COVER SHEET

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: (COINTELPRO)

NEW LEFT

DENVER DIVISION

100-449698-13

NOTICE

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DIRECTOR, FBI ~~Confidential~~ 12/8/70

SAC, DENVER (100-9553) (P)

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
WORKER STUDENT ALLIANCE (WSA)
IS - SDS

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles airtel, 11/12/70.

PSI [redacted] who is a member of SDS (WSA) at Metropolitan State College, Denver, and who with others was in Berkeley, California, 11/3/70, has advised that he has not seen any copies of the position paper critical of the WSA local and national leadership and doubts that it has been circulated in the Denver area.

APPROPRIATE [redacted]
[redacted]
ADVI[illegible]
SHIP(S) OF [illegible]
DATE 3-26-77

4 - Bureau (2 - 100-439048) (SDS) (RM)
(2 - 100-449698) (COINTELPRO)
2 - Los Angeles (1 - 100-66519) (SDS) (RM)
(1 - 100-71737) (COINTELPRO)
2 - Denver (1 - 100-9068) (SDS)
(1 - 100-9553) (COINTELPRO)
bDA:sjk
(8)

100-449698-13-

~~Confidential~~

NOT RECORDED
132 DEC 14 1970

~~Classified by 9225~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category 2~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~
11/29/74 JAM

54 DEC 21 1970

DECLASSIFIED BY 6050 [illegible]
ON 3/[illegible]

100-439048-12-294

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/11/70

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

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, DENVER (100-9553) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Portland airtel to the Bureau, 7/28/70 and Bureau teletype to Portland, Salt Lake City, Omaha and Denver, 8/4/70.

Denver Division has mailed counterintelligence letter as authorized. Letter bears name of [redacted] Information furnished by him to the FBI via the [redacted] has proven accurate. He is available to travel to the Jamboree at Bureau expense should the need arise.

[redacted] will furnish any correspondence from the People's Army Jamboree, which will be made available to the Bureau and Portland.

EX-116

REC-84 100-449698-13-14

2 - Bureau (RM)
3 - Portland (1 - 100-11705) (2 - 100-11048) (RM)
1 - Omaha (Info.) (RM)
1 - Salt Lake City (Info.) (100-10351) (RM)
2 - Denver (1 - 100-9553) (1 - 100-10185)

BDA/sip
(9)

AUG 13 1970

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ Per _____

56 AUG 21 1970

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 348-000 (11)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-9553~~)

DATE: 11/26/69

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-9553)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Denver letter to Director 10/14/69.

DN [redacted] and DN [redacted] have both advised they have learned of no inquiry as yet made by the Black Panther Party newspaper, Berkeley, California, to Denver Black Panther Party regarding referenced anonymous letter, mailed by Denver on 10/14/69.

Denver will advise the Bureau if such inquiry is made.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Denver
LDN:hg
(3)

REC- 87

100-449698-13-23

59 DEC 9 1969

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

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 10/14/69

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-9553)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter 10/8/69, granting authority to make anonymous mailing of letter outlined in Denver letter of 9/26/69.

Anonymous mailing completed 10/14/69. Commercial paper and envelope used.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Denver
BDA:hg
(3)

REC 85

100-449698-13-22

ST. 109

OCT 16 1969

4 OCT 28 1969

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

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/26/69

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, DENVER (100-9553)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

~~Confidential~~

Re Bureau airtel to Albany, et al, 9/8/69.

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) informant in the Denver Division who is in the best position to oppose the Black Panther Party (BPP) position on community control of local police is DN [redacted] This informant is to be elected to the steering committee of the University of Colorado (CU) chapter in the very near future and has had good relations with the chapter members in the Denver area. He is being versed on the nature of the dispute and instructed to intelligently seize opportunities to voice opposition to the BPP position and thereby cause a rift between the two organizations. [redacted]

It is to be noted, however, as set forth in Denver airtel dated 8/26/69 that the rift is not presently observable in the Denver area since cooperation between SDS and the BPP has occurred since the "Guardian" article and since the Denver BPP has been experiencing large organizational problems which have made them relatively ineffective at this time.

The Bureau has been advised previously that since July, 1969, the BPP has been taken over by an out-of-town group mainly from BPP headquarters, Berkeley, California. The local members of the BPP have either resigned, or been expelled or suspended. DN [redacted] is the only local Black

~~Confidential~~

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
LDN:pgr
(3)

REC 9

SEP 29 1969

~~Classified by~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category~~ 2
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

57 OCT 13 1969

DECLASSIFIED BY ... ON 3/26/77

Panther that has a direct connection with this out-of-town group ~~who~~ which is described by the informant as a very suspicious and clannish group.

Also, the BPP group has not been accepted by the Negro community and has had very little contact with the SDS. However, this informant has also been versed concerning the nature of the dispute between the SDS and BPP national and has been instructed to seize any opportunities to further the rift between the two organizations.

SAC, Denver (100-9553) 10/8/69

REC-128 EX-106

Director, FBI (100-449698) -13-20

1 - Mr [redacted]
1 - Mr [redacted]

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 9/26/69.

Authority is granted to make the anonymous mailing as outlined in relet.

Take all necessary steps to protect the identity of the Bureau as the source of the letter.

RHH:jes
(5)

NOTE:

A split has developed between the SDS and the BPP over the question of community control of the police. In an effort to further this split, Denver suggested an anonymous letter purportedly from members of SDS at Denver to the editor of the BPP newspaper in Berkeley, California, which takes issue with the BPP's stand on the situation and condemns them for lack of support of SDS. It may be of value in furthering this split.

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MAILED 10
OCT 7 - 1969
COMM-FBI

20 OCT 10 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 9/26/69

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-9553)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to Denver, dated 9/5/69.

The following letter has been composed for transmittal to "The Black Panther," the BPP publication, upon approval by the Bureau. If approved, Denver will place it on commercially available typing paper such as college students use and will type it using a manually operated typewriter. It is felt that the usual four letter words found in most SDS expressions can be left out on the theory that the letter could be coming from some sincere college student member of SDS who is not part of the obscenity-using, hard-core group in SDS. [redacted] is a nickname by which [redacted] is known:

Denver, Colorado
(date)

[redacted]
Black Panther Newspaper
3106 Shattuck Ave.
Berkeley, California, 94705

[redacted]

Sorry we haven't registered sooner our disgust at the stab in the back you fair weather friends gave us in the August issue of the "Guardian," but we have been occupied with planning and carrying out revolutionary action - which is more than we can say for your group here in Denver. There are a lot of us in SDS in the Denver-Boulder area, especially in the Denver Collective, who take exception to, and outright resent, being called fascists and nazis, especially by representatives of a fellow minority group which is supposed to have the same long-range goals as we do.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
BDA/lld
(3)

REC 43

15 SEP 29 1969

INTERNAL SEC.

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

The disagreement which brought on the unwarranted attack relates only to tactics and should never have been made public. It was strickly (purposely misspelled) an internal matter to be ironed out by the leadership of the two organizations, and as far as the dispute goes, there is much to be said for our position that control of white communities by white pigs only will end up increasing white supremacy.

If we are right, neither you nor we want this. The point is, you should never have made a national issue of it, and in doing so, have driven a large wedge between cooperative efforts of both bodies.

If you are sincere in your revolutionary goals as they have been stated to us, make an effort to publicly bridge this chasm you have dug - or else step aside and let some truly dedicated people get the revolutionary job done.

This letter can't be said to be an official statement of SDS either nationally or regionally; therefore, it will not bear our signatures, but you can bet your ass it expresses the private and group feelings on the matter in this part of the country.

All power to the people.

SDS
Denver-Boulder Area

cc: NO, SDS

Of course, Denver will not be sending a copy of the proposed letter to the National Office of SDS, but if the impression is left with [redacted] that such action was being taken, it might give more weight to the credibility of the letter.

1 - Mr. Fulton
1 - Mr. [redacted]

SAC, Denver (100-9553)

9/5/69

REC-15

Director, FBI (100-449698) - 13 - 19

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurairtel 8/26/69.

The recommendation made in reairtel that a letter over the signature of [redacted] to the Black Panther Party (BPP) in Denver complaining of the "stab in the back" given Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) by the Black Panthers is not being approved.

You should, however, promptly submit a proposed letter which could be directed to the editor of "The Black Panther," the BPP publication, in San Francisco and signed merely SDS, Denver, and written in such a vein that it could be from SDS in Denver complaining of Black Panther criticism of SDS. Following approval by the Bureau, this letter should be sent anonymously to the offices of this publication in San Francisco.

RHH:jes
(5)

NOTE: Field offices have been canvassed as to what action could be taken to widen a split between SDS and the BPP. By reairtel, Denver suggested a letter be sent to the BPP in Denver over a facsimile of a signature of the Denver SDS leader complaining of the Panther's treatment of SDS. It is not felt this would have the same repercussions as a complaining letter sent directly to the offices of "The Black Panther" newspaper.

MAILED 9
SEP 5 1969
COMM-FBI

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54 SEP 12 1969

57 SEP 17 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/26/69

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

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, DENVER (100-9553)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBuairtel 8/20/69.

It is to be noted that the current relationship between members of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the Black Panther Party (BPP) in the Denver area appears to be much more friendly than outlined in reairtel. The Denver BPP, [redacted] combined with the Denver area SDS membership to hold a rally at the City-County Building, Denver, Colorado, on 8/6/69, for the purpose of demanding the freedom of Black Panther Party members HUEY NEWTON, LANDON WILLIAMS and RORY HITHE, and former SDS affiliate SUSAN MARIE PARKER. Then, on 8/8/69, the Denver SDS and BPP membership again joined forces for a rally and march in Denver to voice several additional demands. Since the BPP campaign, which the SDS refused to join, commenced in July it would appear that these two groups in the Denver area have overcome their differences on the matter.

It is also to be noted that the BPP in Denver is in a definite state of flux since the arrival of several BPP leaders from California. All of the old members of the Denver BPP have been suspended, including DN [redacted] (although he remains on friendly terms with the California Panthers), some of the old members have been expelled, and some have submitted their resignations. The California group in Denver, which is responsible for this situation,

REC-15

4-Bureau (2-100-449698)(RM)
(2-100-448006-Sub. 13)
1-Chicago (Info) (RM)
2-Denver (1-100-9553)
BDA:hg (1-157-199)
(7)

AUG 29 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

now runs the BPP in Denver, which consists mainly of young black sympathizers, and apparently has no formal membership at this time. There is some indication that without the support of the old members who were the black militants in the Denver area the BPP in Denver may suffer a severe setback or even extinction.

Denver is doubtful that a counterintelligence maneuver directed at the dispute arising out of BPP petition campaign described in reairtel would have the desired effect; however, if the Bureau so desires a letter over the facsimile of [redacted] signature [redacted] being one of the principal leaders of SDS in the Denver area - can be prepared for mailing to [redacted] Such letter would indicate withdrawal of support of SDS in the Denver area for Denver BPP activities due to the "stab in the back" given SDS by the Panthers when the Panthers indicated that the SDS were national socialists who were attempting to dictate to the Panthers, as per the recent article in the "Guardian." Such a letter, to be effective, would have to be mailed very soon since the "Guardian" article has been in print for ten days already.

Denver sources and informants reporting on SDS who are presently in the Denver area during summer vacation are not at this time in a sufficiently influential position to spread dissension among SDS membership regarding the BPP statements.

SAC, Denver (100-9553) 7/31/69

REC-123

Director, FBI (100-449698) 13-18 1 - Mr. [redacted]

EX-115

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 7/23/69 captioned as above and urtel 7/28/69 captioned "Students for a Democratic Society, IS-SDS."

Referenced letter states that due to campus inactivity, your office has developed no information relative to New Left activities on college campuses in the Denver area during the summer and, therefore, the opportunities for counterintelligence activity have been limited. Referenced teletype, however, advises that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) sponsored a rally on the campus of the University of Colorado on 7/28/69 following which individuals invaded a building leased by the Institute for Defense Analysis and disrupted its activities. It is apparent that this rally was not spontaneous and must have been in the planning stage for some time.

MAILED 11 JUL 30 1969 FBI-DENVER

From the foregoing it does not appear that the Agent to whom this program is assigned has sufficiently grasped its aims and objectives. The objectives of the program are not limited to college campuses as seems to be the point stressed in the referenced letter. This program's objectives are to seek out and neutralize the New Left not only on college campuses but elsewhere as well. The fact that colleges are on a summer schedule is not sufficient reason to curtail your efforts to successfully implement the program.

You will be expected to thoroughly review this program in your Division to assure that its objectives are fully known to the Agent to whom it is assigned. The Agent handling it will be expected to pursue it aggressively and with imagination to insure that opportunities for neutralizing the New Left, whether it be on or off campus, are not missed. He should seek to develop advance information regarding rallies and similar activities and devise counterintelligence measures where appropriate to negate the plans of the New Left.

A lackadaisical attitude toward this program will not be tolerated. Your office will be expected to devote more attention to it in the future.

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RHH:lis (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

55 AUG 5 1969

SAC, Denver
RE: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
100-449698

NOTE:

In its quarterly letter, Denver advised there was no activity in the colleges in the Denver area in the summer and, therefore, no opportunities were presented for counterintelligence action. This is not consistent with a communication received from Denver subsequently indicating that SDS at the University of Colorado had, in fact, disrupted the offices of the Institute for Defense Analysis following a protest rally held on the campus.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: July 23, 1969

FROM : SAC, Denver (100-9553) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Denver letter to Bureau 5/27/69.

In view of the fact there has been no activity in the colleges in the Denver area during the summer vacation, the Denver Office has no information to provide concerning above-captioned subject at this time; however, Denver will remain alert and when the school term resumes this fall, any information coming to Denver's attention in this matter will be promptly reported.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
LDN:mf
(3)

REC-10

18

25 1969

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

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698) DATE: May 27, 1969

FROM : SAC, Denver (100-9553) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBulet to Denver dated 5/13/69, and Denver letter to Bureau 4/29/69.

The "Rocky Mountain News," Denver daily newspaper; in an article captioned "Allott Rips SDS Bomb, Sex Documents," dated April 30, 1969, reported that Senator GORDON ALLOTT, Republican of Colorado, charged that Students for a Democratic Society handed out documents at a recent Denver East High School basketball game telling students "how to make bombs and other explosives," and also distributed a pamphlet entitled "Sex Relationship Inventory." It appears that this is the identical pamphlet referred to in Denver letter to Bureau April 29, 1969.

In view of the fact that this has been given publicity at Denver, it does not appear that [redacted] of the "Denver Post" should be contacted.

Denver has advised Bureau concerning Senator ALLOTT's newspaper article by report captioned "UNSUBS; Pamphlets Concerning the Making of Explosives Distributed by Students for a Democratic Society, East High School, Denver, Colorado, ARL," dated May 9, 1969.

In view of this, Denver feels no further action should be taken, UACB.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Denver
(1 - 176-23)
LDN:mf
(4)

REC-20

17 MAY 29 1969

INT. SEC.

1 JUN 11 1969

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

[redacted]

REC-128

SAC, Denver (100-9553) 5-13-69

REC-106

Director, FBI (100-449698) 13-16

104

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 4-29-69.

Provided you are assured that the Bureau's interest in this matter will be protected, you are authorized to furnish [redacted] with copies of the sabotage pamphlet and sex relationship questionnaire mentioned in relet.

On the occasion of your contact with [redacted] you are to advise him that the Bureau's interest in this matter is to be kept in the strictest confidence and that under no circumstances is he to identify the Bureau as the source of his material.

Promptly advise the Bureau following your contact with [redacted] as to the result of this contact.

RHH:bad
(4)

NOTE:

A source of the Denver Office furnished two documents which were being distributed to high school students in the Denver area. One document entitled "Sabotage" sets forth several pages on the proper manufacture and use of guerilla-type explosives. It carries a cover page entitled "SDS New Left Notes," which is the official publication of SDS. The other document is entitled "Sex Relationship Inventory" and is designed as an intimate inquiry into the students sexual behavior. As this material is another example of the moral looseness and revolutionary nature of the New Left, it is felt that this material should be brought to the attention of a responsible news media who might be able to use it against the New Left.

[redacted]

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MAILED 10
MAY 13 1969
COMM-FBI

MAY 21 1969
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: April 29, 1969

FROM: SAC, Denver (100-9553)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBulet to Denver dated 4/3/69, and Denver letter to Bureau dated 3/17/69.

Denver Office feels that the sabotage pamphlet and sex relationship questionnaire published by SDS and sent to the Bureau by Denver in relet could be given to [redacted] of the "Denver Post" daily newspaper, so that he could either prepare an editorial concerning it or publish excerpts from it. Denver feels that a Xerox of this leaflet could be given to [redacted] indicating that an unknown student left it off at the Denver Office, and that DN [redacted] would not have to come into the picture at all.

If the Bureau so desires, it should advise Denver to furnish [redacted] who has been cooperative with the Denver Office for many years, with a Xerox copy of the pamphlet.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
LDN:mf
(3)

REC-6 100-449698-13-16

MAY 1 1969

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

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

SAC, Denver (100-9553) 4/3/69

REC-138

Director, FBI (~~100-449698~~) ~~6-7~~
100-449698-13-15

COINTELPRO -
NEW LEFT

Reurlet 3/12/69.

Relet submitted copies of a pamphlet on sabotage and a questionnaire on sex relationship. Relet further states that the sabotage pamphlet and sex relationship questionnaire were recently distributed at a local high school under the sponsorship of SDS.

You are to promptly advise the Bureau as to whether you have an established and reliable source in the news media to whom you could furnish this information on a confidential basis with the suggestion that it be used in an expose of the type of activity being engaged in by SDS on the high school level. You should bear in mind that the security of [redacted] will have to be considered. Take no action along this line without specific Bureau approval.

If such a source is available, furnish the Bureau his name and position along with your recommendation as to what information you would be able to furnish him in this regard.

RHH:crk
(5)

NOTE:

By relet Denver furnished copies of the above mentioned documents stating that they had been received from [redacted] One document entitled "Sabotage," sets forth several pages on the proper manufacture and use of guerrilla type explosives. It carries a cover page entitled, "SDS New Left Notes," which is the official publication of SDS. Another document submitted is entitled, "Sex Relationship Inventory," and is designed as an intimate inquiry into the students sexual behavior. This is but another example of the moral looseness of SDS and it can be used against them if given appropriate publicity.

MAILED 6
APR 2 1969
COMM-FBI

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APR 8 1969
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-9553) DATE: 3/12/69

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-9553) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau airtel to Albany 10/9/68; Denver letter to Bureau 2/12/69.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a Xerox pamphlet captioned "SDS New Left Notes," which was furnished to the Denver Office by [redacted] (suburb of Denver, Colorado). This pamphlet gives instructions on how to make explosive devices for the purpose of sabotage and has questionnaire captioned "Sex Relationship Inventory." It appears to the Denver Office that if parents of high school students were to realize that the SDS is sponsoring such questionnaires on sex, they would be extremely upset, and this is being furnished the Bureau for use to show the depraved nature and moral looseness of the New Left.

ENCLOSURE

100-449695-13-15

REC-31

2 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 1)
3 - Denver [redacted]
(100-9068)
(100-9553)

LDN:pgr
(5)

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

New Left Notes

New Left Notes is published weekly (except June and July, when publication is bi-weekly) by Students for a Democratic Society, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612 (312-666-3874). Second-class postage is paid at Chicago. Subscriptions are $1 per year for SDS members and $10 per year for non-members. Signed articles are the responsibility of the writers. Unsigned articles are the responsibility of editor David Millstone. New Left Notes is affiliated with UPS and Liberation News Service.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Mike Klonsky, National Secretary; Fred Gordon, Internal Education Secretary; Bernardine Dohrn, Inter-Organizational Secretary

National Office: 1608 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois 60612 (312-666-3874)
Chicago: 162 North Clinton, Chicago, Illinois 60606 (312-641-0138)
Michigan: Post Office Box 625, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107 (no telephone)
New England: 125 Green, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139 (617-864-3126)
New Jersey: Box 376-C, Newark, New Jersey 07101 (no telephone)
New York City: 131 Prince, New York, New York 10003 (212-674-8310)
Ningara: 308 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14850 (607-273-0535)
Philadelphia: 262 South 45th, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104 (215-382-8084)
Southern California: Box 85396, Los Angeles, California 90072 (213-667-2345)
Texas - Oklahoma: Box 1941, Dallas, Texas 75221 (214-824-1837)
Washington, DC: 3 Thomas Circle NW, Washington DC 20005 (202-332-1337)

Students for a Democratic Society 1608 West Madison Chicago, Illinois

SDS NEW LEFT NOTES

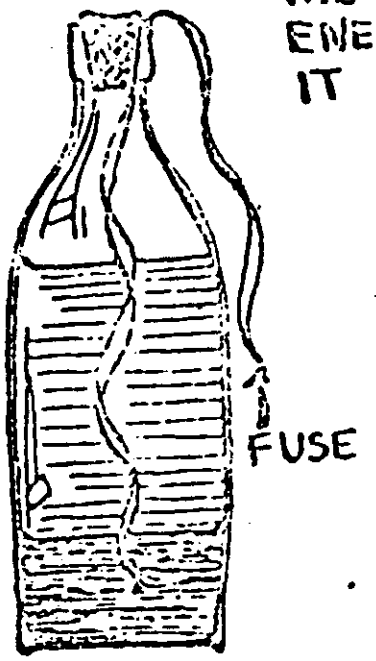
LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE

100-449698-13-15

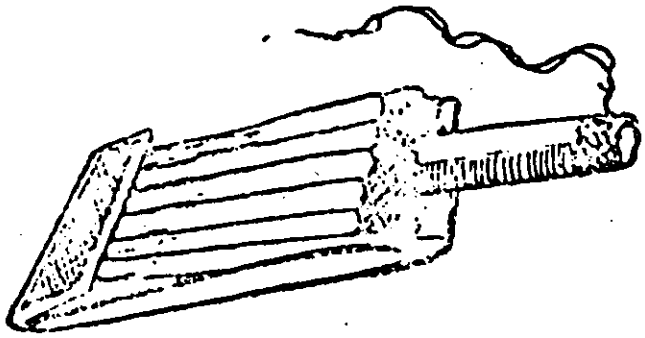
ENCLOSURE

SABOTAGE

MOLOTOV COCKTAIL- A BOTTLE IS FILLED WITH 2/3 GAS AND 1/3 OIL. A FUSE IS INSERTED AND THE BOTTLE CORKED. THE FUSE IS LIGHTED AND THE BOTTLE HURLED AT OBJECTIVE. ON BREAKING THE CONTENTS WILL IGNITE. THE ENEMY WILL BE UNABLE TO EXTINGUISH IT WITH WATER.

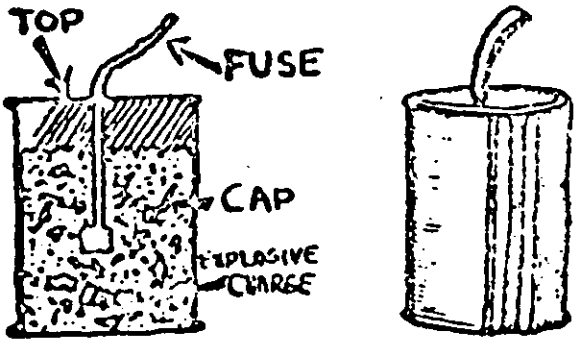


TO SET A FIRE

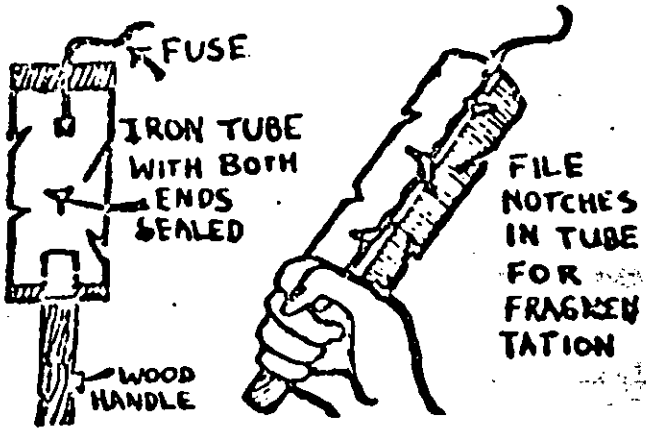


A LIGHTED CIGARETTE IS PLACED IN A BOOK OF MATCHES AND LEFT ON COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.

