FOIPA COVER SHEET

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: (COINTELPRO)

NEW LEFT

OKLAHOMA CITY

100-449698-35

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

DATE: 5/31/68

FROM : SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7582) (P)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT
(Buded 6/1/68)

100-0-9609-1

ReBulet to all offices, 5/10/68, captioned as above.

It will be noted there is a comparatively small amount of New Left activity in the Oklahoma City Division. The only New Left organization in this Division is a chapter of SDS at the University of Oklahoma (OU), consisting of approximately 27 members and an SDS chapter at Oklahoma State University (OSU), consisting of 3 members.

A review of SDS activities from the standpoint of instituting this counterintelligence program to expose, disrupt and otherwise neutralize the activities of this New Left group discloses no specific instances of devious maneuvers or duplicity on the part of SDS leaders or adherents.

The review disclosed the following circumstances which are considered to possess some potential for counterintelligence action.

[redacted] (Bufile [redacted] is a leading activist and member of the OU Chapter of SDS. He actually attended OU only from January to March, 1965. [redacted] was arrested by the Chicago, Illinois Police Department on [redacted] for possession of amphetamines and barbituates. On [redacted] this charge against [redacted] was "stricken out with leave to re-instate." [redacted] was arrested on [redacted] in Norman, Oklahoma, on charge of possession of marijuana, which charge was subsequentl dismissed. Local press coverage has been given to both of the above arrests.

MCI
REC-24 100-449698-35-1

2 - Bureau (RM)
4 - Oklahoma City
HBM:ow
(6)

4 JUN 3 1968

5 JUL-3 1968

INT. SEC.

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

The [redacted] Oklahoma, orally advised on 1/11/66 that [redacted] while in [redacted] had in the past associated with known [redacted] homosexuals and had attended parties frequented by homosexuals in [redacted]. This source believed [redacted] had not been in [redacted] for the year previous to date of interview.

[redacted] (Bufile unknown) is a leading activist and current member of the OU Chapter of SDS, although he withdrew from OU in 5/67 and is not currently enrolled. It has been reported, but not verified, that he is residing in a common law relationship with [redacted] another member and leading activist of the OU Chapter of SDS.

No individuals active in the New Left movement in this Division have been designated as Key Activists.

No recommendation is being made for implementation of immediate counterintelligence action in this Division; however, a continuing review of potential situations where such action might be implemented is being made and appropriate personnel are being requested to remain alert for additional potential situations.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6-13-68

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7582) -P-

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT
BUDED 6-14-68

ReBulet to all offices, 5-23-68, and Oklahoma City letter to Bureau, 5-31-68, both captioned as above.

As explained in referenced Oklahoma City letter there is a comparatively small amount of New Left activity in the Oklahoma City Division. The only New Left organizations consist of an SDS chapter at the University of Oklahoma (O.U.) which has a membership of between 25 - 30 persons, and an SDS chapter at Oklahoma State University which is considered defunct as two of the previous three members have requested their names be removed from the list of members. In addition there are known to be a few Black Nationalist individuals at Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma, a Negro college. No organized activity has been reported on the part of these individuals and they are believed to have no formal organizational set-up.

1) False Allegations of Police Brutality

No information has been received by the Oklahoma City Division involving false allegations of police brutality and no student-police encounters have occurred wherein physical force was used. Twenty-three anti-draft protestors were arrested in Oklahoma City on 3-8-68, on charges of obstructing the sidewalk. The demonstration occurred on the occasion of a visit to a local hotel by General LEWIS HERSHEY. On 6-12-68, the group was found not guilty. The Oklahoma City Police Department has advised this office in the past on one or more occasions, SDS leaders have met with the Chief of Police prior to a planned demonstration in order to determine specifically what they could and could not do during the planned demonstration to avoid arrest. The SDS leaders indicated they wanted to avoid

2 - Bureau (RM)
6 - Oklahoma City
HBM:TK
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REC 5 100-449698-35-2
JUN 17 1968

EX-104

INT. SEC.

61 JUL 9 1968

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

arrest as they could not afford to pay fines.

2) Immorality

No specific information has been developed by the Oklahoma City Division to depict the scurrilous and depraved nature of New Left adherents. As reported in referenced Oklahoma City letter, [redacted] (Bufile [redacted] a leading activist and member of the O.U. chapter of SDS was arrested by the Chicago, Illinois Police Department on [redacted] for possession of amphetamines and barbituates. This charge was "stricken out with leave to re-instate," on [redacted] [redacted] was arrested on [redacted] in [redacted], Oklahoma on charge of possession of marijuana, which charge was subsequently dismissed. Also, the [redacted] at [redacted] Oklahoma, orally advised on 1-11-66, that [redacted] while in [redacted] had in the past associated with known homosexuals and attended parties frequented by homosexuals.

It has been reported but not verified tha[redacted] (Bufile [redacted] is residing in a [redacted] with [redacted]; both are members of the O.U. chapter of SDS. Also, it has been reported, but not verified, that [redacted] (Bufile unknown) and [redacted] are residing together in a common law relationship. Both are members of the O.U. chapter of SDS.

[redacted] AFEES, Oklahoma City, on [redacted] advised that on [redacted], when [redacted] reported for his pre-induction physical examination [redacted] observed that [redacted] left arm appeared to have numerous needle mark scars. On 2-26-68, [redacted] Police Department, Norman, Oklahoma, advised he learned from a reliable source that [redacted] had left Norman for Texas and "is involved in narcotics. [redacted] was unable to furnish any further information in this regard. [redacted] is reported to have returned to Norman but his residence there has not yet been verified.

3) Action By College Administrators

There have been no reported incidents in the Oklahoma City Division where students, New Left adherents, or militant minority groups attempted to disrupt or take over college campuses

On 11-6-67, [redacted] Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma, advised that when he learned of the activities and objectives of SWP [redacted] and being aware that [redacted] was trying to arrange for a meeting with students at Langston University, [redacted] was unable to provide time for [redacted] appearance on campus. [redacted] informed persons attempting to arrange for [redacted] appearance that all available time was already scheduled as the period involved was the week of homecoming at Langston. [redacted] learned that [redacted] met with some students at the apartment of [redacted] a Black Power advocate.

The [redacted] issue of the [redacted] an established daily newspaper published at Oklahoma City, [redacted] carried an article captioned [redacted] This article reports the incident took place on [redacted] as the faculty and senior class were lining up before commencement exercises. [redacted] was quoted as stating he had heard rumors that several students were planning to wear, "Black Power" garb to the ceremony. As [redacted] prepared to take his place at the head of the line he noticed [redacted] did not have on the traditional academic gown. [redacted] asked [redacted] to exchange his "Black Power" inscribed jacket for a robe. [redacted] put on the academic gown but the white turtleneck sweater he wore still showed. [redacted] then asked [redacted] to put on a shirt and tie which [redacted] said he did not have. He reportedly asked the President to lend him a shirt, but [redacted] replied, "I'm not lending you anything," and added [redacted] should have known he would have to conform to others' conservative clothing in order to get his diploma.

[redacted] left the line but reappeared near the end of the program and sat with his class. He had gone and put on the shirt and tie, he told a Journal reporter Sunday night at his Coyle apartment but hadn't realized the service would take such a short time.

"By the time I got back again, [redacted] was talking to the audience about the reason I was not going to get my degree. He said I had disgraced the college, [redacted] added.

[redacted] confirmed the announcement he made about the incident, "so people would know what had happened."

[redacted] and [redacted] told different versions of another incident as the student came in. The [redacted] thought [redacted] raised his left hand in a gesture of defiance, a "black power" symbol.

[redacted] said that as he came in, he heard scattered applause and assumed some of his friends were marking his return. "I just put up my hand in a kind of victory gesture to acknowledge it," he said.

[redacted] who had earned a [redacted] also had his reasons for the original clothing defiance, he explained.

"I wore an African 'dignity' robe, with 'black power' in green letters, in protest at being forced to take part in a meaningless ritual," he told the Journal. "If I hadn't marched I would have had to pay a $25. fine."

The [redacted] issue of the [redacted] contained an article captioned [redacted] This article relates in part as follows:

[redacted]

A 69-member group, a majority of the university's faculty, approved a resolution supporting [redacted] at a general faculty meeting Wednesday. The vote was 66 for the resolution, two against and one abstaining.

The resolution stated: "The faculty of Langston University approves and supports the action taken by [redacted]

[redacted] refused to prese[redacted] diploma to [redacted] of Detroit who appeared at the commencement program wearing a [redacted]

[redacted] did receive a degree, however, on Tuesday, from the university registrar.

It is noted the above data does not pertain to disruption or taking over college campuses but it does reflect examples of an attempted flaunting of "Black Power" advocacy which was not permitted because of a firm stand taken by a college administrator.

Appropriate personnel are being instructed of the necessity of furnishing above-type data and data requested in reBulet on a continuing basis as received by this office.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

DATE: 6/25/68

FROM : SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7582) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet 5/28/68.

The only New Left activity in the Oklahoma City Division at present is at the University of Oklahoma (OU), Norman, Oklahoma, where the OU Chapter of the SDS has been in existence since the latter part of 1963. It is noted that the OU Committee to End the War in Vietnam (OUCEWVN), described by [redacted] as a small anti-Vietnam war group working closely with the SDS, Norman, Oklahoma, formerly existed with limited activity at OU. [redacted] advised 5/17/68, that the OUCEWVN no longer exists. An SDS Chapter formerly existed with limited activity at Oklahoma State University (OSU), Stillwater, Oklahoma, but this Chapter is now defunct. A few Black Nationalists were at Langston University (LU), Langston, Oklahoma, a Negro college, but there was no organized activity reported on the part of these individuals, no formal organizational set up at LU, and no campus disturbances at LU.

In view of the above, Oklahoma City is submitting herewith fifteen (15) copies of a LHM covering New Left Activity at OU, Norman, Oklahoma, which includes 1) the identity of the only New Left organization presently existing at OU, characterization, approximate membership, and 2) the identities of ringleaders with detailed background, including known subversive data and summaries of their activities in the New Left movement. Concerning Item 3) in reBulet, it is noted that there has been no disruptive activities during the past year at any college or university in the Oklahoma City Division.

ENCLOSURE
REC 16 160-449698-35-3

2 - Bureau (Enc. 15) (RM)
10 - Oklahoma City (2 - 100-7582)
(1 - 100-7588, INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT)

[redacted]

16 JUN 27 1968

JEG
(12)

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

Copies of LHM furnished local offices of USA, Secret Service, OSI, 112th MIG, and NISO, New Orleans, La.

[redacted]), is apparently a newcomer to Norman, Oklahoma. Since a local news item, 4/12/68, indicated [redacted] is in Oklahoma organizing for SDS, available information concerning [redacted] has been included in LHM. Investigation being conducted to develop background on [redacted]

[redacted], aka [redacted] (Bufile [redacted] was formerly a leading activist and a member of the OU Chapter, SDS, as well as a self-admitted member of Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). However, [redacted] reported on 5/9 and 17/68, that [redacted] left Norman, Oklahoma, several weeks ago for Minneapolis, Minnesota, and he "may get a job there." Investigation being conducted to determine the whereabouts and activities of this individual. The activities and background of [redacted] not included in LHM since he has apparently left Oklahoma.

Pretext utilized 1/18/68, was telephone call made by SA [redacted] New York Office, to [redacted]

Agent who observed [redacted] t 12/8/67, demonstration in Oklahoma City, and who obtained a copy of leaflet, was SA [redacted] (original leaflet filed [redacted]

LHM classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ since it contains information pertaining to the identity of informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which would be harmful to the national defense interest of the U. S.

Informants in LHM are identified as follows:

[redacted]

[redacted]

representatives of local military intelligence agencies, it being noted that the local NIS and 112th MIG have agent personnel conducting background investigations regularly at OU

Public source material

In addition to the above, two new [redacted] cases have recently been opened for informant/source development concerning SDS activities at OU. Also, the local military intelligence agencies were contacted recently for the names of military intelligence personnel discharged during the past year, or who will soon be discharged, for informant/source potential.

