



**Uncle  
Sam  
wants  
YOU  
nigger**

**Become a member of  
the world's highest paid  
black mercenary army!**

**Support White Power  
— travel to Viet Nam,  
you might get a medal!**

**Fight for Freedom  
... (in Viet Nam)**

**Receive valuable training  
in the skills of killing off  
other oppressed people!**

**(Die Nigger Die — you can't die  
fast enough in the ghettos.)**

**So run to your nearest recruiting chamber!**

Issued by: HARLEM PROGRESSIVE LABOR CLUB, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York 10027  
For additional copies send to: Progressive Labor Party: Chicago: 2049 North Dayton St.,  
Los Angeles: 218 East 82nd Place, San Francisco: 3382 18th Street, California

# hey brother

## want to die for whitey in vietnam?

Why should you fight for Whitey's "freedom" when you're not free here? Half the American casualties in Vietnam are our black brothers--we get 2% of the bread and 52% of the dead. You want to be next?

For 300 years the Afro-American has been oppressed by the "white" man. It's going on right here in Bedford Stuyvesant. If you get back alive from Vietnam, you'll find a Bedford Stuyvesant that's really changed. That's right--the tenements will be older, the streets will be filthier, there'll be even less jobs--but one thing will stay the same: WHITEY'S STILL ON TOP! You're still going to fight for him in Vietnam ?

Some of us are standing up. Witness the Great World Champion Muhammed Ali who said NO to Massa Johnson. If 10,000 of us refuse to go, we could break Johnson and his racist war. But we can't do it individually, we've got to unite and stand together.

If you want to get together with other brothers to find ways to beat Whitey and the draft, contact BLACK ANTI-DRAFT ST 9-1759

### HEROES OR VICTIMS ?



[Undated]

A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FROM THE DRAFT

"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT; THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL;" that no man has more right to live than another whatever his supposed cultural, racial, or technological superiority, for each man's life has equal value in the sight of God;

"THAT THEY ARE ENDOWED BY THEIR CREATOR WITH CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS; THAT AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS;"

That these rights are unalienable, since it is impossible for any government, or any human authority, to prevent a man from trying to stay alive, pursuing happiness, or exercising his liberty unless that man yields them under pressure of "legal" or illegal pressures, threats of punishment, or persecution.

For a man who is truly free cannot be prevented from speaking and acting on the truth as he sees it except by execution. Even in jail such a man is freer than his jailers.

SO I FURTHER DECLARE: THAT THE RIGHT OF ALL MEN NOT TO KILL THEIR NEIGHBOR IS ONE OF THESE MOST SACRED AND UNALIENABLE RIGHTS:

For no authority and no government, however righteous and powerful it claims to be, can force any man to kill another man if that man is not willing, unless he surrenders his conscience and principles.

But the government of the United States since World War II through the Selective Service laws and the regulations of the Armed Forces has repeatedly attempted to deny men the sacred right of conscience--the right not to Kill. Further it has involved us in two or more wars in a manner contrary to the nature of a democracy, and contrary to our Constitution. "TO PROVE THIS LEFT FACTS BE SUBMITTED TO A CANDID WORLD."

The Armed Forces after World War II spent millions of dollars of public money to propagandize the idea of Universal Military Training, later renamed Selective Service at a time when the United States had the only atomic weapons and the greatest military alliance ever seen in the world.

The government of this country under Lyndon Johnson and the Armed Forces has asked the American people to fight, kill, and be killed in a war in which the people had no voice in determining. He has asked and continues to ask us to bomb a foreign country including its capital, to bomb villages which had existed for centuries, to destroy thousands of acres of crops that thousands of these foreign people may starve to death, and worst of all, to burn men, women, and children into a sticky cinder with the substance called napalm.

For contrary to the Constitution this war was begun without the approval of the representatives of the people in Congress. Congress has the sole Constitutional power to initiate a war against a foreign country. Further, to get even a resolution of the Congress, this government concealed the facts of the Tonkin Bay Incident, namely, that the American war ships were supporting aggressive naval operations of South Vietnam off the shore of North Vietnam.

Further, this government had performed many acts to make the North Vietnamese the enemies of our troops. We supported the French attempt to continue their rule over a foreign country with nearly a BILLION DOLLARS against the tradition of our own revolution. We have supported with advice and millions of dollars numerous dictatorial governments in South Vietnam which have not allowed free press, free speech, or the rights of religious minorities. In 1956, contrary to the Geneva Agreement of 1954, we encouraged the Diem dictatorship not to allow the specified free elections--which would have unified this country. (It never was two countries, "North Vietnam" and "South Vietnam," any more than there was ever a "North United States" and a "South United States.")



FOR THESE GRIEVOUS WRONGS WE DECLARE THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES INTOLERABLE AND ANTI-DEMOCRATIC. WE THEREFORE DECLARE THAT WE PROCLAIM OUR RIGHT NOT TO KILL PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT NOW AND NEVER HAVE BEEN ENEMIES OF THIS COUNTRY OR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. WE REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS UNPATRIOTIC, UNDEMOCRATIC, AND MOST INHUMAN WAR.

WE HOLD THAT IN THIS AGE OF THERMONUCLEAR AND BIOLOGICAL WAR THAT THE CONTINUED USE OF WARFARE TO SOLVE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DIFFERENCES IS THE UTMOST INSANITY.

We hold that unless the right of free men everywhere not to kill in war is upheld the civilizations of men cannot survive. We held that if Germans of conscience had resisted Hitler by exercising their free speech and freedom not to kill, World War II could have been avoided. We hold that if the TWENTY-FIVE BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR now spent on the War were applied to the problems of poverty, overpopulation, and despair at home and among the vast majority of the world's people, our future and theirs would be much more secure from the threat of war and thermonuclear destruction.

THEREFORE LET THE WORLD TAKE NOTICE THAT WE WILL WORK NIGHT AND DAY AND FIGHT WITH EVERY MEANS AVAILABLE EXCEPT VIOLENCE TO END THE DOMINATION OF THIS COUNTRY AND OUR FOREIGN POLICY BY ANTI-DEMOCRATIC FORCES AND RESTORE IT TO ITS CONSTITUTIONAL AND TRADITIONAL PRINCIPLES THAT THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD MAY ONCE AGAIN LOOK UPON US AND OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT AS A BEACON FOR FREEDOM, TOLERANCE, AND SANITY.

LET THE WORLD NOTE ALSO THAT WE WILL DEFEND THE UNALIENABLE RIGHT OF ALL MEN NOT TO KILL WHEN ORDERED BY GOVERNMENTS THAT MAKE A CONTINUAL PRACTICE OF MAKING WAR.

Submitted by Phil Ackerman

[Undated, unsigned]

"Instead of thinking myself free'd from all civil obligation by this mark of Confidence, I shall constantly bear in mind that as the Sword was the last resort for the preservation of our Liberties so it ought to be the first thing laid aside when those Liberties are firmly established." George Washington

CONGRESS FLATLY REJECTS THE PENTAGON'S PLAN  
FOR "UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING"

1947

Congressmen are not men who like to be pushed around.

A Congressional Subcommittee wrote:

"It has become apparent to your committee that Government propaganda is designed, in most instances, to make the individual believe he is thinking for himself. In reality, Government propaganda distorts facts, with such authority that persons become prejudiced or biased in the direction which Government propagandists wish to lead national thinking.

"Your committee, therefore, reports its firm conviction that, on the basis of the evidence at hand, the War Department, its personnel, and civilian employees have gone beyond the limits of their proper duty of providing factual information to the people and the Congress and have engaged in propaganda supported by taxpayers' money to influence legislation now pending before the Congress."

The Committee found that the Pentagon had used the numerous military news bureaus to influence the public press, radio, and television; set up a special camp at Fort Knox to show visiting civic leaders, whom the Secretary of War had invited at public expense, how wonderful it would be to be a draftee under Universal Military Training; that they had gimmicked radio and TV panels by having officers in civilian dress feed questions to those in uniform on the panel at the proper moment; that they had hired a member of the board of the Girl Scouts of America, who sent letters to Girl Scout leaders all over the country to "use their influence with any organization with which" they were connected to secure the showing of the film, A PLAN FOR PEACE, described by the Congressional Committee as "a propaganda film in support of Universal Military Training."

1948

Colonel Neblett of the Air Force Legislative-liaison Office, who had served in the two world wars, became concerned when he learned of the Pentagon's ultimate goal of a 10,000,000 man army including women draftees, wrote:

"When the bill did not pass, the Pentagon was thrown into complete confusion. The military forces had been illegally demobilized; drafting men under the Selective

Service Act of 1940 had been terminated March 31, 1947; very few men had enlisted; and the lower ranks of Army, Navy, and Air had run down so low that we had a professional officers' corps with appropriate staffs and clerks, but few privates and seamen.

"The Pentagon turned on the heat. The huge professional officers' corps was converted into a propaganda organization, the like of which the world had never seen. Generals and admirals, colonels and captains, spoke throughout the land at every meeting to which they could wrangle an invitation. Reams of statements of generals and admirals for press and radio were ground out for them, civilian publicity experts, employed at the Pentagon, and several hundreds of headquarters, camps, posts and stations of Army, Navy, and Air throughout the nation. The Pentagon line was that we were living in a state of undeclared emergency; that war with Russia was just around the corner; and that the safety of the nation was dependent upon the speedy rebuilding of the lower ranks of Army, Navy, and Air with the Pentagon form of UMT."

To all these techniques, the technique of the Atomic War Scare was added. Generals were proclaiming that World War III would come through air, and that the enemy wouldn't give us a chance to counter-attack like last time, but would blow us all to bits with one atomic attack. This was all very interesting since we were the only country that had any Nuclear Weapons and the Russians weren't supposed to get them for another ten years. (The solution to this repeated and repeated non-existent problem of the threat of instant incineration: why draft hundreds of thousands into the army so they could watch the bombs fall on them.) Colonel Neblett said, "I know from my own knowledge of the men who worked up the fear campaign that they do not believe what they say. . . ."

Congress in 1948 passed the first true peacetime draft, exactly as the Pentagon had written it.

Reference: Fred Cook, The Warfare State, 1962.

Washington Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam, P. O. Box 3001, 387-7374



(Channeling is one of a series of micrographs and short essays contained in the Selective Service Orientation Kit. The Kit, formerly available from Captain Pascoe, USN (Ret.), Chief of Public Information for Selective Service National Headquarters in Washington, D.C., has recently been withdrawn from circulation to the public.

This essay has been previously discussed in the SDS publication New Left Notes (January 20, 1967) and in The New York Review of Books (April 6, 1967)

#### CHANNELING

One of the major products of the Selective Service classification process is the channeling of manpower into many endeavors, occupations, and activities that are in the national interest. This function is a counterpart and amplification of the System's responsibility to deliver manpower to the armed forces in such a manner as to reduce to a minimum any adverse effect upon the national health, safety, interest, and progress. By identifying and applying this process intelligently, the System is able not only to minimize any adverse effect but to exert an effect beneficial to the national health, safety, and interest.

The line dividing the primary function of armed forces manpower procurement from the process of channeling manpower into civilian support is often finely drawn. The process of channeling by not taking men from certain activities who are otherwise liable for service, or by giving deferment to qualified men in certain occupations, is actual procurement by inducement of manpower for civilian activities which are manifestly in the national interest.

While the best known purpose of Selective Service is to procure manpower for the armed forces, a variety of related processes takes place outside delivery of manpower to the active armed forces. Many of these may be put under the heading of "channeling manpower." Many young men would not have pursued a higher education if there had not been a program of student deferment. Many young scientists, engineers, tool and die makers, and other possessors of scarce skills would not remain in their jobs in the defense effort if it were not for a program of occupational deferments. Even though the salary of a teacher has historically been meager, many young men remain in that job, seeking the reward of a deferment. The process of channeling manpower by deferment is entitled to much credit for the large number of graduate students in technical fields and for the fact that there is not a greater shortage of teachers, engineers, and other scientists working in activities which are essential to the national interest.

More than ten years ago, it became evident that something additional had to be done to permit and encourage development of young scientists and trained people in all fields. A million and a half registrants are now deferred as students. One reason the Nation is not in shorter supply of engineers today is that they were among the students deferred by Selective Service in previous years. Similarly, Selective Service student deferments reduced what otherwise would have developed into more serious shortages in teaching, medicine, dentistry, and every field requiring advanced study. The System has also induced needed people to remain in these professions and in industry engaged in defense activities or in the support of national health, safety, or interest.



The opportunity to enhance the national well being by inducing more registrants to participate in fields which relate directly to the national interest came about as a consequence, soon after the close of the Korean episode, of the knowledge within the system that there was enough registrant personnel to allow stringent deferment practices employed during war time to be relaxed or tightened as the situation might require. Circumstances had become favorable to induce registrants, by the attraction of deferment, to matriculate in schools and pursue subjects in which there was beginning to be a national shortage of personnel. These were particularly in the engineering, scientific, and teaching professions.