HAND GRENADES:

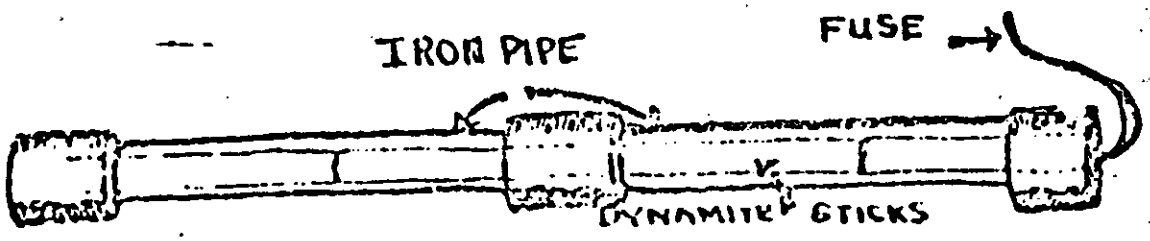


A FUSE OF 5 OR 6 SECONDS LENGTH IS INSERTED INTO A CAN FILLED WITH DYNAMITE AND SCRAPS OF IRON, NAILS, SCREWS, ETC.

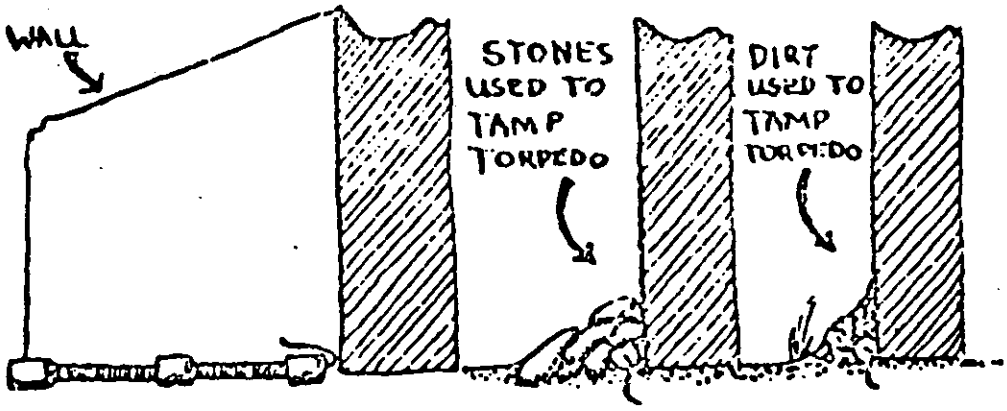


BANGALORE TORPEDO:

CONSISTS OF L[illegible]THS OF PIPE FILLED [illegible]STICKS OF DYNAMITE, SEALED AT THE ENDS, AND JOINED IN THE MIDDLE BY COUPLINGS THUS PERMITTING THE TORPEDO TO BE OF VARYING LENGTHS. THE CAP ON ONE END HAS A HOLE WHICH PERMITS INSERTION OF FUSE AND DETONATOR.

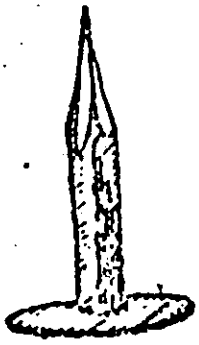


THESE TORPEDOES ARE VERY EFFECTIVELY USED IN DESTROYING CONCRETE COLUMNS, CULVERTS, ETC.



THIS TORPEDO IS USED TO DESTROY WALLS, RAMPARTS, LARGE WOODEN OR IRON DOORS.

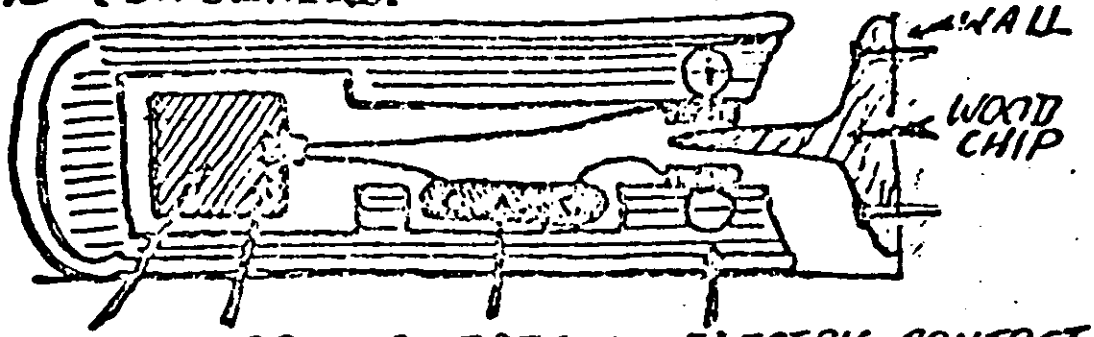
TO SABOTAGE AUTOMOBILES:



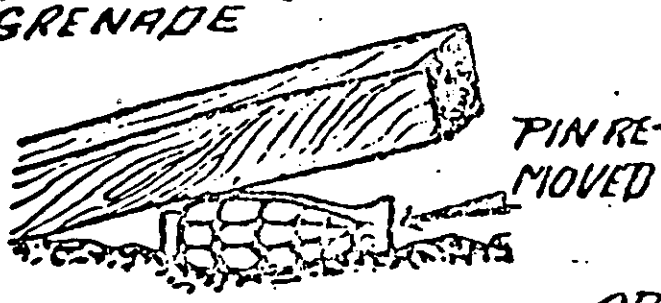
NAILS, TACKS, CLAMPS, ETC., ARE SPREAD ON THE STREETS AND ROADS AT NIGHT TO IMPEDE TRAFFIC. THEY SHOULD BE BLACK IN COLOR SO AS NOT TO REFLECT LIGHT.

BOOBY TRAPS:

HOW TO PREPARE A BOOK TO EXPLODE WHEN MOVED. AN OPENING CUT IN PAGES OF BOOK SO WOOD CHIP BETWEEN CONTACTS IS CONCEALED.

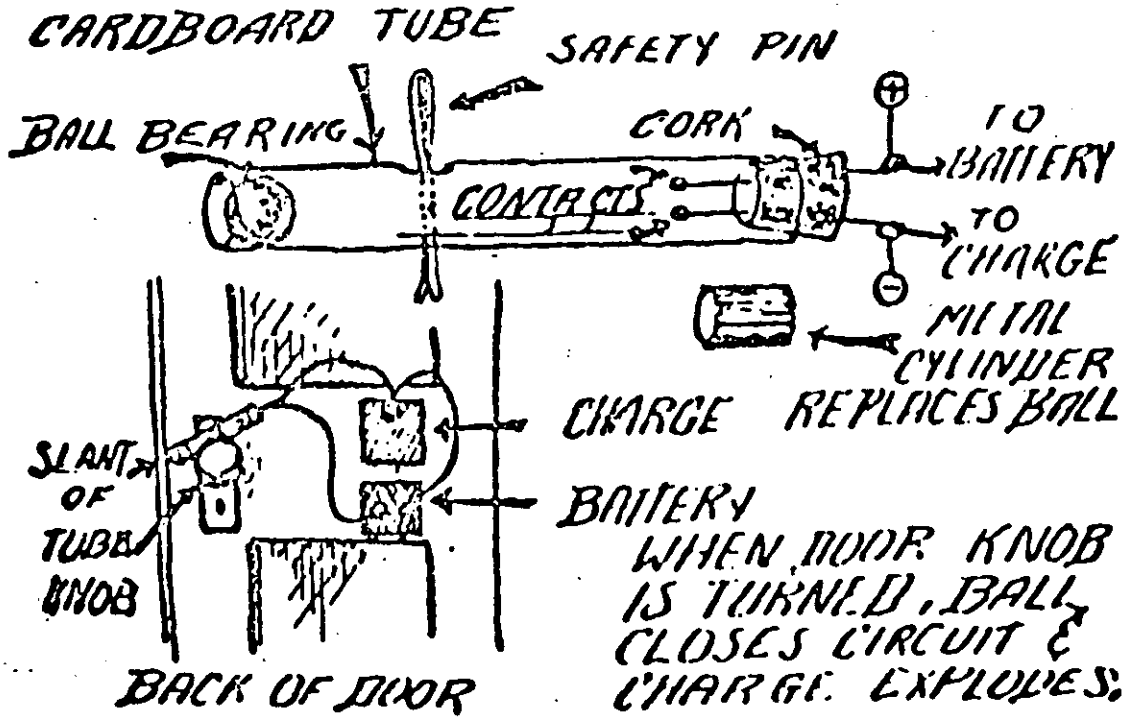


MOVING PLANK EXPLODES GRENADE



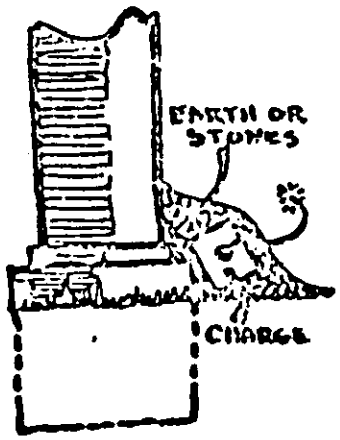
"ART" BOOK

OPENING FOR CHIP

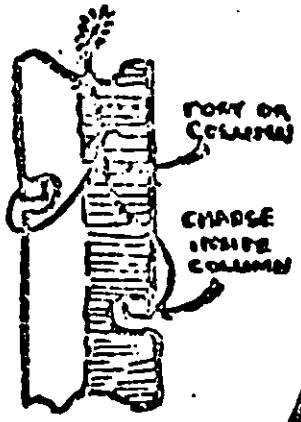


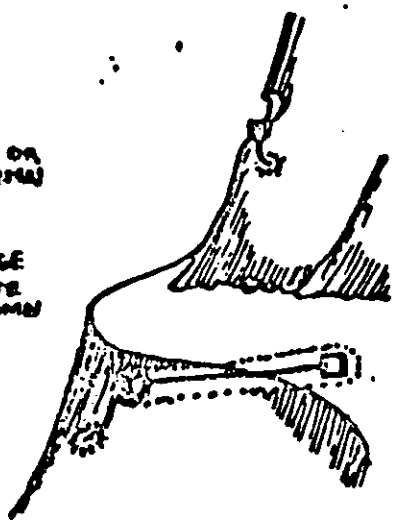
WHEN DOOR KNOB IS TURNED, BALL CLOSES CIRCUIT & CHARGE EXPLODES.

THE EXPLOSIVE CHARGES ARE FIXED IN THE INDICATED MANNER.



METHOD OF DESTROYING SMALL BRIDGES OR CULVERTS.

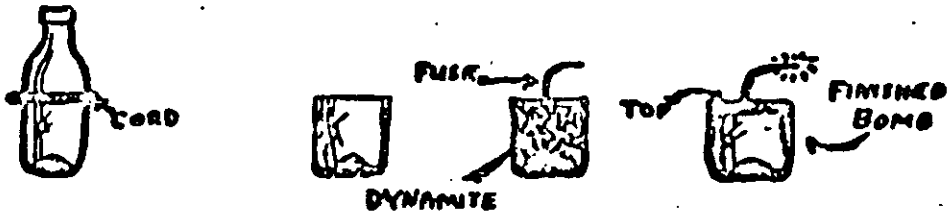




TO IMPEDE TRAFFIC FOR A LONG TIME PLACE CHARGE IN TUNNEL UNDERNEATH ROAD.

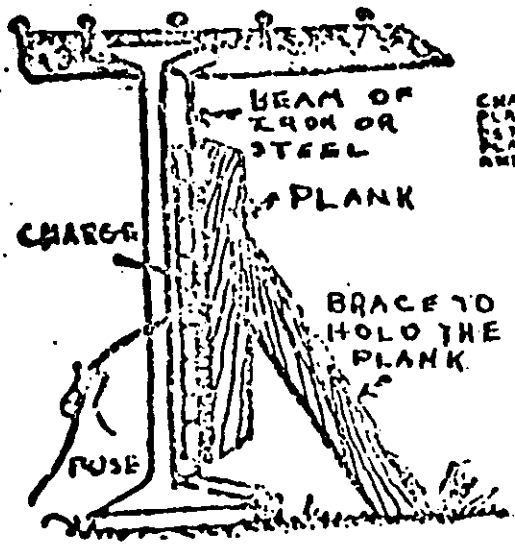
CHARGE FOR BENEATH ARCHING-FULL WIDTH.

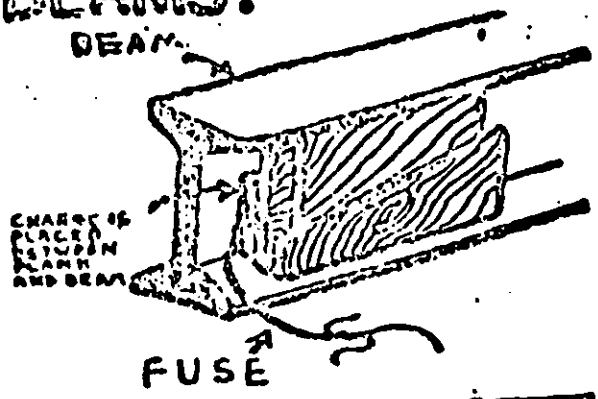
BOMB USED TO SABOTAGE MOTORS, DYNAMOS, ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS, GENERATORS, MACHINERY, ETC.

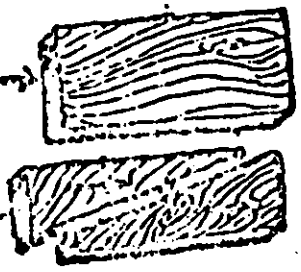


A PIECE OF CORD, SOAKED IN GASOLINE OR ALCOHOL, IS TIED AROUND THE BOTTLE AND IGNITED WHICH WILL CUT THE BOTTLE IN TWO. THE BOTTOM PART OF THE BOTTLE IS THEN FILLED WITH DYNAMITE, A FUSED DETONATOR IS INSERTED INTO THE DYNAMITE AND THE BOTTLE SEALED. IT IS PLACED ON WHATEVER IS TO BE DAMAGED AND SECURED IN ANY APPROPRIATE MANNER. WHEN IT EXPLODES THERE WILL BE A PERFORATION UP TO SIX INCHES WITH THE DIAMETER OF THE HOLE DEPENDENT ON THE CONE OF THE BOTTLE.

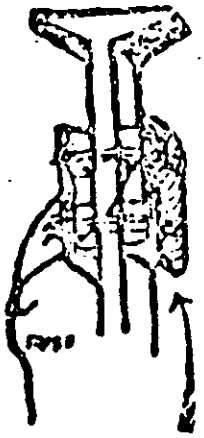
DESTRUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL BEAMS.



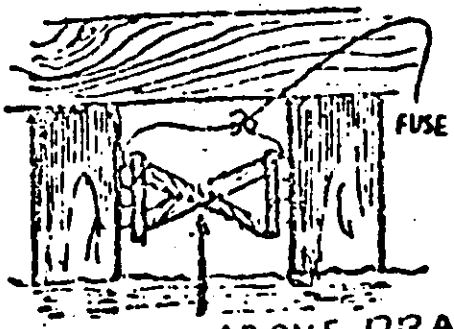




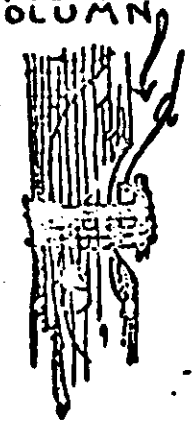
THE SETTING OF EXPLOSIVE CHARGES TO BLOW UP COLUMNS OR STEEL BEAMS IS CLEARLY EXPLAINED IN THESE DIAGRAMS.

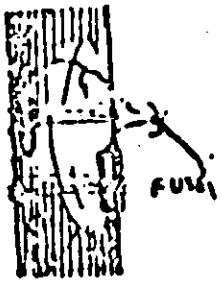


CHARGES ARE HELD BY TWO PLANKS AND WIRED TO THE COLUMN.



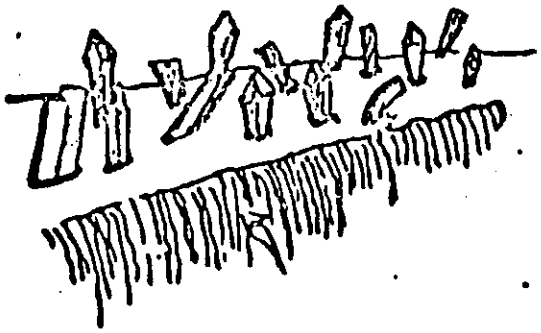
CHARGE IS SIMPLY TIED TO COLUMN





ABOVE DRAWING INDICATES HOW TO PLACE CHARGES TO DEMOLISH THE PILLARS WHICH SUPPORT THE BRIDGE. THE DYNAMITE CAN BE PLACED UNDER THE WATER IN THE SAME MANNER AND EXPLODED ELECTRICALLY.

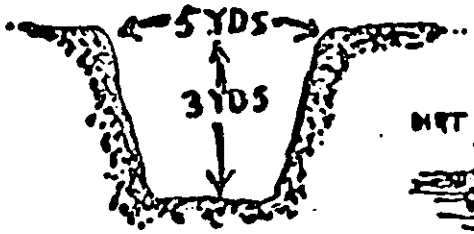
ACTION AGAINST TANKS, LIGHT TANKS ASSAULT CARS, ETC., ON ROADS AND IN CITIES.



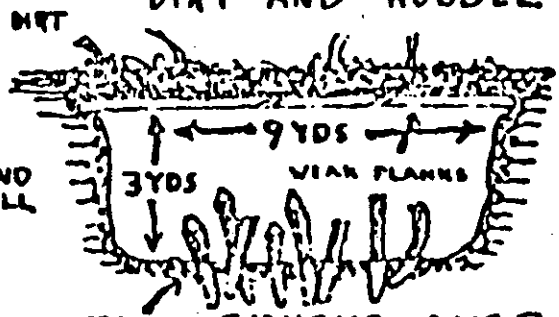
TREE TRUNKS, PIECES OF RAILWAY TRACK AND IRON BEAMS SUNK IN IN ROADWAY DETAIN LIGHT TANKS, ASSAULT CARS AND JEEPS. OCCASIONALLY LARGE TANKS MAY BE STOPPED. IN ANY EVENT, THEY ARE SLOWED TO THE POINT OF MAKING THEM GOOD TARGETS FOR HAND GERNADES, BAZOOKAS, MOLOTOV COCKTAILS, ETC.

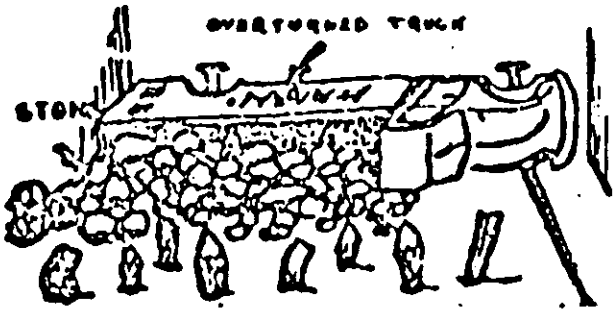
TANK TRAP

A HOLE 3 YDS DEEP, 9 YDS LONG AND 7 YDS WIDE IS COVERED WITH WEAK PLANKS AND DISGUISED WITH DIRT AND RUBBLE.



A PIT 3 YARDS DEEP AND 5 TO 7 YARDS WIDE WILL DETAIN A TANK.

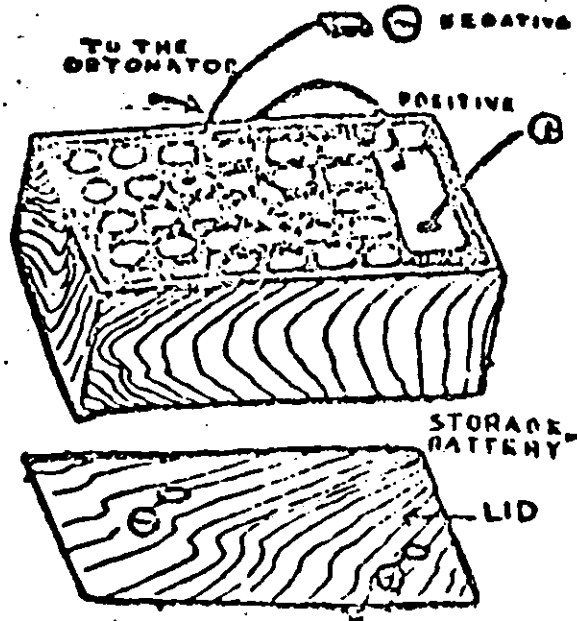


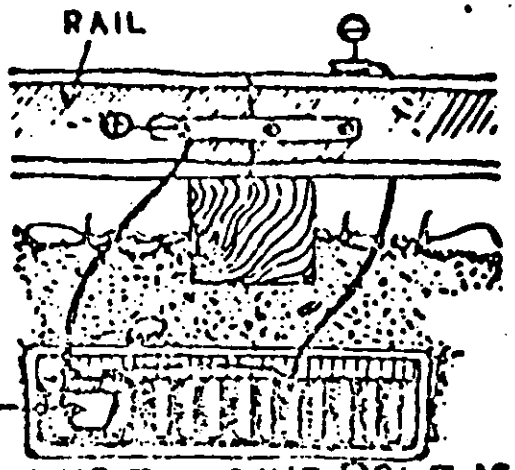


TRUCKS, OVER TURNED IN THE STREETS WITH WHEELS REMOVED AND LOADED WITH STONES ARE EFFECTIVE AGAINST LIGHT TANKS, ASSAULT CARS

TRAIN MINES:

THE MINE IS BURIED TWO FT. BELOW AND BETWEEN RAILROAD TRACKS. IT EXPLODES WHEN THE TRAIN PASSES OVER THE CONTACTS WHICH CLOSE THE ELECTRIC CIRCUIT.



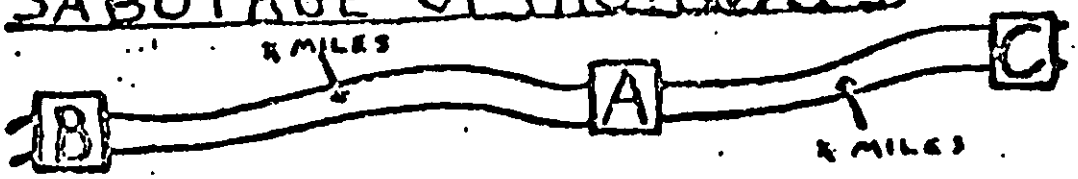


THE POSITIVE POLE IS FIXED TO THE TRACK THE NEGATIVE CONTACT REMAINS 2 INCHES ABOVE THE RAIL WITHOUT TOUCHING IT!

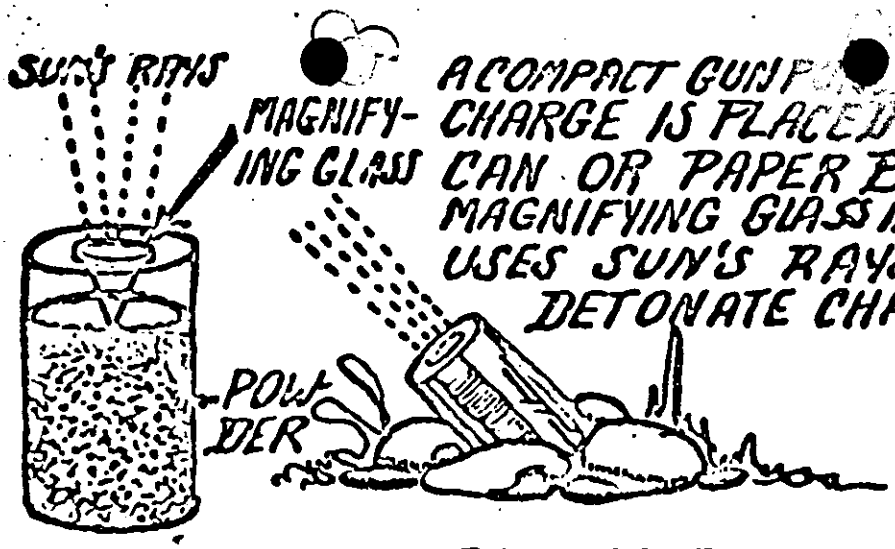
YOU SHOULD USE BETWEEN 25 AND 50 STICKS OF DYNAMITE FOR EACH MINE.

A MINE IS PLACED AT POINT "A". SEVERAL MILES FROM "A", TWO OTHERS ARE PLACED WITHOUT ATTACHING THE NEGATIVE POLE TO THE TRACK. WHEN "A" EXPLODES, THE OTHER MINES ARE ARMED SO AS TO DESTROY REPAIR, TRAINS.