The Oklahoma City Division has excellent coverage of SDS activities at OU and it is believed that this coverage will detect any other activity in the New Left movement, should same occur.

The Oklahoma City Division, through regular liaison with established sources at Oklahoma State University (OSU), Stillwater, Oklahoma, and local police agencies, will remain alert for any renewed activity of the SDS or other New Left activity at OSU.

Agent personnel covering other colleges and universities in the Oklahoma City Division have been alerted for any New Left activity.

The Oklahoma City Division will continue its efforts to develop informant/sources in order that necessary coverage can be afforded New Left activity in this Division.

There is no indication of any potential violence on campuses in this Division for the forthcoming school year.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
June 25, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU),
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

Investigation has revealed that the OU Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Norman, Oklahoma, has been in existence since the latter part of 1963.

A characterization of the SDS appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

Oklahoma City T-[redacted] advised on May 28, 1968, that the OU Chapter, SDS, has 25 to 30 members at the present time.

Oklahoma City T-[redacted] advised in May and June, 1968, that [redacted], also known as [redacted], is [redacted], and [redacted] is [redacted] of the OU Chapter, SDS; [redacted] also known as [redacted] is [redacted] of the new SDS publication entitled "The Jones Family's Grandchildren."

Oklahoma City [redacted] further advised that in addition to [redacted] and [redacted], other leading activists in the OU Chapter, SDS, are: [redacted]

The following description and background concerning the above individuals (listed alphabetically) was obtained through investigation:

R/S to ACS1, ON1 OS1, RAO no declassification 6-10-77

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 5-31-77 LCMCB
ON 1-65-31-77

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-449698-35-3

ENCLOSURE

~~100-449698-139~~

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU),
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

[redacted]

Sex
Race
Birth
Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
Occupation

Address
Former addresses

Education

Parents
Father
Mother

[redacted]

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on March 5, 1962, that approximately 200 persons attended a Monroe Defense Committee Mass Freedom Rally held in Cleveland, Ohio on March 4, 1962. Oklahoma City T[redacted] stated that [redacted] a student at Antioch College and campus member of the Student Peace Union, attended the Rally.

Characterizations of the Monroe Defense Committee, Cleveland, Ohio, and the Student Peace Union appear in the Appendix attached hereto.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised in June, 1963, that the name [redacted], Antioch B, under the subtitle "School and Delegate" appeared on a "Roll Call and Tally Sheet, Delegates, National Convention 1963-64" of the Student Peace Union Convention held at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, from June 20-23, 1963.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on September 30, 1965, that [redacted] had done some [redacted] for the SDS in Chicago, Illinois, and she was being considered by the SDS Staff to work regularly for them.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] also advised on January 12, 1966, that [redacted] was in Iowa City, Iowa, at that time staffing a new Regional Office of the SDS.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on July 28, 1966, that [redacted] was in attendance at a Regional Meeting of the SDS at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, from March 18-20, 1966.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on July 29, 1966, that [redacted] came to Iowa City, Iowa, in [redacted], and left in July, [redacted] to return to [redacted] While in Iowa City, [redacted] served as a [redacted] for the SDS and, as such, was to be the advisor to local SDS Chapters in the Iowa-Kansas-Nebraska area. She exercised very little leadership and did not take an active part in the affairs of the SDS at Iowa City.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] on August 10, 1966, furnished information to the effect that [redacted] was elected [redacted] of the SDS for a [redacted] at the National Conference of the SDS held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in June, 1966.

The [redacted] issue of the [redacted] established newspaper published at Chicago, Illinois, reflected an article entitled [redacted] According to the article, the SDS National Convention and Council Meeting was held at Clear Lake, Iowa, during August and September, 1966, and [redacted] was among those elected National Council members and National Conference members-at-large.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on November 10, 1966, that on November 4, 1966, [redacted] attended a [redacted] dinner in New York City in celebration of its 18th anniversary. She spoke of sit-ins evolving into civil rights marches and the SDS.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

A characterization of the "National Guardian" appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

Oklahoma City T[redacted]on November 9, 1966, corroborated [redacted] attendance at the above dinner.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on January 7, 1967, that a National Council Meeting of the SDS was held at the University of California, Berkeley, California, from December 27-30, 1966, and [redacted] was among those present at the meeting.

[redacted]

Oklahoma City T[redacted]dvised on March 20, 1967, that from March 17-19, 1967, the Midwest Regional SDS Conference was held at Indiana University, Terre Haute, Indiana, an[redacted] as among those who attended the conference.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on April 10, 1967, that on April 6, 1967, a meeting of the SDS National Convention was held at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and [redacted] was present at that meeting.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on August 28, 1967, that [redacted] at that time, was working full time at SDS Headquarters, [redacted] 1608 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on February 20, 1968, that [redacted] has been a member of the OU Chapter, SDS, for several months.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on [redacted] that [redacted] and several other members of the OU Chapter, SDS, attended the Southwest Regional SDS Conference, Dallas, Texas, March 8-10, 1968.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on [redacted] tha[redacted] and [redacted] attended the SDS National Conference, Lexington, Kentucky, March 30-31, 1968. [redacted] is identified elsewhere in this Memorandum.)

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City [redacted] advised on [redacted] members of the OU Chapter, [redacted] were leaving Norman, Oklahoma, on the morning of [redacted] to attend the National SDS Convention at East Lansing, Michigan, commencing [redacted] as identified elsewhere in this Memorandum.)

According to Oklahoma City T[redacted] on June 6, 1968, [redacted] commented that her parents (not named) were Socialist Party members many years ago and her aunt and uncle (not named) were Communist Party members in Illinois from the 1930s until 1949.

In November, 1951, the Fifth Army Regional Office, St. Louis, Missouri, made available the following information concerning [redacted]

[redacted]

Sex
Race
Birth
Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
Res.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

Occupation [redacted]

Address
Former addresses

Education

Parents
Father
Mother

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on November 15, 1966, that [redacted] were interested in the SDS at Norman, Oklahoma, and both desired to increase SDS membership and they wanted to see other SDS Chapters formed in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on March 5, 1968, that [redacted] was a member of the OU Chapter, SDS, and a self-admitted member of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

A characterization of the YSA appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on July 18, 1967, that the SDS National Convention was held on the University of Michigan campus, Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 25-30, 1967, followed by meetings of the SDS National Council, July 1-2, 1967, held at the same location. [redacted], Oklahoma, was a national council delegate and attended both the National Convention and the National Council meetings.

The [redacted] issue of the [redacted] established newspaper published at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, reflected an article which indicated three youths, one being [redacted] were planning to organize a Regional SDS Office at Norman, Oklahoma.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

The [redacted] issue of the [redacted] newspaper reflected an article which mentioned that several individuals from Norman, Oklahoma, one being [redacted] were to attend the Midwest Draft Resistance Conference at Kansas City, Missouri, August 18-20, 1967.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on September 4, 1967, that the SDS at Norman, Oklahoma, had opened a Regional SDS Office in Norman, located at the apartment of [redacted] and [redacted] also an SDS member. [redacted] has been identified elsewhere in this Memorandum.)

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on October 10, 1967, that the "SDS Regional Office" and "Norman Draft Resisters Union (NDRU)" were "paper organizations" which were started recently by [redacted] and [redacted] both of Norman, Oklahoma. Oklahoma City T[redacted] said to the best of his knowledge the "SDS Regional Office" at Norman was not recognized by the OU Chapter, SDS, or by the National SDS Office, and although [redacted] and [redacted] were members of the OU Chapter, SDS, their "SDS Regional Office idea" had little or no support from other SDS members at Norman.

Concerning the NDRU, Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on October 10, 1967, that [redacted] "tried to get something going along this line" and had no success.

Oklahoma City T-[redacted] advised on October 10, 1967, that [redacted] planned to join a group from Norman, Oklahoma, representing the SDS and OU Committee to End the War in Vietnam (OUCEWVN), who were going to Washington, D.C., for the mass demonstration in that city on October 21, 1967.

Oklahoma City T-[redacted] advised on November 27, 1967, that the OUCEWVN is a small anti-Vietnam war group at OU, Norman, Oklahoma, working closely with the SDS.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on May 17, 1968, that the OUCEW no longer exists.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on January 16, 1968, that [redacted] was one of the delegates from the OU Chapter, SDS, who attended the National Council meeting of the SDS held at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, December 27-31, 1967.

On January 9, 1968, a representative of the [redacted] Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, made available information reflecting that [redacted] receives correspondence from the National SDS publication, "New Left Notes," Room 206, 1608 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on January 18, 1968, that [redacted] participated in an SDS sponsored demonstration at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on December 8, 1967, protesting the Vietnam war, the draft, and the draft reclassification of an SDS member.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] on January 29, 1968, made available a list of "Main Regional Offices" and contacts of The Resistance maintained at the New York City office of that organization. [redacted] Oklahoma, appeared on that list.

On January 18, 1968, a Special Agent of the FBI, through a suitable pretext, ascertained from an individual self-identified as [redacted] an organizer of the New York office of The Resistance, 5 Beekman Street, New York City, that The Resistance is a nation-wide organization basically formed to openly oppose induction into the armed forces of the U. S., to be non-cooperative with the Selective Service System, to return draft cards and refuse deferments.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on March 15, 1968, that [redacted] participated in an SDS sponsored demonstration in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on March 8, 1968, protesting the appearance of General Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director.

On March 11, 1968, [redacted] Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised that in connection with the demonstration at the Sheraton-Oklahoma Hotel, Oklahoma City, on March 8, 1968, numerous persons were arrested by the Oklahoma City Police Department, one of whom was [redacted] charged with obstructing the street.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

A news item appeared in the June 12, 1968, issue of the "Oklahoma City Times," established newspaper published at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which reflected that the demonstrators arrested on March 8, 1968, and charged with obstructing the street, were found innocent.

Oklahoma City T-[redacted] advised on March 25, 1968, that [redacted] was one of nine SDS members from Norman, Oklahoma, who attended the SDS Regional Conference, Dallas, Texas, March 8-10, 1968.

Oklahoma City T-[redacted] advised on May 2, 1968, that [redacted] participated in a march from the OU Administration Building to the Selective Service Board, Norman, Oklahoma, on April 27, 1968, protesting the Vietnam war and the draft.

Oklahoma City T-[redacted] advised, on May 28, 1968, that the SDS at Norman, Oklahoma, in early May, 1968, distributed two undated issues of a new publication entitled "The Jones Family's Grandchildren," [redacted]

[redacted]

Sex
Race
Birth
Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
Occupation
Address
Former addresses

[redacted]

The [redacted] issue of the [redacted] reflected [redacted] submitted a Letter to the Editor, in which [redacted] identified himself as [redacted] Committee to End the War in Vietnam (OUCEWVN).

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on November 27, 1967, that the OUCEWVN is a small anti-Vietnam war group at OU, Norman, Oklahoma, working closely with the SDS.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on May 17, 1968, that the OUCEWVN no longer exists.

The [redacted] issue of the [redacted] newspaper reflected [redacted] submitted a letter to the Editor, in which [redacted] identified himself as [redacted] of the SDS. In this letter, [redacted] advocated support of draft registers and AWOLs and stated "I believe that the only way the draft is to be beat is through organization and mass support."

The [redacted] issue of the [redacted] newspaper reflected an article which stated that [redacted] of [redacted], Oklahoma, and two others were planning to organize a Regional SDS Office at Norman, Oklahoma.

The [redacted] issue of the [redacted] newspaper reflected an article which identified [redacted] as a member of the newly formed Norman Draft Resisters Union (NDRU) and indicated that [redacted] and several other persons from Norman, Oklahoma, were to attend the Midwest Draft Resistance Conference, Kansas City, Missouri, August 18-20, 1967.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on October 10, 1967, that the "SDS Regional Office" and "NDRU" were "paper organizations" which were started by [redacted] and [redacted] both of Norman, Oklahoma. Oklahoma City T[redacted] said to the best of his knowledge the "SDS Regional Office" at Norman was not recognized by the OU Chapter, SDS, or by the National SDS Office, and although [redacted] were members of the OU Chapter, SDS, their "SDS Regional Office idea" had little or no support from other SDS members at Norman.

