FOIPA COVER SHEET

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: (COINTELPRO)

NEW LEFT

PORTLAND

100-449698-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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NR 001 PD PLAIN

11:39 AM URGENT 10/28/70 LLM

TO DIRECTOR (100-439048) (100-449698)

BOSTON (100-35472) (100-38580)

DETROIT (100-30057) (100-35108)

SAN FRANCISCO (100-52152) (100-60968)

FROM PORTLAND (100-10496) (100-11048) (P)

[redacted]

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) WORKER STUDENT ALLIANCE (WSA), IS - SDS, BUFILE ONE HUNDRED - FOUR THREE NINE ZERO FOUR EIGHT; COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT, BUFILE ONE HUNDRED - FOUR FOUR NINE SIX NINE EIGHT, BUDED TEN TWENTY-EIGHT INSTANT.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO PORTLAND OTHER OFFICES, TEN TWENTY-THREE LAST AND SAN FRANCISCO TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND OTHER OFFICES, TEN TWENTY-SEVEN LAST.

NO STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY(SDS) INFORMANTS AVAILABLE AT PORTLAND FOR NATIONAL ~~INR~~ INTERIM CMITTEE MEETING (NIC), ELEVEN TWO NEXT AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN. PORTLAND INFORMANTS NOT NECESSARY FOR SAN JOSE DEMONSTRATION ELEVEN THREE NEXT, PER RE TEL. PORTLAND SDS INFORMANTS NOTIFIED OF NIC MEETING AT DETROIT AND DEMONSTRATION AT SAN JOSE, OCTOBER TWENTY-SEVEN LAST.

END

HOLD

DKN FBI WASH DC

60 NOV 6 1970

100-449698-405

NOT RECORDED

20 NOV 4 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SAC, Portland (100-11048) 10/16/70

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

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
INTERNAL SECURITY

Reurlet dated 10/2/70 captioned "Counterintelligence Program, Black Nationalist Hate Groups, Racial Intelligence - Black Panther Party, Bufile 100-448006, PDfile 157-347; Counterintelligence Program, New Left, Security Matter, Bufile 100-449698, PDfile 100-11048."

Referenced letter containing your suggestions under the captioned program has been reviewed at the Bureau. Your suggestion has merit, insofar as preparation of an anonymous mailing; however, it is not felt that it be necessary to obtain a post office box to handle this matter. [redacted] You should keep in mind that it is possible to have letters printed in many newspapers throughout the country by use of an assumed name and address or even a nonspecific name such as "irate reader." The publication of such letters to the editor is dependent solely on the decision of the editor of the newspaper.

Your suggestion in this matter is appreciated by the Bureau and you should continue to submit concrete suggestions in this most important aspect of the Bureau's investigation.

EJS:jlm
(4)

NOTE:

Portland Office outlined proposed letter to be anonymously mailed in a counterintelligence operation. Portland Office suggested that each field office obtain a post office box under an assumed name to handle such future mailings. Portland's letter had no specific steps outlined; however, set forth observations concerning counterintelligence operations.

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Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 12
OCT 16 1970
COMM-FBI

REC 83
EX-113

100-449698-70-12

19 OCT 19 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

55 OCT 21 1970

[redacted]

SAC, Portland (100-11048) SI-106 10/20/70

REC-121

Director, FBI (100-449698) 40-31

COINTELPRO
NEW LEFT
SECURITY MATTER

Reurlet 10/8/70 captioned "Counterintelligence Program, New Left, Security Matter."

While your cointelpro suggestion has merit and is perfectly acceptable to the Bureau, it is felt that the letter you propose to use is couched in language which is foreign to the type of individual we are dealing with. Examples of "proper" terminology could be located in any number of underground newspapers prevalent on the West Coast.

Resubmit the proposed letter and a determination will be made at that time.

JPB:lmb
(5)

NOTE:

Portland proposed to have a letter mailed to an underground newspaper alleging [redacted] Security Index subject, to be informant. Letter is obviously written by one of the "establishment."

MAILED 6
OCT 19 1970
COMM-FBI

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59 OCT 26 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 10/8/70

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (100-11048)(P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
NEW LEFT
SECURITY MATTER

BACKGROUND

The American Legion National Convention was held in Portland, August 28-September 3, 1970. During the same period a new left coalition calling itself the People's Army Jamboree also met in Portland with the intention of disrupting the Legion meeting. The situation, plus two rock festivals, attracted thousands of hippies to the Portland area, particularly from up and down the Pacific Coast. Although major disruption did not take place the young, New Left dissidents gained reams of publicity, remained a constant threat, and did conduct three protest demonstrations during the convention, and one during an appearance of JOHN N. MITCHELL, Attorney General.

Just prior to one of the protest parades during the convention, a semi-covert Portland Police Department officer was identified by the dissidents and escorted from the scene. Much publicity, including photographs, followed. The officer was rather unusual in appearance because of a distinctive goatee.

One of those most active in the demonstrations, as he has been in many anti-war, anti-establishment protests, was [redacted] The following suggestion is aimed at [redacted] and if successful, should have an effect on the commune in which he now lives at [redacted] Portland. Reference is made to the Portland summary report of SA [redacted] dated 8/25/70, and entitled, "[redacted] SM - SDS (WEATHERMAN)."

REC-49 100-449698-40

1-924

(2) Bureau (AM)(RM)(Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
3 - Portland
(2 - 100-11048 COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)
(1 - 157-639 [redacted])

EX-111 OCT 12 1970

WSB:lbt
(5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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

PD 100-11048

PROPOSED COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

Enclosed is a suggested letter for Bureau approval to be forwarded to the "Willamette Bridge," Portland underground newspaper. It would be mailed from San Francisco. The letter ostensibly is written by one who came to Portland from San Francisco for the Jamboree and Legion Convention, and was in Portland throughout the entire period. In his letter he tells of a matter which has been weighing on his mind and bothering him to the extent that he could no longer ignore it. Copies of the "Willamette Bridge," were much in evidence during the convention. Late one night, as the writer was looking around Portland, he observed two individuals engaged in conversation while apparently trying to maintain cover.

Thereafter, he saw the younger man many times and noted he was always in the forefront of the protests. He frequently carried a Viet Cong flag and usually was urging the others on. The writer inquired on one occasion as to his identity and learned he was [redacted] (misspelled, phonetic). The writer recognized him as one of the two he had seen in the late night conversation. Therefore, he feels there is no question but that [redacted] is a "pig provocateur."

EXPECTED RESULTS

If the "Willamette Bridge" follows its previous practices, it may publish the accusation, together with a photograph of [redacted] and the suggestion that he actually is a police provocateur. In any event the probability exists that [redacted] will be discredited or the seed planted. If such occurs, considerable disruption should occur in the commune in which [redacted] now resides and in which he apparently is thoroughly trusted.

