
9.	Chemical and Biological Weapons	S. Rose	Beacon Press
10.	Chemical Warfare	Maj. F.J. Brown	Princeton
11.	Crimes of War	R.A. Falk	N.Y. Random House
12.	Ecocide in Indochina	Barry Weisberg	N.Y. Canfield Press
13.	Efficiency in Death	The Council of Economic Priorities, N.Y.	
14.	Militarism U.S.A.	J.A. Donovan	N.Y. Scribner's
15.	Revolutionary Non-violence	D. Dellinger	N.Y. Bobbs-Merrill
16.	The Silent Weapons	R. Clarke	N.Y. David McKay
17.	The Social Responsibility of Scientists	M. Brown	N.Y. The Free Press
18.	The Ultimate Folly	R. McCarthy (published in the New York Review of Books)	N.Y. A.A. Knopf
19.	Some Notes on the War and White Ethnic Groups	Father Andrew Greeley	National Opinion Research
20.	American Opinion of the Vietnam War	James A. Davis	(Dartmouth College)

In addition to the above books the commission requests copies of other books - regardless of political orientation - about the war and particularly about war crimes.

II. From Dr. Bach Quoc Tuyen, Laboratory of Hematology and Genetics, Bach Mai Hospital

1. Why do bananas grow so big and fast after being sprayed? Polyploidy? Irregulation?
2. We want all documents of studies of sprays and gasses used in South Vietnam

3. We want to know the effects of these chemicals upon humans .. please send any and all information on "basic approaches to preventive medicine"
4. We need samples of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T and other chemicals used, to complete our own experments. Also, tell us the doses to use in order to save us valuable time

   Note that what the Vietnamese really need are samples of the chemical mixtures actually used on the ground - not U.S.P. grade samples. It is exceedingly important that we screen the material we send to find useful levels of toxicity (that is doses that are large enough to affect the organisms or tissue cultures but not so large that they completely exterminate them). This will entail simple experiments on our part and save the Vietnamese valuable materials and time.

5. Send directions for studying chromosome breaks by breakagens in plants
6. We have no literature on mutations, irradiation genetics, mutagens,
7. We have no books on cytogenetics ... theory or experimental method
8. Tissue culture information ... technics and exotic supplies.

   The Vietnamese are understandably anxious about the possible effects of U.S. military chemicals and gases on the genetic material of the people and their animals and crops. We can aid them best in this area by sending them very explicit directions on the simplest available procedures for cytogenetical research.

   Simple means, in this case, experimental routines which require an absolute minimum of equipment and expensive or hard to obtain materials. Is there a good simple basic book available? All their work thus far has been on lymphocytes and they want to look at other tissues.

9. The following specific materials are requested:

   dihydrochlorure dequinacrine (Atebrine)
   florescent dyes, general stains, fixatives, and dyes
   Knop's solution chemicals (entire set)
   hyaluronidase
   papain, trypsin, and lysozyme
   anti-sera (Rh^-, anti-D, anti-C, anti-E, anti-c, anti-e)
   immunoglobbins A, M, and D
   sodium alpha napthaline phosphate
   Brent amine fast garnet stain (large quantity)
   amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol (large quantity)
   paraffin oil (viscosity 335/350 from Fisher Chemical)
   trypan blue standard stain (British Crug Houses, Ltd.)
   lipidol ultra-fluid (Guerbet St. Ouen, Sein, France)

lamp bulb for projector (Leitz)
25 ml bottles for control kits (preparing lymphocytes for chromosome analysis)
pipette bulbs, parafilm, scotch tape, and detergent
Frames for 2X2 slides (long lasting)
tissue culture tubes
50 lamda syringes (calibrated in microliters, Hamilton Co., Whittier, Calif.)
Fenwall-leuco-pak-leucocyte filter (code Lp 1, Travenol Labs International, Morton Cove, Ill. 60053)
plastic trays by Terasaki's (Falcon Plastic, 550 West 83rd St., Los Angeles, Calif.)
pipettes (20 drops/ml, 1 ml capacity, with syringes)
cathetor for lymphography (needle = 25 25/100, 60 cm., sterile, from Rue de Bearn Biotrol, Paris 3, France)

10. Have the South Vietnamese help study genetic effects of chemicals used in Indochina by U.S. aggressors.

III. From the Commission's Subcommittee on Science and Agriculture

1. We need documents and books on ecology, plant and animal breeding, wildlife and range management, forestry
2. Please send recent literature from animal husbandry departments
3. We need journals of range and forest management, wildlife and fisheries

When sending printed materials of all sorts to Vietnam it is important that we include brief scientific and political judgements on the contents of particular books and papers. More on this in the section on educatiinal materials.