SABOTAGE OF HIGHWAYS:

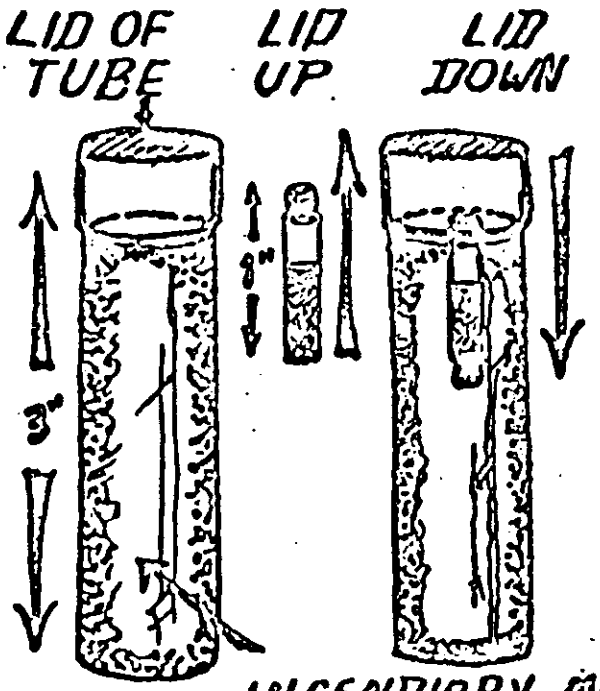


AN OBSTRUCTION IS PLACED IN THE ROAD AT POINT "A". WHEN TRAFFIC IS BACKED UP TO POINTS "B" AND "C", THESE POINTS ARE BLOWN UP SO AS TO BOTTLE UP TRAFFIC ON BOTH SIDES OF POINT "A".

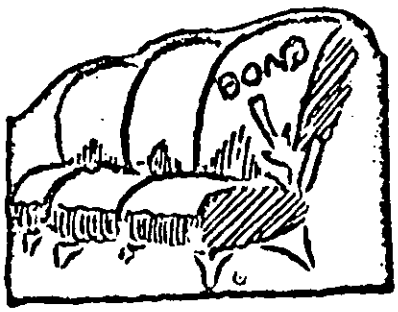


A COMPACT GUNPOWDER CHARGE IS PLACED IN CAN OR PAPER BOX MAGNIFYING GLASS IN LID USES SUN'S RAYS TO DETONATE CHARGE

POCKET INCENDIARY BOMBS



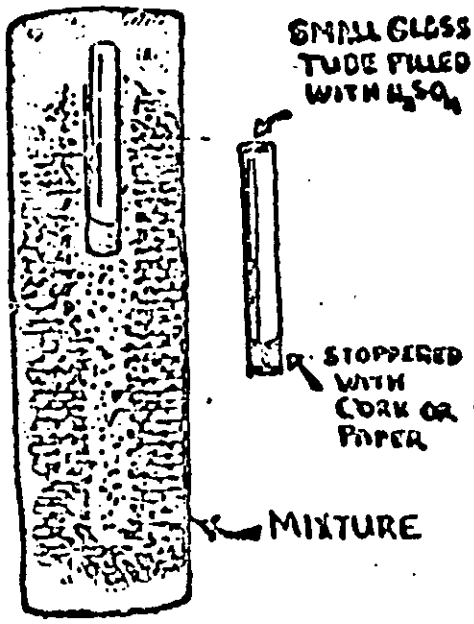
PLACE THESE INCENDIARY BOMBS IN MOVIES, CARS, FILES, MAILBOXES, NEXT TO INFLAMMABLES. ONCE ACID BEGINS ACTION, OFFICE LEAVES QUICKLY.



INCENDIARY MIX

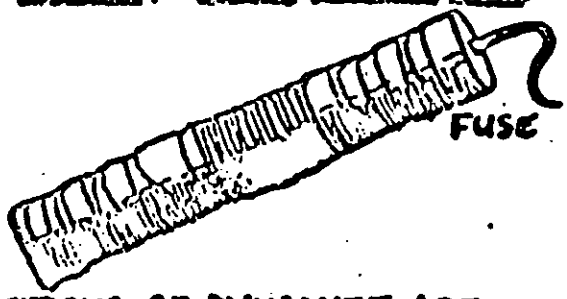
A GLASS OR CELLULOSE TUBE IS FILLED WITH POTASSIUM CHLORATE ($KClO_3$) SUGAR MIX. THE FUZE IS A SMALL TUBE OF CONC. SULFURIC ACID, PLUGGED WITH CORK OR PAPER INSERTED IN LARGE TUBE. PLUG UP. INVERT BOMB TO ACTIVATE.

INCENDIARY TIME BOMB.



A CARDBOARD OR IRON TUBE IS FILLED WITH A MIXTURE CONSISTING OF 3/4 POTASSIUM CHLORATE AND 1/4 SUGAR AND IS SEALED. A GLASS VIAL IS FILLED WITH SULPHURIC ACID AND STOPPERED WITH PAPER. TO ARM THE BOMB, YOU INSERT THE VIAL, STOPPERED END DOWN, INTO THE TUBE. THE ACID WILL EAT THRU THE PAPER AND IGNITE THE POTASSIUM CHLORATE-SUGAR MIXTURE.

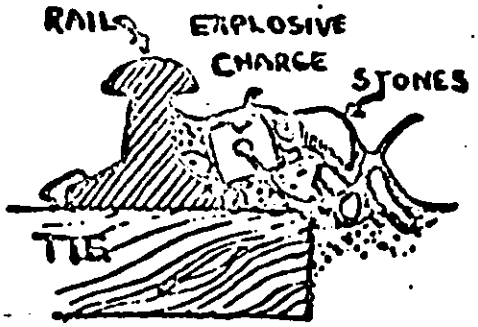
BOMB TO BE USED AGAINST CARS, TRUCKS, ETC.

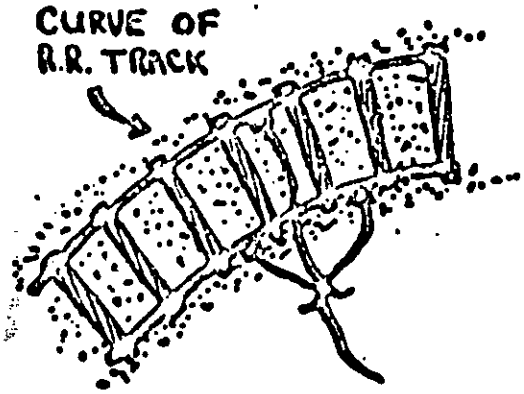


STICKS OF DYNAMITE ARE WRAPPED WITH TAPE, WIRE, AND MORE TAPE.

TO DESTROY RAILWAYS:

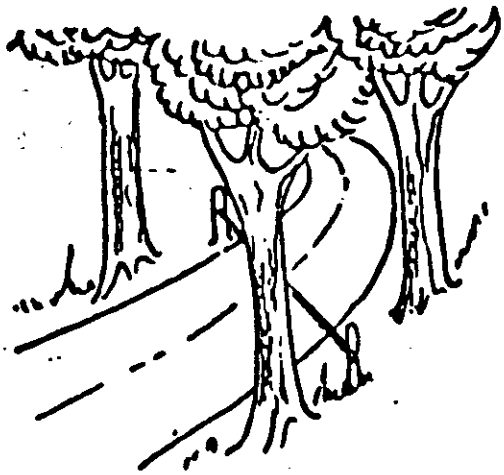
DESTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS PARALIZES TRAFFIC AND FORCES THE ENEMY TO DIVERT MEN AND MATERIAL FOR REPAIRS AND GUARD DUTY.

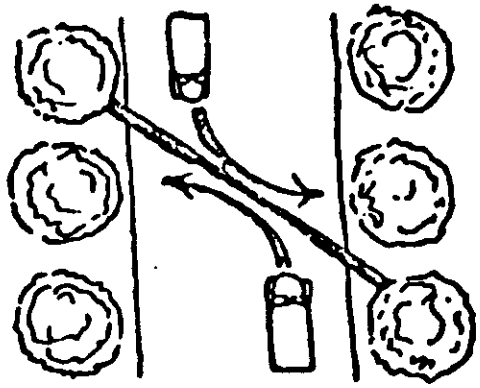


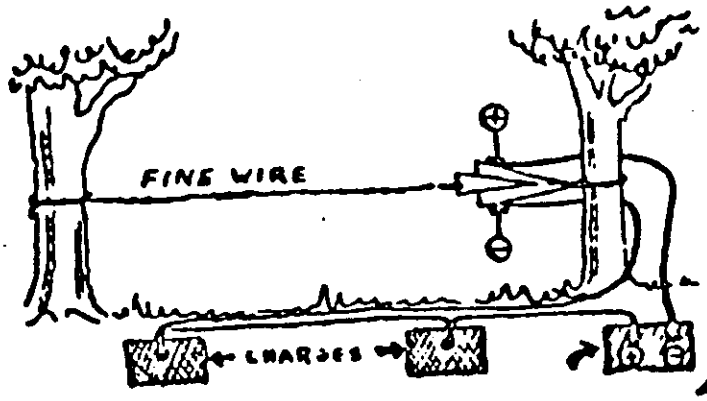


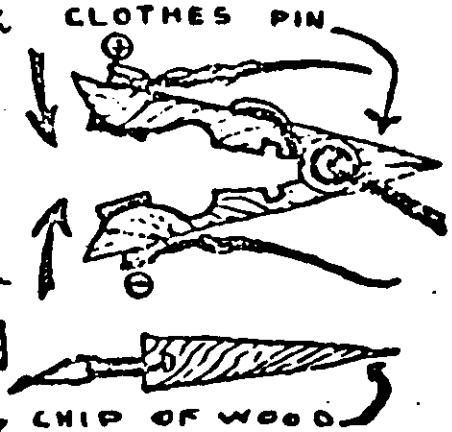
SET CHARGES SO AS TO MAKE REPAIRS MOST DIFFICULT.

DURING THE NIGHT, A GREASED STEEL CABLE WHICH DOES NOT REFLECT LIGHT IS STRUNG DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE ROAD - ABOUT A FOOT AND A HALF HIGH. WHEN A VEHICLE HITS THE CABLE, IT WILL SLIDE OFF THE ROAD.



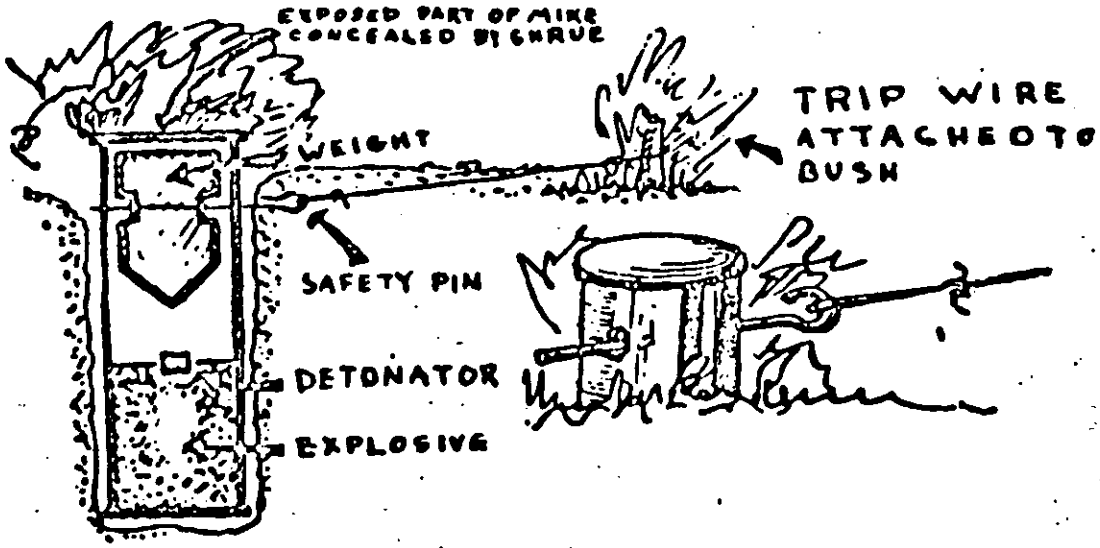




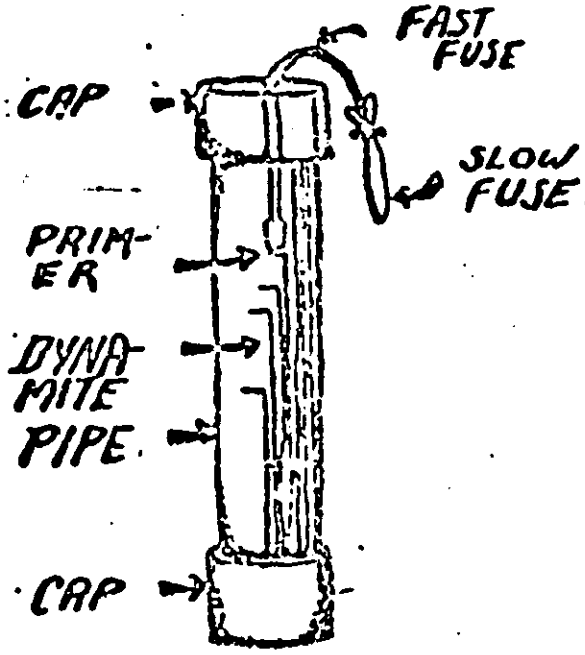


MOVEMENT OF WIRE WILL PULL OUT CHIP OF WOOD. ELECTRIC CIRCUIT WILL BE COMPLETE - EXPLOSION WILL FOLLOW.

CHIP OF WOOD THAT SEPARATES + AND - TERMINALS.

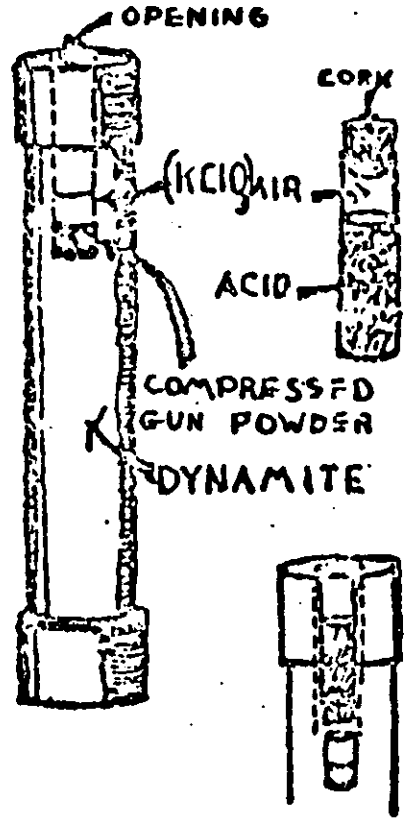


THE "NIPPLE"

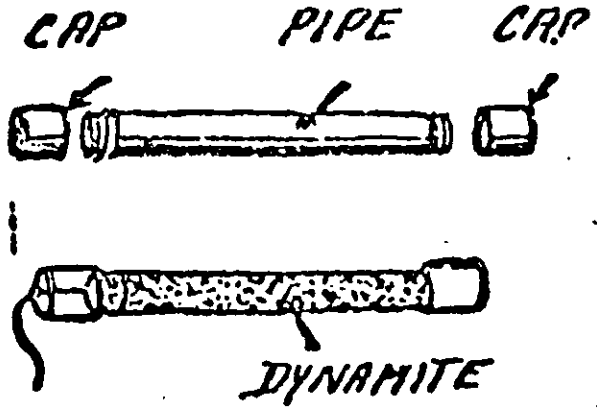


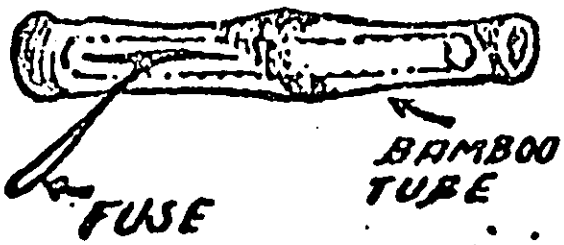
THE NIPPLE IS MADE BY FILLING A PIECE OF PIPE OR TUBE WITH DYNAMITE TNT, OR GUNPOWDER & CAPPING BOTH ENDS. INSERT FUSE THROUGH HOLE IN CAP DIMENTIONS VARY.

"NIPPLE" TIME BOMB



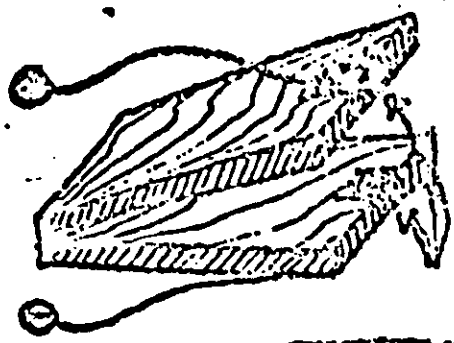
"NIPPLE" JR



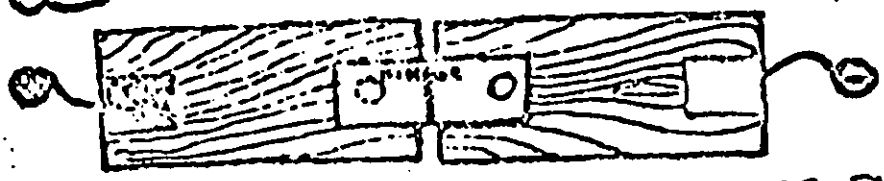


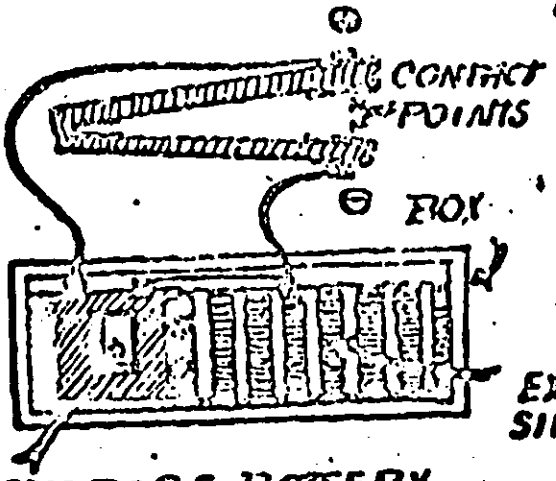
THE NIPPLE TIME BOMB IS ACTIVATED & DETONATED IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE INCENDIARY BOMB ON PAGE

MINES USED TO BLOW UP AUTOS, TRUCKS, AND LIGHT TANKS: STRONG [illegible] MUST BE USED TO INSURE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION.

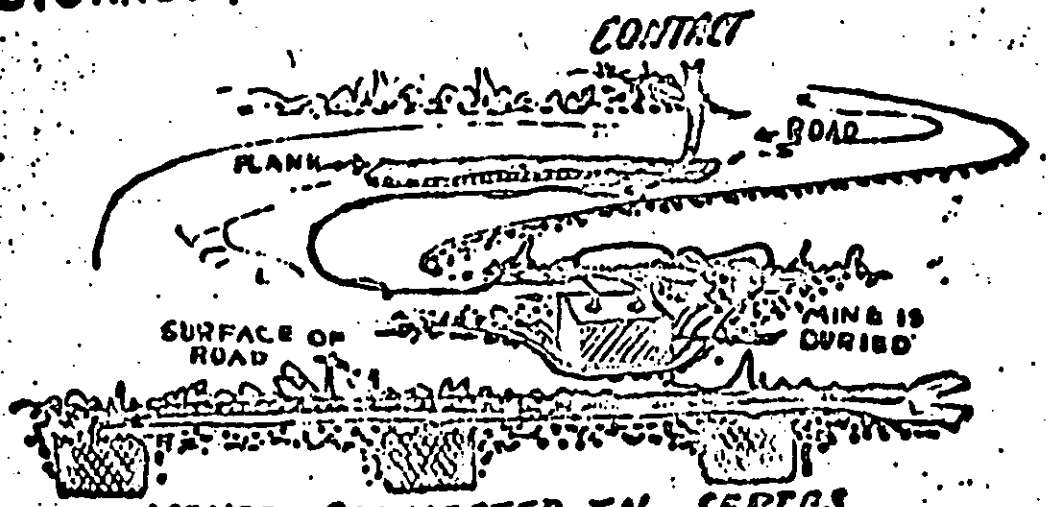


EXAMPLE OF HOW TO CONNECT WIRES TO CONTACTS.

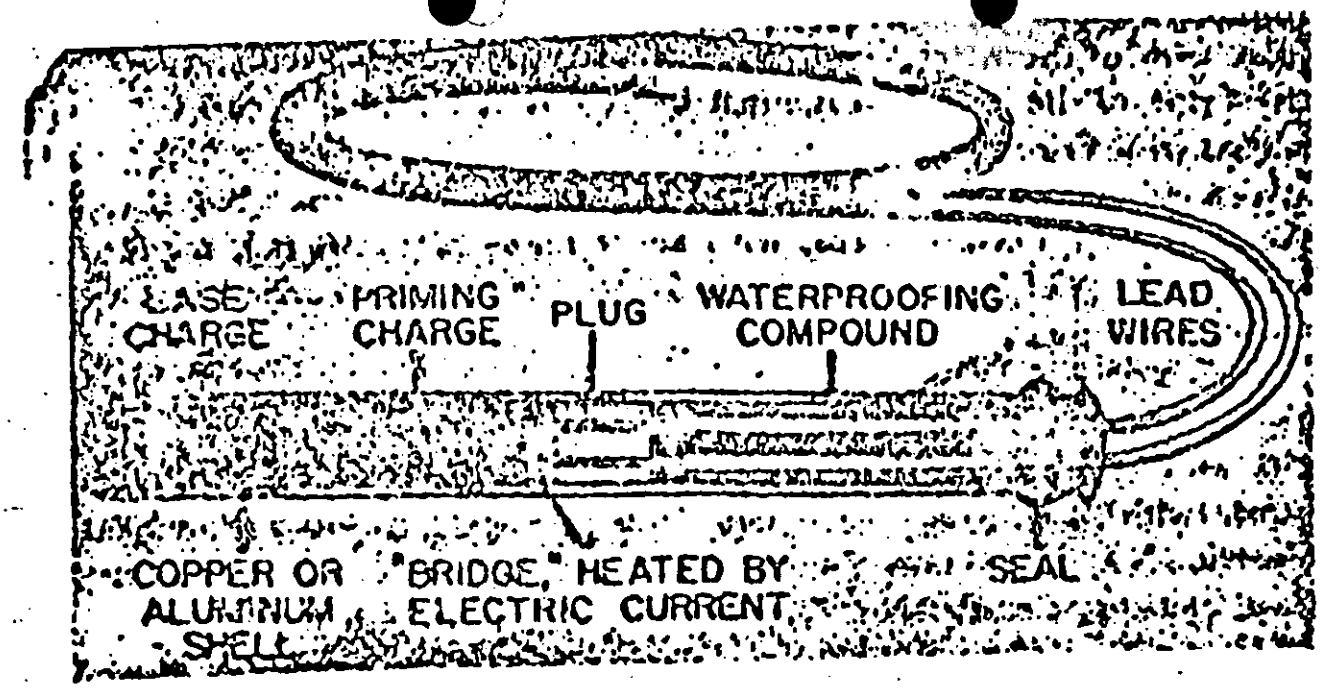


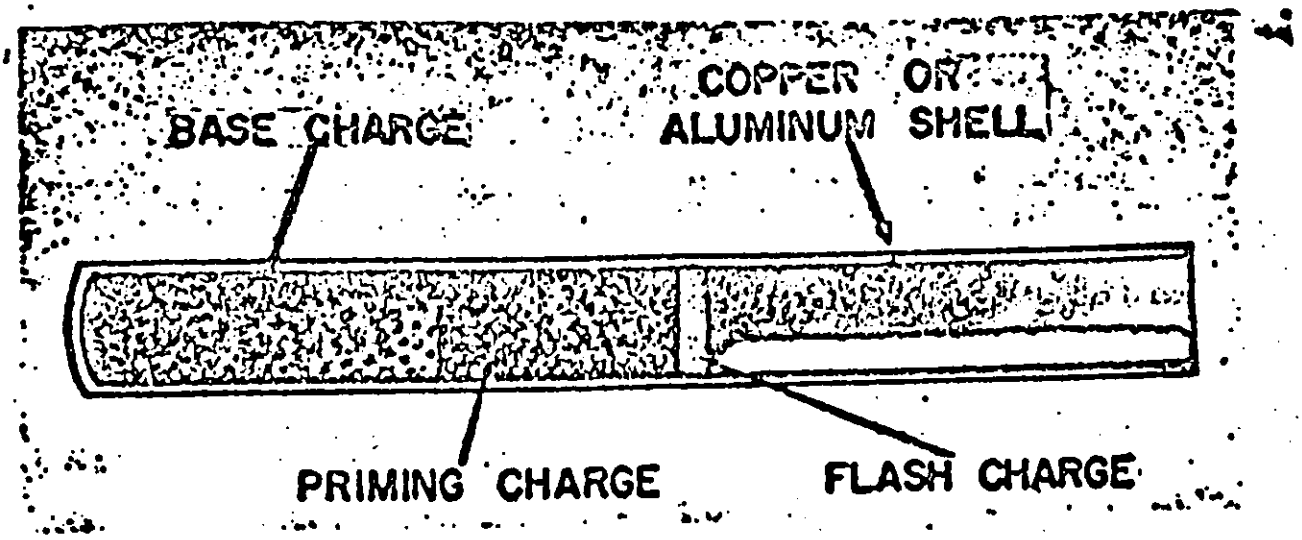


CONTACTS ARE PLACED ON TWO PIECES OF WOOD CONNECTED BY A THIN SHEET OF METAL ACTING AS A SPRING-HINGE. PRESSURE CLOSES THE CIRCUIT & THE MINE EXPLODES. THE MINE CAN BE BENEATH OR REMOTE FROM CONTACT BUT MUST BE UNDER ROAD!