San Francisco, California

Dear Bridge,

When I was in Portland recently for the Jamboree I enjoyed reading your paper. However, I also saw something that I didn't enjoy. It's been bothering me ever since and I think you should know about it in order that it won't happen again.

I was at the rally the day we "uncovered" that pig undercover agent. The next night I was walking in the park blocks with a couple of LA people. We saw this same pig near a tree talking with a long hair like ourselves. They appeared to be handing each other something and looked away when we walked past, but I saw the long hair's face and remembered that he had been with us during the march the day before. The next day we marched again. When we got downtown I heard and saw someone telling everyone to storm the Hilton. I turned around and saw the fellow I had seen with the undercover agent. He was in a brown jacket carrying a Viet Cong flag and yelling. I asked a sister standing next to me who this little guy was and she said it was [redacted] from Portland. There was much talk of pig provocateurs in the crowd who had come from outside of Portland. From what I saw and heard while in your city, you have a pig provocateur of your own. I'm sure you'll agree that if we are to have the kind of revolution we want it must be accomplished with true revolutionaries and not people on "pig" payrolls.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE
POVERTY TO THE PIGS

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
8/4/70

CODE

1 - Mr. Rosen (Deily)

TELETYPE PRIORITY

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

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

TO SACS, PORTLAND
~~SALT LAKE CITY~~
EX OMAHA
DENVER

025

REC-32

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-449698) 40-10

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM - NEW LEFT.

REPDAIRTEL JULY TWENTY-EIGHT LAST.

AUTHORITY GRANTED TO IMPLEMENT SUGGESTIONS SET FORTH IN REAIRTEL. SALT LAKE CITY, OMAHA, AND DENVER ASSIGN THIS PROJECT TO AN INFORMANT IN EACH OFFICE WHO IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE NEW LEFT AND HAS SHOWN RELIABILITY IN CARRYING OUT PAST ASSIGNMENTS. IN ADDITION, SALT LAKE CHANGE [redacted]

OMAHA SHOULD CHANGE [redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 70-52384

RHH:jes/ekn
(9)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 04 1970
5:33 pm KDC
TELETYPE

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

59 AUG 20 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TELETYPE TO SAC, PORTLAND
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM - NEW LEFT

ADVISE PORTLAND AND BUREAU WHEN [redacted]
AND OF ANY RESULTS OBTAINED. ASSURE ALL NECESSARY STEPS TAKEN
TO PROTECT BUREAU [redacted]

NOTE:

See memorandum [redacted] to Mr [redacted] dated
7/31/70, captioned as above, prepared by RHH:jes.

FD-35 (Rev. 1-23-68)

FBI

Date: 7/28/70

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (100-11048) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reference is made to Portland LHM, 6/18/70, captioned, "PROPOSED VISIT OF PRESIDENT NIXON TO 1970 AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL CONVENTION, PORTLAND, OREGON 8/28/70 - 9/3/70, IS - MISC," copy to all offices.

BACKGROUND

Page 5 of above LHM sets out a letter directed to "Dear Student Body President" from Festival of Life, Post Office Box 843, Portland, Oregon.

Page 7 of above LHM sets out a copy of an additional communication from Festival of Life, Post Office Box 843, Portland, Oregon.

Investigation at Portland has shown that Post Office Box 843 is held by [redacted] Portland. [redacted] obtained the box on 4/9/70 in the name of the Festival of Life, later changed to People's Army Jamboree, for promotion of non-profit entertainment.

[redacted] Oregon was an active participant in the student strike activity which occurred at Portland State University during May, 1970. This strike activity at Portland State University eventually erupted into violence.

2 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
2 - Denver (AM)(RM)
2 - Omaha (AM)(RM)
2 - Salt Lake City (AM)(RM)
3 - Portland
(2 - 100-11048 COINTELPRO)
(1 - 100-11705 PEOPLE'S ARMY JAMBOREE)

EX-112 REC-32 100-449698

JUL 30 1970

JVH:njm
(11)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

PROPOSED COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

It is proposed that established reliable informants, either security or criminal [redacted]

[redacted]

EXPECTED RESULTS

[redacted]

3. General intelligence information;

4. Open avenues to possible disruption of PAJ or to employ counterintelligence actions against PAJ leadership.

If the Bureau approves the above counterintelligence suggestion it is requested that Salt Lake City, Denver, and Omaha implement the project as soon as possible and furnish tangible results to Portland and the Bureau.

1 - [redacted]

SAC, Portland (100-11048) 9/16/69

ENC 104 REC-138

Director, FBI (100-449698) -40-9

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 8/27/69.

Your suggestion regarding the mailing of an anonymousl etter purportedly from an SDS leader to Bobby Seale's wife and/or David Hilliard charging that SDS was responsible for the arrest of Seale is appreciated. It is not deemed advisable at this point to prepare such a letter as such an allegation might in some way cloud or otherwise hamper the prosecution of Seale.

You should continue to give this Program your attention in order that no opportunity for successful counterintelligence action will be missed.

RHH:jes
(5)

NOTE:

In relet, Portland suggested an anonymous letter be mailed charging that the FBI had been tipped off to Seale's connection with the Connecticut murder of a BPP member by an official of SDS in retaliation for Seale's having first wooed SDS and then rejecting it. Portland suggested that the letter could be further supported by planting a similar story with a nationally syndicated columnist. We should do nothing at this time that would in any way jeopardize the prosecution of Seale.

MAILED 5
SEP 15 1969
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Casper
Callahan
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Walters
Soyars
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

51 SEP 18 1969

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 8/27/69

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (100-11048) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau airtel to Albany, 8/20/69.

The 8/23/69 issue of the "People's World," West Coast Communist Party (CP) publication, carries a headline "FBI Seized Seale on Faked Charge." In this article it was stated that BOBBY SEALE, chairman of the Black Panther Party (BPP), was arrested for crime that occurred three months ago and the indictment was handed down the day before his arrest.

It is noted that the article in the "Guardian," dated 8/16/69, carries an article captioned "Panther Leaders Blast SDS," in which article SEALE and Chief of Staff DAVID HILLIARD, BPP, described SDS as a fascist organization.

Proposed Counterintelligence

Prepare an anonymous letter to SEALE's wife prior to DAVID HILLIARD proportedly from a high level of SDS who, for fear of reprisal must remain anonymous. Have the letter in charge that SEALE's arrest was based on information supplied to the FBI and to Connecticut authorities by one of the top SDS leadership which information connected SEALE to the Connecticut murder. Have the letter state that this was done by SDS in retaliation for SEALE having first wooed SDS and then rejecting SDS. Allege that SDS leadership had been looking for a way to conveniently get rid of SEALE as SDS felt that SEALE stood in the way of any real coalition of the SDS and BPP which coalition if achieved would result ultimately in the domination of BPP by SDS. SDS wanted to gain control of BPP and develop the militant organization which had been faltering under SEALE's leadership. Suggest that SDS leadership was eminently more qualified to lead the BPP from the standpoint of dedication, experience, ability, and education with a true understanding of the "real revolution."