Concerning the NDRU, Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on October 10, 1967, that [redacted] "tried to get something going along this line" and had no success.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

[redacted]

According to a news item which appeared in the [redacted], issue of the [redacted] newspaper, [redacted] was one of 37 persons who had signed to make a trip to Washington, D. C., for the widely publicized anti-Vietnam war demonstration there, October 21, 1967.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on January 18, 1968, that [redacted] participated in an SDS sponsored demonstration at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station (AFEES), Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on [redacted], protesting the Vietnam war, the draft, and the draft reclassification of an SDS member.

Oklahoma City T-[redacted] advised on January 18, 1968, that [redacted] was a member of the OU Chapter, SDS, as well as the OUCEWVN.

[redacted]

A characterization of the DCA appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

On May 2, 1968, [redacted], Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, made available information reflecting that [redacted] had an undetermined number of leaflets encouraging draft resistance in his possession at the AFEES on that date, but was not observed passing out the leaflets.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

[redacted]

B. August 1950

Sex [redacted]
Race
Age
Eyes
Hair
Address
Former addresses

The [redacted] issue of the [redacted] established newspaper published at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, reflected an article entitled [redacted] The article stated, in part, as follows:

> A campaign to organize chapters of the SDS in Oklahoma high schools was under way Thursday.
>
> [redacted] age [redacted] of Los Angeles, arrived in Oklahoma City Thursday and left immediately for Norman, Oklahoma, to meet with SDS members at OU.
>
> [redacted] said SDS has succeeded in fostering "a strong high school movement in Los Angeles and other parts of the country."
>
> "My feeling is that SDS' most active front is or soon will be high school students. It's the one that has the greatest potential," he added.
>
> He said he has noticed a growing concern among high school students about the draft, more definite stands by students on the war in Vietnam and a general concern on the direction the country is going. He added that because high school students "are more open and haven't been in the education system as long as college students, it's easier for them to break out and commit themselves."

[redacted]

[redacted]

He said the high school movement won't be the only SDS activity he will undertake in Oklahoma and the southwest. He declined to say whether he will help co-ordinate war protest efforts at Norman.

[redacted] originally from Chicago, said he had worked with the SDS movement since November.

Two undated issues of [redacted] published by the SDS, Norman, Oklahoma, and distributed in Norman in early May, 1968, were furnished by Oklahoma City T[redacted] on May 20, 1968. Both issues of this publication listed the staff, one of whom was [redacted]

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on May 20, 1968, that [redacted] reportedly arrived in Norman, Oklahoma, from Los Angeles, California, a few weeks prior to this date. Oklahoma City T[redacted] said he has not seen [redacted] and knows nothing about him.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on June 6, 1968, that he heard [redacted] and [redacted] members of the OU Chapter, SDS, comment that they [redacted] and [redacted] were leaving Norman, Oklahoma, on the morning of June 7, 1968, to attend the SDS National Convention at East Lansing, Michigan. [redacted] also made the comment that [redacted] might enroll at [redacted] Norman (Oklahoma) High School in the Fall of 1968. [redacted] and [redacted] are identified elsewhere in this memorandum.) [redacted]

See Sec. H

[redacted]

Sex
Race
Birth
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Peculiarities

[redacted]

Rec. 820

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

Social Security [redacted]
Occupation

Address
Former addresses

Parents
Father

Mother

An Organization Report dated November 2, 1966, [redacted] was submitted to OU, Norman, Oklahoma, listed [redacted] of the OU Chapter, SDS.

The [redacted] issue of the [redacted] OU student newspaper, reflected an article which stated that OU SDS operations were centered around 6 to 10 "organizers," one of whom was [redacted] freshman, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, [redacted].

The [redacted] issue of [redacted] a newspaper published by the National SDS Office, Chicago, Illinois, reflected Chapters and National Council delegates at the National Council meeting of the SDS, Berkeley, California, December 27-28, 1966. Among those listed was [redacted] delegate from the University of Oklahoma, who was registered at this conference and was noted in attendance at the council meetings on December 27-28, 1966.

According to the [redacted] issue of [redacted] established newspaper published at Norman, [redacted], OU Freshman from Tulsa, Oklahoma, [redacted] Oklahoma, [redacted] the OU Chapter of the SDS would host a Regional SDS Conference in Norman, in March, 1967.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on March 21, 1967, that [redacted] attended the Regional SDS Conference, Norman, Oklahoma, March 18-19, 1967.

The Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, formerly known as the November 8 Mobilization Committee, was to sponsor demonstrations throughout the United States April 8-15, 1967. These demonstrations were to culminate in massive demonstrations at New York City and San Francisco, California, on April 15, 1967. Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on April 14, 1967, that [redacted], with other members of the OU Chapter, SDS, left Norman, Oklahoma, in two cars, on April 13, 1967, for New York City to participate in the demonstration in that city on April 15, 1967.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on January 18, 1968, that [redacted] participated in an SDS sponsored demonstration on December 8, 1967, at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, protesting the Vietnam war, the draft, and the draft reclassification of [redacted]

The [redacted] issue of the [redacted] newspaper reflected an article entitled [redacted] The article stated, in part, that [redacted], was given back his student deferment Wednesday by his Tulsa (Oklahoma) draft board." [redacted] was described in the article as an active demonstrator against the Vietnam war and an SDS member.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on January 16, 1968, that [redacted] and several other members of the OU Chapter, SDS, attended the National Council Meeting of the SDS at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, December 27-31, 1967.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on February 20, 1968, that [redacted] was [redacted], as well as a member of the National SDS.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on March 15, 1968, that [redacted] attended the Southwest Regional SDS Conference, Dallas, Texas, March 8-10, 1968, with several other members of the OU Chapter, SDS.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

An article captioned [redacted] appeared in the [redacted] issue of the [redacted] newspaper. This article announced plans by the OU Chapter, SDS, to demonstrate at the Sheraton-Oklahoma Hotel, Oklahoma City, on March 8, 1968, protesting the appearance of Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey.

On March 11, 1968, [redacted] Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised that in connection with the demonstration at the Sheraton-Oklahoma Hotel, Oklahoma City, on March 8, 1968, numerous persons were arrested by the Oklahoma City Police Department, one of whom was [redacted] harged with obstructing the street.

A news item appeared in the [redacted] issue of the [redacted] newspaper which reflected that the demonstrators arrested on March 8, 1968, and charged with obstructing the street, were found innocent.

[redacted]

Sex
Race
Birth
Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
Occupation

Address
Former addresses

Education

[redacted]

[redacted] it was not recognized by the OU Chapter, [redacted] SDS, or the National SDS office.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on January 18, 1968, that [redacted] participated in an SDS sponsored demonstration on December 8, 1967, at the Armed Forces Examining and Entranc Station, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, protesting the Vietnam war, the draft, and the draft reclassification of an SDS member.

A Special Agent of the FBI observe[redacted] participating in the above demonstration and passing out leafle entitled "Stop the Draft."

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on January 12, 1968, that [redacted] was one of several from Norman, Oklahoma, who attended the SDS National Council meeting at Bloomington, Indiana, in late December, 1967.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] made available information on February 20, 1968, reflecting that [redacted] has been a member of the OU Chapter, SDS, at least since March, 1967.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on February 27, 1968, that [redacted] organized an SDS Workshop in Norman, Oklahoma February 23-25, 1968, at which approximately 60 persons from Oklahoma and Texas were in attendance.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on March 25, 1968, that [redacted] was one of several persons from Norman, Oklahoma, who attended the Southwest Regional SDS Conference, Dallas, Texas, March 8-10, 1968.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on April 2, 1968, that [redacted] and [redacted] operate a[redacted] in Norman, Oklahoma, and among the items sold there are [redacted] and the [redacted]," formerly known as the "National Guardian." [redacted] has been identified elsewhere in this Memorandum.)

A characterization of the "National Guardian" appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on April 23, 1968, that [redacted] and [redacted], members of the OU Chapter, SDS, attended the SDS National Conference, Lexington, Kentucky, March 30-31, 1968.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT-ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

On May 2, 1968, [redacted], Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station (AFEES), Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised that [redacted] passed out leaflets on that date at the AFEES which leaflets encouraged draft resistance, and [redacted] made obscene notations on his "Answer Sheet" at the AFEES. One of the remarks Roberts made on his "Answer Sheet" was that "The draft is used to use young men to care for rich men's imperialist power and wars."

[redacted]

Sex
Race
Birth
Height
Weight
Build
Eyes
Hair
Social Security #
Occupation

Address

Parents
Father Mrs Mrs

Mother

[redacted]

The [redacted] issue of the [redacted] OU student newspaper, reflected an article which stated that OU SDS operations were centered around 6 to 10 "organizers," one of whom was [redacted]

On March 14, 1967, [redacted] OU, Norman, Oklahoma, advised that [redacted] was [redacted]," official publication of the [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on March 21, 1968, that [redacted] attended the SDS Regional Conference at Norman, Oklahoma, March 18-19, 1967.

An Organization Report dated October 10, 1967, submitted to OU, Norman, Oklahoma, listed the officers of the OU Chapter, SDS, for the 1967-68 school year, including [redacted] Chairman.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised in October, 1967, that [redacted] planned to participate in the October 21, 1967, mass demonstration in Washington, D. C., protesting the Vietnam war.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on November 27, 1967, that [redacted] SDS, was against the war in Vietnam but "a level headed person who believes in democratic principles and is definitely anti-communist."

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised in January, 1968, tha[redacted] participated in a demonstration at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on December 8, 1967, protesting the Vietnam war, the draft and the draft reclassification of an SDS member.

Oklahoma City T[redacted] advised on February 20, 1968, that [redacted] was [redacted] SDS, as well as a member of the National SDS.

[redacted]

[redacted]

APPENDIX

MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE (MDC)
CLEVELAND, OHIO

A source advised on February 16, 1962, that GERALD QUINN, a member of the Workers World Party (WWP) from New York, was sent to Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1961, by the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC) of New York to organize a MDC in Cleveland, and that QUINN, with the aid of TED and FRANCES DOSTAL and WILLIE MAE MALLORY, organized an MDC in Cleveland with headquarters at 1230 East 115th Street. DON SHARP was chosen as Chairman of the MDC in Cleveland.

Source related in February, 1962, that TED and FRANCES DOSTAL were members of the WWP in Youngstown, Ohio, and that DON SHARP was a member of the Freedom Fighters, identified by source as a young group of male Negroes who protest discrimination in Cleveland businesses.

Source related on February 16, 1962, that since the inception of the MDC in Cleveland, its activities have included public meetings to appeal for funds; promote publicity for WILLIE MAE MALLORY; picketing the Cuyahoga County Court House; and distribution of handbills describing MICHAEL V. DISALLE, Governor of Ohio, as a murderer for rejecting MALLORY's plea to deny extradition to Monroe, North Carolina.

On February 21, 1962, a second source related that the purpose and aims of the MDC in Cleveland are not only to aid in the support of WILLIE MAE MALLORY in her fight against extradition to Monroe, North Carolina, but to help all Negroes who are being suppressed by the "Southern Whites."

Source on October 6, 1962, related that the headquarters of the MDC in Cleveland is located at 10517 Superior Avenue. CLARENCE SENIORS is Chairman and currently taking charge of the committee.

A fourth source on November 28, 1962, related that CLARENCE SENIORS is a member of the Workers World Party.

[redacted]

[redacted]

On August 31, 1961, two true bills of indictment were returned against WILLIE MAE MALLORY by a Grand Jury in Superior Court, Union County, Monroe, North Carolina, charging MALLORY with two counts of kidnapping of Mr. G. BRUCE STEGALL and MAYDELL STEGALL on August 27, 1961.

In 1959, a third source related that WILLIE MAE MALLORY was a member of the Communist Party.

The first source on June 27, 1962, related that the MDC formed a group and appeared at the Cuyahoga Sheriff's Office on June 18, 1962, to protest to the Sheriff treatment afforded WILLIE MAE MALLORY, who is confined to the Cuyahoga County Jail. Source related that MDC led demonstrations are usually made up of approximately ten persons.

