FOIPA COVER SHEET

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: (COINTELPRO)

NEW LEFT

MILWAUKEE

100-449698-30

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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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 (100-449698)

DATE: 3/31/71

FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15657)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Milwaukee letter to Bureau, 1/12/71.

1. Potential Counterintelligence Action

[redacted] Milwaukee, Wisconsin, continues to be an established source of the Milwaukee Office and remains in a position to be of service to the Milwaukee Office in exposing the New Left. These services are being utilized and will continue to be utilized in the future, whenever the opportunity presents itself.

The Milwaukee Division is contemplating the distributing of misinformation concerning bus schedules and demonstrations at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM) and at Marquette University (MU), prior to demonstrations scheduled for 4/24/71 and 5/1/71, in Washington, D. C.

2. Pending Counterintelligence Action

None.

3. Tangible Results

During the past period, contact was made with [redacted] concerning the possibility of massive demonstrations, including violence, in Madison and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, protesting the United States support of the invasion of Laos, 2/8/71. As a result of these discussions, [redacted]

REC-33

33 APR 7 1971

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Milwaukee

PWR:rab
(3)

APR 12 1971

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

Although no tangible results can be recognized, it is felt that [redacted]

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 1/12/71

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15657)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Milwaukee letter to Bureau, 10/6/70.

1. Potential Counterintelligence Action

[redacted] Milwaukee, Wisconsin, continues to be an established source of the Milwaukee Office and remains in a position to be of service to the Milwaukee Office in exposing the New Left. These services will continue to be utilized in the future whenever such opportunity presents itself.

2. Pending Counterintelligence Action

None.

3. Tangible Results

During the past period, discussions were held with [redacted] concerning the bombing of the University of Wisconsin (UW), Madison, Wis. Army Mathematics Research Center, which occurred on 8/24/70. As a result of these discussions, [redacted]

2 - Bureau (Encs. 3)(RM)
1 - Milwaukee

RES:rab
(3)

EX-115

REC 85 100-449698-3045

JAN 15 1971

ENCLOSURE

56 JAN 19 1971

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 10/6/70

FROM: SAC, Milwaukee (100-15657)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Milwaukee letter, 7/6/70.

1. Potential Counterintelligence Action

[redacted] Milwaukee, Wis., continues to be an established source of the Milwaukee Office and remains in a position to be of service to the Milwaukee Office in exposing the New Left. These services will continue to be utilized in the future whenever such opportunity presents itself.

2. Pending Counterintelligence Action

None.

3. Tangible Results

In accordance with previous arrangements with [redacted] material which was damaging to the causes of the New Left was furnished to [redacted] and resulted in the following [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

EX-102

REC 85

100-449698-30

2 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)(Enc.-3)
1 - Milwaukee (100-15657)

RES/dsw
(3)

18 OCT 12 1970

INT. SEC.

5 OCT 23 1970

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

[redacted]

[redacted] Violence resulted when the Milwaukee Police Department cleared the area on several nights, after 10 p.m. [redacted]

[redacted] in an effort to undermine the New Left attempt to vilify law enforcement. An article and picture appearing in the "Milwaukee Journal" newspaper, showing a large billboard in Minneapolis with an officer giving an infant mouth to mouth resuscitation, was furnished to [redacted]

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 7/6/70

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15657)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Milwaukee letter, 4/13/70.

1. Potential Counterintelligence Action

[redacted] Milwaukee, Wisconsin, continues to be an established source of the Milwaukee Office and remains in a position to be of service to the Milwaukee Office in exposing the new left. These services will continue to be utilized in the future whenever such opportunity presents itself.

2. Pending Counterintelligence Action

The counterintelligence action previously approved by the Bureau regarding [redacted] instructors at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM) is no longer being considered as feasible in view of the fact that the above-named source who was relied upon to expose the new left orientation of [redacted] appears at present reluctant to [redacted]

EX-114

3. Tangible Results

In accordance with previous arrangements with [redacted] material which was damaging to the causes of the new left was furnished to [redacted]

REC-41 100-449698-30-1

2 - Bureau (RM (Enc. 4)
1 - Milwaukee
RES:duz

(3)

ENCLOSURE

JUL 17 1970

17 JUL 8 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

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

The editorial broadcasted May 12, 1970, refers to two copies of "The Daily Cardinal," which were published during the national student strike in protest of U. S. involvement in Vietnam and which commenced at the University of Wisconsin-Madison on May 5, 1970. These issues of "The Daily Cardinal" were furnished to [redacted] since they contain articles which showed the attempt by staff writers for "The Daily Cardinal" to incite the student body at the University of Wisconsin toward violence. It is noted that "The Daily Cardinal" is the official student publication of the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

[redacted] the Milwaukee Office furnished information to [redacted] concerning the arrest of several University instructors at both University of Wisconsin-Madison and UWM who had lead and participated in demonstrations in both Madison and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

As a result of this information [redacted]

[redacted] It was pointed out to [redacted] that many persons who are new left activists were active in this organization [redacted]

In this instance, it was pointed out to [redacted] that one of the best methods for controlling students during demonstrations and to assure that they refrain from violent action was through tough University administration policy whereby students would also be punished by the University as well as civilian authorities. [redacted]

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 4/13/70

FROM SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15657)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Milwaukee letter, 1/6/70.

1. Potential Counterintelligence Action

The Milwaukee Office will continue to utilize the services of an established source [redacted] exposing the true nature of the new left whenever such opportunity presents itself.

2. Pending Counterintelligence Action

Counterintelligence action previously approved by the Bureau as set forth in referenced letter dated 1/6/70, will be employed against [redacted] instructors at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM), as soon as the time is considered to be proper.

3. Tangible Results

In accordance with previously utilized arrangements with [redacted] whereby material damaging to the cause of the new left is furnished to him, the following information was made available to [redacted]

[redacted]

The demonstration resulted in some violence and caused

2 - Bureau (100-449698) RM (Enc. 2)
1 - Milwaukee (100-15657)

APR 16 1970

APR 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

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

the General Electric recruiters to leave the campus one day earlier than planned. Public information identifying the organizations involved in the demonstration as well as public background information pertaining to these groups was furnished to [redacted]

[redacted]

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

FBI

Date: 9/24/69

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15657)(P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

C.O. Bo...

Re Milwaukee airtel to Bureau, 8/26/69, Bureau airtel 9/8/69, and Milwaukee letter 9/24/69.

ReMIairtel sets forth recommended course of action by Milwaukee for sowing seeds of discontent within the BPP and SDS, thus increasing the growing rift between the two organizations.

[redacted] was set forth as one recommended source to be used in above program. It should be further noted that [redacted] will also be used toward this end.

Agents handling these informants have been advised to make sure that the informants are well versed in the nature of the dispute in order that they may intelligently seize opportunities for action.

Precautions being taken to instruct sources to be most circumspect in [redacted]

No counterintelligence is being taken without Bureau approval.

1 CC 902 9TD

2 - Bureau (AM,RM)
3 - Milwaukee (1-100-15657)
(1-100-14340)(SDS)(157-600)(BPP)
RAB:EAK
(5)

REC-24

EX-102
100-449698-30-14

12 SEP 27 1969

INT. SEC.

129

70 OCT 8 - 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 9/24/69

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee (100-15657)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Milwaukee letter dated 7/8/69.

1. Potential Counterintelligence Action

The Milwaukee Division, in its continued and concerted efforts to take full advantage of a potential rift between the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the Black Panther Party (BPP), are presently considering the following counterintelligence against the SDS and the BPP:

1. [redacted] who is currently attending [redacted] and who is well conversant with various new left leaders, including the SDS leadership, will attempt to [redacted]

100-449698-30-13

REC-96

2. Consideration is being made to utilize anonymous letters, to be sent to BPP leaders and members from a "Concerned Black Businessman," which will point out the fact that the BPP is being used as a tool of the white radicals to further their causes with no real concern for the black man. In this

2 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
- Milwaukee (100-15657)

-ELS/dsw
(3)

5 SEP 26 1969

59 OCT 6 1969

INT. SEC.

proposed letter, it will also be pointed out that the BPP supports the SDS and other various New Left organizations but that the BPP seldom, if ever, gets any support in the form of money or membership from these organizations.

3. Consideration is being given to make up an anonymous organizational chart, made up in rough draft form, presumably at a recent SDS meeting, showing the organizational set up of the SDS plans for a revolution, which will clearly point out that the BPP will play a subservient role in the forthcoming revolution. This completed chart will then be sent to various BPP leaders and members.

No counterintelligence actions will be taken without Bureau approval.

2. As the Bureau is aware, Bureau approval was obtained to utilize a counterintelligence tactic against [redacted] and [redacted] both of whom are [redacted] at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis., and have made literary contributions to "Kaleidescope," an underground pornographic newspaper published in the Milwaukee, Wis., area. Milwaukee is of the opinion that with the 1969-1970 academic year in full operation, this tactic will have the greatest possible effect and will shortly institute the plan, as outlined and authorized by the Bureau.

3. Tangible Results

With the aid of [redacted] Milwaukee, Wis., the following disruptive activity was utilized against the New Left generally. [redacted]s an established source of the Milwaukee Office, who has been utilized in similar tactics on past occasions.

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

FBI

Date: August 26, 1969

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

Via Airtel Air Mail - Registered
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (157-898) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau Airtel to Albany 8/20/69, with buded 8/27/69.

The Milwaukee Division plans for counterintelligence action concerning the New Left and the Black Panther Party (BPP) with hopes to increase the animosity between the BPP and the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS): Milwaukee plans to utilize [redacted] who is currently attending [redacted] and who is conversant with most of the New Left leaders in Milwaukee.

[redacted]

Milwaukee also plans to utilize anonymous letters sent to BPP leaders and members from a "Concerned Black Businessman" pointing out the fact that the BPP is being used as a tool of the white radicals to further their causes with no real concern for the black man.

REC-58 100-449698-30-12

2-Bureau (100-449698) (Air Mail) (Registered Mail)
3-Milwaukee (1-157-898)
(1-157-600 - BPP)
(1-100-14340 - SDS)

JM/els
(5)

10 AUG 28 1969

59 SEP 11 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

In this letter it will be pointed out that the BPP supports the SDS and various other New Left groups but that the BPP seldom if ever gets any support in the form of money or membership from these organizations.

An anonymous organizational chart made up in rough draft form at an SDS meeting will be mailed to BPP showing the organizational set up of the SDS plans for a revolution pointing out in this organizational chart the subservient role of the BPP.

Milwaukee will also utilize other informants in both the BPP and the New Left to initiate similar activities. Milwaukee will also utilize the mass media when the opportunity presents itself concerning the above-mentioned programs.

No counterintelligence action is being taken without Bureau approval.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/8/69

FROM SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15657)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Milwaukee letter dated 4/21/69.

1) Potential Counterintelligence Action

None.

2) Pending Counterintelligence Action

Bureau approval has been secured to employ a counterintelligence tactic against [redacted] at the University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee, due to their literary contributions to "Kaleidoscope," an underground pornographic newspaper published in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In order to take full advantage of this tactic, the Milwaukee Office will wait until the fall term of 1969 is in session, at which time the plan, as outlined to the Bureau, will be employed.

3) Tangible Results

With the aid of [redacted] Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the following disruptive activities were employed against New Left operating in the Milwaukee area. [redacted] is an established source of the Milwaukee Office who has been utilized in these tactics on past occasions.

EX-116 REC 18 100-449698-30-11

5 JUL 10 1969

During February, 1969, unrest at the University of Wisconsin--Madison, initially caused by Black student demands for more Black studies and a Black cultural center, resulted in the entire demonstration being dominated by white Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) leaders. This in turn

INT/SEC

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Milwaukee
RES:rab
(3)

cc 902 (920)

5 JUL 22 1969

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escalated to boycott of classes and the prevention of students from attending classes. The demonstration entirely los its Black leadership and found itself under the domination of the SDS.

[redacted]

On 4/22/69, a source of the Milwaukee Office advised that students at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, under the leadership of the SDS planned a student demonstration at the university, protesting the ROTC program. This information was conveyed [redacted] the demonstration resulted in the arrest of 70 of the young people when they conducted a sit-in at the Joan of Arc Chapel on the campus of Marquette University.

[redacted]

In connection with the SDS program of expanding its campus disruptive activities into industry, a copy of a Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce weekly bulletin was secured, which bulletin set forth these SDS objectives. The bulletin was furnished to [redacted] for the purpose of alerting all industry in the Milwaukee area to the disruptive intentions of the SDS.

[redacted]

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 4/21/69

FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15657)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReMilet to Bureau, 2/14/69.

1) Potential Counterintelligence Action

The Milwaukee Office is awaiting Bureau approval on a counterintelligence tactic to be employed against [redacted] at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, as set forth under this heading in referenced letter dated 2/14/69.

2) Pending Counterintelligence Action

None.

3) Tangible Results

None.

2 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
1 - Milwaukee (100-15657)
RES/kdb
(3)

REC-28 100-449698-30-10

12 APR 25 1969

MAY 1 1969

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1 - [redacted]

SAC, Milwaukee (100-15657) 4/30/69

[redacted]

Director, FBI (100-449698) 30-9

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

EX-103

ReMIlet 4/21/69.