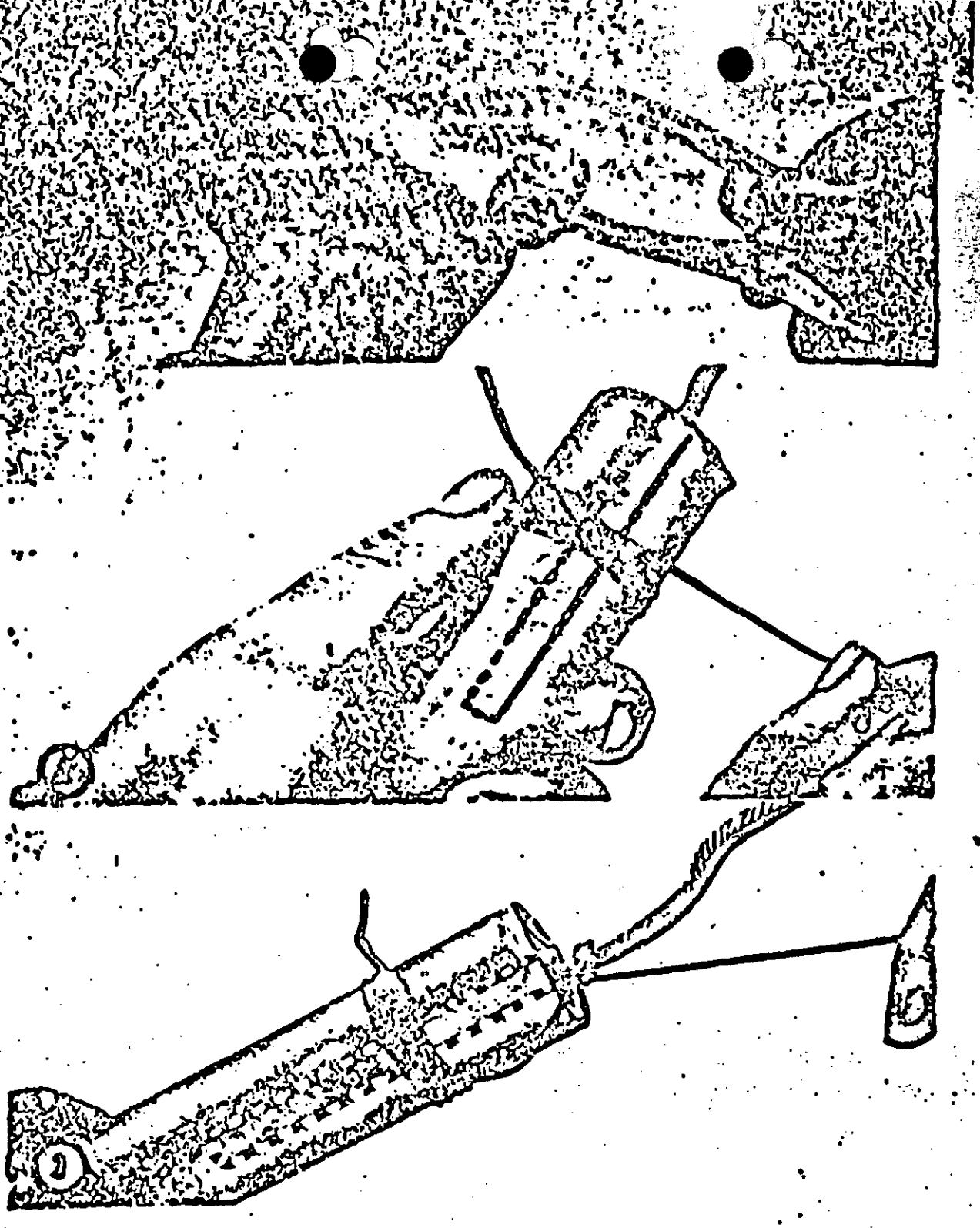


MINES CONNECTED IN SERIES



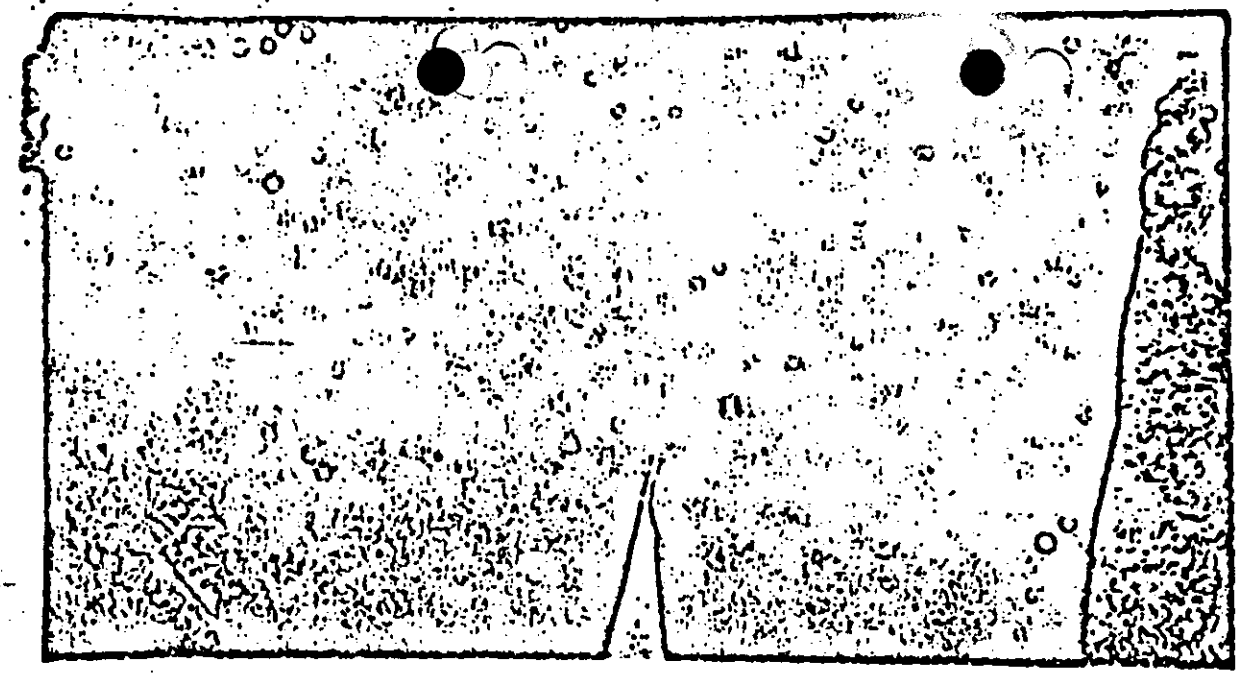


Typical construction of a nonelectric cap.

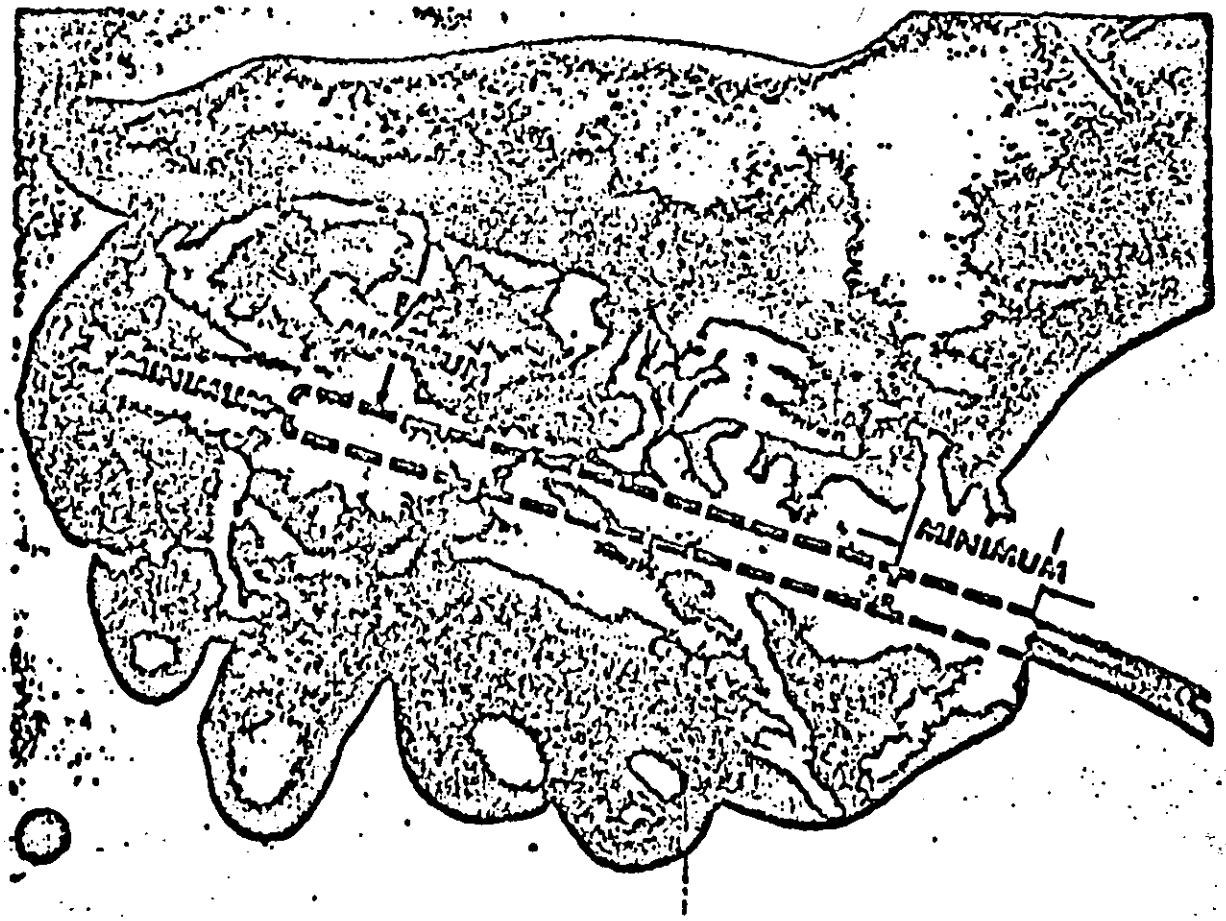


1 Using M2 cap crimper to make cavity
2 Cap in place and tying
3 Tying fuze

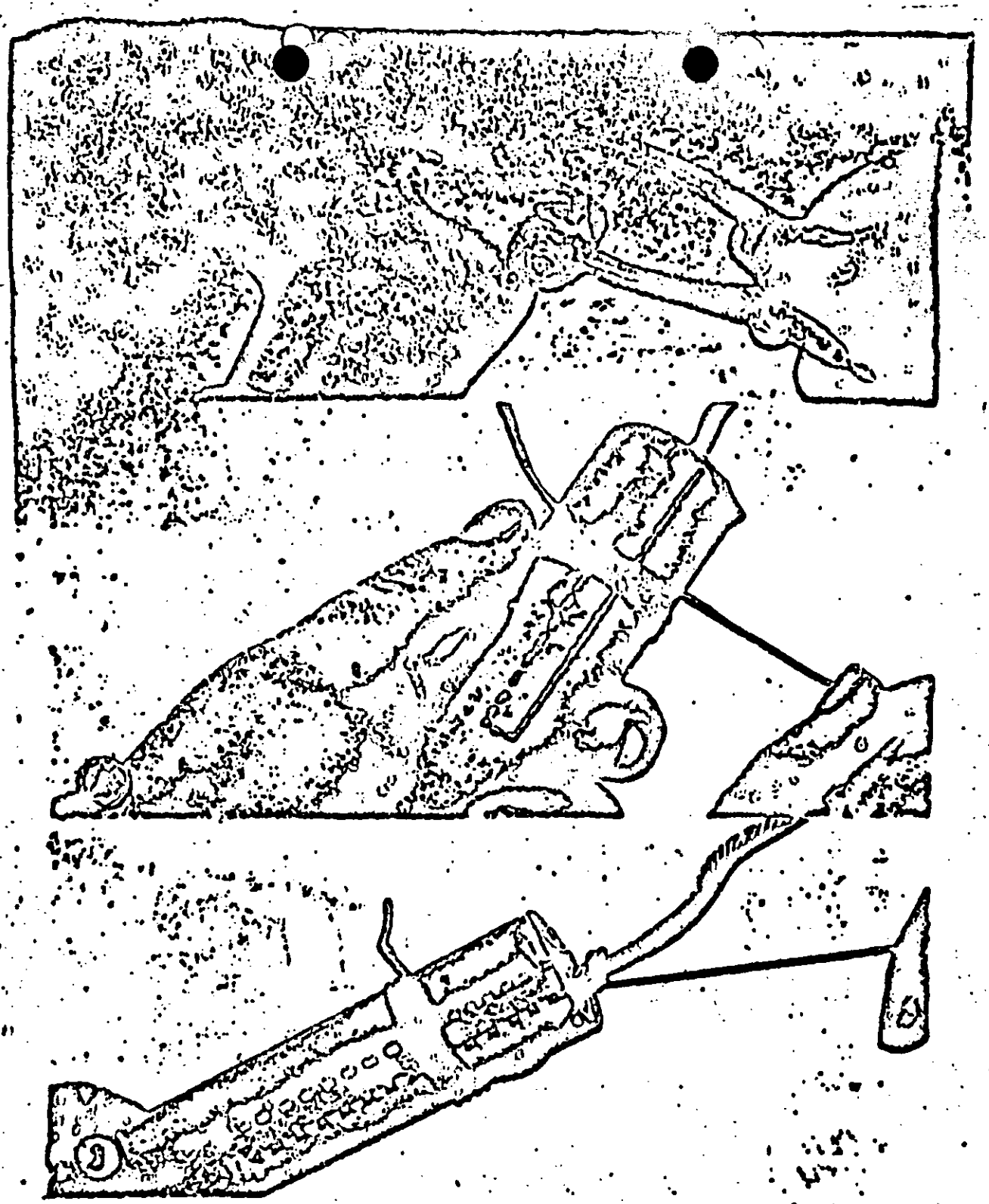
Figure 42. Dynamite primed mechanically with cap in end.



1 Placing the blasting cap



2 Blasting cap in place



1 Using M2 cap crimper to make cavity
2 Cap in place and tying
3 Tying fuse

Figure 42. Dynamite primed nonelectrically with cap in end.

In a revolutionary situation some materials are are available and some must be made. The following is a series of formulas and techniques for explosive and incendiary devices.

THERMITE: creates an extremely hot flame, can melt through steel such as railroads, gas tanks and oil storage tanks. Mix 50% iron oxide and 50% powdered aluminium. Requires high temperature for ignition. For this gun powder or magnesium ribbon may be used Iron oxide is simply rust and may be filed from rusty iron or steel. Aluminium may be filed or ground into a powder, or is sometimes available in art supply stores.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION: Moisten rags with a mixture of 30% turpentine and 70% linseed oil. To ignite pour on any commercial paint dryer. Fire starts as dryer evaporates.

FULMINATE OF MERCURY: A high explosive-may be packed into a cartridge case tomake a blasting cap. 25% ethel alcohol, 25% nitric acid, 50% mercury. First mix alcohol&nitric acid, then pour on mercury. Use very small volumns, no mixing with mercury is necessary What is left, a powder is the explosive. Powdered copper or lead may be used but will produce a weaker explosive.

DYNAMITE: Mix Sodium nitrate or ammonium nitrate 80% with 20% nitro glycerin. Ammonium nitrate is a commercial fertilizer.

PLASTIC EXPLOSIVE: 60-70% ground dynamite mixed with 30-40% putty. Use blasting cap.

NITRO GLYCERIN: Use 100%nitric [illegible]d, if necessary dist[illegible] to reach 100[illegible]ol. To make nitric acidmix 50% sodium nitrate and 50%sulfuric acid and distill. Sulfuric acid is available in auto supply shops for filling new batteries. Buy glycerin in drug stores. Mix nitric acid and sulfuric acid and glycerin. Filter through caustic soda to neutralize. Put caustic soda on a screen and pour nitroGENTLY through into beaker.

Ammonium nitrate fuel oil explosive: Ammonium nitrate of 8/20 mesh can be detonated inholes 3 inches or larger in diameter when mixed with no.2 fuel oil. Use blasting cap.

GUN COTTON: Cut cellophane, as from cigarette packs, into bits. Mix with nitric acid then add sulphuric acid and pour through caustic soda or starch on screen to neutralize. For less strength use more cellophane. Use blasting cap.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE: For use in incendiary time Bomb. Potassium chlorate($KClO_3$) is available in chemical supply houses, but not drug stores. It would not be advisable to buy this chemical in a revolutionary situation. However the process for making it as described below requires the use of other chemicals which would not be of a suspicious nature and are readily available. Also described is the procedure for preparing the primary ingredient for $KClO_3$ (which is Potassium Chloride, KCl).

Required equipment for preparation of $KClO_3$

1 automobile battery, 6 Or 12 volts
2 carbon rods(from dry cell batteries)
1 set of battery cables and clamps
1 non-metal(glass or enamel lined)pot
1 pound table salt(non-iodized)
1 pound KCl(Potassium Chloride)If not avail see preparation instructions.
1 hot plate or gas or electric stove
1 wooden spoon or paint paddle for stirring

Fill pot with water and dissolve as much table salt as possible in the water until a nearly saturated solution is obtained. Heat the solution but do not boil. Add as much salt as will dissolve but no more. Connect the battery to the carbon electrodes and insert both electrodes into the hot salt solution. Do not immerse the cables and do not boil the solution. Do not breath the gasses being given off by one or both electrodes, but rather stir the solution vigerously. As the reaction proceeds add small amounts of KCl crystals or KCl solution to the hot salt solution. You should see a finely divided solid come out of solution and settle to the bottom. Turn off heat and allow the solution to cool. As the solution cools, more and more solid $KClO_3$ should settle out of solution. The solid $KClO_3$ may be filtered out through a very fine cloth or better yet coffee filter paper. Work with plenty of ventilation as one of the gasses given off is poisonous and the other explosive, but both are not

in heavy concentrations and this a very safe reaction with a minimum of care. If KCl is not available a KCl solution may be prepared by treating KOH(Potassium Hydroxide or Potash or sometimes called caustic Potash) with HCl(Hydrochloric acid). This leaves KCl in solution with waterand this solution may be added as KCl in place of commercially available crystals. There would be no questions asked if a person wanted to buy KOH, HCL or KCl. All the other ingrediants are available at home. As is probably apparant, this procedure is a bit troublesome for a non-chemist and since it would be much easier to buy prepared $KClO_3$ from a chemical supply house the above procedure should be used only when it is felt that direct purchase would be unadvisable or when it is found that it may not be purchased through normal channels. Explosives may always be purchased through underground or illicit sources or on the black market. $KClO_3$ is not an explosive of itself and is easily stored. It is an ingredient in some explosives and reacts with other elements in violent reactions. Gun Powder may be purchased in sporting goods stores. Military powder is the most powerful.

That the board of reg[illegible]s moving on sds is by no [illegible]wn. The fact that opportunistic members of [illegible]oard (e.g. guess who?) are [illegible]y.ng that there is still some chance to "work through channels" toward a "reconsideration" of the "hasty action of the incomplete Board of Regents" does not alter the political position of the board vis-a-vis sds. Clearly, what everyone sees is political conflict between the rapidly growing student movement and an institution of the State.

That everyone sees this conflict certainly does not mean, however, that everyone sees it from the same perspective. The perspective that sds members have is, of course, that of the movement we are building with other oppressed peoples against the existing order and towards a society structured around rational decisions and human aspirations rather than the logic of profit and corrupt political machines.

More is involved here than simply forming a coalition around the issue of sds affiliation. Support of that issue is possible just from the perspective of civil liberties. An outright affirmation of the movement is not, of course, characteristic of civil libertarians. And it is true that when such affirmation is made it necessarily remains wholly abstract, for it is bound to be a statement about the movement from the outside.

This, then is the crucial distinction for everyone concerned about the issues. There are single-issue perspectives on coalition and there are perspectives of commitment and principle. Our position differs from civil libertarians' not only in being based on the concrete perspective of the movement for change in American society, but also in our ability to use this perspective to analyse, from the inside, the forces acting to advance and retard the present struggles.

Let us be clear about one thing. The CU chapter of sds as part of a national movement and the board of regents as representative of the power of the State have not collided because of civil liberties or student power. Certainly, those things are at stake here, but those of us in the movement do not believe our struggle can be defined in those terms. We affirm as principle something that all of the regents have consciously decided. It is that our movement -- together with movements of Afro-Americans, Chicanos, people of the Third World, white working people, i.e., the exploited people as a whole -- must inevitably call into question the root sources of political power as wielded by the regents, and the people in whose interest such power is used.

In other words, there is a real conflict between the power structure that the regents here represent and the movement to 'abolish the present state of affairs'. That there exists such a real conflict means that the situation we face is only the beginning of a concerted attempt to repress the movement. Since we affirm peoples' right to participate in the decisions that affect their lives, such repression must not and shall not go unopposed. This struggle for the right to freedom from unjust political repression, however, will not prosper if we do not analyze from the inside the mechanism of repression itself.

The internal logic of the regents decision is that, in their attempt at repression, the regents will necessarily define that repression in their own terms. The specific political and psychological factors motivating the regents will necessarily be dealt with in further articles. The point is that the regents see the movement as a threat to the institutions they control and represent. But now they face a contradiction: they attempt to repress the movement, but one of the institutions they control, the University, confers legitimacy to sds. That this legitimacy, that of "affiliation" may appear to some as vague, and next to meaningless, does not alter the fact that denial of legitimacy to sds as they define it is the essential first step the regents must take in their repressive use of their power. It is in this sense that affiliation is an important issue. The regents must not succeed.

JOIN US

Sex Relationship Inventory Place a check in the appropriate column(s).

	Yes	No	Don't Understand
1. Have you ever had a date?	____	____	____
2. Have you ever gone steady?	____	____	____
3. Have you ever French kissed?	____	____	____
4. Has petting involved sexually touching upper body areas?	____	____	____
5. Has petting involved sexually touching lower body areas?	____	____	____
6. Has petting involved touching the genitals of other sex?	____	____	____
7. Have you experienced heavy petting to a degree of high stimulation?	____	____	____
8. Have you experienced complete sexual intercourse?	____	____	____
9. Have you used a contraceptive?	____	____	____
10. Do you consider yourself a virgin?	____	____	____

11. How many persons have you been involved with sexually this year? ____
12. How many persons have you had sexual intercourse with? ____

Understanding ideas involved with sexual relationships. True or False.

T or F

____1. Pregnancy will not occur if you use a contraceptive.
____2. Pregnancy will not occur if penis only touches vagina.
____3. Pregnancy will not occur if penis is removed before climax.
____4. Pregnancy will not occur if you take a thorough bath when you go home.
____5. Pregnancy will not occur if you use saran wrap.
____6. Pregnancy will not occur if you take a birth control pill.
____7. Pregnancy will not occur if you douche or wash vagina with 7-Up.
____8. You are most likely to get pregnant during the time just before menstruation.

Rate the effectiveness of the following contraceptives and check knowledge of same.

	Good Fair Poor	Have Used or participated in use	Have Seen	Have Heard of	Don't Understand
Condom or rubber	____	____	____	____	____
Birth Control Pill	____	____	____	____	____
Diaphragm	____	____	____	____	____
Rhythm Method	____	____	____	____	____
Douche or Wash	____	____	____	____	____

SOS BOODER

MINIMUM DEFINITION OF REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATIONS

SINCE the only purpose of a revolutionary organization is the abolition of all existing classes in a way that does not bring about a new division of society, we consider any organization as revolutionary which purposefully, meaningfully, pursues the international realization of the absolute power of the Workers' Councils. That power has been outlined in the experience of the proletarian revolutions of this century --- Russia 1905, Kronstadt 1921, Asturias 1934, Spanish revolution 1936. It is power without mediators.

Such an organization makes a unitary critique of the world, or is nothing. By unitary critique is understood a global, a total critique of all geographic areas where various forms of separate socio-economic powers exist, as well as a critique of all aspects of life.

Such an organization sees the beginning and end of its own program in the complete decolonization, the complete liberation of daily life. It aims not at the self-management, the autogestion by the masses of the existing world, but at the uninterrupted transformation of this world.

