

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

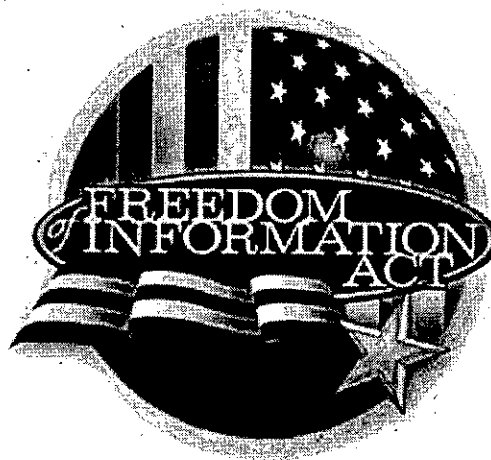
SUBJECT: (COINTELPRO)

NEW LEFT

NEW YORK

SECTION 1

100-449698-34



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 1/10/69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reference is made to Bulet dated 10/25/68, which granted authority for the NYO to send a leaflet entitled "Hatchett - The Racist With A Megaphone Mouth" to selected New Left and black student power organizations and individuals on an anonymous basis.

Reference is further made to New York letter dated, 12/31/68.

On 11/4/68, the above leaflet was mailed anonymously to 131 organizations and/or individuals in the New Left and black power movements.

No tangible results from the above mailing have been received to date.

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

BPM:bpm
(3)

REC 16

18 JAN 13 1969

INT. SEC.



54 JAN 1 1969

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 1/8/69

ReNYlet dated 1/7/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a book entitled "REVOLUTION FOR THE HELL OF IT", by ABBIE HOFFMAN under the pen-name "Free". This book was recently published by The Dial Press, New York, New York.

Above book was furnished by [REDACTED] (PS), on 1/7/69.

100-449698-34-49

REC-39

10 JAN 15

INT. SEC.

2 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

BPM:bpm

(3)



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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 1/7/69

ReBulet to Chicago dated, 10/23/68.

A survey of informants and other sources in the New York area reflects that the New York Region of SDS and the SDS Chapter at Columbia University have been engaged in a bitter factional dispute between members of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) in SDS and individuals who are members of the SDS only.

The basic cause of this conflict has been past and present attempts of PLP members to direct SDS political activities away from the campus and/or to align SDS efforts with the labor movement. PLP members have long urged a union between SDS and off-campus labor organizations with particular emphasis on labor movements involving racial minorities.

In December, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that the recent teachers strike in New York City, called by the United Federation of Teachers (UFT), resulted in a wide split within the Regional SDS Labor Committee. SDS members of this committee who were also PLP members sided with the UFT against the Negro-led community control concept. Non-PLP members in the New York Region of SDS sided with the community control concept and opposed the stand of the UFT. This split and the strike itself centered around the Ocean Hill Brownsville School District (Brooklyn), where Negro factions had ousted white teachers and officers from various district schools. Charges of anti-semitism by the UFT prolonged the strike which lasted some ten weeks.

REC-19 103

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (Info.) (100-45316) (RM)
1 - Cleveland (Info.) (100-28805) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (Info.) (100-71737) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (Info.) (100-60968) (RM)
1 - New York

BPM:pbm
(7)

100-449698-34-48
12 JAN 9 1969

INT. SEC.

6 JAN 22 1969

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

The informant reported that this rift over the teachers strike caused some members of the PLP to resign from the PLP and embrace the SDS position. The Labor Committee of SDS which had been under PLP control, was disbanded and a new Labor Committee was formed of SDS members who supported the SDS stand against the UFT.

The dispute over the Labor Committee came into the open in early December, 1968, when a leaflet was circulated by Columbia University SDS which read in part "A group calling itself the SDS Labor Committee is distributing a leaflet which supports the Shanker walk-out. People must realize this position is contrary to that adopted by both Columbia SDS and New York Regional SDS. The New York Labor Committee has no authorization to use the name SDS on their literature."

The 12/18/68 issue of "SDS New Left Notes", page 4, complained that the newly formed Labor Committee was still using the name SDS Labor Committee although it was made up of individuals who had left SDS or were against the SDS position in the teachers strike. The use of the SDS name by this committee was described as "obnoxious opportunism" by [REDACTED], SDS Internal Education Secretary.

Since the teachers strike in New York, charges and counter-charges have filled the air resulting in absolute confusion in the NY SDS Region and the Columbia Chapter of SDS. The factional fight between SDS and PLP, and to a lesser extent between the NY Region and the National Office of SDS, appears far from over.

To take advantage of the above situation, the NYO is preparing a leaflet which will be submitted to the Bureau for approval.

This matter will be closely followed by the NYO and any additional information that may be received will be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 12/31/68

ReNYlet 10/1/68.

1. Potential Counterintelligence Action

By letter dated 12/12/68, Bureau authority was received for New York to prepare an anonymous mailing designed to ridicule "ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN; SM - ANA".

The above mailing is currently in preparation and will be completed in the near future.

By letter dated 12/27/68, Bureau authority was received for the preparation of an anonymous letter to the mother of [REDACTED]. This letter is in preparation and will be forwarded to the WFO for mailing in Washington, D. C.

New York will continue to direct counterintelligence action against the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) through the use of the montage leaflet authorized by the Bureau on 8/29/68.

New York is preparing suggestions concerning possible action designed to take advantage of a reported factional split within SDS, New York Region.

2. Pending Counterintelligence Action

On 10/7/68, an anonymous letter entitled "Did You Do Your Thing In Chicago?", designed to disrupt the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), was mailed to 75 individuals and organizations in the New Left.

On 10/30/68, an anonymous leaflet entitled "...And Who Got The Cookie Jar", designed to widen a split in the Liberation News Service (LNS), was mailed to 65 individuals and organizations in the New Left.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

BPM:bpm

(3)

JAN 2 1969

INT. SEC.

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



On 10/30/68, a letter (anonymous) was sent to the editors of "Life" magazine protesting a recent article devoted to
[REDACTED]

On 11/4/68, an anonymous leaflet entitled "Hatchett: The Racist With A Megaphone Mouth", which concerned black student power and the New Left, was mailed to 131 individuals and organizations in both the New Left and black power fields.

During the period 10/1/68 through 12/31/68, approximately 800 copies of the SDS montage-type leaflet were distributed in the NY area where SDS was most active with particular reference to Columbia and Fordham universities.

3. Tangible Results

No tangible results, during the period 10/1/68 through 12/31/68, under this program have been received by the NYO.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

to *From* SAC, New York (Your file 100-163303) DATE: 10/3/68

FROM *TJ*: Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-449698-34)
Room No. 902 9&D

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

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

ReBulet 9/9/68.

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

☐

see letter dated 10/7/68

- ☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted *by 10/11/68*
☒ letter

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
☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ 5. Submit ☐ report ☐ 90-day progress letter
☐ letter

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 10 1968	
FBI - NEW YORK	
by _____	(Date)

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 12/13/68

Reference is made to New York letter dated 10/17/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the book "Up Against The Ivy Wall", published by Atheneum Press, 122 East 42nd Street, NYC. An additional copy is being retained in the NYO.

REC-63

100-449698-34-

652

NOT RECORDED

ENC. 107 940
2 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

BPM:bpm
(3)

286
54 JAN 8 - 1969



12/5/68

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449923)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-161445) (P)

SUBJECT: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka
SM - ANA
(KEY ACTIVIST)
(OO:NY)

ReBulet 11/7/68, in captioned matter.

Enclosed herewith are eleven copies of an LHM regarding the subject's employment by the NYC Youth Service Agency, during the summer of 1968.

Also enclosed are two copies of a suggested leaflet for anonymous distribution in the NYC area. This leaflet is written in the jargon of the new left, necessitating the use of a certain amount of profanity. This leaflet is designed to discredit and embarrass the subject.

Bureau approval is requested for the preparation and the mailing of the enclosed leaflet under the COINTELPRO-New Left Project.

If approved by the Bureau, this leaflet will be produced on unmarked mimeograph paper and will be sent anonymously to various peace groups, new left organizations, and individuals in the NYC area.

- (4) - Bureau (Encl. 14) (RM)
- ① - 100-449698) (COINTELPRO)
- 1 - New York (100-163303) (COINTELPRO) (42)
- 1 - New York

HEN:ecs
(7)

ENCLOSURE
187

100-449698-24
NOT RECORDED
145 DEC 16 1968

53 DEC 23 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-449923-20

NY 100-161445

-The confidential source utilized in the LHM is

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who furnished the information on a confidential basis and who requested that his identity not be revealed under any circumstances.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

December 5, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-449923

NYfile 100-161445

Abbott Howard Hoffman
Security Matter - Anarchist

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 4, 1968, that the Youth Service Agency (YSA), a branch of the Human Resources Administration (HRA), one of New York City's super agencies created by Mayor John Lindsay, to administer anti-poverty and welfare programs in the City of New York, provided funds described as New York City tax-levied funds to support "Operation Hippie", an experimental project to determine whether the City of New York could operate a program to help alienated young people.

As part of this experimental project, the YSA opened a "Free Store" at 14 Cooper Square in the East Village of New York City, for a four month period, June 1, 1968 to September 30, 1968, to provide basic health items and other needs to young people who had left their homes and who were found to be living in unsanitary and squalid conditions for their own sake as well as for the sake of the City of New York.

Abbott Hoffman, a hippie leader, was hired by the YSA as a consultant for twenty one days at \$40.00 per day during the summer of 1968, and he worked out of the "Free Store", 14 Cooper Square, New York City, on the following dates:

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.

-34-
ENCLOSURE

June 24, 1968
June 29, 1968
July 1, 1968
July 6, 1968
July 8, 1968
July 13, 1968
July 15, 1968
July 20, 1968
July 22, 1968
July 27, 1968
July 29, 1968
August 3, 1968
August 5, 1968
August 10, 1968
August 12, 1968
August 17, 1968
August 19, 1968
August 24, 1968
September 9, 1968
September 13, 1968
September 16, 1968

For the above work, Abbott Hoffman was paid a total of \$840.00.

The "Free Store", as part of YSA's "Operation Hippie", sought to serve as a bridge between society and the young people in the hippie community of New York City. In this regard, YSA officials reportedly felt that Abbott Hoffman's employment was entirely appropriate, since he was successful in securing acceptance of the YSA experimental project in the hippie community of New York City.

According to the source, the funds from which Abbott Hoffman was paid by the YSA, were New York City tax-levied funds exclusively.

SAC, New York, (100-163303)

12/27/68

REC-18

Director, FBI (100-449698) *658*

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

100-449698-34-46

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 12/20/68.

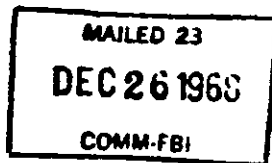
Authority is granted to prepare and mail anonymously the letter submitted as enclosure to relet to the mother of [REDACTED]

Assure that all steps necessary are taken to protect the identity of the Bureau as its source.

RHH:jef
(4)

NOTE:

[REDACTED] a 17-year-old high school student, was arrested in Washington, D. C., during demonstrations against the HCUA in October, 1968. At the time of her arrest, she was wearing a hat that was decorated with an obscenity. NY has proposed an anonymous letter addressed to [REDACTED] mother which advises of the arrest, as well as the obscenity appearing on the hat. This may be effective in preventing this young girl from further participation in these types of demonstrations.



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

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

75
JAN 3 - 1969

DEC 23 1968

DEC 23 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 12/20/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reference is made to Bulet dated 10/11/68, New York letter dated 11/7/68 and WFO letter dated 11/13/68.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a suggested letter to be directed to the mother of [REDACTED], a 17 year old high school student arrested in Washington, D. C. on 10/3/68, at which time she was wearing a hat decorated with an obscenity.

Bureau authority is requested to prepare enclosed letter for mailing to Mrs. [REDACTED]. If approval is granted, the finished letter will be forwarded to the WFO for anonymous mailing in Washington, D. C.

2 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 2)
1 - New York

BPM:bpm
(3)

REC-18

100-449698-34-46
652
12 DEC 23 1968

INT-SEC



My Dear [REDACTED]

I felt I simply had to write you concerning a matter which has deeply troubled me for the past several months.

I too am the mother of a daughter of high school age who has become active in the fight for Negro civil rights. Her idealistic fight for social reform has led her to active participation in demonstrations against the dirty war in Vietnam and other causes of the young liberal.

In October, my daughter took part in a series of demonstrations in Washington protesting the House Committee hearings on the August mess in Chicago. On October 3rd - as I recall - she was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct as was your daughter, [REDACTED].

I recently learned that when arrested, [REDACTED] was wearing a party-type hat bearing the obscenity "Fuck the Draft". I was astounded that my own daughter fully supports this type of protesting and also considers obscenity the "only way to get the establishment uptight". This at 17 years!

Mrs. [REDACTED] I am sure something drastic is wrong with any so-called "movement" which resorts to the gutter in its search for a means of expression. If you permit [REDACTED] to continue her pathetic association with her "Yippie" friends, she will surely end where my poor daughter is now - under psychiatric care.

Forgive me for sending you this letter from the silence of anonymity.

S. L.
Washington, D. C.

100-444000-18

SAC, New York (100-163303)

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

12/12/68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

44-100

Reurairtel 12/5/68 captioned "Abbott Howard Hoffman, SM - ANA."

Authority is granted to anonymously mail copies of the leaflet submitted as enclosure to reairtel to those individuals indicated.

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

Advise the Bureau of any results obtained.

RHH:jes
(5)

NOTE:

By reairtel, NY advised that Hoffman, an activist in the New Left and a hippie, had been employed in the Youth Service Agency of the City of New York as a Consultant during the summer months of 1968. Hoffman received \$40 per day for 21 days. Hoffman actually worked in a tax-supported program called "Operation Hippie," an experimental project to determine whether the City of New York could operate a program to help alienated young people. As part of this experiment, Youth Service Agency opened a "free store" during the Summer of 1968 to provide basic health items to young people who had left their homes and were living in the NY area, in unsanitary conditions. By reairtel NY suggested that an anonymous leaflet to various peace groups, New Left organizations, and individuals in the NY area might help to alienate Hoffman from the New Left. This leaflet (a copy of which is attached for ready reference) is written in the language of the New Left and criticizes Hoffman for accepting benefits from the Establishment. It is signed "Columbia SDS." Such a leaflet could be effective if it drives a wedge between Hoffman and the New Left.

MAILED 2

DEC 17 1968

COMM-FBI

REC-5
WLS/AMC
CDO/2

100-449698-34-45
DEC 17 1968

DEC 22 1968

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

SAC, New York (100-163303)

11/18/68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 11/1/68 in captioned matter.

Relet noted that the film entitled "The Columbia Revolt" produced by The Newsreel, Box 302, Canal Street, New York, New York, is not available for sale or rent by The Newsreel.

Your attention is directed to Kansas City letter dated 10/9/68 (copies of which were furnished your office) captioned "The Newsreel; Camera News, Inc., New York, New York, SM-C" enclosing a copy of The Newsreel catalog. It was noted on page 3 of the catalog that Newsreel # 14 entitled "The Columbia Revolt" is available for rental at the fee of \$60. *B*

In view of the foregoing, you should take appropriate steps to discreetly rent this film for the use of the Bureau and for consideration relative to having a copy of the film made.

1 - 105-180265 (The Newsreel)

WGS:fsb
(6) *fsb*

REC 36

100-449698-34-44

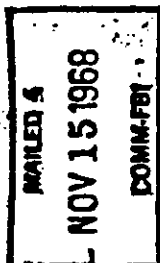
~~100-449698-35~~

NOTE:

EX-100

The above-mentioned film made by The Newsreel, a New Left film producing organization in cooperation with Students for a Democratic Society may provide "behind the scenes" story of the Columbia riot. This film could be of value for counterintelligence purposes as well as inservice training.

19 NOV 15 1968



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

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

COB/a

ms
WFS

WAG:1

VIA TELETYPE

NOV 14 1968

ENCIPHERED

FBI NEW YORK

12 20 AM DEFERRED 11-16-68 JAS

TO DIRECTOR 100-449698, 105-131719 AND

SAN FRANCISCO 100-60968, 100-157178

SAN FRANCISCO VIA WASHINGTON

ATT: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK 100-163303, 100-157178 2P

COINTELPRO NEW LEFT; [REDACTED] AKA; IS-C
(KEY ACTIVIST) OO:NY.

RENYTEL, NOVEMBER FOURTEEN LAST TO BU AND SAN FRANCISCO

[REDACTED] ADVISED ON NOVEMBER FIFTEEN INSTANT THAT A BENCH WARRANT
HAD BEEN ISSUED, OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE LAST, ON SUBJECT [REDACTED] FOR
HIS FAILURE TO APPEAR RE HIS ARREST APRIL THIRTY LAST, ON CHARGE
OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS, NO WARRANT ISSUED RE [REDACTED] ARREST,
JUNE THIRTEEN LAST, FOR POSSESSION MARIJUANA. REC 43

[REDACTED] FURTHER ADVISED, CRIMINAL TRESPASS, VIOLATION P.L.
ONE FOUR ZERO PERIOD ONE ZERO B IS A MISDEMEANOR; AND THAT
NYC DOES NOT EXTRADITE FROM OUT OF STATE ON SUCH COUNT.

ON INSTANT DATE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NYC, ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] WOULD
NOT COMMENCE EXTRADITION PROCEDURE AGAINST [REDACTED] ON THE
BENCH WARRANT ISSUED OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE LAST, SINCE THE OFFENSE
THIS RELATES TO IS ONE OF A CRIMINAL TRESPASS, A LOW MISDEMEANOR,
NOT EXTRADITABLE, AND THAT HIS OFFICE DOES NOT CONTEMPLATE

END PAGE ONE

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

UNREC COPY FILED IN 105-131719

4 NOV 20 1968

TELETYPE TO: SF

PAGE TWO

NY 100-157178

ANY CURRENT INTELLIGENCE TACTICS AGAINST [REDACTED] WITH
RESPECT TO THE BENCH WARRANT.

SAN FRANCISCO TELEPHONICALLY BY NYO.

END

RM R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

11-5-68

TO: File SAC, New York (Your file 100-163303) DATE: 10/31/68

FROM: To Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-449698-347)

Room No. 902.9&D

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

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

ReBulet 10/11/68.

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

☐

See New York letter dated 11/7/68

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

Reporting employee 100-163303

- ☐ 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 ☐ letterhead memo
- ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - NEW YORK	
by _____ (Date)	

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

VIA TELETYPE

NOV 14 1968

ENCIPHERED

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

WA...23

FBI NEW YORK

9-15 PM URGENT 11-14-68 WPK

TO DIRECTOR 100-449698 AND 105-131719 (CODE)

AND SAN FRANCISCO 100-60968 AND 100-53353

SAN FRANCISCO VIA WASHINGTON

ATT. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK 100-157178

COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT. [REDACTED] AKA, IS-C (KEY
ACTIVIST). (OO- NEW YORK).

RESFTEL ELEVEN FOURTEEN, SIXTY EIGHT.

RECORDS OF BCI, NYCPD, DO NOT REFLECT WARRANT ISSUED
ON [REDACTED] FOR FAILURE TO APPEAR RE ARREST FOUR THIRTY, SIXTY
EIGHT, ON CHARGE OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS, OR ON ARREST SIX THIRTEEN,
SIXTY EIGHT FOR POSSESSION MARIJUANA.

ADVISED ELEVEN

EIGHT, SIXTY EIGHT, BENCH WARRANT WAS ISSUED RE ARREST OF FOUR
THIRTY, SIXTY EIGHT.

NOV 15 1968

NYO WILL ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN FROM WARRANT SQUAD, NYCPD, IF

END PAGE ONE

TELETYPED TO:

SE

S-WSK

PAGE TWO

WARRANT OUTSTANDING; HOWEVER INQUIRY CANNOT BE MADE UNTIL AM NEXT.

██████ ADVISES CRIMINAL TRESPASS IS MISDEMEANOR AND EXTRADITION NOT USUALLY MADE. DISTRICT ATTORNEY-NEW YORK COUNTY MUST DECIDE.

NYO WILL VERIFY IF WARRANT ISSUED, AND ADVISE SAN FRANCISCO TELEPHONICALLY AM NEXT, IF DA NEW YORK COUNTY WILLING TO EXTRADITE.

END

WA...R RELAY

RDR R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 11/7/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reference is made to Bulet dated 10/11/68 re [REDACTED]

The 1967-68 New York Telephone Directory, Borough of Queens, reflects that [REDACTED] resides [REDACTED] telephone number [REDACTED]

On 11/6/68, a female who identified herself as the sister of [REDACTED], was contacted under pretext at the above telephone number. She stated that [REDACTED] is presently a senior at the Andrew Jackson High School, Springfield, New York. Her mother, [REDACTED], is employed as a teacher at the Springfield Gardens, High School, Springfield Gardens, New York and her father, [REDACTED] for a firm in New York City. [REDACTED]

On 11/4/68, records of the New York Bell Telephone Company, NYC reflected that [REDACTED] was employed by [REDACTED]

WFO is requested to furnish the NYO with all available information re arrest of [REDACTED] in Washington, D.C. on 10/3/68, while wearing a hat band containing an obscenity. [REDACTED]

Upon receipt of the above, I will prepare an anonymous letter directed to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] for Bureau approval.

100-449698-34-41

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - WFO (100-47757) (RM)
- 1 - NY

REC 29

REC-57

BPM:bpm
(5)

17 NOV 8 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 11/1/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBulet dated 10/8/68, concerning a film on the riots at Columbia University made by The Newsreel (NY 105-180265).

On 10/31/68, [REDACTED] (PS - Conceal), advised SA [REDACTED] that the film entitled "The Columbia Revolt", produced by The Newsreel, Box 302, Canal Street Station, New York, New York has been shown several times at SDS functions at Columbia University. [REDACTED] stated the film is in black and white and approximately 50 minutes in length.

[REDACTED] stated he had learned the above film is not for sale or rent by The Newsreel. Only two copies are in existence. One is being maintained by SDS at Columbia and the other is being shown around the country by a representative of The Newsreel to various SDS chapters. [REDACTED] stated each showing of the film is under the control and supervision of a representative of The Newsreel.

New York will continue to follow this matter and obtain a copy of the above film for the use of the Bureau if possible.

REC-46

100-449698-34-40

(2) - Bureau (RM)

1 - [REDACTED] (42)

1 - [REDACTED]

BPM:bpm

(4)



56 NOV 8 1968

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

10/25/68

SAC, New York (100-163303)

REC-15

Director, FBI (100-449698)

COINTELPRO NEW LEFT
109. 100-449698-34-39

Reurairtel 10/21/68.

Authority is granted to mail the letter submitted as an enclosure to your airtel to selected New Left and black student power organizations and individuals. This mailing is to be anonymous.

In preparing this letter you are to assure that all necessary steps are taken to protect the Bureau as the source of the letter.

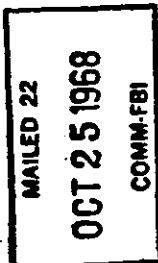
Advise the Bureau promptly of any results obtained.

RHH:mfs
(4) mfs

NOTE:

New York University was the scene of recent trouble created by SDS and black power student organizations, Katara and Vasa. This trouble arose as a result of a professor by the name of [REDACTED] being discharged following his calling Richard Nixon and Vice President Hubert Humphrey "racist bastards." In the demonstrations that followed SDS tried to assume control and was resisted by the black student groups. New York has prepared an anonymous letter purportedly from a New Leftist criticizing the black power groups for their attitude.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
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Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



5 NOV 1 1968

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 10/21/68

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)
 SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBu Airtel dated 10/17/68.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a suggested letter designed to create disruption between the New Left and the black student power forces. This letter was written in the jargon of the New Left, necessitating the use of a certain amount of profanity.

Bureau authority is requested to prepare and mail (anonymously), the enclosed letter to individuals and organizations in the New Left and black student power movement.

③ - Bureau (RM) (Enclosure)
 1 - New York

BPM:bpm
 (4)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED 109
 100-449698-54-39
 100-449698-500

REG-15

1 OCT 22 1968

INT. SEC.

Approved: [Signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

**The Black Racist With
A Megaphone Mouth**

There are times when the movement - especially SDS - allows itself to be sucked into backing rather dim causes. During the recent confrontation with [redacted] and NYU over the firing of [redacted] a member of Katara was heard to say "This is a black thing, man. Keep the jew-boys in their own building". He was referring to the occupation of the Gould Student Center on the uptown NYU campus by the blacks and the ground floor of the library by the whites, mostly SDS.

Most students active in SDS consider the [redacted] thing a poor excuse to occupy anything. This man has uttered incredibly stupid statements on Black - Jewish relations. In an article written for the African - American Teachers Forum, [redacted] stated that the minds of black students were being poisoned by "anti-black Jewish teachers." As a result, black campus organizations are busy biting the hands which have helped them the most. [redacted] continues to suffer from diarrhea of the mouth. The pity of it all is that by operating alone at NYU, Katara, Bass and other loose black organizations screwed up the bit. [redacted] Katara leader, led his followers out of the student center shouting "Beep, beep, bop, bop, ungawa, black power. We won. We won." [redacted] would be retained by NYU; black power would be served. Horseshit. It was a flop, flop, not bop. bop. SDS knew it immediately. [redacted] and [redacted] were up against the wall, not NYU.

SDS leaders on New York campuses should wake up. Put a stop to unlimited concessions to demands of black organizations. And this includes being called a "Jew bastard" to your face or smiling while a militant informs us that the blame for the ghettos rests on the heads of Jewish businessmen who have "bled the blacks for two hundred years". For that matter, Mr. [redacted] is the perfect example of a racist. He's a black George Wallace. They are two of a kind; only the skin is different.

We think SDS should continue the fight for black rights, but let's be a little choosy. Katara and Bass should be left to go their own way. No support should be given until asked for.

In the future many students in SDS will refuse to support black racism in any form. My heritage (Jewish) is as precious to me as that of any black. I'll not see it shit on, brothers. We're with you but let's knock off racist stupidity.

SDS Member, NYU (Class of '71)

1149698-2.377

**The Black Racist With
A Megaphone Mouth**

There are times when the movement - especially SDS - allows itself to be sucked into backing rather dim causes. During the recent confrontation with [redacted] and NYU over the firing of [redacted] a member of Katara was heard to say "This is a black thing, man. Keep the jew-boys in their own building". He was referring to the occupation of the Gould Student Center on the uptown NYU campus by the blacks and the ground floor of the library by the whites, mostly SDS.

Most students active in SDS consider the [redacted] thing a poor excuse to occupy anything. This man has uttered incredibly stupid statements on Black - Jewish relations. In an article written for the African - American Teachers Forum, [redacted] stated that the minds of black students were being poisoned by "anti-black Jewish teachers." As a result, black campus organizations are busy biting the hands which have helped them the most. [redacted] continues to suffer from diarrhea of the mouth. The pity of it all is that by operating alone at NYU, Katara, Basa and other loose black organizations screwed up the bit. [redacted] Katara leader, led his followers out of the student center shouting "Beep, beep, bop, bop, ungawa, black power. We won. We won." [redacted] would be retained by NYU; black power would be served. horseshit. It was a flop, flop, not bop, bop. SDS knew it immediately. [redacted] and [redacted] were up against the wall, not NYU.

SDS leaders on New York campuses should wake up. Put a stop to unlimited concessions to demands of black organizations. And this includes being called a "Jew bastard" to your face or smiling while a militant informs us that the blame for the ghettos rests on the heads of Jewish businessmen who have "bled the blacks for two hundred years". For that matter, Mr. [redacted] is the perfect example of a racist. He's a black George Wallace. They are two of a kind; only the skin is different.

We think SDS should continue the fight for black rights, but let's be a little choosy. Katara and Basa should be left to go their own way. No support should be given until asked for.

In the future many students in SDS will refuse to support black racism in any form. My heritage (Jewish) is as precious to me as that of any black. I'll not see it shit on, brothers. We're with you but let's knock off racist stupidity.

SDS Member, NYU (Class of '71)

100-449698-537

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : *FM*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 10/17/68

ReBulet 8/7/68.