A fifth source on December 3, 1962, related that TED and FRANCES DOSTAL and CLARENCE SENICRS continue to visit WILLIE MAE MALLORY, who is still in custody at the Cuyahoga County Jail. On December 3, 1962, source related that the DOSTALS sponsored a fund-raising social function, which was held at Youngstown, Ohio, on November 24, 1962, for the benefit of the MDC and WILLIE MAE MALLORY.

[redacted]

[redacted]

APPENDIX

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications (and Appendixes), prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., revised and published December 1, 1961, reflects the following on page 193.

"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.)"

APPENDIX

[redacted]

[redacted]

APPENDIX

STUDENT PEACE UNION

A leaflet entitled "Student Peace Union" received October 17, 1962, contains the following "Statement Of Purpose Of This Group."

"The Student Peace Union is an organization of young people who believe that war can no longer be successfully used to settle international disputes, and that neither human freedom nor the human race itself can endure in a world committed to militarism.

"Without committing any member to a precise statement of policy, the Student Peace Union draws together young people for a study of alternatives to war and engages in education and action to end the present arms race. The Student Peace Union works toward a society which will insure both peace and freedom and which will suffer no individual or group to be exploited by another. After years of bad faith shown by both East and West in disarmament negotiations, the Student Peace Union believes that to be effective, any peace movement must act independently of the existing power blocs and must seek new and creative means of achieving a free and peaceful society."

[redacted]

[redacted]

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 anticommunist 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.

[redacted]

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 motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hum for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

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

The second source advised in September, 1966, that Mike Zagarell, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that Daniel Rubin, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working-class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, advised that Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, at 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 Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

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

[redacted]

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

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

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

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

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

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
June 25, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

Character

Reference Oklahoma City Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

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

Contact wtih Oklahoma City T-2 has been insufficient to establish his reliability.

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.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR FBI (100-449698) DATE: 9/30/68

FROM : SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7582) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
(OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION)

ReBulet to Albany, 5/10/68; Oklahoma City lets to Bureau, 5/31/68, 6/13/68 and 6/25/68 and Bulet to Charlotte, 8/12/68, all captioned as above.

During the past three month period there has been a minimum of New Left activity in the Oklahoma City Division. This is accounted for by the fact that practically all New Left activity in this Division evolves from activities of college groups and the college groups in this Division are comparatively inactive during the school holiday summer months.

It will be noted there has been no disruptive activities during the past year at any college or university in the Oklahoma City Division.

The following data represents the current status of potential targets of this program in the Oklahoma City Division:

1. Potential Counterintelligence Action

[redacted] address in the Minneapolis Division was recently verified, therefore data concerning his being considered a potential target under this program will be furnished the Minneapolis Office before case RUC'd.

(2 - Bureau (RM))
10 - Oklahoma City (2 - 100-7582)

100-449698-98-35-41

[redacted]

25 OCT 2 1968

HBM:[redacted]
(12)

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

[redacted]

Investigation is currently being conducted by the Cleveland Division to verify subject's residence in that Division. [redacted] is the subject of an Antiriot Laws investigation by the Chicago Office in connection with his arrest during the Democratic National Convention. The Oklahoma City Office submitted an ARL report and LHM to Bureau and the Chicago Office in connection with that investigation.

[redacted]

Investigation is currently being conducted by the Cleveland Division to verify [redacted] current residence in that Division.

[redacted] was denied enrollment in OU Summer School. Investigation is being conducted to determine if he is currently enrolled at OU and the nature of any pertinent activities.

[redacted]

Investigation currently being conducted to verify subject's residence in the Detroit Division.

[redacted]

Investigation being conducted to determine if subject's activities warrant his inclusion as a target in this program.

[redacted] is a former activist in the OU Chapter of SDS who was arrested in California in [redacted] and is presently in jail in Oklahoma in lieu of $10,000 bond awaiting trial on federal narcotics charges. [redacted] has been involved in antidraft and anti-Vietnam war activities but has been discreet in his public statements concerning his stand. He is also reported to be a good student; however, he is being considered as a possible target in this program.

Student Committee For Active Concern
Tulsa, Oklahoma - Bufile 14-3003

This program is being borne in mind in connection with information received concerning this organization at the University of Tulsa.

2. Pending Counterintelligence Action

No counterintelligence action is presently pending in this Division.

3. Tangible Results

No counterintelligence action has been taken against the New Left in this Division to date. An example of good results evolving from a firm stand taken by college administrators was previously reported on pages 3, 4 and 5 of referenced 6/13/68 letter to Bureau.

An additional example of good results achieved by a firm stand taken by college administrators occurred at Cameron College, Lawton, Oklahoma, recently. On 8/27/68, [redacted] Cameron College, advised of receiving information from a student to the effect that a small group of students who planned to enroll at Cameron were planning to demonstrate during enrollment at Cameron, which covered period 9/9-11/68. The aims of the group reportedly were indicated as follows:

1. Ban enrollment of ROTC by disrupting enrollment

2. Enrollment of "Hippies," heretofore not allowed due to mandatory participation in ROTC.

3. Dismissal of Cameron President, RICHARD D. BURCH.

Mr. [redacted] subsequently advised this planned demonstration was cancelled as a result of college administrators contacting selected parents of some of the students who were planning the demonstration. Mr. [redacted] advised the college administrators were well received by the parents contacted and in each instance they assured the administrators they would take appropriate parental discipline measures to ensure their sons would not be involved in any such demonstration.

Miscellaneous

In connection with the dissemination by this office by reprint of article captioned "Campus or Battleground? Columbia is a Warning to All American Universities," this article was disseminated at beginning of the current school term to established sources at the following colleges and universities:

Tulsa University, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma
Central State College, Edmond, Oklahoma
Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma
Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma
Cameron College, Lawton, Oklahoma

When copies of this article were furnished to EUAL GAY, Director of Safety and Security, Oklahoma State University, he advised he was having reproductions made for the following as they had expressed to him a desire to obtain all information of this type coming to his attention:

President of the University
Board of Regents
University Attorney

The Oklahoma City Division is bearing in mind the instructions and scheduled nationwide New Left demonstrations referred to in recent Bureau airtels captioned, "Demonstrations Protesting U. S. Intervention in Vietnam" and "Campus Demonstrations, October 21-27, 1968," in addition to referenced communications in this program.

SAC, Oklahoma City (100-7582) 10/10/68

REC-139

Director, FBI ~~(100-449698)~~ 449

100-449698-35-4

[redacted]

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

EX-109

Reurlet 9/30/68.

Relet states that your office has taken no counter-intelligence action against the New Left to date.

It is to be noted that you have previously reported that an SDS chapter has existed at the University of Oklahoma since the latter part of 1963 and that there was a plan being considered by SDS to interest high school students in that organization.

The above information, of itself, is sufficient grounds for the Agent to whom this matter is assigned to develop a hard-hitting program designed to neutralize the SDS in your territory.

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

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

An imaginative and enthusiastic approach is necessary if the Bureau is to realize a measure of success in combatting these insidious forces.

RHH:jes
(5)

NOTE:

In a quarterly letter on captioned Program, the OC Division reported taking no action against the New Left. SDS reports from OC indicate the existence of an SDS chapter at the University of Oklahoma, as well as the fact that SDS is interested in recruiting in high schools in the Division.

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

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 10
OCT 10 1968
COMM-FBI

OCT 16 1968

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

DATE: 12/18/68

FROM : SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7582) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBulet 10/10/68.

Enclosed for Bureau's consideration are:

1. One Xerox copy of a 10/1/66 Message from the Director, reprint from the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

2. One copy of the reprint, "An Analysis of the New Left: A Gospel of Nihilism."

3. One Xerox copy of an article appearing in the 11/14/68 issue of the "Stillwater News-Press," established daily newspaper published in Stillwater, Oklahoma, captioned "OSU Coed Arrested Here, Charged in Drug Violation."

4. One Xerox copy of an article appearing in the 11/27/68 issue of the "Oklahoma City Times," established daily newspaper published in Oklahoma City, captioned "Sad Judge Sends Bright, Young Foursome to Prison."

5. One Xerox copy of an article appearing in the 7/18/68 issue of the "Lawton Constitution," an established daily newspaper published in Lawton, Oklahoma, captioned "FBI Director Charges SDS Studied Sabotage."

On 10/23/68, Mr. [redacted] telephonically contacted the Oklahoma City Office advising that his son, [redacted] currently a student at Oklahoma State University (OSU), Stillwater, Oklahoma, and had advised him a chapter of SDS was being formed on the OSU campus. [redacted] had advised his father he was contemplating joining this group.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

REC-28

FX-113

100-449698-35-5

2 DEC 19 1968

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
4 - Oklahoma City (2 - 100-7582)
(2 - 100-762[redacted]
HBM:ow
(6)

Let to SAC, OC
BAW/[illegible] 12/31/68

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

Mr. [redacted] quired as to whether the SDS was a subversive organization and whether or not his son should join this organization. Mr. [redacted] was advised that due to the confidential nature of FBI files, no characterizations of individuals or organizations were furnished to other than authorized government agencies. He was further advised the FBI could not make any recommendation as to what organizations his son should or should not join. He was advised he could possibly secure information concerning SDS from the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., Attention, Subversive Organizations Section, Internal Security Division. Mr. [redacted] indicated he planned to write to officials at Oklahoma State University in an effort to obtain information pertaining to SDS at the OSU campus and its aims and purposes.

Through established source [redacted] OSU, it was determined that Mr. [redacted] apparently did not write to OSU concerning his son and SDS.

[redacted]

who has furnished reliable information in the past, on 10/17/68, advised that at an OSU SDS organizational meeting held on 10/3/68, [redacted] was elected [redacted] of the OSU Chapter of SDS. This [redacted] on 10/21/68, advised [redacted] attended an SDS Regional Conference held at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, on the weekend of 10/19-20/68. San Antonio source [redacted] furnished data substantiating information that [redacted] was present at the above SDS Regional Conference. On 11/18/68, [redacted] advised [redacted] continues to attend meetings of the OSU Chapter of SDS and takes part in activities sponsored by SDS.

In view of the above information and in connection with COINTELPRO, this office recommends Bureau authorize the Oklahoma City Office to send an anonymous mailing to [redacted], father of [redacted]. Bureau will note the current city directory shows the father, [redacted] is employed as a mechanic with [redacted]. No previous reference to Mr. or Mrs. [redacted] was located in the Oklahoma City indices.

OC 100-7582

The following is a recommended text of the anonymous mailing which will be sent to [redacted] if authorized:

Dear Mr [redacted]

I will introduce myself to you only as a parent of an OSU student which puts us in a common category.

It has come to my attention that your son, [redacted] is [redacted] and one of the active members of the Students For A Democratic Society organization at OSU. You probably have previously read of this organization, which is commonly called SDS, in the local newspapers or magazines which are circulated nationally. If so, you probably also have read of the immoral character of many of these SDS members. Some of their leaders both here at OSU and at the University of Oklahoma have been arrested on dope charges. One of their members at OU, [redacted] was recently sentenced to 15 years in prison for selling dope. A member at OSU, [redacted] was arrested in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention and more recently, in November, 1968, at Stillwater on a dope charge. The immoral character of many of these students plus the subversive features of the organization itself, in regards to its desire to overthrow our government, leads me to believe every parent of these SDS members surely is opposed, as I am, to their activity.

Enclosed are copies of newspaper clippings and a couple of reprints I ran across in looking into this organization.

This information is being furnished to you not to cause trouble in your family but with the fervent hope that you as a parent and government employee will do something about your boy's actions in connection with this organization.

Yours truly,

A concerned parent

As enclosures to the above anonymous mailing, the Oklahoma City Office requests authority to include the above described enclosures.

OC 100-7582

REQUEST OF BUREAU

Bureau is requested to authorize Oklahoma City Office to send the above mailing anonymously to M[redacted] Oklahoma City. Any suggested amendments to the proposed letter or changes in the enclosures which Bureau considers warranted will be appreciated. The Oklahoma City Office plans to have the above anonymous mailing postmarked at Stillwater, Oklahoma, if authorized.