Authority is granted to provide [redacted] with information indicating that the [redacted] both of whom [redacted] University of Wisconsin, are contributors to the "Kaleidoscope." If you have any public source material that would identify either as members of the [redacted] group, you may also furnish it to [redacted]

At the time of your contact with him, you should impress upon [redacted] the fact that the Bureau's interest in this matter is to be kept in the strictest confidence and under no circumstances is he to identify the Bureau as the source of his information. Advise of any results obtained.

RHH:laa
(4)

NOTE:

By relet MI advised that [redacted] and his [redacted] both of whom [redacted] University of Wisconsin, were members of the [redacted] group, a Trotskyite splinter group, in 1956. Both have been active in antiwar demonstrations and both contribute to "Kaleidoscope" an underground newspaper which is often devoted to obscenity, both pictorial and verbal. MI suggested that [redacted] who is an established source and who has previously cooperated with the MIO, be furnished with information regarding the [redacted] The ultimate objective would be the dismissal of the [redacted] from the University of Wisconsin as a result of public exposure.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 22
MAY 1 - 1969
COMM-FBI

MAY 7 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: 4/21/69

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15657)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReMilet, 2/14/69.

The following suggestion is being made as a counterintelligence tactic to be employed against [redacted] at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and his wife, [redacted] at the same University.

Both of these persons are on the Security Index of the Milwaukee Office. During 1956, they became members of the [redacted] faction and participated in activities of that organization. They have both been active in anti-war and anti-draft activities at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Recently they have publicly supported the "Milwaukee 14," a group that burned draft records in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, during September, 1968, and are awaiting trial in Milwaukee on both local and Federal charges. They can be considered as being alligned with the new left and would be the type of persons that would help to foment trouble during a campus disorder.

Both [redacted] are regular contributors to "Kaleidoscope," an underground newspaper printed bi-monthly in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This paper sets forth that it is a member of the Underground Press Syndicate (UPS) and the Liberation News Service (LNS), and much of its published material contains obscene four-letter words together with photographs of nude men and women.

REC 43

2 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
1 - Milwaukee (100-15657)

100-449698-30-9

RES/kdb
(3)

3 APR 23 1969

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It is imperative that the influence of these two persons among students at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee be counteracted, and it is felt that a public exposure of their contributions to "Kaleidoscope" may raise public indignation against them and force the University Administration to curtail their activities.

Consequently, it is proposed that [redacted] Milwaukee, Wisconsin, be furnished with material prepared by the [redacted] and published in "Kaleidoscope." It should be noted that [redacted] is an established source of the Milwaukee Office and has been utilized in several other counterintelligence tactics employed by the Milwaukee Office.

It will be suggested to [redacted]

Bureau permission is requested to employ the counterintelligence tactic as outlined above.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: February 14, 1969

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15657)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Milwaukee letters dated 10/10/68, and 11/15/68.

1) Potential Counterintelligence Action

At the present time the Milwaukee Office is exploring the possibility of exposing to the general public the fact that [redacted] both of whom are [redacted] at the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, have written articles for "Kaleidoscope," an underground newspaper published in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Much of the material appearing in "Kaleidoscope" is extremely pornographic in nature. [redacted] have been associated with the [redacted] faction and have been very sympathetic toward the radical and New Left element. It is believed that by exposing their connection with "Kaleidoscope" public indignation could be aroused against them and the administration of the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, for permitting instructors at that school to engage in this type of activity.

100-449698-30-5

2) Pending Counterintelligence Action

The pending counterintelligence action as set forth in referenced letter dated 10/10/68, [redacted] concerning the activities of Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), is no longer feasible in view of the fact that [redacted] no longer holds the position of [redacted] and has changed his employment.

REC-31

2-Bureau (100-449698) (Registered Mail)
1-Milwaukee (100-15657)
RES/els
(3)

FEB 17 1969

FEB 27 1969

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

The pending counterintelligence action regarding furnishing information to GORDON ROSELIEP, a Wisconsin State Senator, concerning the Communist Party membership of [redacted] the University of Wisconsin (UW), Madison, has been carried out, however, it is not possible to ascertain the affect of this counterintelligence tactic. It should be noted, however, that Senator ROSELIEP at the present time is continuing his campaign against subversive, New Left and other militant organizations operating within the State University System of Wisconsin. It can be assumed that the information furnished to him regarding [redacted] will undoubtedly inspire him to continue his campaign against the subversive element.

3) Tangible Results

The Milwaukee 14

On 9/24/68, fourteen persons broke into and entered Selective Service Headquarters in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, stole Selective Service files and attempted to burn them. These persons were arrested and charged on both local and federal warrants. These persons are expected to go to trial on local charges toward the end of February, 1969.

[redacted] Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has been contacted by the Milwaukee Office regarding counterintelligence activity to be employed against Students For a Democratic Society and other organizations. He has proved to be extremely trustworthy and helpful upon past occasions and is considered to be an established contact of the Milwaukee Office. Consequently, shortly after the above-described incident occurred on 9/24/68, [redacted] was contacted by the Milwaukee Office for the purpose of employing a counterintelligence tactic against the Milwaukee 14. [redacted] It was also pointed out to [redacted] that most of the persons involved in the "Milwaukee 14" incident were not residents of the State of Wisconsin. [redacted] also advised that a large amount of literature was being distributed at Milwaukee public schools designed to solicit interest and participation by young people in demonstrations in sympathy with the "Milwaukee 14."

As a result of these contacts [redacted]

Students For A Democratic Society (SDS)

On 10/24/68, [redacted] furnished information regarding a Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) meeting held at the UW - Madison on 10/23/68, to discuss action against Dow Chemical Company recruiting on the campus of the UW - Madison scheduled for early 11/68. [redacted] attention was called to the protest demonstrations sponsored by SDS and other militant UW groups during the Dow Chemical Company recruitment in 10/67, at which time students took over the University Administration Building and a number of police and students were injured. [redacted]

Strict Enforcement of Student Rules
By University Administrators

In accordance with talks held with [redacted] regarding strict enforcement of student rules of conduct by university administrators in the matter of the SDS at the UW - Madison as set forth above, a similar opportunity to publicize this matter was pointed out to [redacted] on 11/25/68, in the matter of black militants who destroyed property at the Wisconsin State University (WSU) - Oshkosh on 11/22/68. The demands of the black students were concerned with obtaining an all-black cultural center, more Negro instructors, etc. When the president of WSU - Oshkosh refused to afford the black students an audience, they destroyed furniture and records in his office amounting to approximately $10,000 in damage.

[redacted]

"Kaleidoscope" and "The Open Door"

"Kaleidoscope" is an underground newspaper published in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, much of which material appearing therein is pornographic in nature.

"The Open Door" is a publication of the Milwaukee Student Alliance, an organization of high school students the purpose of which publication is to give the Milwaukee high school students a greater voice in the operation of their school as well as the selection of a curriculum. Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) is actively attempting to influence the policies of "The Open Door."

On 12/6/68, a copy of "Kaleidoscope" and a copy of "The Open Door" were anonymously mailed to Miss LAUREN DIXON, Principal of Homestead High School with certain objectionable statements and pictures indicated in red pencil. It was known that these papers had been distributed in the vicinity of Homestead High School on 12/5/68.

The following is a Xerox copy of a news article appearing in "The Milwaukee Sentinel" on 12/20/68, which indicates a favorable result of this tactic.

Homestead OK's Conduct, Dress Code

The Homestead high school board Thursday formally adopted a conduct and dress code for its pupils despite the pleas of about a dozen pupils who attended the meeting and presented a petition against the move.

The code, which was passed unanimously, gave the school administration authority to suspend or expel "any student who, through his actions, behavior, dress, appearance or presence, shall disrupt the normal routine" of the school.

The code forbids pupils to distribute, newspapers, magazines and pamphlets without permission from the administration. Kaleidoscope and the Open Door, an underground high school paper, have been distributed around the school.

In urging passage of the measure, Homstead Principal Lauren Dixon cited both as publications which might have a bad effect upon younger members of the student body who might not be able to make adult decisions on material the newspapers advocate.

The pupils' petition was signed by 259 pupils who they said constituted about 20% of the student body. The pupils argued that the policy, which had been used informally for some time, was unconstitutional and would suppress individual taste, dress and literature.

The pupils quietly walked out of the meeting before the vote was taken.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 11/15/68

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15657)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Milwaukee letter, 10/10/68.

TANGIBLE RESULTS OF COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

The following information pertains to the results of recent counterintelligence activities employed against various New Left organizations operating in the Milwaukee area:

Milwaukee Organizing Committee (MOC)

This group was formed in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, about 1965 for the purpose of coordinating anti-war and anti-draft activities in this area. MICHAEL EISENSCHER, State Administrative Secretary of the Communist Party (CP) of Wisconsin and a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA was instrumental in its formation and was connected with the organization until 1967. This group can be considered as a part of the New Left.

In the spring of 1968, the MOC closed its office at 1012 North 3rd Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and moved to 3052 North Stowell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which is a building on the campus of the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, utilized by various campus organizations. The building is a facility owned and operated by the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee.

100-449698-30-7

The MOC carried on its business from this address and issued envelopes bearing the return address of Milwaukee

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Milwaukee

RES/kal
(3)

REC 4

ST-113

15 NOV 18 1968

54 DEC 6 - 1968

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5010-108-01

Organizing Committee, 3052 North Stowell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This particular address is also utilized by the University of Wisconsin Milwaukee Organizing Committee (UWMOC), an approved campus organization.

Since MOC is not an approved UWM campus student organization, it was felt that its utilization of campus facilities should be curtailed through exposing the organization's operation on the campus to the UWM administration. Consequently, on 10/10/68, a copy of an article appearing in "The Milwaukee Journal" on 10/6/68 together with an envelope bearing the return address of MOC, 3052 North Stowell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was directed to the office of the president of the University of Wisconsin - Madison. The University of Wisconsin - Madison, has supervisory control over the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee. Consequently, a demand for an explanation from the president of the University of Wisconsin - Madison could not be ignored by the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee.

A Xerox copy of the news article sent to the University of Wisconsin - Madison dated 10/6/68 follows, [redacted]

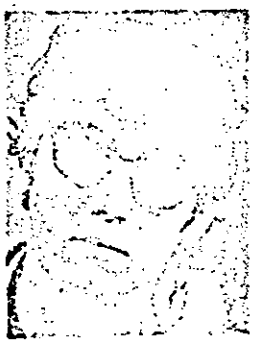
Background on the News

Core of Radicals Emerges in Protest Campaign Here

By MICHAEL KIRKHORN
of The Journal Staff

On the night after the I-A records from five draft boards were burned outside selective service administration offices at 135 W. Wells st., Milwaukee war resisters met to discuss ways in which the city's antiwar movement could be unified around the "Milwaukee 14."

Present were staff members of the Milwaukee Organizing



John Hagedorn

committee (MOC), some Marquette university students and a few others, according to John Hagedorn of MOC.

A plan — the "liberation timetable" — emerged from the meeting. The timetable was a sequence of antiwar actions beginning with the record burning Sept. 24 and ending with a call to close down the recruiting and induction processing station at 341 N. Milwaukee st. on election day, Nov. 5.

Picketing to Start

Other actions listed include picketing homes of draft board members, scheduled to begin this week, and demonstrations, probably including turning in and burning draft cards, when Dr. Benjamin Spock visits here Oct. 19 and 20.

At the center of the activity is MOC, an irregularly financed, informally structured grouping of antiwar radicals with offices in a brick building owned by the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee at 3052 N. Stowell av.

MOC is registered with the university as the UWM Organizing committee. Hagedorn said MOC provided draft counseling services for UWM students.

B. APPROX 1941

MOC has three full time staff members — Hagedorn, 21, of 2626 W. Juneau av.; Katherine Rody, 19, of 2464 N. Bremen st., and Charles Dobbins, 23, of 2931 N. Bartlett st. Each is paid $25 a week from contributions and membership fees when funds are available.

Miss Rody is a UWM student. Hagedorn and Dobbins are not students.

Hagedorn led newsmen to the grassy triangle across from 135 W. Wells st., where war protesters burned the draft records. He said he had no advance information about what would happen there.

The staff is assisted by 15 to 20 part time helpers, most of whom are students, Hagedorn said. MOC co-operates closely with Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union (WDRU) counselors. But WDRU is a statewide organization, with only a few staff members in Milwaukee.

For the last year MOC has concentrated primarily on the draft, offering students and others who are faced with induction advice and information on regulations, selective service procedures and courses of action to avoid military service.

Previously, MOC had operated for two years on a broader scale, developing its own community action programs directed against the war and its underlying causes, co-ordinating the programs of other antiwar groups and helping organize new ones.

Michael Eisenscher, an MOC staff member from 1965 to 1967, said the committee was started by a group of young activists, many with experience in radical community organizing, who wanted to "take the issue of the war into the community."

Became Coalition

MOC became a coalition reflecting opinions ranging from "militant pacifists to SDS (Students for a Democratic Society), new left radicals to Young Democrats who weren't very radical at all," Eisenscher recalled.

Eisenscher left MOC a few months before he was appointed executive secretary of the Wisconsin Communist party. He denies — as all MOC members do — that the committee ever was a Communist front or reflected that party's viewpoint.