On 10/17/68, SA [REDACTED] telephonically contacted an individual at Athenaeum Press, 122 East 42nd Street, NYC (Telephone 661-4500) [REDACTED]. This person advised that the book "Up Against The Ivy Wall", had not been published to date due to various delays.

Above person stated that current plans are for Athenaeum to publish the book in the latter part of November, 1968, although these plans are only tentative.

[REDACTED] re above was that of an individual collecting material dealing with the student riots at Columbia University in the spring of 1968.

NY will follow this matter and furnish the Bureau with a copy of "Up Against The Ivy Wall", when and if published.

100-449698-34-38

100-702

REC-33

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

REC-33

OCT 18 1968

BPM:bpm
(3)

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: SAC, New York (Your file 100-163303) DATE: 10/16/68

FROM: Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-449698-34)
Room No. 302-9-2D☒ Post in file and
destroy 1
(For SOG use
only)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBulet 8/7/68.

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.☒ Advise whether book has been obtained.See New York Letter dated 10/17/68☐ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ 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
☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ 5. Submit ☐ report ☐ 90-day progress letter by _____
☐ letter (Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 17 1968	
FBI - NEW YORK	

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (Your file 100-163303) DATE: 10/15/68

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-449698-34)
Room No. 902-9&D

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

☐ Post in file and
destroy 10-1
(For SOG use
only)

ReBulet 8/28/68.

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

☐

- ☐ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ 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 SEC NY Letter 10/16/68 (Page 2)

- ☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution
☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ 5. Submit ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 16 1968	
FBI - NEW YORK	

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

1 - G. C. Moore
(route through for review)
1 - [REDACTED]

10/17/68

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-163303)

From: Director, FBI (100-449698)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurtel 10/11/68, captioned "Student Agitation, New York University 10/11/68 by Students For A Democratic Society, Katara, and Afro-American Student Society; IS - C; RM."

Retel, in developing the situation created by SDS, Katara, and the Black Allied Student Association (BASA) at New York University, stated that SDS appeared to be attempting to capitalize on the [REDACTED] controversy. Katara and BASA, on the other hand, are intent on preventing SDS from dominating this situation.

It would appear that this situation is a fertile field for disruption of both the New Left and the black student power forces.

New York, by return airtel, submit suggestions including anonymous communications whereby SDS, Katara, and BASA can possibly be brought into conflict with one another as a result of their grab for power at New York University.

1 - (100-448006)

RHH:jms
(6)

REC 54

OCT 27 1968

NOTE:

Recently [REDACTED] an instructor at New York University, in a public address called both Nixon and Humphrey "leftist bastards." As a result, he was dismissed by New York University. As a result of this action, the above groups instituted student agitation at New York University.

NOTE CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

MAILED 23
OCT 17 1968
COMM-FBI

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Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Airtel to SAC, New York
Re: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
100-449698

NOTE CONTINUED:

Retel states that as a result of this agitation, New York University agreed to allow [REDACTED] to serve as an advisor to Negro students on the campus; and while he has no official connection with New York University, he will be furnished office space. Retel further states that during the campus agitation resulting from this incident, SDS appeared to be attempting to capitalize on the [REDACTED] controversy. This seeming grab for power would appear to offer an opportunity to drive a wedge between the New Left and the black student power advocates. This has been coordinated with Special Agent [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

SAC, New York (100-163303)

10/28/68

REC-123

Director, FBI (100-449698) - 514

1 - Mr [REDACTED]

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 10/16/68 EX-114

Authority is granted to send a letter, signed with a fictitious name, to the editors of "Life" magazine. Furnish the Bureau the results of your action.

1 - 105-109991 [REDACTED]

BAW:jes
(7)

NOTE:

[REDACTED] is the [REDACTED] and is one of the moving forces behind the Youth International Party, commonly known as the Yippies. [REDACTED] is a spokesman for the New Left. "Life" magazine recently ran an article favorable to him. New York's proposed letter takes issue with the publishing of this article and points out that the [REDACTED] is obscene and that [REDACTED] is a nut. This letter could, if printed by "Life," call attention to the unsavory character of [REDACTED]

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MAILED 24
OCT 28 1968

COMM-FBI

NOV 4 1968

ELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-109991

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 10/16/68

The 10/4/68 issue of "Life" magazine contained a three page feature on [REDACTED] and self-styled "hippie". [REDACTED] (Bufile 105-109991; Nyfile 105-45809) is carried on the RI of the NYO.

Bureau authority is requested to send the following letter to the editors of "Life" on an anonymous basis. It is noted that the "Life" article was favorable to [REDACTED]

Sirs:

Your recent issue (October 4th), which devoted three pages to the aggrandizement of underground editor (?) [REDACTED], was too, too much. You must be hard up for material. Am I asking the impossible by requesting that [REDACTED] and his ilk be left in the sewers where they belong?

That a national magazine of your fine reputation ('till now that is) would waste time and effort on the cuckoo editor of an unimportant, smutty little rag is incomprehensible to me. Gentlemen, you must be aware that [REDACTED] is nothing more than blatant obscenity.

Your feature editor would do well to read a few back issues of [REDACTED]. Try the article in 1963 following the assassination of President Kennedy, which describes disgusting necrophilism on the part of LBJ. To classify [REDACTED] as some sort of "social rebel" is far too cute. He's a nut, a raving, unconfined nut. As for any possible intellectual rewards to be gleaned from [REDACTED] - much better prose may be found on lavatory walls.

If this article is a portent of things to come in "Life", count me out, gentlemen, count me out.

Howard Rasmussen,
Brooklyn College, School of
General Studies,

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

BPM:bpm

(3)

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

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

SAS, New York (100-163303)

10/11/68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBuairtel 10/9/68 under above caption, and
WFOtel 10/4/68 captioned "Demonstrations Starting 9/29/68
Protesting HCUA Hearings in Washington, D.C., on Chicago
Disturbances; Internal Security - Miscellaneous."

Retel discloses that [REDACTED] was
arrested while participating in a demonstration in
Washington, D.C., on 10/3/68 which was held in protest
of current HCUA hearings. [REDACTED] arrest resulted from
her wearing a hat whose band carried an obscenity.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] and
arrest records reveal her home address as [REDACTED]

In view of the above, WFO promptly obtain
and furnish New York with all information relating to
this arrest, including the exact nature of the obscenity.
New York should determine the identity of [REDACTED] parents
and, incorporating the information furnished by the
Washington Field Office, prepare an anonymous letter that
can be sent to her parents.

Prior to mailing this letter, submit a copy of
the proposed letter to the Bureau for approval.

2 - WFO (100-47757)

BHH:mfs

(7) mfs

NOTE:

ReBuairtel instructs that when a student, while
participating in a demonstration, is arrested for or otherwise
receives notoriety for using or exhibiting an obscenity, the
details are to be developed and incorporated into an anonymous
letter than can be sent to the student's parents. [REDACTED] arrest
fits this situation and it should be exploited. NY is being
so instructed.

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Gandy _____

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: CCINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 10/10/68

Reference is made to Bulet dated 6/13/68, relative to statistics being compiled by the New York City Police Department and New York City Fire Department re undue violence directed at members of those departments.

Reference is also made to Bulet dated 8/28/68, re possible violation of United States Postal regulations by "Rat".

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the 1967 Annual Report of the New York Police Department.

On 9/25/68, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that during the year 1967, six members of the NYCPD were injured in the line of duty by violence directed against them by residents of various ghetto communities. He stated that through 9/24/68, 24 members of the department have been injured in the line of duty by violent actions against them by ghetto residents.

CANTY stated that no members of his department have been injured by actions which could be attributed to anti-war demonstrations and/or actions of the New Left.

In September, 1968, SA [redacted] secured a copy of the 1967 Annual Report of the NYCPD. These yearly reports constitute a statistical summary of the Department's operations including various tables relative to injuries resulting from assaults on police officers. Page 21, for example notes that in 1966 366 officers were injured by assault, while in 1967, 457 officers were so injured.

The above statistics, however, do not break-down police injuries into specific categories relating to those suffered by assaults by ghetto residents and/or demonstrations which can be laid at the door of the New Left.

2 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

BPM:bpm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC 4

12 OCT 11 1968

It is believed that the statistics, as presently compiled by the NYCPD and NYCFD, do not lend themselves to specific use under captioned program. UACB the NYO is not furnishing the aforementioned figures in LHM form.

On 9/23/68, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] United States Post Office, NYC, advised that after examining a recent issue of "Rat", he concluded the publication's claim to have an application pending for Second Class Postage rates, does not constitute a violation (criminal) of the Postal Law.

Mr. [REDACTED] stated his office had determined that "RAT" had actually approached the GPO regarding second class mailing but had not met the minimum number of subscribers necessary for a publication to utilize this service. He pointed out that "Rat" is sold mostly on news stands and has a rather small number of mail subscribers.

With regard to "Rat's" statement that they have an application for Second Class postage rates pending, Mr. [REDACTED] stated he was going to notify the publication that the statement was false and request them to discontinue its use. He plans no additional action re "Rat" at this time.

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

10/8/68

SAC, New York (100-163303)

Director, FBI (100-449698)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

On several occasions in the past the Students for a Democratic Society has shown a film which is described as being the true story of the riots at Columbia University. The film was made by "Newsreel," the subject of an investigation pending in your office. (Your file 105-180265).

If you have not already done so, take necessary steps to obtain a copy of this film for the use of the Bureau.

RHH:djb *djb*
(5)

NOTE:

The above film was made by "Newsreel," a New Left film producing organization, in cooperation with Students for a Democratic Society and can possibly furnish a "behind the scenes" story of the Columbia riots. This film could be of value to us for counterintelligence purposes as well as in-service training.

EX-102

100-449698-34-33
-485

REC 82

OCT 8 1968

MAILED 10
OCT 7 - 1968
COMM-FBI

56 OCT 1 1968

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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SAC, New York (100-163303)

10/21/68

REC-123

Director, FBI (100-449698)

100-449698-34-32

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 10/7/68.

Authority is granted to make the anonymous mailing as suggested in referenced letter. The letter submitted as an enclosure therewith may be used for this purpose.

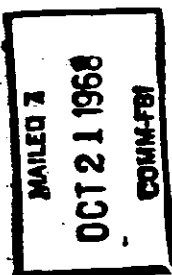
You must take all necessary steps to insure that the Bureau is not identified as the source of this letter.

Advise promptly of any reaction noted from the New Left as a result of this mailing.

RHH:lle
(5)

NOTE:

The Liberation News Service, an underground publishing organization, has recently split over ideological considerations. One faction, including the founder, moved to Montague, Massachusetts, where he bought a farm using part of LNS funds. The faction that remained in New York, subsequently, raided the farm. This resulted in charges of kidnapping being placed by local authorities against the raiding faction. Both of these groups have become anxious over the situation, and the New Left press has contained considerable charges and countercharges of these groups. We are attempting to use this situation to further split the New Left. New York, along with referenced letter, submitted a proposed anonymous letter ridiculing this situation and criticizing Montague faction. This proposal has merit and we are authorizing their anonymous mailing.



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9 OCT 21 1968 TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten signatures and initials: J. Edgar Hoover, [initials], [initials], [initials], [initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: CCINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 10/7/68

ReBulet 9/9/68.

Enclosed are two copies of a letter designed to take advantage of the recent split in the Liberation News Service.

It is anticipated that copies of this letter will be sent to various "peace groups", New Left organizations and individuals in the New York area anonymously. It will be produced on un-marked mimeographed yellow paper.

The letter is written in the jargon of the New Left, necessitating the use of a certain amount of profanity.

Bureau approval is requested for the preparation and mailing of enclosed letter.

② - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 2)
1 - New York

BPM:bpm
(3)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX 100

REC 46

100-449698-34-32

OCT 8 1968



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

".....And Who Got The Cookie Jar?"

We see by the papers - New Left Notes, Guardian - that the Liberation News Service has been screwed into the ground while the peace movement has just been screwed. A real kindergarten performance by all concerned. See the cats run from the LNS office with the typewriters. See the girls dash away with the office supplies. See [redacted] carrying the check for \$6,000 skins. See SDS people weeping and grinding their teeth. (Scene change)

See the farm at Montague, Massachusetts. See the hip confrontation. What language! Now, all the men are fighting. Now the pigs are near. Will the State of Massachusetts charge [redacted] with kidnaping? Will he be executed in public? Will LNS survive? Baby, at this point we wonder.....

New Left Notes described [redacted] - one of the founders of LNS and onetime member of SDS - as suffering from megalomania. Could be. [redacted] has always been a bit of a nut. Nice guy, understand, but just a little uptight where LNS was concerned. He has screamed charges of SDS take-over and conspiracy. He's named [redacted] a traitor. With it all, he's managed to turn LNS from an efficient movement news service into a complete mess. The establishment of a bastard LNS at "Fortress Montague" is the most unrealistic bag of all. [redacted] you've left the scene of the action in exchange for assorted ducks and sheep.

[redacted] as used the old bat "doctrinaire propaganda" to describe the monthly contribution of SDS to the LNS subscriber packets. It just ain't true, [redacted] and you know it. SDS contributed meaningful ideas, yes. Maybe just a squib of intelligence. A little color. Some meat. How many of the 400-odd subscribers complained? One? Two? The office staff saw the response to the monthly mailing. Most was favorable, some not so hot. But not one letter was received by the New York office accusing LNS of engaging in SDS propaganda. Actually, after Chicago, what's wrong with a little SDS spiel?

"We saved LNS from withering away", says [redacted] Not so. He say he killed it dead. Sort of a literary euthanasia. The New York Staff is trying to keep one limb alive at [redacted] under the medical care of [redacted] Will it live? Frankly, we don't know.

It's a bad scene when a good movement organization engages in civil war. Some of the details might be termed funny (We like the kidnaping bit), but dirty wash in public can only hurt. The situation was stupid, stupid, stupid.

What now? [redacted] got the bread. Others got the office junk. [redacted] got the finger. A fink ran off with the water cooler. And we got the cookie jar. LNS seems dead. Long live, LNS.

- A former Staffer

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)
SUBJECT: CCINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 10/3/68

Reference is made to Bulet dated 8/20/68, which noted that 450 copies of a leaflet re SDS were being forwarded to the NYO.

It is requested that New York be furnished with 1,000 additional copies of this leaflet for anonymous distribution on college campuses in the New York area.

The Bureau may desire to furnish other field divisions with copies of this leaflet particularly those in which SDS is active.

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

EPH:bpm
(3)

REC-30

EX-101

OCT 4 1968



OCT 15 1968

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 10/1/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
IS

Re NYlet to Bureau dated, 7/1/68.

1. Potential Counterintelligence Action

By letter dated 9/19/68, Bureau authority was received for New York to prepare a second anonymous mailing of a letter designed to widen the split between the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and the Radical Organizing Committee (ROC).

The above mailing is currently in preparation and will be completed in the near future.

New York will continue to direct counterintelligence action against the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), through the use of the montage leaflet authorized by the Bureau on 8/29/68.

New York is preparing suggestions concerning possible action which might be taken to complicate the internal split within the Liberation News Service (LNS). These suggestions will be forwarded to the Bureau in the immediate future.

2. Pending Counterintelligence Action

On 8/6/68, copies of the notorious MARK RUDD letter to [REDACTED] which appeared in the 5/11/58, issue of the Guardian, were mailed anonymously to 61 individuals in 26 colleges and universities in the New York area.

On 8/7/68, copies of the above letter were mailed anonymously to 24 parents of students arrested during the Columbia riots in the Spring of 1968.

On 8/13/68, copies of the first anonymous letter designed to split the YSA and ROC were mailed to 68 individuals and/or organizations in the New Left movement.

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

375
56 OCT 1968

100-449698-34-30
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INT. SEC.

On 9/13/68, copies of the montage-type leaflet re SDS were mailed anonymously to 107 individuals in 27 colleges and universities in the New York area.

During September, 1968, 335 copies of the above leaflet were distributed anonymously on college campuses in the New York area with particular reference to Columbia University.

3. Tangible Results

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Bureau will be promptly advised of any additional tangible results which may be received as the result of action taken against the New Left under this program.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 9/16/68

Re WFO letter dated 8/29/68 and Bulet to WFO, 9/6/68.

The following comments are furnished as the result of the request set forth in referenced WFO letter:

The proposed newsletter "The Workshop" is believed feasible provided the publication actually follows the current trends in all or most of the publications of the New Left. It would necessitate a high degree of imitative writing which could be extremely difficult at best. To be at all effective, this newsletter would have to incorporate various elements of irreverence, profanity and even obscenity. Any resemblance between this publication and the musty Marxist-type papers of the past would be fatal.

New York is of the opinion that the title "The Workshop" is far too bland and would have little or no appeal to the college - revolutionary individuals in the New Left. It is not considered topical when compared to publications of the New Left exemplified by "Rat". If the prime object of the newsletter is to disrupt the New Left, its title should immediately grasp the reader. New York believes a more appealing title (to the New Left) would be "Up Against The World, Mothers". Another which might be considered is "Uptight".

New York believes the motto "Revolution is the Religion of the Masses With The Workshop For its Bible", is heavy-handed and pretentious. It sounds like something from "New Masses" during the 1950s and should be discarded.

New York agrees the proposed letter should be a one or two page mimeographed tract, slightly amateurish in presentation. Cheap paper should be utilized.

6 - Bureau (RM)
2 - WFO (100-47757) (RM)
1 - New York

REC-33

100-449698-34-29
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BPM:bpm

(5)

53 SEP 24 1968

INT. SEC.

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

SAC, New York (100-163303)

9/19/68

REC-15

Director, FBI (100-449698) *431*

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

EX-101 *100-444698-34-28*

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Rcurlot 9/12/68.

Authority is granted to prepare an anonymous mailing using the vocabulary of the New Left as suggested in the enclosure to relet.

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

You should continue to follow this phase of the Program and closely and advise the Bureau promptly of results obtained.

HHH:jes
(5)

NOTE:

A split has developed in the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), a group whose membership has, in the past, consisted of members of the SWP, the CP, and members of the New Left. The splinter group from the SMC has organized into the Radical Organizing Committee (ROC). We authorized an anonymous letter ostensibly from a New Leftist in the ROC criticizing the SWP and the SMC for their actions which caused this split. This letter appeared to be effective in that the SMC attributed it to the ROC and seemed to be quite concerned. NY has now suggested a followup letter purportedly from the same writer which would continue the attack on the SMC, particularly in regard to its failure to participate more actively in demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention. This letter could be effective in causing further dissension in the New Left ranks.

RECEIVED CIVIL SUIT DIVISION
FOR RELEASE TO PLAINTIFFS IN
SWP CIVIL SUIT
DATED JUN 2 1975 AND FILED
IN 100-16 (SWP MAIN FILE).

MAILED 6

SEP 19 1968

COMM-FBI

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

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 9/12/68

Reference is made to New York letter dated 8/15/68, and to Bulet dated 9/9/68.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a suggested letter designed to create additional bitterness between the Radical Organizing Committee (ROC) and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). Letter has been marked "Obscene" because of its contents. It was written in the jargon of the New Left, necessitating the use of a certain amount of profanity.

ReBulet instructed that New York consider the mailing of an anonymous letter in rebuttal to the previous letter on the split between the YSA and ROC. Such a communication would have to be written from the standpoint of the YSA and/or Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

New York is of the opinion that a rebuttal letter, at this time, would tend to identify the "author" as the writer of the original letter so critical of the YSA. The problem is one of writing style, sentence structure and other factors of construction which are extremely difficult to conceal when different viewpoints are written by one person.

Instead of a rebuttal letter on the YSA - ROC fight, New York recommends the anonymous mailing of enclosed letter which amounts to a "follow-up" analysis by the same ROC writer whose original work caused some consternation in the SWP.

Bureau authority is therefore requested to prepare and mail (anonymously), the enclosed letter to individuals and organizations in the New Left and "peace" fields.

ENCLOSURE

REC-15

- (2) - Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)
1 - New York

BPM:bpm
(3)

SEP 13 1968

101



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

EX-100

DID YOU DO YOUR THING IN CHICAGO?

So over 100,000 protesting Americans would show up in Chicago during the Democratic mess last month? Balls. As usual the NMC completely exaggerated the whole thing - from start to bloody finish. Roc was there, close and up tight with the pigs. Where were you, pal? Where was SMC? Where in the hell was YSA? SWP? Where was the creepy old left? Where, oh, where was Yip? Pissing in a corner that's where, kiddies.

The laugh of the year was the "Festival of Life" as planned and not carried out by [redacted] and his hairy dreamers. Talk about hangups. The one carried by Yip was a monster. The "Festival" turned out to be a milling contest in the parks - all talk, grass and no action. Daley's blue boys had Yip so tight they literally crapped in fear. When the slaughter began and the kids danced to the tune of the clubs - where was dear old Jerry? For that matter what happened to Abbie Hoffman? There was the whole scene - gas, pigs, TV, press, clubs, soldiers, Mc Carthy nuts, tanks, blood and shit - but our Yip friends didn't make it. Zero, brothers, absolute zero. Abbie managed to get busted, though...gently and sweetly by Daley's pigs. At least one Yip can say that.

On his return to our fair city Abbie had the balls to call Chicago a "Yippy Victory". Whatever can be said of Chicago - no "Victory" can be laid at Yip's door. Most of us in the movement dearly hope Yip has breathed its last. R. I. P. The paranoid approach has its limits, friends.

Okay, how about YSA? Some were there Sunday and Monday doing their thing - selling the paper and murmuring the usual nonsense about Johnson's War and how YSA was the prime force in the fight for peace. When the action started, with the true battle against the establishment swirling around the Hilton, we failed to see them. [redacted] and [redacted] were invisible. [redacted] had another appointment. The New Yorkers gathered in some forest glade. Maybe they had a touch of gas. We hope so. It could do much to clear the shit out of their eyes. Even [redacted] saw through the YSA - SWP hoax in Chicago. When the smoke cleared and everybody wanted to talk, YSA got the brush-off from [redacted]. He knew when action is needed the Trotskyites go into the ground. They've done it before. Chicago was just anticlimactic.

We, who walked out of SMC to form Roc (it hatched in Chicago), had previously watched YSA screw its way into command of SMC. That we were right in leaving was evident in Meat City.

When next we confront the rulers of America - in New York, San Francisco, Denver or Washington - we implore YSA to do as they did in Chicago, "Stay home". Do as you did this time - watch the action on TV. Good luck, mothers.....

- Peace

100.449.03.03

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So over 100,000 protesting Americans would show up in Chicago during the Democratic mess last month? Balls. As usual the NMC completely exaggerated the whole thing - from start to bloody finish. ~~Roc~~ was there, close and on tight with the pigs. Where were you, pal? Where was SIC? Where in the hell was YSA? SWP? Where was the creepy old left? Where, oh, where was Yip? Pissing in a corner that's where, kiddies.

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When next we confront the rulers of America - in New York, San Francisco, Denver or Washington - we implore YSA to do as they did in Chicago, "Stay home". Do as you did this time - watch the action on TV. Good luck, mothers.....

- Pence

100. 698-431

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 9/12/68

ReBulet 8/30/68.

Enclosed herewith is one box containing 500 copies of the article entitled "Campus or Battleground? Columbia is a Warning to All American Universities", originally published by "Barron's", 30 Broad Street, New York City, as requested in referenced Bureau letter.

100-449698-34-27
② - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

REC 17

BPM:bpm
(3)

SEP 13 1968

W. J. L. SEC.



5 SEP 2 1968

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

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

SAC, New York (100-163303)

9-9-68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 8-2-68 and Bulet 8-8-68.

Referenced communications authorized anonymous letter be sent to peace groups in the New York area in which the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) were criticized for their activities within the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) which resulted in a split in that latter group. It was subsequently reported that following the mailing of this anonymous letter, the SMC attributed the letter to the Radical Organizing Committee (ROC) faction. It was further reported that this letter caused consideration consternation within the SMC.

You should now consider the mailing of an anonymous rebuttal article which criticizes the ROC and its scurrilous attack upon peace-loving forces such as SWP and YSA.

Submit your recommendations in this regard and take no action without prior Bureau authority.

RHH:lrb (5)

REC-78

SI-105

NOTE:

A split developed within the SMC, whose membership in the past has consisted of members of the SWP, the CP, and the New Left. As a result of the split, New Left forces withdrew from SMC and formed the Radical Organizing Committee. The SWP and the YSA more or less took over control of the SMC. By relet, we authorized an anonymous letter reportedly from a New Leftist which criticized the SWP and YSA members activities within the SMC which resulted in the split. This letter appeared to be effective in that the SMC attributed it to the ROC and seemed to be quite concerned. It would appear to be an opportune time for an anonymous rebuttal article to our first letter. Only this time, we'll pitch it from the opposite camp.

RECEIVED COPY SENT USA, NYC.
FOR RELEASE TO THE PRESS IN
CIVIL SUIT BY [REDACTED]
JUN 14/5
100-16 (S)

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

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York (100-163303)

9-9-68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

JW
Recent issues of the underground press have carried articles relating to the split which has developed within the Liberation News Service (LNS). One such article has even described a night raid which was conducted by members of the New York faction on the [REDACTED] faction which is now located in Massachusetts.

It would seem that this is an excellent opportunity to take advantage of the split to further disrupt the underground press and to attack the New Left.

Boston and New York consider this situation with a view to taking some action of a disruptive nature.

Promptly submit your suggestions in this regard.

2 - Boston (100-38580)

RHH:lrb (8) *JS*

NOTE:

pen
Liberation News Service, a group which served underground presses throughout the country, formerly has its offices in New York and was run by [REDACTED]. A split has developed within LNS and [REDACTED] moved out of the LNS office in New York in the night taking certain equipment and funds for reestablishing himself at a farm in Massachusetts. The other faction is quite incensed over this and even went so far as to conduct a night raid on [REDACTED] facilities in Massachusetts. We should take the opportunity here to further this split.

100-449698-34-25

REC-78

SI-105

19 SEP 9 1968

MAILED 5
SEP 6 - 1968
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 9/6/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303)

SUBJECT: CCOINTEL - NEW LEFT

ReNYtel 9/4/68.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above, concerning pre-convention indicators of possible violence and informant reports of activities during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, Illinois, August, 1968.

Sources set forth in LHM are as follows:

NY T-1:
NY T-2:
NY T-3:
NY T-4:
NY T-5:
NY T-6:
NY T-7:
NY T-8:
NY T-9:
NY T-10:

Former PSI)

LHM has been classified "Confidential" because it contains information from the above valuable sources of the FBI. It is felt the unauthorized disclosure of the information attributed to these sources could compromise them and thus be injurious to the United States.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-162222) (DEMCON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-161370) (New Left) (42)
- 1 - New York

BPM:ecs

ENCLOSURE

REC'D DOM INTELL DIA

Sent

Special Agent in Charge

Per

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-449698-34-24

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI, ASST. DIR. STATE
DATE FORW: 9/9/68
HOW FORW: BY: C. D. Berman

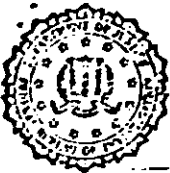
25 SEP 7 1968

REC'D SEC 7

SIX-12

ReNYtel noted that [REDACTED] would furnish a detailed report re Chicago demonstrations on 9/5/68. This report has been secured and is incorporated into instant LHM.

NY will promptly furnish any additional information that may be received re captioned subject to the Bureau.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

September 6, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-449698

NYfile 100-163303

Demonstrations at Chicago, Illinois,
During Democratic National Convention,
August 26 - 29, 1968

Unless otherwise stated, all sources mentioned
herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

I. Indicators of Violence

The August 24, 1968 issue of "Guardian", pages 1, 2 and 3, contained articles dealing with the pre-convention plans of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC), which had organized the largest, most complex demonstration to be held in Chicago, Illinois, during the Democratic National Convention, under the slogan "Confront the warmakers in Chicago." The articles pointed out that the strategy of NMC in Chicago was two-fold: "First, it is seeking to raise the political content of the demonstrations by mounting a massive direct action program ('a little Tet Offensive'), against warfare-welfare state targets all over the city. This has the advantage of driving the cops batty - they have to guard everything. Second, it is seeking to organize a massive march on the Amphitheater on the evening of Humphrey's nomination 'to vomit on the politics of joy'".