This was coupled with a growing public recognition that the complexities of future wars would diminish further the distinction between what constitutes military service in uniform and a comparable contribution to the national interest out of uniform. Wars have always been conducted in various ways but appreciation of this fact and its relationship to preparation for war has never been so sharp in the public mind as it is now becoming. The meaning of the word "service", with its former restricted application to the armed forces, is certain to become widened much more in the future. This brings with it the ever increasing problems of how to control effectively the service of individuals who are not in the armed forces.

In the Selective Service System the term "deferment" has been used millions of times to describe the method and means used to attract to the kind of service considered to be most important, the individuals who were not compelled to do it. The club of induction has been used to drive out of areas considered to be less important to the areas of greater importance in which deferments were given, the individuals who did not or could not participate in activities which were considered essential to the defense of the Nation. The Selective Service System anticipates further in this area. It is promoting the process by the granting of deferments in liberal numbers where the national need clearly would benefit.

Soon after Sputnik II was launched it became popular to reappraise critically our educational, scientific, and technological inventory. Many deplored our shortage of scientific and technical personnel, inadequacies of our schools, and shortage of teachers. Since any analysis having any connection with manpower and its relation to the Nation's survival vitally involves the Selective Service System, it is well to point out that for quite some time the System has been following a policy of deferring instructors who were engaged in the teaching of mathematics and physical and biological sciences. It is appropriate also to recall the System's previously invoked practice of deferring students to prepare themselves for work in some essential activity and the established program of deferring engineers, scientists, and other critically skilled persons who were working in essential fields.

The Congress, in enacting the Universal Military Training and Service legislation declared that adequate provisions for national security required maximum effort in the fields of scientific research and development, and the fullest possible utilization of the Nation's technicological, scientific, and other critical manpower resources. To give effect to this philosophy, the classifying boards of the Selective Service System defer registrants determined by them to be necessary in the national health, safety, or interest. This is accomplished on the basis of evidence of record in each individual case.

No group deferments are permitted. Deferments are granted, however, in a realistic atmosphere so that the fullest effect of channeling will be felt, rather than be terminated by military service at too early a time.

Registrants and their employers are encouraged and required to make available to the classifying authorities detailed evidence as to the occupations and activities in which the registrants are engaged. It is not necessary for any registrant to specifically request deferment, but his Selective Service file must contain sufficient current evidence on which can be based a proper determination as to whether he should remain where he is or be made available for service. Since occupational deferments are granted for no more than one year at a time, a process of periodically receiving current information and repeated review assures that every deferred registrant continues to contribute to the overall national good. This reminds him of the basis for his deferment. The skills as well as the activities are periodically reevaluated. A critical skill that is not employed in an essential activity does not qualify for deferment.

Patriotism is defined as "devotion to the welfare of one's country." It has been interpreted to mean many different things. Men have always been exhorted to do their duty. But what that duty is depends upon a variety of variables, most important being the nature of the threat to national welfare and the capacity and opportunity of the individual. Take, for example, the boy who saved the Netherlands by plugging the dike with his finger.

At the time of the American Revolution the patriot was the so-called "embattled farmer" who joined General Washington to fight the British. The concept that patriotism is best exemplified by service in uniform has always been under some degree of challenge, but never to the extent that it is today. In today's complicated warfare when the men in uniform may be suffering far less than the civilians at home, patriotism must be interpreted far more broadly than ever before.

This is not a new thought, but it has had new emphasis since the development of nuclear and rocket warfare. Educators, scientists, engineers, and their professional organizations, during the last ten years particularly, have been convincing the American public that for the mentally qualified man there is a special order of patriotism other than service in uniform -- that for the man having the capacity, dedicated service as a civilian in such fields as engineering, the sciences, and teaching constitute the ultimate in their expression of patriotism. A large segment of the American public has been convinced that this is true.

It is in this atmosphere that the young man registers at age 18 and pressure begins to force his choice. He does not have the inhibitions that a philosophy of universal service in uniform would engender. The door is open for him as a student to qualify if capable in a skill badly needed by his nation. He has many choices and he is prodded to make a decision.

The psychological effect of this circumstantial climate depends upon the individual, his sense of good citizenship, his love of country and its way of life. He can obtain a sense of well being and satisfaction that he is doing as a

civilian what will help his country most. This process encourages him to put forth his best effort and removes to some extent the stigma that has been attached to being out of uniform.

In the less patriotic and more selfish individual it engenders a sense of fear, uncertainty, and dissatisfaction which motivates him, nevertheless, in the same direction. He complains of the uncertainty which he must endure; he would like to be able to do as he pleases; he would appreciate a certain future with no prospect of military service or civilian contribution, but he complies with the needs of the national health, safety, or interest -- or he is denied deferment.

Throughout his career as a student, the pressure -- the threat of loss of deferment -- continues. It continues with equal intensity after graduation. His local board requires periodic reports to find out what he is up to. He is impelled to pursue his skill rather than embark upon some less important enterprise and is encouraged to apply his skill in an essential activity in the national interest. The loss of deferred status is the consequence for the individual who has acquired the skill and either does not use it or uses it in a nonessential activity.

The psychology of granting wide choice under pressure to take action is the American or indirect way of achieving what is done by direction in foreign countries where choice is not permitted. Here, choice is limited but not denied, and it is fundamental that an individual generally applies himself better to something he has decided to do rather than something he has been told to do.

The effects of channeling are manifested among student physicians. They are deferred to complete their education through school and internship. This permits them to serve in the armed forces in their skills rather than in an unskilled capacity as enlisted men.

The device of pressurized guidance, or channeling, is employed on Standby Reservists of which more than 2½ million have been referred by all services for availability determinations. The appeal to the Reservist who knows he is subject to recall to active duty unless he is determined to be unavailable is virtually identical to that extended to other registrants.

The psychological impact of being rejected for service in uniform is severe. The earlier this occurs in a young man's life, the sooner the beneficial effects of pressured motivation by the Selective Service System are lost. He is labeled unwanted. His patriotism is not desired. Once the label of "rejectee" is upon him all efforts at guidance by persuasion are futile. If he attempts to enlist at 17 or 18 and is rejected, then he receives virtually none of the impulsion the System is capable of giving him. If he makes no effort to enlist and as a result is not rejected until delivered for examination by Selective Service System at about the age 23, he has felt some of the pressure but thereafter is a free agent.

This contributed to establishment of a new classification of I-Y (registrant qualified for military service only in time of war or national emergency). That classification reminds the registrant of his ultimate qualification to serve and preserves some of the benefit of what we call channeling. Without



it or any other similar method of categorizing men in degrees of acceptability, men rejected for military service would be left with the understanding that they are unfit to defend their country, even in war time.

An unprejudiced choice between alternative routes in civilian skills can be offered only by an agency which is not a user of manpower and is, therefore, not a competitor. In the absence of such an agency, bright young men would be importuned with counties and pirated like potential college football players until eventually a system of arbitration would have to be established.

From the individual's viewpoint, he is standing in a room which has been made uncomfortably warm. Several doors are open, but they all lead to various forms of recognized, patriotic service to the Nation. Some accept the alternatives gladly -- some with reluctance. The consequence is approximately the same.

The so-called Doctor Draft was set up during the Korean episode to insure sufficient physicians, dentists, and veterinarians in the armed forces as officers. The objective of that law was to exert sufficient pressure to furnish an incentive for application for commission. However, the indirect effect was to induce many physicians, dentists, and veterinarians to specialize in areas of medical personnel shortages and to seek outlets for their skills in areas of greatest demand and national need rather than of greatest financial return.

Selective Service processes do not compel people by edict as in foreign systems to enter pursuits having to do with essentiality and progress. They go because they know that by going they will be deferred.

The application of direct methods to effect the policy of every man doing his duty in support of national interest involves considerably more capacity than the current use of indirection as a method of allocation of personnel. The problem, however, of what is every man's duty when each individual case is approached is not simple. The question of whether he can do one duty better than another is a problem of considerable proportions and the complications of logistics in attempting to control parts of an operation without controlling all of it (in other words, to control allocation of personnel without controlling where people eat, where they live, and how they are to be transported) adds to the administrative difficulties of direct administration. The organization necessary to make the decisions, even poor decisions, would, extract a large segment of population from productive work. If the members of the organization are conceived to be reasonably qualified to exercise judgement and control over skilled personnel, the impact of their withdrawal from war production work would be severe. The number of decisions would extend into billions.

A quarter billion classification actions were needed in World War II for the comparatively limited function of the selective Service System at that time. Deciding what people should do, rather than letting them do something of national importance of their own choosing, introduces many problems that are at least partially avoided when indirect methods, the kind currently invoked by the Selective Service System, are used.

Delivery of manpower for induction, the process of providing a few thousand men



with transportation to a reception center, is not much of an administrative or financial challenge. It is in dealing with the other millions of registrants that the System is heavily occupied, developing more effective human beings in the national interest. If there is to be any survival after disaster, it will take people, and not machines, to restore the Nation.

July 1, 1965

# LET THE MAN KNOW HELL NO WE WON'T GO

On Monday May 8, the racist Mendel Rivers and his House Armed Services Committee will begin hearings on the draft. This is part of the Administration's tactics to con the nation into sending more young men to fight their dirty war against the majority of the Vietnamese people.

U.S. troops are meeting stiffer and stiffer resistance from the Vietnamese mobilized into "people's war". Not even the Marines can hold their own in their northern zone. That's why LBJ had to bring Westmoreland back from his post -- to propagandize for more men and more money to sustain their losing war.

THIS MEANS MORE YOUNG MEN WILL BE SELECTIVELY DRAFTED FROM THE CLASS WHICH THE POWER STRUCTURE KEEPS POOR AND ILL-EDUCATED, THE MAJORITY OF WHOM ARE BLACK. THIS MEANS THEY WANT MORE BLACK YOUTH FOR VIETNAM --- THOSE YOUTH WHO SHOULD BE THE GHETTO LEADERS FIGHTING THE POWER STRUCTURE HERE.

Already black Americans comprise 14.5% of the U.S. Army in Vietnam, although we are only 11% of the population, and our brothers sustain 22.4% of the total U.S. casualties.

DEMAND NO DRAFT FOR NOBODY! NO MORE BLACK YOUTH FOR VIETNAM!  
Join the march at 9 a.m. Monday May 8, starting from the corner of 14th and "H" Streets, NE, and ending at the Rayburn Office Building where Mendel Rivers' committee will be meeting. There will be a chartered bus leaving from Founders Library at 8.30 a.m.

Local sponsors: ACT, Washington SNCC, University of Maryland SDS, Howard Spring Mobilization Committee Against the War

Other sponsors: Progressive Labor Party, chapters of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at Harvard, Brooklyn College, Columbia, City College of New York

"We see no reason for black men, who are daily murdered physically and mentally in this country, to go and kill yellow people abroad, who have done us nothing and are, in fact, victims of the same oppression." (SNCC statement)

# Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors

A. J. MUSTE  
J. BARTON HARRISON  
Co-Chairmen

KATHARINE ARNETT  
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Field Secretary

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## MEMORANDUM ON SELECTIVE SERVICE REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRAVEL ABROAD

What the Regulation States: Selective Service Regulations state that the local board should issue to any registrant upon request a "Permit of the Local Board for Registrant to Depart from the United States," unless it is found that the registrant's absence is likely to interfere with the performance of his draft obligations. The local board may proceed to classify the registrant if it appears necessary to a determination of the advisability of issuing the permit. No registrant who is classified I-A, I-A-O, or I-O shall be issued a permit until after he has had an armed forces physical examination unless his absence is to be for a short period and will not interfere with his draft obligations. The issuance of the permit ensures the registrant that he will not be ordered to report for induction into the military forces, or assigned to civilian work in lieu of induction, during the life of the permit. (SSS Regulation Paragraph 1621.16; Local Board Memorandum No. 10.)

We recommend that any individual who is subject to the draft act and who plans to go abroad request the permit from his local board, unless he has conscientious scruples against doing so. A permit to leave the country is not required by law; at best, it is an insurance policy. No permit is required in order for you to secure a passport.

What Happens If the Permit is Refused: If the local board refuses to issue the permit, you must decide for yourself whether you will leave the country without one. If you are classified I-A or I-A-O and have had a pre-induction physical examination within one year, you run the risk of being ordered to return home immediately to report for induction or assignment. This one year limitation does not apply to men in Class I-O. You can always request your local board to grant a postponement but this is at the board's discretion.

If you have a deferred classification (such as II-S or III-A) and you go abroad without a permit and your board reclassifies you into Class I-A, I-A-O, or I-O, you have 60 days after the date your board mails you the Notice of Classification in which to file a written request for appeal, unless you are in Canada, Cuba, Mexico, or one of the U.S. possessions, in which case you have only 30 days in which to file such an appeal. During this period, or if you appeal your classification, you cannot be ordered to report for induction or for civilian work.

Whether or not you secure a permit, be sure to notify your local board in writing the date of your departure, the date of expected return, and your temporary mailing address while abroad.