An Analysis of the New Left: A Gospel of Nihilism

J. EDGAR HOOVER
(DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION)

The time has come for Americans to focus on a new kind of conspiracy in our country—a movement called the New Left. In recent months the effects of the New Left have been seen in many places: in demonstrations against American policy in Viet Nam, in civil disobedience, in calls for young men to resist the draft, in campus turmoil, in attacks against law and order, in desecrations of the American flag.

What is the New Left?

Actually, the New Left as a movement is difficult to define. If you visit a New Left meeting, you will find some of the participants smartly dressed, others with dirty T-shirts and baggy trousers. A high percentage are Beatniks—wearing long hair and beards, unkempt clothes, and sandals. A few are Hippies, experimenting with drugs and enamored with esoteric rituals such as "love-ins," "be-ins," and "happenings." If you listen to their conversation, you will hear a steady flow of obscene and foul language. Sexual promiscuity is not considered in bad taste.

Most of the participants are students. The New Left is predominantly a college-age movement found in the college and university community—but not exclusively. Besides undergraduates, the New Left contains a wide assortment of other participants: college faculty members (mostly young), graduate students, guitarists, writers, intellectuals of various types, ex-students still "hanging around" the campus, curiosity-seekers, Communists, Trotskyites.

"We have within our ranks," comments the national vice-president of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), the largest and best known of New Left groups, "Communists of both varieties, socialists of all sorts, three or four different kinds of anarchists, anarcho-syndicalists, syndicalists, social democrats, humanist liberals, a growing number of libertarian laissez-faire capitalists, and of course, the articulate vanguard of the psychedelic liberation front."

In this amalgam is found much nonsensical chatter but also serious conversation by some highly motivated and articulate young people seeking to understand vital problems facing our nation today, such as poverty, civil rights, world peace, automation, the student's role on the university campus, human dignity in a rapidly developing urban and industrial economy. *Here is the paradox of the New Left:* Many of the New Leftists are mere intellectual tramps who seek the exotic and eccentric as emotional outlets; but some, in one way or another, are seriously searching—not only for answers to society's problems but for values of human existence in a world of great uncertainty.

To equate the New Left with a political party or a tightly disciplined organization is to miss its true identity. It is not an organization. It does not have a constitution, bylaws, or an official membership.

Rather the New Left is a *mood*, a *philosophy of life*, a *Weltanschauung*, a way of looking at *self*, *country*, and the *universe*. And in this mood lies its tragedy—and its danger!

For the New Left's mood—and philosophy of life—is not one of support for America and its traditions, of upholding moral and democratic values. Rather, it is one of defiance, hostility, and opposition to our free society. It seeks to destroy, not to build. Its whole approach is one of negativism—to criticize, belittle, denigrate the principles on which this nation was built. Cynicism, pessimism, and callousness are its mottoes. At its heart, the New Left is *nihilistic* and *anarchistic*.

Hence, to dismiss the New Left, as some do, as a collection of simpletons, eccentrics, and jocular fools is to commit a grave mistake. Its adherents should not, as so often happens, be judged strictly by their Beatnik dress and ways (repugnant as they may be to most Americans). New Leftism poses today challenging and provocative questions for the nation—questions that

(Reprinted with permission from "Christianity Today," August 18, 1967)

each thoughtful citizen should carefully analyze, study, and understand. Who are these young people? Why have they chosen to disparage the society and institutions that gave them birth? Why is their gospel one of nihilism? Why have they rejected the values of our Judaic-Christian civilization?

The imperative need for knowledge is shown by the rapid growth of the movement. Just a few months ago the SDS's national vice-president enthusiastically reported that his group had some 30,000 adherents. "Starting from almost zero," he said, "we have achieved that number in seven years; we have grown ten-fold in only two years." More and more the New Left is reaching into the high-school age group. *New Left Notes*, organ of SDS, comments:

> The 600 members of SDS who are in high schools are the most underrepresented group in our organization. . . . A high school organizer would be able to make high school members more than peripherally involved in the affairs of SDS. Moreover, he could begin to help build a more solid high school movement. This would not be difficult.

To analyze the New Left is to become suddenly aware of the nihilistic wasteland it presents.

Basic to the New Left's mood is the idea that contemporary American society (contemptuously called the "Establishment") is corrupt, evil, and malignant—and must be destroyed. To reform it, to change it for the better, is impossible. It must—along with its Judaic-Christian values—be liquidated. "Let's face it. It is, to use the crudest psychological terminology, a sick, sick, sick society in which we live. It is, finally, a society which approaches collective insanity—a system of authority-dependency relationships which destroys life and health and strength and creates debility, dependency, and deathliness."

For that reason, members of the New Left take great delight in desecrating the American flag, mocking American heroes, and disparaging American history. They contemptuously hiss and boo officials of our government and show scornful disdain for opinions with which they disagree (the New Left at heart is extremely totalitarian, intolerant, and opinionated in nature). They urge resistance to the draft (even on occasions try to interfere physically with the legitimate activities of armed-services personnel on college campuses present for the purpose of recruiting), burn or mutilate draft cards, endeavor to dictate to university administrative officials how these institutions should be run.

In this spirit of nihilism, the New Left manifests a nauseating air of self-righteousness, as if it alone knows how to solve the problems of twentieth-century society and alone can be trusted to carry out these solutions. There is almost a hysterical repudiation of the older generation (defined as any person over the age of thirty —though this age minimum is rapidly decreasing). The older generation (our "impotent, neurotic elders") is characterized as having sold out to "imperialistic monopoly capitalism" (note the use of Marxist terminology), and having "betrayed" the youth. Hence, it is not to be trusted—and no wisdom and advice can be expected from it.

Therefore, the New Left has little appreciation of and respect for history ("we have little or no sense of history") or for the accumulated heritage and wisdom of former years. By rejecting the past, they lack a clear view of the future and fail to understand the nature of man as a human being. They are anarchistic iconoclasts breaking and destroying, whose eschatological vision has no practical or even idealistic idea of what the future should be. Their chief aim, despite their protestations to the contrary, is to destroy, annihilate, tear down.

Their heroes are Castro, Che Guevara, Mao Tse-Tung, Ho Chi Minh, or whoever they ebulliently believe is a fighter (preferably the romantic guerrilla type) against a "status quo" capitalist nation.

Ideologically, the ideas of existentialism, especially as reflected in the writings of the French authors Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus, have been influential. But a major influence has been Marxism. Karl Marx is frequently quoted in their writings. They talk much about the concept of "alienation," which derives in large part from Marx. By "alienation," they mean their separation from, and lack of allegiance to, the institutions of contemporary society. These institutions (such as our educational system, private industry, the government, the military services), they claim, are "choking," "stifling," and "stunting" young people, creating in them a "slave psychology." As one New Leftist put it: "From the moment he enters school, the student is subjected to innumerable procedures designed to humiliate him and remind him that he is worthless and that adults are omnipotent."

In part, the New Left's Beatnik style, their use of obscene language, their inclination towards drugs, is an attempt to shock their elders, a way of ostentatiously declaring their "freedom" from what they call the "old," the "decadent," the "bourgeois." All too frequently, the hallucinatory world of drugs not only leads to permanent physical addiction but also makes even more difficult any transition to the world of reality. For many young people the use of drugs is a retreat, a withdrawal into a psychedelic world where they can evade making the basic decisions of life. This problem of drugs should not be taken lightly by our society.

How should this "decadent" society be destroyed? New Leftists are not sure. Their talk is vague but violent. "The only overtly political power we have," says one New Leftist, "is the power to disrupt. But even this limited power can be significant. . . . We need to develop techniques of creative disruption." To "radicalize" the youth, to build a "radical or revolutionary consciousness," to create a "sense of radical self-identity"—those are constant New Left phrases.

This mood of "creative disruption" in the past has been reflected in various *tactics of protest*, such as demonstrations, sit-ins, petition campaigns. But the mood of New Left protest, unfortunately, is now giving way to one of *resistance*. This is one of the tragedies of any movement of protest that refuses to find an outlet

through legitimate channels of society and in cooperation with other groups—it moves to more radical, extreme, and bitter positions. Many New Left leaders, making judgments from increasing feelings of personal frustration and hatred, are talking in terms of *resistance* (a word frequently used by them) to the society they detest.

One SDS leader says:

> We have to build a movement out of people's guts, out of their so-far internalized rejection of American society, and present people with a revolutionary alternative to the American way of life.
>
> Many of us in SDS share a conviction that this is what has to happen. That we must resist, and that people must break free. None of us is sure we can win. All we can say is that there are other ways to lead our lives in the face of the obscenity of what American life is—and that we intend to live them that way.

Still another New Leftist talks about the movement's future:

> There is a continuing need for serious discussion of alternative scenarios for an American revolution. I do not believe advocates of electoral activity have offered one. . . . I feel the formation of counter-communities of struggle and the creation of local pockets of power is the way to begin to find a strategy of revolution.

After favorably quoting Karl Marx, an SDS writer says:

> It is important that we begin to talk in terms of five, ten, fifteen years because that is the time and energy it will take to build a Revolutionary movement and socialist political party able to take power in America. At this point, we in SDS must begin to write about and talk about socialist theory, so that we will be prepared to play a major role in developments, creating larger numbers of socialists, and developing socialist consciousness in all institutions in which we organize.

The news media not long ago quoted a top New Leftist as saying: "We are working to build a guerrilla force in an urban environment." "We are actively organizing sedition." Another stated: "I think violence is necessary, and it frightens me."

What does all this mean? That there are young people who disagree with society, who are willing to protest and make their views known—this is all to the good. America needs a questioning generation. It needs young people who will speak up frankly and firmly. The spirit of protest and dissent is inextricably interwoven in the fabric of American society. We want no silent generation. In a dangerous nuclear world, beset with uncertainty and fear, the human spirit will—and must—seek answers.

But when young people, in categorical and dogmatic terms, reject all of society, and reject it with bitterness and disdain, questions should be asked. What is their purpose? What is their vision? What is wrong?

For a better society, conceived on Judaic-Christian realities, cannot be brought about by New Leftism. The New Leftists claim a high moral purpose ("Basically SDS politics stem from disaffection and a moral outrage . . .") and a spiritual sensitivity to injustice, intolerance, and unfairness. But how can this be?

When you sweepingly denounce the responsible leadership of the nation, even those who are honestly and

Never have the churches lived in a time of greater opportunity to exhibit the importance of faith in God and of obedience to his will, and never in the history of our generation would their failure to do so be more calamitous.

sincerely trying to correct the many ills of our society (legitimate reform leaders are regularly lampooned by the New Left), who remains?

When you bitterly distrust the older generation and accuse it of the most base mendacity and dishonesty (usually without proof or facts), where is fairness?

When you find incidents of hypocrisy and sham in our society (there are some), and then indict all of society, overlooking what is good and positive, isn't this having a distorted vision?

When you speak (as does the New Left) in terms of a dogmatic moralism that considers itself right and all other viewpoints wrong, where are the possibilities of creative dialogue?

When you *denounce* and *denounce* and *denounce* and offer nothing constructive, what happens?

When you constantly view your country as being in the wrong but say nothing really critical about Communism, or Castro, or Mao, or Ho, isn't this indicative of a preconceived bias?

No concrete proof exists that the New Left is sincerely interested (as it claims) in improving this country. That's why it is at heart a form of neo-paganism.

The whole mood of the New Left makes the movement particularly susceptible to infiltration and manipulation by the so-called "Old Left"—meaning the Communist Party and the Trotskyites. And that is exactly what is happening. The Communist Party, for example, and its youth front, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, have deeply imbedded themselves in the New Left—helping organize demonstrations, participating in planning sessions, making policy decisions.

Not that the entire New Left is Communist-dominated. It is not. Some elements of the New Left have criticized the Communist Party. This criticism, however, is not so much opposition to Marxist-Leninist principles as opposition to Communist concepts of discipline and organization. Though sympathetic to Communist aims, they do not want to become Communist members and be caught up in the Party's bureaucracy.