The articles indicated that the NMC had encouraged groups from all over the United States to come to Chicago and to carry out any actions there which they thought appropriate. It was pointed out that the six-day series of demonstrations planned by NMC were to be non-violent but it would not submit to repressive measures such as a curfew. In the event of police violence, the articles pointed out, the response by NMC "would depend on the specific situation and the specific group involved".

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.

GROUP 1

Excluded from
automatic downgrading
and declassification

100-449698-34-24

DECLASSIFIED BY 6161 L-2
ON 1-27-82

The above articles noted that among plans developed by NMC were the following:

1. A group of thirty-five Chicago lawyers organized by [REDACTED], of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), to handle the possible arrests of "movement" people during the demonstrations.
2. The organizing of a corps of 400 people to observe police action and serve as the basis of subsequent legal action against the police.
3. The organizing of a "medical group" of some sixty doctors and the setting up of four "movement hospitals".
4. The training of NMC "marshals" in first aid and self defense.

The "Guardian" and the NLG are characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

In August, 1968, NY T-1 made available information which reflected that Tom Hayden, was then a co-coordinator of the NMC. (u)

In July, 1968, NY T-2 and NY T-3, advised that on July 25, 1968, Tom Hayden in speaking of the planned demonstrations to be held in Chicago in August, 1968, during the Democratic Convention stated "The North Vietnamese are shedding blood. We must be prepared to shed blood." (u)

On August 16, 1968, NY T-4 advised that approximately fifteen members of the East Side Service Organization (ESSO) also known as Up Against the Wall Mother (Obscene), planned to leave for Chicago on August 18, 1968. The members would carry knives to be used to slash automobile tires. The source described these knives as resembling sharp pointed steak knives with serrated edges, four and a half inch blades with two inch handles. Source stated that [REDACTED], also known as [REDACTED] would be among those making the trip.

NY T-4 described ESSO as an anti-draft organization whose membership was anti-police and anti-society. They have in the past possessed rifles, revolvers and molotov cocktails.

Demonstration at Chicago, Illinois,
During Democratic National Convention,
August 26 - 29, 1968

NY T-4 stated ESJO plans were later changed and the group departed for Chicago on August 23, 1968.

On August 20, 1968, NY T-5 advised that members of the Veterans and Reservists Against the War in Vietnam (V&R) would rent an automobile to transport a group to Chicago to take part in the demonstrations. Individuals taking part in this V&R trip were instructed to purchase a helmet, gas mask, poncho and medical supplies.

In July, 1968, NY T-6 advised that the Youth International Party (YIP) also known as "Yippies", planned to take part in the Chicago demonstrations with a "Festival of Life" during which the Yippies would nominate a pig for President. NY T-6 stated that [REDACTED] of the Yippies planned to organize a self-defense group for the YIP festival in Chicago which he called "The Plague", and which he stated might contain an element of the Black Panthers, a militant Negro organization.

[REDACTED] stated his group would consist of a 200 man security force which would get a weeks training in Chicago. Sessions during the training period would include testing the use of gas or smoke to confuse the police.

On August 6, 1968, NY T-5 stated that on August 5, 1968, Abbe Hoffman, a leader of YIP was the main speaker of a meeting of V&R, held in New York City. In speaking about the forthcoming demonstrations in Chicago, Hoffman stated he expected three hundred demonstrators to be arrested before Wednesday (August 28, 1968) and that a total of approximately 1,000 persons would be arrested by the Chicago Police and other agencies, during the entire period. He suggested that all persons planning to demonstrate in Chicago should take some kind of protection against Mace.

The September 3, 1968 issue of the New York "Daily News", page 3, contained an article entitled: "Uncover Leftist Plot to Ruin Convention". This article stated that Police and the state's attorney's office in Chicago, Illinois, had secured evidence of an undercover plot to wreck the Democratic National Convention with violent action. This "plot" was attributed to left-wing radical groups and was revealed from the contents of a "little blue book" which had been found in the purse of a young woman agitator arrested August 30, 1968, for spreading stench acid in a Chicago hotel.

The article continued that the "battle plan" utilized by left-wing radical groups during the demonstrations called for:

- "1. Provocation of Police
2. Blocking streets to force ranking Democratic officials to use helicopters to attend the national convention at the stockyards amphitheater.
3. Mass charges through police lines into the convention hall.

The demonstrators were to be armed with practice golf balls studded with nails, aerosol cans of caustic oven cleaner for use as spray weapons and black paint."

The above article stated that additional information as to plans of left-wing radical groups to disrupt the convention had been received from undercover police officers who had been keeping tabs on organizations like YIP. Part of this information revealed that Yippies and their associates were to split into small groups to raid the city's business district. The groups were to break hotel and store windows, damage police cars and in general "raise Cain".

The "New York Post", newspaper, issue of September 5, 1968, page 3, contained an article entitled, "As A Yippie Sees Chicago: A Victory". This article contained comments from Abbie Hoffman, YIP leader, who had returned to his New York apartment from the demonstrations in Chicago. Hoffman stated "his side" had totally won the "Battle of Chicago" and stated "they" were going to sue the city of Chicago for \$100,000,000. He stated he and his followers were going to follow Presidential candidate Hubert H. Humphrey around the country with the slogan "Dump the Hump".

According to the above article, Hoffman stated the battlefield at Chicago was never really the parks - Lincoln or Grant - but television and the press. He was quoted as saying "I think Daley was right when he said it was the newsmen and TV that brought the demonstrators there. Many of us understand the use of mass media as both a weapon and a battleground. In this country it's what's 'news' that's going to determine the future and what's news is violence".

The article pointed out that Hoffman had been arrested while in Chicago for having an obscene word painted on his forehead.

II. Violence During Chicago Demonstrations

On September 4, 1968, NY T-5 stated he was in Chicago from August 25, 1968 through August 29, 1968, and took part in various demonstrations during that period.

NY T-5 stated that on August 27, 1968, he was in Lincoln Park when the Chicago Police Department (CPD) and demonstrators clashed over failure of the demonstrators to obey orders of the CPD to disperse. NY T-5 stated that as the police moved in [REDACTED], associated with the V&R in New York and carrying a Viet Cong flag, shouted "To the streets". He then led a crowd of approximately one hundred people out of the park to side streets where the group began to smash windows in stores and office buildings. A single police patrol car appeared on the scene causing [REDACTED] to shout, "There's a pig. Let's get him."

The group then stoned the police car breaking its windows. The patrol car fled as a storm of rocks and debris filled the air. NY T-5 stated this action was repeated at least six times under the continued leadership of [REDACTED]. In each case, the windows on the patrol car were smashed by stones thrown by [REDACTED] group which slowly dwindled to approximately forty to fifty persons.

NY T-5 stated that one member of the above group, [REDACTED], from New York City, also turned in two false alarms to the Chicago Fire Department by pulling fire alarm levers in street alarm boxes passed by the crowd.

NY T-5 stated that in his opinion the CPD used excessive force against the demonstrators only on an individual basis and not as a whole. He stated the members of the CPD were subjected to a barrage of vile obscenity during the entire course of the demonstrations. He concluded that the demonstrations in Chicago and the coverage secured through the news media on a national level really resulted in a complete victory for the Yippies.

Demonstration ()t Chicago, Illinois,
During Democratic National Convention,
August 26 - 27, 1968

On September 5, 1968, NY T-7 advised that he arrived in Chicago, Illinois. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] gathered in Lincoln Park. NY T-7 stated that at approximately 11:00 PM, members of the CPD ordered the park cleared. A confrontation between the demonstrators and the CPD resulted during which various demonstrators shouted obscenities at the officers. Epithets shouted by the demonstrators included "fascist pigs, fascist fags, (Obscene) suckers, and mother (Obscene)". A short time later demonstrators threw bottles, cans and rocks at the CPD, as officers moved in to clear the park.

NY T-7 stated he heard no specific instructions being given by demonstration leaders to provoke the police. Some arrests were made as the park was cleared.

NY T-7 stated that at approximately 3:00 AM or 4:00 AM, August 27, 1968, he was on Michigan Avenue on his way to the headquarters of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), when he was [REDACTED] of the CPD. [REDACTED]

According to NY T-7, [REDACTED]

NY T-7 stated that as a result [REDACTED]

NY T-7 advised that in his opinion the CPD only used force when necessary on August 26 - 27, 1968, despite his own experience.

SDS is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

On September 5, 1968, NY T-8 stated that he arrived [REDACTED] with a large group composed mostly of members of the AAC. Out of approximately 200 in the group only about seven or eight individuals came prepared with helmets, gas masks and eye glasses because of various reports of possible trouble with the CPD. [REDACTED]

Demonstrations at Chicago, Illinois.
During Democratic National Convention,
August 26 - 1968

At 10:30 PM, reports were received that demonstrators had been gassed and beaten by the CPD at Grant Park and many members of the IMC and allied groups in other parts of the city headed to that area. NY T-8 stated that on arrival at the park demonstrators were met by massive police detachments wielding night sticks, blackjacks and firing tear gas. As the police charged into the massed demonstrators they were met by chants of "pig, pig" and "fascist pigs". Source advised that television cameras and lights were smashed by members of the CPD. At least one demonstrator was pushed through a window of the Hilton Hotel resulting in a severed leg artery. The action of the CPD scattered the demonstrators through the park. Those remaining on the edge of the park facing the Hilton Hotel began to chant "pigs must go, (Obscene) you L.B.J." and "two, four, six, eight, who do we assassinate?" At this point, some of the demonstrators began to throw rocks, tomatoes, and sticks at the police, although most did not take part in this type of action.

NY T-8 stated the demonstrators then began to sing "America the Beautiful", which resulted in another police charge and open conflict throughout the park. NY T-8 advised that the park quieted down at approximately 2:30 AM, on the morning of August 28, 1968.

NY T-8 stated that at 1:00 PM, on August 28, 1968, a rally was held in Lincoln Park by demonstrators representing various "peace" and New Left groups. A small number carried the red flag of communism and the black flag of anarchy. Approximately one hour later one of the demonstrators pulled down the American flag from the park flag pole and replaced it with a red flag. This brought action from watching members of the CPD using clubs to break up the crowd. During this action Rennie Davis, a demonstration leader and associated with the IMC, was injured. The conflict and what was left of the rally ended at about 3:30 PM.

NY T-8 stated that at approximately 4:00 PM, August 28, 1968, more than two thousand demonstrators began what was called a "non-violent march" in the direction of the Democratic Convention from Grant Park. The march was stopped as it left the park by the CPD and units of the Illinois National Guard (ING). Fighting between the CPD and the demonstrators again broke out. Tear gas was used by the CPD and the ING and scattered the demonstrators in the area of Grant Park and the Hilton Hotel. Many demonstrators again began to hurl rocks and bottles at the officers who continued to break up groups with gas and clubs. Finally, the ING replaced the police and no further serious disruption occurred during the remainder of the night.

NY T-8 stated he left Chicago during the morning of August-29, 1968, and returned to New York.

NY T-8 has expressed the following observations and opinions regarding the Chicago demonstrations:

He did not observe nor was he aware of any weapons held or used by demonstrators other than rocks, sticks, thrown bottles and other miscellaneous objects.

The CPD did use excessive force against the demonstrators although they were provoked by name calling and obscenity.

He stated that in his opinion the Illinois National Guard were far more effective than the CPD, in that the ING simply held its ground, did not attack the demonstrators and in turn, received less taunts from the demonstrators. He felt the CPD had "authority" to go as far as they wanted, short of shooting.

On September 5, 1968, NY T-9 stated he took part in the demonstrations in Chicago during the period August 25, 1968, through August 30, 1968.

NY T-9 stated that scuffles occurred between members of the CPD and demonstrators on August 26, 1968, but he did not observe serious outbreaks on that date.

On August 28, 1968, a demonstration was held in Grant Park at approximately 2:00 PM with some 4,000 persons attending. During a speech by [REDACTED] Chairman of the NMC, a nearby American flag was lowered and a Yippie flag substituted. Police then moved in and arrested two demonstrators responsible for lowering the American flag. The crowd began to shout at the police which resulted in additional members of the CPD being brought to the scene. According to NY T-9, the police then charged into the crowd and approximately twelve arrests were made.

The demonstration then continued to a point where the mass of demonstrators started out of the park to march to the convention site. At the edge of the park they were met by large units of the CPD and the ING. This confrontation resulted in the use of gas by authorities to disperse the crowd which broke into fragments and blocked traffic on most of the immediate streets.

As fighting between the police and demonstrators broke out, the crowd began calling the police "pigs" and using obscenity of all kinds. NY T-9 stated the police finally were ordered to clear the streets and approximately 300 arrests were made. He estimated that 150 demonstrators required medical attention.

NY T-9 stated that during the course of the demonstrations in Chicago he observed demonstrators throwing rocks, bottles, cans and other objects at the police, usually following arrests or attacks by the police with clubs and gas.

He stated that on August 29, 1968, during a scuffle between demonstrators and police at 17th Street and Michigan Avenue, he heard one [REDACTED], a public relations man for various New York "peace groups", screaming to a crowd of demonstrators, "Everybody grab a pig and beat on them!". Source stated these shouts were ignored by the crowd because of the noise and confusion of the moment.

NY T-9 expressed the opinion that on August 28, 1968, the CPD used excessive force to clear Michigan Avenue near the Hilton Hotel of demonstrators.

On September 5, 1968, NY T-10, who was present during the demonstrations in Chicago expressed the opinion that most of the fighting and injuries resulted from excessive police action directed at both demonstrators and members of the news media. NY T-10 stated that while members of the PD were subjected to obscene name calling by the demonstrators, they over-acted on most occasions.

NY T-10 stated that members of the CPD were sometimes provoked by small groups of professional "cop haters" and in isolated cases were subjected to a shower of sticks and cans from the demonstrators. For the most part, he observed parade marshals and other demonstrators restraining those who engaged in such activity. NY T-10 stated that in his opinion the CPD fell into a trap by attacking demonstrators when the latter refused to move from an area and sat down in protest. It showed that "the system" would use violence to suppress dissent.

NY T-10 stated that the advance plans of most groups taking part in the demonstrations were vague but most individuals believed their actions would probably result in violence since they felt authorities in Chicago would not permit them to "sleep in the parks or "do their thing" with regard to the Democratic National Convention.

NY T-10 stated that the number of demonstrators who came to Chicago was a mere fraction of what was expected. Most arrived with little or no plan of action and, thus, NMC was forced to concern itself with hundreds of small details which resulted in confusion and organizational chaos.

On September 4, 1968, NY T-4 advised that members of ESSO, on their arrival in Chicago for the demonstrations, were given additional instructions by ESSO leaders including [redacted] to throw rocks at members of the CPD and to demonstrate against the war in Vietnam. Some ESSO members had brought knives from New York to slash tires and plans were made to secure additional knives in Chicago. [redacted] and other ESSO leaders talked of plans to disrupt the Chicago subways, telephone service and to get a girl into the Democratic Convention with a bomb.

NY T-4 was unable to state if any of the plans of ESSO were actually carried out during the demonstrations in Chicago.

APPENDIX

1.

THE "GUARDIAN" FORMERLY KNOWN AS
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN" WEEKLY GUARDIAN
ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"1. ...established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly...it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

The February 3, 1968 issue of the "National Guardian" announced that as of the issue of February 10, 1968, the "National Guardian" would henceforth be known as the "Guardian".

The February 10, 1968 issue of the "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" and is published by Weekly Guardian Associates, Incorporated. The "Guardian" lists its address as 197 East 4th Street, New York, New York.

The February 12, 1968, issue of the "New York Times" carried an article entitled, "Radical Editors Say Their Job Is In 'Movement'". This article stated that the first issue of the "Guardian" was dedicated by the paper's staff "To those heroic Liberation fighters who last week began a major offensive against American Imperialism in South Vietnam."

This article quoted one of the editors as saying that "Our job is to build a Radical Movement. To quote the Cuban revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it, but also to move along with it--we are movement people acting as journalists."

"The 'Guardian' takes a strong left position, but it is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making. One of its purposes is to break away from the cliches of the left ideology of the past."

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

VIA TELETYPE
SEP 4 1968
ENCIPHERED

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

WA ----12----

FBI NEW YORK

7:05 PM URGENT 9-4-68 AWS

TO DIRECTOR 100-449698 (CODE)

ATTENTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK 100-163303

COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT.

RE BUREAU TEL NINE THREE LAST. PRELIMINARY DEBRIEFING
REPORTS FROM THE SIX NEW YORK INFORMANTS WHO WERE PRESENT AT
DISORDERS IN CHICAGO DURING RECENT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

REFLECT CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AS TO PROVOCATIONS
OF POLICE BY DEMONSTRATORS AND THE REACTION OF POLICE TO THESE
SITUATIONS.

REC-41

ON THIS DATE NEW YORK [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT

ON AUGUST TWENTY SIX LAST, HE WAS AMONG A GATHERING OF DEMON-
STRATORS IN LINCOLN PARK AT APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN PM. MEMBERS OF
THE CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT HAD ORDERED THE DEMONSTRATORS OUT
OF THE PARK WHICH ORDERS HAD CAUSED THE DEMONSTRATORS TO SHOUT
OBSCENITIES AT THE OFFICERS. OBJECTS, INCLUDING BOTTLES, CANS

AND ROCKS WERE HURLED AT THE OFFICERS. EPITHETS SHOUTED BY THE
DEMONSTRATORS INCLUDED "FASCIST PIGS, FASCIST FAGS, (OBSCENE)
SUCKERS AND MOTHER (OBSCENE)". SOURCE HEARD NO SPECIFIC

END PAGE ONE

55 SEP 26 1968

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PAGE TWO

INSTRUCTIONS BEING GIVEN BY ANY OF THE DEMONSTRATORS TO PROVOKE THE POLICE TO ACTION. THE POLICE DEPARTMENT THEN, AFTER MANY WARNINGS, TOOK ACTION TO EMPTY THE PARK DURING WHICH ARRESTS WERE MADE.

AT THREE OR FOUR AM AUGUST TWENTY SEVEN LAST, SOURCE WAS ON MICHIGAN AVENUE ON HIS WAY TO SDS HEADQUARTERS WHEN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] SOURCE CLAIMED THAT WHEN [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SOURCE STATES THAT IN HIS OPINION THE CHICAGO PD ONLY USED FORCE WHEN NECESSARY, [REDACTED]

ON THIS DATE NEW YORK [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT A SMALL GROUP OF ESSO MEMBERS HAD BEEN GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS DURING THE DISORDERS TO THROW ROCKS AT PD AND TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM AND THE PD. SOURCE STATED THAT SOME MEMBERS OF ESSO CARRIED KNIVES FROM NY TO CHICAGO TO SLASH TIRES. THEY TALKED ABOUT DISRUPTING

END PAGE TWO

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SUBWAYS, CHICAGO TELEPHONE SERVICE, ELECTRIC PLANTS AND ALSO TO SEND GIRL WITH BOMB INTO CONVENTION ITSELF. SOURCE STATED THESE INSTRUCTIONS WERE GIVEN BY [REDACTED] ALSO KNOWN AS [REDACTED] ESSO LEADER, [REDACTED] LNU FROM NY, WHO HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED TO THE BUREAU AND AN UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO MALE FROM CHICAGO. THERE WERE NO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS TO PLACE THE CHICAGO PD IN A BAD LIGHT BUT SOURCE STATED THAT INCIDENTS PLANNED BY ESSO WERE OBVIOUSLY DESIGNED TO GAIN PUBLICITY AND POLICE ATTENTION.

SOURCE STATED THAT VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS HANDED OUT PRO-CASTRO AND PRO-BLACK NATIONALIST LITERATURE AT A CHURCH, THE LOCATION OF WHICH HAD BEEN FURNISHED TO THE CHICAGO OFFICE BY THIS SOURCE. INDIVIDUALS AND GROUP CONCERNED WITH THIS MATERIAL UNKNOWN TO SOURCE.

NEW YORK [REDACTED] WAS IN DEMONSTRATIONS IN CHICAGO DURING THE PERIOD AUGUST TWENTY FIVE-THIRTY. ON FOUR OCCASIONS SOURCE SAW ROCKS, BOTTLES, CANS AND OTHER OBJECTS BEING THROWN AT MEMBERS OF CHICAGO PD BECAUSE OF PD RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENTS OF DEMONSTRATORS, AND OR IN THE WAKE OF ARRESTS OF DEMONSTRATORS BY THE CHICAGO PD. SOURCE STATED THAT OBSCENITY BY THE DEMONSTRATORS AGAINST THE POLICE WAS USED THROUGHOUT ALL
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

DEMONSTRATORS WITH THE WORD "PIG" THE MOST COMMON INVECTIVE USED. INFORMANT EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT PD ON AUGUST TWENTY EIGHT LAST USED EXCESSIVE FORCE TO CLEAR MICHIGAN AVENUE NEAR HILTON HOTEL OF DEMONSTRATORS. THIS SOURCE STATED THAT ON AUGUST TWENTY NINE LAST AT NINE PM AT SEVENTEENTH STREET AND MICHIGAN AVENUE, HE HEARD [REDACTED] A PUBLIC RELATIONS MAN FOR VARIOUS NY PEACE GROUPS, SCREAMING TO A CROWD OF DEMONSTRATORS, "EVERYBODY GRAB A PIG AND BEAT ON THEM." SOURCE STATED [REDACTED] WAS NOT OBEYED BECAUSE THE CROWD WAS SHOUTING AT THE POLICE AND NOT PAYING ATTENTION TO HIS SCREAMS.

NEW YORK [REDACTED] WHO WAS PRESENT DURING DISORDERS, EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT MOST OF THE FIGHTING AND INJURIES IN CHICAGO WERE THE RESULT OF EXCESSIVE POLICE ACTION DIRECTED AT BOTH DEMONSTRATORS AND MEMBERS OF THE PRESS. THIS SOURCE STATED THAT WHILE THE PD WAS SUBJECTED TO OBSCENITY THEY OVER ACTED, ON MOST OCCASIONS. THIS SOURCE REPORTED HIS ACTIVITIES IN DETAIL TO THE CHICAGO OFFICE DURING THE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK [REDACTED] ALSO EXPRESSED THE OPINION THE PD USED EXCESSIVE FORCE AGAINST THE DEMONSTRATORS. THIS SOURCE WILL FURNISH DETAILED REPORT SEPTEMBER FIVE NEXT,

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

CONCERNING POINTS SET FORTH IN RE BUREAU TEL.

NEW YORK [REDACTED] ADVISED THIS DATE THAT HE WAS IN CHICAGO AUGUST TWENTY FIVE THROUGH TWENTY NINE. ON AUGUST TWENTY SEVEN HE WAS IN LINCOLN PARK WITH A CROWD OF ABOUT TWO HUNDRED DEMONSTRATORS MORE OR LESS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF [REDACTED] WHO WAS CARRYING A VIET CONG FLAG. FOLLOWING ACTIONS BY THE PD TO CLEAR THE PARK, [REDACTED] SHOUTED "TO THE STREETS". [REDACTED]

CROWD OF SOME ONE HUNDRED DEMONSTRATORS FROM THE PARK TO SIDE STREETS WHERE THEY BEGAN BREAKING WINDOWS IN STORES AND OTHER BUSINESSES. A SINGLE POLICE CAR APPEARED ON THE SCENE AND [REDACTED] SHOUTED "THERE'S A PIG. LET'S GET HIM." SOURCE STATED THAT ROCKS WERE THROWN AT THE PD CAR AND ALL WINDOWS IN THE CAR WERE BROKEN. THE OFFICERS LEFT THE SCENE IN A SHOWER OF ROCKS.

SOURCE STATED THIS ACTION WAS REPEATED AT LEAST SIX TIMES.

DURING THIS PERIOD TWO FALSE ALARMS WERE TURNED IN TO THE CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT BY MEMBERS OF THIS GROUP. ABOUT FORTY OR FIFTY PEOPLE REMAINED WITH THE [REDACTED] GROUP DURING THE ATTACKS ON PD CARS. SOURCE STATED IN HIS OPINION PD USED EXCESSIVE FORCE ONLY ON INDIVIDUAL BASIS AND NOT AS A WHOLE. HE STATED MEMBERS OF THE PD WERE SUBJECT TO VILE OBSCENITY DURING THE ENTIRE COURSE

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

OF THE DEMONSTRATION SOURCE CONCLUDED THAT THE DEMONSTRATIONS
IN CHICAGO AND THE COVERAGE SECURED THROUGH THE MEDIA

CONSTITUTED A COMPLETE YIPPIE VICTORY.

AS A RESULT OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK

INFORMANTS WHO ATTENDED DEMONSTRATIONS IN CHICAGO, IT IS BELIEVED
THAT THE ACTIONS OF ESSO AND [REDACTED] AS SET FORTH HEREIN,
MAY BE OF VALUE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF EVIDENCE RE POSSIBLE
VIOLATIONS OF ANTIRIOT LAWS ON THE PART OF INDIVIDUALS CONCERNED.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RE THIS MATTER WHICH MAY BE RECEIVED
BY NEW YORK WILL BE PROMPTLY FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU.

END
WA....

FJB CO
FBI WASH DC

THU

76
36

SAC, New York (100-163303)

8/30/68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

You recently furnished the Bureau 500 copies of "Campus or Battleground? Columbia is a Warning to All American Universities," which was issued by "Barron's," 30 Broad Street, New York City. Furnish the Bureau an additional 500 copies of this article. For your information, it has received a very favorable reception among many college administrators.

BAW:jes
(4)

REC-9

100-444698-34-22
~~100-444698-358~~
19 AUG 30 1968

EX-101

MAILED 4

AUG 29 1968

COMM-FBI

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

61 SEP 10 1968

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York (100-163303)

8/29/68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 8/1/68.

The leaflet submitted with relet has been reproduced and 450 copies are being forwarded to your office by separate communication.

You should assure that this leaflet is distributed anonymously and all necessary steps are taken to protect the Bureau as its source.

Copies should be mailed to fraternities, sororities, and college administrators and faculty. Public officials who are closely connected with institutions of learning should also be among its recipients.

Advise the Bureau of tangible results obtained.

RHH:jes
(4)

100-449698-34--21

NOTE: The NYO has obtained photographs of students, hippies, and New Leftists who participated in recent riots at Columbia. From the photographs, a leaflet has been prepared (a copy attached for ready reference) which pictorially describes those elements that would take over our colleges. This leaflet can be useful in hardening the line taken by the administrative officers of our universities and may serve to formalize opinion against the New Left. We are authorizing NY to anonymously mail the pamphlet as indicated.

MAILED 4

AUG 29 1968

COMM-FBI

EX-100

REC 43

100-449698-34--21

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Tolson _____
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Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

54 SEP 6 - 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



WE ARE THE S.D.S.
WE WRECK COLLEGES - FOR FUN AND PROFIT
SUPPORT US - AND WE'LL BE HAPPY
TO SMASH YOURS

STUDENTS FOR THE
DESTRUCTION OF SOCIETY

SAC, New York (100-163303)

8/28/68

Director, FBI (100-449698) - 338

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

EX 110

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 8/16/68.

Relet points out that the failure of the "Rat" to file an application for second class mailing privileges while using these privileges is a violation of the postal regulations. It further states that the Acting Chief, Mailing Requirements Section, U.S. General Post Office, New York City, is aware of this situation and would pursue the matter of the violation if the Bureau so desired.

Since the above is a violation of postal regulations, it is not clear as to why a request from the Bureau is necessary before the post office will press for compliance of one of its own regulations or penalize the violator thereof.

Relet states that the post office could require "Rat" to submit an application for second class postage or cease printing the statement. This does not appear to offer a great deal of penalty for the editors of "Rat."

You should discuss this matter with the postal inspector to determine the penalty for such a violation and whether sufficient grounds exist for an investigation of the paper by the postal authorities.

Following contact with the postal inspector's office, submit your recommendation for further action in this matter.

RHH:jes
(4)

NOTE: Relet points out that the "Rat," an underground New Left publication, carries a statement, "Application to mail at Second Class postal rates pending at New York, New York." NY advises that the Acting Chief, Mailing Requirements Section, U.S. General Post Office, NYC, advised that his records contained no application for such a second class postage mailing rate. He further stated while such a violation is minor, enough evidence is available to warrant an inquiry by postal inspectors with a

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

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Gandy _____

61 SEP 3 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to SAC, New York
RE: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
100-449698

NOTE CONTINUED:

view toward forcing "Rat" to actually submit an application or cease printing the statement. It is not readily apparent as to why the Bureau should encourage the Post Office Department to enforce its regulations. Before authorizing New York to request such action with the Post Office, we should have more specific details on this.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 8/16/68

ReNYlet 8/15/68.