Revised by CCCO: June , 1965

# Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors

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J. BARTON HARRISON  
Co-Chairmen

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Treasurer

ARLO TATUM  
Executive Secretary

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## EMIGRATION TO CANADA: LEGAL NOTES FOR DRAFT AGE MEN

A small but slowly increasing number of young men have recently chosen to leave the United States in some measure because they cannot conscientiously participate in the American military. Their decision to leave the United States and to take up residence in Canada (or another country) is not unlike that made by some of our grandparents to leave European countries, where they faced a system of conscription to which they objected, and come to the United States. In keeping with its policy of providing information on the legal implications of all conscientious positions in regard to the draft, CCCO has prepared this memo to acquaint those contemplating emigration to Canada with the legal implications of such a decision. It is not in any sense meant to encourage emigration, but rather to clarify for young men (their counsellors and relatives) what are their continuing responsibilities and rights with respect to the selective service law should they decide to leave the United States.

This memo is not intended to provide substantial information about procedures for being admitted to Canada or any other country. Such material can be secured from Canadian (or other) consulates and embassies, or travel services, and in one or both of two similar pamphlets on the subject:

"Immigration to Canada and Its  
Relation to the Draft"  
Committee to Aid American War  
Objectors  
P.O. Box 4231  
Vancouver 9, British Columbia  
Canada  
Single copies free

"Escape From Freedom"  
available from  
Student Union for Peace Action  
658 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto 4, Ontario  
Canada  
50c

### 1. Can a man of draft age legally leave the United States?

Yes. But it is illegal not to keep your local board informed of your address. A man already registered with Selective Service is expected to obtain a "Permit for Registrant to Depart from the U.S." from his local board. The law says that the board "should issue the permit" unless it is found that the registrant's absence is likely to interfere with the performance of his "obligation" under the draft law. However, the law provides no penalty for a man leaving the U.S. without such a permit. It is more like an insurance policy than a permit, since it lets the registrant travel freely for a stated period without fear that he will be called for induction. Since the permit includes information about countries to be visited, the nature of the registrant's "business," and a termination date, such permits are inappropriate for a man planning to establish permanent residence outside the United States. He would commit a violation of the Selective Service law if he answered



questions about his travel abroad untruthfully in order to obtain a permit. Permits are not required to obtain passports or for exit from the United States.

2. Must a man register for selective service if he resides outside the United States but remains an American citizen?

The law obliges every male citizen (with a few minor exceptions), regardless of place of residence, to register with Selective Service shortly after his 18th birthday. Failure to register would constitute a violation of the draft law whether a man lives abroad or in the United States.

A registrant who does not give an address in the United States when he registers--while he would be obliged to fill out all Selective Service forms and would be classified--will be registered with Local Board 100 in Washington, D.C., and will not be called for a preinduction physical or for induction so long as he does not set foot on U.S. soil during his period of liability. If he returns to the United States at age 26 without having been deferred, he would be classified as V-A, "over the age of liability for military service"; if he has had a deferment, he would be classified V-A at age 35.

3. Can a man remain in Canada if he violates the U.S. draft law?

Two factors govern the answer to this question. First, whether or not the Canadian Government accepts a man in some permanent status. If a man is admitted as a "landed immigrant," he cannot be deported unless he is found to have falsified his terms of entry, violates the terms of his status, or commits certain specified offenses in (or against) Canada. The same is true if he is admitted as a student; but when his student status is up, he must leave or obtain permanent status as a "landed immigrant." To do so, under present regulations, he must leave Canada and apply at the border (It is no longer true that Americans can apply for "landed immigrant" status from within Canada). If in this process he comes to the United States and has violated the U.S. draft law, he will be subject to arrest.

If a man is admitted as a visitor (a status commonly granted almost all Americans at the border), he may be deported if he remains beyond the time specified on any entry permit or beyond the normal--for Canada--six-month visiting period.

One problem which might lead to deportation concerns possible "falsification" of a man's terms of entry. A man who leaves the United States to avoid the draft may be considered a fugitive from justice and therefore not a "bona fide immigrant." Since he attests on entry that he is a "bona fide immigrant," he may be regarded as having falsified his terms of entry. Under such circumstances, some countries might deport a man. Canada, however, will not deport anyone for conviction of or fleeing from a charge of any "crime" that is not also a crime in Canada. Since Canada has no draft--nor is it likely to--it will not deport men for U.S. draft offenses. Other countries with a draft--like Australia--might deport a man under such circumstances.

What constitutes "permanent status" and what "crimes" might lead to deportation differ from country to country and can be determined by consulting consular or national travel offices.

The second factor is whether any offense a man commits in the United States is covered by the U.S. extradition treaty with the country in which he is living.

Extradition means the surrender of an individual residing in Canada (or another country) to the United States because U.S. authorities wish to put the individual on trial for an offense for which he has been indicted. Canada (like other countries) will surrender the individual to the United States only if the crime is specified as extraditable in the treaty. Extradition treaties are drawn up separately with each country with which the United States enters into such an arrangement, so many of them differ in some details. However, draft law offenses are not covered by the U.S.-Canada extradition treaty (nor in treaties with most other countries, though each must be examined separately). It should be pointed out, however, that deserters from the armed forces are likely to be refused permanent status and to face deportation.

Thus, a man living within the law in Canada as a "landed immigrant" or as a student cannot be returned to the U.S. for prosecution of draft law violations.

On the other hand, a man who enters or remains in Canada illegally to avoid American prosecution will, if he is caught, not only be returned to American authorities but will face the possibility of a jail term in Canada first.

4. Must a man surrender American citizenship if he remains abroad in violation of the draft law?

No. As a matter of fact, it ordinarily is inadvisable to do so before one obtains new citizenship, or at least permanent status. Being stateless can complicate or make impossible obtaining permanent status or citizenship in another country and make travel out of the host country more difficult.

On the other hand, a man who is not living in the United States and who is not a citizen of the United States is not subject to the U.S. draft law. If a man living outside the U.S. renounces his U.S. citizenship (and renunciation is confirmed by the Department of State) before he is required to register for the draft or before he violates a draft board order, he voids any further selective service obligation. If, on the other hand, he has refused to register as required or already disobeyed an order of the board, renunciation of American citizenship does not purge such offenses from his record.

A man can renounce citizenship by swearing an oath of renunciation at a U.S. consulate or embassy. Applying for or accepting "landed immigrant" status in Canada does not, of itself, void American citizenship.

5. Can a man be prosecuted if he returns to the United States after failing to comply with provisions of the Selective Service Act and living abroad?

Ordinarily yes, although the law is unclear here and little can be said from the legal standpoint with absolute certainty. Moreover, the political climate of this country might be an important determinant of whether or not a draft violation is prosecuted.

The question really revolves around the statute of limitations. Men who violate Selective Service law and return to the United States within five years will clearly be subject to prosecution. But the statute of limitations forbids prosecution of draft law violations more than five years after an offense is committed, except that the limitation does not apply if the offender is a "fugitive from justice," that is, is considered to have fled to avoid prosecution.

If a man leaves the U.S. after failing to register, failing to report for a physical examination or for induction, or committing a similar offense, he will clearly be violating the draft law. Courts would almost certainly hold that he fled to avoid prosecution and that therefore the statute of limitations does not apply to him (any more than it would apply to a man who left the country after indictment or conviction). Thus, such a man would likely be subject to prosecution should he return to the United States at any time, even if he has become a citizen of another country.

However, the case of a man who leaves the United States before committing such an offense is not so clear. If, as has been pointed out above, he renounces American citizenship, he is no longer subject to Selective Service regulations. If a man leaves the country before he is required to register at age eighteen, or before he is sent orders with which he does not comply--and he retains U.S. citizenship--the courts could rule in one of two ways. They could rule that the very fact that the registrant was not in the United States makes him a "fugitive from justice," whatever his motives in leaving the country, and that therefore he would not be protected by the statute of limitations. Or they might rule that the prosecution must show that the man's intent in leaving the U.S. was to avoid prosecution for violating the draft law. Thus a man who openly, without deceit, changed his residence to Canada to attend school, to get work, or to establish himself in business, or for similar purposes, might be regarded as not intending to flee from justice. He could then be covered by the statute of limitations and would not be prosecuted if he returned to the U.S. more than five years after he violates the law by not registering or not complying with a draft board order.

A board could, of course, continue periodically to send questionnaires or orders to a citizen living abroad; each failure to complete and return a questionnaire or to obey such an order is a new offense.

In sum, it is doubtful that a man who leaves the United States and violates the draft law will ever be able to return to this country without being liable to prosecution (short of a general amnesty for all such violators).

#### 6. What about emigration to countries other than Canada?

Each situation is distinct, though the general problems outlined here would obtain. Information should be obtained from consulates, embassies, or national travel agencies.

There are additional problems, however. Rumor suggests that Mexican officials have been known to hand draft law violators across the border to U.S. officials without formal action. In addition, emigrants to countries like Australia, which have a draft, will be subject to it.

While the information presented in this memo is correct to the best of our knowledge, it is, of course, subject to change. Such changes could be brought about by U.S. Congressional action, by changes in Selective Service regulations, by court decisions, or by changes in Canadian law or practice.

P.L.  
March 15, 1967



# HELL NO, WE WON'T GO!

Hundreds of thousands of Americans have expressed their anger and opposition to the war in Vietnam. But the young men who are asked to kill and be killed in a war which they don't want are faced with an especially difficult decision. Many draft age men believe that their place is here at home fighting for a better life in America, not destroying life in a small country fighting for self-determination. They cannot in good conscience participate in the crimes against the Vietnamese people.

Yet the Selective Service forces people to face the draft alone. There are great risks involved for an individual refusing to serve. Many people, against their will and integrity submit to induction rather than face the possibility of an extended prison term.

But there is another alternative: ANTI-DRAFT UNIONS.

What are ANTI-DRAFT UNIONS?

Thousands of draftable men throughout the nation are joining together in organized groups, to collectively resist the draft, to say in strong, unified body "We Won't Go!" On the Brooklyn College campus alone, well over a hundred guys have already pledged to refuse to be drafted to fight in the Vietnam war. Unions serve to inform draft-age young men of their rights under the Selective Service. As our membership grows we aim to confront the draft more directly and effectively. Tom Wicker of the New York Times on May 2, 1967 points to the possible effects of anti-draft unions: "...if the Johnson Administration had to prosecute 100,000 Americans in order to maintain its authority, its real power to pursue the Vietnamese war or any other policy would be crippled if not destroyed."

32 lawyers are prepared to handle any legal matter that may arise.

We're on the move--Help build the BKLYN ANTI-DRAFT UNION. Everyone is welcome and needed (women too) to join the group to oppose the draft and support those who are saying, "Hell no, we won't go!"

THE BROOKLYN ANTI-DRAFT UNION

CALL 889-4124

NOT WITH MY LIFE  
YOU DON'T



# NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

857 BROADWAY 3RD FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003  
212-675-4605

June 29, 1967

FOUNDING CHAIRMAN

A.J. MUSTE  
(1885-1967)

Dear friends:

Enclosed is a copy of the draft resistance program adopted by the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

As you can see, the thrust of this program is geared toward organizing adults to directly aid draft resisters. Undoubtedly, the nature and extent of adult support actions will vary considerably. But we are hopeful that significant numbers of people will be prepared to commit themselves to dramatic forms of direct support. This will entail exposing oneself to the personal risks and consequences involved in such resistance.

The premises of this program are: (1) massive resistance to the draft is a vital and decisive factor in the immediate effort to end the war in Vietnam as well as in the long range struggle against the growth of militarism in our society; and (2) the adult community must assume direct responsibility for draft resistance and not allow the burden to be carried solely by draft-age young men.

We have a group of people who are ready to start work on implementing this program. It would be very helpful to us if you could provide the following information:

1. Are there any adult supporters presently associated with your draft resistance program? If there are, would you provide us with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the key people we should contact.
2. What is your present status in regard to membership, activities and future plans?
3. What ideas or suggestions do you have for adult support actions?

Please let us hear from you as soon as possible.

Yours for peace,

Norma Becker  
Karl Bissinger  
Keith Lampe  
Draft Resistance Project,  
National Mobilization

CO-CHAIRMEN

REV. RALPH D. ABERNATHY  
DAVE DELLINGER  
IVANHOE DONALDSON  
PROF. ROBERT GREENBLATT  
AL EVANOFF  
EDWARD KEATING  
LINCOLN LYNCH  
PROF. SIDNEY PECK  
CLEVELAND ROBINSON  
MRS. DAGMAR WILSON

NATIONAL DIRECTOR

REV. JAMES BEVEL

NATIONAL COORDINATOR

PROF. SIDNEY PECK



DRAFT RESISTANCE PROGRAM - NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

In discussions with people involved in organizing draft resistance projects, it was concluded that the Mobilization could not directly contribute anything more to the efforts to organize draft age young men than are already being carried out by various groups throughout the country. Furthermore, it was conceded that any attempt by the Mobilization to undertake such an effort would simply duplicate the work of groups that are in a position to operate much more effectively.