Such an organization embodies the radical critique of political economy, the transcendance of commodity and wage-labor. It refuses to reproduce within itself any of the hierarchical conditions prevailing in the world that dominates us. The only limit to participating in its total democracy is that each member recognize and appropriate for himself the coherence of its critique. The coherence has to be both in the critical theory and in the relationship between the theory and practical activity. The aim is theoretico-practice. A revolutionary organization radically criticizes every ideology as separate power of ideas and as ideas of separate power.* It is at the same time the negation of any remains of religion and of the prevailing social spectacle which, from news-media to mass culture, monopolizes all communication between men around a unilateral reception by men of the images of their alienated activity. The organization dissolves any "revolutionary ideology" by revealing it to be the sign of the failure of the revolutionary project, as the private property of new specialists of power, as the imposture of a new representation which erects itself above the real proletarianized life.

The category of totality, of the global critique, is the last judgement of the revolutionary organization, so the organization is, in the end, a critique of politics: it must aim explicitely through its victory at the dissolution of itself as a separate organization.

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL
Adopted at the 7th Conference
July, 1966

* Criticizes the belief on the one hand that some men may think, and that others may do --- that ideas are a power

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: Feb. 12, 1969

FROM : SAC, Denver (100-9553)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING
MARCH, 1969

Re San Antonio letter to Bureau dated 2/5/69.

Reference is made to the report of SA [redacted] dated 10/31/68 at Denver, captioned "STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, IS - SDS; SEDITION," a copy of which was furnished to the San Antonio Office for its information.

It is noted that page 7 of rerep reflects that when the SDS obtained permission to have their National Council meeting at the University of Colorado (CU) in October, 1968, the SDS agreed with CU authorities to make all their sessions open to the press and the public. Rerep reflects that after they obtained permission from CU to hold their national convention there, they refused to allow various individuals from the press to take photographs of their sessions and would not allow TV cameras on the premises.

Page 8 of rerep reflects the obscenity by various members of the SDS at the national convention and page 9 reflects the fighting which occurred between the members of the SDS and members of the press.

100-449698-13-14

The Denver Office has no information that the SDS caused any physical damage to CU or that they did not pay any debts incurred; however, in view of the above, the University of Texas authorities should be made aware of the obscene and barbaric actions of the members of SDS at the October, 1968, convention at CU which certainly does not offer any educational value to an institution of higher learning.

pro 99

3 FEB 14 1969

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Antonio (100-10510) (RM)
1 - Denver
LDN:mb
(5)

FEB 25 1969

INT. SEC.

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

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-44969~~) DATE: 2/6/69

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-9553) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re San Antonio letter to Bureau 1/14/69.

The records of the [redacted] Denver, Colorado, as checked by Mrs. [redacted] 1/23/69, reflect that the parents of [redacted] are [redacted] and [redacted] who reside at [redacted] Denver, Colorado. The records of [redacted] reflect that [redacted]s father is employed by the U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and that the mother is a teacher in the Englewood Schools. The family came to Denver, Colorado, in 1933 and have been on record since October, 1935.

There is nothing unfavorable in RCMA files and Denver files contain no infomation pertaining to [redacted] and [redacted]

In view of the fact that the parents of [redacted] appear to be well respected and competent people, an anonymous letter as suggested by San Antonio would most likely cause them considerable concern. The Denver Office feels that the place of mailing this letter would not make any particular difference and it is felt San Antonio could mail it from their division.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Antonio (100-10510) (RM)
4 - Denver (2 - 100-9553)
(1 - 25-12955)
(1 - 100-9317)

LDN:pgr
(8)

100-449698-13-13

REC-121

~~100-449698-754~~

FEB 10 1969

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

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 12/26/68

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-9553) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO -
NEW LEFT

Re Denver letter to Bureau 11/8/68.

Enclosed herewith is an article which appeared in the "Boulder Daily Camera," Boulder, Colorado, 12/10/68, regarding a talk given by PHILLIP A. LUCE who is described as a former New Left member who renounced communism in 1965 in favor of the right wing establishment. It is felt that this article by a former member of the New Left could be used in the counter intelligence program of the Bureau. A Xerox copy is being maintained in the Denver file.

100-449698-13-12
~~100-449698~~ 654

12 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Denver
LDN:pgr
(4)

54 JAN 6 1969

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Former Leftist Speaks At CU

Students Can Quell Left

By BILL BRAND
Daily Camera Staff

It is a long way politically from membership in the Progressive Labor Party to a consultant post with the House Un-American Activities Committee.

But, said Phillip A. Luce Monday night at Macky Auditorium, it was worth the trip.

The former left winger, who renounced Communism in 1965 in favor of the right wing establishment, warned CU students that a vocal minority of new leftists were jeopardizing their own rights as students.

Students, he said, should police their own campuses.

"I say student problems are exactly that," Luce said. "If you don't appreciate students breaking up your classes, you simply remove those students from the classroom."

If students do not solve their own problems, he added, in the long run the problems will be solved by university regents, by legislatures and by voters. And such solutions, he said, would not necessarily be in the best inteests of any students.

Luce appeared at CU as a guest of the W. F. Dyde Forum, a University organization named for a former CU vice-president. Luce is the author of Road To Revolution, The New Left and An Intelligent Student's Guide to Survival.

Currently he is a contributor to several conservative publications. His articles have also appeared in such publications as Readers' Digest and National Review.

College students, Luce urged, must become aware of the menace on the left. There is on college campuses a "new McCarthyism," he suggested.

Repression of ideas is very much present, he said. But it is repression not from the right, not from state legislatures, but instead from a small group of radicals.

As an illustration, Luce described a talk he made on a California campus recently, where members of the Students for a Democratic Society sat in the front row and not only refused to listen to him but kept others from listening by making loud noises and shouting.

"I don't object to SDS members thinking as they do," Luce said. "I don't object to them propagandizing campuses. What I do object to is SDS members attempting to prevent others from expressing their views."

SDS members, he said, certainly have rights under the first amendment, but so do others.

"I can understand that a young person can feel so outraged at the Vietnamese war that he could personally refuse to fight," the speaker said. "I can even understand that he has a right to petition and picket against the war."

His objections come, though, when that same young person interferes with others' rights to fight in the war or to work for Dow Chemical.

"I am non-non-violent," Luce explained, "and if I want to go to work for Dow and you are sitting in the door, something's going to happen."

Extra-legal actions on the part of the new left, he said, are geuding the extreme right toward strong totalitarian moves.

And, Luce cautioned, although the federal government up until this point has been "almost nice" to the new left, things could change.

The government could decide that enough is enough, he said. "And if you doubt that the government would move against you," he advised leftists in the audience, "you haven't read your history."

Luce suggested that they look at what President Woodrow Wilson, when he was attorney general, did to the I. W. W. "He completely and totally destroyed it," the former radical pointed out.

Continuing to debunk the new left movement, the speaker said new leftists should read Lenin, who described non-Communist radicals as "bourgeoisie revolutionaries," and such leftist movements as "infantile leftism."

Many young people today, Luce said, have an opinion on everything and they will espouse their opinions on a drop of a

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

P. 7

BOULDER DAILY CAM
Boulder, Colorado

Date: 12/10/68
Edition:
Author: BILL BRAND
Editor: LAWRENCE PADD
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

100-449698-13-12

~~100-449698~~ 65-1

FORMER LEFTIST — Phillip A. Luce, former new left member, speaking Monday night at CU said the new left has a record of failure.
(Daily Camera Photo)

comment.

Luce emphasized that he doesn't mind this, but what he does mind is these same young people enforcing their opinions on him.

He said that the problem with the new left is that it has been unable to convert a majority to its views, and that the accompanying frustration has built and built until it becomes impossible for the left to act in a democratic manner.

"If those SDS members who speak so much for total destruction would only participate, they really could change our society," the speaker said.

Luce generally took a softer line at CU Monday night than he has in his books and magazine articles.

He did spend several minutes criticizing Youth International Party spokesman Jerry Rubin and Black Panther information minister Eldridge Cleaver.

He reported that while speaking recently at a West Coast campus, Rubin said in effect private property should be abolished.

Yet after the speach, Luce alleged, Rubin became embroiled in an argument when he refused to give a female fan an article of his clothing.

"'It's mine,'" Luce quoted Rubin.

On Cleaver, Luce explained that he always does his best to harass Cleaver. "I refuse to believe Eldridge is real," Luce said.

White audiences who sit and listen to Cleaver criticize them are masochistic, he said.

He pointed out that far from being a mass movement, the Black Panthers claim just 1,800 members, 1,000 of them in Oakland, Calif.

Cleaver is a joke, Luce said.

Summing up, he pointed out that problems on campus and problems generally with the new left will continue until a majority of students start insisting on their rights.

He advised students not to censor SDS members, to let them have their place in the free market place of ideas. "I'm convinced that their ideas won't wear."

The record of the new left is a record of failure, he said.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GP. 1R (G.CPM) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698) DATE: Nov. 8,1968

FROM : SAC, Denver (100-9553)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT ~~Confidential~~

ReBulet to Denver dated 10/14/68, and Denver letter to Bureau 11/1/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a booklet on sabotage which was obtained at the National SDS Convention held at Boulder, Colorado, by [redacted] on October 12, 1968.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
LDN:mf
(3)

APPROPRIATE ~~AGENCIES~~
~~AND~~ FIELD OFFICES
~~AND~~ ... MAILING
... 3-26-77
DATE

~~Confidential~~

~~Classified by~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category~~ 2
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

100-449698-13-11

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 3/26/77

REC-63

~~100-449~~ 583

EX-101

SEC.

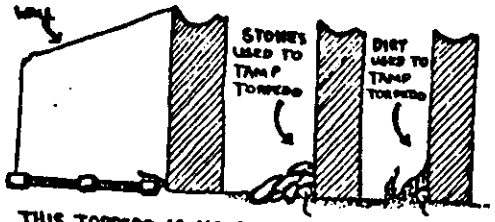
53 NOV 20 1968

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

BANGALORE TORPEDO:

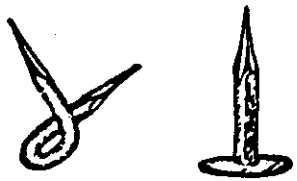
CONSISTS OF LENGTHS OF PIPE FILLED WITH STICKS OF DYNAMITE, SEALED AT THE ENDS, AND JOINED IN THE MIDDLE BY COUPLINGS THUS PERMITTING THE TORPEDO TO BE OF VARYING LENGTHS. THE CAP ON ONE END HAS A HOLE WHICH PERMITS INSERTION OF FUSE AND DETONATOR.

THESE TORPEDOES ARE VERY EFFECTIVELY USED IN DESTROYING CONCRETE COLUMNS, CULVERTS, ETC.



THIS TORPEDO IS USED TO DESTROY WALLS, RAMPARTS, LARGE WOODEN OR IRON DOORS.

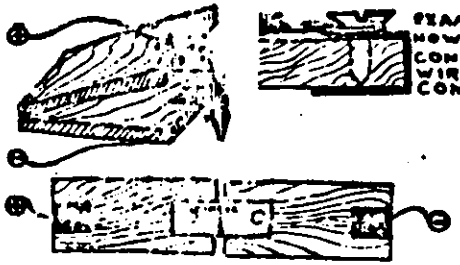
TO SABOTAGE AUTOMOBILES:

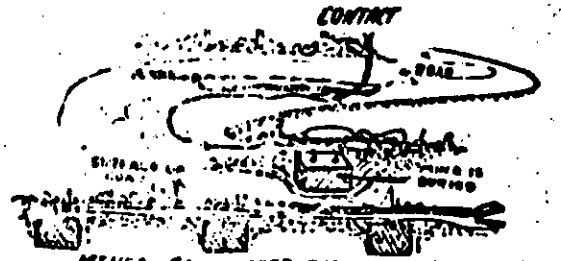


NAILS, TACKS, CLAMPS, ETC., ARE SPREAD ON THE STREETS AND ROADS AT NIGHT TO IMPEDE TRAFFIC. THEY SHOULD BE BLACK IN COLOR SO AS NOT TO REFLECT LIGHT.

MINES USED TO BLOW UP AUTOS, TRUCKS, AND LIGHT TANKS: (STRONGHOLDS)

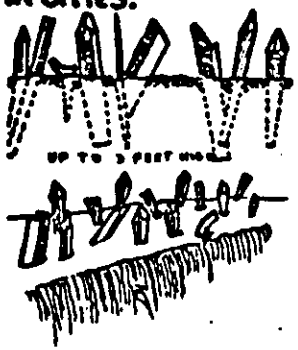
MUST BE USED TO INSURE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION.





MINES CONNECTED IN SERIES

ACTION AGAINST TRUCKS, LIGHT TANKS ARMORED CARS, ETC., ON ROADS AND IN CITIES.

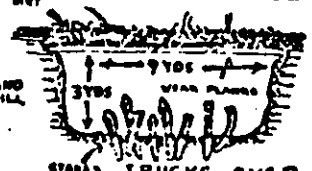


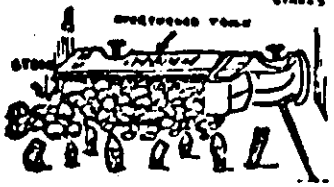
TREE TRUNKS, PIECES OF RAILWAY TRACK AND IRON BEAMS SUNK IN IN ROADWAY DETAIN UNIT TANKS, ASSAULT CARS AND JEEPS. OCCASIONALLY LARGE TANKS MAY BE STOPPED. IN ANY EVENT THEY ARE SLOWED TO THE POINT OF MAKING THEM GOOD TARGETS FOR HAND GERNADES, BAZOOKAS, MOLOTOV COCKTAILS, ETC.

TANK TRAP

A HOLE 3 YDS DEEP, 9 YDS LONG AND 7 YDS WIDE IS COVERED WITH WEAK PLANKS AND DISGUISED WITH DIRT AND RUBBLE.

A PIT 3 YARDS DEEP AND 6 TO 7 YARDS WIDE WILL DETAIN A TANK.

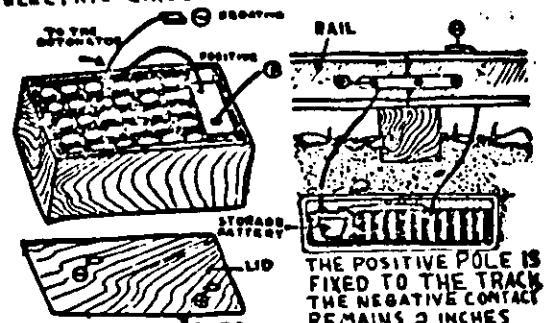




TRUCKS, OVER TURNED IN THE STREETS WITH WHEELS REMOVED AND LOADED WITH STONES ARE EFFECTIVE AGAINST LIGHT TANKS, ASSAULT CARS

TRAIN MINES: (ELECTRIC)

THE MINE IS BURIED TWO FT BELOW AND BETWEEN RAILROAD TRACKS. IT EXPLODES WHEN THE TRAIN PASSES OVER THE CONTACTS WHICH CLOSE THE ELECTRIC CIRCUIT.

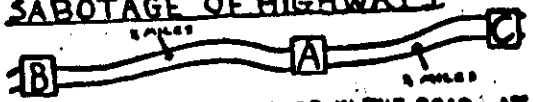


YOU SHOULD USE BETWEEN 25 AND 50 STICKS OF DYNAMITE FOR EACH MINE.

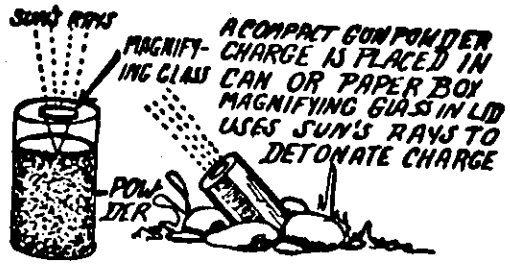
THE POSITIVE POLE IS FIXED TO THE TRACK. THE NEGATIVE CONTACT REMAINS 2 INCHES ABOVE THE RAIL WITHOUT TOUCHING IT.

A MINE IS PLACED AT POINT "A" SEVERAL MILES FROM "A", TWO OTHERS ARE PLACED WITHOUT ATTACHING THE NEGATIVE POLE TO THE TRACK. WHEN "A" EXPLODES, THE OTHER MINES ARE ARMED SO AS TO DESTROY REPAIR TRAINS.

SABOTAGE OF HIGHWAYS:

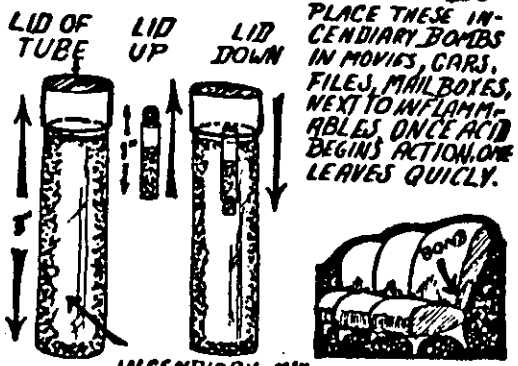


AN OBSTRUCTION IS PLACED IN THE ROAD AT POINT "A". WHEN TRAFFIC IS BACKED UP TO POINTS "B" AND "C". THESE POINTS ARE BLOWN UP SO AS TO BOTTLE UP TRAFFIC ON BOTH SIDES OF POINT "A".



A COMPACT GUNPOWDER CHARGE IS PLACED IN CAN OR PAPER BOX MAGNIFYING GLASS IN LID USES SUN'S RAYS TO DETONATE CHARGE

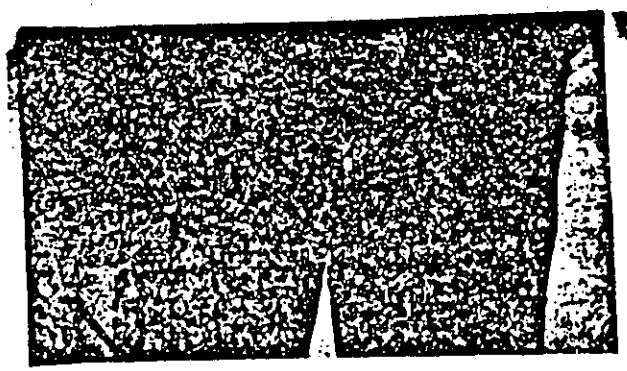
POCKET INCENDIARY BOMBS



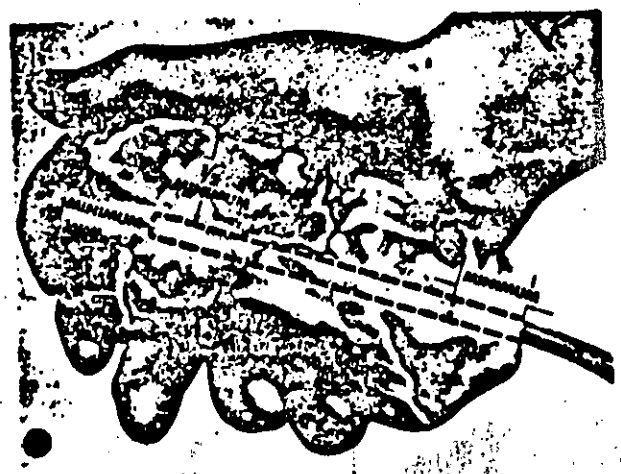
PLACE THESE INCENDIARY BOMBS IN MOVIES, CARS, FILES, MAILBOXES, NEXT TO INFLAMMABLES. ONCE ACID BEGINS ACTION, ONE LEAVES QUICLY.

INCENDIARY MIX

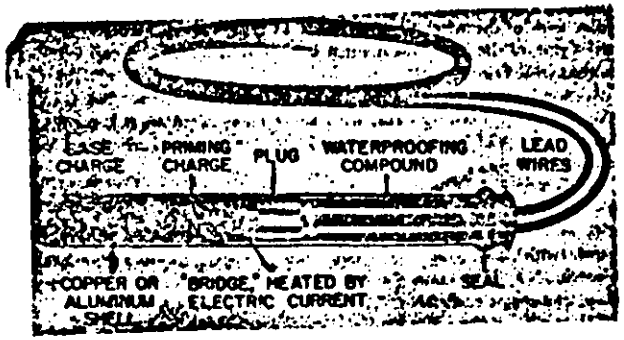
A GLASS OR CELLULOSE TUBE IS FILLED: WITH POTASSIUM CHLORATE ($KClO_3$) SUGAR MIX. THE FUZE IS A SMALL TUBE OF CONC SULFURIC ACID, PLUGGED WITH CORK OR PAPER INSERTED IN LARGE TUBE, PLUG UP. INVERT BOMB TO ACTIVATE.

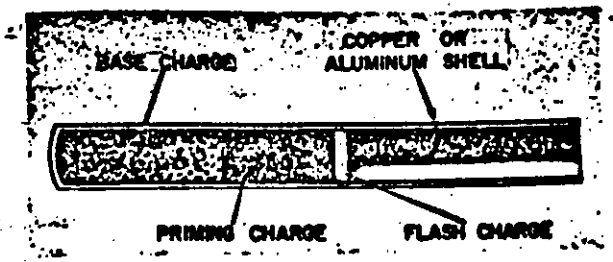


1 Finishing the blasting cap



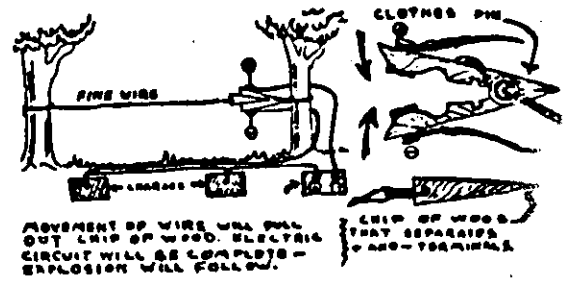
2 Blasting cap in place



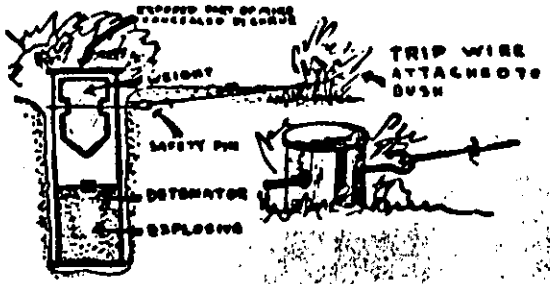


Typical construction of a nonelectric cap.

DURING THE NIGHT, A DREASED STEEL CABLE WHICH DOES NOT REFLECT LIGHT IS STRUNG DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE ROAD—ABOUT A FOOT AND A HALF HIGH. WHEN A VEHICLE HITS THE CABLE, IT WILL SLIDE OFF THE ROAD.

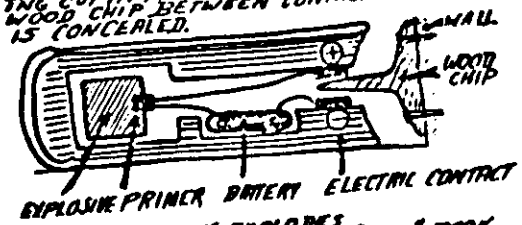


MOVEMENT OF WIRE WILL PULL OUT CHIP OF WOOD. ELECTRIC CIRCUIT WILL BE COMPLETE — EXPLOSION WILL FOLLOW.

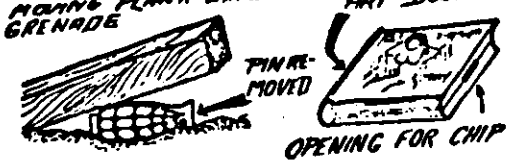


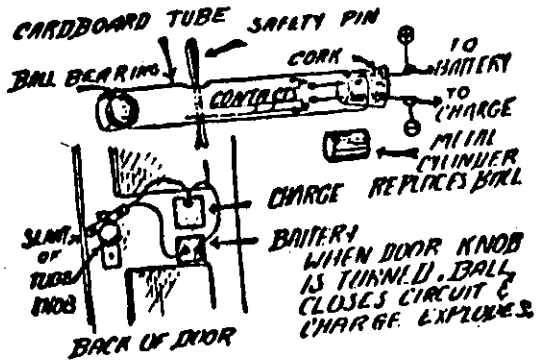
BOOBY TRAPS:

NOW TO PREPARE A BOOK TO EXPLODE WHEN MOVED. ALL OPENING CUT IN PAGES OF BOOK SO WOOD CHIP BETWEEN CONTACTS IS CONCEALED.



MOVING PLANK EXPLODES GRENADE

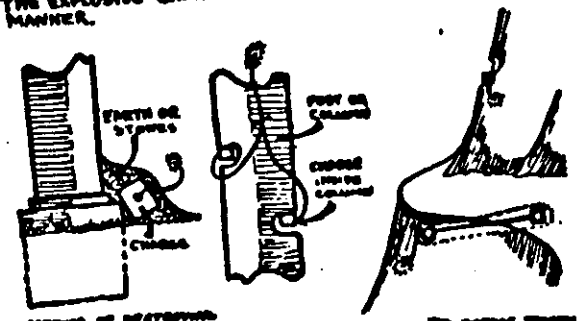




WHEN DOOR KNOB IS TURNED, BALL CLOSES CIRCUIT & CHARGE EXPLODES.