"I never made a secret of my (Communist party) membership or of my Marxist inclinations," Eisenscher said. "It would have been quite a trick for me to have taken over MOC, since I was the only

B. APPROX 1947
JOHN HAGEDORN
2626 W JUNEAU AVE
MILWAUKEE, WISC

B. APPROX 1945

Communist on the staff."

The staff varied between 2 and 12 from 1965 to 1967, he said.

Periodic Contact

Eisenscher said he continued to have "periodic contact" but "no formal relations" with MOC. He explained that MOC was only one of the organizations he communicated with.

"But," he said, "I have a great sensitivity (toward MOC) because I spent two years of my life there."

Hagedorn also said that MOC never was "a front group for the party." The Communist party was only one of many groups opposed to the war which came together through MOC's efforts, he said.

Staff Members Left

Eisenscher was studying in New York when MOC dropped other programs and began to focus on the draft last October.

MOC staff members interested in other programs left the committee as black militants took over ghetto political organizing and as the emphasis among white radicals shifted toward the draft as a point where the Vietnam issue might be confronted decisively, MOC leaders say.

Last spring, MOC moved from its downtown office on N. 3rd st. to the offices it occupies now just a block from the UWM campus.

At the beginning of the school year it appeared that MOC would lead radical activity on the campus of UWM this year.

But, Miss Rody said that when the UWM chapter of SDS gathered unexpected strength, "We agreed there was no reason to work at cross purposes."

MU Contacts

"SDS has taken the major role on campus," she said.

MOC also is in contact with Marquette university activists. But Arthur Heitzer, 21, MU student body president and an acknowledged sympathizer with SDS goals at Marquette, says the movement at MU is independent.

"The only time it would make sense (to co-operate closely with MOC) is if we decided to go into heavy resistance work," Heitzer said.

Hagedorn said that high school activists occasionally contacted MOC, but he denied that the committee had an organizing program for high school students.

Welded by Fire

The dramatic burning of draft records has unified the antiwar movement in Milwaukee, MOC staff members feel. It even has produced a little money — $120 worth of red "Milwaukee 14" armbands were sold last weekend at 50c each and $80 more were sold in one day on the UWM campus.

New people have come into the movement since the burning and a "comprehensive program" is being prepared, which probably will climax in a massing of demonstrators around the induction center Nov. 5, Hagedorn said.

As a result of this tactic, J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE, Chancellor, UWM, on 10/15/68 ordered the UWMOC office closed pending his investigation to determine whether UWM facilities were being utilized by a non-campus organization.

The following is a news article referring to the closing of the UWMOC office, appearing in the 10/17/68 issue of "The Milwaukee Journal." The article is self-explanatory and it can be seen that the tactic employed in this instance has curtailed the operation of the MOC.

UWM Dean Loses Plea to Open Office

J. Martin Klotsche, chancellor of the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee, Thursday rejected recommendations by his dean of student affairs and a student-faculty committee that the office of an antiwar group on the campus be reopened immediately.

Klotsche said the office would remain closed until he completed his investigation of whether nonstudents were using the offices of a student organization.

Klotsche on Wednesday ordered the offices of the UWM Organizing Committee (UWMOC) closed because he said there was sufficient information to suspect that UWMOC, a registered student organization, had allowed a nonstudent group, the Milwaukee Organizing Committee, to use its facilities in violation of university rules.

Klotsche Notes Address

Klotsche said he based his suspicion on the fact that envelopes containing the name MOC gave a return address the same as UWMOC — 3052 N. Stowell av. MOC was formed to start radical anti-draft programs and co-ordinate antiwar efforts here.

Patrick J. Grace, 846 N. 14th st., the attorney for UWMOC, told the student life and interests committee — a committee of faculty and students — on Wednesday that UWMOC and MOC were names used interchangeably by the two groups.

He said the two groups had merged and were no longer considered separate units by their members.

Grace called the closing of the office a "poor attempt at due process" and asked that the office be reopened immediately.

David W. Robinson, dean of student affairs at UWM, said Grace's statement made it clear that the university facilities were not being used by a nonstudent group.

Klotsche Gets Letter

In a letter to Klotsche, Robinson said:

"It was determined that in fact the office has not been used for nonstudent purposes.

"I request that you reopen the room for use by UWMOC under the direction of its officers for the purposes of conducting the activities of that student group as approved by the university student legislature and chartered by the student life and interests committee."

Klotsche said on Thursday

Turn to UWM, page 3, col. 1

UWM

Klotsche Rejects Plea of Dean

From page 1

that he still had not conducted a sufficient investigation to determine whether nonstudents were using the university offices.

"There are some questions I want answered," he said. "I cannot be reacting to bits of information as they come in."

Klotsche said he did not know how long his investigation would take, but that he wanted to clear up the matter as soon as possible.

The student-faculty committee also voted 8 to 3 to have student government investigate UWMOC to determine whether its activities coincided with its goals as stated in its constitution.

Robinson said the organization's constitution said it would be an organization to counsel students on the draft.

But a letter from the UWMOC office to draft board members, Robinson said, asked them to resign and to oppose the selective service system. He said this activity did not appear to coincide with the group's originally stated purpose.

Warner Bloomberg, jr., chairman of the department of urban affairs, objected to the investigation. He said the matter should be dismissed as trivia if the student-faculty committee wanted the rest of the campus to take it seriously.

Asks Probe of All Groups

John B. Fuegi, assistant professor of comparative literature and faculty adviser to UWMOC, also objected. He said all student organizations should be investigated to determine if all their activities coincided with their constitutions.

James Lemke, a spokesman for UWMOC, said he favored the idea of an investigation to clear the air and make sure the matter did not come up again.

The committee also voted to recommend to Klotsche that no punitive action be taken against a student group without due process.

Bloomberg read a letter signed by 14 faculty members asking that the committee take no action on UWMOC until its office had been reopened.

Another Probe Asked

The committee also voted to ask for an investigation of who gave the UW administration in Madison some of the information on which Klotsche based his decision to close the UWMOC office.

Grace said some of the material, reportedly contained in an envelope containing the MOC name and address, did not come from the MOC. The material included a newspaper story on MOC activities and leaflets calling for demonstrations opposing the war in Vietnam.

Milwaukee 14

On 9/24/68, fourteen persons broke into and entered Selective Service Headquarters in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, stole Selective Service files and attempted to burn them. These persons have been arrested and charged on both local and federal warrants. Local judges set bail in the amount of $30,000 for each defendant which necessitated their incarceration while their supporters attempted to raise bail money. One of the individuals on the Milwaukee 14 fund-raising committee is JOHN GILMAN, a member of the State Committee of the CP of Wisconsin. His activities on behalf of the fund-raising committee are of public knowledge since he was present at a public meeting of this committee. [redacted]

Since the anti-war and anti-draft activity of the Milwaukee 14 is a part of the entire New Left movement, GILMAN's connection with the Milwaukee 14 presented an opportunity to disparage this group which is so disruptive of the orderly process of American government, by showing the cooperation of a leading Communist with the Milwaukee 14. The public should be able to form the opinion that this type of activity as engaged in by the Milwaukee 14 is favorable to the Communists both here and abroad.

Consequently, on 10/30/68, [redacted] an established source of the Milwaukee Office, was contacted [redacted] public source information was furnished to [redacted] concerning GILMAN's Communist connections.

[redacted]

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

[redacted] is an established source of the Milwaukee Office and has proven his trustworthiness on previous contacts. [redacted] copy of the 1969 FBI Appropriations, setting forth testimony of JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on February 23, 1968, as well as the FBI Annual Report for the fiscal year 1968 was furnished to him. Information on Page 21 of the FBI Annual Report pertaining to the June, 1968 SDS National Convention at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, was pointed out to [redacted] as being of particular interest.

[redacted]

It is felt that these [redacted] effectively brought to the attention of a wide range of the public the dangerously subversive and anarchistic nature of the SDS and should be instrumental in directing public opinion toward demanding the curtailment of this organization's activities on Wisconsin university campuses.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 10/10/68

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15657)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISTUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReMilet, 7/3/68.

1) Potential Counterintelligence Action

None at this time.

2) Pending Counterintelligence Action

Information has been furnished to [redacted] for the purpose of publishing an article concerning activities of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in various Wisconsin Universities.

Information has also been furnished to GORDON ROSELIEP, a Wisconsin State Senator, who is campaigning against communist influence in various state schools, setting forth public information concerning the Communist Party (CP) membership of [redacted] who has been awarded a Carnegie scholarship by the University of Wisconsin (UW), Madison.

3) Tangible Results

100-449698-30-6

On September 24 and 25, 1968, leaflets bearing the statement that they were issued by the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), 150 East Juneau Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, were distributed at various Milwaukee City high schools. The leaflet urged the recipient to demonstrate in Chicago, Illinois, on September 28, 1968, against police brutality. The demonstration was to be sponsored

2 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM) (Enc. 2)
1 - Milwaukee (100-15657)

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EX 106

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by the Chicago Peace Council and the Student Mobilization Committee. The flyer set forth that a bus had been chartered by the Myrtle Kastner Peace and Freedom Campaign Committee to provide economical transportation to and from Chicago. [redacted] The charge for such transportation was listed as 50¢ for high school students and $1.00 for college students. It is noted that the round trip fare to Chicago and return to Milwaukee would be in excess of $5.00. By calling a number listed in the leaflet, directions were given to meet at 150 East Juneau Avenue on September 28, 1968, at 10:00 a.m., and that the bus would depart therefrom at 11 a.m.

The address of 150 East Juneau Avenue is the headquarters for the WWP and YAWF.

On September 25, 1968, information concerning the distribution of the above-described leaflet was furnished to [redacted] an established source of the Milwaukee Office. [redacted] was also advised of the revolutionary nature of the WWP and the YAWF.

[redacted]

[redacted] both of whom are members of the WWP in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, advised that the WWP and YAWF were very upset by the remarks made by [redacted]

Another indication of the success of this new left disruptive tactic was the fact that at the time of the departure of the bus from 150 East Juneau Avenue for Chicago,

Illinois, on September 28, 1968, approximately 40 adult persons appeared at the headquarters of the WWP and picketed there with signs calling the public's attention to the fact that the WWP and YAWF were communist organizations.

With reference to the breaking and entry of Selective Service Headquarters which occurred in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on September 24, 1968, and the attempted destruction of Selective Service records through arson by 14 individuals, who were arrested, the following tactic was employed.

On September 27, 1968, the Milwaukee Office suggested to [redacted] an established source of the Milwaukee Office, that [redacted]

The MOC is an organization engaged in draft counseling and anti-war activities in the Milwaukee area. MICHAEL EISENSCHER is State Executive Secretary of the CP of Wisconsin and was instrumental in forming this group in 1965.

Public source material was furnished to [redacted] identifying MICHAEL EISENSCHER as a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, and also Executive Secretary of the CP of Wisconsin, together with material showing his connection with the MOC until 1967.

It was suggested to [redacted]

[redacted] also advised he would not reveal the FBI's connection with this suggestion, but would submit it as his own. Subsequently, [redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

In a recent news release, HAROLD BREIER, Chief of Police, Milwaukee, suggested that the Milwaukee Commission on Community Relations investigate some of the subversive elements that are causing unrest in the community instead of constantly accusing the Milwaukee Police Department of police brutality and attempting to investigate the Milwaukee Police Department. In response to BREIER's statement, PAUL MOYNIHAN, Chairman of the Milwaukee Community Relations Commission, accused BREIER of not having facts to back up his accusations and of "dragging a red herring" behind him. The Milwaukee Office immediately furnished BREIER with public source material concerning the new left and the SDS as well as the YAWF. As a result, BREIER issued a news release which appeared in "The Milwaukee Journal" on October 8, 1968, which set forth the nature of the above-mentioned organizations.

It can be seen from this news release, a copy of which is enclosed, that it is informative of the activities of the new left in this area and should prove to be quite damaging toward the new left movement as far as the general public is concerned.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Breier Hits Back, Probe Called Off

Police Chief Harold A. Breier and Paul J. Moynihan, chairman of the community relations commission, collided head on again Tuesday over the issue of subversive influences in Milwaukee.

Stung by Moynihan's charges that the chief was damaging individuals with charges and then refusing to support the allegations by appearing before the commission, Breier issued a six page statement suggesting ways in which Moynihan should conduct an investigation.

He reiterated his refusal to be a witness in any commission investigation of subversive influence.

Moynihan responded with a three page statement — prepared before Breier's statement was issued but later altered slightly — stating that the planned investigation into alleged subversive organizations had been called off because of the chief's refusal to testify.

Blow by Blow Account

The probe was to have started Tuesday night.

The running battle between the two men began after Breier made a statement last week that everyone wanted to investigate the police in regard to student disturbances and police use of force.

"It seems to me," Breier had said, "it's about time they investigate the extreme left wing organizations and subversive organizations who are getting to the youngsters and causing the disturbances in our schools."

Moynihan responded with the announcement of the investigation into Breier's allegations of subversive organizations and an invitation to Breier to be the first witness. Breier declined the invitation.

Moynihan then charged that Breier "makes the charges publicly, doing damage to individuals. He asks the commission to investigate. And then he disappears into the woodwork, dragging his red herring behind him."