There was a very strong feeling, however, that the Mobilization is in a unique position to fill a very vital gap in this area - that of organizing adult support programs (similar to N.Y.C.'s Support in Action) on a national level. We therefore adopted the following program:

1. Organizing adult support groups in the cities where draft resister groups are already operating - and continuing wherever such groups develop.
2. Endorsing the statement advocating draft refusal now being circulated by Resist. (Faculty and professionals)
3. Maintaining liaison with all draft resistance groups and circulating a newsletter that will keep other segments of the movement informed of the developments in draft resistance and adult support actions throughout the country.
4. Circulating pledge cards, geared toward adults, which would parallel the draft resistance pledge cards being circulated among pre-draft and draft age youth.
5. Seeking out womens peace organizations and other interested groups for the purpose of trying to organize a Mothers and Womens draft resistance project. (Clergy and Laity has begun to develop such a project within their constituency.)
6. Raising funds to finance the foregoing as well as for subsidizing draft resistance organizers.
7. Seeking out interested lawyers and lawyers groups to discuss ways of organizing a national legal defense network.
8. Establishing a committee to organize this project which will be initially made up of:

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Ron Young (FOR) - liaison with draft resisters      |                                     |
| 2. Rev. Thomas Hayes, or someone from Clergy and Laity |                                     |
| 3. Karl Bissinger )                                    | 8. Bob Zevin (Resist)               |
| 4. Grace Paley ) Support                               | 9. Moxie Schell (SANE)              |
| 5. Keith Lampe ) in                                    | 10. Fred Rosen (Resistance, N.Y.C.) |
| 6. Bette Fried ) Action                                | 11. Igal Roodenko (VRL)             |
| 7. Norma Becker )                                      | 12. Don Newton (SDS)                |

National Organizations working in Draft Resistance:

SDS	YAWF	Mobilization Committee
ANFC	CNVA	Clergy & Laity Concerned
FOR	DuBois Clubs	Student Mobilization
WRL	The Resistance	Episcopal Peace Fellowship
SNCC	CCCCO	Catholic Peace Fellowship
CORE	Resist	



# Can We Stand Idly By?



Increasing numbers of young Americans are convinced that U.S. military intervention in Vietnam is an atrocity against the people of Vietnam. They are refusing to participate in what they regard to be criminal policy of the U.S. government.

By insisting upon the responsibility of each citizen to refuse to obey what he considers to be immoral orders of his government ( a principle accepted by the U.S. at the Nuremberg Trials), thousands of young men are presently subjecting themselves to the risk of 5 years imprisonment, severe disruption of their personal lives and denunciation by the government.

With the proliferation of Draft Resistance Unions and We Won't Go groups on campuses and in communities throughout the nation, the adult community is confronted with a moral and political challenge. Are we to leave the burdens of conscience and risks involved in resisting the draft solely to those young men who happen to be of draft age?

We who are mothers, teachers, clergymen, sisters, wives and the entire adult community must assume direct, personal and collective responsibility for draft resistance.



# What Can Adults Do?

There are presently draft resistance movements organized in 20 to 25 cities across the country. Adults can organize vitally important support programs that could encompass any or all of the following suggested actions:

- \* Set up picket lines at the Induction Centers where a draft resister is planning to refuse induction. (Upon his request or approval.)
- \* Attend the court proceedings of draft resisters facing trial - this is important for moral support.
- \* Organize civil disobedience actions at the time draft resisters are being arrested and in the jails if they are imprisoned. (Some people are preparing to handcuff themselves to resisters facing arrest.)
- \* Sign public advocacy and complicity statements urging draft refusal.
- \* Organize "adult cluster groups" of 3 to 5 people who will "adopt" individual draft resisters. Those young men who are new to the anti-war movement will be in particular need of all kinds of human support; housing, counseling, legal advice, financial assistance, etc.
- \* Locate full & part time jobs from sympathetic businessmen, movement organizations, unions, etc. for resisters (particularly from ghetto & poverty areas) who must be employed while their cases are under litigation - which often takes 2 years or more.
- \* Locate parents of 18-20 year olds who would be interested in filing an injunction against the government on the grounds that they are legally responsible for their sons and refuse to let them be drafted.
- \* Organize mass parent correspondence with local draft boards. Parents should state their unwillingness to allow their sons to be drafted and inform draft boards that they (1) refuse to allow their sons to register and/or be drafted, (2) refuse to turn over any communication from the draft board to their sons, and (3) are assuming full responsibility for their actions.
- \* Organize sit-in protests at draft boards and induction centers and engage in other forms of direct resistance to the draft system.
- \* Seek out sympathetic clergy who will allow their churches to be used as sanctuaries by resisters facing arrest.
- \* Organize parent action projects to end high school complicity with the draft. File injunctions against high schools, local school boards, boards of education, to stop them from supplying draft boards with the names and addresses of high school seniors and dropouts. Organize student boycotts (with parental approval) in support of this demand.

- \* Organize parent action projects around military recruiting assemblies in the high schools. Insist that assemblies provide equal time for speakers presenting the conscientious objector and selective objector alternatives to participation in the military.
- \* Raise funds for draft resistance organizers, legal defense, etc.

# National Mobilization Committee Draft Resistance Program

The Mobilization's program is geared toward organizing adults to directly aid draft resisters. We are attempting to establish adult support programs (similar to New York City's Support in Action) on a national level by:

- \* Organizing adult support groups in cities where draft resistance groups are already operating without such support -- and wherever draft resistance develops. Each local group will develop its own program.
- \* Endorsing and circulating the statement advocating draft refusal signed by prominent Americans.
- \* Maintaining liaison with all draft resistance groups and circulating a newsletter that will keep other segments of the peace movement informed of the developments in draft resistance and adult support actions across the country.
- \* Circulating pledge cards geared toward adults, which would parallel the draft resistance pledge cards being circulated among pre-draft and draft age youth.
- \* Seeking out women's peace organizations and other interested groups to organize a mothers' and women's draft resistance project.
- \* Raising funds to finance the foregoing as well as for subsidizing draft resistance organizers.
- \* Seeking out interested lawyers and lawyers groups to discuss ways of organizing a national legal defense network.

For additional information -

National Organizations working on various aspects of draft resistance:

American Friends Service Committee  
15 Rutherford Pl.  
New York City

Resist  
166 Fifth Ave.  
New York City

Catholic Peace Fellowship  
5 Beekman St.  
New York City

Students for a Democratic Society  
1608 West Madison St.  
Chicago, Illinois

Central Committee for Conscientious  
Objectors (CCCO)  
2006 Walnut St.  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Student Mobilization  
17 East 17 St.  
New York City

Clergy & Laymen Concerned About  
Vietnam  
475 Riverside Dr.  
New York City

Student Nonviolent Coordinating  
Committee (SNCC)  
360 Nelson St. SW  
Atlanta, Georgia

Committee for Nonviolent Action  
5 Beekman St.  
New York City

The Resistance  
224 West 4 St.  
New York City

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)  
200 West 135 St.  
New York City

War Resisters League  
5 Beekman St.  
New York City

Episcopal Peace Fellowship  
229 East 59th St.  
New York City

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs  
862 Sixth Ave.  
New York City

Fellowship of Reconciliation  
Box 271  
Nyack, N.Y.

Youth Against War & Fascism  
58 West 25 St.  
New York City

\*\*\*\*\*

DRAFT RESISTANCE PROJECT  
National Mobilization Committee  
857 Broadway  
New York, N.Y. 10003

- I am interested in working in an adult support program in my area.
- I would like a speaker to address an interested group in my area.
- Please send me additional information.
- Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to help organize draft resistance.

NAME.....PHONE.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....STATE.....ZIP.....



# TO DRAFT CARD BURNERS

U.S. Code, Chapter 19 -- CONSPIRACY Sec. 371 --  
 Conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud the  
 United States. If two or more persons conspire  
 either to commit any offense against the United  
 States or to defraud the United States, or any  
 agency thereof in any manner or for any purpose  
 and one or more such persons do any act to effect  
 the object of the conspiracy, each shall be fined  
 not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than  
 five years.

In all wars the old get the young to do the fighting and dying. Even we who seek peace rely on you to take the gravest risks. Therefore we men and women ineligible for the draft want to join in your risk. We declare that we have conspired with you in the burning of your draft cards, that we shall continue to do so, and that we shall aid and abet others. We encourage you in this act and honor you for it. We are willing to share with you the risk of arrest, fine and imprisonment.

We, the undersigned, join you in a conspiracy to burn your draft cards:

- |                    |                   |                     |                  |                  |                    |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Elizabeth Aberman  | Sally Coleman     | Valentine Green     | Richard King     | Jack Newfield    | Allan Solomonow    |
| Sam Abrams         | Philip Corner     | Robert Greenblatt   | Tuli Kupferberg  | Esther Newill    | Jack Sonnenberg    |
| Gloria D. Ackerman | Barbara Dane      | Carol Grosberg      | Judy Lampe       | Don Newton       | Janice L. Spinner  |
| Sandra Adickes     | David Dellinger   | Mina Grossman       | Keith Lampe      | Robert Nichols   | Robin Standish     |
| Stephen Max Allen  | Clara DeMiha      | Richard Grossman    | Vincent Lawrence | Ann Ockene       | Richard Stanewick  |
| Rudolf Baranik     | Barbara Deming    | Terri Ann Gutterman | Sidney Lens      | Robert M. Ockene | David Stang        |
| Rosalyn Baxandall  | Ralph DiGia       | Rev. Thomas Hayes   | Naomi Levine     | Grace Paley      | Amy E. Stark       |
| Norma Becker       | John Duggan       | Robert Hellman      | Ella Lindey      | Jim Peck         | Beverly Sterner    |
| Karl Bissinger     | Richard Durham    | Ray Henckley        | Eugene Lion      | Julius Rabin     | May Stevens        |
| Roberts Blossom    | Marc-Paul Edelman | Linda Herbst        | Dick Lourie      | Carol Rafka      | Maureen Stoehr     |
| Elizabeth Blum     | Ira Einhorn       | Abbie Hoffman       | JoLeigh Luckett  | Cheryl Ann Ritch | Allen Strasburger  |
| Johanna J. Bosch   | Clayton Eshleman  | Herb Hoover         | Dwight Macdonald | Laurel Robinson  | John Talayco       |
| Ruth Botchan       | Linda Sue Finger  | Evelyn Hyman        | Jackson Mac Low  | Igal Roodenko    | Lauri Talayco      |
| Jack Boyce         | Patrick Gallagher | Will Inman-Kauri    | David McReynolds | Peter Salus      | Arthur I. Waskow   |
| John Pairman Brown | C. R. Gallistel   | Gregory J-M-Portley | Sylvia Meagher   | Aaron Schneider  | Nathan Weintraub   |
| Robert S. Browne   | Frieda Gardner    | Martin Jezer        | Virginia Moore   | Ruth Schnieder   | Roland Wulbert     |
| Walter Bursten     | John Gerassi      | Harriet Kane        | Otto Nathan      | Faith Seidenberg | Judy Young         |
| Maris Cakars       | Paul Goodman      | Thomas Kennedy      | Lucretia Nelson  | Judy Shepps      | Wolfgang Zuckerman |
| Josephine Cohen    | Saul Gottlieb     |                     |                  | Edna Slatkin     |                    |

(List in formation)

NOTE: The FBI says that "175 to 185" men burned their draft cards in Central Park April 15th. To make possible both their defense and future mass burnings, two of them have opened a coordinating office in New York as "Draft Denial." We who support them must raise \$350 a month for subsistence and operating expenses--and perhaps as much as \$80,000 as a defense fund. Your contribution is urgently needed.

.....

TO: Support-in-Action, 252 West 91st Street, New York, New York 10024

- I want to join in this conspiracy and you may add my name to this statement.
- Enclosed is a contribution of \$\_\_\_\_\_ (checks payable to "Support-in-Action")
- I cannot join you at this time, but would like to be kept informed.

Name	Telephone
Street	City
	State
	Zip



May 27, 1967

FLASH.....FLASH.....FLASH.....FLASH!!!

The most unexpected use of police brutality and force was used at the Womens' Sit-in and Demonstration at the Whitehall Induction Center on Friday, May 26, 1967.

At the moment the young women who were planning to enter the Induction Center slipped under the police barricades, the police suddenly and swiftly plowed into them - assaulting, kneeling, shoving them to the ground and generally causing an unanticipated melee. The young women quickly collected themselves and sat down in the street within the police barricades which were set up for picketing.

Around 10 minutes later, realizing that the police were intent upon preventing them from entering the Induction Center or even the steps leading into the Induction Center, 22 women slipped under the barricades and sat across Whitehall St. stopping the traffic which until then had been flowing steadily.

On the other side of the street - directly opposite the Induction Center - a large crowd of onlookers had gathered. Included in this group were approximately two dozen male anti-war supporters who were chanting anti-war slogans and generally expressing moral support to the women demonstrators. Also in the crowd of onlookers were several pro-war people who were shouting pro-war slogans. Heckling and counter-heckling began to build up into a tense atmosphere. On two or three occasions minor scuffles broke out. They were quickly squelched by the police. However, just as the police began to carry the women into the paddy wagons, a flying wedge of police charged into the area where the anti-war males were centered. They slammed people into the wall of the building, pushing the barricades and sending the whole sidewalk of onlookers into a wild scramble.