2

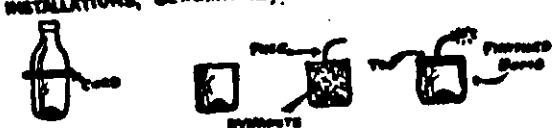
THE EXPLOSIVE CHARGES ARE FIXED IN THE INDICATED MANNER.



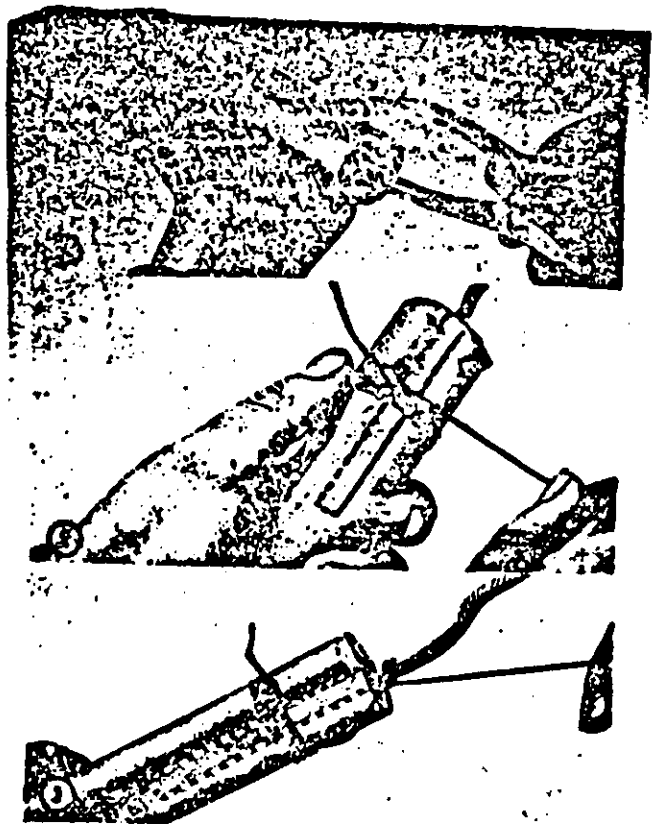
METHOD OF DESTROYING SMALL BRIDGES OR CULVERTS.

TO IMPEDE TRAFFIC FOR A LONG TIME PLACE CHARGE IN TUNNEL UNDERNEATH ROAD.

BOMB USED TO SABOTAGE MOTORS, DYNAMOS, ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS, GENERATORS, MACHINERY, ETC.



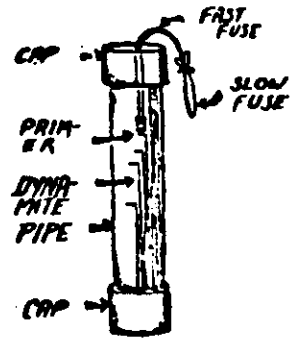
A PIECE OF CORD, SOAKED IN GASOLINE OR ALCOHOL, IS TIED AROUND THE BOTTLE AND IGNITED WHICH WILL CUT THE BOTTLE IN TWO. THE BOTTOM PART OF THE BOTTLE IS THEN FILLED WITH DYNAMITE, A FUSED DETONATOR IS INSERTED INTO THE DYNAMITE AND THE BOTTLE SEALED. IT IS PLACED ON WHATEVER IS TO BE DAMAGED AND SECURED IN ANY APPROPRIATE MANNER. WHEN IT EXPLODES THERE WILL BE A PERFORATION UP TO SIX INCHES WITH THE DIAMETER OF THE HOLE DEPENDENT ON THE CONE OF THE BOTTLE.



1 Using M2 cap crimper to make cavity
2 Cap in place and tying
3 Tying fuse

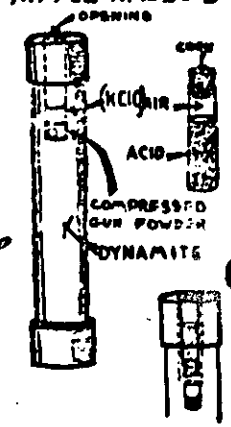
Figure 41. Dynamite primed mechanically with cap in end.

THE "NIPPLE"

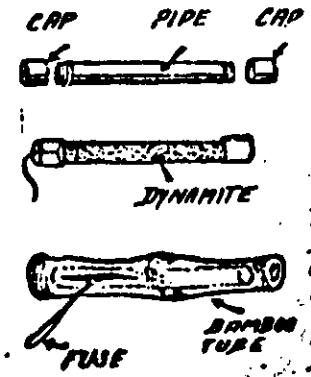


THE NIPPLE IS MADE BY FILLING A PIECE OF PIPE OR TUBE WITH DYNAMITE TNT, OR GUNPOWDER & CAPPING BOTH ENDS. INSERT FUSE THROUGH HOLE IN CAP DIMENTIONS VARY.

"NIPPLE" TIME BOMB

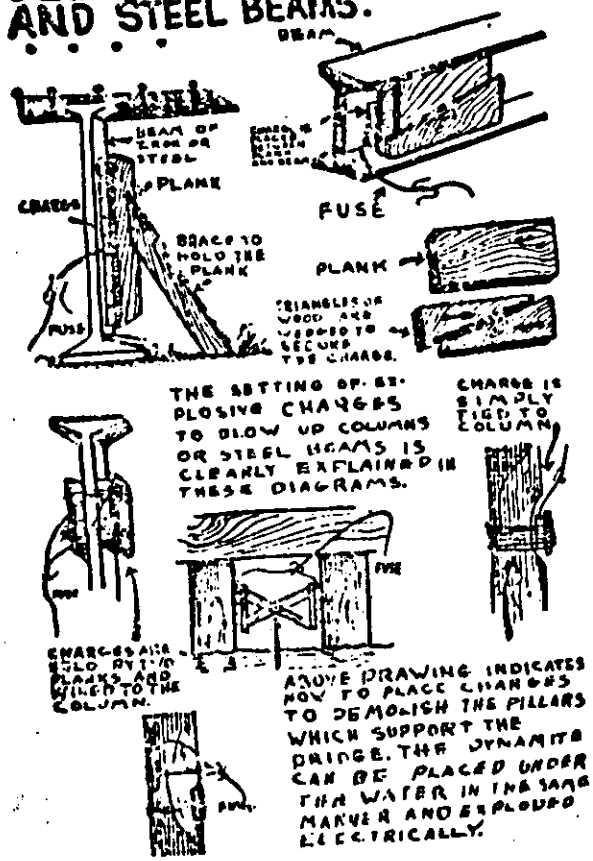


"NIPPLE" JR



THE NIPPLE TIME BOMB IS ACTIVATED & DETONATED IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE INCENDIARY BOMB O' PAGE

DESTRUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL BEAMS:



In a revolutionary situation some materials are are available and some must be made. The following is a series of formulas and techniques for explosive and incendiary devices.

THERMITE: creates an extremely hot flame, can melt through steel such as railroads, gas tanks and oil storage tanks. Mix 50% iron oxide and 50% powdered aluminium. Requires high temperature for ignition. For this gun powder or magnesium ribbon may be used. Iron oxide is simply rustand may be filed from rusty iron or steel. Aluminium may be filed or ground into a powder, or is sometimes available in art supply stores.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION: Moisten rags with a mixture of 30% turpentine and 70% linseed oil. To ignite pour on any commercial paint dryer. Fire starts as dryer evaporates.

FULMINATE OF MERCURY: A high explosive-may be packed into a cartridge case tomake a blasting cap. 25%ethel alcohol, 25%nitric acid, 50%mercury. First mix alcohol&nitric acid, then pour on mercury. Use very small volumns, no mixing with mercury is necessary What is left, a powder is the explosive. Powdered copper or lead may be used but will produce a weaker explosive.

DYNAMITE: Mix Sodium nitrate or ammonium nitrate80% with 20% nitro glycerin. Ammonium nitrate is a commercial fertilizer.

PLASTIC EXPLOSIVE: 60-70% ground dynamite mixed with30-40%putty. Use blasting cap.

NITRO GLYCERIN: Use 100%nitric acid,if necessary distill to reach 100% level. To make nitric acidmix 50% sodium nitrate and 50%sulfuric acid and distill.Sulfuric acid is available in auto supply shops for filling new batteries.Buy glycerin in drug stores.Mix nitric acid and sulfuric acid and glycerin. Filter through caustic soda to neutralize.Put caustic soda on a screen and pour nitroGENTLY through into beaker.

Ammonium nitrate fuel oil explosive: Ammonium nitrate of 8/20 mesh can be detonated inholes 3 inches or larger in diameter when mixed with no.2 fuel oil. Use blasting cap.

GUN COTTON:Cut cellophane, as from cigarette packs, into bits.Mix with nitric acid then add sulphuric acid and pour through caustic soda or starch on screen to neutralize.For less strength use more cellophane.Use blasting cap.

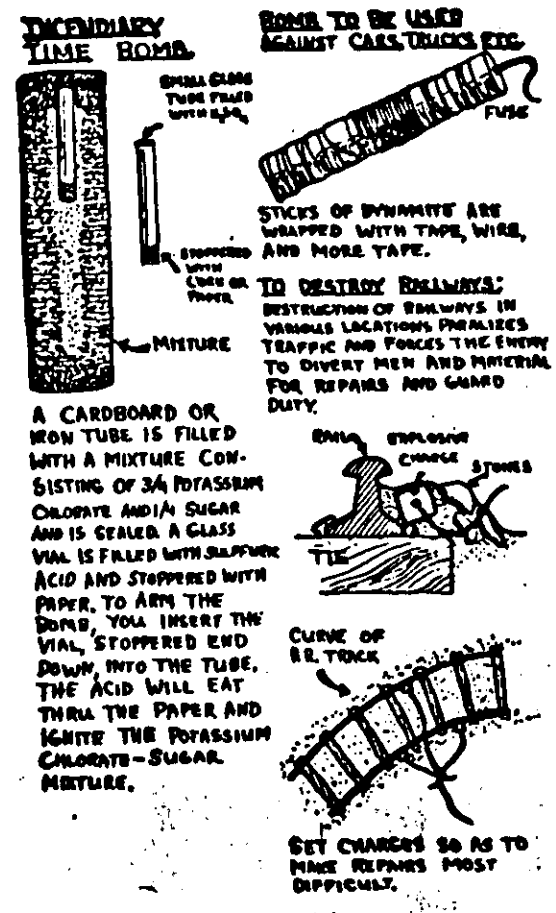
POTASSIUM CHLORATE:For use in incendiary time Bomb.Potassium chlorate($KClO_3$) is available in chemical supply houses,but not drug stores.It would not be advisable to buy this chemical in a revolutionary situation.However the process for making it as described below requires the use of other chemicals which would not be of a suspicious nature and are readily available.Also described is the procedure for preparing the primary ingredient for $KClO_3$ (which is Potassium Chloride,KCl).

Required equipment for preparation of K[illegible]

1 automobile battery, 6 Or 12 volts
2 carbon rods(from dry cell batteries)
1 set of battery cables and clamps
1 non-metal(glass or enamel lined)pot
1 pound table salt(non-iodized)
1 pound KCl(Potassium Chloride)If not avail see preparation instructions.
1 hot plate or gas or electric stove
1 wooden spoon or paint paddle for stirring

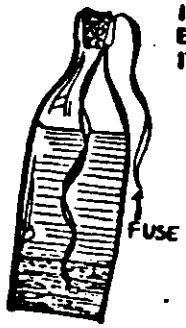
Fill pot with water and dissolve as much table salt as possible in the water until a nearly saturated solution is obtained. Heat the solution but do not boil.Add as much salt as will dissolve but no more. Connect the battery to the carbon electrodes and insert both electrodes into the hot salt solution.Do not immerse the cables and do not boil the solution.Do not breath the gasses being given off by one or both electrodes, but rather stir the solution vigerously. As the reaction proceeds [illegible] small amounts of KCl crystals or KCl solution to the hot salt solution.You should see a finely divided solid come out of solution and settle to the bottom.Turn off heat and allow the solution to cool.As the solution cools, more and more solid $KClO_3$ should settle out of solution.The solid $KClO_3$ may be filtered out through a very fine cloth or better yet coffee filter paper. Work with plenty of ventilation as one of the gasses given off is poisonous and the other explosive, but both are not

in heavy concentrations and this a very safe reaction with a minimum of care. If KCl is not available a KCl solution may be prepared by treating KOH(Potassium Hydroxide or Potash or sometimes called caustic Potash) with HCl(Hydrochloric acid). This leaves KCl in solution with waterand this solution may be added as KCl in place of commercially available crystals.There would be no questions asked if a person wanted to buy KOH,HCL or KCl.All the other ingrediants are available at home.As is probably apparant, this procedure is a bit troublesome for a non-chemist and since it would be much easier to buy prepared $KClO_3$ from a chemical supply house the above procedure should be used only when it is felt that direct purchase would be unadvisable or when it is found that it may not be purchased through normal channels. Explosives may always be purchased through underground or illicit sources or on the black market.$KClO_3$ is not an explosive of itself and is easily stored. It is an ingredient in some explosives and reacts with other elements in violent reactions. Gun Powder may be purchased in sporting goods stores. Military powder is the most powerful.

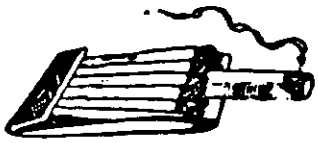


SABOTAGE

MOLOTOV COCKTAIL- A BOTTLE IS FILLED WITH 2/3 GAS AND 1/3 OIL. A FUSE IS INSERTED AND THE BOTTLE CORKED. THE FUSE IS LIGHTED AND THE BOTTLE HURLED AT OBJECTIVE. ON BREAKING THE CONTENTS WILL IGNITE. THE ENEMY WILL BE UNABLE TO EXTINGUISH IT WITH WATER.

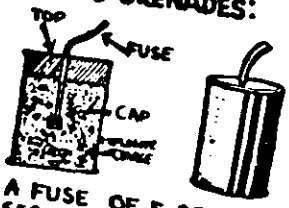


TO SET A FIRE

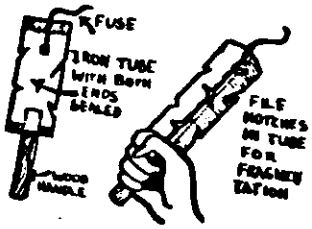


A LIGHTED CIGARETTE IS PLACED IN A BOOK OF MATCHES AND LEFT ON COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.

HAND GRENADES:



A FUSE OF 5 OR 6 SECONDS LENGTH IS INSERTED INTO A CAN FILLED WITH DYNAMITE AND SCRAPS OF IRON, NAILS, SCREWS, ETC.



OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698) DATE: Nov. 1, 1968

FROM : SAC, Denver (100-9553)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBulet to Denver dated 10/14/68.

Enclosed is a Xerox copy of an article appearing in the "Denver Post," daily newspaper, dated October 16, 1968, which is a review of the National Convention of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) held at Boulder, Colorado, the previous weekend. This article sets out the complete immorality on the part of members of the SDS and, having been published in the "Denver Post," had widespread publicity in the Rocky Mountain area. It is felt that this article, if widely read throughout the country, would alert people to the immoral attitudes and actions of members of the SDS.

This article is being furnished to the Bureau for any action they may deem necessary to further its publicity.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

2 - Bureau (Encl 1) (RM)
1 - Denver
LDN:mf
(3)

EXPEDITE

100-449698-13-10

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SDS Is Marxist Group Trying for Revolution

By LAWRENCE G. WEISS, *Denver Post Editorial Writer*

THE conference of the Students for a Democratic Society in Boulder last weekend was one of the most open meetings ever held by a revolutionary movement.

Any citizen of Colorado — provided he left his camera and tape recorder at home — was free to sit in and find out what SDS is like and what it plans to do to shake up and topple the capitalist system.

Scores of visitors took advantage of the opportunity and heard the revolutionary talk first hand. It was often vague, confused and highly theoretical talk, but the revolutionary intent was unmistakable.

SDS is, in fact, a loose coalition of young revolutionaries. Not all of them are students, but most of them are working toward revolution — or talking about it — from the college campuses.

THE coalition has a heavy Marxist orientation. Most of the college chapter representatives at the Boulder conference appeared to agree that the troubles of the world are rooted in the capitalist system and the "imperialism" they say is necessary to sustain the capitalist system.

To say that SDS has a Marxist orientation — that its members are profoundly influenced by the thinking of the 19th century German philosopher Karl Marx — is not to say that SDS members are Communists.

Most of them reject the rigid discipline and tight organizational structure of the Communist party and the party line. They are critical of some Communist regimes abroad. Some have been disillusioned by visits to Cuba or Communist states in Eastern Europe. And a number of them charge that the students of even worse, lead human beings who live under them to repress their own natural impulses and to become dull and dehumanized. Their ideas have been influenced by the writings of the psychiatrist Theodore Reik.

They are interested not so much in politics as in the "life style" of a liberated generation. They want to develop a new "youth culture" which may have to be carried on in communes. The "culture" they have developed so-far appears to involve drugs, uninhibited sex and a passionate, explosive manner of expressing themselves in an obscene vocabulary of their own. One of them sought to emphasize his views and his feelings at one plenary session of the conference by dropping his pants and exposing himself.

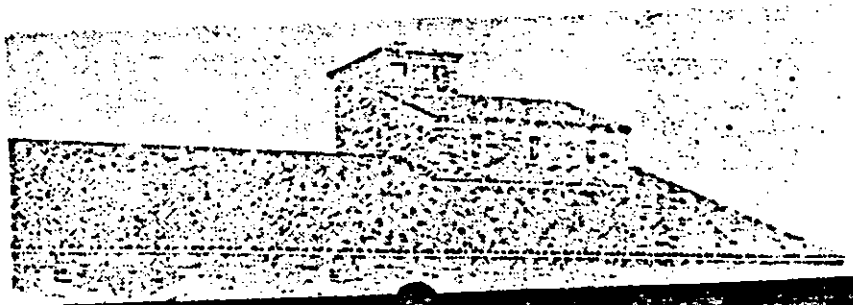
Some of the other SDS members are embarrassed or annoyed by the "anarchist" group, but most of them appear to take them in stride and to believe they have something important to contribute. Some of the anarchists have fought with the police at Columbia and elsewhere, and they are looked upon as the most violent group in SDS.

THE weekend conference in Boulder was an orgy of long, tedious, abstract speeches, made mostly from the trouble integrating the new members and finding them enough to do.

• Third, SDS has developed a hard-core of professionals to work for the revolution. Some of these young people have had experience in strike situations and in conflicts with the police. Some have made visits to Communist countries abroad. Some are well-schooled in revolutionary strategy and tactics. These professionals, scattered among campuses and factories throughout the nation, are now on the job working to turn the discontent which has been growing in America into revolutionary channels.

• Fourth, SDS has now turned its back completely on the social democratic philosophy on which it was founded and has committed itself firmly to Marxism. No Lenin has yet appeared to embody this Marxism in an effective party organization, but the PLP group has been thinking in those terms, and some future Lenins may come along.

• Finally, although SDS members are enemies of this system, they are also products of it. Many of them are sons and daughters of parents who accept the system and have thrived under it. They were raised in the system, often in ways that are indistinguishable from the ways millions of other young people are



The SDS members who came to the sessions at the University of Colorado last weekend — and those who stayed home — represent a broad variety of political views, some of which are in a state of flux.

It is possible, however, to develop the following classification:

THE PLP GROUP — This is made up of members of the Progressive Labor Party, an organization which operates outside SDS, but whose members tend to act as a bloc within SDS.-PLP has it greatest strength in the Boston, New York and San Francisco Bay areas. Many of its members work in factories part-time or full-time.

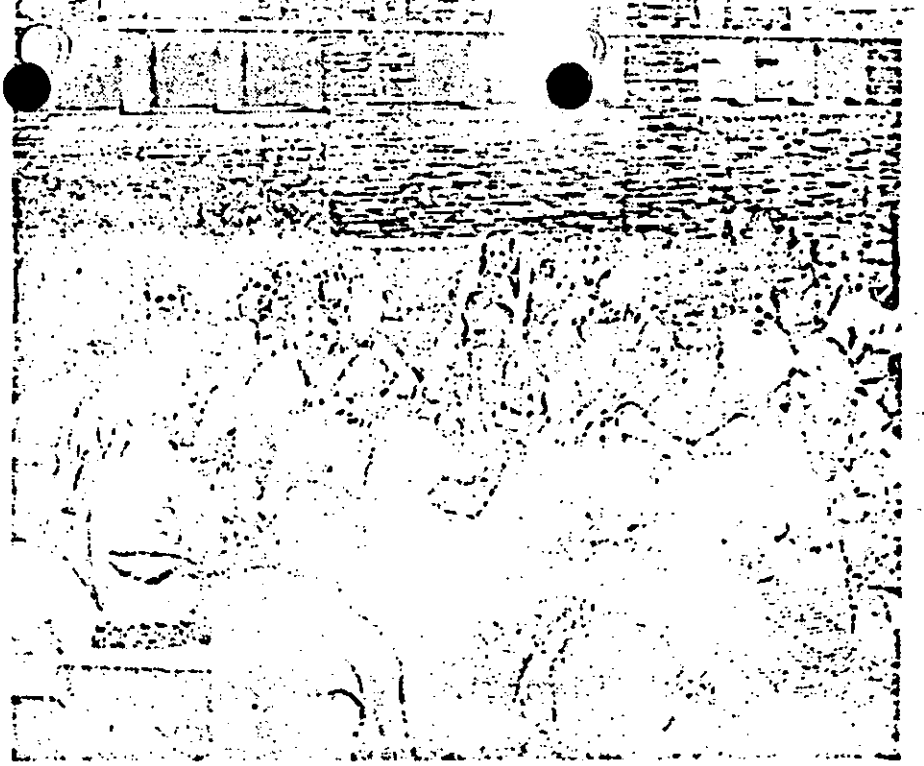
Among the SDS Marxists, the PLP people are the group that most nearly resembles the Communist party in that they tend to favor a tighter and more cohesive organization and a vigorous effort off the campus to prepare the "working class" for the revolution. They are critical of the Soviets and other European Communists but they admire the Chinese communism of Mao Tse-tung.

The PLP group tried to get the conference to endorse a new program of building alliances with "the working class," but the delegates rejected the PLP proposal. They did so partly because they feared the PLP group in Boston would control the new program, partly because they didn't like the vague terms in which the proposal was put, partly because they thought they weren't yet sure enough of their ideology to take such a step on a national basis.

THE OTHER MARXISTS — Probably the largest group in SDS is made up of Marxists who aren't organized as a bloc and who interpret Marxism in a variety of ways. The students in this group do not talk as frequently as the PLP members do about "the correct" and "incorrect" positions. They are not as concerned about Marxist orthodoxy and many of them are still groping for the answers. They tend to favor a loose organization at this stage with each local chapter embarking on its own programs when it is ready.

THE ANARCHISTS — SDS members in this group, largely from the East Village in New York City, are a small minority in the organization. The term "anarchists" may not fit them precisely, but the name they have chosen for themselves cannot be printed in this newspaper. Nor can the four-letter words which fill their speeches and conversation.

Members of this group are disdainful not only of this system, but of any other that the other revolutionaries might set up in its place. They think all systems sooner or later become repressive, and,



Denver Post Photo by Bill Wunsch

SDS DELEGATES IN SESSION ON UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO CAMPUS

floor microphones by serious — and largely humorless — young people talking faster than they could think. In some respects, the speeches resembled those of the Old Left during the 1930s, but there was a greater tendency to substitute four-letter words for precise expressions. The rhetoric of the New Left appears to lean even more heavily on cliches and slogans. Some faculty members at CU last weekend thought the intellectual quality of the discussions was poor.

After three days of watching, listening and questioning in Boulder, the following observations suggest themselves to this writer:

- First, that SDS has still not found itself as an organization and lacks the cohesion, at this stage, to mount a concerted drive for revolution. It is likely to thrash around for the time being, touching off scattered disturbances, but it is too divided, too uncertain and too undisciplined to be effective now on a large scale. It will, however, be troublesome on a small one.

- Second, that SDS is growing in size and influence, even though most college students are reacting to its Marxist abstractions with indifference and boredom. Speakers at the Boulder conference reported that students have been turning out in larger numbers for SDS meetings this fall and new chapters have been formed. The problem described [illegible]

raised. Some of the things in the system that have driven them to radicalism have driven other young people to discontent.

THE system that produced the SDS members cannot, of course, allow them to destroy it. But it can and should listen to their complaints and try to understand their feelings. In that way the system can remain alert, not only to the danger they might pose, but also to weaknesses and injustices in the system that may cause still other young people to turn against it. The system cannot be significantly damaged by the small minority in SDS as long as it hastens the self-correction that will assure its survival.

hft - 001

1 - Mr. [redacted]
(Field Supervision)

SAC, Denver (100-9553) 10-14-68

EX 110 REC-123
Director, FBI ~~(100-449698)~~ 1157 1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]
100-449698-13-9

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 10-1-68.