Compared to McCarthy

He compared the chief's action to the tactics of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

In his statement replying to Moynihan Tuesday, Breier said, in part:

"To answer your request that I appear at your meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 8, my answer is no, I will not appear.

"I might point out our investigations in regard to matters such as this are criminal investigations that may lead to legal action, and, therefore, are privileged in the public interest. Your investigations would be made purely from the standpoint of discovering what is causing unrest or disturbance in the community, as set forth in the charge to your commission by the common council."

Moynihan had earlier predicted that it was possible that Breier would justify his refusal to appear before the commission by saying it was against the policy of the police department to release information in its files on subversive activities. He compared that to McCarthy tactics.

Breier continued:

"According to the press, you state 'dragging his red herring behind him.' My question to you would be: Are you stating there are no subversive organizations operating in our city, and are you stating this even before you investigate? The viciousness of your rebuttal in the press makes me wonder why, and why without the use of your commission to independently obtain information."

Welcomes "Information"

The chief said he believed that an "independent investigation, not necessarily through public hearings, should be made and would be a healthy thing for the community. Because your commission is a public body, it is my feeling that any information gathered regarding the groups mentioned, or any other 'extremist' groups, would be welcomed by the police department. This, too, certainly would be in the best public interest.

He suggested that the commission contact, among others, school principals, parents and two commission representatives with knowledge of an incident last month at one junior high school.

Breier urged the commission to investigate activities on local campuses and specifically mentioned the work of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

He quoted FBI head J. Edgar Hoover as stating that the emergence of the so called "new left" movement had attracted public attention because of "its flagrant resort to civil disobedience."

Still quoting Hoover, Breier said: "'The new left is composed of radicals, anarchists, pacifists, crusaders, Socialists, Communists, idealists and malcontents. .... This movement, which is best typified by its primary component, the Students for a Democratic Society, has an almost passionate desire to destroy the traditional values of our democratic society and the existing social order."

Breier said it seemed to him that "your commission certainly should try its hand at investigating subversive organizations that cause unrest in the community, and 'subversive' to me would include anyone who teaches and preaches the overthrow of the government."

"Knows of Communist"

Breier said police knew of a "leading local Communist" who had been passing out Communist literature at the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee under the sponsorship of SDS.

He made a number of recommendations as to how the in-

100-449698-30

ENCLOSURE

vestigation should proceed and attached several exhibits "for study."

The exhibits included a flyer entitled "End Police Brutality." Breier said this was distributed at Washington and Custer high schools. It was issued, he said, by Youth Against War and Fascism.

Another attached flyer was entitled "Films From Vietnam." The chief said this was distributed at Riverside high school. He said the movies were sponsored by Youth Against War and Fascism.

He identified Youth Against War and Fascism as the youth group of the Workers World party, a Communist splinter group.

He referred to a "busload of youngsters who went to Chicago with members of the Youth Against War and Fascism group to take part in demonstrations in Chicago on Saturday, Sept. 28."

"This certainly did not make for a healthy situation," the chief said.

"Activity in the city's schools indicates to me that the Milwaukee commission on community relations should have interested themselves as to what has been going on, without my direction. The matters referred to have appeared in the press on numerous occasions."

He said the commission had the resonsibility of finding out "what is prompting the students in the schools to act the way they do."

He concluded: "Your investigation should be one independent of that of the police, and I can assure you that in our investigations of subversive organizations or 'extreme new left' organizations, violations of the law will be firmly dealt with."

Other exhibits attached to Breier's statement included a copy of ISKRA, described by the chief as "an underground student newspaper." He said the issue was critical of the school administration and faculty. He said it was distributed at Custer, Riverside, Marshall, South Division, Washington and Kosciuszko high schools.

Moynihan said he regarded Breier's lengthy statement as "irrelevant and not responsive to the basic issue of police-community relations."

"Unsubstantiated Charges"

In his prepared statement, Moynihan said he viewed Breier's "entire maneuver as a red herring — a smokescreen to direct public attention from police-community relations."

"American democracy," Moynihan said, "is based on defending the civil liberties of citizens, including those brought under suspicion by Chief Breier's unsubstantiated charges.

"Chief Breier identified the threat and the threatened, and he implied he had hard facts to substantiate his charges. His refusal to testify before the commission and share his information with us leaves us powerless to look into this grave problem."

Memorandum

SAC, Milwaukee (100-15657) 9/20/68

Director, FBI ~~(100-449698)~~ 122 [redacted]

100-449698-30-5

REC-122

EX 110

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Milet 9/10/68.

Authority is granted to prepare an anonymous letter as outlined in relet for mailing to Gordon Roseliep, Wisconsin State Senate. This letter should be accompanied by the clipping also submitted in relet.

Your letter should be prepared on stationery that cannot be traced to the Bureau or to the Government. Assure that all necessary steps are taken to prevent the Bureau from being identified as its source.

In mailing this letter, you should also consider sending copies to appropriate school administrators.

Follow this effort closely and advise the Bureau of any results obtained.

RHH:jes
(5)

SEP 20 1968
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

By relet MI advised that [redacted], a member of the CP and the Committee to End the War in Vietnam, was a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. He is listed as a Carnegie School Fellow and has been awarded $3,800 a year for this fellowship. MI advised that State Senator Roseliep has been running a campaign against communist influence in various state schools in Wisconsin and specifically the University of Wisconsin.

It was suggested that a letter from an anonymous loyal student be sent to Roseliep pointing out [redacted] past and including a newspaper clipping from a PD, Oregon, daily newspaper which identifies [redacted] as a communist. MI feels this letter could give ammunition to Roseliep to use against the administrators at the University of Wisconsin who awarded the scholarship under the Carnegie Foundation at the University. This proposal has merit and we are authorizing the mailing.

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Mohr
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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54 SEP 30 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 9/10/68

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15657)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

The following suggestion is being made as a counterintelligence tactic to be employed against the Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Madison, and [redacted] who has been active in this organization as an officer thereof.

[redacted] came to the University of Wisconsin - Madison, in September, 1967, from Portland State College, Portland, Oregon, where he received his BA degree. He is enrolled as a graduate student in history at the University of Wisconsin - Madison. [redacted] is listed as a Carnegie Scholar Fellow and has been awarded $3,300 per year under this fellowship. The award is from the Carnegie Foundation and is administered by the University of Wisconsin - Madison.

This particular information could be of considerable value to GORDON ROSELIEP, Wisconsin State Senator, Darlington, Wisconsin, in his campaign against Communist influence in the various state schools in Wisconsin, especially the University of Wisconsin - Madison. It is proposed that a clipping setting forth public information concerning the Communist Party membership of [redacted] be directed to ROSELIEP together with an anonymous letter detailing [redacted] membership in the Committee to End the War in Vietnam and his participation in anti-war demonstrations at the University of Wisconsin - Madison.

Information of this nature should give ROSELIEP some reason to accuse the Committee to End the War in Vietnam, which is a New Left organization, as being under Communist influence and should also give him an opportunity to insist that the administrators at the University of Wisconsin - Madison be more selective in awarding fellowships so that they are not

100-449698-30-5

EX 110 REC-122

ENCLOSURE

~~100-446615-428~~

2 - Bureau (RM)(100-449698)(encl. 1)
2 - Milwaukee (100-15657)
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awarded to Communist Party members who are active in the New Left and are a disruptive influence at the University of Wisconsin - Madison.

The following is a proposed anonymous letter which will be directed to ROSELIEP:

The Honorable Gordon Roseliep
Wisconsin State Senator
Wisconsin State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

Dear Sir:

I am a veteran with over one year of combat duty as an infantryman in Vietnam. I remain deeply dedicated to the principles of the United States Government, and each minute out of my life in Vietnam was willingly given to my country.

At the present time I am a graduate student in history at the University of Wisconsin - Madison, along with [redacted]. The only difference between us is that [redacted] is active in the Committee to End the War in Vietnam at Madison and has participated in disruptive anti-war demonstrations on the campus, while I continue to support our Government and its principles of democracy. One other difference is that [redacted] has been awarded over three thousand dollars per year as a graduate fellow from the Carnegie Foundation which is administered by the University while I continue to work in menial jobs to support myself. I am enclosing a clipping which refers to [redacted] membership in the Communist Party, and since it is of a public nature, may even have been known to the University at the time that his fellowship was awarded to him.

I have followed your fight against Communism, especially at the state schools in Wisconsin, with great

admiration. It is my hope that this bit of information may be of some value to you in your campaign to stop Communism and anarchism at out state university.

A Loyal Student

It is proposed that this letter, together with a Xerox copy of the enclosed clipping which was taken from the [redacted] a Portland daily newspaper of [redacted] be anonymously directed to ROSELIEP.

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director SAC, Milwaukee (Your file 100-15657) DATE: 7/24/68

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee
Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-449698-30)
Room No. 902 ~~900~~

☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 (*For SOG use only*)

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Program
Internal Security
Disruption of the New Left

Reurlet 6/19/68.

100-15657

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☐

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUL 25 1968
FBI — MILWAUKEE

☐ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ submitted ☐ will be submitted

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☑ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☐ 90-day progress letter ☑ Article on New Left by (Date)

Bureau article being contemplated for fall of 1968.

(*Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.*)

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR 101-1)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-69

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/3/68

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15657) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 75 LHMs entitled New Left Activity and setting forth such activity at five universities located in the Milwaukee Division.

The following comments are set forth regarding informant converage and potential for violence at the various universities set forth in the enclosed LHMs.

University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee (UWM)
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

[redacted] is a confidential source of the Milwaukee Office who furnishes current information concerning all campus activities. Besides [redacted] are also in a position to obtain information concerning such activities which information is made available to the Milwaukee Office.

Marquette University (MU)
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

100-449698-30-4

The following [redacted] are confidential sources of the Milwaukee Office and are

40 cc LHM destroyed

REC-69

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 75) (RM)
2 - Milwaukee (100-15657)
RES:duz

(4)

14 JUL 8 1968

57 JUL 19 1968

EXP. PROC.

34 JUL 8 1968

INT. SEC.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, STATE
RAO, SEC. SERV.
DATE FORWARD: 7-9-68
HOW FORWARD: R/S
BY: RLS:pap

1 cc each LHM to

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extremely cooperative in furnishing to the Milwaukee Office all activities of the SDS operating at Marquette University:

[redacted]

Besides the cooperation of the above named officials [redacted] are in a position to obtain information concerning student activities at MU which they make available to the Milwaukee Office.

Due to the fact that SDS activities at MU and UWM have received little support from the majority of the students at these universities, it is not anticipated that there will be any violence as a result of SDS activities during the coming school year at either one of these campuses. This fact is particularly true at MU where a strict discipline is maintained as far as student affairs are concerned.

University of Wisconsin - Madison (UW)
Madison, Wisconsin

Coverage of the SDS at the UW was primarily through [redacted] who was under development as a PSI until he recently moved to [redacted] It is not yet known whether or not [redacted] will return to Madison and vigorous efforts are being pursued to replace the coverage afforded by [redacted] by the start of the 1968-69 school year. The SDS is also covered through [redacted] whose reports are made available to the Milwaukee Office as well as a [redacted] Coverage of the Committee to End the War in Vietnam on the UW campus at Madison is afforded by [redacted]

In addition to the specific organization coverage noted above, [redacted]s utilized for general coverage of students and staff at the UW. Milwaukee also maintains a continual close review of the UW campus newspaper which is oriented toward the left and the underground student newspaper distributed on campus from which valuable intelligence information is obtained.

Evaluation as to the potential for violence on the UW campus at Madison is as follows:

The UW has traditionally prided itself on its liberal tradition and in recent years, under the leadership of President FRED HARVEY HARRINGTON, had tended strongly toward a protection police regarding the students, accompanied by a distinct coolness toward investigation and law enforcement agencies. The UW thus became increasingly attractive to students as a haven for students and faculty with a propensity to express their strong dissatisfaction with U. S. Government, the "establishment" in general, with the principal focus against the draft and the Vietnam war.

This nucleus, primarily out-of-state students from the east coast, became more and more strident and unamenable in their protests on the UW campus as the administration followed a policy of permissiveness and conciliation.

This trend climaxed in the violent confrontation of October 18, 1967, when students occupying a building in a protest against the Dow Chemical Company categorically refused to clear the halls voluntarily and the Madison police were finally called in to remove the protestors by force. The Wisconsin legislature, the Board of Regents, and the off-campus population at Madison generally were strongly in favor of disciplinary action against student disruptors and as a result three ringleaders were expelled and eight others were convicted of disorderly conduct in local courts.

Since October 18, 1967, the protest demonstrations at the UW have been relatively subdued, although new leaders have moved into the gap and their written and spoken statements are as inflammatory and threatening as ever.

A writer in the "New York Times" in November, 1967, called the UW "One of the angriest campuses in the country" and this mood appears dissipated only slightly. The UW administration, aware of the impatience of the "outsiders" with continued campus disruption can be expected to avoid another attempted takeover by students if at all possible. Nothing has been done administratively, however, to identify and isolate or remove the more intransigent faculty and students.