As part of its youth program, the Party is today making strenuous efforts to reap benefit from the New Left. In a recent discussion of the New Left in the Party's theoretical journal, *Political Affairs*, a writer made these frank comments in an article entitled "Many Can Be Won for Communism:"

> I believe it is time for the Party to consider the New Left as a recruiting ground for militant cadre. . . .

Proctor [one of the other writers] is correct in stating that there is a surprisingly large section of the New Left ready to listen to Communists, and willing to see Communist ideas in action. I hasten to add, and to join the Communist Party, if and when the opportunity presents itself. Let us prepare classes, develop open youth leadership, establish social contact with individuals of the New Left, and, in short, bring those whom we can into our ranks. In doing so we will go a long ways towards preparing our Party for the new radical period ahead.

Here is the danger—that a disciplined, experienced revolutionary organization, like the Communist Party, will be able to reach into the variegated, at times almost chaotic, New Left movement, recruit young people, and then train them into revolutionary cadres. Remembering the words of Lenin, the Party realizes that revolutionary zeal, vociferous and outspoken, is not of great value unless it is channeled into revolutionary cadres—the dedicated men and women who are trained for revolution. The tumultuous unpredictability of some of the New Left leaders makes the Party distrustful of them; but the New Left as a movement has given the Party an ideological bonanza undreamed of just a few years ago.

In the book of Isaiah (5:4) is a verse which often comes to my mind:

> "What more was there to do for my vineyard,
> that I have not done in it?
> When I looked for it to yield grapes,
> why did it yield wild grapes?"

Why the New Left? What has caused this nihilist group—small in numbers yet potentially great for evil? Why have these wild grapes grown in a society which has lavished so much time, attention, and wealth on its young people, to train them to be responsible citizens?

"We come from homes with all the status tickets," a New Left student told a newsman. "We were born into comfort and security. Our disaffection comes from having all that society has to offer—and feeling shallow. Other kids have the American dream before them. We were born into the American dream."

Maybe society has lavished too much of the wrong kind of things on these young people? Too much money for personal use? Too much permissiveness? Too much affluence? A high percentage of college-age New Leftists come from affluent homes—where they have never wanted in the physical things of life. Have too many parents placed a false emphasis in the lives of these young people, stressing the material rather than the spiritual? Have young people been taught to prize what is expedient and easy rather than to work hard and do an acceptable job?

Maybe we have emphasized too much the rights and privileges of the individual rather than his duties and responsibilities?

Just what are the churches doing? Are clergymen and concerned laymen devoting the attention they should to youth? Are they involved in a dialogue—a heart-to-heart conversation—with these young people, endeavoring to answer some of their probing questions about human existence, such as: Who am I? Why am I here? What is the purpose of life? What values have meaning?

All of us, clergymen and laymen, need to look deeper into our hearts to answer these questions.

1. We need to know our young people better. Young people want a helping hand, love, care, and nurture. There are too many broken homes, separated families, and failures of the parent-youth relationship. Too many parents don't know their children today.

2. We must realize that monetary affluence (money, home, swimming pool) cannot by themselves capture a child's affection. Money is too often used to bribe children—to keep them falsely happy, to simulate a parent-child relationship that doesn't exist. The irresponsible flabbiness of affluence has become a deterrent to spiritual growth.

3. We need to inculcate in our young people the idea that in a free society the single person counts. Too many of these young people complain of powerlessness, impotence, spiritual sterility. Their vision is distorted. They can, by exercising intelligence, moral example, and initiative, influence the world in which they live. Our society is not, except to the perennial pessimist, a closed, fixed society that defies efforts to change it.

4. We must emphasize that the generations must work together. Trust runs from child to parent and parent to child. Civilization is created by the constant interaction of generations. In a society growing increasingly young, there must be a new respect for the wisdom of the elders.

5. We need to instill a love of country in the hearts of young Americans—that they are heirs of a great tradition of liberty and that if it is to remain meaningful it must be won anew each day. Patriotism is not old-fashioned. Being proud of country and flag is the natural response of concerned and intelligent citizens.

6. We need to encourage our young generation to understand fully that obedience to law is the heart of democratic society. If a person disobeys a law just because he doesn't like it, or feels it is wrong, this can only bring chaos. Our free society contains constitutional processes whereby laws can be changed. Unilateral disobedience is wrong.

7. Young people must realize that spiritual faith is the ultimate lifeline of fruitful living. God is the eternal hope. Man-made gods, like chips of wood, perish. They hold temporary thrall, but disintegrate in the burning sun of human experience. To live fully, abundantly, and courageously, man needs God.

In the history of the world no figure has reinforced the true and the good more than Jesus of Nazareth, and no book has wielded greater power for godliness and decency than the Bible. To know the Judaic-Christian realities afresh is the great consuming need of the younger generation today, and there is little hope of their renewal unless adults make these commitments their own. Never have the churches—clergy and laity—lived in a time of greater opportunity to exhibit the importance of faith and trust in God and of obedience to his will, and never in the history of our generation would their failure to do so be more calamitous.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

A CLARION CALL for resurgent, revolutionary action has been sounded by officials of the Communist Party, U.S.A. This policy switch was highlighted at the Party's 18th National Convention in June in New York City. Clearly a move for mass agitation, the new strategy comes at a time when hard-core communist leaders sense a growing mood of radicalism in America, a time when they feel a bold offensive will meet little resistance.

Gus Hall, general secretary of the Party, speaking with exuberance and confidence to the convention delegates, stated, "The Party has started to grow in membership and influence. We are a factor in the left stream of each of the mass currents in the country." Emphasizing this point, Hall said the Party must be the catalyst, the teacher, and the guider of the "new left." He called on the membership for a "move up to a revolutionary level . . . where you have a longer range goal, where you will now use the objective developments to bring an end to capitalism and its replacement by socialism."

The Party's aims are broad and sweeping. Accelerated communist influence can be expected in racial matters, civil rights issues, brutality charges against police, peace activities, and numerous other areas. Also, the youth of our Nation are being singled out for special attention. The Party's chief hope for rapid growth and approval rests on its efforts to entice restless young men and women into its ranks, and the communists already have good cause to be optimistic. Their campaign to blanket college and university campuses with communist speakers—a program which has been accepted with palliative indifference by many persons—is a resounding success in the eyes of the Party.

Hall gave special praise to those who worked to get Marxism and the viewpoint of the communists onto the campuses, and he was quick to label the response to these appearances as a protest against legal restrictions which have plagued the Party. "Our concept of speaking to the millions," Hall concluded, "became a reality." A bouquet was also tossed to the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, the communist-spawned Marxist youth organization, for successfully drawing increasing numbers of college youth into the Party. Working hand in hand with the DuBois Clubs on the campuses are organizations such as the Students for a Democratic Society, a militant youth group which receives support from the Communist Party and which in turn supports communist objectives and tactics. Hall has characterized it, along with the DuBois Clubs, as a group which the Communist Party has "going for us."

What does this open, all-out thrust for power and approval mean to patriotic Americans? It means that the revolutionary forces of atheistic communism, which in recent years have been on the defensive, are now working openly and defiantly to destroy our system of free enterprise and democracy. It means that those who choose to downgrade the internal threat of communism are sadly underestimating the zeal and dedication of hard-core Party leaders. And it means that Americans, and all free people, must never relax their vigil against the foes of liberty.

Basically, the Party's immediate objective is to gain acceptance and recognition as a legitimate political party. In reality, of course, the ultimate goal of the new communist offensive is still the same—the enslavement of the American people.

To my mind, citizens whose forefathers established a government of laws to preserve their freedoms should not be faced with dwindling legal means to protect that government from an announced attack by those dedicated to its violent overthrow.

OCTOBER 1, 1966

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

(Reprinted from the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin)

FBI Director Charges SDS Studied Sabotage

WASHINGTON (UPI) — FBI director J. Edgar Hoover said today workshops dealing with "sabotage and explosives" for possible use against Selective Service facilities were conducted at the June national convention of Students for a Democratic Society.

Hoover said participants in the meetings at Michigan State University in East Lansing "explored the use of combustible materials and the various types of bombs which could be devised to destroy communications and plumbing systems of strategic buildings."

HOOVER'S comments were contained in a report on FBI operations in the fiscal year just ended—a year of "outstanding advances" in the bureau's law enforcement activities, Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said in a foreword.

The FBI chief characterized SDS as the core of a "new left" subversive force comparable to the Communist party in its "concept of violence as an instrument to destroy the existing social order."

He said the workshops "even discussed the finer points of firing Molotov cocktails from shotguns, as well as similar forms of so-called defense measures which could be used in defiance of police action."

Much of the "unrest and violence" on college campuses in recent months was "instigated and precipitated" by this new left, Hoover said.

He named no names in connection with the alleged SDS sabotage workshops, and said nothing about the source of his report or the possibility of prosecuting participants.

In another part of the report, Hoover said the Communist party USA suffered internal dissention over the Moscow party line regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"FOLLOWING the lead of the Soviets, the (American) party completely backed the Arab nations against Israel," the report said. "This stirred up considerable unrest among rank-and-file party members and disciplinary measures were necessary to quell the opposition."

Hoover reported the FBI kept tabs, during the 12 months ended June 30, on "certain extremist black nationalist groups" and "developed voluminous intelligence information concerning the riotous demonstrations which have been occurring throughout the United States in recent months."

SAC, Oklahoma City (100-7582) 12/31/68

REC-123

Director, FBI ~~(100-449698)~~ 628 [redacted]

100-449698-35-5

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 12/18/68.

Authority is granted to make an anonymous mailing to [redacted] Use locally purchased stationery for this mailing and make certain that it cannot be traced to the Bureau. You are also authorized to enclose with the anonymous letter Xerox copies of the articles appearing in the 11/14/68 issue of the "Stillwater News-Press," the 11/27/68 issue of the "Oklahoma City Times," and the 7/18/68 issue of the "Lawton Constitution." Copies of the Director's articles should not be included in anonymous mailings and, therefore, authority is denied to include such items.

Advise the Bureau of any positive results obtained from this mailing.

BAW:jes
(4)

NOTE:

[redacted] Oklahoma City, has a son attending Oklahoma State University. This son has joined SDS. Mr. [redacted] made inquiry of our OC Office concerning SDS. His son has been active in SDS at the University. OC requested authority to send an anonymous letter to M[redacted] pointing out the immoral character of some SDS members at the University and the fact that it is a subversive organization. Included are three newspaper articles, two of which show the propensity of SDS members to use drugs and one of which reports that the Director has charged that SDS studied sabotage at its recent convention. This mailing could result in Mr. [redacted] forcing his son to withdraw, thereby disrupting the SDS chapter.

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

MAILED 10
DEC 31 1968
COMM-FBI

JAN 13 1969

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR FBI (100-449698) DATE: 1/15/69

FROM : SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7582) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
(OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION)

ReBulets to All Offices, 5/10/68, and 7/5/68.

Potential Counterintelligence Action

The Norman, Oklahoma, Police Department is currently conducting an investigation concerning local burglaries and it is believed one or more unidentified members of the University of Oklahoma (OU) chapter of SDS may be involved as a participant or receiving stolen goods. Close liaison is being maintained with the Norman Police Department in order that any such development may be utilized in this program.

An article appeared in the 11/7/68 issue of the "Oklahoma City Times," an established daily newspaper published in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, captioned, "Teen 'Truth Squad' Spreads Word on SDS." The caption of this 3-column article was set forth in a prominent headline fashion and the article was accompanied by a 5"x5" photograph showing three students at work on this project. The article reports that several Southeast High School students had formed their own truth squad - or a protest against protestors. The group had finished a study they called the "truth sheet" about the SDS. The original purpose was to prepare factual information about SDS to combat SDS, after it was rumored SDS members were coming to city high schools to meet with students. The SDS recruiters did not appear but the Southeast students completed their project anyway and now hope to get their teachers to make the study a part of social studies courses for seniors. The students said the study showed the SDS is made up of a leftist radical force and accused SDS of causing the chain reaction of violence on America's college campuses.