A review of recent issues of the underground publication "RAT" reflected that in its masthead (usually carried on Page 2) appears the statement "Application to mail at Second-class postage rates pending at New York, N. Y."

On 8/14/68, Mr. [REDACTED] Acting Chief, Mailing Requirements Section, United States General Post Office, NYC, advised that according to his records "RAT" does not have any application for Second Class postage rates on file with the GPO, NYC. He stated that printing the above statement with no application on file is a violation of postal regulations. While such a violation is minor, it is enough to warrant an inquiry by the Postal Inspector's Office with the view of forcing "RAT" to actually submit an application or cease printing the statement.

Mr. [REDACTED] stated he would pursue this matter further if desired by this Bureau.

It is believed that action against "RAT" set forth above would constitute a good harassment technique against one of the leading publications of the New Left.

Bureau authority is requested to re-contact Mr. [REDACTED] re further action by GPO authorities.

REC 54

12 AUG 19 1968

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

BPM:bpm
(3)



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 8/15/68

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated 8/8/68, which authorized the preparation and anonymous mailing of a mimeographed letter using the vocabulary of the New Left, designed to widen the split between the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and the independents in the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC).

On 8/13/68, copies of the above letter were mailed to 68 individuals and organizations in the New Left and "peace" fields.

On 8/15/68, [REDACTED] (Conceal), advised that on [REDACTED]

Any additional results re this matter that may be received by the NYO, will be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

100-449698-34-19

Bureau (RM)
New York

REC 101

4 AUG 16 1968

BPM:bpm

(3)

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 8/12/68

ReBulet 8/2/68, concerning possible counterintelligence action against [REDACTED] and JERRY RUBIN, leaders of the National Mobilization Committee to End The War In Vietnam, both of whom are free on bail following arrests on narcotics charges.

On 8/8/68, United States Customs Agent [REDACTED] New York, advised SA [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner JOSEPH W. KELLEY, Plattsburgh, New York on 6/21/68, charged with violation of Title 21, Section 176(a), which is smuggling of marijuana and Title 26, Section 4744(d), which is the evading payment of tax on marijuana. He was committed to the Clinton County Jail at Plattsburgh in default of \$1,000 bail. He made bail on 6/22/68 and was released.

On 8/8/68, Commissioner KELLEY stated there is no travel restriction against the subject while on bond and that the bond is returnable in the Northern District of New York whenever subject is called. There is no restriction against subject leaving the State of New York or the United States.

On 8/12/68, [REDACTED] NYC, advised JERRY RUBIN is currently free on bail following his arrest on 6/13/68, on narcotics charges. [REDACTED] stated RUBIN is under no restrictions as to travel outside the city and state of New York. He is also under no restriction as to foreign travel.

In view of the above, it appears that [REDACTED] and RUBIN may attend the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, Ill. in August, 1968, without violating their respective bonds.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

REC-33

BPM:bpm
(3)

100-449698-34-18

4 AUG 13 1968

AUG 21 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan (SEC.)

SAC, New York (100-163303)

8/7/68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

The 8/2/68 edition of "The New York Times" on page 35 carried an article entitled "Chronicle of Crisis at Columbia University Nearing Completion by Students."

This article indicates that a comprehensive account of the Columbia University riots is being published in the near future. The title of this book will be "Up Against the Ivy Wall." Atheneum Press is the publisher.

You should make arrangements to obtain and forward to the Bureau a copy of this book when published.

RHH:jes
(6)

MAILED 12
AUG - 6 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

56 AUG 12 1968

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-100

100-449698-34-17
100-447698-314

19 AUG 7 1968

SAC, New York (100-163303)

8/2/68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

[REDACTED] and Jerry Rubin, both of whom are leaders of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMCEWV), have been arrested on narcotics charges and are currently free on bail.

[REDACTED] was arrested 6/21/68 by Customs officials and Rubin was arrested 6/13/68 by the New York City Police Department on a similar charge.

The terms of their bond are not known to the Bureau, but it seems possible that such terms may prevent their travel outside the state.

Since the NMCEWV has publicly announced that it will demonstrate at the Democratic National Convention, it may be that [REDACTED] and Rubin will attempt to travel to Chicago for that Convention. In addition, they may also plan to travel to Miami for the Republican National Convention.

You should, therefore, promptly determine whether the terms of their bond prevent travel outside the state.

If [REDACTED] and Rubin are so restricted, you should arrange to be alerted to any travel planned by them in order that appropriate authorities may be notified.

RHH:jes
(6)

REC-1

100-449698-34-16
19 AUG 5 1968

NOTE:

Both [REDACTED] and Rubin are on the Sensitivity Index. Rubin was Project Director of the October 21-22, 1967 March on the Pentagon. He was arrested during that March. Through the above we may be able to prevent their attendance at either Convention.

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

MAILED 5
AUG 2 - 1968
COMM-FBI

57 AUG 9 - 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York (100-163303)

8/8/68

Director, FBI (100-449698) *310*

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

EX-105

100-449698-34-15

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 8/2/68.

Authority is granted to prepare an anonymous mailing using the vocabulary of the New Left as outlined in relet.

This leaflet should be prepared on stationery that cannot be traced to the Bureau or to the Government. Assure that all other necessary steps are taken to prevent the Bureau from being identified as this source.

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

RIH:jes
(6)

NOTE:

A split has developed in the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), a group whose membership has, in the past, consisted of members of the SWP and the CP, as well as New Left forces. The result has been that the New Left forces have withdrawn from SMC and formed the Radical Organizing Committee. This split was caused by the YSA (youth arm of the SWP) when it grabbed the leadership of SMC and insisted that the organization concentrate almost exclusively on protesting the war in Vietnam. New Left forces, on the other hand, insisted on broadening the objectives of SMC to include campus liberalization, civil rights protests, and others. We have an opportunity to drive a wedge between these groups by taking advantage of this different outlook by the two groups. Relet suggests that an anonymous letter in New Left language be written and sent to peace groups attacking the YSA. This has merit and the above letter authorizes such a mailing.

MAILED 5

AUG 8 - 1968

COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FOR RELEASE TO PLAINTIFFS IN
SWP CIVIL SUIT 15/3 LETTERS
DATED JUN 3 1968 AND FILED
IN 100-18 (SWP MAIN FILE).

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

F107
577
AUG 12 1968

WNC 2 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 8/2/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
IS

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated 7/25/68, concerning the recent split between the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and independents in the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC).

Enclosed herewith is a suggested letter designed to create additional bitterness between the newly formed Radical Organizing Committee (ROC) and the YSA.

The above letter closely resembles recent mimeographed flyers put out by the ROC on yellow craft paper concerning the YSA take-over of the SMC. It is anticipated that copies of enclosed letter will be sent to all "peace groups" in the New York area and New Left organizations. The mailing would be anonymous.

Bureau approval is requested for the preparation and mailing of enclosed letter.

It is noted that the letter is written in the jargon of the New Left, necessitating the use of a certain amount of profanity.

100-449698-34-15
ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

- ② - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

BPM:bpm

(3)

REC-63

52 AUG 5 1968

INT. SEC.



WHO BUSTED SMC'S ASS?

Events since the disaster on June 29-30, have again demonstrated that everything the YSA touches turns to pure horseshit. [redacted] and her gang of hypocrites took poor old SMC apart, changed all the pieces around, and put in back in the form of a sterile YSA group. Useless talk and parliamentary procedure is the new name of the game.

We who had served SMC from the beginning shed a few bitter tears, packed our bags and left. [redacted] had the vision too. She saw through the Trotskyite shit and followed her nose through the door. She wasn't alone either. Many others, including Resistance, WRL, SDS and the Du Bois Clubs, followed her into the clear. So, we formed the Radical Organizing Committee to deal with issues related to the dirty war in Vietnam, the draft, racism and campus complicity. We wonder how long it will be before YSA takes a bead on the ROC?

We admit to a few hangups - mostly financial - but the Trotskyites have had a few for years. There's the street-meeting hangup. We suspect that any SMC activity in the future will be in the form of YSA street meetings - zero contributions to the ending of the Johnson war. While the Trotskyites talk and talk, the war goes on and on.

All of which builds to a fine point - known to most of the independents in SMC for a long time. The old-line organizations have completely dried up....nothing but dust between the ears. Let's face it, the contributions of the SWP, YSA and PL to the movement have been minimal to say the least. The CP died of old age several decades ago, although we understand Gus is living real well.

We think ROC has something new to offer - a new approach to the problems of our times, a new light on the rise of radical consciousness within the student movement. This time, baby, the fascist tactics of the YSA are not going to get the chance to wreck the organization. No more committee packing and other high handed crap so neatly done by the Trotskyites. YSA can stick with its own hangups. We don't want 'em!

With it all, you have to admire the way YSA operated. [redacted] and [redacted] were beautiful...just beautiful. They stuffed their platform up our collective asses smiling all the while. They were pained when we left. [redacted] still looks pained.

I We'll work for ROC now. Let's see what happens. A final word for YSA: "You busted SMC's ass. You and you alone. Good luck, mothers."

- Peace

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: *Fry* SAC, New York(Your file 100-163303) DATE: 8/FROM: *TV* Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial100-449688-34
Room No. 902-98DSUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFTb-1
de:
(F)
only

ReBulet 6/27/68.

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

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

Reporting employee _____

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

- ☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution
- ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☒ Preparation
- ☐ 5. Submit ☐ report ☐ 90-day progress letter by _____
- ☐ letter

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

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
5-1968
FBI - NEW YORK
ment on top serial in case

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
IS

DATE: 8/1/68

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated 7/3/68.

Enclosed herewith is one montage layout re the New Left and three overlays containing copy blocks for same.

The Bureau is requested to consider the preparation of a leaflet from the enclosed montage. The copy overlays are furnished in the Dyno tape form to merely indicate how the final product would appear. It is believed that the copy on the leaflet should be in red and printed directly on the photograph. New York is of the opinion that Overlay #1 would provide the most effective message for counterintelligence purposes.

It is anticipated that the anonymous distribution of the above leaflet to colleges and universities in the New York area would aid in placing the SDS (and the New Left) in the harsh light of ridicule. Copies will be sent to all logical individuals connected with institutions of learning.

If approved by the Bureau, it is requested that the final layout - art and copy - be prepared at the Bureau. It is also requested that production of the leaflet be handled at the Bureau and that 500 copies be furnished to New York.

It is believed that the actual printing should be done on cheap, unmarked paper.

REC 54

- 100-449698-34-124
- 2 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 4)
1 - New York

EX 106

BPM:bpm
(3)

500 copies + original
passed to Hqs.
8/2/68: G

INT. SEC.

SEP 6 1968

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

SAC, New York (100-163303)

7/25/68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBuairtel 6/19/68 captioned "Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Information Concerning," and CGairtel and LHM of same caption dated 7/8/68.

The 6/28/68 edition of "The Militant" contains two articles entitled "SMC Exclusionists Run from Antiwar Struggle," and "Protests Against Exclusionists in the SMC Continue Mounting." Both of these articles condemn the recent purging of Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) members from the leadership of the SMC.

An article appearing in the New York Times 7/14/68 edition entitled "Student Peace Group Leaders Charge Trotskyite Take-over" also related to the further fragmentation of SMC as a result of the disputes over leadership, aims and purposes. From these articles, it appears that the split within the SMC places the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) at loggerheads with other New Left forces. This would seem to present an opportunity to drive a deeper wedge between New Left forces and the YSA and SWP.

If you have not already done so, review this situation thoroughly and carefully with a view toward developing an effective attack upon both the SWP and the New Left using this rift as a vehicle.

Your suggestions along this line should be submitted to the Bureau promptly in order that some effective steps may be taken while the issues

Prior to taking any action in this regard, you should, of course, obtain prior Bureau approval.

2 - Chicago (100-45316)

RHH:jes
(8)

MAILED 24
JUL 25 1968
COMM-FBI

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

61 AUG 1 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED COPY SENT USA, NY
FOR INFORMATION TO BUREAU
IN
100-449698-34-1.3
100-449698-34-1.3
100-449698-34-1.3

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

103 JUL 26 1968

Letter to SAC, New York
RE: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
100-449698

NOTE:

The Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), an antiwar organization with groups on various campuses and whose membership includes members of both the SWP and CP, has become fragmented over policy. SWP and YSA appear to have taken control of the SMC and insist that the organization adhere to a program of concentrated protests against the war in Vietnam. New Left forces, including the CP, on the other hand feel that the objectives of SMC should be broadened to include racial issues, and campus liberation among other things. This rift appears to hold promise for counterintelligence action.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 7/15/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
IS
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet to Newark 6/27/68, captioned [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] SM-C (KEY ACTIVIST)," requesting NYO
to submit its recommendations concerning the desirability
of advising [REDACTED] writer for the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] of the facts surrounding [REDACTED] 1949 arrest.

It is to be noted that [REDACTED] and JERRY RUBIN are three top leaders of the
anti-war movement in the US and in particular the
National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam
(NMC). [REDACTED] being its National Chairman, [REDACTED]
its National Coordinator and RUBIN the Project Director
for the March on Washington on October 21-23, 1968,
sponsored by the NMC.

The NMC has coordinated the largest mass anti-
Vietnam war demonstrations throughout the US and is in
the process of coordinating demonstrations in Chicago,
Illinois, during the National Democratic Convention. The
Hanoi Government has only released American prisoners
to representatives of the NMC and at the present time the
NMC has three representatives on the way to Hanoi to
receive three more American prisoners.

- 6 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-384411)
(1 - 105-131719) (JERRY RUBIN)
(1 - 100-448990)
(1 - 62-111181) (NMC)
2 - Newark (100-41323) (RM)
1 - New York (100-121672) (42)
1 - New York (100-157178) (JERRY RUBIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-159605) (42)
1 - New York

FTS:ecs
(12)

25 JUL 17 1968

INT. SEC.

The following are arrest records of these above mentioned leaders:

[REDACTED]
Records of Old Record Room, Police Dept
NYC, reflects [REDACTED] n,
[REDACTED], male, white, [REDACTED] was arrested on 7/11/49
in the Fulton and Nassau, Independent Subway, and charged
with 722-Section 8 (1e) disorderly conduct, in that he
frequents or loiters about any public place soliciting
men for the purpose of committing a crime against nature
or other lewdness. He was given a suspended sentence,
by Judge ANDREWS on 7/13/49.

[REDACTED]
"North Countrymen", a weekly newspaper, Rouses
Point, NY, in its July 4, 1968 issue, contains an
article captioned, "Customs Agents Sieze Marijuana."
This article reflects that [REDACTED], a former
instructor at Cornell University, [REDACTED]
was arrested by custom agents on June 21 for smuggling
marijuana into the US and arraigned before US Commissioner
JOSEPH KELLEY, Plattsburgh, NY. He was released on
\$1,000 bail pending a hearing.

JERRY RUBIN

The "New York Post", a daily NYC newspaper,
in its issue of June 14, 1968, on page 23, contains an
article reflecting that JERRY RUBIN was arrested in his
apartment on June 13, 1968, by the NYCPD, Narcotics
Squad, on charges of Possession of more than an ounce
of Marijuana. He was released on \$1,000 bail.

In view of the national scope of the NMC and
its leaders, it is believed that this information would
be more effective if released to a national news media.
It is therefore requested that consideration be made
by the Bureau to furnish the above information to its
sources at the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)
(ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303)

SUBJECT: COINTEL PRO-NEW LEFT

DATE: 7/12/68

ReBulet to NY, dated 7/9/68.

In accordance with instructions set forth in referenced letter, on 7/12/68, the NYO obtained 500 copies of an article entitled "Campus or Battleground? Columbia Is a Warning to All American Universities", from Barron's, 30 Broad Street, NYC.

Transmitted herewith are two packages each containing 250 copies of the beforementioned article.

EXP. PROC.

EX-103

100-449698-34-11

REC-35

JUL 15 1968

bulky
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURES
RETAINED

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)
- 1 - New York

MJB:ecs
(3)

2/3

EXP. PROC.

62-11968

SAC, New York

7/9/68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ml
"Barron's" has issued an article written by [REDACTED] an instructor at Columbia University. This article is highly critical of SDS and other militant elements at the University. It presents excellent arguments against militant disruptions on college campuses. Reprints are available from "Barron's." According to the article, these reprints can be obtained from: [REDACTED] Editor, "Barron's," 30 Broad Street, New York City.

Obtain 500 copies of this article for the Bureau's use in the Counterintelligence Program. They should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Internal Security Section.

BAW:jes
(6)

NOTE:

The Above article is highly critical of the actions of the SDS and other groups at Columbia University. It presents logical arguments against student riots. Inasmuch as it is public source material, it will be useful in our Counterintelligence Program.

MAILED 23

JUL 8 - 1968

COMM-FBI

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

59 JUL 15 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX-110

REC-3

100-449698-34-10

241

JUL 9 1968

P.5

SAC, New York (100-163303)

7/3/68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

**COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT**

Reference is made to previous correspondence concerning counterintelligence action against the New Left.

The recommendations contained in your letter of 5/28/68 have merit and should be implemented. You recommended that Mark Rudd's letter to the President of Columbia University, which appeared in the "Guardian," be anonymously sent to University officials in the New York City area. You should extend this anonymous mailing to the members of the Board of Regents and, where known, prominent supporters of the University in the New York City area. Consider mailing it to members of Boards of Regents and supporters of other colleges where the SDS is active.

You are authorized to send it to the parents of students arrested during the riots at Columbia University and to the parents of other individuals who are active in New Left groups.

You are authorized to prepare an initial layout of a montage which will show photographs of the worst individuals in the New Left. This is to be submitted to the Bureau prior to distribution.

Your suggestion that postcards be sent advertising a fictitious SDS party where marijuana would be used is not being approved at this time. There is a danger of embarrassment to the Bureau inasmuch as such a card could cause the police department to take action to break up this fictitious party.

Your suggestions are good and show that your office has devoted considerable thought to this program. Your efforts are very much appreciated.

BAV:jcs
(6)

REC 5

100-449698-34-9

JUL 5 1968

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

59 JUL 11 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to SAC, New York
RE: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
100-449698

NOTE:

We have been soliciting suggestions for counter-intelligence action against the New Left. NYO has recommended that a letter written by Mark Rudd, SDS leader at Columbia University, be sent to parents of students and officials of colleges in the NYC area. This letter which was published in the "Guardian" contains a harsh obscenity.

NYO also wants to draw up a montage, leaflet size, showing photographs of New Left individuals (using the worst looking). This montage would be circulated on the campus. It would bear a message reading, "We are the SDS. If we lead will you follow?"

NY also suggested that postcards be sent to the parents of individuals active in the New Left. This postcard would advertise a fictitious party at SDS headquarters and would indicate that marijuana would be smoked at the party. This suggestion is not being approved due to the possibility of embarrassment to the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
IS
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

DATE: 7/1/68

REC-73

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated 5/28/68.

Enclosed herewith are 15 copies each of a letterhead memorandum for 22 colleges and/or universities in the New York area where New Left activities have been reported.

Enclosed LHMs have been classified "Confidential" because they contain information from valuable sources of the FBI. It is felt the unauthorized disclosure of the information attributed to these sources could compromise them and thus be injurious to the national defense.

In addition to those institutions covered by LHMs, there are five others where New Left activity has ceased or there has been no reported New Left activity during 1967-68. These institutions are set forth in a subsequent section of this communication.

The following are the Administrative Sections pertaining to each LHM by college in alphabetical order. In each section, comment is made concerning other informant or source coverage on the campus in addition to that set forth under administrative details for the college in question.

1. Bard College

NY T-1:

Other informant and/or source coverage: None.

- ② Bureau (Encl. 330) (RM)
1 - New York (100-161370) (New Left) (42)
1 - New York

REC-73

BPH:ecs
(4)

14 JUL 2 1968
SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 7-2

AGENCY: ACSL, ONI, OSI, SECSTATE, SCSS, CUBA, RAO.
DATE FORWARD: 7-3-68
HOW FORWARD: 13/5
BY: RLS/ycap

100-449698-10

NY 100-163303

2. Brooklyn College

NY T-1:

NY T-2:

NY T-3:

NY T-4:

NY T-5:

NY T-6:

NY T-7:

NY T-9:

Other informant and/or source coverage:

3. City College of New York (CCNY)

NY T-1:

NY T-2:

NY T-3:

NY T-4:

NY T-5:

Other informants and/or source coverage:

4. College of New Rochelle

Source:

Other informant and/or source coverage: None

5. Columbia University

NY T-1: [REDACTED]

NY T-2: [REDACTED]

NY T-3: [REDACTED]

NY T-4: [REDACTED]

NY T-5: [REDACTED]

Other informants and/or source coverage:

6. Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art

NY T-1: [REDACTED]

NY T-2: [REDACTED]

NY T-3: [REDACTED]

Other informants and/or source coverage:

7. Fordham University

NY T-1: [REDACTED]

NY T-2: [REDACTED]

Other informant and/or source coverage: None

8. Hunter College

NY T-1: [REDACTED]

NY T-2: [REDACTED]

Other informant and/or source coverage:

9. - Kingsborough Community College

NY T-1: [REDACTED]

Other informant and/or source coverage:

10. Long Island University

NY T-1: [REDACTED]

NY T-2: [REDACTED]

Other informant and/or source coverage: None

11. Manhattan Community College

NY T-1: [REDACTED]

Other informant and/or source coverage: None

12. Manhattanville College

NY T-1: [REDACTED]

Other informant and/or source coverage: None

13. Nassau Community College

NY T-1: [REDACTED]

NY T-2: [REDACTED]

Other informant and/or source coverage: None

14. New School for Social Research

NY T-1: [REDACTED]

Other informant and/or source coverage: None

15. New York University

No sources used in LHM

Other informant and/or source coverage: None

NY 100-163303

16. Pace College

No sources used in LHM

Other informant and/or source coverage:

17. Queens College

NY T-1:

NY T-2:

NY T-3:

Other informant and/or source coverage:

18. Sarah Lawrence College

NY T-1:

NY T-2:

Other informant and/or source coverage: None

19. State University College, New Paltz, New York

NY T-1:

Other informant and/or source coverage: None

20. State University of New York at Stony Brook

NY T-1:

NY T-2:

NY T-3:

NY T-4:

NY T-5:

Other informant and/or source coverage:

21. Vassar College

NY T-1: [REDACTED]

Other informant and/or source coverage:
[REDACTED]

22. Wagner College

NY T-1: [REDACTED]

Other informant and/or source coverage:
[REDACTED]

The following colleges and/or universities were reported to have had SDS or other New Left organizations on campus in the past which are no longer functioning. Accordingly, no letterhead memorandums were submitted under this program:

1. Adelphi University, Garden City, Long Island, New York

In February, 1966, [REDACTED] reported there were at that time eleven members of the SDS at Adelphi University.

The December 5, 1967 issue of "Newsday", a daily newspaper published on Long Island, reported that a small chapter of SDS at Adelphi had collapsed after students had expressed fear that radical SDS positions would harm their careers.

No information has been received from any source reflecting any 1967-68 SDS activity at Adelphi.

2. Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York

On 6/12/68, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], advised SA [REDACTED] that there was no SDS chapter at the university and that none existed on the campus during the 1967-68 school year. He stated that prior to September, 1967, a vote was taken by the student body on this question and the students themselves decided not to permit SDS on their campus. [REDACTED] further stated that to the best of his knowledge no organizations which might be termed "New Left" are on the campus at Hofstra.

3. Marist College, Poughkeepsie, New York

On June 18, 1968, [REDACTED] (Conceal-Reliable), advised there was a small chapter of SDS on the campus at Marist College prior to 1967. During the 1967-68 school year no SDS chapter functioned on the campus either from an official or unofficial standpoint. [REDACTED] stated that no SDS organization is anticipated on the campus for the 1968-69 school year.

4. Rockland County Community College, Suffern, New York

On 6/26/68 [REDACTED] (Conceal-Reliable), advised there was no SDS chapter on the campus at Rockland. He stated that in the Spring of 1968 the Student Activities Council (an undergraduate student-government organization), refused to allow SDS to come on the Rockland campus. He stated that to the best of his knowledge no other so-called "New Left" organizations are on the campus.

5. Union Theological Seminary, 123rd Street and Broadway, New York City

On 6/17/68, [REDACTED] Union Theological Seminary (UTS) advised that the Resistance was not an approved organization on the campus at UTS and to the best of his knowledge did not exist in any form there. He stated there were no other organizations of the "New Left" types chartered or unchartered at UTS.

In the recent past, informant coverage of New Left organizations - particularly SDS - has been limited to off-campus informants and sources with the exceptions of those sources interviewed under the course of SM investigations who were cooperative. On-campus sources, for the most part, have been limited to various college officials who cooperated with this Bureau.

Programs relative to investigation of the New Left have been handled to date under "INVESTIGATION OF STUDENT GROUPS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES" (Bufile 100-443853; NY file 100-155455) and "INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT" (Bufile 100-446997; NY file 100-161370).

As pointed out in New York letter dated 6/10/68 under the caption "INVESTIGATION OF STUDENT GROUPS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES", the penetration of SDS chapters by high quality informants who are in a position to report on the plans of student activists remains a difficult problem, part of which may be attributed to investigative restrictions in this field. The institution of instant counterintelligence program combined with the certain disavowal of the New Left on the part of the vast majority of college students and officials, informant coverage is expected to increase.

By letter dated 6/20/68, under the caption "INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT", the results of a survey conducted by New York were set out. A survey of New York Communist informants reflected that the majority were not of the age bracket which would allow them to be re-directed into the New Left field. A list of 13 informants who have been directed into the New Left field, however, was set forth.

It was pointed out in the above New York letter that NY has implemented a program of exploiting voluntary contacts. Since the initial demonstration at Columbia University on 4/23/68, seven individuals have contacted the NYO and have indicated a desire to assist the Bureau relative to New Left activities at Columbia University. New cases have been opened on these individuals.

Each agent handling security investigations in the NYO has been circularized to determine any source previously used, individuals personally known who are employed on campuses, friends or relatives and anyone else who might be possibly developed as a source under current Bureau regulations.

In addition, a program has been initiated to exploit military separatees. Liaison Agents with local military stations are establishing a system of obtaining names and addresses of dischargees who can be considered for interview. The Bureau's suggestion regarding the use of intelligence personnel has been placed in effect and a young Reserve Officer, a student at Columbia University is under consideration.

New York has instructed all agents handling security informants to continue to re-evaluate their informants for the purpose of redirection into the New Left.

Additional steps for penetration of the New Left are being considered currently. In this regard, the Veterans Administration in New York City has advised that between 18,000 and 20,000 veterans are now attending school under the educational program in the New York area. The NYO is taking steps to aggressively pursue this matter.

Any evaluation of the potential for violation on campuses in the New York Division for the 1968-69 school year must be correlated with the racial situation as it develops during the summer months ahead. The plans and actions of New Left groups like SDS for the Fall of 1968 are also of great importance. In the light of student "revolts" in the recent past, it is the opinion of New York that Columbia University will again be the prime target of New Left activity. Secondly, the College of the City of New York (CCNY) must be considered a logical point of explosion due to its close proximity to both Columbia and the ghetto areas of Harlem. Other colleges and/or universities which may have some New Left activity in the New York area are Brooklyn College, New York University and Queens College.

It is anticipated that increased informant and source coverage at the pertinent colleges in the New York area as well as an aggressive counterintelligence program during the next two months could blunt or prevent violence on many campuses.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JUL

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Bufile 100-449698
NYfile 100-163303

New Left Activity
Nassau County Community College

Unless otherwise stated, all sources mentioned above herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

New Left Organizations Present On
The Nassau County Community College

On June 12, 1968, NY T-1 advised there is a current Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) on the Nassau County Community College Campus, and that there is no other organized New Left activity on the campus.