It, therefore, appears that a potential for violence remains on the UW campus with a sufficient number of student and faculty protest leaders willing to push a pliant UW administration until an eventually violent confrontation may be inevitable. It is noted that a number of followers of the New Left leaders at Madison were drained off in the spring of 1968 as workers in the Presidential campaign of EUGENE MC CARTHY. It can be expected that when MC CARTHY is no longer on the scene as a Presidential candidate, some of this support will flow back to strengthen the radical left on the UW campus. When campus protest leaders feel they have the strength, and assuming the continued lack of firmness by the UW administration, it can be predicted that a violent situation could develop at the UW.

Lawrence University
Appleton, Wisconsin

There appears little likelihood of violence in 1968-69 at Lawrence University by SDS due to small student body and small percentage of that student body being involved in New Left activity. Due to few participants in SDS chapter no source within SDS chapter has been developed. Sources outside chapter include [redacted] who has been following narcotic and other investigations involving Lawrence students, and [redacted], [redacted] Appleton-Post Crescent newspaper has shown continuing interest in SDS and results of its continuing inquiries are available through [redacted] Hostility in Dean of Men's Office and Registrar Office makes it impossible to obtain information those sources in matters of this kind. [redacted] is believed safe possible source but lacks detail concerning activities of this kind.

Wisconsin State University - Whitewater
Whitewater, Wisconsin

University administrators at this school have been cooperative with the Milwaukee Office in the past and are willing to continue furnishing information of the SDS on the Whitewater campus. However, this organization has been very inactive in the past and it appears that it will remain inactive in the future so that there is little potential for violence at this time.

The Milwaukee Office is aware of the value of live-informant coverage and is making vigorous efforts to increase the coverage in this field consistent with Bureau instructions, covering investigation on college campuses.

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY -
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MILWAUKEE (UWM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

1) University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee
Students for a Democratic Society Chapter

The 1967 - 1968 University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee (UWM) Freshmen Bulletin listed that the above Chapter had 35 members. The meetings are held on campus at the South Stowell House and attendance at functions may run to approximately 50 persons. During demonstrations on the campus individual students participating may run to 100 or over. The UWM Administration does not require that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Chapter register and submit a membership list.

A characterization of the SDS is attached hereto.

Recently the Milwaukee Organizing Committee (MOC) moved from offices at 1012 North 3rd Street, Milwaukee to the campus and are now situated in the South Stowell House.

A source advised in May, 1967 that the MOC, 1012 North 3rd Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was organized in February, 1966 for the purpose of coordinating anti-Vietnam War demonstrations in the Milwaukee area. The MOC is against United States intervention in the War in Vietnam and also is opposed to the United States military draft. Michael Eisenscher, publically admitted to be the Executive Secretary of the Communist Party (CP) of Wisconsin, was formerly the Secretary and Project Leader of the MOC. In June, 1966 Eisenscher was reported by a reliable source to have been elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA during that month.

During the school years of 1966 - 1967 and 1967 - 1968 the "Free University" was also permitted to hold classes in Marxism on the campus at UWM. Sigmund Eisenscher, a former Chairman of the CP of Wisconsin was the original instructor of the "Free University." The "Free University" was sponsored by SDS.

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3) UWM - SDS
Disruptive Activities

October 11, 1967

On the above date [redacted] an admitted Communist, who was convicted in July, 1967 for violation of the Selective Service Act for refusing to be inducted, was scheduled to appear on this date before the United States

District Judge, Eastern District of Wisconsin. The SDS Chapter of UWM including members of the MOC picketed in front of the Federal Building during the time Shields was appearing before the United States District Judge.

January 10, 1968

The "Milwaukee Sentinel" carried an article on January 9, 1968 entitled "UW War Foe Will Refuse Army Service." The article reflected that Richard Atlee, a member of the Draft Resistance/Union at Madison, Wisconsin, stated that he has sent in his draft card to the draft board. The article stated that the UWM, SDS and other groups were scheduled to picket the Milwaukee Induction Center at the time Atlee appeared for induction. An article appearing in the "Milwaukee Sentinel" under date of January 11, 1968, entitled "Two Draft Foes Charged" indicated that a demonstration took place at the Milwaukee Induction Center which included the SDS Chapters of Marquette University and UWM along with MOC in behalf of Richard Atlee of Madison who refused induction. During this demonstration, according to the article, two Madison men were charged with disorderly conduct who reported for pre-draft physical examinations who had obscenities printed across their chests. At the time of the arrest sixty anti-draft and anti-Vietnam War demonstrators picketed in front of the Induction Center.

February 26, 1968

On the above date the SDS Chapter at UWM held a demonstration against the recruitment by Dow Chemical Company on the UWM campus. The demonstration was led by [redacted] and a "sit-in" was staged in the hallway of the second floor of the Mitchell Building at UWM where the Dow Chemical Company recruitment interviews were taking place. Approximately 75 students sat on the floor in front of the door and counter-pickets of the Pi Sigma Epsilon Fraternity and spectators totaled approximately 200 people in the hallway. Two students were arrested in connection with this

demonstration including [redacted] previously mentioned.

March 18, 1968

On the above date a demonstration took place on the campus of the UWM in protest against a recruitment by CIA. Previously the CIA had cancelled their recruitment on the campus which was held in the Federal Building at Milwaukee. A news article appearing in the "Milwaukee Journal" under date of March 14, 1968, entitled Protest Play Operated on UWM Campus" stated that a protest play entitled "Madame CIA" would be performed out of doors on the UWM campus Monday and Tuesday prior to the above demonstration. The actors in this play included reported members of the SDS, UWM Chapter and [redacted] was one of the principal authors of the play entitled "Madame CIA." Subsequent to this demonstration approximately 100 students organized by the SDS Chapter at UWM marched to the downtown Federal Building where they dispersed. There were no incidents or arrests.

March 27, 1968

On the above date a source advised that a demonstration sponsored by the UWM, SDS, the Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union and members of MOC staged a picket demonstration at the Milwaukee Induction Center in behalf of [redacted] a Professor at Lakeland College, Sheboygan, Wisconsin. The demonstration increased to a total of 46 persons participating in the demonstration.

April 26, 1968

The "Milwaukee Sentinel" issue of April 23, 1968 carried an article "Students Planning Two Day Protest." This article reported that the Milwaukee area college and high school students would participate in the "International Days of Protest" Friday and Saturday according to John Hagedorn, spokesmanfor the MOC which was coordinating efforts in Milwaukee. The article stated that the rally would be held at the UWM Student Union at 12:30 PM on April 26, 1968. It was

further stated that a march would begin from the UWM campus at 3:15 and proceed to the Federal Building where it would be joined by Marquette University students and high school students who would then march and picket City Hall, Milwaukee. A source advised that on April 26, 1968 in connection with the "Ten Days of Protest and Resistence" representatives of MOC, UWM-SDS Chapter held a rally on the UWM campus attended by 150 students which lasted until 2:20 PM. At 3:15 PM this group made a march to the Federal Building, Milwaukee joined by high school students. Another source advised that the above group was joined by the SDS Chapter at the University at the Federal Building where they picketed from 4:30 PM to 5 PM and then marched to City Hall in Milwaukee where they presented a petition to the Mayor and Chief of Police. [redacted] was one of the principal speakers at the rally at City Hall.

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 Internationa 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 headquarter of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

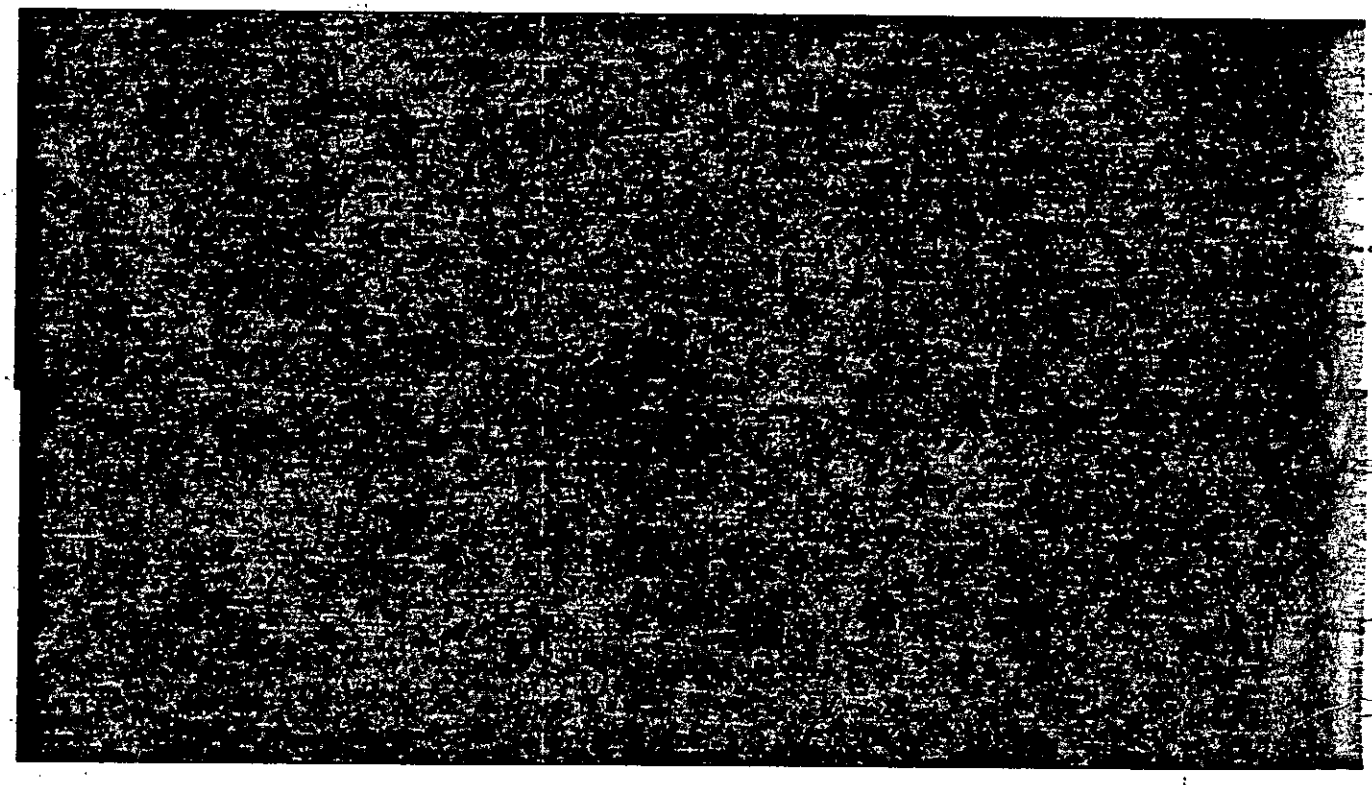
APPENDIX

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY-MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

1) Marquette University, Students for a Democratic Society Chapter (MU-SDS Chapter)

The MU-SDS Chapter consists of approximately fifteen active members and a chairman. Their meetings are held on campus at 846 North 14th Street, Milwaukee, and attended by twenty to thirty persons at various demonstrations. The MU does not require the registration of the MU-SDS Chapter. This Chapter, although small, has been active with the UWM-SDS Chapter in various demonstrations against the war in Vietnam as well as picketing at the Milwaukee Induction Center along with the Milwaukee Organizing Committee (MOC), as previously mentioned in this communication.

2) MU-SDS Chapter Ringleaders



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ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

3) MU-SDS Chapter Disruptive Activities

September 11, 1967

On the above date, a source advised that the MU-SDS Chapter, along with other sympathizers totaling approximately 30 persons, picketed in front of the Varsity Theater in the vicinity of Marquette University where ROTC orientation classes were being held in connection with students entering this University during the school year beginning in September, 1967. They picketed from 1:30 to 2:30 p.m. when the orientation lectures ended. These pickets were led by [redacted] mentioned above.

November 30, 1967

A source advised that on November 30, 1967, approximately 35 persons representing the SDS Chapter at Marquette University staged a picket demonstration in front of Copus Hall on the Marquette University campus where Dow Chemical Company was conducting recruitment interviews. The group picketed from 9:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., and then marched to the President's office for the purpose of a "sit-in." They were refused entrance at the President's office, so they proceeded to the Office of the Dean of Students where they staged a "sit-in" in the outer hallway from 1:45 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. before dispersing. The protesters distributed leaflets against Dow recruitment on campus and some wore white arm bands and passed out statements which read, "We wear white today to express our sympathy with our brothers in the East, to express our sorrow and mourning for loss of American and Asian lives, and to express our sorrow for what our country and the companies like Dow represent to the world."

January 10, 1968

On January 9, 1968, the "Milwaukee Sentinel," carried an article entitled, "UW War Foe Will Refuse Army Service." The article indicated that Richard Atlee, a member of the Draft Resistance Union in Madison, stated he had sent in his draft card and would refuse induction into the Armed Forces. The article pointed out that the MU-SDS and the UW-SDS, along with members of the Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union, would picket the Milwaukee Induction Center.

An article appearing in the "Milwaukee Sentinel," on January 11, 1968, entitled, "Two Draft Foes Charged," reported that the demonstration took place at the Milwaukee Induction Center on January 10, 1968, in support of Richard Atlee, who refused induction. In connection with this demonstration, two Madison men were arrested for disorderly conduct after reporting for pre-draft physical examinations with obscenities printed on their chests. About 60 anti-draft and anti-Vietnam war demonstrators picketed in front of the Milwaukee Induction Center.