4. Are there any studies in America that show clearly that the chemicals used by the U.S. army do not have a toxic effect on human beings and other animals?
5. I heard of a book on tropical forests in Puerto Rico ... can you get the book, or tell us about the work and its results?
6. Have American geneticists studied the effects of herbicides and gases either in the U.S. or in Vietnam, on plants or animals? We'd like to see this.
7. Do Americans have any evidence that the herbicides or gases change chemically when they enter the body, as to a mutagen, growth stimulator, or unregulator?
8. Have you tested these herbicides on your own forests? What were the results? What about the studies made in Puerto Rico and Canada?

9. Have American plant breeders created a variety of rice that matures in less than 100 days, with high productivity, yeilding more than 5 tons/ha/crop, that is resistant to cold weather, i.e., 18°C (some areas of north Vietnam are temperate in winter). We would like seeds of these varieties.
10. We would like seeds of good water rice, wheat, vegetables, fruit, with high production and good quality (resistant to U.S. aggressors!)
11. Have new animal breeds been developed in S. Vietnam? documentation?
12. Do you have evidence of the introduction to S. Vietnam of new breeds of farm animals, The success of these breeds there, acclimation?
13. The Pentagon, through the Kansas City Midwest Research Institute, published a book denying the toxic effects of herbicides and gas and evaluating the ecological effects of the chemical war. We would like that document and the papers to which it refers.
14. To fight erosion (in defoliated areas average rainfall now causes floods) you strip farm, using grasses and legumes. What kind of grass and/or legume might work here (10-30°C, 1000 ml rain/year, for erosion and animal food?
15. We need very much the documents of tests in the Phillipines and U.S. showing the acceleration of growth with auxins (herbicides) and other growth hormones.
16. We want to know, concerning all chemicals used in S.Vietnam, how deep they penetrate the soil and how long they last
17. Need information on controling bamboo growing up in defoliated areas
18. Can you send the procedure for synthesizing 2,4,5-T? We want to study its effects on unborn mammals, including humans
19. What is BZ gas? How do we treat patients, prevent damage, synthesize the product?
20. Does CS gas (o-chlorobenzal malononitrile) cause liver cancer? Evidence. Papers
21. We hear you have in the U.S. specific defoliants which will kill certain kinds of trees and leave others unharmed, for example, kill big old trees and leave new young ones unharmed. That is, chemicals used on Vietnam may have selctive action ... what is the extent of understanding about this? Documents. Papers

IV. From the Biology Department, University of Hanoi

1. We would like to exchange specimens with U.S. university museums; i.e., we have plants and animals that you don't have and vice versa
2. We desparately need suggested outlines for modern courses in biology, textbooks, general and review articles, and latest scientific papers
3. We would like to up-date our equipment for student laboratories ... supplies, charts, teaching aids, etc.

Concerning this set of requests the Minnesota collective writes: "We were asked to seek exchange between Viet-Nam educational institutions and U.S. museums of plant and animal specimens. The implication of this request went deep into biological curricula and teaching supplies. The impression left by the request was ... a)honor the specific request directly, b)as time goes on, gradually introduce new subjects for study, formats of study, and new teaching materials, along with detailed explanations of the rationals involved in the method of approach and alternative ways of teaching everything we send. The Vietnamese are the first to criticize their own methods of teaching and learning; they are the first to point out that memmorization is not equivalent to understanding and that the ability to recall information is far from being able to apply it in the most meaningful ways. They want to feel free with scientific information in the way they feel free to use social and political information; i.e., they seek flexability. We can help by pointing out various ways to approach a course outline or to measure mutation rates or chromosome breaks or the variety of means for estimating the statistical validity of a measurement, etc. This is not to imply that the Vietnamese have mental deficiencies! The facts are that they have not had much experience "playing" with scientific matters; we have; they have asked us to share our experience. (In exchange they have a standing offer to share with us their political and social wisdom!)"