The most unspeakable use of brutality followed when the police grabbed Matt Weinstein of the DuBois Clubs, threw him to the ground and proceeded to beat him mercilessly. There was a group of 10 to 12 policemen and plainclothesmen who clubbed, kicked and stomped him while his hands were manacled behind his back. A circle of policemen pushed back various individuals who tried to come to Matt's aid. Matt was subsequently taken to Beekman Hospital for x-rays and treatment. He was finally released on bail at 4:00 A.M.. He is charged with FELLOWES ASSAULT ( against a police officer ) and with resisting arrest.

Another incident occurred as the demonstration was breaking up. Alan Solomonow of the Workshop in Non-violence was punched in the jaw by a pro-war advocate. The police asked Alan if he wished to press charges. Alan replied that he did not and started walking away with the rest of us. Suddenly the police grabbed him to place him under arrest. Alan went limp - refusing to cooperate - and was forcibly handcuffed and pushed into a patrol car. He was subsequently released after some of us protested vigorously to the Inspector.

This unprecedented use of force and brutality against anti-war demonstrators by the N.Y.C. police must be met with the most widespread protest that the anti-war movement can possibly muster. Every group must immediately get every possible person to send telgrams and lettered and make personal telephone calls protesting the use of force & brutality by the N.Y.C. police to:

Mayor John V. Lindsay  
Mayor's Office  
City Hall  
N.Y.C.

Chief Inspector Garelik  
N.Y.C. Police Department  
240 Center St.  
N.Y.C.

PLEASE ACT UPON THIS IMMEDIATELY! PROTESTS SHOULD HAVE INUNDATED THESE OFFICIALS OVER THE WEEKEND - BUT WE WERE TOTALLY UNPREPARED FOR THIS TURN OF EVENTS. NOW LET'S GO!

Hastily prepared by,  
Norma Becker



## BEGINNING DECEMBER 18th

We are here today to express our concern about the war and the draft. Some of us will commit civil disobedience and place our bodies directly between the young men who are forced to kill and the mechanism of war that places them in that position. We shall all stand in support of these people and in support of all those who say "no" to the war, the draft, and the violence of both. In all our acts today, in committing civil disobedience, in taking part in the support demonstration we shall be asking the people who come in contact with us to think---to think about the war and its horrible waste, and to think about the draft, the system which forces young men to kill. Our intention is not to forcibly close the Induction Center, but rather to say, "please, Induction Center employee, please, young draftee, please, policeman stop and think about what you are doing." We will not communicate this message with anger or hatred, but with love and respect for each person. We do not come carrying placards, but flowers. We do not come shouting, but singing. We do not come to destroy, but to create. Our protest must be an affirmation, and our way must be non-violent for in opposing violence we must not add to it.

We request all who join this demonstration to voluntarily follow these suggestions as a personal discipline:

- to maintain an attitude of good will and a desire for communication even in the face of provocation...do not succumb to violence, there are other ways. In our contact with the police and with all others we must remain courteous, truthful, and understanding

- to follow the instructions of monitors...they are wearing blue armbands and will attempt to keep you informed about what is going on. We ask that you keep moving in an orderly line, especially at the time of arrests, arrivals of inductees, and in the event that incidences should occur.

- to refrain from chanting...a thousand people chanting or yelling anything, even "peace", let alone "hell no" is a form of violence and a threat that only hinders communication

- to refrain from the use of placards or picket signs for they may be seen by the police as potential weapons, and their messages are often obscured and can hinder direct communication. Without them, we hope that people will be encouraged to communicate directly with one another.

- to be silent at the times when arrests are made and when the inductees arrive. These silences may make our statement more dramatic and more powerful. At other times, we especially encourage everyone to sing.

It will be a long day, from 6am to 5pm, so we encourage people to rest at times throughout the day. Monitors have information about the location of rest rooms, etc.

We intend to return tomorrow and through Thursday, and ask that you join us if you can.

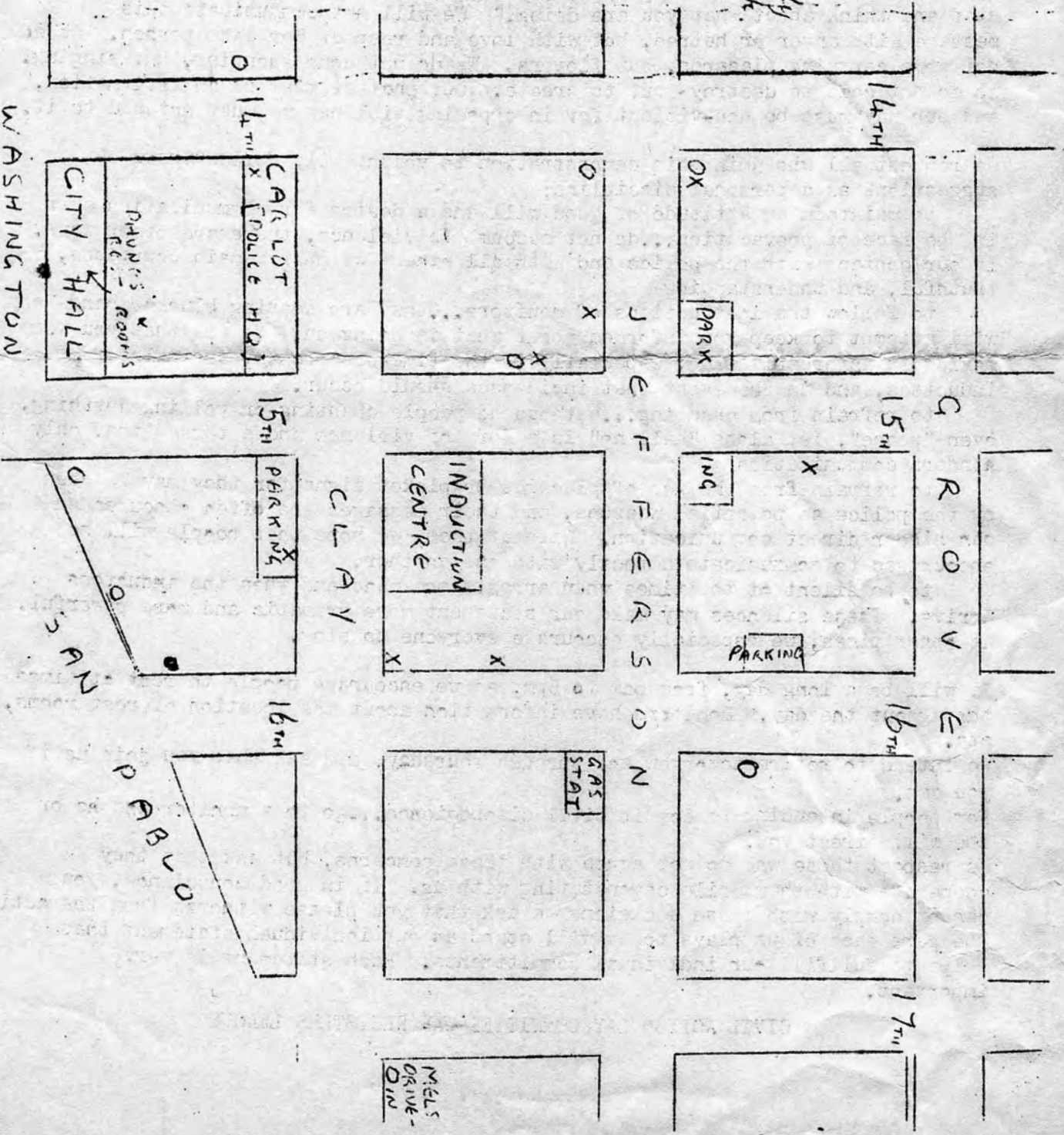
For people intending to commit civil disobedience...go to a monitor and he or she will direct you.

We respect those who do not agree with these concerns, but ask that they cooperate with them while demonstrating with us. If in good conscience, you cannot comply with these decisions we ask that you please withdraw from the action. The part each of us plays today will stand as our individual statement that helps to fulfill our individual commitments. Each statement is very important.

CIVIL ACTION DAY COMMITTEE-WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE



This is just a rough map of the area to help you get your bearings. Public phones are usually inside pubs, hotels etc. and are marked X. Eating places O. There are plenty in this area and not all have been marked.



Dear Friend,

Due to your interest in the December 18th demonstration at the Oakland Induction Center, we felt the need to give you some information on the events leading up to the 18th.

Wed. Dec. 13th: non-violent workshop conducted by Paul Manke, at S.F.S.C. hut T-2 (College Y) 7:00-9:30.

Thur. Dec. 14th: General meeting and rap session on the demonstration and the pertinence of non-violent direct action. 544 Natoma (SF) 7:30-10:00

Fri. Dec/ 15th: Monitor meeting at Howard Presbyterian Church, corner of Baker and Oak. 7:30-10:00. Rally at S.F.S.C. for the Dec. 18th demonstration (speakers will include David Harris, Mimi Farina, Kay Boyle, & Ted Keller).

Sat. Dec. 16th: Non-violent self-defense workshop, at 544 Natoma (SF). Two sessions, 9:00-12:30, 1:00-4:30.

Sund. Dec. 17th: Peace Be-in at Golden Gate Park (Speedway Meadow near the Polo Field) featuring Country Joe and the Fish, The Initial Shock, and other rock groups 12:00-5:00

If you are going to commit civil disobedience you should try to make the Thursday and Saturday meetings. It is very important that, if you have a car available for the trip to Oakland or need a ride on the 18th, you call Lee Braun at 285-5895.

Peace



## I S T H E D R A F T I N Y O U R F U T U R E ?

During the next year, according to plans of the Selective Service, about 200,000 students shall be inducted into the army. We, a few draft-eligible students at Cal, conducted a poll similar to one which is being used on some other campuses to ascertain the feelings of those who will be draft-eligible. In the brief time we polled, about 500 people responded. Our sample was probably not completely representative, but it shows what many people feel who will be in the army next year. The responses of those who are now or will be eligible this summer show that:

- 81% figure they will stay out of the army somehow
- 59% think that 2-S is discriminatory and should be abolished
- 94% are for withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam
- 35% will go into the service if drafted
- out of those who will go if drafted, 78% will do all they can to avoid being drafted
- out of those who will go in if drafted, 19% will refuse orders for Vietnam
- out of those who will not go in if drafted, 60% will leave the country and 31% will go to jail

Summarizing, of those draft-eligible, 20% will go to jail, 35% will go in if drafted and 40% will leave the country.

Several points stand out in these figures. Mainly, the vast majority of draft-eligible people (81%) feel they will not end up in the army. This figure is about the same as the per cent of students who are not immediately eligible, who feel they will not end up there -- 79%. What this indicates is that everybody figures he has a way out -- whether it's refusing induction, flat feet, or as one respondent said, "disguising myself as a banana." But these "individual" solutions people have certainly won't deter the army from getting its 200,000. We feel, therefore, many students are deluding themselves -- are too optimistic about the chances of getting out: lots of that 81% will be in boot camp next November. Even if "negotiations" ensue in Vietnam, or Kennedy or McCarthy is elected, plans are to boost troop strength to 550,000; McCarthy says the troops should stay in Vietnam for 5 years even with "peace talks." In Korea, the actual fighting continued for some 2 years while negotiations were going on.

We feel it is short-sighted not to face this situation squarely. We are calling for a Draftable Students' Union, of all those who feel they will have to face the draft sometime in the next few years. This group will serve as a union for those who end up in the army or in jail, supplying people with information and legal aid, acting as a communications network connecting people in the army with those outside, and publicizing and supporting GI protests. Right now, there are a number of activities we can do: talking with GIs and Vietnam veterans to find out the situation in the service, building the circulation of anti-war GI newspapers in the army by going to airports and handing them out to soldiers, and whatever people want to do. With thousands of anti-war youth in the army, such a union would have a good potential for becoming strong.

IF YOU ARE AGAINST THE WAR AND THINK YOU MAY FACE THE DRAFT, COME TO THE FIRST MEETING AT

2 LE CONTE

THURS. APRIL 18

7:30 P.M.

or phone 845-5068.

DRAFTABLE STUDENTS UNION

Sponsored by SDS.



# Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors

A. J. MUSTE  
J. BARTON HARRISON  
Co-Chairmen

KATHARINE ARNETT  
Treasurer

ARLO TATUM  
Executive Secretary

2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 • (215) 563-1480

## EMIGRATION TO CANADA: LEGAL NOTES FOR DRAFT AGE MEN

A small but slowly increasing number of young men have recently chosen to leave the United States in some measure because they cannot conscientiously participate in the American military. Their decision to leave the United States and to take up residence in Canada (or another country) is not unlike that made by some of our grandparents to leave European countries, where they faced a system of conscription to which they objected, and come to the United States. In keeping with its policy of providing information on the legal implications of all conscientious positions in regard to the draft, CCCO has prepared this memo to acquaint those contemplating emigration to Canada with the legal implications of such a decision. It is not in any sense meant to encourage emigration, but rather to clarify for young men (their counsellors and relatives) what are their continuing responsibilities and rights with respect to the selective service law should they decide to leave the United States.