March 27, 1968

A source advised on March 27, 1968, a demonstration would take place at the Milwaukee Induction Center that date in support of Professor [redacted] from Lakeland College, Sheboygan,

Wisconsin. The demonstration consisting of approximately 36 persons picketed the Milwaukee Induction Center from 7:45 a.m. until 12:15 p.m. Among the organizations participating included the MU-SDS Chapter, UWM-SDS Chapter, MOC, and the Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union. The demonstration was without incident or arrest.

March 28, 1968

The "Milwaukee Sentinel," on March 23, 1968, carried an article entitled, "Aptheker Talks Slated at MU." The article stated that Herbert Aptheker, Theortician of the Communist Party in the United States, would speak at Marquette University on March 28, 1968. His appearance was sponsored on the campus by the MU-SDS Chapter and the Students United for Racial Equality, an organization interested in racial matters, and the Political Union at Marquette University.

Another source advised that on the evening of March 28, 1968, Herbert Aptheker spoke at a gathering at Marquette University Brooks Memorial Union attended by approximately 450 persons. Aptheker spoke about the history of slavery and black militancy and talked for about two hours including the subject of "Pre-civil Area." The source stated that Michael Eisenscher, previously described as a National Committee, Communist Party, USA member and the Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Wisconsin, and [redacted], an admitted communist, sold literature at this affair. "The Marquette Tribune," a Marquette University campus newspaper, dated April 3, 1968, carried an article which made reference to Aptheker's talk concerning "a critique on the confessions of Nat Turner focusing attention on the role of black militancy in the U.S...He said that Nat Turner was a Negro rebellion leader in the 1830's...and he attempted to support his views with several quotes from the book, supposedly made by Styron through Turner, which referred to Negroes as...stupid, as a barn full of mules...ignorant and demoralized...spiritual spineless wretches." On the contrary, Aptheker stated Turner as evidenced in his original confessions spoke always with respect and sometimes with affection for his fellow slaves. A source advised that approximately 50 Negroes attended the Aptheker speech at Marquette on the above date, and on occasions a heated discussion took place during the question and answer period.

April 26, 1968

As previously stated in this communication, on the above date a demonstration took place in Milwaukee in connection with the "Ten Days of Protest and Resistance," which originally began in the morning hours on the UWM campus. Approximately 150 students protesting the war in Vietnam, after holding a rally on the campus, marched to downtown Milwaukee where they were joined by approximately 20 members of the MU-SDS Chapter. They picketed the Federal Building from 4:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. and then marched to City Hall in Milwaukee where they presented a petition to the Mayor and Chief of Police in Milwaukee protesting racism, poverty, slums, and demanding the Mayor and Chief denounce the statement of Mayor Dailey of Chicago who had ordered "shoot to kill" in connection with burning and looting in that city. Michael Eisenscher was one of the principal speakers at City Hall, which demonstration ended at 5:30 p.m. without incident or arrest.

A characterization of the SDS is attached hereto.

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.

APPENDIX

MI 100-15657

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY -
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN (UW) -
MADISON, WISCONSIN

1. Although a number of ad hoc groups have sprung up at times to suit the particular event, the two organizations on the UW campus consistently active and qualifying under the "new left" characterization are Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the Committee to End the War in Vietnam (CEWV), at Madison, Wisconsin. In the case of the CEWV, this leadership is usually dominated by the "old left" Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), but the membership in general is not under Trotskyite dogma and discipline.

Characterizations of the SDS and CEWV are attached hereto.

Meetings of the SDS at the UW are attended by 20 to 60 individuals. Since they use facilities of the University as meeting places, the meetings are open and both members and non-members may attend. The University does not require campus organizations to submit membership lists.

The CEWV generally utilizes meeting rooms on the UW campus and its meetings are open to all. Although as many as 200 people come to special meetings of the CEWV once or twice during the year, the usual attendance ranges from 20 to 80, the majority being non-members according to informants.

2. SDS Leadership

[redacted]

[redacted] rejected ROTC training in 1964 claiming that as a Marxist he could not sympathize with the "professional butchers of the capitalist class." A source advised in [redacted] that [redacted] was then president of the SDS chapter at the University of Connecticut. The same source advised in October, 1967, that in June, 1967, [redacted] described himself as having dedicated his life to the purpose of creating a political revolution in the U. S. It is further noted that when Herbert Aptheker visited Madison on March 27, 1968, he was met at the airport by [redacted] and chaperoned around the city by [redacted] the following day.

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ENCLOSURE

demonstrations primarily composed of UW students and directed against the Selective Service System. The New York Office has advised that [redacted] was the founder of the SDS branch at Columbia University, having graduated from there prior to coming to Madison, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1967.

CEWV Leadership

[redacted]

[redacted] is a YSA member at Madison who has also attended the National Convention of the USA held in Detroit, February, 1967. He is also active in a group called Veterans for Peace in Vietnam, which is only partially composed of new left campus people, drawing more of its support from the pacifist element of the Madison community at large. During 1967 and 1968, [redacted] has been seen participating in numerous protest demonstrations.

[redacted]

[redacted] parents have both been reported as CP members in the past and she is a member of the YSA at the UW. [redacted] has also attended a closed Socialist Workers Party (SWP) membership meeting in New York. She too is a frequent participant in student protests.

[redacted]

[redacted] was identified as an officer in the Cleveland YSA before coming to the UW in the fall of 1967.

[redacted]

[redacted] is a YSA member at Madison and has taken charge of a mobilization to protest in Washington, D. C., as well as participating frequently in demonstrations at Madison, Wisconsin.

[redacted]

At a YSA meeting held in November, 1967, [redacted] proclaimed himself an international revolutionary working for the overthrow of the U. S. Government calling for the distruction of capitalism and turning of power over to "the workers." [redacted] was arrested in April, 1967, for pilfering a book at a book store near the UW campus.

3. Campus Disruptive Activities

October 18, 1967

During the week preceding the scheduled appearance of the Dow Chemical Company recruiters on the UW campus, a number of organizations met, including the CEWV, YSA and SDS, and decided to form an "ad hoc" committee to protest Dow Chemical. This was because they felt they would be subject to disciplinary action against an individual organization for protesting against Dow Chemical and wished to avoid restrictive action against the organizations involved. At the meetings prior to the appearance of Dow, it was decided that a peaceful protest would be held October 17, 1967, primarily educational, and that on October 18, 1967, the demonstrators would enter the building housing the Dow recruiters and physically stop individuals who wished to see the Dow recruiters. The possibility of violence and getting arrested was anticipated and plans made accordingly.

On October 18, 1967, a group of approximately 300 individuals formed and marched to the UW Commerce Building with some entering and some forming a picket line outside. For two hours demonstrators confronted UW administration officials and campus police authorities with the 150 inside the building physically barring entrance to rooms. The demonstrators were notified that this was an unlawful assembly and a final appeal made for them to move. The demonstrators linked their arms in defiance and the Madison police were called to the building. The demonstrators then went limp or fought back, and it was necessary for the police to use their nightsticks to clear the building. Demonstrators outside the building joined in the melee throwing rocks and other materials. The police were forced to use tear gas to disperse the crowd. Sixty-three protesters and 13 policemen were sent to the University informary for medical treatment. As an aftermath, the campus community was divided with approximately two-thirds supporting the chancellor's action against the demonstrators and one-third supporting the students in their protest and later accusations of police brutality. A student strike was attempted on October 19, 1967, but its success was spotty with no attempt to physically block buildings and no police action required. In hearings by UW administration following the demonstration, three protester leaders were expelled and several other individuals voluntarily dropped out of the University to avoid facing a hearing board. In addition, eight individuals were convicted in local courts for disorderly conduct resulting from their activities in the campus riot of October 18, 1968.

November 13, 1967

One hundred and fifty students met at the UW Memorial Union, November 17, 1967, to hear student speakers representing an "Ad Hoc Committee Against CIA." They noted that UW President Fred Harvey Harrington had announced that the CIA and the U. S. Air Force had canceled their plans to interview on campus and student speakers viewed these cancellations as a victory for them. No disruption resulted from this meeting.

November 20, 1967

A group of about 350 individuals gathered in front of the UW Administration Building, November 20, 1967, and heard about thirty minutes of speakers criticizing the U. S. military presence in Vietnam and the presence of recruiters for the military on campus. The crowd then walked to the UW Memorial Stadium, the UW athletic facility, where they marched around the site of Navy and Marine officer selection interviews. The largest banner in the picket line demanding immediate withdrawal or troops from Vietnam was identified as being carried by the USA. The recruiters carried on with their interviews without incident and there were no acts of violence or arrests made. The Madison Selective Service Board, located three blocks from the stadium was also visited by approximately 30 demonstrators, but there were no incidents at this location also.

February 19 and 20, 1968

[redacted] was barred from enrolling at the UW for the second semester of 1967-68 school year because of his participation in anti-Vietnam war protests on campus resulting in his arrest on two occasions. On February 19, 1968, a group of about 20 hooded demonstrators met on the UW campus and burned in effigy the school's chancellor and dean, protesting their action in banning [redacted]

March 12, 1968

Approximately 175 individuals conducted a peaceful picket outside the UW Administration Building on March 12, 1968, protesting the presence on campus of job interviewers for the Boeing Aircraft Company. The picketing was sponsored by the United Campus Action Student Political Party, whose leader, [redacted] is also a member of the CEWV. There were no incidents and the demonstrators disbanded without causing a disruption.

March 30, 1968

The Dow Chemical Company again interviewed prospective employees on the UW campus March 30, 1968, and less than a dozen protesters showed up to pass out literature outside the building where the interviews were taking place. The protesters carried signs opposing the use of napalm in the Vietnam war. Two individuals were arrested by University police and charged with disorderly conduct for attempting to block a door in the building where the interviews were being held.

April 26 and 27, 1968

As part of the "Ten Days of Protest and Resistance" the CEWV scheduled a picket and rally on the UW campus April 26, 1968. The protest actually began the night of April 25, 1968, when an estimated 40 students conducted an "overnight camp-in" on the mall outside of the UW Administration Building. Leaflets were distributed and picket lines were set up as morning classes began. Students were urged to stay out of class as a strike against the war in Vietnam. UW officials reported no noticeable decline in student class attendance. On April 27, 1968, approximately 250 people marched from the UW Library mall to the State Capitol Building in Madison for an announced rally against the Vietnam war, the draft and racism. A number of speakers spoke to the group, but there were no incidents of any kind.

May 17-20, 1968

A meeting of the UW Board of Regents was held at the UW, May 17, 1968, and the meeting was attended by a delegation from Concerned Black People, a campus organization oriented toward the participation of Negro students in student activities and sympathetic to a "black power" program. At a meeting on May 16, 1968, the CEWV voted to support the protest of Concerned Black People which was directed against the UW for holding shares in the Chase Manhattan Bank which was claimed to be a primary financial support for the segregationalist government of South Africa.

Approximately 50 students attended the meeting of the Board of Regents and several spoke regarding their complaint against the Chase Manhattan Bank holdings. The Board of Regents meeting ended without satisfying the students

and they later regrouped and began a sit-in at the University Administration Building which lasted until 3 AM, May 18, 1968, when the protesters left the building voluntarily. There was no distruction or violence. On May 18 and 19, 1968, student activists were working the campus area trying to get students to respond to the Board of Regents' refusal to the demand it sell its Chase Manhattan Bank stock. It is further noted that on the night of May 18, 1968, a homemade fire bomb had exploded in a building on the UW campus damaging student records, but there was no information definitely tying this to a student activist. A rally was held on the UW campus May 20, 1968, with various students recommending courses of action to be followed in the protest against the Board of Regents, but agreement on the issue was impossible due to the Concerned Black People leaders in general taking a moderate view in opposition to the new left speakers who wished to pursue the matter to a showdown against the Board of Regents. The rally fizzled out during the afternoon with the news left and the Negro student leaders unable to reach common agreement. There was no obstruction or violence.

June 10, 1968

The UW Senior commencement exercises were held June 10, 1968, at the UW Memorial Stadium, and approximately 100 individuals gathered at the beginning of the commencement exercises distributing literature and carrying signs against the draft and the Vietnam war. During the commencement approximately 50 individuals wearing arm bands, some in graduation robes, marched silently in front of the speakers platform carrying signs protesting the Vietnam war, racism and the University support of the "establishment." The protest was orderly and no arrests were made. None of the signs carried identified any particular organization as sponsor; however, it is noted that prior to the convention another ad hoc committee had been formed with the specific goal of using the commencement as a propaganda outlet for the anti-government views of some students. There was no disruption of the commencement exercises and no incidents or violence.

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.

APPENDIX

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY
APPLETON, WISCONSIN

A chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) is organized at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, and had a membership of between ten and twenty persons during the 1967-68 school year.

~~100-447698~~

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] as stating the SDS Chapter is attempting a greater diversity of people. [redacted] participated in an SDS demonstration against Central Intelligence Agency recruting interviews at the Lawrence campus on November 2, 1967, when some SDS members lay down in hallways to make more difficult access to the interview rooms.