REC-58 100-449698-40-9

2 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
2 - Portland

EX-111

AUG 29 1969

JVH:lbt
(4)

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

PD 100-11048

Support of this letter could be obtained by planting a similar story with a cooperative nationally syndicated columnist.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 8/13/69

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (100-11048) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

[redacted]

ReBUlet to Albany, dated 5/10/68.

Status Re Cointelpro -
New Left in Portland Division

1. Potential Counterintelligence Action.

Portland continues to believe that one of the most effective measures that can be taken against "New Left" adherents, particularly those who constantly attack and insult the Selective Service System (SSS), is speedy prosecution for violations of the Selective Service Act (SSA) and other Federal statutes. Many of these "New Left" type individuals spend considerable effort to make a mockery of the SSS, SSA, and Federal Government.

2. Pending Counterintelligence Action.

By way of background, on the morning of January 8, 1969, at SSS Local Board (LB) #14, Roseburg, Oregon, about a dozen college-age youths, including [redacted] and [redacted] came into the office, some burst into the board meeting room, distributed literature, and held a "mock" trial with the intruders acting as judge, prosecutor, and jury. On the morning of January 16, 1969, at SSS LB #18, Eugene, Oregon, [redacted] were among a group totaling about ten who entered the LB meeting room and disrupted activities. [redacted] placed LB members under citizens arrest and a "mock" trial was held of LB members. [redacted] and [redacted] were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, Portland, Oregon, on February 7, 1969, charging three counts of violation

2 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM) (AM)
2 - Portland (100-11048)

REC-81 100-449698-40-8

LBA:cpg
(4)

ST-116

22 AUG 18 1969

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

of Title 50, App., USC, Section 462, concerning interfering with administration of the military SSA of 1967. [redacted] and [redacted] were also charged with conspiracy in connection with both incidents.

[redacted] were arrested in Eugene, Oregon, on February 10, 1969, by FBI Agents. [redacted] had a .45 semi-automatic pistol on the floor of his car at the time of his arrest. Also, the Lane County Grand Jury, Eugene, Oregon, on February 10, 1969, returned a secret indictment against [redacted] on 3rd degree arson charge (burning U.S. Navy table cover, January 22, 1969 on the University of Oregon Campus). Indictment against [redacted] was for assault of a Navy recruiter on January 22, 1969. [redacted] were convicted on June 27, 1969, following a jury trial, each on all three counts of violation of the SSA. They are currently awaiting sentence on this Federal charge.

Meanwhile, [redacted] was elected the student body president of the University of Oregon (U of O) and plans were formulated to endeavor to cause additional embarrassment to [redacted]

Information was developed that [redacted] may have purchased a firearm while under indictment and on August 12, 1969, [redacted] was arrested by Agents of the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) on the basis of a Federal warrant issued August 11, 1969, at Portland, Oregon, charging false statement in connection with the acquisition of a firearm, in violation of Title 18, USC, Section 922 (a) (6), at Eugene, Oregon, with bail set at $2,500. [redacted] was arrested at his residence and Agents of ATF seized from the residence two large caliber rifles. The weapon that was set out in the complaint was a 12 gauge shotgun, bought by [redacted] on or about March 12, 1969.

Also, on August 12, 1969 [redacted] a local Black Panther Party (BPP) member, Eugene, Oregon, was arrested

by Agents of ATF on the basis of a Federal warrant issued Agust 11, 1969, at Portland, charging unlawful possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, in violation of Title 18, USC Section 1202 (a), at Eugene, Oregon, bail set at $5,000.

Also, as a further measure to neutralize the activities of the various "New Left" adherents, on August 8, 1969, the Federal Grand Jury, Portland, Oregon, returned 50 indictments against Individuals for violation of the SSA. Some of these individuals have for a time received publicity through their actions endeavoring to embarrass and make a mockery of the SSA. Twenty-seven warrants were obtained. Twenty-three criminal summonses were issued. This was brought about by the coordinated efforts of Agents of the FBI Office, Portland, AUSAs, Portland, and officials of the Oregon State SSS Headquarters.

As a point of interest, Portland has also initiated a program where each individual coming to the attention of the Portland Office as a "New Left" adherent, a vocal opponent of the SSS and other Government agencies, and BPP members are checked out as to their Selective Service (SS) status and this has resulted in the arrest of a number of individuals who have failed to even register for SS. This has proved very successful through close cooperation by the FBI, USA's Office, and the Legal Section of the Oregon State SSS.

3. Tangible Results.

As pointed out earlier, [redacted] were arrested by FBI Agents on February 10, 1969, and subsequently tried and convicted on June 27, 1969, on three counts each of violations of the SSA and are awaiting sentence. [redacted] are presently due to be sentenced on this conviction on August 18, 1969. In all probability, significant data will develop from [redacted] trial, Lane County Court, on 3rd degree arson charge. Such information will then be available when [redacted] is sentenced on August 18, 1969.

[redacted] assault charge in connection with this incident on January 22, 1969, on the U of O campus, was dismissed through a technicality, but his arrest by ATF on August 12, 1969, on a gun charge, plus his possession of a .45 caliber semi-automatic pistol at the time of his arrest on February 10, 1969, and also confiscation of two rifles by ATF on August 12, 1969, has indicated to the general public that the Government is not standing still and is moving against these vocal "New Left" adherents. It is also felt that although [redacted] will undoubtedly appeal their SSA conviction, Federal Judge ROBERT C. BELLONI, who tried the case, will sentence them to a Federal Penitentiary, it being noted that the additional arrest of [redacted] and trial of [redacted] will be included in the pre-sentence report being prepared by the U.S. Parole and Probation Office.

As a result of the trial of [redacted] of three counts each in connection with the "mock" trial, there have been no additional incidents of attempts to take over a SS LB.

As a result of speedy prosecution, the number of individuals violating the SSA in connection with refusing induction and/or failure to report should be cut down considerably due to the 50 indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury, on August 8, 1969.

During April, 1969, particular interest in the State of Oregon was Oregon House Bill 1880 (HB 1880), which was strongly advocated by Governor TOM MC CALL. This Bill was commonly referred to as the "Agitator Law" and basically was a measure to bar non-students from college campuses if it was felt there was "imminent danger" of disruption. The Bill, after several revisions, was passed in its final form during May, 1969, but was re-worked by the Senate and

actually came out as a statute to safeguard persons and all their property. It permits the Governor to declare a state of emergency period if he finds a "clear and present danger" of damage to public property (including college campuses) or of injury to persons. The law permits the Governor to proclaim an emergency period after consultations with certain public officials if he finds that clear danger exists of damage to or interence with public property or injury to persons; requires public officials to exclude from public property all persons who, in their discretion, will contribute to or aggravate such emergencies; requires police to exclude or remove any such persons after informing them of such order. The act provides immediate judicial review in the court in the affected county for any such order for removal or exclusion and provided penalties for persons knowlingly remaining on or entering on such property during emergency period after acquiring notification by police.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 4/30/69

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-11048) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - ~~NEW LEFT~~

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each of eight different newspaper articles relating to measures and criticisms against campus anarchists that appeared in the Oregon press.