This memo is not intended to provide substantial information about procedures for being admitted to Canada or any other country. Such material can be secured from Canadian (or other) consulates and embassies, or travel services, and in one or both of two similar pamphlets on the subject:

"Immigration to Canada and Its  
Relation to the Draft"  
Committee to Aid American War  
Objectors  
P.O. Box 4231  
Vancouver 9, British Columbia  
Canada  
Single copies free

"Escape From Freedom"  
available from  
Student Union for Peace Action  
658 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto 4, Ontario  
Canada  
50c

### 1. Can a man of draft age legally leave the United States?

Yes. But it is illegal not to keep your local board informed of your address. A man already registered with Selective Service is expected to obtain a "Permit for Registrant to Depart from the U.S." from his local board. The law says that the board "should issue the permit" unless it is found that the registrant's absence is likely to interfere with the performance of his "obligation" under the draft law. However, the law provides no penalty for a man leaving the U.S. without such a permit. It is more like an insurance policy than a permit, since it lets the registrant travel freely for a stated period without fear that he will be called for induction. Since the permit includes information about countries to be visited, the nature of the registrant's "business," and a termination date, such permits are inappropriate for a man planning to establish permanent residence outside the United States. He would commit a violation of the Selective Service law if he answered

questions about his travel abroad untruthfully in order to obtain a permit. Permits are not required to obtain passports or for exit from the United States.

2. Must a man register for selective service if he resides outside the United States but remains an American citizen?

The law obliges every male citizen (with a few minor exceptions), regardless of place of residence, to register with Selective Service shortly after his 18th birthday. Failure to register would constitute a violation of the draft law whether a man lives abroad or in the United States.

A registrant who does not give an address in the United States when he registers--while he would be obliged to fill out all Selective Service forms and would be classified--will be registered with Local Board 100 in Washington, D.C., and will not be called for a preinduction physical or for induction so long as he does not set foot on U.S. soil during his period of liability. If he returns to the United States at age 26 without having been deferred, he would be classified as V-A, "over the age of liability for military service"; if he has had a deferment, he would be classified V-A at age 35.

3. Can a man remain in Canada if he violates the U.S. draft law?

Two factors govern the answer to this question. First, whether or not the Canadian Government accepts a man in some permanent status. If a man is admitted as a "landed immigrant," he cannot be deported unless he is found to have falsified his terms of entry, violates the terms of his status, or commits certain specified offenses in (or against) Canada. The same is true if he is admitted as a student; but when his student status is up, he must leave or obtain permanent status as a "landed immigrant." To do so, under present regulations, he must leave Canada and apply at the border (It is no longer true that Americans can apply for "landed immigrant" status from within Canada). If in this process he comes to the United States and has violated the U.S. draft law, he will be subject to arrest.

If a man is admitted as a visitor (a status commonly granted almost all Americans at the border), he may be deported if he remains beyond the time specified on any entry permit or beyond the normal--for Canada--six-month visiting period.

One problem which might lead to deportation concerns possible "falsification" of a man's terms of entry. A man who leaves the United States to avoid the draft may be considered a fugitive from justice and therefore not a "bona fide immigrant." Since he attests on entry that he is a "bona fide immigrant," he may be regarded as having falsified his terms of entry. Under such circumstances, some countries might deport a man. Canada, however, will not deport anyone for conviction of or fleeing from a charge of any "crime" that is not also a crime in Canada. Since Canada has no draft--nor is it likely to--it will not deport men for U.S. draft offenses. Other countries with a draft--like Australia--might deport a man under such circumstances.

What constitutes "permanent status" and what "crimes" might lead to deportation differ from country to country and can be determined by consulting consular or national travel offices.

The second factor is whether any offense a man commits in the United States is covered by the U.S. extradition treaty with the country in which he is living.

Extradition means the surrender of an individual residing in Canada (or another country) to the United States because U.S. authorities wish to put the individual on trial for an offense for which he has been indicted. Canada (like other countries) will surrender the individual to the United States only if the crime is specified as extraditable in the treaty. Extradition treaties are drawn up separately with each country with which the United States enters into such an arrangement, so many of them differ in some details. However, draft law offenses are not covered by the U.S.-Canada extradition treaty (nor in treaties with most other countries, though each must be examined separately). It should be pointed out, however, that deserters from the armed forces are likely to be refused permanent status and to face deportation.

Thus, a man living within the law in Canada as a "landed immigrant" or as a student cannot be returned to the U.S. for prosecution of draft law violations.

On the other hand, a man who enters or remains in Canada illegally to avoid American prosecution will, if he is caught, not only be returned to American authorities but will face the possibility of a jail term in Canada first.

4. Must a man surrender American citizenship if he remains abroad in violation of the draft law?

No. As a matter of fact, it ordinarily is inadvisable to do so before one obtains new citizenship, or at least permanent status. Being stateless can complicate or make impossible obtaining permanent status or citizenship in another country and make travel out of the host country more difficult.

On the other hand, a man who is not living in the United States and who is not a citizen of the United States is not subject to the U.S. draft law. If a man living outside the U.S. renounces his U.S. citizenship (and renunciation is confirmed by the Department of State) before he is required to register for the draft or before he violates a draft board order, he voids any further selective service obligation. If, on the other hand, he has refused to register as required or already disobeyed an order of the board, renunciation of American citizenship does not purge such offenses from his record.

A man can renounce citizenship by swearing an oath of renunciation at a U.S. consulate or embassy. Applying for or accepting "landed immigrant" status in Canada does not, of itself, void American citizenship.

5. Can a man be prosecuted if he returns to the United States after failing to comply with provisions of the Selective Service Act and living abroad?

Ordinarily yes, although the law is unclear here and little can be said from the legal standpoint with absolute certainty. Moreover, the political climate of this country might be an important determinant of whether or not a draft violation is prosecuted.

The question really revolves around the statute of limitations. Men who violate Selective Service law and return to the United States within five years will clearly be subject to prosecution. But the statute of limitations forbids prosecution of draft law violations more than five years after an offense is committed, except that the limitation does not apply if the offender is a "fugitive from justice," that is, is considered to have fled to avoid prosecution.



If a man leaves the U.S. after failing to register, failing to report for a physical examination or for induction, or committing a similar offense, he will clearly be violating the draft law. Courts would almost certainly hold that he fled to avoid prosecution and that therefore the statute of limitations does not apply to him (any more than it would apply to a man who left the country after indictment or conviction). Thus, such a man would likely be subject to prosecution should he return to the United States at any time, even if he has become a citizen of another country.

However, the case of a man who leaves the United States before committing such an offense is not so clear. If, as has been pointed out above, he renounces American citizenship, he is no longer subject to Selective Service regulations. If a man leaves the country before he is required to register at age eighteen, or before he is sent orders with which he does not comply--and he retains U.S. citizenship--the courts could rule in one of two ways. They could rule that the very fact that the registrant was not in the United States makes him a "fugitive from justice," whatever his motives in leaving the country, and that therefore he would not be protected by the statute of limitations. Or they might rule that the prosecution must show that the man's intent in leaving the U.S. was to avoid prosecution for violating the draft law. Thus a man who openly, without deceit, changed his residence to Canada to attend school, to get work, or to establish himself in business, or for similar purposes, might be regarded as not intending to flee from justice. He could then be covered by the statute of limitations and would not be prosecuted if he returned to the U.S. more than five years after he violates the law by not registering or not complying with a draft board order.

A board could, of course, continue periodically to send questionnaires or orders to a citizen living abroad; each failure to complete and return a questionnaire or to obey such an order is a new offense.

In sum, it is doubtful that a man who leaves the United States and violates the draft law will ever be able to return to this country without being liable to prosecution (short of a general amnesty for all such violators).

#### 6. What about emigration to countries other than Canada?

Each situation is distinct, though the general problems outlined here would obtain. Information should be obtained from consulates, embassies, or national travel agencies.

There are additional problems, however. Rumor suggests that Mexican officials have been known to hand draft law violators across the border to U.S. officials without formal action. In addition, emigrants to countries like Australia, which have a draft, will be subject to it.

While the information presented in this memo is correct to the best of our knowledge, it is, of course, subject to change. Such changes could be brought about by U.S. Congressional action, by changes in Selective Service regulations, by court decisions, or by changes in Canadian law or practice.

P.L.  
March 15, 1967



# Immigration to Canada and its relation to the Draft

"There is not any prohibition in the Immigration Act or Regulations against the admission of persons who may be seeking to avoid induction into the armed services and, therefore, provided they meet immigration requirements we have no basis in law for barring their entry." (Tom Kent, Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, in a letter of Sept. 26, 1966, to Ramparts magazine.)

External Affairs Minister Paul Martin told a press conference in September, when asked about draft dodging: "We don't feel under any obligation to enforce the laws in that regard of any country." (Weekend Magazine, Nov. 26, 1966.)

The War in Vietnam raises a moral dilemma for many young Americans. Many face the prospect of being drafted to fight in a war which they may not understand or may deeply oppose. A limited set of alternatives are available to them. If they are pacifist they can apply for conscientious objector status and perform alternative or non-combatant service. Most Western religious thought on war is not pacifistic, but holds that the individual can participate in a just war. U.S. Selective Service law, however, makes no provision for an individual who, in conscience, judges the Vietnam war as unjust. These Americans have 3 alternatives. Some stifle their objections and serve in the forces. Some refuse induction and subject themselves to a serious prison sentence. Some immigrate to a country not involved in the war. Those who take the last alternative, and are subsequently declared delinquent for failure to heed orders from their draft boards, cannot return to the United States without facing induction or imprisonment. They are, however, able to remain in a number of countries with little fear of being returned to the United States. One such country is Canada. Anyone considering immigration to Canada should have the information presented in this pamphlet.

Any citizen or resident of the United States may enter Canada if he does not fall into a "prohibited class." The prohibited classes are discussed in section I below.

There are 3 relevant statuses that a non-Canadian may have in Canada: Landed Immigrant, Student, or Visitor. The best status by far is Landed Immigrant, which is a permanent status. This status is defined in II-A. The questions on the application are listed in II-B. The criteria by which the application is judged are described in II-C. II-D is on the procedures to follow when applying.

Someone who cannot become a landed immigrant immediately could obtain permission to stay in Canada temporarily by attending a Canadian college or university. Graduation from a Canadian college or university would improve an individual's qualifications in applying for landed immigrant status. The meaning of a Student Entry Certificate and the ways in which it can be obtained are covered in section III.

Many people want to enter Canada temporarily as visitors (IV) before acquiring one of the previous 2 statuses.

Section V consists of some comments which apply regardless of the status aimed for or the procedure used.

AN AMERICAN WHO IS CLASSIFIED 1-A, OR WHO HAS RECEIVED A NOTICE TO REPORT FOR HIS PHYSICAL, OR WHO HAS RECEIVED A NOTICE TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION, HAS NO GREATER DIFFICULTY - FORMALLY, AT LEAST - IN ENTERING, AND REMAINING IN, CANADA, THAN DOES ANY OTHER AMERICAN. (VI)

Some Americans who have become landed immigrants have subsequently renounced their American citizenship. They are then not obligated to comply with Selective Service regulations. Preliminary information on renunciation is given in section VII.

An American who violates a provision of selective service law cannot be extradited for that reason. (VIII)

Furthermore, a foreigner in Canada cannot be deported for failure to submit to compulsory military service in his home country. One should be familiar with deportation grounds and procedure, which are outlined in IX.

The names and locations of relevant agencies of the Canadian government are indicated in X.

See section XI for further services available from the Committee to Aid American War Objectors.

It must be stressed that the immigration policy and procedure dealt with in this pamphlet are subject to change. In particular, a new Immigration Act is due to be introduced in Parliament, and will probably be enacted within the year.

## I. PROHIBITED CLASSES

There are certain classes of people that are prohibited, under the Immigration Act, from entering Canada. These include:

- Persons who have ever been members of, or associated with, organizations subversive to democratic government, and persons "concerning whom there are reasonable grounds for believing they are likely to engage in or advocate subversion ... or to engage in subversive activity." (The application of these clauses is likely very limited and somewhat inconsistent.)

- Persons who are known to have been involved with drugs, the definition of which includes marijuana. If 5 years have passed since such activity, one may be admissible.

- "Persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed any crime involving moral turpitude." (The term "moral turpitude" is not defined.) There is a possibility that admission may be granted despite such a conviction if: The applicant was convicted when younger than 21, and 2 years have passed since the completion of his sentence; or, if the applicant was 21 or older when convicted, and 5 years have passed since completion of sentence. It appears (but is not certain) that people who have convictions on minor charges of the type involved in most peace or civil rights demonstrations should not have this held against them when they apply for landed immigrant status. This may not be true if they have been convicted several times. (In some U.S. jurisdictions a person can petition the authorities to have his record erased.)