[redacted] and [redacted], all Lawrence University students, have been identified with SDS activity in the 1967-68 school year.

There has been no violence and no activity requiring police action in connection with the SDS Chapter at Lawrence University during the past year. Activities have included demonstrations on the occasion of two visits to the Lawrence University campus of recruiters for the Armed Forces. These were on November 7, 1967, and April 10, 1968. Both included sign-carrying and distribution of literature protesting the Vietnam war. On the occasion of the November 7, 1967, visit, SDS members held a large banner across the street when vehicles of recruiters attempted to leave the campus. While some of the recruiters avoided a direct confrontation, one car was delayed until after intervention by a University Dean, and at the insistance of [redacted], the SDS leader, the SDS was requested by the recruiter to permit passage of the recruiter's vehicle. The six participating students were placed under disciplinary probation for the balance of the year because of this activity. The April demonstration consisted only of display of signs and exhibits including simulated corpses in the area of recruiting. In connection with the appearance of Central Intelligence Agency recruiters on the campus, November 2, 1967, some SDS protesters prostrated themselves in a hallway to impede access to a Central Intelligence Agency interview room, but did not prevent interviews.

SDS activity at Lawrence has been less extensive and included fewer participating students than during the prior year, and the Lawrence Chapter did not publish "The Mole," a Lawrence Chapter publication, which had been published in spring of 1967.

A characterization of the SDS is attached hereto

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.

APPENDIX

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY-WHITEWATER
WHITEWATER, WISCONSIN

1) Students for a Democratic Society

The only new left organization in operation at this University at the present time is the SDS.

2) Identity of Ringleaders

The following persons are officers of the SDS Chapter at this University:

[redacted], President
[redacted] Vice President
[redacted] Secretary Treasurer
[redacted] Delegate at Large

Investigation regarding the officers listed above has failed to develop any information indicating any subversive affiliations on the part of these persons.

3) Disruptive Activities

During the past school year, the SDS Chapter at Wisconsin State University-Whitewater has not been involved in any type of disruptive activities on the campus of this University. The organization has not posed any disciplinary or administrative problems for the University officials.

A characterization of the SDS is attached hereto.

100-449698-30-4
~~100-449698-126~~

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.

APPENDIX

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, MILWAUKEE (100-15657)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/10/68.

1) Potential Counterintelligence Action

None at this time.

2) Pending Counterintelligence Action

Authorized Bureau contact has been made with [redacted] for the purpose of publishing an article in [redacted] concerning Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) activities in various Wisconsin universities. The purpose of the article is to stimulate local interest among prominent citizens and to encourage them to contact Wisconsin legislators and university administrators so that a less lenient attitude will be taken toward New Left activities.

The Bureau has also granted permission to the Milwaukee Office to expose the connection of the Youth Against War and Fascism, Workers World Party and the Communist Party with New Left demonstrations through cooperative news media in order to disparage such activity in the eyes of the public.

3) Tangible Results

None at this time.

EX-110 100-449698-30-3

REC 26

2 - Bureau (NM)
1 - Milwaukee
RES:LLG
(3)

22 JUL 5 1968

6 JUL 11 1968

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

5010-108-01

FD-36 (Rev. 8-22-64)

F B I

Date: 6/14/68

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15657)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - DISRUPTION
OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter, 5/23/68.

1) False Allegations of Police Brutality

In connection with activities of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam during October, 1967, the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and other cooperating groups agreed to protest the recruitment of University of Wisconsin-Madison students by the Dow Chemical Corporation at the University of Wisconsin October 17 through 19, 1967. In making preparations for this protest, a meeting sponsored by SDS was held at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Student Union Building, October 16, 1967. During the course of this meeting, one participant in the meeting stated that the protesters would not have to worry about the University Police using much force to stop the protest as they do not even carry night sticks. He went on to say that if the campus Police "get tough" with the protesters, there should be no hesitation in fighting back or physically "punching them in the mouths." He further stated that students and other persons interested in the protest should be prepared to go to jail as there may be some arrests.

C. C. [redacted]

3 - Bureau (AM-RM)(Enc. 2)
1 - Milwaukee (100-15657)

RES/kdb
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-1 100-449698-25
100-449698-30-2

EX-105

2 JUN 19 1968

INT. SEC.

51

Approved: JUN 5 1968 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of a Letterhead Memorandum dated October 19, 1967, entitled, "National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Information Concerning." This Letterhead Memorandum sets forth the evidence pertaining to the student riot at the University of Wisconsin-Madison which took place on October 18, 1967.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a copy of a news item appearing in the "Wisconsin State Journal," Madison, Wisconsin, dated October 23, 1967, entitled, "UW Protest-Turned-Riot Didn't Just Happen." This news item is self-explanatory and is favorable to the actions taken by the Madison, Wisconsin, Police Department and University of Wisconsin-Madison Police in connection with the student riot at the University of Wisconsin [redacted]

2) Immorality

At the present time no examples can be cited depicting the depraved nature of many of the characters, activities, habits, and living conditions representative of new left adherence. Although there are a number of instances of immorality which have come to the attention of the Milwaukee Office and which involve participants in the new left movement, these instances are not of a public nature and have been obtained through confidential sources so that any disclosure of the incidents would jeopardize the source.

3) Action By College Administrators

On May 8, 1968, a demonstration commenced at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in protest of institutional racism. Although many of the students participating in the protest belonged to SDS at Marquette University, the

demonstrators used such names as "Respond Movement" and "Concerned Black Students." During the course of the demonstrations, which lasted from May 8 to approximately May 19, 1968, as many as 700 Marquette University students participated therein, generally in the form of marching around the perimeter of Marquette University.

Although the demonstrators made numerous demands, the entire issue came to a head on May 15, 1968, when the demonstrators issued an ultimatum to Marquette University requiring that the University appoint a full-time Negro Administrator for the purpose of inaugurating a program of scholarships and to recruit black professors. The demand required that Father JOHN P. RAYNOR, President of Marquette University, make a definite commitment in favor of this proposal by 4 p.m. on May 16, 1968, or the Respond Movement would take drastic action.

At 4 p.m. on May 16, 1968, Father JOHN P. RAYNOR advised that the University would not be coerced into taking the action desired by the Respond Movement. In retaliation to this stand, the demonstrators agreed to "sit in" in the Brooks Memorial Union after closing time at 10 p.m. on May 16, 1968. After 10 p.m. on this date, between 75 and 100 students remained in the cafeteria of the Union and engaged in negotiations with officials of the University.

At 12:20 a.m. on May 17, 1968, only seven students remained in the cafeteria, all of whom were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct by the Milwaukee Police Department. The arrest of these persons was described by [redacted] as being very undramatic in view of the fact that only 20 students remained outside of Brooks Memorial Union to observe the arrests. Earlier in the evening there had been as many as 700 students gathered outside of the Union as observers, but most of these left the area by 11:30 p.m.

On May 19, 1968, Father JOHN P. RAYNOR issued a press release in which he announced that Marquette University had established a special committee on minority group programs, which committee had been established on May 17, 1968. Father

RAYNOR announced that he strongly urged that the committee select a Negro coordinator for a scholarship program for Negro students. The announcement by Father RAYNOR terminated the entire issue as far as the demonstrators were concerned.

An article appearing in the "Milwaukee Sentinel" on May 13, 1968, during the course of the demonstrations at Marquette University, highly complimented the handling of the demonstrations by Marquette University. The article set forth that the firm action taken by Marquette University in dealing with student demonstrators might well be copied by other colleges across the country who are faced with unruly protesters.

During the course of the student protests, there appeared to be very little outside influence with regard to the demonstrations. Although there were as many as 700 students who participated in some of the marches, observers at the University and the Milwaukee Police Department have reported that only 300 students appeared to actively support all of the demands made by the protesters.

At no time was there any indication that faculty members had rendered aid and incouragement or had joined the demonstrators in their actions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
October 19, 1967

In Reply Please Refer to
File No.

[redacted]

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM,
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted] advised on October 18, 1967 that a protest had begun on the University of Wisconsin (UW) campus at 10:30 AM when a group of about three hundred individuals gathered at the foot of Bascom Hill on which is situated the administrative offices of the University Chancellor and deans.

At this gathering those present were instructed to divide into two groups, one group willing to enter the Commerce Building at the rear of the Administration Building on Bascom Hill, and the other wishing to picket outside. About two hundred individuals joined the group willing to enter the building and were told that their job was to stop the Dow Chemical Company from recruiting on the UW campus. They were further instructed to physically stop traffic in and out of the rooms used by the Dow recruiters and if efforts were made to forcibly remove them other demonstrators should grab hold of the person who was to be removed. The demonstrators then marched up Bascom Hill with a bass drum, trumpet and tambourine keeping time for the marchers.

The group marched around Bascom Hall and formed a picket extending from the front to the side entrance of the Commerce Building. Signs carried by the demonstrators demanded that Dow be removed from the campus and U.S. troops removed from Vietnam. Leaders of the picket line chanted songs, in some cases ending with a call for revolution. At about 11:30 AM those designated to enter the Commerce Building were allowed to file into the side entrance and proceeded to do so until about one hundred and fifty were inside. For the next two

DECLASSIFIED BY 6 4 8 7 LEO/EB
ON 6-11-27

[redacted]

100-449698-30-20

[redacted]

100-449698 25

ENCLOSURE

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.

hours the demonstrators confronted UW administration officials and campus police authorities while the picket line continued outside. The picket line was joined by late-comers, including members of the San Francisco Mime Troop in makeup, and attracted an additional crowd of spectators numbering about three thousand people. When the demonstrators inside the building physically barred entrance to rooms with their bodies and refused to move, the UW Director of Protection and Security, Ralph Hansen, said that it was an unlawful assemblage and made a final appeal for the students to move. He was booed and the demonstrators linked arms in defiance. The Madison police were called into the building at this point and were repugned when they attempted to push their way through. The police then began using their nightsticks on the demonstrators and the demonstrators reacted by kicking, fighting or going limp. In the resulting melee as the demonstrators were evicted from the building, rocks were thrown, windows smashed and the resultant injuries sent sixty-three protestors and thirteen policemen to the University infirmary for medical treatment. The mob outside of the Commerce Building became unruly when they observed the police taking forceful action against the demonstrators and in order to clear space around the building entrances and disperse the crowd, the Madison police used tear gas beginning at 2:15 PM.

The Commerce Building was evacuated and until approximately 4:30 PM police officers with nightsticks faced a generally hostile student crowd surrounding the entrances to the Commerce Building and shouting taunts at the officers on duty. At the height of the police action against the demonstrators an unidentified protestor climbed to the top of Bascom Hall and cut down the American Flag flying there.

Late in the afternoon of October 18, 1967 the crowd dispersed from the area of the Commerce Building, but by this time a call had been issued for a mass rally, in protest of police brutality, to be held on the UW campus beginning at 7:00 PM.

Among the individuals observed or publically identified in a leadership position during the demonstration around the Commerce Building were the following:

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM,
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted]

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past stated on May 18, 1966 that [redacted] was a self-proclaimed anarchist who because of his activities and statements could be considered among the more dangerous elements in campus society. [redacted] started his UW activities in a protest at Truax Air Force Base outside of Madison in October, 1965, where he was arrested for obstructing the base entrance. His activities are directed primarily against U.S. policy in Vietnam.

Wisc

[redacted] was also arrested February 21, 1967 for disturbing the peace during a sit-in at the UW protesting the appearance on campus of recruiters for the Dow Chemical Company on that date. He was also arrested May 17, 1967 at a UW student protest regarding traffic problems.

[redacted]

A second confidential source who has also furnished reliable information in the past stated that [redacted] was a member of the Socialist Workers Party in New York City as of May 19, 1965. The Socialist Workers Party is designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The [redacted] issue of [redacted] newspaper, contained a column written by [redacted] in which he identified himself as a "militant, anti-war activist," and at that time Chairman of the Committee to End the War in Vietnam (CEWV), "revolutionary socialist and member of the Young Socialist Alliance."

Characterizations of the Young Socialist Alliance and the CEWV are attached.

[redacted]

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM,
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted]

The first confidential source stated on May 18, 1966 that [redacted] is a Sociology Department graduate student and an instructor on the UW faculty. He participated in the demonstrations at Truax Air Force Base in 1965 and has also been active in many anti-government protests directed against U.S. policy in Vietnam. He has frequently spoken in favor of loud demonstrations.

A third confidential source who has also furnished reliable information in the past stated on August 6, 1965 that [redacted] was subject of complaint made to the UW concerning a skit put on at an Anti-Military Ball, an affair sponsored by the Student Peace Center of the University earlier in the year. The complaint alleged that [redacted] in playing a character in the skit, wrapped himself in the U.S. flag and insulted the flag by dragging it across the floor and stepping on it.

[redacted]

A fourth confidential source who also furnished reliable information in the past stated on March 23, 1961 that [redacted] was active in Student Council of Fair Play for Cuba Committee in October, 1960 at the University of California, Berkeley. [redacted] subsequently visited Cuba and made speeches and wrote articles praising Castro and Guevera.