In a way the challenge is this: Can we devide outlines that can be realized in a bare room without equipment and which will encourage the Vietnamese to experiment and devise their own ways of doing things educationally?

Because of the virtual absense of recent books, texts, etc., any course outline that is sent should include copies of all the printed material refered to therein,

V. From Pham Van Bach, President of the Supreme Court, and Col. Ha Van Lau, War Crimes Commission

1. Encourage the Scientists for Vietnam to help with the investigations important to us, and to communicate with us the work as it progresses.
2. The Commission is willing to communicate and cooperate with the legal advisors of the Honeywell Project ... to provide any evidence we have to document the savagery of U.S. military practice.

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VI. From Nguyen Si-Truc, Deputy Director, Xunhasaba, 32 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi

This is the state enterprise for the export and import of "culture", as well as a mechanism for funeling good world cuvrency into Vietnam. Many visitors to Hanoi have been put off by Xunhasaba for reasons that are probably superficial - "their prices are too high", "socialist capitalists", etc. - but their cause appears to be consistent and smart. Vietnam needs books and literature from the West, especiallly the U.S.; they would like to have some of our art, music, poetry, etc., a fact consistent with their past and future policy of promoting a balanced society. They would like the West to know more about them, and their society needs money with which to wxchange with other nations (money is of very little use internally). We hope at least some groups will cooperate with this venture.

1. Book catalogues including all sciences and mathematics ... please indicate which books are best, from your point of view
2. Book catalogues including studies of Vietnam, Indochaina, politics, war, economics ... indicate 4 star, 3 star, etc.

   Again we must emphasize the importance of making value judgements concerning the factual and political worthiness of books, lists of available books, etc. that we send to the Vietnamese. As they indicate, even a N.Y. Daily News style 1-4 star rating system would be of greatest help to them.

3. Explain the protocol necessary for the Vietnamese to reproduce in Vietnam a U.S. copyrite book

   The Vietnamese would like to translate or reprint some American books and would like to do it on the up-and-up as far as copyrite and other legal technicalities are concerned.

4. At the momment we can export on a regular basis a) The Vietnam Courrier, b) Vietnam Studies, c) South Vietnam in Struggle, and d) Vietnam Pictures
5. We can export records (45 and 33 rpm), paintings, stamps, hand crafts
6. If we send tapes to an American record company and they cut records from them, what can we expect to earn? Also, would American record companies send us tapes and let us cut records? Explain

   The Vietnamese ask us also to seek outlet stores for literature and cultural products, looking forward to such a time when we can successfully import these goods. Literature is especially promising since legally the government can't bar its import. Ask likely stores in your own area if they are willing to participate in this project.

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VI. Last Session with the War Crimes Commission

1. Scientists for Vietnam must show internal unity
2. We want things produced by Americans ... Films, photos, essays, articles from Life, Time, Look, Ebony, Things from different U.S. regions
3. Contact the Veterans for Peace for evidence on war crimes
4. We need science and technology
5. Try to find out about the new psychological warfare. We have heard that Japan will produce thousands of small radio sets (one wave band) to saturate small areas broadcasting U.S. propaganda, then to follow by dropping food, toys, watches which have a chemical effect on those who touch them. See what you can learn of this
6. Your cooperation is appreciated more than we can tell you
7. There have been no meetings of Vietnamese and American intellectuals ... try to arrange such meetings

Every effort must be made to arrange meetings with Vietnamese scientists. We have, for example, an opportunity to apply pressure to appropriate points to obtain visas for Vietnamese geneticists to attend the Berkeley 1973 World Genetics Congress.

In the same October issue of "Science for Vietnam Newsletter," the following was reported:

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REPORTS OF WORK BEGINNING AND IN PROGRESS

Groups not included below are encouraged to send news of what they are doing and how it's going.

MADISON: A newsletter is being put out, and packet-gathering is in progress. Bibliography on rice diseases has been compiled.