A Characterization of SDS is Attached Hereto

NY T-2 advised on June 13, 1968, there are approximately 45-50 students affiliated with the SDS chapter, Nassau County Community College. The source advised there is no list of the officers of SDS on campus, but that it is generally acknowledged that one [REDACTED] is the SDS chapter President.

Organization and Leaders -
Nassau County Community College

1. Students For A Democratic Society (SDS)

[REDACTED] - President

[REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] He has been the [REDACTED] force in the SDS chapter at Nassau County Community College.

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**New Left Activity:
Nassau County Community College**

It is noted the Nassau County Community College is a two year college and [REDACTED] is scheduled to graduate in June of 1968.

Summary of Disruptive Activities at Nassau County Community College, 1967-1968.

On June 12, 1968, NY T-1 advised that there have been a few peaceful demonstrations on campus during 1967-1968, but that no incident or disruptive activity resulted.

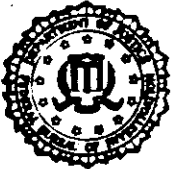
On June 13, 1968, NY T-2 advised that ad hoc committees were generally in charge of any demonstrations on the Nassau County Community College, and that demonstrations in the past have been peaceful and well controlled.

APPENDIX

1.

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.



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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New York, New York

JUL 1 1968

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**New Left Activity: Fordham University
Internal Security**

Unless otherwise stated, all sources maintained herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On May 8, 1968, NY T-1 advised that a chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), has been recognized by Fordham University, 3rd Avenue and Fordham Road, Bronx, New York, for approximately 1 year. NY T-1 advised that this chapter is comprised of approximately 20 members with an additional 30 individuals who frequently associate with this group.

NY T-1 related that SDS, although it has relatively few members on campus, is active and well organized, and usually meets at 12:30 p.m., on Fridays on the Fordham campus.

A characterization of SDS is attached hereto.

The October 17, 1967 edition of "The Worker" indicated that SDS Fordham University staged a protest demonstration on the Fordham campus during October, 1967, in protest to the presence on the Fordham campus of Navy recruiters.

The recruiters refused to debate with the students about United States involvement in Vietnam.

"The Worker" is an East coast Communist newspaper.

The October 17, 1967 edition of the "Ram", a Fordham University student newspaper indicated the SDS members representing Fordham University traveled to Washington, DC, during October, 1967, to protest United States involvement in Vietnam.

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New Left Activity: Fordham University

The February 27, 1968 edition of the "Ram" a Fordham University student newspaper indicated the SDS members representing Fordham University staged a protest demonstration on campus on February 26, 1968. The demonstrators protested the presence on campus of Chase Manhattan Banks recruiters. The protestors hoped to "enlighten" the student body to what they termed 'the relationship of Chase Manhattan Bank to the racist totalitarian government of the Union of South Africa'.

In Rebuttal, Anthony Terraciano, Assistant Treasurer, Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City, stated that Chase Manhattan wants to assist the developing nations where it can, and believes it has a responsibility to do so.

The leaders of SDS, Fordham University, are as follows:

[REDACTED]

NY T-2 advised on February 12, 1968 that [REDACTED] is President of the SDS Chapter, Fordham University. He is a [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] He has been issued Certificate of Naturalization Number 8788392 and admitted to citizenship on November 5, 1964. He resides with his mother [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and is single. His father is deceased. He attended a SDS sponsored rally held on the Fordham Campus on March 11, 1968, in opposition to the presence of Dow Chemical Company recruiters on the campus. At that time he stated that SDS was fighting to change the imperialistic system of government in the United States. He was nominated but not elected to the Regional Committee of the SDS at the New York, Regional Conference held in New York City on February 10-11, 1968. On February 27, 1968, he attended a rally on the Fordham Campus protesting the presence of Chase Manhattan Bank recruiters on campus. During this rally he stated that Lyndon Johnson is a front man for the corporation interests, and he called for the creation of a system which no longer had institutions that promote racism abroad and oppression at home.

New Left Activity: Fordham University

[REDACTED]

NY T-1 advised on May 8, 1968, that [REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] born [REDACTED], at [REDACTED]. He graduated from Vincentian Institute, Albany, New York, in 1965, and is currently SDS Vice-Chairman, Fordham University. On February 3, 1968, he represented SDS, Fordham University, at the New York City Budget hearings which were held at City Hall, New York City. He spoke in opposition to the transit fare increase. He resides at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The October 17, 1967 edition of the "Ram", a Fordham University student newspaper, identified [REDACTED] as a member of the SDS Steering Committee, Fordham University. During October, 1967, he attended a demonstration at Fordham University to protest the presence of United States Navy recruiters on campus. During October, 1967, he traveled to Washington, DC, to protest the war in Vietnam.

At the present time there is no available information to indicate than any New Left organization, other than SDS, is functioning on the Fordham campus.

1.

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.



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New York, New York

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JUL 1 1968

[REDACTED]

New Left Activity: Hunter College,
New York, New York
Internal Security

Unless otherwise stated, all sources set forth herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

1. Identity of New Left Organization At Hunter College

In March, 1968, [REDACTED] Hunter College, Bronx Campus, Bronx, New York City, advised that the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), was a registered organization on the Bronx Campus. She further stated that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was not registered on the Bronx Campus.

SDS and the DCA are characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

In March, 1968, [REDACTED] Hunter College, Park Avenue and 67th Street, New York City, advised that the DCA was a registered organization on the Park Avenue Campus and, at that time, had at least 10 members. He stated the SDS was not registered on the Park Avenue Campus.

The "Hunter Envoy", a student newspaper at Hunter, issue of March 8, 1968, reflected that the SDS and the DCA were continuing to function as organizations at Hunter.

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[REDACTED]

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New Left Activity

2. Identity of Student Leaders

SDS

The "Meridian", a student newspaper at Hunter, issue of April 14, 1967, identified [REDACTED] as the President of SDS at Hunter College.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] and resides at [REDACTED]. He graduated from the Theodore Roosevelt High School, New York City, in June, 1963, and entered Hunter College where he is majoring in psychology. NY T-1 advised [REDACTED] attended a meeting of the DCA Club at Hunter on October 12, 1966. [REDACTED] President of SDS at Hunter in April, 1967.

The "Meridian" issue to October 27, 1967, page 3, reflected that [REDACTED] was a member of the Steering Committee of SDS at Hunter.

The "Meridian", previously mentioned issue of March 15, 1968, reflected that [REDACTED] was active in SDS at Hunter.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED]. He [REDACTED] He attended [REDACTED] University from September, 1962, until January, 1964, when he entered Hunter College. On June 11, 1968, [REDACTED] graduated from Hunter with a Bachelor of Arts degree in History.

DCA

The "Hunter Arrow", a student newspaper at Hunter College issue of March 4, 1966, identified [REDACTED] as the Chairman of the new DCA Club at Hunter.

NY T-1 Left Activity

On November 29, 1967, NY T-2 advised that at that time [REDACTED] was a member of the DCA at Hunter College.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] is single and [REDACTED] NY T-1 stated that on February 21, 1967, [REDACTED] attended the 42nd Anniversary Celebration of "The Worker", held in New York City. NY T-1 advised that in 1967, [REDACTED] was active in the DCA and attended a session of the Third Annual Convention of the DCA held in New York City, September 8 - 10, 1967.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

On April 4, 1967, NY T-1 furnished information which reflected that at that time [REDACTED] was the Chairman of the DCA Club at Hunter College.

[REDACTED] was born February 20, 1947 at New York City. He resides at [REDACTED] and is a student at Hunter College majoring in Anthropology. [REDACTED] expects to graduate from Hunter in January, 1969.

3. Campus Disruptive Activities 1967-68

The "Meridian", issue of February 24, 1967, reflected that on February 21, 1967, the DCA Club at Hunter College staged a sit-in to protest representatives of the United States Marine Corps on the campus. This protest lasted for approximately three hours and involved 13 students. No incidents and/or arrests resulted.

The "Meridian", issue of March 3, 1967, reflected that on April 30, 1967, SDS staged a demonstration at the Career Placement Office, Hunter College to protest representatives from the Dow Chemical Company on the campus to interview potential employees. The "Meridian" noted that the SDS demonstration at its peak consisted of approximately 30 students passing out literature of an anti-Vietnam war nature. No incidents and/or arrests resulted.

New Left Activity

There were no known incidents at Hunter College during the 1967-68 period which resulted in major disruption of normal college life or which resulted in administrative action against the students.

APPENDIX

1.

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

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. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that [REDACTED], 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. This source also advised in September, 1966, that [REDACTED], 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.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that [REDACTED] was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that [REDACTED] is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth confidential source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.



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New York, New York

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NYfile 100-163303

JUL 1 1968

New Left Activity: Pace College
Internal Security

Unless otherwise stated, all sources mentioned herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

At the present time, Pace College, 41 Park Row, New York, New York, has one New Left organization functioning on the Pace campus, and that organization is Students For A Democratic Society (SDS).

A characterization of SDS is attached hereto.

The "Pace College Press", April 24, 1968, edition, a Pace College student newspaper, indicated that the Student Council, Pace College, had twice turned down the application for formation of a Pace College SDS.

According to the Day Student Council constitution, the affirmative vote of three fourths of the Council members present is required to approve a new club's formation. If the three fourths vote is attained, the club is placed in probationary status, and at the end of the probationary period, the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Student Council is necessary to give final and full approval to the existence of the club.

On April 23, 1968, the Student Council, Pace College, agreed to allow SDS to function at Pace College on a probationary basis.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**New Left Activity: Pace College
Internal Security**

SDS, Pace College, is opposed to the concept of the leader - follower relationships as contrary to full democracy, and therefore has provided in its constitution for a rotating chairmanship. This concept has been set up to allow each member to act as a presiding officer and that no individual should become a "leader" able to exercise undue influence upon the other members.

There have been no New Left disruptive activities at Pace College, and at the present time there are no particular leaders to single out.

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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New Left Activity: Bard College
Internal Security

Unless otherwise stated, all sources mentioned herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

1. Identity of New Left Organization

On October 29, 1965, NY T-1 furnished information which reflected that at that time a chapter of the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), was in operation at Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York. (See appendix for SDS character).

On April 5, 1966, [REDACTED] Bard College stated that at that time there was a small group on the Bard campus calling themselves the SDS. She stated this group was limited to about six individuals.

On June 18, 1968, [REDACTED] Bard College, advised there had been a chapter of SDS at Bard approximately three years ago. She recalled this chapter had had no formal organization to it at the time. She stated that there was no SDS chapter at Bard during the 1967-68 school year. She expressed the opinion that there had been a certain amount of interest exhibited in the SDS during the past year but no move had been made to re-establish a chapter at Bard.

2. Miscellaneous

[REDACTED] mentioned above, advised that during the 1967-68 school year at Bard, there were no incidents of student disorder which could be attributed to any organization affiliated with the "New Left". She pointed out that two students had set up a "Draft Counseling Center" in Poughkeepsie, New York to distribute anti-draft and anti-Vietnam War information. No other student activity along this line came to her attention.

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New Left Activity:
Bard College

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

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**New Left Activity:
Sarah Lawrence College**

form a chapter of the SDS on the campus:

3. Disruptive Activities

The second source, previously mentioned, advised in June, 1968, that no information has been received to indicate that the SDS chapter at Sarah Lawrence College had engaged in any disruptive activity during the 1967-68 school year which interfered with normal campus life.

New Left Activity:
Sarah Lawrence College

APPENDIX

1.

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.



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New York, New York

JUL 1 1968

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New Left Activity, Brooklyn College
Internal Security

Unless otherwise stated, all sources mentioned herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

The following New Left organizations are at the present time active on the Brooklyn College campus, Brooklyn, New York:

W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA)
Progressive Labor Party (PLP)
Students For A Democratic Society (SDS)

Characterizations for DCA, PLP, and SDS are attached hereto.

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New Left Activity, Brooklyn College

Organizations and Leaders at Brooklyn College
1. W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA)

On January 29, 1967, NY T-1 advised that the DCA, Brooklyn College, originally was granted a charter on March 24, 1965. DCA activity has been channeled into protesting anything in the country or on the campus that goes against the principles of the founder of DCA, William Du Bois, with the overall goal being the establishment of a socialist state.

NY T-2 advised that DCA has approximately 20 members at Brooklyn College, and that the leaders are as follows:

[REDACTED] President

[REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] born

[REDACTED], at [REDACTED]

On June 19, 1958, her father, [REDACTED], appeared before The House Committee on Un-American Activities, at which time he declined to answer as to whether he was now a member of the Communist Party (CP) on the basis of the first and fifth amendments to the Constitution.

[REDACTED] attended the Third National Convention of the DCA, held at Columbia University, New York City, on September 8 to 10, 1967. She was arrested on May 26, 1967, for disorderly conduct and resisting arrest in connection with a demonstration held at the United States Army Induction Center, Whitehall Street, New York City. She was arrested on October 20, 1967, at Brooklyn College, in connection with an Anti-Vietnam demonstration. She is presently a member of the Communist Party (CP), New York City, and resides at [REDACTED]

New Left Activity, Brooklyn College

[REDACTED] - Vice President

[REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He attended the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City during June, 1966. He was arrested on November 6, 1966, in a raid on a party held at the apartment (5-E) of Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] New York City, on disorderly conduct and narcotics charges. The charges were subsequently dropped for lack of evidence. He attended the anniversary dinner for "The Worker", held on October 30, 1966, Riverside Plaza Hotel, New York City, and is a current subscriber to "The Worker".

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

[REDACTED] attended the Third National Convention of the DCA held at Columbia University, New York City, during September, 1967. He picketed in front of Madison Square Garden on March 4, 1968, protesting the heavyweight boxing match between Buster Mathis and Joe Frazier in order to show his support for Cassius Clay (Muhammed Ali) as the only heavyweight champion. He was observed at a demonstration on April 17, 1968, at Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, where the protesters carried signs to show solidarity with the German student uprising in Germany. It is noted that [REDACTED] is not currently enrolled at Brooklyn College, but is expected to enroll for the Fall Semester in order to complete his degree requirements.

New Left Activity, Brooklyn College

[REDACTED] - Secretary

[REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] born [REDACTED]. She is presently a student at Brooklyn College. On May 13 to 14, 1967, she participated in the National Conference of the Student Mobilization Committee held at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. During her registration at the aforementioned conference she indicated she was a Communist Party member, New York City. She resides with her parents [REDACTED] at [REDACTED].

2. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

NY T-3 advised that the PLP does not function as a club at Brooklyn College, and as such does not maintain a membership list and does not have a charter from Brooklyn College. The source advised that the leader of the PLP, Brooklyn College, is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] President

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] born [REDACTED]

During March, 1965, Gordon was the National Organizer of the May Second Movement (M2M).

A characterization of M2M is attached hereto.

Gordon has been a member of the PLP since 1965, and at the present time is the National Student Organizer of the PLP. He is also the current president of the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), Brooklyn College. He attended an SDS National Conference held at the University of California, Berkeley, California, on December 27, 1966. [REDACTED] attended the Latin American Organization of Solidarity Conference in Havana, Cuba, during July, 1967. This conference announced as its goals the promotion of guerrilla-warfare and revolution in Latin America; support of the Negro revolution in the United States;

New Left Activity, Brooklyn College

and creation of a continent-wide organization with its seat in Havana, Cuba. [REDACTED] was arrested on October 19, 1967, at the Brooklyn College Campus at a demonstration protesting the presence on campus of "Navy Recruiters". He attended the New York City Budget Hearings, February 13, 1968, held at City Hall, New York City. He represented SDS in their opposition to any proposed transit fare increase. [REDACTED] attended a rally on March 11 to 12, 1968, at the Fordham University Campus, Bronx, New York, in opposition to the presence of Dow Chemical Company recruiters on the Fordham Campus. He attended the SDS National Conference held at Lexington, Kentucky, on March 30 to 31, 1968. [REDACTED] currently resides at 881 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

3. Students For A Democratic Society (SDS)

NY T-4 advised the Brooklyn College has had an active SDS chapter since 1964, and that there are approximately 20 active members of SDS at Brooklyn College.

NY T-5 advised that the following were the present leaders of SDS, Brooklyn College:

[REDACTED] - President

A description of [REDACTED] is in captioned Letterhead Memorandum, under the PLP heading.

[REDACTED] - Vice President - Secretary

[REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] She attended an SDS National Convention held [REDACTED]

New Left Activity, Brooklyn College

June 25 to July 2, 1967, at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Her parents, [REDACTED] are both past members of the Communist Party in the New York City area. She graduated from Abraham Lincoln High School, New York City, in June, 1964, and since then has been a student at Brooklyn College. She presently resides at [REDACTED]

Summary of Disruptive Activities At Brooklyn College, 1967 - 1968

The majority of Student disorders at Brooklyn College during the 1967 - 1968 period were instigated by SDS, in collaboration with DCA. The first major demonstration at Brooklyn College occurred on May 19, 1966.

The "Kingsman", a Brooklyn College student newspaper, dated May 20, 1966, indicated that approximately 75 students and faculty members sat down in Boylan Hall, Brooklyn College, to protest the administration of the Selective Service System College Qualification Test on campus. The protest was planned by an ad hoc group drawn largely from the membership of SDS and DCA. There were no arrests at this demonstration.

NY T - 6 advised on March 24, 1967, that a demonstration was held at Brooklyn College on March 21, 1967, to protest the presence on the Brooklyn College campus of Dow Chemical Company recruiters. This demonstration was called because Dow Chemical is the main producer of napalm for the Vietnam War. There were approximately 75 persons participating in the demonstration, mainly representing SDS and DCA. The demonstrators marched through the cafeteria, and then back to Whitehead Hall, where a speech was given by [REDACTED] current President of SDS, Brooklyn College.

New Left Activity, Brooklyn College

On March 22, 1967, NY T-7 advised that an Anti-Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) demonstration was held at Brooklyn College on March 22, 1967, and was sponsored by SDS, DCA, and PLP, Brooklyn College. Approximately 45 people participated as the demonstrators gathered at the Quadrangle, Brooklyn College. The demonstration was to protest the presence on the Brooklyn College campus of CIA recruiters. There were no speeches because the college authorities would not authorize the use of a Public Address (PA) system. No arrests were made at this demonstration.

NY T-8 advised on October 19, 1967, that a demonstration was held at Brooklyn College on October 19, 1967, in opposition to recruitment by the United States Navy on the Brooklyn College campus. Approximately 40 students were arrested at this demonstration by the New York City Police Department (NYCPD), as they were charged with disorderly conduct, trespassing, and resisting arrest. SDS and DCA were the main sponsors of this demonstration. A two day student strike of Brooklyn College classes was subsequently held to protest the arrest of the students at the aforementioned demonstration.

NY T-9 advised that a demonstration was held on the Brooklyn College campus on May 20 to 21, 1968, for the purpose of demanding the admission to Brooklyn College of 1,000 black and Puerto Rican students by September, 1968. Approximately 50 students barricaded themselves in the Registrar's Office, Brooklyn College, on May 20, 1968, and refused to come out until Brooklyn College agreed to admit 1,000 additional black and Puerto Rican students.

NY T-5 advised on May 23, 1968, that 42 students were arrested at Brooklyn College for refusing to leave the Registrar's Office, upon being given a police order to vacate the building.

New Left Activity, Brooklyn College

Regarding the above demonstration, the Faculty Council, Brooklyn College, met and voted for the following resolution:

"Whereas it is desirable to admit at least 1,000 additional black and Puerto Rican students to Brooklyn College in September, 1968.

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Faculty Council expresses to the Board of Higher Education its desire to admit under discretionary procedures as many additional students as the Board of Higher Education will finance with staff and facilities without prejudice to the support of current projected commitments".

APPENDIX

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. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that [REDACTED] 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. This source also advised in September, 1966, that [REDACTED] 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.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that [REDACTED] was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that [REDACTED] is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth confidential source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15, - 18, 1965, at New York, New York, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as [REDACTED], New York, President, and [REDACTED] of New York, and [REDACTED] of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line".

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bi-monthly magazine, "Challenge", a monthly New York City newspaper, and "Spark", a West Coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge", page 14, states that, "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level".

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square, West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

1.

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

1.
MAY MOVEMENT

A source advised on March 3, 1965, as follows:

The May 2 Movement (M2M) formerly known as the May 2 Committee was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Viet Nam.

The M2M was dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and had for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of university level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis was taken of United States domestic and foreign policies. This source advised on May 19, 1965, that the headquarters of the M2M was 640 Broadway, New York City, Room 307.

A second source advised on February 9, 1966, that the M2M was officially dissolved as an organization on February 6, 1966, at a meeting held on the same date in New York City, by the leadership of M2M and the Progressive Labor Party.

The characterization of the PLP has been set out separately.

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA (SCTC); PERMANENT STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA (PSCTC); AD HOC STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA (AHSCTC)

"The Columbia Owl", a weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York, New York, dated December 12, 1962, page one, contained an article entitled, "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays". This article stated in part that the AHSCTC was formed October 14, 1962.

A source advised on September 13, 1963, that during the Summer of 1963, fifty-nine individuals traveled to Cuba; that the leaders of the group were members of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) and that the trip was planned and organized by PLM members.

On March 12, 1965, [REDACTED], a self-admitted member of the SCTC Executive Committee and the PLM National Coordinating Committee, advised the SCTC was formerly known as the PSCTC and the AHSCTC. He stated he was a leader of the 1963 trip to Cuba, an organizer of the 1964 trip, and that both trips were sponsored by the SCTC. As of the Spring of 1964, the members of the SCTC Executive Committee were considered members of the PLM. No SCTC sponsored trip was made in 1965.

On February 3, 1967, a second source advised that the SCTC was defunct.

The Progressive Labor Party (PLP) which contains information concerning the PLM, is characterized separately.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. B file 100-449698

N file 100-163303

JUL 1 1968

New Left Activity: New
School for Social Research
Internal Security

Unless otherwise stated, all sources set forth herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

1. Identity of New Left Organizations at the New School For Social Research.

On June 14, 1968, NY T-1 advised that the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York City, has a Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) chapter on campus. There are approximately 50 members of the SDS chapter, out of a total enrollment of 13,000.

2. Identity of Student Leaders.

NY T-1 advised on June 14, 1968, that the membership of SDS, New School for Social Research is a general membership and the SDS chapter there has only one specific leader -

[REDACTED] is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] She is currently a member of the National Council of SDS. She attended the National Council meeting of SDS, held at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, on December 27 - 31, 1967. She attended the SDS

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
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100-449698-34-8

New Left Activity: New
School for Social Research.

New York Regional Conference held February 10 - 11, 1968, at New York City, and the SDS National Council meeting, held at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, on March 28 - 31, 1968. She has received her Bachelor of Arts Degree from Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, and is currently studying at the New School for Social Research for her Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology.

There were no known incidents at the New School for Social Research, New York City, which resulted in major disruption of normal college life or which resulted in administrative action against the students.

New Left Activity: New
School for Social Research

APPENDIX

1.

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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

JUL 1 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. B file 100-449698

N file 100-163303

New Left Activity:
Columbia University
Internal Security

Unless otherwise stated, all sources mentioned herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On May 21, 1968, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Columbia University, 116th Street and Broadway, New York City (NYC), advised that a total of 17,545 students were then attending Columbia as both full-time and part-time undergraduates, plus those individuals registered in the graduate facilities.

On May 29, 1968, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of Columbia University and [REDACTED] of Columbia College, furnished information which reflected that the following organizations were among the various organizations on the university campus which had been approved to function either on a permanent basis or on a temporary basis:

1. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)
2. Students For A Democratic Society (SDS)
3. The Resistance
4. Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

The PLP, SDS and YSA are characterized in the Appendix attached hereto.

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100-449698-34-8
JUL 1 1968

[REDACTED]

New Left Activity:
Columbia University

[REDACTED] stated that organizations are required to list officers and five members when they apply for recognition by the university. This list is considered highly confidential by the university and has never been released without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

In addition to the above, other organizations, not recognized by the university, have taken part in student demonstrations at Columbia. These will be appropriately identified in the body of this communication where they appear.

Organizations and Kingleaders at Columbia

1. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

On June 21, 1965, NY T-1 furnished PLP Internal Discussion Bulletin, Number 2, dated June 15, 1965, which contained a report from the PLP Club at Columbia noting the Columbia University Club had disbanded. It also noted the PLP Club at that time had three members.

On February 4, 1967, NY T-2 advised that the PLP Club at Columbia was again in operation and, at that time, had five members.

On May 23, 1967, NY T-3 advised that all members of the PLP at Columbia University were also members of the SDS.

In 1967, NY T-2 furnished information which reflected that the PLP Club at Columbia was under the direction and control of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] arrested April 30, 1968, at [REDACTED] for criminal trespassing. [REDACTED] born [REDACTED], [REDACTED] in [REDACTED], and at time of arrest was listed as a student at Columbia. In November of 1966, during pre-induction processing as a Regular Selective Service registrant, [REDACTED] refused to sign or complete an Armed Forces

New Left Activity:
Columbia University

Security Questionnaire and entry into military service was held in abeyance. In February of 1967, he participated in an SDS sponsored sit-in at CU protesting the appearance of recruiters on campus. For this act, he was subsequently placed on probation by CU.

[REDACTED] born [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED] and is a student in the School of General Studies at CU. In April, 1967, he was refused induction into military service because of "security reasons" and because of his membership in the PLP. In June, 1963, [REDACTED] travelled to Cuba in defiance of the ban against such travel by the United States Department of State. Returning to the United States after two months in Cuba, he helped organize a second Cuban trip for the summer of 1964. [REDACTED] joined the PLP in 1964 and since that time has been active in campus demonstrations at Columbia University. He has also been active in the SDS at CU.

On October 31, 1967, NY T-1 advised that it had been reported at a PLP meeting held on October 22, 1967, that Roger Taus, a member of the PLP Columbia Club, was in his third year but he had no particular intention of graduating as he is only there to help the PLP organize their campus club.

2. Students For A Democratic Society (SDS)

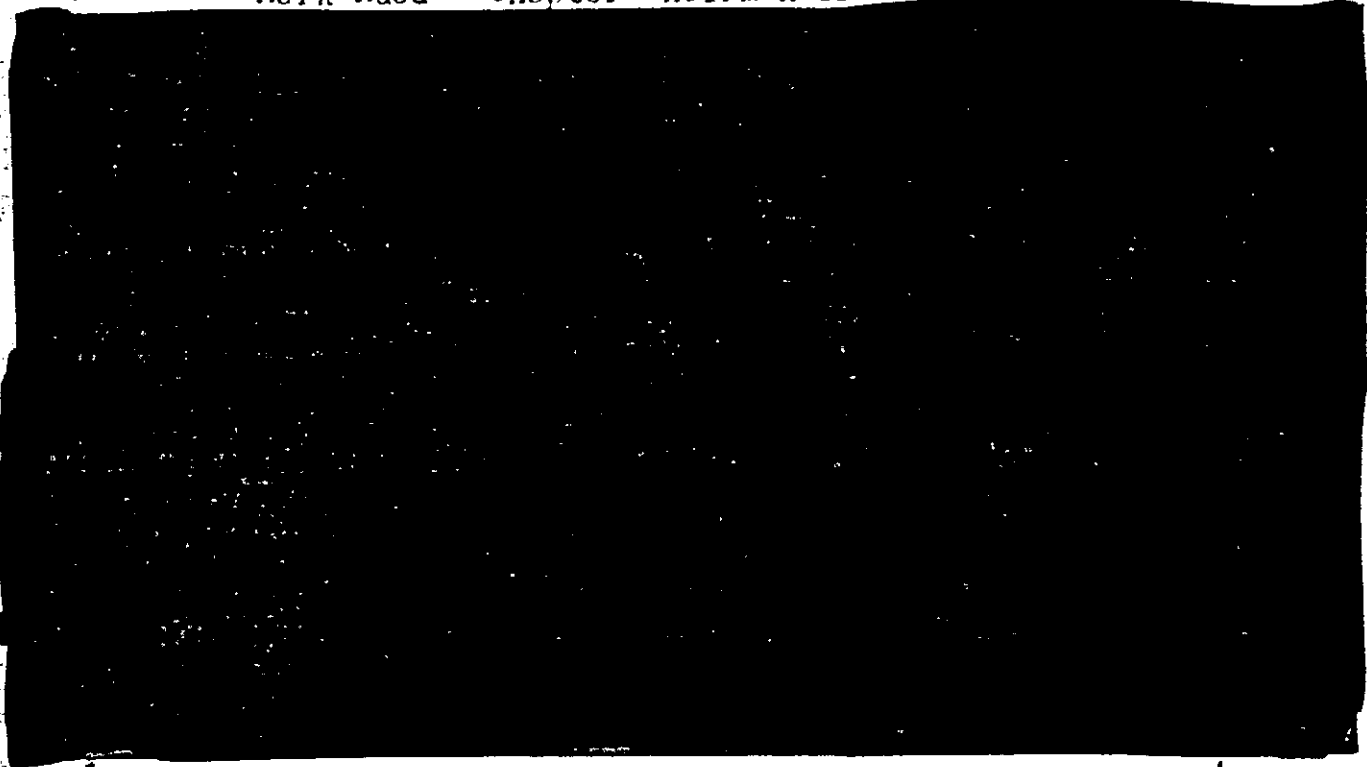
SDS is a national organization with a national office located at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. An SDS official last summer claimed a membership of 30,000, but the SDS weekly paper reported the recorded membership was only 6371. Of these, only 875 members were paying dues. Some 250 SDS college campus chapters are located throughout the country.