Of particular interest is Oregon House Bill 1880 (HB 1880) which has been strongly advocated by Governor TOM McCALL. It should be noted that DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST, organizational secretary, Oregon District, CP, USA, was among a number of witnesses who appeared before the Oregon Senate Educational Committee and said the CP wants more agitation but he did not say if the bill would help or hinder agitation. HAMERQUIST used his time to express his own personal views and that he was irritated because there was not enough agitation on Oregon campuses and said that the debate over the bill was "stuck on the secondary question of how much academic freedom." It should be noted some of the papers pointed out that HAMERQUIST was "speaking in favor of the bill," but actually this was facetious in nature, and he was very critical of the schools, stating they do not serve the people any more than the legislature does.

Portland will continue to keep the Bureau apprised of pertinent developments concerning HB 1880.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 16) (RM)
1 - Portland

LBA:lbt
(3)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-102

REC-32 100-449698-40-7

MAY 9 1969

59 MAY 20 1969

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

FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Campus Bill Rouses Public

By FLOYD McKAY
Statesman Capital Reporter

The sound and fury of legislative hearings on the bill to allow the governor to bar students from campuses where disruption is threatened is over but controversy over the measure continues.

The exhaustive hearings before the Senate Education Committee established a number of facts as to who wants the bill and who does not.

Testimony indicated that the bill is supported by:

Gov. Tom McCall, who is disturbed about unrest on campuses in other states, and has made inferences that violence is about to occur at Oregon State University.

Leadership of the Oregon House of Representatives, which moved the bill through the House in a near-unprecedented 24 hours from introduction to final passage. Again, statements were made of impending danger at OSU.

Many Letters Received

Many citizens are beginning to send letters to legislators seeking passage of the bill. Examples Monday of public concern came from two witnesses, A. C. Holmes of Pendleton Chamber of Commerce and Harvey Jacobsen, a Salem resident.

The Pendleton Chamber urged an even stronger measure be passed, including sanctions on written materials. Jacobsen said that as an "ordinary citizen" he felt "It's time to stand fast — to stick by your guns . . . to stop this nonsense somehow." He said young people aren't disciplined at home, and a minority there wants to cause trouble on the campuses.

Student militants, who would use the measure to try to bring more moderate students into their anti-Establishment ranks.

Bill Help for Militants

Several student witnesses told the Senate Education Committee that passage of the bill would help militant students win support. Oregon's "resident Communist," Donald Hamerquist of Portland, said the Communist Party wants more agitation; but he didn't say if the bill would help or hinder agitation.

Who doesn't want the bill was also determined in testimony before the Senate committee. Non-supporters included:

All organized student groups addressed the committee, including student officers of the state's three major universities. They charged the bill, while mentioning only "non-students," is really directed at students because it would be used in any controversial [illegible]

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

Sec. II, Page 13

"Statesman"
Salem, Oregon

Date: 4/29/69

Edition:

Author: FLOYD MC KAY

Editor: CHARLES A. SPRAGE

Title: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Character: IS
or
Classification:

Submitting Office: Portland

[X] Being Investigated

BuFile 100-449698
PD File 100-11048

Faculty "groups," including those from Oregon State University and University of Oregon, who say the bill would be a curb on academic freedom and implies the universities can't handle their own problems. Reed College's faculty also opposes the bill, on the grounds that any curb on academic freedom hurts private schools in the state as well as public schools.

Ministers Speak

Campus ministers at University of Oregon and Oregon State who also state that university officials know best when to call outside authorities.

"The gap of mistrust of the public for the university can only be widened," said David Crow, an OSU campus minister. The measure would place power "in the State Capitol, away from the scene of dialogue and activity," charged Clay West, U of O campus minister.

Not recorded on the measure is the State Board of Higher Education, which was in session when the House was passing the bill. Presidents of the three universities asked for amendments and a "slowdown" on the bill's progress, but didn't testify for or against the measure.

Lane County's legislative delegation appears split on the measure, which affect University of Oregon and its "open campus" policies on speakers and publications. Three of the four Lane County legislators voting in the House — all Democrats — opposed the measure, and two of the three senators — again, both Democrats — have opposed it in hearings. The Eugene City Council asked the Senate to slow the bill down and review it carefully.

FD-850 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

McCall Stoutly Endorses Agitator Law

By FLOYD McKAY
Statesman Capitol Reporter

Gov. Tom McCall came to the [illegible] Monday of the controversial measure to allow him to bar non-students from a college campus if he feels there is "imminent danger" of disruption.

McCall, in a tough-talking blast at student militants, said: "We're demonstrating ourselves not into some new golden era but right out of the ball game of competitive life."

He told the Senate Education Committee that "Americans are fed up to their eardrums and eyeballs with the sounds and sights of campus rioting," and that the measure must be passed or he will feel the Legislature doesn't want him to use his police powers.

McCall's testimony opened a three-hour hearing — the second held by Senate Education — on a measure that zipped through the House in 24 hours from introduction to final passage. Chairman Al Flegel, D-Roseburg, said his committee will work on the bill next week.

Opposition to the measure from the academic community continued to cascade on the Legislature. But solons are getting plenty of mail supporting it, and the mail is from constituents in home districts.

Among those opposing the measure Monday were campus ministers at Oregon State University, the University of Oregon chapter of American Association of University Professors, and the Reed College faculty, as well as representatives of student groups.

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

Page 1

"Statesman"
Salem, Oregon

Date: 4/29/69
Edition:
Author: FLOYD MC KAY
Editor: CHARLES A. SPRAGUE
Title: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Character: IS
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Portland

[X] Being Investigated

BuFile 100-449698
PD File 100-11048

Young 'Agitators' Gov. Tom McCall, with a foreground of microphones and a backdrop of two friendly youngsters and about 300 students and onlookers, went before the Senate Education Committee Monday to support a bill giving him power to close a college campus to non-students. The bill had its second airing in the Senate in a three-hour hearing and is expected to be approved by the committee early next week. (Statesman Photo by John Erickson)

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Van Hoomissen Blasts Cornell For Concessions To Militants

Multnomah County Dist. Atty. George Van Hoomissen has mailed a strongly worded letter to Cornell University President James A. Perkins, denouncing concessions made to armed black militants who occupied a student union building at Cornell.

The letter included a newsphoto showing black students leaving the building armed with guns and homemade spears. About it, Van Hoomissen said: "It should give every college and university president in America cause to shudder.

"If other armed blacks, SDS and revolutionary sympathizers seize and destroy college properties in the weeks and months ahead, you and your colleagues at Cornell must assume much of the responsibility for the shameful precedent which you have set.