100-449698-35-6

2 - Bureau (RM)
5 - Oklahoma City
(1 - 100-7629 [redacted]
(1 - 100-7526
(1 - 100-7172, SDS)
HBM:ow
37

REC 17 EX-101

10 JAN 16 1969

JAN 24 1969

INT. SEC

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

The activities of the group at Southeast High School will be borne in mind and any suitable material or action that might be considered in connection with the student program will be considered and appropriate recommendation made to the Bureau. It is believed that information may be developed which could be furnished to the Southeast student group anonymously with the expectation that group would afford it appropriate publicity.

Pending Counterintelligence Action

By letter dated 12/31/68, Bureau authorized an anonymous mailing to the parent of an SDS official at Oklahoma State University (OSU). This mailing has been made; however, no results of the mailing has yet been determined. It is believed it will be necessary to wait until the second semester of school begins at OSU in approximately 3 weeks before any results are known.

On 12/6/68, a student from the University of Oklahoma telephonically advised the Oklahoma City Office he had information that members of SDS at OU were presently in the possession of a kilo of marijuana. This information was immediately furnished to [redacted] as well as local police authorities. [redacted] recently advised that as a result of this information, an investigation was instituted by his agency and one "purchase" had been made by a narcotics agent. [redacted] said he anticipated a narcotics arrest or arrests would be made in the near future as a result of the information furnished by this office.

Close liaison is being maintained with [redacted] to insure this office is in a position to take full advantage of adverse publicity, etc., in connection with this program.

Tangible Results

On 11/13/68, [redacted] (Bufile [redacted] furnished information concerning the possession of narcotics by [redacted] (Bufile unknown) and other SDS members at Oklahoma State University (OSU), Stillwater, Oklahoma. As a result of prompt dissemination of this information by this office to appropriate authorities, [redacted] was arrested on [redacted]

OC 100-7582

The [redacted], issue of the [redacted] an established daily newspaper published in Stillwater, [redacted] contained a prominent three-column article under bold headline caption, "OSU Coed Arrested, Here, Charged in Drug Violation." This article reports that [redacted] arts and sciences senior, was arrested at an apartment, [redacted] rented in the name of [redacted] The article reports [redacted] was arrested on a charge of possession of marijuana. The article also refers to [redacted] arrest on a disorderly conduct charge stemming from her participation in demonstrations during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. It was also reported she was fined $45 in a Circuit Court on a reduced charge for the above Chicago arrest.

The article further reports [redacted] is "rumored to be a member of the controversial group on many university and college campuses - Students for a Democratic Society, she also participated in a peace march which occurred during the homecoming parade, Nov. 26, here in Stillwater." She was released on $500 bond on the narcotics arrest, the bond being put up by her step-father.

The above reference to SDS was included in the news article as a result of contact by the Resident Agent at Stillwater with a friendly and reliable reporter of that newspaper.

An article appeared in the [redacted] issue of the [redacted] an established daily newspaper published in Oklahoma City, captioned [redacted] This article reports the arrest of [redacted] arts and science student at OSU who was arrested on [redacted], as a follow-up to the arrest of [redacted] was jailed in lieu of $2,000 bond.

For the information of the Bureau, [redacted] was one of the individuals named by [redacted] as being involved in the narcotics matter. [redacted] had previously identified [redacted] as being in attendance at a few meetings of SDS at OSU.

Trial dates for [redacted] and [redacted] have not yet been set.

[redacted] OSU, an established source, on 12/19/68, advised that [redacted] was officially dismissed from OSU as of [redacted]

Mr. [redacted] further advised that as a result of information furnished by this office on 11/13/68, Oklahoma State authorities also searched the quarters of [redacted], SDS member at OSU. During that search a quantity of unknown substance was found in [redacted] room but it could not be identified as marijuana or other type of narcotic. Mr. [redacted] advised that [redacted] was admitted to the University Hospital at OSU on 12/9/68, apparently under the influence of narcotics and reportedly was subsequently transferred to the psychiatric ward at Ponca City Hospital, Ponca City, Oklahoma.

On 11/18/68, [redacted] advised that following the above drug arrests and investigations a great deal of panic and distrust was evident between SDS members at OSU. [redacted] was successful in casting suspicion on [redacted] as the person responsible for arrests and as a result the SDS members at OSU avoid contact with her. She previously was one of the most vocal and radical leaders in SDS at OSU. On 11/19/68, [redacted] advised that a meeting of SDS was held on 11/18/68. He said many of the persons who were formerly in attendance at SDS meetings were not present at the 11/18/68 meeting due to the narcotics arrests.

On 11/22/68 [redacted] furnished information that a student group known as Coalition of Conscience planned to hold a "peace march" which would include the OSU SDS people on that date. The group planned to assemble on campus and march to the ROTC installations and OSU administration building and then proceed to the Selective Service Board located at 113 West 5th Street, Stillwater, Oklahoma, where they will attempt to stage a sit-in. [redacted] advised the group indicated that the march and sit-in would be peaceful and that upon any direct confrontation with law officers, the group will disperse.

Prompt dissemination of the above information by this office was made to OSU authorities and to [redacted] Chief of Police [redacted]

subsequently advised officers from his department met the demonstrators at the front entrance of the Selective Service Office where they were advised they would not be allowed to enter except on official business. At this point the group staged a "sit-in" on the grass in front of the Selective Service Office where they remained until 4:45 PM, when the board closed. At this point the group marched away from the Selective Service Office and dispersed shortly thereafter. [redacted] stated that no incidents occurred during the demonstration.

MISCELLANEOUS

An article appeared in the [redacted] issue of the [redacted] captioned [redacted] This article reported that four young Oklahomans were sentenced to prison in Oklahoma City on [redacted] for selling marijuana and dangerous drugs. The article reported one of those sentenced was [redacted], former leader of the Students for a Democratic Society at the University of Oklahoma, and indicated the other persons arrested were three friends of [redacted] The article indicated [redacted] drew a total of 15 years on a 10-count Federal Grand Jury indictment. U. S. District Judge LUTHER EUBANKS made it clear that [redacted]'s involvement in SDS activities had no bearing on the case.

An article appeared in the [redacted] issue of the [redacted] captioned [redacted] This article reports that [redacted] a leader in the SDS at the University of Oklahoma, recently said officials in the Oklahoma City high schools can relax - the SDS doesn't plan to move in. [redacted] is quoted as stating we don't have any formal program for organizing high school students in Oklahoma City; however, high school students are welcome to come to his group for "help."

This office will continue to participate in this program.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 3/4/69

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7582) -P-

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Oklahoma City Letter to Bureau 12/18/68, Bureau Letter to Oklahoma City 12/31/68, and Oklahoma City Letter to Bureau 1/15/69.

Re Bureau authorization, anonymous letter mailed to parent of [redacted], member of Students for a Democratic Society, Oklahoma State University Chapter, by Oklahoma City Division on 1/15/69.

[redacted] advised on 1/30/69, that [redacted] has made no contact with the Oklahoma State University Chapter of Students for a Democratic Society since the termination of the first semester and at present appears to be inactive.

2 - Bureau (RM)
4 - Oklahoma City (2 - 100-7582)
(1 - 100-7626 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-7172 - SDS)

PRK/vb
(6)

100-449698-35-7

EX-110

REC-34

MAR 6 1969

54 MAR 12 1969

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

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 4/8/69

FROM: SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7582) (P)

REC-21

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
(OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION)

ReBulets to all offices, 5/10/68 and 7/5/68.

Potential Counterintelligence Action

At a meeting of the University of Oklahoma (OU) Chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) held on 3/26/69, it was decided this chapter of SDS would support the group known as OU Committee to End the War in Vietnam (OUCEWV) in whatever type demonstration might be planned for 4/12/69, to protest the war in Vietnam. Several locations were mentioned as possible sites for such a demonstration, including Fort Sill, Oklahoma. [redacted] and [redacted], both members of the Workers World Party, New York, New York, were convicted in U. S. District Court, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on [redacted] for violation of Title 18, Section 1382, U. S. Code (reentry to Fort Sill military reservation after having been ordered not to do so). [redacted] and [redacted] were each sentenced to serve six months in custody and to pay fine of $500. The Oklahoma City Office will remain alert for the possibility of again utilizing the above procedure in connection with cointelpro against New Left adherents.

REC-18 ST-101

2 - Bureau (RM)
4 - Oklahoma City
(1 - 100-7415, OUCEWV)
(1 - 100-7172, SDS)

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(6)

17 APR 10 1969

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51 APR 28 1969

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

The Oklahoma City Office has experienced success in arranging for arrests of New Left adherents for violations of narcotics laws and will remain alert for further possibilities and potential of this procedure. It is considered the publicity and notoriety accompanying narcotics arrests serves as a deterrent to New Left activity and recruiting.

As set forth in Oklahoma City letter dated January 15, 1969, captioned as above, the Oklahoma City Office will remain alert for appropriate material or action that might be considered in connection with activities of the Southeast High School truth squad - or protest against protestors. Appropriate Bureau clearance will be requested if a suitable opportunity is afforded to furnish material to the student group.

Pending Counterintelligence Action

This office is continuing to maintain liaison with the Bureau of Narcotics for any developments resulting from the information this office furnished to the Bureau of Narcotics on December 6, 1968, that SDS members at OU were then in the possession of marijuana.

Tangible Results

By letter dated December 31, 1968, the Bureau authorized the Oklahoma City Division to make an anonymous mailing to the father of an SDS officer at Oklahoma State University (OSU). Apparently as a result of that mailing, [redacted] SDS, became inactive in SDS.

On 2/7/69, information was received from [redacted] who is familiar with SDS members and activities at OSU, that [redacted] has apparently dropped out of SDS activities. This PSI on 2/7/69, further advised that no SDS activities took place at OSU during the second term of the school year beginning 2/69. [redacted], a traveling SDS organizer, who is affiliated with the OU Chapter of SDS, was sent to OSU on 2/13-14/69 by [redacted] and [redacted] for the purpose of helping to revive the OSU Chapter of SDS. [redacted]

[redacted] consequently [redacted] was the only person who showed up at the scheduled meeting. [redacted] became agitated at this apparent lack of interest and left Stillwater on 2/14/69, disgusted with SDS at OSU.

OSU regulations require that all student organizations charter for the second semester by 5:00 PM on 2/14/69. PSI, above, is logical person to apply for such a charter but he made no effort to do so; therefore, SDS at OSU is not recognized as a student organization at this time.

[redacted] received information in 2/69, that [redacted] who had previously been active in SDS at OSU and attended SDS meetings on a regular basis, expected to receive a drug shipped to him from Wisconsin on 2/7/69, or shortly thereafter. This information was furnished to appropriate local authorities. As a result of receiving this information, [redacted] was caught with a package of sugar cubes soaked in a drug known as DMA which was mailed from Madison, Wisconsin, to [redacted] at OSU.

After being confronted with the evidence by local authorities, [redacted] withdrew from OSU and returned to his home in [redacted] New York. Prior to departing OSU, [redacted] prepared a statement, [redacted] for the [redacted]. In this statement [redacted] advised of the problems the OSU Chapter of SDS had encountered during the first semester of the 1968-1969 school year and stated that as of 2/8/69, there is no SDS organization in existence at OSU.

It is considered the collapse of the SDS Chapter at OSU is a tangible result of above efforts by the Oklahoma City Divison.

Miscellaneous

The OU Chapter of SDS is the only active SDS Chapter in this Division. This chapter is involved in only limited activity; however, this office is remaining alert for any potential utilization of Cointelpro.

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

UNITED STATES G ERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7-25-69

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7582) -P-

0-1 CD 7-30-69
Set WBS by 8-6-69

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
(OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION)

ReBulets to all offices, 5-10-68 and 7-5-68; OC let to Bureau 4-8-69.

Potential Counterintelligence Action

[redacted] on 5-14-69, advised that an SDS sympathizer, [redacted] informed him she had been arrested in Southern California at age 14 for selling marijuana. This information was correlated with the Norman, Oklahoma Police Department. Further information developed tha[redacted] claims to have other arrests; claims to house travelers included an unnamed leader of "the cause" as they crossed the country and to have harbored unnamed deserters from military service [redacted] further indicated she possessed marijuana and peyote and makes it available. She offered the use of her home in Norman to be used as a "crash pad" and for anything any one wanted to do there. She is believed to be a user and pusher of narcotics.