New Left Activity:
Columbia University

The Columbia University SDS chapter was formed in about September, 1966, within the New York Region. The chapter claims a membership of 150 to 200, out of the 600 claimed by the Region.

Recent student disturbances at Columbia University with particular reference to the violence on campus April 30, 1968, has witnessed the rise of SDS and its leaders as perhaps the most militant organization at Columbia. It has provided the leadership in almost every confrontation between the university students and administration. The ringleaders of the SDS at Columbia are as follows:

Mark Rudd - Chapter Chairman of SDS. He was born



ew Left Activity:
Columbia University.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was a student at Columbia University from September, 1964 to February, 1967, majoring in English. [REDACTED] was a member of the Steering Committee, SDS, Columbia University, New York City, 1966. [REDACTED] attended Columbia University From September, 1964 to February, 1967, summer school in 1965 and 1966, majoring in English. His permanent address at time of entry into Columbia was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and his local address was [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

The name [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] student, Columbia University, was found to be in possession of the National Office of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (LCA), Chicago, Illinois.

The LCA is characterized in the Appendix attached hereto.

[REDACTED], also known as [REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] 194-
[REDACTED] He is a student at Columbia University, New York City, and is a current active member of the Columbia University SDS Chapter. He is a former Vice-Chairman of that chapter. His residence is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was arrested by the NYC Police Department on November 14, 1967, in connection with a demonstration on that date in the vicinity of the New York Hilton Hotel, NYC. The demonstration coincided with a speech given at the hotel by Secretary of State Dean Rusk before the 50th Anniversary Dinner of the Foreign Policy Association. [REDACTED] attended

New Left Activity:
Columbia University

the New York Regional Conference of SDS, held February 10-11, 1968, at New York University, NYC. [redacted] attended the SDS National Council (NC) meeting held March 28-31, 1968, at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

[redacted] was born on [redacted] and resides at [redacted]. His father, [redacted], also resides at this address. He attended the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NCCEWV) conference held at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, from June 10, 1966, through June 16, 1966. The purpose of the conference was to hold training sessions for the summer organizing projects of the NCCEWV. [redacted] is a student at Columbia University, New York, New York, and is on the Steering Committee, Columbia University, SDS Chapter.

[redacted] is a [redacted] and is a current member of the SDS chapter, Columbia University, NYC. He is a member of the Steering Committee, SDS Chapter, Columbia University, NYC, and had a two hour meeting with Leon Truman, Columbia University, during which the construction of the gymnasium inorningside Park, NYC, was discussed.

3. The Resistance (A non-membership organization)

"The Columbia Daily Spectator", a Columbia University, NYC newspaper, issue of October 8, 1967, on pages one and two, contains an article entitled "Draft Counseling Program Organized By The University", which states in part as follows:

New Left Activity:
Columbia University

"Resistance," a student group opposing the draft, gained University recognition yesterday. However, Vice President [REDACTED] said the recognition might be withdrawn if the group breaks the law.

"The Committee on Student Organizations, headed by [REDACTED] extended the recognition after Resistance met normal requirements for membership and organization.

"In its statement of purpose presented to the Committee, Resistance stated its aims as trying 'to organize draft resisters and draft resistance.'"

The December 15, 1967, issue of the "Columbia Daily Spectator", identified [REDACTED] of the University Graduate Faculty, as the Chairman of the Resistance at Columbia.

[REDACTED] born on [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] he resides at [REDACTED] and is a Graduate Student at Columbia University. He is a [REDACTED]. He has been identified as head of the Resistance at Columbia University. He was arrested on March 19, 1968, for criminal trespass while participating in an anti-Vietnam demonstration at Dow Chemical Corporation, NYC. In October, 1967, he returned his classification and registration Selective Service cards to the Department of Justice.

4. Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

It is noted that the YSA is the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

New Left Activity:
Columbia University

The April, 1968 issue of the "Young Socialist", monthly publication of the YSA, lists [REDACTED] as the Columbia University representative of the YSA and any person interested in joining the YSA should contact him.

The "Young Socialist" is characterized in the Appendix attached hereto.

[REDACTED] : born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] he is a student at Columbia University and resides in [REDACTED] In 1966, [REDACTED] identified as a member of the YSA. In 1966 [REDACTED] participated in a number of demonstrations held in NYC protesting against American policies in Vietnam. In March, 1967 [REDACTED] attended the YSA National Convention held in Detroit, Michigan.

On May 29, 1968, NY 1-4 advised that the SWP - New York Local (SWP-NYL) and the YSA at that time considered the student rebellion and uprising at Columbia University as significant events and were elated over the turmoil at the University.

The SWP-NYL is characterized in the Appendix attached hereto.

In May, 1968, it was reported that [REDACTED] stated that during the student "riots" at Columbia, he personally assisted in the erection of barricades against the police when they had been called in to quell the demonstrations.

New Left Activity:
Columbia University

Summary of Disruptive Activities
At Columbia, 1967 - 1968

Most student disorders at Columbia during the 1967-1968 period may be laid at the door of SDS, fully supported by the PLP and related organizations. It might be mentioned that the first major action by SDS at Columbia occurred on November 15, 1966, when SDS members confronted a recruiting officer from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and demanded that CIA stop interviews on the campus.

On February 8, 1967, SDS, supported by the PLP and other militant organizations, conducted a sit-down demonstration against CIA recruiting on campus which resulted in disciplinary action against 14 members of SDS by university officials.

On February 23, 1967, SDS led a two-hour sit-in at Columbia protesting recruiting on the campus by the Low Chemical Company. This action forced personnel from Low to suspend their activities on campus that date.

In March, 1967, SDS originated a proposal against the release of class standings to Selective Service Boards and threatened a student - faculty boycott of classes unless the university took action on the SDS proposal. On March 23, 1967, the University Council passed a resolution supporting the SDS position and subsequently, Columbia became the first major university in the United States to withhold class standings from Selective Service.

The "Columbia Daily Spectator", student newspaper at Columbia, issue of April 17, 1967, contained an article which noted that attempts of the PLP to organize and unionize university library workers at Columbia had failed because of a general lack of interest among the employees.

SDS demonstrated against the recruiting efforts of the United States Marine Corps on April 20 and 21, 1967, resulting in a near riot between SDS and counterdemonstrators. The confrontation on April 21, 1967, between over 800 supporters of SDS and 500 hecklers was described as "probably the largest mass demonstration at the university since the massive anti-war strikes held prior to World War II."

**New Left Activity:
Columbia University**

On October 18, 1967, SDS held a rally in opposition to various research projects of CIA on campus and the membership of University President Grayson Kirk on the Board of the Institute for Defense Analysis. This was followed by a march to a neighborhood area building at 605 West 114th Street, NYC, housing the Economic Research Center of Columbia.

On October 20, 1967, SDS held a demonstration against CIA, Army, Navy and Air Force recruiting on campus. During this affair demonstrators charged Low Library during which two university officials were knocked aside. The University thereafter suspended recruiting on campus.

Nine Columbia University students, including Mark Rudd and [redacted] of SDS were arrested in a demonstration at the Hotel Hilton on November 14, 1967, and were part of a contingent of 400 Columbia University students protesting the appearance of Secretary of State Dean Rusk at a banquet of the Foreign Policy Association. This contingent was reportedly responsible for stopping traffic along 6th and 7th Avenues, New York City, so that red paint might be splashed on limousines carrying dinner guests.

SDS demonstrated on November 17, 1967, against the appearance of Premier Eisaku Sato of Japan on campus as a recipient of an honorary law degree. Premier Sato was verbally abused and one student hit him in the face with a leaflet.

A group of SDS members paraded into a University building on March 20, 1968, when Colonel Paul Akst, Director of the New York Selective Service System, was addressing the audience regarding the draft. When the attention of everyone was drawn to this group in the rear of the auditorium, an individual up front stepped up onto the stage and hit Colonel Akst in the face with a pie.

The most serious confrontation between militant students, led by SDS and PLP, occurred in April, 1968, and resulted in the most violent days (and nights) in the history of Columbia.

New Left Activity:
Columbia University

On March 27, 1968, SDS members and others participated in a demonstration held inside the Low Library to protest the ties between Columbia and the Institute For Defense Analysis (IDA). This action resulted in the placing of six students on disciplinary probation. Two of these students were [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

The university's affiliation with IDA and the disciplinary probation mentioned above were the issues involved for a rally which began on April 23, 1968 and was followed by a take-over of five university buildings by student demonstrators.

On May 25, 1968, NY 1-5, with whom contact has been insufficient to judge reliability, furnished the following information from his personal knowledge of the disturbances at Columbia University:

At first the student disorders were not too well organized. In the beginning the participants seemed to be surprised and even overwhelmed by their success. Mark Rudd emerged as the ringleader and driving force. During the frequent speeches on campus, Rudd referred to Dr. Grayson Kirk, President of Columbia, in vile terms and in one speech urged the students to tear down the fence enclosing the site for a proposed gymnasium. By the morning of the second day, a group of students broke open the doors of Low Library at about 6:00 AM and commenced the sit-in. Rudd, once he instigated disorder, would disappear from the scene, probably to avoid arrest.

Arrangements were quickly and easily made to obtain food for the sit-ins. At first the local merchants in the neighborhood gave food to the sit-ins without charge, and then as this became burdensome with the passage of time, they began to sell the food to the sit-ins at a discount. Other adult sympathizers in the neighborhood also sent blankets and clothing to the sit-ins.

**New Left Activity:
Columbia University**

Other evidence of planning and direction was the presence of first-aid equipment, jars of vaseline for use in case of teargas, garbage pails filled with plastic liners containing water to be used as receptacles for any teargas grenades. These pails were also used by some of the sit-ins as toilets.

This source stated that it was his opinion that Mark Rudd and the SDS seized upon a rather peaceful student protest already in progress at Columbia University. Rudd and the SDS capitalized on the already existing student protest and from this situation they fanned the flames and initiated and directed the situation into one of violence and destruction.

Following days of increasing violence and destruction of university property, on April 30, 1968, the New York City Police Department (NYCPD) was ordered to clear the buildings held by SDS and its supporters. This action resulted on approximately 705 arrests and, for a time, turned the Columbia campus into a battleground. 132 students were reported as injured although none required over-night hospitalization. 17 police officers were injured, two requiring hospitalization and extensive medical treatment.

The arrests were followed by charges and counter-charges between students and faculty and the NYCPD over alleged brutality on the night of April 30, 1968.

"The New York Times" issue of May 7, 1968, in describing the arrest of the demonstrators at Columbia University indicated that many of the persons did not resist arrest. Many others resisted arrest and had to be carried bodily from the buildings to the patrol wagons. In some buildings the demonstrators hurled furniture, bottles and miscellaneous objects at the police and resisted arrest by biting, punching and kicking the police officers.

New Left Activity:
Columbia University

"The New York Times" issue of May 7, 1968, in another article stated that in the Mathematics building, the students used vile and obscene language to police and covered the floor with soapy water in order to make the arrest process more difficult.

[REDACTED] on May 9, 1968, advised [REDACTED] that on the morning of April 30, 1968, he entered the Mathematics Building at Columbia University, NYC, with other members of the NYCPD.

He observed that liquid soap had been put on the stairs inside the building and watered down to make it hard for the police to climb the stairs or to bring those arrested down. There were many pieces of furniture broken. On the fifth floor the Police Department had to use sledge hammers to break down the metal classroom doors. On all the blackboards on this floor was written, "Up against the wall mother....(obscene)". On the walls of the men's room on this floor was written, "Fight all day,(obscene) all night". [REDACTED] stated that the basement of this building was full of human excretion.

[REDACTED] stated that the desks in the President's and Vice President's offices appeared to have been intentionally scratched with a blunt metal object and turned over.

[REDACTED] further advised on May 9, 1968, that during a student demonstration on the evening of May 8, 1968, at Columbia University, he observed the Vice President, [REDACTED] and his wife walking across the campus near the demonstrators. [REDACTED] was jeered and called a "mother....(obscene)". He asked them to show some respect to him as Vice President but they continued to call him in the same manner.

ew Left Activity:
Columbia University

On May 25, 1968, NY 1-5 stated, in his opinion, there was no police brutality. He was of the opinion that the NYCPD used force only to meet force and only after giving the occupants ample opportunity to leave the building. Every effort was made by both the university and the NYCPD to get the students to come out peacefully because it was realized that merely summoning the police and utilizing them to evacuate the buildings would alienate many supporters of the university. Source pointed out that the police officers did not carry night sticks into the building. All night sticks had been picked up from the evacuating officers and had been left in the Security Office of the university. When the officers entered the buildings, it was necessary for them to fight their way through huge barricades; they were hindered by the liquid soap which had been spilled on the stairwells and hallways. The students called the police foul names and in large numbers they spit on the police officers. They chanted the slogan "Up against the wall mother....(obscenity)" at the police.

There were several instances where the students took the initiative and attacked the police. Concerning allegations of brutality against faculty members, the faculty members were asked to move back, however, deliberately stood their ground and defied the police orders. Several members of the clergy also hindered the police in this manner. There appeared to be a great abundance of doctors on the scene as depicted on television. It was later ascertained that these were merely medical students and were interceding and appearing on television in order to present a viewpoint favorable to the demonstrators.

NY 1-5 stated that the students had dumped 55-gallon drums of liquid soap on the hallways and stairwells, urinated and defecated on carpeting, furniture and books, ripped out some dividers in the stalls in the new lavatory, smashed chairs and piled up furniture as barricades, and also for no other apparent reason, wrote new left, communist and

**New Left Activity:
Columbia University**

obscene slogans on painted walls, smashed windows, threw ink at painted walls, and smashed solid wood and fire doors. In one instance in a new lavatory, they actually ripped a urinal from its bolts and plumbing connections and then smashed it on the floor. Books were removed from shelves and strewn about the premises and then they sprayed them with fire extinguishers and urinated and defecated on them. There were also quantities of contraceptives and sanitary napkins strewn about the floors and on the furniture.

NY T-5 expressed the opinion that the damage to buildings and grounds at Columbia would approximate \$500,000.

Out of the violence at Columbia, climaxed by the mass arrests on April 30, 1968, there emerged a "Student Strike Committee", led for the most part by Mark Rudd and the SDS.

On May 17, 1968, 122 persons were arrested during a demonstration before a building on West 114th Street, NYC, owned by Columbia and which the university planned to remove so that a new building could be erected. Most persons arrested were students at Columbia and affiliated with or led by the "Student Strike Committee". Mark Rudd was among those arrested.

On May 22, 1968, 183 arrests were made by the NYCPD during violence at Hamilton Hall, Columbia University. This affair began with a plan by the "Student Strike Committee" to "re-occupy" the building.

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15, - 18, 1965, at New York, New York, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as [REDACTED], New York, President, and [REDACTED] of New York, and [REDACTED] of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. [REDACTED] and Mr. [REDACTED] after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line".

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bi-monthly magazine, "Challenge", a monthly New York City newspaper, and "Spark", a West Coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge", page 14, states that, "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level".

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square, West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

[REDACTED]

APPENDIX

1
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
- NEW YORK LOCAL

A source advised on August 25, 1960, that the Socialist Party (SWP) - New York Local (NYL) was founded in 1938, in New York City.

A second source stated on May 17, 1967, that the SWP-NYL was affiliated with and followed the aims of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1.

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

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can".

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square, West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

A characterization of the YSA is set out separately.

APPENDIX

1.

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 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.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

APPENDIX

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. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that [redacted] 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. This source also advised in September, 1966, that [redacted] 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.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that [redacted] was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that [redacted] is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth confidential source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

JUL 1 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-449698

NYfile 100-163303

New Left Activity: Cooper Union For
The Advancement of Science and Art,
Internal Security

Unless otherwise stated, all sources mentioned herein
have furnished reliable information in the past.

1. Identity of New Left Organization

In April, 1966, NY T-1 furnished information that at that
time a "non-chartered" club of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of
America (DCA), had been established on campus at the Cooper
Union For The Advancement of Science and Art (CU), 4th Avenue
and 7th Street, New York City (NYC).

The DCA is characterized in the appendix attached
hereto.

On March 13, 1968, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] CU, furnished the 1967-68 Student Register, which
reflected that the DCA was registered as a club on campus at CU.

2. Identity of DCA Leaders At CU

The above mentioned Student Register reflected that
[REDACTED] was Chairman of the DCA Club at CU and that
[REDACTED] held the position as Vice-Chairman.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He resides at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and is a student at CU. NY T-2 advised
that from August 29 through September 11, 1966, [REDACTED]
attended a "school" run by the Communist Party of the
United States (CP, USA). NY T-3 stated that on September
15, 1967, [REDACTED] attended a City-wide meeting of the
New York District of the CP.

[REDACTED] was [REDACTED] She
resides at [REDACTED] and is a student
at CU. [REDACTED] was arrested by New York City Police

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ENCLOSURE

**New Left Activist Cooper Union
For The Advancement of Science and Art**

Department during a "sit-in" sponsored by the DCA at 39 Whitehall Street, NYC. NY T-2 advised that [REDACTED] attended the DCA National Coordinating Committee meeting in Chicago, Illinois on May 14-15, 1967.

3. Destructive Activities

No information has been received to indicate the DCA Club at CU has engaged in campus disruptive activities during the period 1967-68.

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. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that [REDACTED], 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. This source also advised in September, 1966, that [REDACTED] 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.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that [REDACTED] was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that [REDACTED] is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth confidential source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

JUL 1 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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NYfile 100-163303

New Left Activity:
State University of New York At Stony Brook
Internal Security

Unless otherwise stated, all sources mentioned herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

1. Identity of New Left Organization

On July 29, 1966, NY T-1 stated that at that time there was a chapter of the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), in operation at the State University of New York at Stony Brook (SUNY), Long Island, New York. NY T-1 advised SDS at SUNY was a very loose organization with no membership lists and rather informal in nature.

SDS is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

"Newsday", a Long Island, New York daily newspaper, issue of December 5, 1967, reported that out of a campus population of 5,000 students at SUNY at Stony Brook, only 35 were members of SDS there.

On April 16, 1968, [REDACTED], [REDACTED] at SUNY, advised that at that time there were diversified factions within the SDS chapter on campus which came to light during a recent demonstration by students in SDS. He stated the various factions could not agree on how the demonstration should be handled with the result that the SDS chapter was dissolved and replaced by a new organization known as the Organization For Progressive Thought (OPT).

On May 20, 1968, NY T-2, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised that SDS was still active as an organization on the campus at SUNY. 100-449698-302-8

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2. Identity of Leaders at SUNY

In December, 1967, NY T-3 advised that at that time one of the student leaders of the SDS at SUNY was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] and resides at [REDACTED]. He graduated from SUNY in January, 1968, and is now attending graduate school at the New School For Social Research, New York City where he is seeking a Masters Degree in Sociology. [REDACTED] was reportedly injured during an anti-war demonstration held December 7, 1967, when he was allegedly attacked by several construction workers who thought he intended to burn an American flag. [REDACTED] suffered two broken teeth and a cut lip.

In May 1968, NY T-2, previously mentioned stated that [REDACTED] was one of the leaders of the SDS at SUNY at that time.

[REDACTED] is a student at SUNY and a member of the class of 1971. He resides at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has also been identified as one of the leaders of OPT, a new organization reportedly organized at SUNY.

3. Disruptive Activities

The "Long Island Press", a daily newspaper, issue of October 20, 1967, noted that on the evening of October 19, 1967, SDS sponsored a "teach-in" at SUNY which protested American actions in Vietnam. [REDACTED] a student, was active in organizing this affair. No incidents were reported.

The "Daily News", a daily newspaper, issue of November 8, 1967, reflected that authorities at SUNY, in face of a sit-down threat by students led by SDS, had delayed recruiting visits to the campus by representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

On December 7, 1967, SDS sponsored a rally against the American actions in Vietnam which was held at Library Hall, SUNY.

New Left Activity:
State University of New York At Stony Brook

NY T-4 and NY T-5 who were present at this rally reported that while an American flag was being raised on a pole some 60 feet from the SDS sponsored rally, a group of 12 construction workers on the campus joined the meeting. They told one of the students to stop talking while the flag was being raised. When the student failed to stop the workers rushed into the group and a brief fight started. [REDACTED] of the SDS rushed into the melee and was struck by one of the workers. His glasses were broken and he suffered a bloody nose. It was later determined he had also two broken teeth. SUNY officials who were present were able to stop the incident and no arrests were made.

NY T-3 advised that on December 14, 1967, SDS held a demonstration and sit-in at the Office of the President, SUNY which lasted from approximately 12:30 p. m. that date until the morning hours of December 15, 1967. Purpose of this affair was to protest the alleged refusal of a school nurse to treat [REDACTED] who had been injured on December 7, 1967 during a fight with a construction worker. During this sit-in [REDACTED] demanded the nurse in question be given a leave of absence pending an investigation and that the students be given equal representation on all decision making committees of the University.

"The Worker", issue of January 23, 1968, page 2, contained an article entitled "200 Cops Invade Stony Brook Campus" which concerned a raid on the campus by Suffolk Police Officers during the previous week to break up drug traffic on the campus. The article noted that 27 students were arrested. It stated that SDS at Stony Brook regarded the raid as a serious threat and was "political" in nature. SDS was reported to be collecting bail and legal fees for those arrested.

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On March 13, 1968, SDS joined with other campus organizations including the Organization For Progressive Thought (OPT), in protesting the Dow Chemical Company having its representatives on the campus. Approximately 300 students participated in this protest. No incidents or arrests occurred.

APPENDIX

1.

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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

JUL 1 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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NYfile 100-163303

New Left Activity: Vassar College
Internal Security

1. Identity of New Left Organization

In March, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at that time a chapter of the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), was in operation on the campus of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

SDS is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

On June 17, 1968, [REDACTED], Vassar College, advised that a chapter of SDS had been on the campus during the 1967-68 school year and had been recognized and sanctioned by the college. She stated SDS had a very small membership and she did not know if the organization would return to the campus when school started in the Fall of 1968.

On June 17, 1968, [REDACTED], Vassar College, advised that a chapter of SDS had been active on the campus during the 1967-68 school year. She stated SDS had been very small in numbers and she was under the impression that the most vocal and argumentative members had graduated.

2. Leadership

[REDACTED] mentioned above, advised she had not received any information as to possible members and officers of SDS for the forthcoming school year, 1968-69. She stated the SDS chapter had listed no Chairman, President or Steering Committee for the 1968-69 term.

3. Disruptive Activities

[REDACTED] stated that to the best of her knowledge the SDS chapter at Vassar had engaged in no disruptive activities on campus during 1967-68.

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100-449698-345-8

[REDACTED]

44-111-211

New Left Activity:
Vassar College

APPENDIX

1.

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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

JUL 1 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
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New Left Activities:
Wagner College
Internal Security

On April 3, 1968, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at that time a chapter of the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), was reported to be operating on the campus of Wagner College, Staten Island, New York.

SDS is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

On June 18, 1968, [redacted] Wagner College, Grymes Hill, Staten Island, New York, advised that there was no campus approved organization at Wagner under the title of the SDS. [redacted] stated she has heard there were several students at the college who are supposed to be members of the SDS but the names of these students were unknown to her. She stated that if there is a chapter of SDS at Wagner, it is a clandestine group since there have been no demonstrations of any kind at the college during the 1967 - 1968 school year.

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100-449698-34-8

New Left Activity:
Wagner College

APPENDIX

1.

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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

July 1, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-449698

Ni file 100-163303

New Left Activity:
Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart
Internal Security

1. Identity of New Left Organization

On June 18, 1968, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at that time an approved chapter of the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) was on the campus of the Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, Purchase, New York. The source stated the SDS chapter was very small and consisted of approximately five or six students.

2. Identity of Leaders

The above source stated the following students were active in the SDS chapter at Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart during the 1967-68 school year:

[REDACTED]
Class of 1969

Home Address: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Class of 1971

Home Address: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Class of 1969

Home Address: [REDACTED]

3. Disruptive Activities

The above source stated that during the 1967-68 school year the SDS at Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart did not engage in any disruptive activities which interfered with normal campus life.

SDS is characterized
hereto.

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New Left Activity:
Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart

APPENDIX

1.

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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

JUL 1 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-449698
NYfile 100-163303

New Left Activity:
Manhattan Community College,
New York, New York
Internal Security

Unless otherwise stated, any source mentioned herein
has furnished reliable information in the past.

1. Identity of New Left Organization On Campus

On February 21, 1968, NY T-1 advised that there was
a chapter of the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) on
the campus of the Manhattan Community College (MCC), 134 West
51st Street, New York City (NYC). NY T-1 stated that in
February, 1968, the MCC chapter had 16 active members and
10 additional individuals who supported them to a limited
extent. (See Appendix for a characterization of SDS)

2. Identity of the Leader of SDS at MCC

On February 21, 1968, NY T-1 stated that [REDACTED], a student
at MCC, was then the President of the SDS chapter there.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]
He is a [REDACTED] and single. [REDACTED] is a student
at MCC where he is majoring in Liberal Arts.

3. Disruptive Activities

No information has been received to indicate the SDS
chapter at MCC has engaged in campus disruptive activity
during the 1967-68 period.

The "New York Daily News", issue of April 11, 1968,
page 5, reflected that on April 10, 1968, the SDS supported
a brief demonstration at MCC in protest of the MCC "dress
code" which banned "hippy" fashions on the MCC campus. There
were no incidents or arrests.

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JUL 1 1969

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

July 1, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-449698

NYfile 100-163303

New Left Activity:
Long Island University

Unless otherwise stated, all sources set forth herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

1. Identity of New Left Organization

On June 27, 1968, a source stated that a chapter of the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), operated on the campus of Long Island University (LIU), 385 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York City (NYC), during the 1967-68 school year. This source estimated that the SDS chapter had between 50 and 100 members and followers.

On June 19, 1968, a second source stated that there was no SDS chapter in operation at the C. W. Post College campus of LIU, Brookville, New York. This source stated SDS had never applied for a charter at C. W. Post and had never operated there on an unofficial basis to the best of his knowledge.

SDS is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

2. Identity of SDS Leaders At LIU

The first source, mentioned above, was unable to identify any of the SDS leadership at LIU.

Volume one, number one issue of "Spark", dated February, 1968 and self described as a publication of SDS at LIU, listed the following individuals as members of the Editorial Board of "Spark":

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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New Left Act. ty:
Long Island University

3. Disruptive Activities

The "New York Daily News", issue of April 26, 1968, page 3 contained an article which reflected that members of SDS at LIU on April 25, 1968, took part in a sit-in at the offices of Acting Provost William T. Lai, LIU to protest the planned sale of the Brooklyn Center of LIU to the City of New York and to demand a greater role for Negroes at the university.

The March 14, 1968 issue of "Seewanhaka", student newspaper at LIU contained an article which noted that members of SDS were among students who protested representatives of the Dow Chemical Company on the LIU campus on March 12, 1968.

The first source mentioned herein, advised that other than the above, members of SDS had not engaged in disruptive activities at LIU during the 1967-68 school term which interfered with normal campus life.