"Your apparent unwillingness to seek to enforce the legal rights of Cornell University, its faculty, students and alumni, not to mention the rights of the citizens of the State of New York, is nothing short of cowardice and short-sighted stupidity.

Faculty Erred

"God help the cities this summer if armed militants are given total concessions on the campuses this spring."

Discussing the letter Monday, Van Hoomissen said he [illegible] Perkins and the Cornell faculty erred in not seeking civil court injunctions against the students and by not attempting what he called "non-violent" removal of the barricaded militants.

He acknowledged that his position involved a certain amount of "Monday morning quarterbacking" and that defenders of the concession, like defenders of the mild response to the Oregon State Penitentiary riot last spring, can point to the fact that no lives were lost.

He insisted, however, that it is the responsibility of college administrators to decide where the line must be drawn and that Cornell's action invites escalation by militants.

Van Hoomissen said he has discussed with Portland Police Chief Donald L. McNamara the possibility of unarmed removal of illegally lodged campus activists.

Noting that violent removal of militants has created major difficulties on numerous campuses, he said "we've got to retain the sympathy of the bulk of the students."

All unarmed officers — no guns, night sticks, Mace or other antiriot gear — entered a captured building two by two and removed striking students one at a time, he said. "I think the majority of the students would applaud."

Van Hoomissen sent copies of his letter to Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York and Gregory B. Wolfe, president of Portland State University.

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

Page 7
THE OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4/29/69
Edition: Fourth
Author:
Editor: EDWARD M. MILLER
Title: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Character: IS
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Portland

☒ Being Investigated

BuFile 100-449698
PD File 100-11048

FD-350 (Rev. 7-18-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

McCall Poses Danger Of 'Campus Anarchy'

By HAROLD HUGHES
Political Writer, The Oregonian

SALEM (Special) — Gov. Tom McCall declared Monday that Americans are "fed up to their eardrums and eyeballs" with campus rioting and that Oregon must give the governor powers to move against off-campus agitators.

McCall testified before the Senate Education Committee, which has before it HB 1880, the measure that produced a statewide controversy after it was pushed through the House in record speed.

OSU Situation Cited

The governor said that if he didn't get "such a shield against campus anarchy" that his "existing police powers would be diminished."

The governor painted a grim picture of campus rioting elsewhere in the nation and said that even in "relatively orderly Oregon," university administrators have at times been under "unbearable" pressures.

"Said Oregon State University has teetered between the frying pan and the fire. Intimidation of black students continues. Black Panthers snarl from a pad hard by the Oregon campus," he said.

The governor said that HB 1880 was born of "calm deliberation and fell prey to dissent only over how it was handled, not for what was in it."

The governor denied he advocated "the ramrodding of any measure to avoid discussion."

He urged the committee to get back to the "innocence in which the bill was truly born" [illegible] ceived" by the Legislative Educational Task Force committee.

He said HB 1880's "machinery was meant for last-ditch use only."

"This Senate committee, this Legislature and this administration cannot simply throw up their hands and walk away from the proposal and the problem because consideration of it has generated a verbal squall," the governor told some 300 persons who attended the hearing.

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

Page 1

THE OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4/29/69
Edition: Fourth
Author: HAROLD HUGHES
Editor: EDWARD M. MILLER
Title: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Character: IS
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Portland

[X] Being Investigated

BuFile 100-449698
PD File 100-11048

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Edith Green Censures Anarchy On Campuses

U.S. Rep. Edith Green of Oregon, speaking Monday night in Portland, said young anarchists should be reminded that America "has a reasonable and historic concern that they give us the benefit of their criticism — but criticism without bricks."

Mrs. Green, chairman of the House Special Subcommittee on Education, addressed the National Education's Department of Audiovisual Instruction (DAVI) at Memorial Coliseum.

"All of us want change," Mrs. Green told delegates, "but anarchy will not bring the desired changes.

"So to anarchists who think they will get change, may I say they have a good product — but lousy packaging."

Mrs. Green's subcommittee is holding hearings on campus violence. "We have extended an invitation to certain SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) spokesmen but . . . they refused to appear before our committee on the ground that to do so would be to recognize the legitimacy of Congress as a government institution," Mrs. Green said.

Commenting on campus unrest, Mrs. Green said: "I don't for a moment think that all the demonstrations have been Communist inspired — as the righteous right claims.

"Nor do I think for a moment that all policemen are bad guys — as the righteous left never tires of screaming.

"What is being tested," she said, "are our national values. The democratic process itself, and our willingness and courage to fight for it . . . to have and exercise the responsibility to act — to stand up to the agitators, the bullies and the extremists, whether from the right or the left."

Mrs. Green called for more federal support for public education, despite statements from "certain people in the administration" that "we cannot afford this kind of program as long as we are in Vietnam."

To that, Mrs. Green said: "I say that when city schools — private and public — are threatened with closure because of lack of funds, when incidents of riot and near riot are occurring ever more frequently on college campuses . . . when there are nearly 900,000 dropouts each year from our schools . . . when 64 per cent of the people arrested for crimes of violence and against property are people under 21 . . . when arrests for use of drugs by persons under 18 has grown 778 per cent from 1960 to 1967 . . .

"Can't Afford Vietnam

"If we can't afford to do what must be done to alleviate these problems, then we can't afford to be in Vietnam."

She called proposed federal legislation to cut off all federal funds to colleges and universities smitten by riot the "brontosaurus" approach to the problem. ("the principle being that if enough terrain were devastated, sooner or later the specific enemy would be eliminated.")

"I favor cutting off funds to the individual rioter," she said. "But it seems to me the brontosaurus approach would help the SDS group achieve its objective of bringing the entire university to a halt and the innocent as well as the guilty suffer in the ensuing destruction of academic freedom as we have known it — and defended it for generations."

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

Page 11

THE OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4/29/69
Edition: Sunrise
Author:
Editor: EDWARD M. MILLER
Title: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Character: IS
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Portland

☒ Being Investigated

BuFile 100-449698
PD File 100-11048

FD-350 (Rev. 7-15-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Campus Agitator Bill Finds Little Support

SALEM (Special) — Out of forty two dozen witnesses, only four persons — the governor, a spokesman for the Pendleton Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Communist party and a "citizen" — testified Monday in favor of a bill to give the governor authority to move against off-campus agitators.

Opponents of the measure ranged from campus church organizations, legislators, the faculty and students of state universities and the faculty of a private institution not affected by the measure — Reed College — which found the bill "repugnant."

Sen. Al Flegel, D-Roseburg, chairman of the committee, said Monday's action would close seven hours of public hearings on HB 1880, whose fate in the Senate is uncertain.

The bill has found few friends since it was passed by the House 50 to 7 April 22.

Rep. Frank Roberts, D-Portland, argued that an examination of the education task force report indicated the bill was an after thought. He cited a task force statement that it had rejected similar legislation being considered in California and Washington.