Relet states that there is no potential for counterintelligence action or any counterintelligence action pending in your division.

It is to be noted that the National Council of the Students for a Democratic Society is to hold a meeting at the University of Colorado from 10/12-15/68 and is to be hosted by the University of Colorado chapter of SDS. In addition, this chapter of SDS was active during the 1967-68 academic year, particularly with regard to the antiwar movement. There is every indication that this chapter will continue its protests and disruptions during the coming year.

This situation appears to offer a definite challenge to your office as regards the counterintelligence program. Neutralization of the SDS should be one of your prime objectives.

The fact that no proposals have been forthcoming from your office appears to indicate a lack of interest in implementing this program.

You should thoroughly review this matter, including your approach to the problems involved and the objectives desired. Thereafter, you will be expected to furnish specific proposals for neutralizing the SDS and the New Left in your division.

An imaginative and enthusiastic approach will be necessary if the Bureau is to realize a measure of success in combating these anarchistic forces.

RHH:ra/mkl
(6)

NOTE: In their quarterly letter on the captioned program, Denver reported that there was no potential for counterintelligence action in the division and there was no pending action in this program. This is in spite of a rather aggressive SDS chapter in existence at the University of Colorado.

MAILED 20
OCT 11 1968
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

61 OCT 17 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 10/1/68

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-9553)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/10/68.

The following letter is being submitted to cover the period 7/1/68 through 9/30/68.

1. Potential counterintelligence action - none.

2. Pending counterintelligence action - none.

3. Tangible results - The Denver Division distributed the article written in Barron's Magazine to educators who are established sources of the Denver Division.

By letter dated 8/30/68 the Denver Division advised of the receipt of a letter from [redacted] Denver Center of the University of Colorado. In this letter he stated that he had sent for extra copies of the article and plans to send them to appropriate adminstrators and students.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
FMV: lbh
(3)

REC-78

100-449698-13-9

[redacted]

1 OCT 3 1968

INT. SEC.

LET TO SAG ON RHH/ra 10/14/68

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
SEP 4 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Deloach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

FBI WASH DC

1222PM URGENT 9-4-68 JSS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM DENVER 100-9553 1P

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT.

REBUTEL SEPT. THREE LAST.

DENVER AIRTEL TO BUREAU AUG. TWENTYSEVEN LAST UNDER CAPTION DEMCON, BUFILE ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH EIGHT FIVE EIGHT NINE, ADVISED SOURCE FROM DENVER DIVISION WOULD NOT BE ATTENDING DEMCON.

END

LPT

FBI WASH DC

100-449698-13-8

~~100-449698-371~~

REC-8

SEP 6 1968

5-Cat

SEP 12 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698) DATE: Aug. 30, 1968

FROM : SAC, Denver (100-9553)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBulet to Albany enclosing article from "Barron's" magazine.

Referenced article distributed to educators who are established sources of the Denver Division at Colorado State University, University of Colorado, Colorado State College, University of Denver .

On August 24, 1968, the Denver Division received a letter from [redacted] Denver Center of the University of Colorado. In the letter he stated that he had sent for extra copies of the article and plans to send them to appropriate faculty administrators and students. He said there are probably those who would say the article is bias, but [redacted] thinks it is well written and a good summary of what happened at Columbia University and how to combat any trouble if it comes to the University of Colorado.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
FMV:mf
(3)

100-449698-13-7

~~360~~

REC 54

25 SEP 3 1968

INT. SECT.

61 SEP 9 1968

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

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 7/3/68

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-9553)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet to Albany, dated 5/28/68.

Enclosed are fifteen copies of a letterhead memorandum as requested in referenced letter.

The source referred to in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted] University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, an established source.

The Special Agents who observed the demonstration in Denver, Colorado, on 4/18/68, are identified as follows:

[redacted]

The Special Agents who observed the demonstration in Denver, Colorado, on 4/25/68, are identified as follows:

[redacted]

AGENCY ACS1; ONI; OSI; RAO; SS.
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 7-11-68
HOW FORW. R/S
BY RLS; [illegible]

100-449698-13-6

At the present time, the Denver Office has no live informant coverage in the CUSDS Chapter, and its activities are being covered through one Palel source and one PCI. During the past several weeks of the 1967-1968 school year, a graduate student in the Department of Physics was under development as a PSI and this individual was eventually

REC-66

2 - Bureau (R.M.) (Encs. 15)
2 - Denver (1- 100-9553)
(1 - 100-9068)
JHM:vfv
(4)

11 JUL 8 1968

INT. SEC.

57 JUL 1 1968

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

elected chairman of CUSDS; however, he is out of school and away from Boulder for the remainder of the summer, and prior to his leaving this area, he expressed doubt that he would return to this university in the fall of 1968.

In the past, the Colorado Daily, University of Colorado campus newspaper, has afforded much advance coverage to SDS activities and it is expected we will still have this type coverage during the coming school year.

It is not believed the SDS group at the University of Colorado represents the sufficient power structure to materially influence the student body towards violence during the coming school year. In addition, the hard core members consisting of [redacted], and [redacted] have been readmitted to the university with the understanding that they will be immediately expelled upon their causing any further disturbances. Also, [redacted] has publicly stated that the civil disobedience caused by the SDS in the CIA demonstration was a mistake on their part and ineffective.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. DN 100-9553
Bufile 100-449698

Denver, Colorado

July 3, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER, COLORADO

On May 31, 1968, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the only organization in the category of a New Left group at this university is the University of Colorado Chapter, Students for a Democratic Society (CUSDS), of which there are approximately twenty-five members. B. APPROX.

A characterization of the SDS is contained in the appendix hereto.

This same source advised that the most active members of this chapter, and who furnish the basis for its leadership, are [redacted] APPROX. and [redacted] B. APPROX. B. APPROX.

On June 2, 1968, the Denver Post, a Denver, Colorado daily newspaper, carried an article entitled "New Left at C.U." in which the following information appeared pertaining to four of the above individuals:

100-449698-13-6

EXPLOSIVE

JUL 16 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER, COLORADO:

Re: DR. [redacted]

The [redacted] for the SDS is Dr. [redacted] Boulder, Colorado, a graduate of the New York University School of Medicine, who interned at St. Anthony Hospital, Denver, Colorado. He was licensed to practice medicine in Colorado on [redacted]

"The Denver Post"
4/24/68

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER, COLORADO:

On October 24, 1967, the CUSDS sponsored a speech by [redacted] on the subject "Civil Disobedience and the Liberal Hang-Up." [redacted] defended civil disobedience by stating it does not cause as much disrespect for law and order as do poor laws. Among the characteristics necessary for civil disobedience, [redacted] listed respect for the law, even while breaking it; suffering directed to oneself; resistance aimed at the system and not at the individual; no irreparable harm; effort to compromise with others, and willingness to allow for the potentialities of the system. On protesting in general, [redacted] stated the key to the future lies in the opposition of the present.

"The Colorado Daily"
[redacted], page 1

The "Colorado Daily" is an independent newspaper published by the students of the University of Colorado.

According to the above-mentioned source, [redacted] of CUSDS.

On October 25, 1967, this same source advised that on this date approximately twenty members of CUSDS blockaded the university placement center where Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) representative, [redacted] was interviewing students for potential employment. The demonstrators sat on the floor and hallway leading to the Placement Bureau with arms interlocked, and refused to allow anyone to enter the office where the CIA representative was stationed. According to the source, the SDS leaders stated they wanted CIA abolished and their recruiter to get off the campus.

At a meeting of the CUSDS held October 30, 1967, it was agreed by those present that SDS members support civil disobedience as a way to fulfill their moral obligations, and that through civil disobedience, an individual can demonstrate his unwillingness to take part in those activities they disapprove of.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER, COLORADO:

"The Colorado Daily"
[redacted] page 3

On November 8, 1967, [redacted] participated in a debate sponsored by the Honors Union Council at the University of Colorado, and argued on the morality and necessity of civil disobedience.

"The Colorado Daily"
[redacted] page 3

On November 15, 1967, the University Disciplinary Committee at the University of Colorado suspended ten students for their participation in the CIA demonstration, including [redacted].

"The Boulder Daily Camera"
[redacted] page 1

"The Boulder Daily Camera" is a daily newspaper in the City of Boulder, Colorado.

On April 18, 1968, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed approximately twenty-five young adults representing CUSDS at the New Custom House, Denver, Colorado, which contains the Armed Forces Recruiting Offices and the Armed Forces Examination and Entrance Station. This group was observed milling around the hallways and entrances occupied by the above offices, and members of the group were handing out leaflets in opposition to the draft.

At approximately 8:00 a.m., on this date, uniformed officers of the Denver Police Department arrived and asked the SDS members to leave the first and second floors of the building and when they refused to do so, six individuals were arrested, including [redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER, COLORADO:

On April 25, 1968, Special Agents of the FBI observed 35 individuals gather in front of the New Custom House in Denver, which group eventually increased to approximately 80 in number. At the direction of Assistant United States Attorney Milton C. Branch, officials of the General Services Administration locked all doors to the building and only employees and individuals having business in this building were permitted to enter. [redacted] was observed to call the group before him and standing on the steps of the New Custom House, told the group this was a Federal building and that the public should be allowed to enter. He asked the group if they wanted to vote to ask to be admitted to the building and if not allowed to enter, to block the door so no one else could enter. Thereafter, approximately 50 of the demonstrators marched up to the front door and asked a building guard if they could enter the building. Upon not being allowed to enter, Dr. [redacted] as observed taking two sets of automobile tire chains from the rear of his automobile and placing them on the doors so that they could not be opened.

Assistant United States Attorney Branch then ordered the United States Marshal to arrest [redacted] and three other demonstrators for disorderly conduct on Federal property.

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

1

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization, as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/1/68

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-9553)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 5/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 15 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY, FORT COLLINS, COLORADO," dated 7/1/68.

The first confidential source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted]

The second confidential source mentioned is DN [redacted] is the only source on CSU Campus utilized in coverage of New Left group at CSU Campus, and as the activity by such group is nominal, it is felt that this source affords adequate coverage at CSU, Fort Collins, Colorado. [redacted] as well as other city officials, have expressed belief that the potential for violence at CSU in the forthcoming school year is very nominal.

The enclosed LHM has been classified confidential because data reported from second confidential source (DN [redacted] could reasonably result in identification of confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof, which could adversely affect the national defense.

ENCLOSURE

100-449698-13-5

(2) - Bureau (Encs.-15) (RM)
2 - Denver
BS:skb/imw
(4)

REC-38

EX 106

20 JUL 3 1968

INT/SEC.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~STATE~~
RAO, SEC. SERV.
DATE FORWARDED: 7-11-68
BY: [illegible]

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado
July 1, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

I. IDENTITY OF NEW LEFT ORGANIZATION ON COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.

A. Students for a Democratic Society

A characterization of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) appears as an appendix attached hereto.

II. MEMBERSHIP OF SDS CHAPTER AT COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

On January 4, 1968, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that SDS Chapter at Colorado State University (CSU) has been in existence since 1966 but only on a very limited basis with presently approximately 25 members , only a few of whom are active.

Source identified [redacted] this group as follows:

[redacted]

Name
Date of Birth
Race
Sex
Nationality
Parents

Education

Residence

Occupation

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [illegible] DATE 3/26/77

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 LED/(B) ON 3/26/77

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-449698-13-5

ENCLOSURE

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY

[redacted]

Member of S.D.

Name
Date of Birth
Race
Sex
Nationality
Occupation
Parents

Education

Residence

[redacted]

Member of S.D.

Name
Date of Birth
Race
Sex
Nationality
Occupation
Parents

Residence

Education

[redacted]

Member of S.D.

Name
Date of Birth
Race
Sex
Nationality
Occupation
Parents

Education
Residence

[redacted]

Name
Date of Birth
Race
Sex
Nationality
Occupation
Education

Residence

Parents

Marital Status
Children

[redacted]

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 22, 1968, that no information concerning the SDS Chapter at Fort Collins, Colorado, or any of its officers has come to the attention of the Communist Party (CP) in Colorado and the CP has shown no interest in the SDS at Fort Collins, Colorado.

III. ACTIVITIES OF SDS CHAPTER ON CSU CAMPUS, FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

On April 22, 1968, the first confidential source advised that since the beginning of the school year 1967- 1968, there has been only one reported demonstration by the CSU Cahpter, that being an anti-war protest at a Navy-Marine and Air Force recruiting booth on the campus and the organization received only spot coverage of its activities in the campus newspaper, "The Collegian."

Source further advised on April 22, 1968, that the SDS Chapter on CSU Campus has apparently merged into a new group, Peace Action Now Committee (PANC), which organization was established on CSU campus in February, 1968, by membership of approximately 80 CSU students, 5 CSU professors and 3 or 4 town people for the purpose of demonstrating opposition to the

war in Viet Nam and disbelief in the war policies of the administration.

According to the first confidential source PANC during February and March, 1968, held weekly silent peace vigils at the Student Center Plaza and one Peace March from CSU campus to downtown Fort Collins on March 4, 1968. Source advised that on February 7, 1968, the first silent peace vigil was heckled by students who threw eggs and water balloons but the group offered neither vocal nor physical opposition to this action. Source advised that no violence or harassment of the silent peace vigil occurred thereafter. Source related that the Peace March which was held March 4, 1968, under sponsorship of PANC consisted of approximately five hundred students and supporters marched from CSU campus to downtown Ft. Collins where they engaged in speeches and demonstration against U. S. participation in the Viet Nam war.

The March 5, 1968, issue of the "Denver Post", a daily newspaper at Denver, Colorado, reported that approximately 50 high-school age youths heckled the marchers and on one occasion laid down in front of the marchers in the street; however, the Police Department dispersed them with Mace, allowing the demonstrators to march. An individual identified as [redacted] drove a large truck near the demonstrators and blew his horn during the demonstration. Another man, later identified as [redacted] climbed into the truck and attacked [redacted] The Police Department separated these men and [redacted] was arrested. [redacted] was arrested by the Fort Collins Police Department and charged with reckless driving, resisting arrest and assaulting an officer. A few of the hecklers threw eggs at the demonstrators.

[redacted] stated there were no other incidents in connection with the demonstration.

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

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization, as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/28/68

FROM: SAC, DENVER (100-9553)(P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 5/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 15 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

Letterhead memorandum is being disseminated to Secret Service, Denver; 113th MI Group, Denver; OSI, Denver, NISO, Chicago and NISO, Denver.

INFORMANTS:

Source	Location
DN T-1 is 113th Military Intelligence Group	100-9518 - 11, 21 100-9461 - 20
DN T-2 is [redacted]	100-9518 - 20
DN T-3 is [redacted]	100-9518 - 20

100-449698-13-4

Agents observing demonstration on 12/4/67, were SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

Source coverage at University of Denver is [redacted]

2-Bureau (RM)(Encl. 15) ENCLOSURE
2-Denver
FMV:skb
(4)

AUG 22 1968

REC 67

20 JUL 3 1968

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, STATE
RAO, SEC, SERV.
DATE FORWARD: 7-10-68
HOW FORWARD: R/S
BY: RLS:

INT. SEC.

[redacted]

113th MI Group, Denver, has disseminated one of their Agents to attend SDS meetings at Denver University and Colorado University at Boulder, Colorado.

Denver is aware that additional coverage is necessary and every effort is being made to do so. The active SDS members have been suspended and it is too early to evaluate the potential for violence at Denver University during the coming year since school is out for the summer. It is not known if the suspended students will still be active when school commences in September; however, 11 students have been barred from the campus grounds.

The Denver Division is currently conducting an investigation on [redacted] under the Anti-Riot law (Denver file 176-1).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado
June 28, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
DENVER UNIVERSITY
DENVER, COLORADO

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The characterization of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) appears as an appendix hereto.

DN T-1, another Government agency which conducts security investigations, reported that the SDS at Denver University (DU) held the following meetings with the approximate number of persons attending:

February 26, 1968, approximately 11 persons attending;
March 4, 1968, approximately 13 persons attending;
March 6, 1968, approximately 25 to 30 persons attending;
April 1, 1968, approximately 25 persons attending;
April 22, 1968, approximately 11 persons attending and
May 15, 1968, approximately 11 persons attending.

A. RING LEADERS IN DENVER UNIVERSITY SDS [redacted]

On March 11, 1968, [redacted] DU, Denver, Colorado, advised that [redacted] was born on March 21, 1947, in the Bronx, New York; entered DU in September, 1964, and stayed until June, 1966, at which time he went to the University of Stockholm in Sweden for the school year 1966-1967. He returned in September, 1967, and is still enrolled in school expecting to graduate in June, 1968.

When [redacted] first entered DU he gave his home address as [redacted] West Chester, Pennsylvania, and upon his

100-449698-13-4

~~93X~~

ENCLOSURE

return from Sweden changed this address to [redacted] West Chester. His address in Denver is listed as [redacted] His father's name is [redacted]. Subject is majoring in history as an undergraduate student and has a "C" average.

On March 11, 1968, a review of the subject's driver's license application revealed that he formerly resided at [redacted] Denver, and is a white male weighing 155 pounds, [redacted] 10 inches tall, has brown hair and brown eyes. His vision without glasses is 20/60, but his glasses corrected this to 20/20.

Personal observation of subject reveals at the present time he is wearing a goatee.

DN T-1 advised on February 27, 1968, that the DU Chapter of SDS held a meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) Lounge of Frontier Hall, on the DU campus on February 26, 1968. [redacted] a student at DU and [redacted] at this meeting which was attended by approximately 11 students.

DN T-1 advised on March 5, 1968, that a meeting of the DU Chapter of SDS was held at the YMCA Lounge in Frontier Hall on March 4, 1968. This meeting was [redacted]

DN T-1 advised that a meeting of the SDS Chapter at DU was held at the YMCA Lounge at Frontier Hall on the campus on April 1, 1968. Approximately 25 persons attended this meeting which was [redacted]

DN T-1 advised that a meeting of the DU SDS was held on April 15, 1968, on the DU campus and was [redacted] At the opening of this meeting [redacted] because of personal reasons and also because of the fact that he was disillusioned with the organization because of lack of support on the part of the members. He stated he would continue to attend meetings of the DU SDS.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY

The April 12, 1968, edition of the Clarion, the University of Denver newspaper, showed an article stating that [redacted] and one of the withdrawn candidates for the Student Senate announced his resignation from the [redacted] He will not run for the student Government post. [redacted] said, "because of personal reasons, because of pressure that has been placed on me in the last two weeks, because of all the lies and rumors, I am [redacted] of the DU SDS."

DN T-1 advised that on April 24, 1968, that a meeting of the DU Chapter of SDS was held at the YMCA Lounge on the campus and that [redacted] this meeting. No chairman was selected [redacted] at this meeting and [redacted] stated a march of the DU Students would take place on Thursday, April 25, 1968, on the campus to demonstrate for passage of the student "Bill of Rights."

[redacted]

[redacted] University of Denver (DU), Denver, Colorado , advised on January 10, 1968, that [redacted] is a graduate student in the History Department, and that he was born July 27, 1938, at Evanston, Illinois. His home address was listed as [redacted] Cape Coral, Florida, and he previously attended the University of Colorado; Northwestern University; Drake University and obtained his Bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin on January 20, 1962, and his Master's degree from the University of Michigan on August 17, 1963. Miss [redacted] advised that [redacted] presently resides at [redacted] Denver, Colorado.

[redacted] DU, advised on January 10, 1968, that [redacted] is married, has a small daughter, and expects to get his Doctor of Philosophy degree in June, 1968.

On February 6, 1968, [redacted], Office of the Registrar, University of Wisconsin, advised that [redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY

[redacted] date of birth, July 27, 1938, attended that University from September, 1959, to January, 1962, and received his Bachelor of Science degree on January 20, 1962. Her records show that he previously attended Drake University, Iowa, Colorado, Northwestern University, and his home address, at the time he attended the University of Wisconsin was listed as [redacted] Evanston, Illinois. There was nothing unfavorable in his record.

Records of the Alumni Catalog Officer, University of Michigan, as of March 13, 1968, reveal that [redacted] enrolled in the Graduate School at the University of Michigan on September 13, 1962. He attended the school year 1962-1963, the summer term of 1963, and secured a Master of Arts degree from this University in 1963. The only parent listed in this record was Mrs. [redacted] Evanston, Illinois. These records showed he received a bachelor of Science degree in 1962 from the University of Wisconsin. He was single when he attended this institution.

[redacted] DU, advised on November 16, 1967, that [redacted]

DN T-1 advised on March 7, 1968, that on March 6, 1968, the DU Chapter of SDS held a meeting on the Colorado University Campus at Boulder, Colorado. About 25 to 35 students attended this meeting and the gathering was [redacted] of the SDS at DU. [redacted] main topic of discussion was the reason why the SDS was formed at DU. One reason was to establish student power of campus affairs and to give the individual person the right to form his own life.

DN T-1 advised [redacted] attended DU SDS meetings on April 1, 1968, and April 22, 1968. In the April 22, 1968, meeting [redacted] of the SDS at DU. [redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY

A review of the military records on file at Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, disclosed [redacted] Serial Number [redacted] enlisted in the United States Marine Corps Reserve on July 8, 1958, at Chicago, Illinois. He had active duty training (platoon leader's class) from June 15, 1959, to July 25, 1959, and from June 12, 1961, to July 22, 1961, at Quantico, Virginia. He received an Honorable Discharge on July 7, 1964, from the United States Marine Corps Reserve.

[redacted]

On June 4, 1968, [redacted] DU, advised [redacted] was born March 13, 1944, at Los Angeles, California. His address was listed as [redacted] Denver, Colorado. His father was listed as Lieutenant Colonel [redacted] whose address in 1965 was [redacted] Colorado Springs, Colorado. [redacted] attended Palmer High School in Colorado Springs, Colorado. [redacted] then attended the United States Military Academy at West Point from 1963 to 1965. He entered the University of Denver in September, 1965, and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in June, 1967. In September, 1967, subject transferred to the College of Law. During the summer of 1966 subject attended the Colorado University Extension Center in Denver, Colorado.

[redacted] [redacted]

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) file contains Application for Immigration Visa and Alien Registration form number [redacted] which was submitted to the American Consulate, Munich, Germany, under the name [redacted] age three, born October 10, 1947, Kassel, Germany. This form identifies his nationality as Polish. It further shows he was destined for [redacted] New York, New York. His parents are identified as [redacted] father, and [redacted] nee [redacted] mother.

Immigration Visa number [redacted] was issued by the American Foreign Service, Munich, Germany, March 22, 1961. These records show he was admitted to the United States at the Port of New York on June 2, 1951.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY

On September 25, 1964, [redacted] made Application for Certificate of Citizenship. His residence at that time was shown as [redacted], Colorado. This form shows that his father, [redacted] born February 8, 1910, Pulvi, Poland, was naturalized in United States District Court, Denver, December 10, 1956, under Certificate Number [redacted] It shows that his mother, [redacted], born April 11, 1916, Warsaw, Poland, was naturalized in United States District Court, Denver, December 10, 1956, Certificate Number [redacted]

Certificate of Citizenship Number [redacted] was issued to [redacted], Denver, on October 15, 1964.

A person later identified as [redacted] burned a portion of a Selective Service Registration Certificate on October 16, 1967. After burning the certificate the subject said he intended to leave that part of the card bearing his signature intact in order to give "them" sufficient evidence of his deed. The subject replied, in answer to a question posed by a photographer, that his name was [redacted] that he was 20 years of age; that he resided at [redacted] and that he was a student at DU.

The United States Attorney's Office, Denver, Colorado, filed charges against [redacted] and on [redacted] 1968, United States District Judge William E. Doyle found [redacted] a youth offender and sentenced him to a maximum sentence under the Youth Corrections Act and ordered him to undergo a psychiatric examination, observation and study, and to be returned for final sentencing after 90 days.

On April 2, 1968, Dr. [redacted] Federal Youth Center, Englewood, Colorado, reported to the court that in his opinion subject did not have propensities for violence.

On April 2, 1968, Judge William E. Doyle releaged the subject on $1,000 unsecured bond with the condition that he seek psychiatric consultation and treatment.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY

In the [redacted], 1968, edition of the Denver Post, a Denver daily newspaper, appeared an article advising that Federal disorderly conduct charges were made against nine individuals including [redacted] for their conduct in connection with an anti-draft demonstration held April 18, 1968, at the New Custom House, Denver. The charges, all petty offenses, carry a maximum penalty of $50 fine and 30 days in jail on each conviction.

CAMPUS DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES

The April 30, 1968, issue of the "Rocky Mountain News," a daily morning newspaper at Denver, Colorado, reported that a group of students, calling themselves Students for Independence Now (SIN), planned a protest demonstration at the University of Denver (DU) and a sit-in at the Chancellor's office to protest a University policy prohibiting graduate students from running for election to student office. (John L. Walker was the graduate student desirous of running for the Student Senate).