ST. PAUL: Collecting books listed at the end of request list. People can send those books, or any others on Indochina, to them.
Meeting of SFVN held Saturday, October 9--40 to 45 people who were genuinely committed attended.

EVANSTON, ILL.: Work has begun looking into the use of strip farming using grass or legumes to fight erosion. People with information or interest, contact Sarah Ludden and Dave Culver, Dept. of Biology, Northwestern University.

ST. LOUIS: Getting together a packet on techniques of organic gardening that might be applicable to the Vietnamese. Also, subscriptions to Unasylva (FAO journal) and Tropical Abstracts are being forwarded to the Vietnamese.

CHICAGO: Packet on plastic pellet problem and some course bibliographies being sent. Collections of lab equipment, books, and cultural material mentioned in request list have begun. Experiment on effects of herbicides on soybeans in planning stage.

In the November, 1971, issue of the "Science for Vietnam Newsletter," the following report on work in progress concerning the Science for Vietnam Program is duplicated herein:

* *

WORK IN PROGRESS

MADISON-- sends a one year subscription to Forestry Abstracts for Viet Nam.

LAWRENCE-- sends a one year subscription to The Journal of Comparative Physiology and Biochemistry

FULLERTON, CALIF.-- writes that their group offers the use of their research facilities in the area of Nuclear Chemistry-Nuclear Physics to SFVN. They are interested in areas like activation analyses and studies of atmospheric pollutants. For the past several years they have sent books via France to the Technical Library in Hanoi.

COLUMBUS, OHIO-- group is interested in working on computer science, integrated circuitry, etc. They would particularly like to know what sorts of semiconductors are available locally in Viet Nam.

ST. PAUL, MINN.--group has initiated a research project concerning the histologic, genetic, and embryologic effects of the various chemicals used as defoliants and tear gasses in Viet Nam. They would appreciate any and all informational and technical help they can get. To contact them write:

c/o Val Woodward
Snyder Hall
U. of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus
St. Paul, Minn.

STONEY BROOK-- has sent a subscription to Science to Viet Nam.

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.--group has begun the following projects:

1) BZ Gas--Laboratory (and literature of related topics) studies on
   (a) Chemical Composition
   (b) Effects
   (c) Possible treatment
2) Psychological Warfare Research
3) Cultural Exchange Project (and Center)
4) Blood collection and shipment to Hanoi

CHICAGO-- group is discussing the possibility of compiling a pamphlet or booklet containing reprints from Vietnamese English language newspapers of articles about science, agriculture, and medicine in Indochina. We have yet to determine the cost (therefore the feasibility) of this project, but it would help a lot if people would let us know if they think such a publication would be useful. We might have to make it available at cost (cheap, we think) to make publication possible.

NORTHWESTERN-- first packet has been sent to Viet Nam. Work is beginning on journal and book requests.

* *

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XIII. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

As in December, 1969, and December, 1970, SESPA is planning to attend the annual convention of the AAAS December 26-31, 1971, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Articles in recent issues of the "Science for the People" magazine have requested anyone interested in attending this meeting should contact the Chicago or Boston SESPA chapters for advice and suggestions. For information, facilities, and coordinations, contact the following individuals in Philadelphia:

Days call:	PETER LIPKIN (215) 594-8922
	BOB DORMAN (215) 594-8891
Evenings call:	PETER STERLING (215) 471-9084
	JIM BOWRING (215) EV 6-7351

In the November, 1971, "Science for Vietnam Newsletter," an article entitled "About the AAAS Meeting" states:

> "In addition to engaging in 'traditional' counter-convention activities, people from Science for Vietnam groups across the country will have a chance to get together. We'd like to talk, discuss the project and sell ideas, literature, and problems. Our Philadelphia contacts suggest that we wait until we get there to set up a time and a place for meetings that won't conflict with our encounters with the American science establishment; watch for notices when you get there."

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XIV. MISCELLANEOUS

Sources familiar with communist and New Left activities in the Boston, Massachusetts, area were contacted concerning this group during October, November, December, 1971, and they could provide no information concerning SESPA.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

December 22, 1971

Title SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS FOR SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTION (SESPA)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT

Reference Boston report of SA [redacted] [redacted] dated and captioned as above. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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