Eric Lindauer, counsel for the task force, said he favored the substantive provisions of the bill "as amended," but was disappointed in the House's procedures, which he said was the sort of thing that caused student alienations with democracy.

Lindauer said the task force report referred to the recommendation in HB 1880 on two separate pages and that it had been available to the academic community and others since April 2.

Don Hammerquist, Portland, who said he is a member of the Communist party, said he was "speaking in favor of the bill." He said the real issue is whether the university serves the people anymore than the Legislature does.

He said, "no matter what you do with the bill, there are going to be campus riots." He said he would speak at Portland State University Tuesday.

H.G. Holmes, speaking for the Pendleton chamber, said he favored the bill, but that it needed to be made stronger.

Amendment Urged

Phil Bladine, representing the Oregon Newspaper Publishers Assoc. and the Oregon Association of Broadcasters, urged an amendment protecting "the constitutional right to gather news" during a campus disturbance. He said there should be "no discrimination among the media" by the authorities.

The Rev. David Crow, campus minister at Oregon State University, said the bill shows a lack of trust in school administrators. "Who knows better than the faculty and the students when the school is in danger," he said, referring to the plan to let the governor make a decision of "imminent danger."

Sam Kinzer, a member of the University of Oregon Student Senate, said, "we have to deal with radicals and Communist people every day this bill gives them that much more attention." He said he couldn't imagine how it would be enforced, "that a campus is not an island."

The Rev. R.N. Peters, head of the U of O cooperative Christian Ministry, said, "we ourselves would be excluded" in a proclaimed emergency.

Marvin Levish, representing the views of the Reed faculty, said he was concerned that under the bill an "innocent visit constitutes a crime" even before the person is allowed to speak. Reed is exempted from the provisions of the bill, he noted, but said he was concerned because the legislation was aimed at one segment of

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

Page 13

THE OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4/29/69
Edition: Fourth
Author:
Editor: EDWARD M. MILLER
Title: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Character: IS
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Portland

☒ Being Investigated

BuFile 100-449698
PD File 100-11048

FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Strong McCall Statement Supports Control Bill

Gov. Tom McCall appeared personally at a Senate Education Committee hearing Monday to support the controversial bill giving him authority to keep outside agitators from state college campuses in times of turmoil.

The bill, which would allow the governor to declare a state of emergency when there is "imminent danger" to life and property at state colleges, has touched off heavy opposition from the academic community since it was approved by the House last week the day after it was introduced.

FBI recorders of the finish vote that the House had cause to want to ensure the establish-

By Douglas Seymour
Capital Journal Reporter

ment move to keep its powder dry," the governor said in his strongly worded statement delivered to the committee.

"Tagging the House and the governor with charges of spoon-feeding doesn't, in the slightest change the fact that Americans are fed up to their eardrums and eyeballs with the sounds and signs of campus rioting.

He said that rioting on the campuses around the nation has "dampened the respect abuilding for the American Negro" and hurt the image "of our great younger generation."

"It has turned news coverage into a torrent of sickening spectacles of grimacing hatred. Much of this panorama of paranoia gives our schools in secondary as well as higher education an ugly reputation that is fostering a backlash against education and the free climate in which it must operate," McCall said.

He said the Senate committee and legislature cannot "simply throw up their hands and walk away from the proposal because consideration of it has generated a verbal squall."

The governor said he would support proposed amendments to the bill which would underline the right of college campuses to hear any speaker they wished. He also said that newsmen should be guaranteed access to troubled campuses.

McCall was almost the only person who appeared at the hearing favoring the bill although legislators have been receiving much mail supporting it.

One of those appearing at the hearing was Portland Communist Donald Hammerquist, who used his time to express his own personal views.

He said he was irritated because there wasn't enough agitation on Oregon's campuses and said the debate over the bill was "stuck on the secondary question of how much academic freedom."

He argued that the colleges don't serve the people because their only function was to turn out trained workers. Hammerquist said that whether or not the bill is passed there would be campus agitation and revolt.

"The schools in this state don't serve the people any more than this legislature does," the self-avowed Communist told the committee.

"If you went to Russia and gave this sort of a speech do you think they would let you do it?" Sen. Victor Atiyeh, R-Beaverton, asked when Hammerquist finished his testimony.

Several legislators appeared before the committee either asking for changes in the bill or its defeat.

Rep. Wally Priestley, D-Portland, said the bill should be junked and be replaced with a bill of rights for students.

Asked by Atiyeh if his proposed changes should also include a list of student responsibilities, Priestley said no. He said it is up to each individual to determine his responsibilities.

Students and faculty from colleges opposed the measure saying it would abridge academic freedom.

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

Sec. 1, Page 3

"Capital Journal"
Salem, Oregon

Date: 4/29/69

Edition:

Author: DOUGLAS SEYMOUR

Editor: WILLIAM L. MAINWARING

Title: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Character: IS

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Portland

☒ Being Investigated

BuFile 100-449698
PD File 100-11048

FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bill Aims At Outside Anarchists

Measure Gives Governor Power To Use Force

By HARRY BODINE
Staff Writer, The Oregonian

SALEM (Special) — A bill to permit the governor to keep outside agitators off a college campus — by use of the state police — in times of imminent danger rocketed through the Oregon House Tuesday.

The vote was 59-7.

House Bill 1880's speedy transit through the lower chamber was unprecedented in recent sessions, raising the unanswered question, "Why all the hurry?"

It was introduced Monday, immediately passed to second reading, assigned to committee, received committee approval, placed on the top of the House agenda Tuesday through suspension of the rules and passed — all within a 24-hour period.

The measure was simultaneously received by the Senate Tuesday and assigned to the Committee on Education.

Chief Applies Brakes

But at that point the brakes were applied. Senate Education Chairman Al Piegel, D-Roseburg, who favors the bill, said it would receive a full hearing at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday in the state capitol.

Edward Westerdahl, Gov. Tom McCall's executive assistant, said the governor wanted a full hearing in the Senate. Westerdahl said some people in the House had misinterpreted the need for urgency.

Tension mounted in the House chamber when Rep. Robert G. Davis, R-Medford, began explaining the bill.

As Davis talked, HB 1880's chief opponent, Rep. Wally Priestley, D-Portland, interrupted him with a series of points of personal privilege.

Speaker Robert F. Smith, R-Burns, gaveled Priestley down when he refused to let Davis discuss the measure. The speaker threatened Priestley with being removed from the chamber as tension soared.

Rep. Richard Kennedy, D-Eugene, gave the House a respite from its parliamentary crisis by asking for a five-minute recess, a step the members bought at once.

After the recess Rep. Howard Willits, D-Portland, attempted to move HB 1880 into a committee of the whole for the purpose of amending it. But this unusual move failed.

House Ends Debate

Then the House chopped off debate and voted. The seven votes were all Democrats — Akeson, Browne, Eymann, Kennedy, Priestley, Turner and Willits. Those not present for the vote were Republicans Richards and Wilson and Democrat Roberts.