The [redacted] published daily at Madison, in issue of [redacted] listed [redacted] as one of the UW professors who attacked the U.S. for involvement in the Dominican Republic at a rally on May 12, 1965 sponsored by the CEWV, an organization at the UW since February, 1965 made up of members of other student organizations, purpose being to propagandize and demonstrate objection to U.S. military action in South Vietnam.

[redacted]

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM,
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted]

[redacted]

The first confidential source stated in May, 1966 that [redacted] was a leader of the Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) at the UW who stated in October, 1965 that he hoped the UW chapter would become action oriented.

A characterization of the SDS is attached.

[redacted] was arrested February 21, 1967 for disturbing the peace during a sit-in at the UW protesting the appearance on campus at that time of recruiters for the Dow Chemical Company.

No arrests were made of student protestors during the afternoon of October 18, 1967, according to [redacted] although one-half dozen were handcuffed and placed in a police van nearby. Demonstrators let the air out of the van's tires, however; and after identity of those in the van was ascertained, they were released due to the greater need of police officers to maintain order in the area at the time.

The University Department of Protection and Security has identified approximately fifteen demonstrators regarded as leaders and are contemplating filing charges against these individuals which it is expected will lead to their arrest later. In addition, names of the hospitalized demonstrators are being obtained and will be considered for possible University administration or court action in the future.

The rally on the UW campus took place on the library mall from approximately 7:30 until 9:00 PM, October 18, 1967 with about three thousand students, faculty and onlookers in attendance. Speakers spoke against the alleged brutality of the Madison police during the afternoon and also criticized the UW administration for calling the police department. A decision was made at the meeting to call for a student, faculty strike on October 19, 1967 in protest to the above activities.

UW Chancellor William H. Sewall announced publically after the riot of October 18, 1967 that he was suspending

[redacted]

campus interviews by the Dow Chemical Company pending the outcome of a special faculty meeting scheduled for 3:30 PM, October 19, 1967. He further stated that charges would be preferred against leaders of the "blockade."

Madison police and firemen were called to a fire caused by a burning rag thrown through the transom of the door leading to a dean's office in Bascom Hall later on October 18, 1967.

John Kunz, Office Manager of the United States Armed Forces Institute located at Madison, Wisconsin, stated on October 19, 1967 that a rock had been thrown through the window of this building at 9:45 PM, October 18, 1967, but no information was available as to whether it was connected in any way with the student demonstrations on that date.

On October 19, 1967, [redacted] a mass meeting totaling about one thousand individuals began at 8:30 AM on the UW library mall to get the student strike underway. Speakers attacked the UW administration for inviting Madison police on the campus and protested the alleged police brutality which resulted. Instructions were given to begin peaceful picket lines in front of major campus class buildings. The group then broke up and reformed in groups of thirty to forty in front of a one-half dozen of the major classroom buildings, with a group of several hundred establishing a picket line in front of Bascom Hall. Signs carried by the picketers and posted at various places throughout the campus demanded that police not be allowed on campus and continued to allege brutality. Strikers could be identified by the signs they carried and also there were a number of teaching assistants who identified themselves on white arm bands as being on strike.

During the morning of October 19, 1967 there was considerable movement of strikers about the campus attempting to gain support for their movement, but there was no attempt to physically block entrances to buildings and no police action was taken. Flyers were distributed at various loc tions in Madison during the morning of October 1 1967 by the Committee for Direct Action, which said the UW istration had given "storm troopers from the Madison Department" permission to club and tear gas protes

A characterization of the Committee fo Direct Action is attached.

COMMITTEE FOR DIRECT ACTION

The October 15, 1965, issue of the "Wisconsin State Journal," a Madison, Wisconsin, daily newspaper, set forth that a splinter group from the Committee to End the War in Vietnam (CEWV) had been formed on October 7, 1965, because the CEWV had decided not to participate in acts of civil disobedience during the International Days of Protest scheduled for October 15 and 16, 1965. It was set forth that the splinter group had taken the name Committee for Direct Action and planned a protest at the United States Air Force Base at Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin.

The October 17, 1965, issue of the "Wisconsin State Journal" reported that Madison Police had arrested eleven demonstrators for blocking the roadway leading into Truax Field on October 16, 1965.

In the "Wisconsin State Journal" of November 9, 1966, it was set forth that five Vietnam war protestors had been arrested the previous day for violating Madison City laws prohibiting campaigning near a polling place. It was set forth that pamphlets and leaflets confiscated by the police from the protestors were all issued by the Committee for Direct Action.

The December 7, 1966, issue of the "Wisconsin State Journal" described the Committee for Direct Action as a "left wing student organization" which participated in a sympathetic protest with student activities at the University of Michigan and University of California at Berkeley on December 2, 1966.

In the February 23, 1967, issue of "The Daily Cardinal," University of Wisconsin campus newspaper, an article was printed describing the arrest of seventeen protestors demonstrating against recruiting on the University campus by the Dow Chemical Company, manufacturer of napalm. The article set forth that the demonstrators were mostly of the Committee for Direct Action.

APPENDIX

A source on F[illegible] 14, 19[illegible] advis[illegible] group informally known as the Ad Hoc Committee for Peace in Vietnam was registered as a student organization at the University of Wisconsin (UW), Madison, Wisconsin, on or about February 12, 1965 under the name of "Committee to End the War in Vietnam" (CEWV). Its purposes were stated generally as campaigning to bring an end to the war in Vietnam and it claimed to be a non-affiliated, independent local organization.

On November 29, 1966, a second source advised that the CEWV sponsored frequent protests directed against U.S. policy in Vietnam during the years 1965-1966. Robin David became chairman at the beginning of the 1966-1967 academic school year and received some notoriety when he led the CEWV in disruptive tactics during a speech by Senator Edward Kennedy at the UW, Madison, on October 27, 1966.

The second source also advised on November 29, 1966 that the CEWV has no permanent headquarters and meets at various locations on the UW campus, Madison, Wisconsin.

A third source advised that Robin David was a member of the New York local of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as of May 19, 1965.

A fourth source advised that Robin David was a member of the Young Socialist Alliance in New York as of April 30, 1965.

On June 28, 1966, second source advised Robin David was observed in attendance on June 19, 1966 at the secons National Convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), held Chicago, Illinois, June 17-19, 1966.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Characterizations of the Young Socialist Alliance and DCA are attached.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

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.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

[redacted]

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised on May 1, 1967, that the current officers of the DCA, as well as all members of the DCA National Executive Committee, are members of the CP and that the CPUSA furnished the major financial support for the DCA national office.

The second source advised that in September, 1966, Franklin Alexander, DCA National Chairman, stated that the DCA is now in fact a functioning young communist league. Also, in September, 1966, Mike Zagarell, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA.

The second source advised that in September, 1966, Daniel Rubin, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries, and Marxism, and in April, 1967, Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

As of May, 1967, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois,

APPENDIX

[redacted]

[redacted]

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

*

[redacted]

SAC, Milwaukee (100-15657) 6/20/68

X-110 REC-139

Director, FBI ~~(100-449698)~~ ~~-63~~ 1 - [redacted]
100-449698-30-1 1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Reurlct 6/6/68.

Your letter suggests that an article be published in [redacted] concerning the New Left. It is not clear whether your office will prepare the article or whether it will be prepared by [redacted] Your idea has merit; particularly, as the article is to include public source information concerning the activities of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and other New Left groups in Wisconsin. If you are preparing the article, it should be furnished to the Bureau for review and approval prior to giving it to [redacted]

Inasmuch as [redacted] is a former Special Agent of the FBI and is a trusted contact of your office, it might be better if he prepared the article utilizing public source information in newpaper files concerning New Left activities. There is enclosed a blind memorandum on the New Left which was prepared at the Bureau from public source information. This may be furnished to [redacted] on a confidential basis for his help in the event he writes the article. Needless to say, the Bureau is not to be named as either the instigator or the source of the material concerning the New Left. Advise the Bureau of who will prepare the article.

You are authorized to point out to [redacted] the appearance of individuals with subversive background at demonstrations organized by New Left groups. This should be done only when you can document the individual concerned through public source information.

Enclosure

BAW:jes
(6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 23
JUN 20 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 JUN 23 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to SAC, Milwaukee
RE: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
100-449698

For your future use, the Workers World Party can publicly be documented as a group which split from the Socialist Workers Party in 1959 and which subsequently adopted the name Workers World Party. Its stated aim is the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world. The Socialist Workers Party has been designated as subversive by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Youth Against War and Fascism is the youth group of the Workers World Party. It was established in 1962 by the Workers World Party.

NOTE:

Bulet 5/10/68 requested all offices to submit suggestions for counterintelligence action against the New Left. The MI Office has suggested that an informative article concerning the New Left and its activites--particularly, in Wisconsin--be published in [redacted] who has been very cooperative with the Bureau in the past. [redacted] It is felt that he can be completely trusted. MI's letter was not clear as to whether that office will prepare the article or whether [redacted] will [redacted] should prepare the article as he is an accomplished writer and there is sufficient public source information available to do a good article.

MI also suggested that it be authorized to point out the presence of subversives at New Left organizations to [redacted] who has been utilized by the MI Office in similar counterintelligence activities against the CP. [redacted] is a trusted contact of the MI Office.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/6/68

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15657)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter, 5/9/68.

An analysis of New Left activity in the Milwaukee area reflects that the backbone of this activity appears to be the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), which organization is active on a number of university campuses in the State of Wisconsin. Consequently, it would appear advantageous for the purpose of this counterintelligence program to strike at the SDS at such a time that it commences its organization activities on the various university campuses at the commencement of the new school year in September, 1968. At this time the SDS would be organizationally weak and be engaged in efforts to attract new student members or sympathizers into their orbit.

Therefore, in order to expose the true nature of the SDS and its New Left orientation, it is proposed that an informative article concerning this organization be published which will be directed towards students and members of the public that occupy such a station in life that they may be able to persuade university administrators as well as legislators to adopt a less lenient attitude toward the SDS and its activities. A publication which would appeal to both students and persons in a higher income bracket and which would be utilized to carry the desired message to these persons is [redacted]

MCI
REC- 24

N100-449698-30-1

2 - Bureau RM
1 - Milwaukee

RES/bkc
(3)

14 JUN 10 1968

Let to SDC, MI(cont) 6/9/68 CPW/jes

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

[redacted]

[redacted] The Bureau can be assured that if [redacted] is used in any New Left counterintelligence activity, he will not reveal the Bureau's interest or betray our confidence.

Material for [redacted] can be obtained from the testimony of Director J. EDGAR HOOVER before the House Committee on Appropriations for 1967 and 1968, in which Director HOOVER explains the nature and activities of the SDS and other New Left groups. The article can be written to stimulate local interest by referring to the activities of the various SDS branches at major universities, such as the University of Wisconsin - Madison, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee and Marquette University, Milwaukee. Information of this nature is public source material and is contained in the newspaper libraries of local newspapers which will be readily available to [redacted]

Since many of the readers of [redacted] are prominent persons of the community, it is anticipated that the stimulation of their interest in the problems caused by the SDS on Wisconsin university campuses and their encouragement to contact legislators and university administrators would weigh heavily in future decisions made by university officials regarding SDS activities.

The student population in those Wisconsin universities where the SDS has the strongest influence can be made cognizant of the [redacted] article through the distribution of reprints of this article, prepared by the Bureau, on the various college campuses in September or early October, 1968. Confidential sources having access to the campuses who can be trusted not to betray the Bureau's connection with this activity can be utilized to place the reprints in the areas located by the universities for distributing of leaflets of interest to students. An opportune time for distribution will be selected, such as in connection with some SDS activity on the campuses.

To insure that all Wisconsin legislators and university administrators receive copies of [redacted] article, the Milwaukee Office will anonymously mail the pertinent issue containing the article to the appropriate persons concerned.

In the past, it has been noted that New Left demonstrations instigated by the SDS have received support of such subversive organizations as the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) and the Workers World Party (WWP). Subversive figures, such as MICHAEL EISENSCHER, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party (CP) - USA, have also appeared at these demonstrations. In order to disparage the New Left demonstration and show its subversive ramifications, it would be advantageous to point out the appearance of subversive persons or organizations at New Left demonstrations through a cooperative news reporter.

In the past this office has utilized [redacted] in similar counterintelligence activities employed against the CP of Wisconsin. [redacted] is highly trustworthy and can be relied upon not to divulge the Bureau's interest in this operation.

For the purpose of reporting MICHAEL EISENSCHER's connection with the above-mentioned activity, he can be documented in a news item as being a member of the National Committee of the CP - USA, which is a matter of public record since it was furnished by Director J. EDGAR HOOVER in testimony before a House of Representatives committee during 1967. EISENSCHER has also publicly identified himself in a letter to "The Milwaukee Journal" as being the Administrative Secretary of the CP of Wisconsin.

Since the YAWF and the WWP frequently do appear at New Left demonstrations in this area with signs identifying themselves, the Bureau is requested to furnish the Milwaukee Office with a documentation of the WWP and the YAWF which could be utilized in a news item.

With regard to the technique of connecting subversive persons or organizations with New Left activity, the Bu

is requested to grant Milwaukee permission to utilize this technique at any time such persons or organizations appear in New Left demonstrations.

The Bureau is also requested to grant permission to the Milwaukee Office to publish an article which will appear in [redacted] which will expose the true nature of the SDS, as noted above.