- The remaining clauses prohibit from entry prostitutes, homosexuals, chronic alcoholics, "persons who are ... or are likely to become public charges," mentally or physically defective or seriously diseased persons, and persons who have been found guilty of espionage or other political offenses of similar magnitude against "Her Majesty or any of Her Majesty's allies."

With the possible exceptions of involvement with marijuana, conviction of a crime, and being a public charge, it seems unlikely that anyone would both be acceptable to the army and fall into a "prohibited class."

## Screening process

The Immigration Department determines whether or not an applicant for landed immigrant status is in a prohibited class through information in the application forms and, sometimes, through a check with American authorities.

Generally, there is no thorough inquiry made to determine whether a visitor falls into a prohibited class; such a screening process would be impractical. Occasionally, however, an immigration official may have suspicions about someone attempting to enter as a visitor and therefore may question him fairly extensively and perhaps refuse him entry.

Persons who have thought that they might fall into a prohibited class have found it wise to consult with a Canadian organization which counsels war objectors (see XI), or with a Canadian lawyer familiar with immigration law, prior to applying for immigrant status.



process of applying by mail may take several months. If a person does not enter Canada within 6 months of having been approved, then he must re-apply.

3. Nominated Immigrants: Persons who have a close relative who is either a Canadian citizen or a landed immigrant, and who lives in Canada, are admitted as landed immigrants quite easily. In this case, the sponsoring relative submits a preliminary application, in which he declares that he is "willing and able to provide care and maintenance" for the person who wishes to immigrate until the immigrant "has established himself successfully in Canada." This procedure is possible if one's relation to a potential sponsor is one of the following: unmarried orphan nephew or niece under 21 years of age, parent, grandparent, husband, wife, fiancé, fiancée, brother, sister, son or daughter.

#### E. Comments

- Sometimes well-qualified persons find their applications delayed or denied due to the following complication. One's ability to get a job in his "intended occupation" may have to be established. This complication arises primarily with regard to teaching, social work, or other occupations for which one must meet professional standards or get credentials in Canada.

- If one states that he intends to be a student, then the Immigration Department will advise him to apply for a Student Entry Certificate rather than for immigrant status.

- The Immigration Department prefers that applications be made by mail. The main disadvantage is that if one is rejected he cannot in the short run reapply for immigrant status. In contrast, one who applies at the border and is rejected can withdraw his application and subsequently reapply. The mail procedure is fine for someone who is unquestionably qualified for immigrant status (i.e. someone who has a degree or who has a skill which is in demand in Canada).

- Decisions about applications submitted in person at the border are probably less standardized than decisions on applications submitted by mail. Both the applicant's presentation of himself and the immigration official's personal sentiments are likely to have some effect on the decision.

### III. STUDENT

#### A. Definition

One can, almost automatically, obtain a "Student Entry Certificate" from the Immigration Department if he has been accepted by a reputable school and if he can show that he has access to the money to pay the school fees and his living expenses. This applies if one will be attending "any university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees" or taking "some other academic, professional or vocational training approved by the Minister" (i.e. the Immigration Department). A person in Canada on this student status can generally work - during vacations and part-time in session - if, in the eyes of the Immigration Department, the job does not interfere with his studies. A student's wife, if she accompanies him, is issued a "Temporary Entry Certificate"; she can work while in Canada. After graduation, one is in a very favorable position to become a landed immigrant.

#### B. Procedure

Regardless of the way in which he applies, the student will need (1) a letter of acceptance from the university or college, and (2) evidence of adequate funds - i.e. proof of any financial assets which he has and/or a letter from his parents stating that they will provide him with funds. (Students often have not needed to draw on these sources of money, since they - or their wives - have been able to work, but one is nevertheless supposed to show that he can meet his expenses without working.) It may prove helpful for him to have a letter from a "responsible member of his community testifying to his character and background."

There are 3 ways to apply for the Student Entry Certificate: (1) by mail: if one has sufficient time, he can submit his application to the Regional Director of Immigration nearest his destination. (2) at the border: if one has the documents mentioned above when he first enters Canada, he can present them at that time and receive the Certificate. (3) from within Canada: one can enter Canada as a visitor and subsequently gain admission to a school and apply for the Student Entry Certificate.

#### C. Comments

The foreign student advisor at the school has often been able to simplify and facilitate dealings with the Immigration Department.

A person whose landed immigrant application has been rejected for reasons other than belonging to a "prohibited class" could probably obtain a Student Entry Certificate if he were accepted by a

Canadian college or university and intended to become a bona fide student.

### IV. VISITOR

Americans can enter Canada quite easily as visitors, or tourists. The encounter with the border immigration official is generally brief - he asks for identification, the purpose of the visit, and the expected length of stay. A visitor should have a round-trip ticket. Often, one must satisfy the official that he has enough cash to cover his expenses during his stay. One should be prepared for the possibility of further questions. One may receive a card which states that he can only stay in Canada as a visitor until a certain date.

The visitor also speaks to a customs official, who may want to look at his belongings. If he has a car, a permit for its use in Canada will be issued for a specific period - never more than 6 months.

A visitor is not supposed to work or attend school without adjusting his status with the Immigration Department.

### V. MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL COMMENTS

Citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. do not need either passports or visas to enter Canada. They should have papers establishing their identity and citizenship (a birth certificate is best).

Some immigration offices seem to be running their own independent immigration policy. For example, the office at the Vancouver airport seems to do what it can to exclude draft-age Americans. The activities of such immigration offices, and of isolated individuals in other offices, have led to rumors in the United States which are based on partial information and are generally misleading.

Appearance and attitude may be important factors in any encounter with immigration officials, regardless of whether one is attempting entry into Canada as a visitor, student, or landed immigrant. The individual who has been respectable in appearance and straightforward and co-operative in manner, has had a much smoother crossing than the individual who presented another sort of face.

Persons who have acquainted themselves as thoroughly as possible with Canadian immigration policy and procedures, considered carefully how these relate to their individual situations, and then made all advisable preparations, have found themselves well-equipped to handle the process of entering Canada and acquiring the desired status from the Immigration Department.

### VI. RELATION TO THE DRAFT

It is the present policy of the Immigration Department that the fact that the granting of landed immigrant status will have the effect of permitting an individual to evade the U.S. draft is not relevant to the question of his suitability as a landed immigrant. Although Canada does not encourage draft evasion, it is no bar, in itself, to entry. However, due to the range of discretion allowed an immigration official, it is possible that his personal feelings on the question of the draft may influence his decision. Some officials may view with favour the fact that an American seriously intends to become a Canadian citizen and in light of that does not consider that he has an obligation to serve in the army of the country he was born in but has chosen to leave. Other officials, however, may consider that military obligation morally binding and may question such an American's character. Therefore, applicants subject to the draft have generally considered it advisable not to mention their status unless asked. There is no question relating to this on the form, so persons who apply by mail are not asked. If one applies in person it is likely that he will be asked.

An American who has already received his notice to report for induction is in the same situation, as far as the Immigration Department is concerned, as someone who has not yet received the notice. He may, however, encounter the following problem: if the interviewing official is skeptical about those who decline to fight for the U.S., he is apt to be more disapproving if he knows that the applicant received his notice to report than he would be otherwise.

It is the present policy of the Immigration Department that a person who is known to have been already sworn in as a member of the armed forces of another country is not eligible for landed immigrant status until he has completed his military obligation. A member of the armed forces who does nevertheless gain landed immigrant status without falsification on his application would not be subject to deportation.



## II. LANDED IMMIGRANT

### A. Definition

A "landed immigrant" is someone who has been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence. A landed immigrant differs from a citizen only in that he may not vote in some elections, he is not eligible for certain government jobs, he cannot obtain a Canadian passport, and he can be deported for certain fairly well-defined offenses. After 5 years as a landed immigrant, he is eligible for citizenship.

Becoming a landed immigrant does not affect one's American citizenship.

### B. The Application

The following questions are asked on the application: 1. Name. 2. Sex. 3. Birth - date, place, country. 4. Country of citizenship. 5. Ethnic origin. 6. Marital status. (If divorced, a copy of the decree is required; if separated, a copy of the separation papers; if widowed, a copy of the death certificate.) 7. Religious denomination. 8. Country of last permanent residence. 9.-10. Intended occupation. 11. How much money will you (a) have on arrival in Canada, (b) transfer later to Canada. 12. Closest relative in home country. 13. Have you or has any member of your family suffered from mental illness, tuberculosis, or been convicted of a criminal offense, refused admission or been deported from Canada? (If yes, give details.) 14. Family and dependents - name, relationship, date and place of birth, citizenship, ethnic origin. 15. Addresses in Canada; (a) your intended address in Canada, (b) name and address of person in Canada willing to assist. 16. Passport number, country and date of issue, expiration date. 17. Present address. 18. Telephone number. 19. Height. 20. Weight. 21. Describe any physical disability. 22. (a) Why do you wish to migrate (b) why did you select Canada. 23. Languages. 24. Education - kind of institution, years attended, degrees or diplomas awarded. 25. Practical training: Answer these 3 questions - trade or skill, number of years completed, standing obtained - for each of the following 3 categories: trade apprenticeship, special training in industry, special training in a particular skill. 26. Experience-employment summary: period of employment, title and kind of work, initial salary, salary on leaving, location. 27. Management experience in business or farming: (a) years, (b) positions held, (c) type of enterprise, (d) experience as an owner-operator - years, type of enterprise. 28. Former addresses and employment: (a) for the last 10 years, or (b) since 1939 if you have resided in Germany: give dates, home address and country, name of employer or firm or military division, occupation. 29. Previous surname if changed, date of change. 30. Maiden name of wife, date and place of marriage. 31. Are you a permanent resident of the U.S.A.? If not, complete the following additional questions (which deal with status re the U.S. Immigration Department.)

The application must be accompanied by passport-sized photographs of the applicant and his wife.

A check may be made on the validity of information given in an application and any falsification is grounds for deportation.

### C. How the application is judged

When the Immigration Department judges an application for landed immigrant status, it does so on the basis of 4 concerns: (1) that the applicant is in good health, (2) that he does not belong to one of the prohibited classes, (3) that he shows evidence that he will have no trouble getting and keeping a job - that he is likely to be able to establish himself successfully in Canada, and (4) that he has sufficient means of support to sustain himself in Canada until he becomes established.

On item (3), each application is judged individually, and several factors contribute to the decision of the immigration official. The official has here a fair amount of discretionary power, and evaluation of the same set of qualifications may vary from one official to another and from one time to another.

The 3 most important factors are: (a) Education - One must usually have at least 11 years of school (up to 3 years of the 11 can be technical, vocational, trade or apprenticeship training). On the other hand, a few years of college may not be enough in itself, if one rates low on the other factors. (b) Personal qualities - initiative, willingness to work hard, attitude towards a new country, etc. (c) Occupational demand - The question here is whether there is a demand for workers in the occupation for which the applicant is qualified and which he intends to pursue.

There are 6 less important factors which are considered. They will not be decisive unless the applicant is a marginal case (i.e., he is not quite well qualified enough according to the above, more important criteria). These are, in order of importance: (d) Age -

youth (i.e., under 35) is an advantage. (e) Occupational skill - In the past, the Immigration Department has considered skill, in itself, to be among the most important factors. In the future, the Department will put more emphasis on occupational demand. There will probably be a time lag in the implementation of this new policy. (f) Employment arrangements - A job offer can compensate somewhat for lack of occupational qualifications. (g) Knowledge of English or French. (h) Relatives in Canada. (i) Area of destination - If one is headed for an area where the employment prospects are generally good, this is an advantage.

For item (4) above, one must have some money at time of entry. He should have at least several hundred dollars and should have proof of access to it if he is not carrying it all with him.

If the applicant is married, medical examinations of his wife (and unmarried children under 21) must be evaluated. Provided no member of the family is in a prohibited class for medical or other reasons, then all members automatically can become landed immigrants when the application of the head of the household is accepted. (Some American family units have moved to Canada because of the parents' sympathy with their son's draft dilemma.)

An applicant must be a bona fide immigrant, that is to say he must intend to take up permanent residence in Canada. The only question on the application form which relates to this is the question why the individual has chosen to migrate to Canada. If the individual has negative reasons for leaving the U.S. instead of positive reasons for coming to Canada there may be a question as to his bona fides as an immigrant.

### D. How to apply

There are 3 procedures by which one can apply for landed immigrant status.

1. In person, at the border: One can have his application judged at the border. Both the application and medical examination forms should be obtained from a Canadian consulate, filled out, and then presented at a border immigration office. Immigration officials can waive the requirement that the medical examination be completed prior to entry, but they can also deny the applicant entry for this reason or make him return to the U.S. to have it done.

If the immigration official has indicated that the application is not acceptable, individuals have withdrawn the application rather than having it officially rejected, and have considered what they can do to increase the probability that a subsequent application at another border station will be found acceptable. In this situation it has been found advisable to contact a lawyer in Canada familiar with immigration matters or a Canadian organization which counsels war objectors.