Rep. Davis emphasized the bill is not directed at students, faculty or administrators of the state-supported colleges and universities, but at "anarchists" who would come on a campus in a period of impending danger to cause trouble.

The bill is needed, he indicated, because of possible difficulties on Oregon campuses this weekend.

Meeting Slated At OSU

Davis told the House there were reports a meeting would be held at Oregon State University this coming weekend "we all hope will be peaceful."

But he said the bill should be on the books to enable the governor to exclude nonstudent agitators if the situation warrants.

Students for a Democratic Society had said they would hold a "symposi" at which some national SDS leaders would appear.

The SDS was unable to obtain use of university buildings for the meeting.

Nothing has been heard of the plan the past few days.

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

Page 1

THE OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4/23/69

Edition:

Author: HARRY BODINE

Editor: EDWARD M. MILLER

Title: COINTELPRO -NEW LEFT

Character: IS

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Portland

Being Investigated

BuFile 100-449698
PD File 100-11048

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 11/1/68

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-11048) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Portland letter to Bureau dated 9/25/68.

Status Re Cointelpro -
New Left in Portland Division

1. Potential Counterintelligence Action.

Portland believes that one of the most effective measures that can be taken against "New Left" adherents, particularly those who constantly attack and insult the Selective Service System (SSS), is speedy prosecution for violations of the Selective Service Act (SSA). Many of these individuals spend considerable effort to make a mockery of the SSS and SSA.

2. Pending Counterintelligence Action.

During the first part of October, 1968, investigation determined a number of individuals (later determined to be a total of eight) planned to refuse induction on 10/16/68, in Portland. Of the eight, seven were being ordered through Selective Service Local Board #13, Eugene, Oregon.

100-449698-40-634

Through a PSI, it was developed that [redacted] planned on 10/15/68, to chain himself to the bus transporting inductees from Eugene to Portland Considerable publication was given to an anti-draft demonstration prior to the bus departure. After a conference with representatives of the FBI, Selective Service and Eugene Police Department, arrangements were made for a different chartered bus and to have the original chartered bus acting as a decoy.

584

REC-48

cc 962 (GFD)

2 - Bureau (100-449698) (Enc. 34) (AM) (RM)
2 - Portland (100-11048)

LBA:cpg
(4)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

13 NOV 6 1968

59 NOV 8 1968

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

A Eugene, Oregon police officer had bolt cutters on hand and cut the chains [redacted] and two others used to chain themselves to the bus on 10/15/68. On 10/16/68, at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station (AFEES), Portland, [redacted] refused induction; [redacted] were asked to leave during physical examinations as they were passing out anti-draft leaflets interfering with their own processing. Three others, [redacted] were rejected or disqualified and [redacted] was actually scheduled for induction 10/16/68, in Wisconsin.

[redacted] were rescheduled on 10/29, 30, and 31/68, respectively, which would be very light days at AFEES.

On 10/17/68, USA SIDNEY I. LEZAK, Portland, advised that he would not authorize prosecution of any persons refusing induction until he or a member of his staff reviewed the SS files first. LEZAK said that he would withhold prosecution concerning "refusers" pending an administrative review by SSS of the files and if the cases are referred to him as "301" delinquents, he would request subject's SS file for review and prosecutive consideration.

Arrangements were made through [redacted] to have the SS files on [redacted] expeditiously furnished to USA LEZAK. [redacted] file was obtained from LB #3, Great Neck, New York.

On 10/25/68, after review of the three files, USA LEZAK said he would authorize on [redacted] if he refused induction on 10/29/68. [redacted] SS file had a possible borderline decision re a CO request and USA would not authorize immediately on [redacted] if he refused on 10/30/68; the file would be reviewed by the U.S. Department of Justice.

[redacted] on 10/31/68, was disqualified for one year for psychiatric reason. USA declines prosecution.

It is planned to have cases on [redacted] and [redacted] presented to FGJ on 11/14/68.

Arrangements are being worked out with [redacted] Appeals and Legal Section, Oregon State Selective Service Headquarters, Portland, to immediately review and send to USA any SS file when there is an indication that a person publicly states or information developed from FBI sources that a person plans to refuse induction or otherwise violate the SSA with the idea of obtaining process or making an arrest shortly after a person refused induction (outside of AFEES - usually on the street).

3. Tangible Results:

[redacted] was arrested by FBI Agents on 10/29/68, shortly after refusing induction.

Source advised that [redacted] on 10/30/68, returned to Eugene and for about four hours remained chained to some friends awaiting arrest. [redacted] unchained himself in disgust.

For further details concerning this matter, the Bureau may wish to refer to the following SSA cases:

[redacted]
BUfile 25-581857
PDfile 25-15871
Portland reports of SA [redacted], dated 10/23/68 and 10/31/68

[redacted]
BUfile 25-581934
PDfile 25-16102
Portland reports of SA [redacted], dated 10/23/68 and 11/1/68

[redacted]
BUfile 25-581860
PDfile 25-16101
Portland report of [redacted], dated 10/23/68

[redacted]
BUfile 25-581870
PDfile 25-16103
Portland report of [redacted], dated 10/23/68

[redacted]
BUfile 25-581871
PDfile 25-16104
Portland reports of SA [redacted], dated 10/23/68 and 11/1/68

[redacted]
BUfile 25-573552
PDfile 25-15688
MIfile 25-10143 (Office of Origin)
Portland report of SA [redacted] dated 10/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each of seventeen different newspaper articles relating to above cases.

COPIES DESTROYED
20 JUN 7 1971

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-15-63)

Fast Shuffle of Buses Foils Anti-Draft Demonstrators

By DON BISHOFF
Of the Register-Guard

"So they outfoxed the college intellectuals this time. Next time we'll have walkie-talkies, like the police."

The disgruntled voice on the portable loudspeaker was that of one of the leaders of Tuesday's anti-draft demonstration in Eugene. A fast shuffle by officialdom had spoiled plans to try to halt the departure of a Portland-bound bus carrying 22 inductees into the armed services.

While some 400-500 demonstrators massed at the Greyhound bus station at Tenth Avenue and Pearl Street, the inductees' bus was being loaded at the Lane County Selective Service office three blocks away at 11th Avenue and Willamette Street.

Although three demonstrators managed to chain themselves to the bus' front bumper, Eugene police with chain-cutters quickly snipped them loose. The bus pulled away as the main body of demonstrators was still marching from the bus station to the Selective Service headquarters.

In Portland Wednesday morning the inductees were undergoing their physicals along with 142 other draftees and volunteers. (Seven of the Eugene group of 22 inductees were young men who had volunteered for the draft, according to Col. Loren Hicks, state Selective Service director).

Four of the Eugene group and one youth from Portland said they would refuse induction at the ceremony which was to follow completion of the physicals Wednesday afternoon. They were David Geyther, 21, University of Oregon student from Eugene; David Schoenfeld, 22, U of O student from New York City; Ron Funke, 21, former U of O student from Eugene, David Larsen, Eugene, and David Sweet, 19, a Reed College student from Wisconsin.