Close liaison is being maintained with the Norman Police Department and the Narcotics Bureau and sources have been alerted to obtain any pertinent information concerning her in order that appropriate conterintelligence activity may be planned.

As referred to in referenced Oklahoma City letter, close liaison is being maintained with the 112th Military Intelligence Group re the issuance of "bar letters" to New Left adherents who enter Fort Sill for protest or demonstration purposes and upon any subsequent re-entry they will be arrested and proceeded against for violation of Title 18, Section 1382, U. S. Code (re-entry to a military reservation after having been ordered not to do so).

EX-115 100-449695-35-9

1902 9+0

(2) - Bureau (RM)
5 - Oklahoma City
(1 - 100-7415, OU CEWV)
(1 - 100-7172, SDS)
(1 - 100-7740, [redacted])
HBM:TK

REC-97 ~~100-449695-35~~

JUL 29 1969

SEC.

OC 100-7582

Pending Counterintelligence Action

This office is continuing to maintain liaison with the Bureau of Narcotics and appropriate local police authorities for any developments that will provide an opportunity for counterintelligence action, however, no specific counterintelligence action is pending at this time.

Tangible Results

As reported in referenced Oklahoma City letter, the SDS chapter at Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, which previously consisted of 25 - 30 members was completely broken up by counterintelligence efforts. This group has not resumed activity, however, it is presumed that with the resumption of the school term beginning September, 1969, an additional effort will be made to re-establish a chapter of SDS at OSU. The persons mentioned in referenced Oklahoma City letter as having been forced to leave OSU and Stillwater, Oklahoma have not returned.

Miscellaneous

The OU Chapter of SDS is the only active SDS group in this Division. The only other New Left group is the OU Committee to End the War in Vietnam. This group is closely aligned with OU SDS and most OU SDS members are also active in OU CEWV. The attention afforded our counterintelligence program aimed primarily at SDS will also cover the CEWV.

This office is remaining alert for any possible further utilization of the counterintelligence program.

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

UNITED STATES GC RNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 12/31/69

FROM SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7582) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
(OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION)

ReBulets to all offices 5/10/68 and 7/5/68.

Potential Counterintelligence Action

The Oklahoma City Division is maintaining contact with the Norman, Oklahoma Police Department and PSIs in an effort to secure information on which to base a recommendation for counterintelligence action against [redacted] who reportedly has offered the use of her home in Norman as a "crash pad."

E. APPROX 1916

The Oklahoma City Division continues to maintain close liaison with the 112th Military Intelligence Group regarding possible use of "bar letters" to New Left adherents who enter Fort Sill for protest or demonstration purposes. After issuance of "bar letters" any subsequent re-entry by subjects will culminate in arrests and subjects will be proceeded against for violation of Title 18, Section 1382, U. S. Code (re-entry to a military reservation after having been ordered not to do so).

The University of Oklahoma (OU) Chapter of SDS is now defunct, however the former leaders of OU SDS formed an independent radical student organization in September, 1969, which is named "The Jones Family's Grandchildren" (JFG). The JFG publishes an underground newspaper by the same name, "The JFG."

On 12/18/69, five JFG members were arrested on charges of "selling a paper containing drawings of persons performing the act of sexual intercourse" (felony). This paper was an undated issue of The JFG which was sold on the campus at OU on 12/17/69.

REC-58 100-449698-3510

1902 9-P

2 - Bureau (RM)
5 - Oklahoma City
(1 - 100-7818, JFG)
(1 - 100-7415, OU CEWV)
(1 - 100-7740, [redacted]

HBM:bjb
(7)

12 JAN 5 1970

The Oklahoma City Office is reviewing files and following court action with the plan of submitting a recommendation to Bureau concerning an anonymous mailing of arrest information to parents of some of the persons arrested and selected other individuals who are apparently affiliated with JFG. The JFG has no formal membership or elected officers.

Pending Counterintelligence Action

This office is continuing to be alert for logical situations which might be susceptible to good results from counterintelligence action, however no specific counter-intelligence action is pending at this time.

Tangible Results

No tangible results have been obtained except those previously reported which included the complete break up of the SDS Chapter at Oklahoma State University which was accomplished by counterintelligence actions. No replacement chapter of SDS or other similar group has replaced the disbanded SDS Chapter at OSU to date.

Miscellaneous

The JFG group at OU is the only radical student group of any significance in this Division at this time. The OU Committee to End the War in Vietnam continues to exist, however the main leader of that group is an approved PSI.

This office is remaining alert for possible further utilization of the counterintelligence program.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 4/15/70

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7582) - P -

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
(OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION)

ReBulets to all offices 5/10/68 and 7/5/68.

Potential Counterintelligence Action

The Oklahoma City Division is continuing to maintain contact with the Norman, Oklahoma Police Department and PSIs in an effort to secure information on which to base a recommendation for counterintelligence action against [redacted], who reportedly has offered the use of her home in Norman as a "crash pad."

[redacted]

After issuance of "bar letters" any subsequent re-entry by subjects will culminate in arrests and subjects will be proceeded against for violation of Title 18, Section 1382, U. S. Code (re-entry to a military reservation after having been ordered not to do so.).

Concerning the five Jones Family's Grandchildren (JFG) members who were arrested on 12/18/69, on charges of "selling a paper containing drawing of persons performing the act of sexual intercourse"(felony); District Court Judge ELVIN J. BROWN on 2/5/70 ruled that the State law banning newspapers from printing scenes of sexual intercourse but exempting movies from such restriction is unconstitutional. The charges against the five were dropped on this ruling.

An informant on 3/20/70 advised that [redacted] (SI subject) and his wife [redacted] have opened a public

2 - Bureau (RM)
4 - Oklahoma City
(1 - 100-7415, ~~OEWV~~)
(1 - 100-7818, JFG)

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RESEARCH SECTION

6 APR 23 1970

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establishment called [redacted] which is a combination bar, sandwich and bagel delicatessen, band concert area and leather goods shop. [redacted] has stated he and the JFG staff have been so busy in recent weeks preparing for this enterprise that they have had little time for anti-war activity. He also indicated any profits realized from this enterprise would be used by JFG. Informant advises the finances for this shop came from [redacted] who recently received an inheritance following the death of his father. Informant considers [redacted] will be a hangout for the radicals from OU and Norman.

The Oklahoma City office will maintain close liaison with local law enforcement agencies, Internal Revenue Service and informants in an effort to develop information concerning which a counterintelligence recommendation may be made involving this enterprise.

Pending Counterintelligence Action

This office continues to be alert for logical situations which might be susceptible to good results from counterintelligence action, however no specific counterintelligence action is pending at this time.

Tangible Results

No tangible results have been obtained except those previously reported which included the complete breakup of the SDS Chapter at Oklahoma State University which was accomplished by counterintelligence actions. No replacement chapter of SDS or other similar group has replaced the disbanded SDS Chapter at OSU to date.

Miscellaneous

The JFG group at OU is the only radical student group of any significance in this Division at this time. The OU Committee to End the War in Vietnam (CEWV) continues to exist, however, the main leader of that group [redacted]

By airtel dated 2/5/70, captioned "The Jones Family's Grandchildren", IS-Misc., the Oklahoma City office recommended a counterintelligence action concerning

the operation of a printing press the JFG contemplated purchasing. By letter dated 2/25/70, Bureau advised the counterintelligence suggestion was carefully considered but was found to be not feasible.

No instances of allegations of police brutality, immorality or action by College Administrators concerning New Left or Racial Matters have occurred in this Division in the past 90 days.

This office is remaining alert for possible further utilization of the counterintelligence program.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 10/7/70

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7582) -P-

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
(OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION)

ReBulets to all offices, 5/10/68, and 7/5/68.

Potential Counterintelligence Action

The Oklahoma City Office continues to maintain close liaison with the 112th Military Intelligence Group (MIG) regarding possible use of "bar letters" to New Left adherents who enter Fort Sill for protest or demonstration purposes. After issuance of "bar letters," any subsequent re-entry by subjects will culminate in arrests and subjects will be proceeded against for violation of Title 18, Section 1382, U. S. Code (re-entry to a military reservation after having been ordered not to do so).

The Jones Family's Grandchildren (JFG) organization at the University of Oklahoma (OU) has not met since 12/69. Close contact is being maintained with informants and other sources covering the activities of this organization in order that appropriate plans of a counterintelligence nature may be made in an effort to counteract the effectiveness of this group when they again resume activities on the OU Campus.

The "Renaissance Fair," 516 Buchanan, Norman, Oklahoma, which is a combination bar, delicatessen and band concert business. [redacted] has been closed since 8/1/70, and has not yet reopened. Attention was being afforded this establishment as a possible counterintelligence target as it was a hangout for New Left adherents. Informants and sources have been alerted to advise of any plans to reopen this business.

REC-77 100-449698-35-12

2 - Bureau (RM)
6 - Oklahoma City
(2 - 100-7582)
(1- 100-7415, CEWV)
(1 - 100-7818, JFG)
(1 - 100-7580, SCAC)
(1 - 100-7969, SPC)
HBM:blh
(8)

17 OCT 12 1970

DATE REC.

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

The only group of interest in this program operating at OU at present is the OU Committee to End the War in Vietnam (CEWV), which is a group opposed to the war in Vietnam and the draft. This group has sponsored and joined with JFG and other groups in antiwar and antidraft demonstrations in the past and currently. OU CEWV has always stressed the program of non-violence in their activities. Close attention is afforded the activities of OU CEWV for possible counterintelligence action. [redacted] is a former chairman and is presently a member and leader of CEWV.

Efforts are presently being made by a small group of New Left adherents at Oklahoma State University (OSU), Stillwater, Oklahoma, to establish a campus recognized organization at OSU to be known as the Stillwater Peace Council (SPC). Close attention is being afforded the plans and activities of this group in order that any appropriate counterintelligence may be considered. Efforts are being made to secure live informant coverage of SPC.

Another organization in this Division which has sponsored antiwar and antidraft demonstration is the Student Committee For Active Concern (SCAC) at Tulsa University, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Efforts are being made to secure live informant coverage of this organization.

Pending Counterintelligence Action

In view of the limited amount of New Left activity in this Division during the school vacation period, no counterintelligence activity is pending at this time. This office is alert for logical situations which might be susceptible to good results from counterintelligence action.

Tangible Results

No planned counterintelligence action has been taken by this Division during the period covered by this letter, however, it is considered the following illustrates tangible results achieved by securing information from informants and other sources and the appropriate and timely dissemination of the information obtained:

In April, 1970, this office furnished Secret Service with identities, descriptions and photographs of a

number of New Leftists who would be included in a group protesting at Weatherford, Oklahoma, on 4/26/70, at the airport dedication ceremonies where Vice President AGNEW was scheduled to speak. As a result Secret Service, working with local police, were able to isolate the protestor group from the Vice President and the main body of visitors, thereby making their protest efforts ineffective and possibly avoiding confrontations.

By appropriate dissemination of information concerning Yippie Leader ABBOTT (ABBIE) HOFFMAN in 5/70, sufficient objections to his proposed visit were aroused to the extent OSU officials denied HOFFMAN the use of university facilities at that school. University officials secured an injunction to enforce their edict in the event he arrived there despite their ruling. This resulted in HOFFMAN cancelling his intended visit to OSU and OU campuses.

In 5/70, appropriate dissemination of information concerning New Leftists' plans in connection with an ROTC Awards Day ceremony resulted in a situation whereby OU and Norman, Oklahoma, Police Departments were substantially assisted in controlling anti-ROTC demonstrators and avoided any violent confrontations.

Miscellaneous

The above described organizations are the only groups operating in Oklahoma involving New Left adherents. No local chapters of national groups such as Young Socialist Alliance exists in this Division at this time. This office considers that information obtained as a result of live informant coverage affords the best means of learning of situations which are most susceptible to effective counterintelligence action, therefore concerted attention is being afforded to increasing live informant coverage in the organizations mentioned above, at this time. It is considered that as live informant coverage is increased, additional opportunities for counterintelligence action will come to our attention.