New Left Activities:
Long Island University

APPENDIX

1.

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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

JUL 1 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
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Bufile 100-449678
NYfile 100-163303

New Left Activity:
Kingsboro Community College
Internal Security

1. Identity of New Left Organization

In March, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at that time there was a chapter of the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) located at the Kingsboro Community College (KCC), Brooklyn, New York City (NYC).

SDS is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

On June 18, 1968, [REDACTED], KCC, advised that there was a chapter of the SDS then chartered to operate as a student organization at KCC.

2. Identity of Leaders

[REDACTED], mentioned above, was unable to furnish any information as to the identity of the leaders of the SDS at KCC.

3. Disruptive Activities During 1967-68

[REDACTED] stated that to the best of his knowledge SDS at the KCC had engaged in no disruptive activities during the 1967-68 school year.

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[REDACTED]

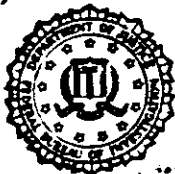
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New Left Activity:
Kingsboro Community College

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

JUL 1 1968

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New Left Activity: The College of
The City of New York
Internal Security

Unless otherwise stated, all sources set forth herein
have furnished reliable information in the past.

In April, 1968, NY T-1 furnished information which
reflected that the following organizations, described as "New
Left" in character, were included in the list of Registered
Organizations functioning on the campus of the City College of
the City of New York (CCNY), 139th Street and Convent Avenue,
New York City (NYC):

Progressive Labor Party (PLP)
Students For A Democratic Society (SDS)
The Resistance
W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA)
Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)
Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF)

The PLP, SDS, DCA, YSA and YAWF are characterized in
the Appendix attached hereto.

The Resistance has described itself as a "Nation-wide
anti-draft organization" and is a non-membership type organiza-
tion.

Individuals Active As Leaders At CCNY

1. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

The PLP has an estimated national membership of 300;
exact number of PLP members at CCNY is not known, but believed
to approximate five individuals.

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**New Left Activity: The
College of The City of
New York**

In April, 1968, NY T-1 furnished information which reflected that [REDACTED], was the President of the PLP Chapter at CCNY. It was further learned that the PLP Chapter at CCNY holds its meetings at 412 Finley Hall, CCNY, NYC.

[REDACTED] also known [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] and resides at [REDACTED]. He is a student at CCNY and previously attended Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, 1962 - 1963. On August 8, 1964 and August 15, 1964, [REDACTED] was among persons arrested by the New York City Police Department (NYCPD) during demonstration sponsored by the May 2 Movement (M2M), to protest American actions in Vietnam. [REDACTED] was a member of the SDS in 1965, and described as still a member in 1968. The November 15, 1966, issue of the "New York World Journal Tribune" newspaper page 30 contained an article entitled "Student Is 'Proud' He's Red". This article quoted [REDACTED] as stating "I'm not 'admittedly' a Communist - but proudly a Communist". The article further stated that [REDACTED] had been recently elected to the Student Council at CCNY.

M2M is characterized in the Appendix attached hereto.

In November, 1967, NY T-2 stated that [REDACTED], a member of the PLP at CCNY, attended the November 17 - 18, 1967, New York Regional Strategic Planning Committee of the SDS at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], 1 [REDACTED] and resides at [REDACTED]. She is a student at CCNY. [REDACTED] described as a PLP member in 1966, and still a member in 1968. She has attended SDS meetings 1967 - 1968, and is a close associate of [REDACTED].

New Left Activity: The
College of the City of
New York

The March, 1968 issue of "Challenge", official publication of PLP, contained an article written by [REDACTED] in which he identified himself as a member of the PLP Chapter at CCNY.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]. He resides at [REDACTED] and is a student at CCNY. The March 26, 1968 issue of "Observation Post", a campus newspaper at CCNY, page 5, identified [REDACTED] and a member of SDS and the PLP at the college. On June 22, 1967, NY T-3 advised that in that year [REDACTED] was the Treasurer of the PLP Club at CCNY.

2. Students For A Democratic Society (SDS)

The October 4, 1967 issue of "The Campus", an undergraduate newspaper at CCNY, noted that the SDS Chapter at CCNY was the institution's "largest leftist club" and then had 75 members.

The December 7, 1967 issue of "Observation Post", student newspaper at CCNY, identified [REDACTED] as the Chairman of the SDS at the college.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] and resided at [REDACTED]. He attended the Bronx High School of Science, Bronx, New York, from September, 1962 to June, 1965. He entered CCNY in September, 1965. In September, 1966, Snyder was a member or active in the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) on the CCNY campus. He was identified as a member of SDS at CCNY in early 1967.

On February 12, 1968, NY T-2 advised that [REDACTED] was extremely active in the SDS Club at CCNY and was considered one of the most militant students in both SDS and PLP.

[REDACTED] has been characterized under the PLP section of this communication.

New Left Activity: The
College of the City of
New York

[REDACTED], also characterized under the PLP
section, is considered to be one of the moving forces
in the SDS at CCNY.

3. The Resistance

The "Observation Post", CCNY student newspaper, issue
of September 22, 1967, identified [REDACTED] as the CCNY
Coordinator of the Resistance Chapter at that institution.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] birth place
not known. He resided at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] In the Spring of 1966, [REDACTED] was described
as a member of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) at
CCNY. On November 7, 1966, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] was among
88 youths arrested November 6, 1966, at a party
sponsored by the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America
(DCA). The mass arrest was made on conduct and
narcotics charges. All charges were subsequently
dropped for lack of evidence. In October, 1966,
NY T-1 furnished information which reflected that in
the Spring of 1966, [REDACTED] was a member
of the YAWF at CCNY.

On April 11, 1968, NY T-1 furnished information which
reflected that the President of the Resistance on the CCNY campus
at that time was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He resides at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and is a student at CCNY. On December 7,
1967, a letter purporting to be written by [REDACTED]
was received at the United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C., stating that he was not in possession
of his "draft card" and that the letter was intended
to serve the purpose of a returned card. In the letter
[REDACTED] stated he would go to jail rather than to
serve in the Armed Forces.

New Left Activity: The
College of the City of
New York

4. W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA)

The DCA has approximately 14 members at CCNY.

The February 27, 1968 issue of the "Observation Post", CCNY student newspaper, page 1, identified [REDACTED] as the President of the DCA at CCNY.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] birth place not known. He resides at [REDACTED] and is a student at CCNY. [REDACTED] active in DCA in 1966, and attended meetings of the Shore-front Club in that year. In July, 1967, NY T-3 stated [REDACTED] attended two meetings of the Brooklyn Youth Club of the Communist Party (CP) during that month.

In June, 1967, NY T-1 advised that during the Spring semester, 1967, [REDACTED] was the Secretary of the DCA Club at CCNY.

[REDACTED], also known as [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]. She resides at [REDACTED] and is single. [REDACTED] is a student at CCNY. She attended the DCA National Coordinating Committee meeting February 25-26, 1967, held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

5. Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

On June 13, 1968, NY T-4 advised that the YSA at CCNY consists of four active members led by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He is single and resides at [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was considered a new member of the YSA in April, 1967. He has participated in demonstrations protesting American actions in Vietnam and has openly called for a Communist victory there. In 1967-68, [REDACTED] attended meetings and functions of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

New Left Activity: The
College of the City of
New York

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order
10450

6. Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF)

On November 24, 1967, NY T-1 advised that at that time [redacted] was listed as the President of the YAWF at CCNY. NY T-1 further stated the YAWF did not list any meeting place on the campus.

[redacted] was born [redacted] in [redacted]. He resides at [redacted] and is a student at CCNY. NY T-5 has stated that [redacted] was a member of the Workers World Party (WWP) during 1967-1968.

The WWP is characterized in the Appendix attached hereto.

It is noted the YAWF does not function as a "club" on campus at CCNY. It has no meeting place and is not a "membership organization" in the true sense.

Summary of Disruptive Activities, 1967 - 1968

There has been little disruptive activity on the CCNY campus during the period 1967 - 1968. It is believed the condition resulted from firm disciplinary action taken by college officials in December, 1966, in which month 75 students defied the administration at CCNY and besieged the Placement Office on the campus to protest the admission of personnel recruiters on campus from the Army Material Command. Leaders of the protest included individuals identified with the PLP, SDS and YAWF. Action against 34 of the demonstrators was taken by college officials by suspending them from all CCNY activities from December 15, 1966 to December 23, 1966. The suspended students retained legal counsel to fight the actions of the college but failed to budge the administration.

New Left Activity: The
College of the City of
New York

Firm action on the part of CCNY officials was again displayed when on November 1, 1967, 46 students were suspended for conducting a demonstration against the temporary construction of a building alongside the Park Gymnasium at CCNY. Among those suspended were [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], previously mentioned herein, who were dismissed from the campus for five weeks.

In February, 1968, the above students appealed their suspension but the action was upheld.

The November 4, 1967 issue of "The Campus", a student newspaper, contained an article entitled "Leftist Groups to Stress Campus - Centered Issues". In part this article read:

"But mass anti-war demonstrations, like last December's disruption of the Placement Office to protest job interviews by the Army Materiel Command, will apparently be absent this term. SDS officials have decided to shift away from the previous constant emphasis on demonstrations and now consider them 'futile' and 'absurd'".

On March 11, 1968, approximately 200 students conducted a demonstration at the Steinman Building, CCNY, to protest representatives from the Dow Chemical Company being on the campus to conduct job interviews. The demonstration consisted of picketing and was orderly. There were no incidents or arrests.

APPENDIX

1.
MAY 2 MOVEMENT

A source advised on March 3, 1965, as follows:

The May 2 Movement (M2M) formerly known as the May 2 Committee was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Viet Nam.

The M2M was dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and had for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of university level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis was taken of United States domestic and foreign policies. This source advised on May 19, 1965, that the headquarters of the M2M was 640 Broadway, New York City, Room 307.

A second source advised on February 9, 1966, that the M2M was officially dissolved as an organization on February 6, 1966, at a meeting held on the same date in New York City, by the leadership of M2M and the Progressive Labor Party.

The characterization of the PLP has been set out separately.

APPENDIX

1

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15, 4-18, 1965, at New York, New York, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as [REDACTED], New York, President, and [REDACTED] of New York, and [REDACTED] of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. [REDACTED] and Mr. [REDACTED] after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line".

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bi-monthly magazine, "Challenge", a monthly New York City newspaper, and "Spark", a West Coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge", page 14, states that, "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level".

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square, West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

1.

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

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. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that [REDACTED] 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. This source also advised in September, 1966, that [REDACTED] 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.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that [REDACTED] was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that [REDACTED] is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth confidential source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

New Left Activity: The
College of the City of
New York

APPENDIX

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can".

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square, West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

A characterization of the YSA is set out separately.

APPENDIX

1.

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 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.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

APPENDIX

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A confidential source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the Summer of 1962, to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second confidential source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on May 1, 1967, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan".

A characterization of the WWP is set out separately.

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member [REDACTED], split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal 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.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1967, a second confidential source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

JUL 1 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-449698
New York File 100-163303

New Left Activity:
College of New Rochelle
Internal Security

1. Identification of New Left Organization

On June 26, 1968, [REDACTED] College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle, New York, advised that at that time there was no approved chapter of the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) on the campus of the College of New Rochelle. She stated that there may be several students associated with SDS on an unofficial basis but she had no specific knowledge of this.

On June 26, 1968, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a small chapter of SDS was formed on the campus of the College of New Rochelle during the Spring of 1968. This source stated the chapter was still in the formulative stage at the end of the school year and consisted of some 15 individuals. Active individuals at the college in SDS included students [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

SDS is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

2. Disruptive Activities

The source mentioned above stated that the SDS chapter at the College of New Rochelle engaged in no known disruptive activities during the 1967 - 68 school year which interfered with normal campus life.

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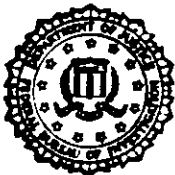
New Left Activity:
College of New Rochelle

APPENDIX

1.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-449698

NYfile 100-163303

JUL 1 1968

New Left Activity: Queens College
Internal Security

Unless otherwise stated, all sources mentioned herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

The following New Left organizations are at the present time active on the Queens College campus, Queens, New York:

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA)
The Resistance
Students For A Democratic Society (SDS)

Characterizations of DCA,
The Resistance, and SDS
are attached hereto.

Organizations and Leaders at Queens College

1. W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA)

On August 24, 1965, NY T-1 advised that the Queens College DCA Club received its charter from Queens College on June 2, 1965, and at that time had approximately ten members. There are approximately 20 members of DCA at Queens College at the present time.

[REDACTED] Chairman

[REDACTED] is a [REDACTED]
born [REDACTED]
at New York City. Her father,
[REDACTED] (now deceased)
is a past member of the [REDACTED]

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100-449698-34-8

New Left Activity: Queens College

"The VALB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450".

During December, 1965, [REDACTED] was a subscriber to the "Peoples World" (PW).

The "Peoples World" was in 1965 a West Coast Communist newspaper.

[REDACTED] participated in a demonstration against the War in Vietnam on February 23, 1966, held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, during President Johnson's speech at this hotel. On March 26, 1966, she participated in a parade down fifth Avenue, New York City to protest the War in Vietnam. During March, 1966, she was a subscriber to "The Worker".

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

On April 30, 1966, she attended a May Day celebration held at Union Square, New York City.

A characterizatization of May Day is attached hereto.

[REDACTED] attended the New York District Convention of the Communist Party, USA, held in New York City on June 10-11, 12, 1966. She attended the DCA National Coordinating Committee Meeting, held in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, during February, 1967. She attended

New Left Activity: Queens College

a demonstration at the United Nations building, New York City, on April 15, 1967, to protest the War in Vietnam. She attended a New York State Communist student meeting on June 15, 1967, at 40 East Seventh Street, New York City. She attended the National Convention of the Student Mobilization Committee, held at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, on May 13-14, 1967. [REDACTED] attended a three week training school sponsored by the Communist Party during June, 1967, held at Camp Abelard, New York.

A characterization is attached for the Abelard Camp, Incorporated.

She attended the DCA National Convention held at New York City, on September 8, 1967. [REDACTED] is currently active in DCA, and resides at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Secretary

[REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] born [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] her father, [REDACTED] is a current Communist Party member, New York City. She attended the second National DCA Convention during June of 1966, which was held in Chicago, Illinois. She attended a Communist Party training school from August 29, 1966

New Left Activity: Queens. College

through September 11, 1966, at Webatuck, New York. She attended a meeting of the DCA National Coordinating Committee held in New York City during September 15-17, 1966. She participated in a demonstration at 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, on December 8, 1967 to show opposition to the War in Vietnam. She currently resides at 151-17 84th Drive, Jamaica, Queens, New York.

[REDACTED] Vice-President

[REDACTED] is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He attended a May Day rally held at Union Square, New York City, on April 30, 1966. He was coordinator of the DCA National Convention, Eastern Region, held at New York City on May 21, 1966. He attended the 18th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, held at New York City during June 22 - 26, 1966. He attended the National Convention of the DCA, held at Chicago, Illinois, during June of 1966. He attended a youth school, sponsored by the Communist Party, USA held at Camp Abelard, New York, on August 29, 1966. He attended the third National Convention of the DCA held September 8-9-10, 1967, at New York City. He attended a

New Left Activity - Queens College

demonstration at Madison Square Garden on February 16, 1968, in protest to the policies of the New York City Athletic Club. The demonstrators intended to influence Negro athletes who enrolled in the track meet not to participate. He was arrested at this demonstration and charged with obstruction. He currently resides at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] - Treasurer

[REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He was arrested on November 6, 1966, at a party at 251 West 92nd Street, New York City, on disorderly conduct and narcotics charges. The arrests, a total of 88, were made by the New York City Police Department. The Party was a fund raising affair for the DCA chapter of City College, New York City. The charges at this party were subsequently dropped because of insufficient evidence. [REDACTED] parents, [REDACTED], are both members of the Communist Party, USA, and he currently resides with them at [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] He participated in the National Conference of the Student Mobilization Committee at Chicago, Illinois, during June of 1967. He attended the third National Convention of DCA on September 8-9-10, 1967, held at Columbia University, New York City. He

New Left Activity - Queens College

participated in an anti-draft demonstration on December 8, 1967, held at 39 Whitehall Street, New York City. He attended a DCA National Committee meeting held in New York City during January 20-21, 1968.

2. The Resistance

The Resistance is a nation-wide movement established to organize and encourage resistance to, disruption of, and noncooperation with, the draft system of the United States.

The "New York Times", August 1, 1967, edition, indicated that in New York City, the Resistance has a one room office at 5 Beeckman Street, a volunteer staff of ten, and a membership list that it sets at 50, all of them men eligible for the draft.

The June 5, 1967, edition of "New Left Notes", a weekly newsletter published by SDS, reflected that the Resistance sends men to all parts of the country in an effort to unite militant anti-war groups for a unified and maximum-effect push to impair the draft.

The Resistance at Queens College is not a club as such, as it maintains no membership list and has no specific leaders.

The basic leader of the Resistance at Queens College is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] born [REDACTED] he is a naturalized citizen, and currently resides with his father, [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]

3. Students For A Democratic Society (SDS)

On October 20, 1965, NY T-2 advised that Queens College has had an active SDS chapter on the Queens campus since early 1965.

New Left Activity: Queens College

"The Free Press," a Long Island New York newspaper, dated April 15, 1966, indicated that SDS, Queens College, had made a direct challenge to Queens College rules by distributing "The Activist", an SDS newsletter, without administrative sanction. SDS stated they wanted a newsletter which would reach not only their members but also other students on campus in order to present their point of view more fully and to start a dialogue on campus. Queens College officials subsequently banned this newsletter from being published and distributed on campus.

"The Activist" has remained in publication, however, as the February 7, 1968, issue carried an article which stated that the SDS chapter, Queens College remains opposed to the military and all other Vietnam related recruitment because SDS remains opposed to the Vietnam War.

The Leaders of SDS, Queens College, are as follows:

[REDACTED] Chairman

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]
born [REDACTED]
He was arrested on October 26, 1964, in the vicinity of 49th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, at a demonstration protesting the appearance of Barry Goldwater at Madison Square Garden, New York City. During 1966, he signed a petition from the United States Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners. This petition urged clemency for Hugo Blanco, a peruvian revolutionary freedom fighter. He was active in "Stop the Draft Week" at New York City during December, 1967. He currently resides with his parents, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]

New Left Activity - Queens College

[REDACTED] - Vice President - Treasurer

[REDACTED] is a [REDACTED]
born [REDACTED]. His parents [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED] are both
former members of the American
Labor Party (ALP).

A characterization of the ALP
is attached hereto.

[REDACTED] attended the National
Conference of SDS on September 6-
9, 1965, at Bloomington, Indiana,
and the National Conference of
SDS on December 27 - 31, 1965,
at the University of Illinois,
Urbana, Illinois. He participated
in a fast, sponsored by SDS,
Queens College, during March 23- 25,
1966, held to demonstrate SDS
opposition to the War in Vietnam.
He is currently an assistant
editor of "The Activist", an
SDS newsletter, Queens College.
He attended the National Student
Strike for Peace Conference,
held at Chicago, Illinois, on
December 28-29, 1966.
[REDACTED] currently resides [REDACTED]

Summary of Disruptive Activities Queens College,
1966-1968

Queens College had little in the way of disruptive
activities which occurred on the Queens College campus
during 1967-1968.

NY T-3 advised on March 25, 1966, that a Fast for
Peace and Freedom, sponsored by the Queens College chapter
of SDS, was held on the Queens College Memorial Center,
from March 23, 1966, 8:00 AM, to March 25, 1966, 4:00 PM.

New Left Activities - Queens College

Approximately 50 students participated in the fast and subsisted on orange juice and vitamins, and only left the demonstration to attend classes. The primary aim of the fast was to involve other students in questions and debates on the War in Vietnam. A spokesman for the chapter considered the fast as a moral protest against the War in Vietnam.

The "Phoenix", a Queens College student newspaper, dated December 6, 1966, indicated that several students protested the presence on the Queens campus of two United States Marine Corps recruiters on November 22, 1966. Four students, representing SDS, Queens College, sat on top of a table being used by the Marine recruiters, therefore forcing the servicemen to retreat from the college library to the school's placement office. The sit-in was to protest the War in Vietnam. No disciplinary action has been taken against the students.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Labor Party:

"AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

- "1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 78.)
- "2. 'Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the * * * American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

On October 7, 1956, [REDACTED] American Labor Party, publicly announced the American Labor Party State Committee unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the liquidation of its assets.

APPENDIX

1.
COMMITTEE FOR A 1966 MAY DAY RALLY
Also known as New York Committee for
a May Day 1966

"The Worker" issue of April 10, 1966, announced that on April 30, 1966, the 1966 May Day Rally would be held at Union Square, New York City, sponsored by the Committee for a 1966 May Day Rally.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

The announcement made known by [redacted] on behalf of the 1966 May Day Committee was made to "call a May Day Rally that will solidify the American peace and freedom movements with the world-wide movements for peace and freedom; the indivisibility of the demand for 'One Man, One Vote,' whether in Southeast Asia or Southern USA; and the continued need for international solidarity of the world's working people."

A confidential source advised on November 24, 1965, that at a meeting of the New York District Communist Party (CP) Board on November 22, 1965, [redacted] said he was a member of the Youth Commission of the District.

On April 27, 1966, [redacted] New York City, furnished information reflecting that application for a permit was made and granted on February 23, 1966, to hold a mass meeting at Union Square Park, on April 30, 1966, to the New York Committee for May Day 1966.

The purpose of the event was to support peace, civil rights and economic advancement.

The participating officers were listed as follows:

[redacted]
President
Vice President
Secretary
Treasurer

The application was signed by [redacted] and indicated no previous events were held in the parks by this organization.

APPENDIX

2

COMMITTEE FOR A 1966 MAY DAY RALLY
Also known as New York Committee for
a May Day 1966

The Masthead of "The Worker," issue of May 17, 1966, sets out [redacted] as Managing Editor of that publication.

A second confidential source advised on January 23, 1966, that [redacted] attended the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) National Committee meetings held in New York City on January 15-17, 1966.

A third confidential source advised on September 30, 1965, that [redacted] is a member of the New York County CP Committee.

A fourth confidential source advised on March 30, 1966, that [redacted] agreed to use 175 Chrystie Street, New York City, the office of the "Catholic Worker" as the mailing address for the May Day Committee.

"The Catholic Worker" is a publication devoted to social problems and is published at 175 Chrystie Street, New York City.

"The Worker" issue of May 3, 1966, reported that the gathering in Union Square, Saturday, celebrated the Eightieth anniversary of May Day by calling for a halt to United States intervention in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

APPENDIX

1.

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

1.

THE ABELARD CAMP, INCORPORATED,
FORMERLY KNOWN AS CAMP WEBATUCK;
CAMP CALUMET; WINGDALE CAMP,
INCORPORATED; WINGDALE LODGE,
INCORPORATED; CAMP UNITY;
WINGDALE ON THE LAKE

On May 27, 1953, a source advised that Camp Unity has been controlled by the Communist Party (CP) since its inception in 1929 or 1930.

On April 24, 1956, a second source furnished an undated flyer entitled "The Wingdaler" published by Wingdale On The Lake. This flyer reflected that Wingdale On The Lake occupied the same site as was formerly occupied by Camp Unity.

On June 7, 1956, [REDACTED] reviewed his records and advised [REDACTED] that Wingdale Camp, Incorporated, filed a certificate of incorporation number 6036 with his department on February 9, 1956.

On April 27, 1956, a third source advised that regardless of the name it used, the camp is always referred to as Camp Unity by the CP and that captioned organization was and still is a joint operation of the National Office of the CP and the New York State CP.

On November 13, 1962, the third source above advised that the CP has taken complete control of the camp and the camp will be essentially a youth camp in the future.

The "National Guardian", on December 6, 1962, contained an advertisement on page 10 entitled "Announcing Camp Webatuck".

The advertisement reflected the camp located at Lake Ellis, Wingdale, New York, is a camp for boys and girls from 7 to 16 plus.

The advertisement indicated that registrations for the camp could be made at its office, 505 Fifth Avenue, Suite 705, New York 17, New York, telephone number MU 7-0585.

APPENDIX

2.

On December 7, 1962, a [REDACTED]

It was determined through conversation with an unknown male individual that Camp Webatuck is the new name for Camp Calumet, formerly known as Wingdale Camp, Incorporated; Wingdale Lodge, Incorporated; Camp Unity; Wingdale On The Lake.

On January 5, 1967 and January 26, 1967, the fourth source advised that the Camp Webatuck Board of Directors had purchased property at Hunter, New York, and were planning to establish The Abelard Camp, Incorporated. The fourth source said that The Abelard Camp, Incorporated, would merely be a continuation of Camp Webatuck. The Board of Directors would remain the same and the New York City Office for the Camp would remain at 500 West End Avenue.

The fifth source advised on March 22, 1967, that the corporate resolutions filed on January 20, 1967, with a New York City bank show that the name Camp Webatuck had been dropped and the new name The Abelard Camp, Incorporated, had been assumed.

On July 20, 1967, the fourth source advised that the officers and Board of Directors of Abelard do not want to be associated with the CP because of adverse publicity received in September, 1966, when the CP held a youth school at Camp Webatuck, Wingdale, New York, a camp which had been operated by the same individuals who operate Abelard.

The fourth source advised on September 28, 1967, that none of these Officers or Board of Directors of Abelard are known to the source as presently being members of the CP.

A characterization of the "National Guardian" is set out separately.

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. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that [REDACTED] 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. This source also advised in September, 1966, that [REDACTED] 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.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that [REDACTED] was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that [REDACTED] is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth confidential source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

1.

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGs and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

JUL 1 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

File 100-449698

File 100-163303

New Left Activity:
New York University
Internal Security

Unless otherwise stated, all sources mentioned herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

1. Identity of New Left Organization

The "Washington Square Journal", student newspaper, New York University (NYU), Washington Square, New York City, (NYC), issue of December 19, 1965, reflected that the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), then had a chapter on the NYU campus.

SDS is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

The "Washington Square Journal", issue of October 2, 1967, reflected that SDS was one of the student organizations which had vanished from the campus at NYU.

The "Washington Square Journal", issue of November 6, 1967, reflected that the SDS chapter at NYU had been re-activated the previous week. The article noted that the chapter had been disbanded some two years before. It was pointed out that an SDS Executive Committee of the new chapter had not been formed and that the group was in a state of comparative disarray.

2. Identity of SDS Leaders at NYU

The current chapter at NYU was re-activated in November, 1967, and no identification of its leadership has appeared in campus publications or has been received from other sources.

3. Disruptive Activities

The "Washington Square Journal" issue of February 15, 1968, reflected that SDS at NYU had prepared and published

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[REDACTED]
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**New Left Activity:
New York University**

a pamphlet containing the financial holdings of a number of the members of the Board of Trustees of NYU intended to make the point that members of the Board were "miserable entrepreneurs whose only desire was to make themselves rich." The article stated in part: "The instrument (SDS pamphlet) of mock sympathy not only lost all its efficacy in the face of SDS' characteristic paranoia, but made whatever complaint SDS was purporting look absolutely ridiculous."

No information has been received to indicate the SDS chapter at NYU has engaged in any campus disruptive activity during the period 1967-68, which interfered with normal campus life.

APPENDIX

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. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that [redacted] 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. This source also advised in September, 1966, that [redacted] 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.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that [redacted] was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that [redacted] is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth confidential source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JUL 1 1968

File 100-449698
File 100-163303

New Left Activity:
State University College,
New Paltz, New York
Internal Security

Unless otherwise stated, all sources set forth herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

1. Identification of New Left Organizations

On June 19, 1968, NY T-1 advised that in August, 1967, an application was filed with the administration of the State University College, New Paltz, New York, to have a chapter of the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), recognized as a student organization on campus. NY T-1 stated approval was granted to SDS by the College on August 23, 1967. NY T-1 further stated that SDS at New Paltz was supported by approximately 25 students.

SDS is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

NY T-1 stated that on September 29, 1967, a chapter of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was formed at the State University College and consisted of approximately 14 students. (See appendix for characterization of DCA).