Some people judge it necessary to improve their qualifications for landed immigrant status before re-applying or before applying for the first time. Some have done so by entering Canada as a visitor, and investigating the possibilities of employment and even getting a letter from a prospective employer. People who have felt that this would not be enough have further improved their cases by investigating night school possibilities and having available specific information on courses which they planned to take to increase their employment qualifications. They have subsequently applied for landed immigrant status at the border.

One must bring to the border evidence to back up certain statements he might make about himself. One should have: a birth certificate, documentation of marital status (unless never married), occupational credentials if any, proof of any claims of money to be transferred later to Canada (such proof might include a statement from one's bank, or a letter from one's parents stating that they will provide him with money if he needs it, or evidence of any bonds or other assets which he has, etc.) Documents such as the following are usually not necessary but might prove helpful: school transcripts, diplomas or degrees, recommendations from former employers, etc. If one has already lined up a job in Canada, he should have proof of this.

Married couples should come to the border together to avoid delay in the husband's being officially landed.

2. By mail, from outside Canada: One can get the application form either from a Canadian Consulate in the U.S. or by writing to an Immigration Department office in Canada. The completed form should then be mailed to the regional office nearest the city in which one plans to settle. Medical examination results can be submitted with the application but are usually sent in only after the applicant has received word that he has been tentatively approved. If both the application and medical report are approved, the applicant is sent a "Medical Certificate - Letter of Pre-Examination." When he presents this at the border he will become a landed immigrant. The



## VII. RENUNCIATION OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP

An individual who is not resident in the United States and is not an American citizen is not subject to U.S. draft law. It seems possible for an American to void his selective service obligations if he becomes a resident of another country and renounces his American citizenship before he has committed any offense against selective service law. The point of doing this is to be able to return to the United States without facing trial there.

However, if one does renounce citizenship then entry into the U. S. is no longer automatic and one can be barred from the country. Further, there are serious risks and some inconveniences associated with the period of statelessness which follows renunciation.

One should not consider renunciation until he is a permanent resident (in Canada, a landed immigrant) of another country.

This is a bare outline of the questions involved in renunciation. The Committee is printing separately detailed and current information on this matter which anyone considering renunciation should obtain.

## VIII. EXTRADITION

Extradition is the surrender by Canada at the request of the United States of a person presently within the jurisdiction of Canada who is accused of or has been convicted of a crime committed within the jurisdiction of the U.S. One can only be extradited for crimes listed in the extradition treaties between the two countries. The treaties do not include any offenses connected with the selective service laws or any strictly military offenses.

It is specified in the treaties that "no person surrendered by or to either of the high contracting parties shall be triable or be tried for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition, other than the offense for which he was surrendered . . ."

The treaties are American law as well as Canadian, and so should be available in any law library.

## IX. DEPORTATION

Deportation is an act of the Canadian government returning a person resident in Canada to the country from which he came.

Any non-citizen, except a landed immigrant who has been in Canada for 5 years, can be deported if he is found to have been a member of a prohibited class at time of entry into Canada, or if he has become a member of a prohibited class since admission to Canada, or if he gained entry by fraudulent or improper means.

A visitor or student may also be deported for violations of the terms of his entry permit.

A warrant in the U.S. for an offense which is not extraditable will not subject a person to deportation.

A landed immigrant who has been resident in Canada for 5 years but has not become a citizen is said to have acquired domicile. A person with domicile can be deported only if: he is found to be a member of a subversive organization or engages in subversive activities, he has been convicted of an offense involving disloyalty to the Queen, he has - outside of Canada - engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Canada, or he has been convicted of certain offenses under the Narcotic Control Act.

A Canadian citizen cannot be deported.

At a deportation hearing, one has the right of legal counsel. There is an Appeal Board and, finally, a review of the Board's decision by the Minister of Immigration.

A person about to be deported generally has the opportunity to leave voluntarily for another country.

## X. CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Further information and application forms can be obtained from any Canadian Consulate. Five consulates have immigration personnel on their staffs: in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Denver. Other consulates are in Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, New Orleans, Seattle and Philadelphia. In Washington, there is the Embassy.

If consulate officials give information which contradicts anything in this pamphlet, their information may or may not be reliable and one should investigate further.

At the Consulates one can pick up brochures on Canada. In a few cities information offices are maintained by one of the provinces or by the Canadian Government Travel Bureau; one can ask about this and other sources of information at the Consulate.

If one is applying by mail, he can write to the Department of Immigration at one of these addresses:

If one is headed for the Province of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island or New Brunswick: P.O. Box 129

Halifax, Nova Scotia

For Quebec: 305 Dorchester Blvd, West, Montreal 1, P.Q.

For Ontario: 175 Bedford Road, Toronto 5, Ontario

For Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories:

83 Maple Street, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba

For British Columbia, Yukon Territory:

Foot of Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.

## XI. FURTHER INFORMATION

The Committee will be printing supplementary material in the following areas:

- Immigration policy and practices: Major changes in policy and procedure may well occur without any change in the actual law. Important changes will certainly occur when the law itself is revised. (A new Immigration Act should be passed this year.) During a period when there are no changes, new information on how the Immigration Department works may be acquired.

- Renunciation of citizenship.

- The position of Americans who turn 18 while living outside the United States.

- Canadian colleges and universities.

The introduction to this pamphlet mentioned the various alternatives before an American eligible for the draft. Several American organizations provide information and counselling on one or more of the alternatives. Names and addresses (national and local) of such organizations are available from this Committee.

The following Canadian groups will be of some assistance:

Newfoundland Committee to Aid American War Objectors,  
Box 4174, Harvey Road Post Office, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters,  
P.O. Box 231, Westmount 6, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.  
Phone: (514) 931 3007.

Mrs. Goldie Josephy, 2141 Rushton Road, Ottawa 13, Ontario.  
Phone: (613) 728 3942.

SUPA Anti-Draft Program, 658 Spadina, Toronto, Ontario.  
Phone: (416) 924 1867 (9 a.m. to 6 p.m.).

Don Pentland, 194 Oak St., Winnipeg 9, Manitoba.  
Phone: (204) 475 6851.

Dunc Blewett, 1200 Jubilee St., Regina, Saskatchewan.  
Phone: (306) 536 2297.

Committee on War Immigrants, Station B, Box 3234,  
Calgary, Alberta. Phone: (403) 243 5037.

Edmonton Committee to Aid American War Objectors,  
Box 322, University of Alberta Post Office, Edmonton, Alberta.  
Phone: (403) 439 0445.

Committee to Aid American War Objectors, Box 4231,  
Vancouver 9, British Columbia. Phone: (604) 738 4612.

If a person is considering immigrating to Canada, he will want to find out if there has been reason to revise anything in this pamphlet. If he has questions about Immigration policy or procedure he should write to the Vancouver, Toronto, or Montreal address. Other kinds of questions should be directed to the group nearest the area in which he plans to settle.

Sometimes a person finds it useful to enter Canada as a visitor and to consult with one of these groups before applying for landed immigrant status.

Each report from an individual on his experience with the Immigration Department adds to the knowledge of those providing information about Immigration practices, and thus enables them to better inform Americans who are considering immigration. One should get in touch with the group nearest him.

Published by: Committee to Aid American War Objectors  
Box 4231  
Vancouver 9, British Columbia  
Canada



New Immigration Regulations have been passed and went into effect on October 1, 1967. They make necessary the following amendments to the pamphlet "Immigration to Canada and its Relation to the Draft".

#### SECTION II-C: HOW THE APPLICATION IS JUDGED

The pamphlet lists 9 factors which the immigration official weighs in deciding whether or not to accept an application for immigrant status. Under the new regulations, the applicant is rated on each factor and is given a certain number of points or "units of assessment". If the units he gets on all factors add up to 50 or more, he will be accepted as an immigrant.

- Specifically, here is the way the new unit system will work: 16
- (a) EDUCATION AND TRAINING: 1 unit for each successfully completed year of professional, vocational and formal trades training, or apprenticeship, up to a maximum of 20.
  - (b) PERSONAL ASSESSMENT: Adaptability, motivation, initiative, resourcefulness and other similar qualities to be assessed during an interview with the applicant by an immigration officer, the possible maximum is 15. 10
  - (c) OCCUPATIONAL DEMAND: Units to be assessed according to demand for the occupation the applicant will follow in Canada, from a maximum of 15 when the demand is strong to 0 when there is an oversupply in Canada of workers having the particular occupation of the applicant. 16
  - (d) OCCUPATIONAL SKILL: To be assessed according to the highest skill possessed by the applicant, ranging from a maximum of 10 units for the professional to one unit for the unskilled; irrespective of the occupation the applicant will follow in Canada. 8
  - (e) AGE: 10 units if the applicant is between 18 and 35 years of age; one unit to be deducted for each year of age over 35. 10
  - (f) ARRANGED EMPLOYMENT: 10 units if the applicant has arranged employment in Canada which offers reasonable prospects of continuity. 5
  - (g) KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH: A maximum of 10 units if the applicant reads, writes and speaks fluently both English and French. An American should automatically get 5 units for fluency in English. If he knows some French, he may pick up 1 unit more for reading with difficulty, and/or one unit for speaking for difficulty. If he reads or speaks French well, he can get 2 units for each facility. 6  
65
  - (h) RELATIVE: Where the applicant has a relative in Canada willing to assist him in becoming established who is eligible to sponsor or nominate him but is unwilling or unable to do so, he gets 5 units if the applicant's destination is the city in which the relative lives, or 3 units if his destination is not the city in which that relative lives. (See amendments to Section II-S-3 for a list of the relationships that count here.)
  - (i) EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE AREA OF DESTINATION: A maximum of 5 units if the applicant intends to go to an area in Canada where there is a very strong general demand for labour, fewer if the demand is less strong, and zero if there is an over-supply of labour in the area.

An applicant who intends to establish a business or to retire in Canada may be given a credit of 25 units instead of being assessed under the factors (c) and (d) above, if (1) he has sufficient financial resources to establish himself in business or to retire and (2) the immigration officer is satisfied that any business the applicant proposes to establish has a reasonable chance of being successful.

Note that the maximum number of units possible is 100 and that you must get 50 units in order to be judged "likely to establish yourself successfully in Canada". An immigration officer can decide to accept an applicant who gets less than 50 units or he can reject an applicant who has more than 50 units, but he has to put his reasons in writing and get the approval of a supervising officer.

#### SECTION II-S: HOW TO APPLY

A new procedure for applying for immigrant status is introduced in the Regulations. It will now be possible to apply in person, from inside Canada. This procedure can be used by persons who decide they want to become immigrants after they have entered Canada as visitors and looked things over. It can also be used by persons who have been in Canada on Student Entry Certificates, have completed their studies, and want to stay.

A person who uses this procedure would apply and be interviewed at an Immigration Department office in a Canadian city. He would have to pile up the normal 50 units, but he cannot get any formal credit for having arranged employment (factor "f").

Anyone who applied while a visitor in Canada would want to have brought with him any documents which might be relevant (see the 2nd to last paragraph of Section II-D-1 in the pamphlet.) He should consult



one of the Canadian assistance groups (Section XI of the pamphlet) before he applies.

#### SECTION II-D-3 NOMINATED IMMIGRANTS

The situation described in this section of the pamphlet has been changed. There will now be 2 ways in which person in Canada can help their relatives get immigrant status.

##### (a) SPONSORSHIP

Anyone who has a relative in Canada who can sponsor him can get immigrant status virtually automatically, provided that he is not in one of the prohibited classes. He does not have to score any units of assessment. The sponsor submits the preliminary application at an Immigration Department office in Canada.

A person living in Canada who is a Canadian citizen or a landed immigrant can sponsor the following dependents or relatives: Husband or wife; fiance or fiancée (provided the marriage takes place within 30 days); unmarried son or daughter under 21; parents or grandparents if they will not be entering the work force; brother, sister, nephew, niece, grandson, or granddaughter (these last 6 relatives must be orphaned and under 18 to qualify).

##### (b) NOMINATION

A broader circle of relatives can be nominated by a person who is living in Canada and who is either a Canadian citizen or a landed immigrant. He can nominate the following people: son or daughter who is over 21 or married; brother or sister; parents or grandparents; nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, grandson, or granddaughter.

The nominator must submit a preliminary application. After this is approved the prospective immigrant must be awarded a certain minimal number of units of assessment. He is awarded units only on the first five factors on the list on the previous page (factors "a" thru "e"). The units he must receive vary from 20-45, depending on whether the nominator is a citizen or an immigrant, what the family relationship is, and whether the potential immigrant is inside or outside of Canada at the time he is nominated. Anyone who wants to know how many assessment units would be necessary in a particular case should write to the Committee stating the status in Canada of the nominator, and the relationship, age, marital status, and location of the person to be nominated.

#### SECTION III: STUDENT

Under the new regulations, a student or his wife cannot work in Canada without the written permission of an Immigration officer.

A student Entry Certificate is given on a year to year basis.

For further information contact:

Committee to Aid American  
War Objectors  
Box 4231  
Vancouver 9, B.C.