It is further reported that a counter demonstration would be organized calling itself Interested Independents and Greeks of the University of Denver.

DN T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at approximately 9:00 a.m., April 30, 1968, a group of students walked into the office of the Registrar in the Administration Building of DU and sat on the floor and interrupted work of the Registrar's Office. The students wedged themselves between desks and in the aisles. They chanted statements such as, "We Shall Overcome," and "We Are Not Afraid." One student took over the operation of the telephone switchboard.

Wayne Littrell, Director of Security, DU, told those students that he was speaking for Chancellor Maurice Mitchell and he told them that if they continued to remain, they would be expelled from school.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY

Miss [redacted], advised the students were to consider themselves expelled from DU if they failed to leave the office. After some of the students left the office, Miss [redacted] told the remaining students that if they continued to remain in the office, they should consider themselves dismissed from DU effective immediately.

Mr. [redacted] then told the students that he would give them five minutes to leave the office or they would be arrested. Mr. [redacted] informed them that they were violating a city ordinance pertaining to trespass, loitering and annoyance of students and employees at an institution of learning.

Some of the students left the office. Then officers of the Denver Police Department told the remaining students that they were under arrest and advised that they were to be taken to the Denver Police Department. Some of the students walked and others were dragged by the policemen to patrol wagons and transported to the Denver Police Department.

DN T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a list of names and addresses of forty individuals who were arrested and charged with violation of Denver ordinances 824.2, which prohibits loitering about a school, and 824.2 (1) and (2), which pertains to annoying students, employees and teachers around a school. Four of those arrested were [redacted] and [redacted]. DN T-3 advised the leaders of the above demonstration were the four individuals listed above.

DN T-1 advised that [redacted] were formerly members of the Denver Chapter of the SDS.

The May 28, 1968, issue of the "Rocky Mountain News," a Denver daily newspaper, reported that District Judge Neil Horan on Monday (May 27, 1968), issued a temporary restraining order against eleven student agitators at DU.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY

The order prohibited the eleven from damaging or destroying property, interfering with the control of buildings or grounds, normal business, and educational activities, other students and guests. The order will remain in effect until 8:00 a.m., June 6, 1968. Judge Horan set a hearing on a preliminary injunction at 9:00 a.m. on June 6. One of the individuals included is listed as [redacted] a Columbia University student, along with [redacted] DU, Denver, Colorado, complained May 25, 1968, that [redacted] from New York City, made inflammatory remarks on DU campus during week of May 20, 1968. [redacted] who identified himself as a member of SDS and member of the Student Strike Coordinating Committee, Columbia University, spoke at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, May 14, 1968. He spoke at Colorado University, Boulder, Colorado, on May 16, 1968, wherein he reportedly said he was sent to Colorado and Montana by the Student Strike Committee of Columbia to clear up some myths about the strike and that he was given $50.00 for this trip. Subject spoke at DU May 21, 23 and 24, 1968, at which time he related his activities at Columbia and supported activities of DU students in connection with their protesting suspension of DU students who had participated in a sit-in at DU April 30, 1968. Subject quoted as making statements such as "Take over this University", "Baby, you've got to take power," "You've got no rights, baby," "You can protest but it ain't going to work," "This is your institution, baby. Let's take it. Let's bring down this University the way we did Columbia."

[redacted] Denver University, advised that Dr. [redacted] at DU, supported the DU SDS students; however, it appears his contract in the Department [redacted] will not be renewed for the fall term.

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

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization, as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/28/68

FROM: SAC, DENVER (100-9553)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/10/68.

1. Potential Counterintelligence Action.

None

2. Pending Counterintelligence Action.

By Denver letter dated 5/28/68, Denver suggested a possible counterintelligence action which was disapproved by the Bureau by letter dated 6/7/68.

3. Tangible Results.

None

REC-23 100-449698-13-3

2-Bureau (RM)
2-Denver
FMV:skb
(4)

EX-14

20 JUL 3 1968

INT. SEC.

61 JUL 9 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: June 13, 1968

FROM : SAC, Denver (100-9553)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet to Albany dated 5/23/68.

1) False Allegations of Police Brutality

On April 18, 1968, six University of Colorado (CU) Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) members were arrested during a demonstration at the New Custom House, 19th and Stout Streets, Denver, Colorado, which houses the Armed Forces Induction Center and various armed forces recruiting stations. There were approximately 100 persons in this demonstration. The police were called after the demonstrators refused to leave the building since they were disrupting Government business. The police, in order to remove these demonstrators, had to use the chemical Mace on three of the six arrested.

In the afternoon of April 18, 1968, approximately 75 individuals returned to picket at the New Custom House, protesting the alleged police brutality for the use of Mace and the ejection of the SDS demonstrators from the New Custom House that morning. The demonstrators then proceeded to the Denver Police Department where they again picketed. Signs were carried characterizing the Denver Police Department as "Armed and Dangerous."

According to an article in the [redacted] seven persons formally protested to [redacted] the use of the chemical Mace during the mentioned draft protests and called for its discontinuance and a public inquiry into its potential danger. One of the seven persons was [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

100-449698-13-2

2 - Bureau (RM) (Encls 3)
1 - Denver
FMV:mf
(3)

REC-56

JUN 17 1968

INTERNAL SEC.

JUL 24 1968

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

Boulder, Colorado, physician who was sprayed with the chemical Mace. [redacted] denied creating a disturbance or resisting in any way during the incident and deemed the use of the chemical and arrests "unprovoked police violence." [redacted] told [redacted] that at no time did he hinder the induction of persons at the Induction Center. He said all incidents were totally unprovoked by "us." He said he was arrested when he returned to the building and asked for the badge number of two police officers who "had me flat on my back and totally helpless."

The article continued that [redacted] said that in the case of himself and two friends, the chemical was squirted in their faces from about six inches away. Twelve hours after the incident, he said, "Exhalation of my breath was irritating to the rest of the persons in the room where we were." In calling for an inquiry into the use of the chemical Mace, [redacted] said he had information that a California ophthalmologist recently had become concerned that the chemical might cause permanent corneal damage to the eye.

According to the newspaper article, other persons attending this hearing included Reverend [redacted] Colorado [redacted] and [redacted] who is free on bond awaiting Federal action for draft refusal, an [redacted] of Denver.

[redacted] replied to this group that the chemical was adopted in lieu of night sticks to "knock the heads off recalcitrant persons" and then only in "perilous conditions where there is a threat of harm to our general public." He directed [redacted] to file a formal complaint with the Police Internal Affairs Bureau and assured everyone "We will consider your suggestions and your charges and resolve this matter as soon as possible."

2) Immorality

According to an article in the "Denver Post" dated February 15, 1968, a controversy arose at CU that week over

whether birth control pills should be provided to unmarried CU coeds, 18 years or older, without a prior physical examination and whether single coeds are being discriminated against by the Student Health Center.

The article stated that the controversy began when the SDS opened a booth offering birth control pills available to anyone 18 years or older in the University Memorial Center on February 5, 1968. Although any girl 18 or older can obtain a prescription for the pill from a private physician, the SDS launched its campaign in opposition to the Wardenburg Student Health Center policy of giving the pill only to married women or to women having an affidavit stating the date they intended to marry.

[redacted] of Boulder, a graduate of the New York University School of Medicine and who was licensed to practice medicine in Colorado on July 11, 1967. According to the article, [redacted] does not perform or inquire any sort of a physical examination before issuing a prescription for the pill. [redacted] issued a letter of rebuttal which was published in an edition of the "Colorado Daily" published by CU. [redacted] said he gave his support to the SDS campaign because he wanted to show the coeds that anyone over 18 is legally entitled to the pills. "The whole question is unmarried sex," the physician maintained. "I believe that unmarried women should be treated the same as married women. The whole question of a physical is a smoke screen to obscure that issue."

3) <u>Action by College Administrators</u>

A source advised that at approximately 9:00 A.M., April 30, 1968, a group of students walked into the office of the Registrar in the Administration Building of DU and sat on the floor and interrupted work of the Registrar's office. The students wedged themselves between desks and in the aisles. They chanted statements such as, "We Shall Overcome," and "We Are Not Afraid." One student took over the operation of the telephone switchboard.

WAYNE LITTRELL, Director of Security, DU, told those students that he was speaking for Chancellor MAURICE MITCHELL and he told them that if they continued to remain, they would be expelled from school.

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[redacted], DU, told those students that he was speaking for [redacted] and he told them that if they continued to remain, they would be expelled from school.

Miss [redacted], advised the students were to consider themselves expelled from DU if they failed to leave the office. After some of the students left the office, Miss [redacted] told the remaining students that if they continued to remain in the office, they should consider themselves dismissed from DU effective immediately.

Mr. [redacted] then told the students that he would give them five minutes to leave the office or they would be arrested. Mr. [redacted] informed them that they were violating a city ordinance pertaining to trespass, loitering and annoyance of students and employees at an institution of learning.

Some of the students left the office. Then officers of the Denver Police Department told the remaining students that they were under arrest and advised them that they were to be taken to the Denver Police Department. Some of the students walked and others were dragged by the policemen to patrol wagons and transported to the Denver Police Department.

A second source advised that the agitators or the leaders who directed the above demonstration were as follows:

[redacted]

A third source advised that [redacted] are presently or were formerly members of the Denver Chapter of the SDS.

The "Rocky Mountain News," a Denver daily newspaper, on [redacted] reported that following the arrests, about 200 students walked to the office of Mr. [redacted] [redacted] is quoted as saying that the University had no alternative but to take the action it did. He said, "It is our opinion we owed it to the rest of the students, the faculty and the community. The 'door' is not closed to student freedom but the University will operate within the confines of law and order."

The newspaper reported that the expelled students have three days in which to appeal the action to the University Conduct Review Committee, if they wish; however, [redacted] said, "A student who is dismissed is not expected to return."

The newspaper further reported that those students who were charged and arrested were released to appear in court on May 7, 1968.

The newspaper also reported that one of the demonstrators, [redacted] was free on a $1,000 personal recognizance bond pending an appeal of his conviction in Federal District Court in March of burning his draft card during an anti-war demonstration on October 16, 1967. It reported that [redacted] had been released on bond by U. S. District Judge WILLIAM E. DOYLE on condition he seek psychiatric help.

250 students participated in the demonstration out of a student body of 8,000 students. The decision to call the police was made by [redacted]

Attached hereto are editorials that appeared in the "Rocky Mountain News" and "Denver Post" regarding [redacted] actions against the students.

According to an article in the "Rocky Mountain News" dated May 24, 1968, U. S. District Judge HATFIELD CHILSON rejected a request by three suspended DU students for a temporary restraining order against the University. The three were among 39 students suspended as a result of a sit-in demonstration April 30, 1968, in the Registrar's office at DU. They asked the court order to prevent the University from forcing the suspensions.

Judge CHILSON denied the request on the grounds the defendants were not given proper notice of the court action.

Named as defendants in the action were [redacted] of the DU Board of Trustees. The complaint asked that the students be reinstated to permit ten seniors to graduate on June 7, 1968, and the undergraduates involved to take final examinations. The complaint charged the actions of the University "are part and parcel of a prearranged scheme involving the use of city officials to deprive

plaintiffs of due process of law and other constitutional rights." The complaint also charged the actions of the University Conduct Review Committee and the University were improper, failed to afford the students procedural due process and will irreparably injure and damage plaintiffs unless restrained.

Reverend [redacted] was mentioned in the daily newspapers as a supporter of the suspended students. Also supporting the students was Dr [redacted] at DU.

An article in the "Denver Post" dated May 9, 1968, showed that the American Association of University Professors at DU advised that the expulsion of the 39 students was too severe punishment and that suspension would have been more appropriate.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A Good Job, Chancellor Mitchell

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS joins a substantial segment of Denver's citizenry in commending DU Chancellor Maurice Mitchell for the handling of an incipient campus rebellion this week.

We were pleased to note that an impressive group of students joined with the faculty and administration on the side of peace and education.

Denver police, called in before things were allowed to get out of hand, conducted themselves properly and effectively.

This was in sharp contrast to the disgraceful situation which has brought mighty Columbia University in New York City almost to a standstill for days.

Here the ridiculous and silly note was the one struck by the protesting students who forced officers to drag them across the floor.

* * *

AND WHAT WERE the 40 sit-in agitators — they call themselves Students for Independence Now (SIN) — demanding?

Squatting on the floor around the dean of students, Miss Barbara Mertz, the rebels borrowed the civil rights slogan of "We Shall Overcome" and the famed V sign of the late Winston Churchill. A little closer attention to their history books should have given them a little clearer interpretation of the meaning of the victory sign as a symbol of law and order.

Their demand, apparently, was that graduate students be eligible to serve in the Student Senate. They are not under the present constitution.

But whatever the merits of their student politics, obstruction and an invitation to violence strikes us as no legitimate method.

Miss Mertz, very properly, pointed out to the protestors that they had been warned against disruptive actions.

"In spite of such warnings, you have chosen to continue actions out of line with expectations. Therefore, you are to consider yourselves dismissed from the University of Denver, effective immediately," she told them.

Overlooked in these activities of revolt apparently is the basic fact that students go to college to advance their education. Their very enrollment is based on the proposition that the faculty and the institution has enough to give them to warrant the time — and expense.

* * *

HOW DO PROTESTING students justify — even to themselves — disruptive tactics, even strikes, against themselves and the educational programs for which they are devoting time and money?

If the students were ready to take over and run a university, there would seem to be little reason for them to waste time and money trying to learn from somebody else — especially somebody they believe it proper to coerce with force.

Fortunately, the vast majority of students at the University of Denver seem to realize this full well. The rest must be restrained from interfering with them.

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

56 ROCKY MOUNTAIN NE
DENVER, COLORADO

Date: 5-2-68
Edition: Home Final
Author:
Editor: Jack Foster
Title:
SDS
Character: IS-SDS
or
Classification: 100-9068
Submitting Office: DENVER

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 100-449698-13-2

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

DU Upholds the Essential Principle

IT WAS an instructive coincidence that on the same day Columbia University officials, after an agonizing week of indecision, finally evicted student demonstrators from five university buildings, the University of Denver took the same sort of action to nip a similar sit-in demonstration in the bud.

Both actions are absolutely right in principle, but we particularly applaud the speed and decisiveness with which DU Chancellor Maurice Mitchell acted.

On the matter of principle, the recent spread of student sit-in demonstrations to campuses across the nation is clear proof that many colleges need urgently to reassert the essential principle that underlyes all democratic societies and any just, orderly and rational community.

This is that every man's freedom is limited by the freedom of his neighbor; that no man's rights include the right to infringe upon the rights of his neighbor.

Put in a college context, this means simply that students have a full right to protest any condition in the college or in the world which they deem unfair. And they have a right to work energetically to change these conditions by every orderly and rational process.

But these rights to free expression of opinion and to freedom of action have limits. These limits are the equal rights of their academic neighbors — instructors, administrators and fellow students — to equal freedom of peaceful expression and action. And these limits are pretty clearly spelled out by the rules and laws of society and the university.

Students, to be specific, have the right to parade and picket till doomsday. They clearly do not have the right to seize college buildings or forcefully occupy offices.

And there is a corollary to this basic principle as it applies to students. That is that since the orderly and rational approach to problem-solving is vital to any academic community, that community has both the right and the duty to expel or bar from its midst anyone who refuses to respect the rights of all.

We have been surprised in recent weeks that so many college students—though, granted they are relatively few — could be so ignorant of these elementary rules of any free and democratic society. It has been ironic that some of the worst offenders against academic freedom have been members of a student group which proclaims in its name a dedication to a democratic society.

We have watched events at Columbia in particular with admiration for the restraint of its president, Grayson Kirk, but a troubled feeling that his restraint was contributing to the irrationality that plagued his campus, rather than reducing it.

Now he has been forced to solve the university's problems by meeting student force with superior police force. That, let us note, is only fair, but still regrettable; more than 100 students were injured in the eviction process.

SO WE are pleased indeed that at DU Chancellor Mitchell's swift decisiveness prevented both injuries and interruption of the school activities. That is a much more humane way to go. Also the educational lesson—that a good university insists upon peaceful dissent, and equal rights for all—is bound to be much clearer at DU than at Columbia.

We are sure most citizens — and students — will join us in congratulations to Chancellor Mitchell.

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

26 THE DENVER POST
DENVER, COLORADO

Date: 5-1-68
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Palmer Hoyt
Title:
DENVER UNIVERSITY
SDS
Character: IS-SDS
or
Classification: 100-9088
Submitting Office: DENVER

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 100-449698-13-2

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Suspensions at DU

THE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, while tempering its initial expulsion order, has made it clear that it means business in dealing with obstructive sit-in demonstrations on the campus.

The 39 students involved in the punishment for the April 30 outbreak are to be suspended for a year — until the 2969 summer quarter — and then be readmitted, if they are, on probation and under strict conditions of conduct.

The punishment seems to us fair and reasonable. It should also be effective in establishing orderly process at the University of Denver.

We hope other institutions plagued by unruly mobs will benefit from the prompt and effective steps taken here under direction of Chancellor Maurice Mitchell.

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

68 ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS
DENVER, COLORADO

Date: 5-24-68
Edition: Home Final
Author:
Editor: Jack Foster
Title:

Character: SDS
or IS
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-449698-13-2

1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

SAC, Denver (100-9553) 6/7/68

100-449698-13-1

Director, FBI ~~(100-449698)~~ 14

REC-122 EX 106

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Reurlet 5/28/68.

Your suggestion to send literature of the SDS to parents of servicemen killed in Vietnam is disapproved.

RR:jes jes
(5)

NOTE:

Relet suggested "resist the draft" literature distributed by SDS be sent to the parents of servicemen killed in Vietnam, which the DN Office felt would cause the parents to rise up in protest.

MAILED 12
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COMM-FBI

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/28/68

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-9553)(P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

[redacted]

ReBuLet to Albany 5/10/68.

The following potential counterintelligence action against the New Left is set forth:

The only active New Left in the Denver Division to this date appears to be the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), operating out of the University of Colorado (CU), Boulder, Colorado, and a small contingent at the University of Denver (DU), Denver, Colorado. Two of the key activists with SDS at CU are [redacted] and [redacted]; however, both were suspended from the university in 1967, along with other SDS members, for conducting a sit-in and blocking the entrance at the University where the CIA was recruiting. Since then both individuals have been active in anti-Vietnam war demonstrations at the Armed Forces Induction Center at the New Custom House, Denver, Colorado, and have passed out literature calling for inductees to resist the draft. Xerox copies of this literature are attached. It should be noted that persons desiring further information should contact [redacted] and [redacted], as well as [redacted] member of the Denver Chapter of the Resistance, sponsored by SDS; [redacted], SDS member; [redacted], described as [redacted] and American Friends Service Committee.

Because of the type of people who are members of the SDS, mainly the "hippie" type, it would be difficult to expose, disrupt, or neutralize their activities, such as an arrest for possession of marijuana or arrests regarding demonstrations against the Vietnam war or University administrations, etc., because this type of person thrives on such

2-Bureau (RM) (Enc. ENCLOSURE)
2-Denver
FMV:pmb
(4)

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adverse publicity and the ordinary citizen is complacent to their activities since they are not directly involved. Therefore, the only way to arouse this complacency is to have the devious maneuvers of the SDS exposed to public scrutiny by raising the ire of these citizens against such an organization.

It appears that one of the ways this can be done is through sympathy to individuals who have suffered because of the Vietnam war, which the SDS openly flouts.

No!!!

The Denver Division suggests that names of the parents of the servicemen killed in Vietnam be obtained through the local newspapers. Copies of the literature distributed by SDS could be exactly duplicated through the FBI Laboratory and a cover letter attached. The cover letter, using approximately the same wordage of the literature, could express condolences for the recent family tragedy of losing a son through an immoral war perpetrated by the present Administration. Copies of the above literature would be attached and explained to the parent that in the event there is another draft-age son in the family or if they have any friends or relatives of draft age, the enclosed literature may be of assistance to them so that they may avoid the parents' recent tragedy, which the parent would not want anyone else to go through.

The parents, in their grief, would indirectly and unknown to them assist the Bureau and raise the ire of the complacent citizen as there would undoubtedly be adverse publicity when the parents complained to the newspapers.

This disruptive technique could be carried out with the maximum of security since the letters would be mailed at Boulder, Colorado, and the Denver Division would not have to be in contact with any news media.

The Bureau's comments are requested, expounding on the above counterintelligence program.

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It is realized that such a technique is playing on the family grief, but they cannot be any further grieved because of the loss of their son. They would become aroused and through them, the true purpose of the SDS could be exposed.

YOU CAN KEEP THIS LEAFLET

NO MATTER WHAT THEY TELL YOU INSIDE

YOU'RE STILL A CIVILIAN WHILE YOU ARE IN THIS BUILDING.

YOU ARE UNDER CIVIL LAW UNTIL YOU ARE INDUCTED INTO THE ARMY.

Don't let the military push you around; make them treat you with respect. You are not machines under their command.

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO FILL OUT THE SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE.

You are protected by both the First and Fifth Amendments of the U. S. Constitution. If you do not fill out the form, your induction will probably be delayed several months while they try to decide whether or not you are a security risk. You will also be asked to fill out several other forms; you should refuse. Don't give up your civil liberties.

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO STATE WHETHER OR NOT YOU HAVE A CRIMINAL RECORD.

Don't sign away your rights; don't give the government information that could be used against you.

YOU CAN STAND UP LIKE A MAN AND SAY NO TO THE WAR MACHINE.

WHY JOIN THE MILITARY ? WHY KILL IN VIETNAM ?

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RESIST THE DRAFT

ENCLOSURE

YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO

IF YOU ARE BEING INDUCTED TO-DAY..

* You can turn around and go home. You will be declared delinquent and sent a new induction order, but you will have at least a few days to get advice. Your induction order may be illegal because of violations of the draft law made by your draft board. A common violation is not granting a deferment to a man who is legally entitled to one.

IF YOU ARE TAKING A PHYSICAL EXAM TO-DAY . . .

* You may be eligible for a deferment, and you still have time to apply. For example, if you are supporting a child, or if your wife is pregnant, you cannot be drafted. Students and men in certain jobs may be eligible for deferment. Altogether there are 14 categories of deferments and exemptions. We can help you get a deferment.

* You can become a conscientious objector. Conscientious objectors spend their time working to help people instead of killing them. Growing numbers of people whose consciences will not allow them to serve in the military are becoming C.O.'s.

* You can go to Canada. We can give you information about how to do this.

* Or you can refuse to go. You will not be alone. More and more people are simply saying: "Hell no, we won't go," when faced with induction. The Denver-Boulder Draft Resistors actively support induction refusers.

* You have at least one month before you are inducted. If you want more time to think over these matters, you can refuse to sign the security questionnaire. If you do this, contact us right away.

* If you want to talk over your draft problems, if you need help or advice, get in touch with us. We are trained draft counselors and will help you obtain free legal assistance.

CALL:

Denver : AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE -- 534-6285

[redacted]

Boulder: [redacted] -- [redacted]

WE OPPOSE THE DRAFT

BECAUSE . . . We are opposed to the war in Vietnam. Although we claim to be fighting for freedom, in reality we are supporting a military dictatorship. We are inflicting enormous loss of life and destruction on a small country that has not known peace for a generation. We are preventing the Vietnamese from solving their own problems and we are neglecting our own problems here at home, because we are fighting an unjust, illegal war.

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BECAUSE . . . The government has no business forcing men into the army, forcing them to go to war, to kill and be killed. Young men should be free to determine their future, free from coercion. We want the right to decide for ourselves!

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ENCLOSURE

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THIS DOCUMENT IS YOUR PROPERTY. IT CONTAINS VALUABLE INFORMATION. DO NOT LET ANYONE TAKE IT AWAY FROM YOU. KEEP IT AND READ IT.

You are here today for one of three reasons:

1. to enlist
2. to be inducted
3. for a pre-induction physical

Here are some things you should know:

1. If you take the oath and become a member of the Armed Forces, you give up all your rights as a citizen. The Armed Forces has its own rules that deprive you of free speech, freedom of movement and legal protection. Ask the men inside about this.

2. If you are black or brown, the chances of your being killed in Vietnam are much greater than they would be if you were white. Why should you die in a white man's war? Your fight is at home protecting your family from the police.

3. You do not have to sign the security statement they give you inside. What you do with your life is none of their business. If they really want to know more about you, let them find out for themselves. Anything you tell them will be used against you, so be careful about what you say.

4. If you do not want to be drafted, there are lawyers and other people ready to help you.

5. If you have questions about what the government is trying to do to you, do not sign anything or take any oaths until all your questions have been answered to your satisfaction. Then, if you wish, you can go into the Armed Forces.

For information about lawyers and information about the draft and the Armed Forces contact:

DENVER [redacted]
American Friends Service Committee
1460 Penn. St., Denver phone 534-~~1545~~ 6285

BOULDER [redacted]
SDS 443-2211 ext. 6942

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