2. Identification of New Left Leaders

SDS

NY T-1 stated that at the time of its formation SDS at New Paltz listed as its President [redacted]. Other students active in the formation of SDS were [redacted] and [redacted].

[redacted] was born [redacted] and resides at [redacted]. His home residence was given as [redacted].

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100-449698-34-8

New Left Activity:
State University College,
New Paltz, New York

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED]
and resides at [REDACTED] Her home address was
listed as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He resides at [REDACTED] His permanent address
is [REDACTED] He
entered the State University College at
New Paltz, New York in June, 1967.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED]
She resides at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Her permanent residence was
given as [REDACTED]

DCA

NY T-1 stated that in September, 1967, officers
of the DCA included [REDACTED] as President and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] as Vice President. NY T-1 stated that [REDACTED]
was no longer a student at the State University College.
Others active in the DCA are [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED]
and resides at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED]
and resides at [REDACTED] Her permanent address is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED]
and resides at [REDACTED] Her permanent residence
is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] and resides
at [REDACTED] His
permanent address is [REDACTED]

New Left Activity:
State University College,
New Paltz, New York

3. Disruptive Activities

On January 9, 1968, the SDS and DCA conducted a protest on the campus of the State University College, New Paltz, New York in opposition to representatives of the United States Marine Corps recruiting on campus. NY T-1 stated the demonstration was peaceful and there were no incidents.

NY T-1 stated that SDS and DCA at New Paltz engaged in no disruptive activities during the 1967 - 68 school year which interfered with normal college life.

APPENDIX

1.

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.

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A third source advised in September, 1967, that [REDACTED] was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

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A fifth confidential source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

- 3 -

[REDACTED]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449678)

DATE: 7/1/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
IS
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated 5/10/68 and New York letter to the Bureau dated, 5/28/68.

1. Potential Counterintelligence Action

Referenced New York letter set forth recommendations as to potential counterintelligence actions including material for anonymously mailings against the New Left, advertisements for fictitious events and the exploitation of the "cuckoo angle" inherent in the NL.

To date the Bureau has not replied to these recommendations. When appropriate authority is received, New York will initiate counterintelligence measures.

Additional recommendations re potential counterintelligence actions will be submitted in the near future.

2. Pending Counterintelligence Action

Pending actions against the New Left await Bureau authority as requested in referenced New York letter.

3. Tangible Results

In the case re JERRY CLYDE RUBIN (Bufile 105-131719; NY 100-157173), a Key Activist with YIP.

Bureau authority was secured to furnish information re RUBIN to the New York Police Department, Narcotics Bureau. On 6/13/68, RUBIN was arrested and booked on charges of the possession of marijuana. He was released on \$1,000.00 bail.

The above led to unfavorable publicity both for RUBIN and his organization, YIP.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

EX 116
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12 JUL 2 1968

JUL 30 1968

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

SAC, New York (100-163303)

6/13/68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet 5/23/68 and Buairtel 5/27/68 requesting in part, data under captioned Counterintelligence Program to counter police brutality charges.

Enclosed is a copy of an article which appeared in the 6/4/68 edition of the "Chicago Tribune" which indicates New York City policemen and firemen are compiling data to illustrate the undue violence to which they have been subjected. This is precisely the data the Bureau desires. You should endeavor to obtain this information and submit it to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination. Data of this nature should be submitted on a continuing basis as it comes to your attention.

Enclosure

RR:jes/
(6)

NOTE:

The Bureau is presently attempting to compile data from various field offices to use in captioned Cointelpro to counter police brutality charges that invariably arise following student-police encounters.

REC-115

100-449698-34-6

100-449698-34-6

JUN 17 1968

PH
OK

Rebulet 5/23/68

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COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
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JUN 19 1968

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REPORT FROM NEW YORK

By William Fulton

Police, Firemen
Tell Their Side
of Riot Story

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

New York, June 3 — New York City's long-suffering 28,000 policemen and 12,000 uniformed firemen are starting to present their case against the agitators who are backed up by the mollicoddlers of officialdom in their acts of violence. Not a moment too soon.



Fulton

Just last week organizations for the two services placed full-page advertisements in the newspapers vividly telling their side of the story.

The Patrolmen's Benevolent association displayed a picture of Frank Gucciardi, a policeman, lying on his hospital bed, with the caption: "Patrolman Frank Gucciardi will not be on his beat today."

Gucciardi lost the use of his legs when someone, either a student or an outsider, jumped on his back from a second story balcony on May 1 during the Columbia university rioting. He may never walk again. Sgt. Bernard Wease, who was kicked in the chest on April 30, has a serious heart problem.

Police records show 43 of their number injured in the brawls with the students at Columbia. This is a large number when placed against the total of 360 actively connected injuries in the entire city for the entire year of 1965, and 281 for 1966. Statistics for 1967 have not yet been made public.

Nightsticks and Guns—a Paradox

"HOW much longer can this or any city accept a paradox that gives a thug the right to purchase guns thru the mail, while denying policemen the use of a nightstick to quell dangerous riots?" asked the patrolmen's organization.

"The police today, face the most critical challenge in history. Crime and civil disobedience are taking on epidemic proportions. The streets, the colleges, the universities, our homes, and personal safety are being threatened daily. Any law with which a demonstrator disagrees, becomes, for him, an invalid law. A city without law is a city in chaos, and no law is meaningful unless it can be enforced."

Columbia's officials shilly-shallied for days while the students and others entrenched themselves in five campus buildings. When the police were called in finally, the rioters set fires, hurled bricks thru windows and shouted obscenities at police guarding entrances. The rebels resisted physically.

To illustrate their plight, the firemen carried a picture of one of their men, the victim of a bottle-throwing episode, lying unconscious in the street.

"We can't put out fires and dodge beer bottles," read the line underneath.

Twenty-five firemen were hurt in April and the same number in May. An alarming footnote is that firemen reported on 7,366 alarms in the year ending in April, 1966, while in the year ending in April, 1968, there were 14,754 alarms.

What if It Were your Home?

"IF IT WERE your place in flames you'd be plenty anxious for us to do our job," stated the firemen's appeal. "But something is standing in our way. Bottles, bricks, sometimes even bullets. When we answer a call in a depressed area, a few misled people start clobbering us. Sometimes they even take pot shots at us."

Bluntly, the firemen put the question up to the City hall, where it belongs.

"Things have gotten so bad in this city that firemen need police protection," it was pointed out. "City hall is going to have to stop fooling around and really find a way to solve this problem."

It is all up to that ultra-liberal, Mayor John Lindsay. It will not be forgotten he lent credence to the reports of police brutality at Columbia.

100-4476-95-34-9
100-4476-1
"Chicago Tribune"
Chicago, Illinois
June 4, 1968
Page 19

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449693)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-161370)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
IS
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

DATE: 6/10/68

Reference is made to Bureau letter, dated 5/23/68, which requested additional analysis concerning the New Left (NL), relating to: (1) False Allegations of Police Brutality, (2) Immorality and (3) Action by College Administrators.

For the purposes of this analysis, the student disorders at Columbia University which began 4/30/68, are being considered of primary interest. It is noted that additional disturbances took place at Columbia on 5/17/68, and 5/22/68.

The student demonstrations held at Brooklyn College, Bklyn., NY, 5/20 - 21/68, are also being incorporated in this communication.

The magnitude of the arrests by the NYCPD, at Columbia University and at Brooklyn College can be judged from a brief review of the figures originating from the NYCPD and Columbia.

On 5/24/68, [REDACTED] Columbia (conceal at request), made a survey of individuals arrested on 4/30/68, at Columbia. The survey was based on information furnished to him by the NYCPD at various times and was contradictory in some cases. Therefore, this survey is not considered to be 100 per cent accurate.

The above survey discloses there were 705 arrests of which 524 were registered students at Columbia and 131 not identified as Columbia students. Of the Columbia students, 400 were undergraduates and 124 were graduate students. In a

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-161370) (New Left)
1-New York

REC 17

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INT. SEC.

N 100-163303

breakdown of Columbia schools and divisions, the survey indicated that 239 of those arrested were from Columbia College, 111 from Barnard College, and the remaining students were from other university schools and/or divisions. There were three faculty members arrested.

As a result of two additional incidents at or near Columbia on 5/17/68, and 5/22/68, approximately 300 other arrests were made by the NYCPD.

With regard to the student disturbances at Brooklyn College, NYC, on 5/21/68, the NYCPD advised that 41 students and 1 teacher had been removed from the Registrar's office at the college on that date and placed under arrest on charges of criminal trespass.

From various sources, the toll of injured on 4/30/68, at Columbia was as follows:

132 students were reported injured as a result of the police actions during the night of 4/30/68, none of whom required over-night hospitalization.

"The New York Times", issue of 5/7/68, disclosed that 17 police officers were injured, treated and released with the exception of one officer who suffered a heart attack.

The "New York Post" newspaper, issue of 5/29/68, page 8, noted, however, that two police officers were injured seriously on 4/30/68, and were still confined to the hospital at that date.

1. False Allocations of Police Brutality

The "New York Post" mentioned above, identified the two officers as [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], both of whom were confined to St. Vincent's Hospital four weeks after the disturbances on 4/30/68. The article stated [REDACTED] had been kicked in the chest as he tried

NY 100-163303

to get through student demonstrators inside Fayerweather Hall at Columbia. [redacted] was struck by a youth who jumped from the ledge of a campus building during one of the scuffles. The article pointed out that he is being examined by surgeons specializing in back injuries. The prognosis was given as an indefinite stay in traction and therapy.

It is noted that according to the "New York Post" article, [redacted] is a "student" himself, in that he is preparing to write a dissertation on the relation of training to safety for his doctorate in public administration at New York University.

The "New York Times" issue of 5/6/63, page 53, contained an article entitled, "Physicians Charge Police Harassment at Columbia". The article states that at a news conference called by [redacted] Chaplain of Columbia, some of the medical personnel who had stationed themselves inside and outside the five occupied buildings distributed statements describing instances of "police brutality".

The article reports that [redacted] a psychiatrist at Cornell Medical College said he was inside Low Library with the demonstrating students when the police entered. He stated that although he was wearing a white coat and carrying a medical bag, he was thrown to the ground and beaten, then handcuffed. [redacted] asked for his medical bag so that he could treat injuries, however, according to [redacted] he was refused by the arresting officer, who stated, "That's not necessary. We will take care of the injured".

[redacted] of Mount Sinai Hospital was quoted in this article as having tried to reach an injured man being dragged down the steps outside Low Library and having been told by a police inspector to "get out of here or you will be arrested as an imposter".

NY 100-163303

The article further stated that the reports by the medical personnel indicated that despite some obstacles, they were able to treat most of the injured. Their statements were generally aimed at describing what they considered police brutality. They said that injuries fell into three major categories: head lacerations, bruises and cuts on other parts of the body and injuries from being kicked. The article concluded that few suffered from more than cuts and bruises and none of the 132 students reported injured was kept overnight in a hospital.

[redacted] advised on 3/1/68, that the name of [redacted] appeared on a list of Columbia University faculty who supported resistance to military service.

Records of the Occoquan, Virginia Processing Center for Federal Prisoners, reflect that [redacted], date of birth 3/24/15, of 2 Greenridge Ave., White Plains, NY, was arrested during the 10/21/67 - 10/23/67 anti-war demonstration at the Pentagon, DDC.

The records of [redacted] as mentioned previously, reflect [redacted] a student, born 3/24/15, who resides at [redacted] NY, was arrested at Low Hall, Columbia University, on 4/30/68, for Criminal Trespass.

"The New York Times" in its issue of 5/27/68, on page 37, contained an article captioned "Leary Censures Critics of Police". The article states that Police Commissioner HOWARD R. LEARY criticized the clamor over charges of police brutality in putting down student disturbances and said no one seemed to be complaining about the excesses of the student demonstrations. The article indicates that [redacted] has lost the use of his legs when someone at Columbia jumped from a second-floor balcony on 5/1/68, and landed on top of him. Also [redacted] who was kicked in the chest on 4/3/68, has a heart problem.

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The article stated that LEAHY was critical of what he said was lack of balance in press reports about incidents of alleged police brutality. He stated that several charges against policemen were under investigation, but he suggested that there had been considerable provocation from the demonstrators.

The Commissioner said that he could not understand why, when reporters had written of seeing "blatant" incidents of police brutality, they had never got the badge number of the allegedly brutal policeman.

On 5/21/63, [REDACTED] (conceal), advised that 59 complaints of alleged police misconduct have been received concerning the arrest made at Columbia University during the recent take-over of the buildings. He stated that 19 of these allegations were made by individuals who were not present during the arrest but had observed the incidents on the television. Forty of the complaints have been referred to investigators of the Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB), who are presently processing these complaints.

"The New York Times" issue of 5/7/63, in describing the arrest of the demonstrators at Columbia University indicated that many of the persons did not resist arrest. Many others resisted arrest and had to be carried bodily from the buildings to the patrol wagons. In some buildings the demonstrators hurled furniture, bottles and miscellaneous objects at the police and resisted arrest by biting, punching and kicking the police officers.

"The New York Times" issue of 5/7/63, in another article stated that in the Mathematics Building, the students used vile and obscene language to police and covered the floor with soapy water in order to make the arrest process more difficult.

[REDACTED] on 5/7/63, advised [REDACTED] that on the morning of 4/30/63, he entered the Mathematics Building at Columbia University, NYC, with other members of the NYCP.

He observed that liquid soap had been put on the stairs inside the building and watered down to make it hard for the police to climb the stairs or to bring those arrested down. There were many pieces of furniture broken. On the fifth floor the Police Department had to use sledge hammers to break down the metal classroom doors. On all the blackboards on this floor was written, "Up

N 100-163303

against the wall mother....(obscene)". On the walls of the mens room on this floor was written, "Fight all day,(obscene), all night". [redacted] stated that the basement of this building was full of human excretion.

[redacted] stated that the desks in the President's and Vice-President's offices appeared to have been intentionally scratched with a blunt metal object and turned over.

[redacted] further advised on 5/2/63, that during a student demonstration on the evening of 5/3/63, at Columbia University, he observed the Vice-President, DAVID TRUMAN, and his wife walking across the campus near the demonstrators. Mr. TRUMAN was jeered and called a "Mother.....(obscene)". He asked them to show some respect to him as Vice-President but they continued to call him in the same manner.

On 5/25/63, [redacted] (conceal), stated, in his opinion, there was no police brutality. He was of the opinion that the NYCPD used force only to meet force and only after giving the occupants ample opportunity to leave the building. Every effort was made by both the university and the NYCPD to get the students to come out peacefully because it was realized that merely summoning the police and utilizing them to evacuate the buildings would alienate many supporters of the university. Source pointed out that the police officers did not carry night sticks into the building. All night sticks had been picked up from the evacuating officers and had been left in the Security Office of the university. When the officers entered the buildings, it was necessary for them to fight their way through huge barricades; they were hindered by the liquid soap which had been spilled on the stairwells and hallways. The students called the police foul names and in large numbers they spit on the police officers. They chanted the slogan, "Up against the wall mother...(obscenity)" at the police.

(It is noted that [redacted] is the [redacted] at Columbia).

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There were several instances where the students took the initiative and attacked the police. Concerning allegations of brutality against faculty members, the faculty members were asked to move back, however, deliberately stood their ground and defied the police orders. Several members of the clergy also hindered the police in this manner. There appeared to be a great abundance of doctors on the scene as depicted on television. It was later ascertained that these were merely medical students and were interceding and appearing on television in order to present a viewpoint favorable to the demonstrators.

On 5/23/68, [REDACTED] advised that on the first night the students entered the Mathematics Building at Columbia, about 4/24/68, or 4/25/68, [REDACTED] (ph), employed by Columbia as a janitor, was thrown down a flight of stairs by a group of students occupying the Mathematics Building.

[REDACTED] was in the building when the students tried to forcibly take away his key ring containing keys to the various rooms in the building. He refused to surrender his keys and tried to hold on to them.

During the confrontation, [REDACTED] was thrown down a flight of stairs by the students. [REDACTED] has stated he is able to identify some of these students.

As a result, [REDACTED] broke all, or most of, the toes on one foot and had to be hospitalized at St. Luke's Hospital. He was released from the hospital sometime during the week of 5/19/68 - 5/25/68. He was unable to return to work as of 5/23/68.

2. Immorality

"The New York Daily Column" a daily NYC newspaper in its 5/27/68, issue on page 1, contained an article by BOB CONSIDINE captioned, "A Cop Saves Columbia". This article quotes as follows, a cop who is a friend of CONSIDINE and who entered the office of President KIRK to remove the demonstrators:

NY 100-163303

"I wish those trustees had been with us when we pushed into KIRK's office, where a bunch of these buns, male and female, had been shacking up for days. They had defecated on the rugs and chairs. The girls had nailed their napkins to his walls with sickening suggestions written under them. God, I've seen some terrible things in my life as a New York Cop, but this was the worst. When KIRK came in he just stood there, swaying, like he was going to die."

[REDACTED] on 5/25/63, advised that the destruction of property at Columbia can only be described as deliberate and wanton. The destruction was almost beyond belief. The university had very recently spent one million dollars in refurbishing the interiors and the furniture in some of the buildings, and as a result of the destruction, most of these improvements were nullified.

He stated that the students had poured 55-gallon drums of liquid soap on the hallways and stairwells, urinated and defecated on carpeting, furniture and beds, ripped out some dividers in the stalls in the new lavatory, smashed chairs and piled up furniture as barricades, and also for no other apparent reason, wrote new left, communist and obscene slogans on painted walls, smashed windows, threw ink at painted walls, and smashed solid wood and fire doors. In one instance in a new lavatory, they actually ripped a urinal from its bolts and plumbing connections and then smashed it on the floor. Books were removed from shelves and strewn about the premises and then they sprayed them with fire extinguishers and urinated and defecated on them. There were also quantities of contraceptives and sanitary napkins strewn about the floors and on the furniture.

[REDACTED] estimated that to the grounds alone there was approximately \$10,000.00 damage. This consisted of newly installed lawns which were destroyed, formal flower beds

100-163303

and shrubs which were trampled. In one instance the students actually obliterated a portion of a large lawn by establishing a path diagonally across the lawn. In connection with buildings and furniture, he estimated the destruction had already reached a figure of \$100,000.00. This figure will be increased by a more complete inventory and examination, as well as a result of subsequent arson which occurred on 5/22/68. The source stated that consideration must also be given to costs for photography work for insurance purposes, meals furnished to the campus security force and overtime payment to employees. He estimated that when the final figures are in, all damage to grounds, buildings and furnishings and the cost for meals, overtime, etc., will approximate \$500,000.00.

Once inside the building the students had access to keys to filing cabinets and desks belonging to administrative officials. These keys had been maintained in unlocked desks belonging to secretaries, thus there were no signs of forceful entry in connection with any desks and filing cabinets. It was noteworthy that in Fayerweather Hall, there was no damage to any offices belonging to professors. It is believed that this was due to the fact that, generally speaking, the professors with offices in Fayerweather were sympathetic to and supported the demonstrators. During the occupancy of the buildings, the sit-ins made copies of all papers in Dr. KIRK's personal files.

According to [REDACTED] one of the most appalling aspects of the entire protest was the behavior of the female students at Barnard College. Any time the police were stationed in the proximity of Barnard dormitories, the female occupants opened the windows and screamed, "Mother - (obscenity)" at police officers.

Following the evacuation of the buildings by the police, on about 5/1/68, some of the protesters set up and lived in some tents on the campus. Each tent housed

100-163303

approximately 30 individuals. At these locations male and female occupants engaged in sexual intercourse in public view. Some of the girls involved were not students and were only 15 and 16 year-old girls from the neighborhood. On two occasions at least, parents from the neighborhood came to the Columbia campus seeking missing daughters. One of the parents actually located his daughter in one of the tents.

"The New York Times" issue of 4/22/63, on page 1, contained an article concerning the demonstration at Columbia University. This article states that those inside the seized buildings were taking increased precautions to fight off any police invasion of the buildings. Some taped windows to prevent shattering and others stocked up on vaseline to put on their hands and faces as protection against Chemical Mace. The article continues that witnesses said a wedding ceremony was performed inside Fayerweather Hall last night by the counselor to Protestant students who pronounced them "children of the new age".

[redacted] advised in the early part of May, 1963, that it was a topic of conversation among the students at Columbia University that following the wedding ceremony the couple then consummated the marriage on a table in front of the demonstrators in the building.

3. Action by College Administrators

Unfortunately, the number of college administrators and other college officials taking a firm stand in resisting the New Left and other militant groups appear to be minimal. Perhaps the best example - though not in the New York area - was the action taken by CHARLES U. DALY, Director of Development, and Public Affairs, at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, on 5/15/63. On that date, more than 60 Negro students calling themselves the Society for the Purpose of Lobbying in the Interest of Black Students seized the administration building of the University of Chicago and issued a list of

N 100-163303

demands. DALY gave these protesters an ultimatum at 4:40 p.m. The "New York Times" in reporting this affair stated "he handed them statements formally notifying them that they were in violation of university rules. Then he told them they would be suspended if they were not out of the building by 5:00 p.m., and expelled if they were still there at 6:00 p.m." The "Times" then noted "the students left before 5:00 pm.."

In the NY area one of the best examples of the rewards of firmness in dealing with the NL, is believed to be the actions taken by officials of the City College of the City of New York (CCNY) (now the University of the City of New York), in December, 1966.

On 12/8/66, 75 students defied the administration of CCNY and besieged the Placement Office to protest admission of personnel recruiters on campus from the Army Materiel Command. Leaders of the protest included individuals identified with the PLP, YAWF, and SDS. Action against 34 of the demonstrators was taken by CCNY officials by suspending them from all college activities from 12/15/66 to 12/23/66. The suspensions included most of the leaders of the PLP, YAWF, and SDS, on the CCNY campus. Despite the usual spate of protests and cries of "student rights", CCNY officials refused to be intimidated and the suspensions were carried out in full. The students retained legal counsel to fight the actions of CCNY but failed to budge the administration.

With the exception of several minor student demonstrations over various issues at CCNY, the college has suffered no major disturbances for the past two years from the NL and its allied organizations. Even during the recent "revolts" at Columbia, CCNY remained quiet. It is evident that firm action by the college administration in 1966, has had a lasting effect on those elements of the student body associated with the NL.

On 5/20/68, three organizations including the Student Faculty Coalition Against Racism, SDS, and DCA, led a demonstration at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY, for the purpose of demanding the admission to Brooklyn College of 1,000 black and Puerto Rican students by Sept., 1968.

At 10:30 a.m., on 5/20/68, approximately 50 students taking part in the above demonstration, barricaded themselves in the Registrar's Office at Brooklyn College. Approximately 500 other students stood in front of the office in support of the demonstrators. At 1:35 p.m., Dean LOUIS BREGLIO told the demonstrators if they were not out of the office by 4:00 p.m., all participants would be expelled from the college.

At 3:30 pm., 25 students from Columbia University led by MARK RUDD, SDS leader at Columbia, attempted to gain entrance to Boylan Hall in support of the Brooklyn College demonstrators. The Columbia group was unsuccessful and was forced to retreat from the Brooklyn College campus by other Brooklyn College students opposed to the sit-in.

A "stand-off" between the college authorities and the sit-ins continued until 3:00 a.m., on 5/21/68. when college officials finally decided to take action. Accordingly, the NYCPD removed 41 students and one teacher from the Registrar's Office and placed them under arrest on charges of criminal trespass.

On 5/22/68, Brooklyn College was quiet and enjoyed a normal day of classes.

The above incident reflects vacillation on the part of college officials in not carrying out the threat to expel the sit-ins if they did not vacate the Registrar's Office at 4:00 pm. Instead, the demonstration dragged on until 3:00 a.m. the following morning when the NYCPD was called in by frustrated officials.

N 100-163303

Information relating to the topics set forth herein will be forwarded to the Bureau as received in the future.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/6/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
IS
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attention: Internal Security Section

ReBulet 5/23/68.

Enclosed herewith are one copy each of "Rat", "The East Village Other" and "Other Scenes", which are being furnished to the Bureau pursuant to instructions set forth in referenced Bureau letter.

New York will continue sending issues of "underground" newspapers circulated in New York via Routing Slip.

- 1cc 7 made. 10/11/68-D*
- ② - Bureau (Encl. 3) (RM)
 - 1 - New York

BPM:bpm
(3)

REC-7

100-449698-34-4

JUN 7 1968

INT. SEC.

64 JUN 18 1968

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

FBI

Date: 5/31/68

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBuairtel, 5/27/68, captioned as above and NYairtel and LHM captioned, "Student Agitation, Columbia University; Information Concerning (Internal Security)," dated 5/31/68.

Referenced NY LHM includes the information under the heading "Student and Police Conduct," as requested in your referenced airtel, 5/27/68.

1-cc - 9020
3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

FTS:lj
(5)

1 - Supervisor #42

REC 36

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~~100-449698-62~~
JUN 3 1968

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

5/27/68

Airtel

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

To: SAC, New York.

From: Director, FBI (100-449698)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Approximately three weeks ago your office was instructed by [REDACTED] to promptly furnish information, specifically and in detail, of obscene incidents and other flagrant immorality which prevailed during the recent insurgency at Columbia University. Additionally, information was also requested which could be used to counter police brutality charges, which allegations are the normal result of such disorders. To date, this data has not been received at the Bureau.

Section Chief
C.D. BRENNAN

You should immediately advise when this information will be submitted. Such data should be in a form suitable for dissemination.

Je

RRS:SRB (4)

NOTE:

Above refers to telephone conversation between Section Chief C.D. Brennan and SAC Dillard W. Howell.

100-449698-34-2

MAILED 10
MAY 27 1968

COMM-FBI

REC-12

19 MAY 28 1968

MAY 31 1968

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: MAY 28 1968

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM,
IS
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet, 5/10/68.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of letter appearing in 5/11/68 issue of "Guardian", contained in envelope marked "Obscene."

In the preparation of this analysis of potential counterintelligence action against the New Left (NL), including both NL organizations and leaders (Key Activists), consideration was given to the actual structure of the NL in the New York area. A review of all available material indicates that a specific definition of the NL and its adherents is difficult at best since the movement is subject to daily change and is fluid in character.

The NL embraces philosophic dicta from every point in the left spectrum - communists, socialists, nihilists, Castroites, Maoites - all mixed together with political screw-balls of every description. The whole conglomeration has demonstrated its willingness to engage in violence, the most recent example being the series of student "revolts" at Columbia University. Many individuals in the NL desire the absolute destruction of the government of the United States in its present form and, depending on their own political belief, seek to replace it with some form of socialism. Few in the NL, however, offer specific remedies to solve social and economic problems following the "revolution" they envision.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - New York (100-161370) (NEW LEFT)
1 - New York

BM:car

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4 MAY 29 1968

INT. SEC.

JUL 5 1968

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

NY 100-163303

In this light, New York established certain criteria to identify NL organizations and members which could be extracted from the NL hodge-podge as logical targets for a counterintelligence program designed to cripple and discredit the NL.

Members and activists in the NL are young (usually under 25 years), who for the most part are non-conformists in dress, speech and morals. They have a universal "hate" for the so-called "establishment", a tremendous aversion to work and feel they have discovered a new form of expression in obscenity. Their "heros" at present are CASTRO and CHE GUEVARA, the latter having been elevated to a mystical pedestal in the NL mind. Chairman MAO and HO CHI MINH are revered in the same light.

Members of the NL consider themselves beyond all discipline which might originate in the home, university or from the detested "establishment." They come from middle and upper-middle class homes with a disproportionate number from a Jewish liberal background. Any appeal to reason seems to be wasted on the average NL follower.

In the New York area there are approximately 17 organizations which have been identified to a greater or lesser extent with NL activities. Included are youth organizations affiliated with the "old left" such as the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA), a youth organization of the Communist Party (CP), Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), the youth arm of the Workers World Party (WWP) and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), the youth section of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). In addition, the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) has been active in its support of the NL through PLP members working within the Students For a Democratic Society (SDS).

The CP, USA, and the DCA are already included under counterintelligence programs by this Bureau. The others listed above are not being considered as primary targets of the NL counterintelligence program at this time, although they might be so considered in the future.