As demonstrations go, Tuesday's in Eugene has to rank as one of the calmest. Police and demonstrators praised each other for their respective restraint.

"We're delighted that it came off the way it did and that no one got hurt," said Eugene Police Capt. Jerry McNew Wednesday. "These people have a right to protest."

The "Draft Action Coalition," a University of Oregon-based group which organized the demonstration, put out a news release Wednesday praising police and saying the coalition would support higher pay for the police.

The only hint of violence Tuesday came when opponents of the anti-draft group did some shoving and sign ripping.

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

1 "Eugene Register-Guard"
Eugene, Oregon

Date: 10-16-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Alton F. Baker
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Portland
☐ Being Investigated

A man identifying himself as Harry Stayner of Eugene grabbed the microphone in the early stages of the demonstration in the county park blocks, made several statements against the demonstration, and ripped up two signs.

After the demonstrators had moved to the bus station, five men shoved their way through the crowd, arguing with demonstrators and tearing up signs. At one point two of the men pushed a youth backwards over a baggage cart.

The two were H. Stewart Burge and his brother Thomas Burge, both of Eugene.

"This is our country, our flag," said Stewart Burge. "We're all veterans. We fought to defend this country before and if we have to do it on our own home grounds, too, we'll do it."

Burge said the other three men were Gene Stringfield, Don Bisterfeldt, and Tom Bowers, all of Eugene.

Police weren't near the group as they moved through the crowd, and took no action against them.

In the park blocks, an estimated 300-400 protestors, newsmen, and plainclothes law enforcement officers listened to an hour of speeches against the draft and the Vietnam war. Many in the crowd carried signs, ranging from small ones reading "Peace in Vietnam" to a big one that said, "What if They Gave a War and Nobody Came?"

At 3 p.m. demonstration leaders gave the word to begin the march to the bus station, where they thought a chartered Greyhound bus was to leave with the inductees at 3:15.

Most of the marchers were young people, but some older faces also were seen. A few carried small children on their shoulders; one man carried a baby.

At the bus station, where perhaps another 100 persons were waiting, the crowd filled the bus parking area, chanting "Hell, no, we won't go," and singing "We Shall Overcome." Police kept the bus entrance clear but didn't try to move the group.

Then, at 3:15, a demonstration leader with in "bullhorn" announced, "They've tried to fake us out," saying the bus was being loaded at Selective Service headquarters three blocks away.

The marchers quickly reformed and headed for 11th and Willamette. But the bulk of them were too late—the bus, a chartered Trailways, had gone. Police and Selective Service officials had decided at a Monday meeting on the switch in departure points and buses to avoid the confrontation.

There were a few demonstrators at Selective Service headquarters and three—Gwyther; Kip Morgan, a former U of O student, and Marla Vandewater, U of O sophomore from Portland chained themselves to the bus bumper. But plainclothesmen quickly cut them free and moved them and several other demonstrators from in front of the bus.

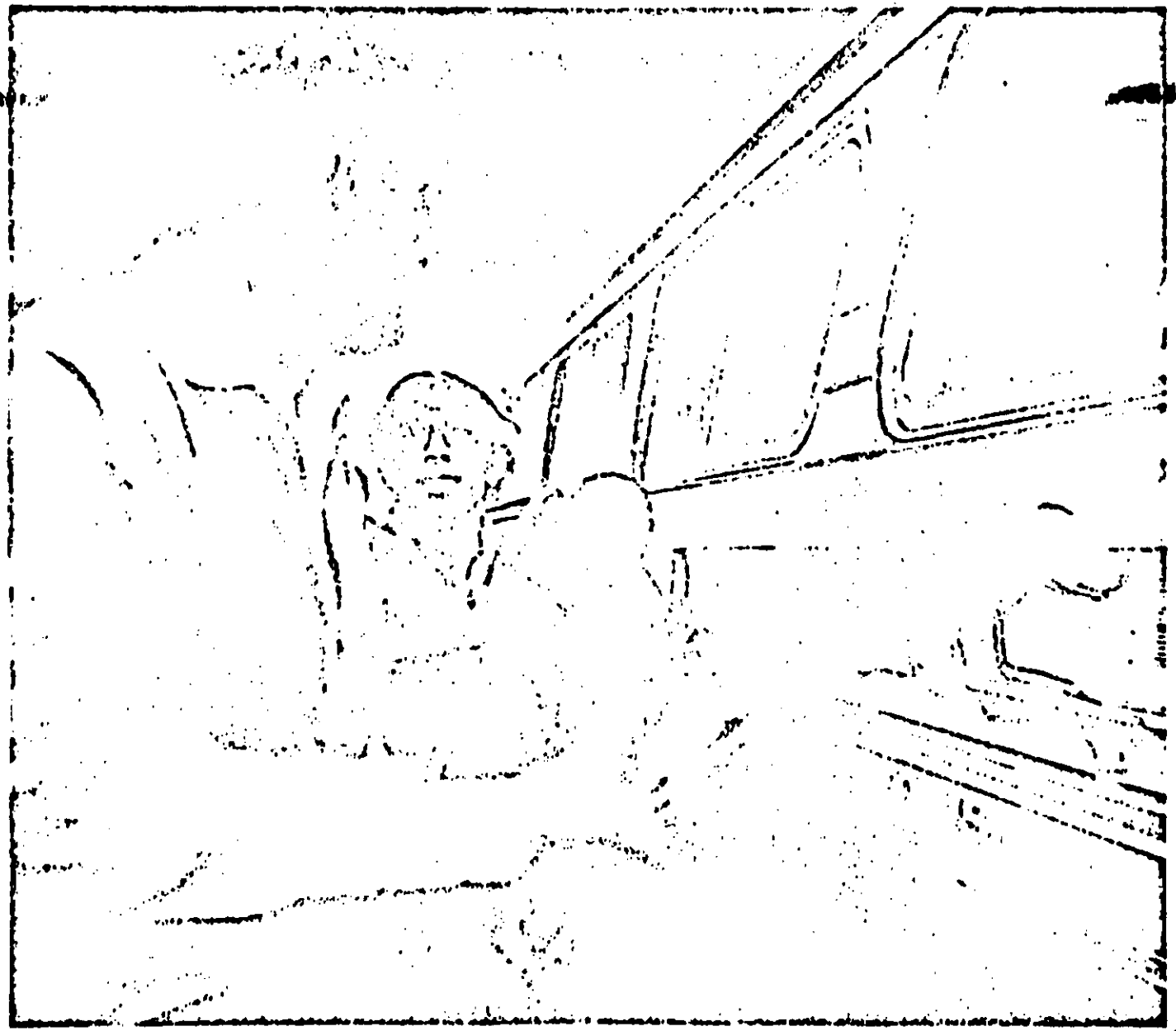
Gwyther then boarded the bus and it left.

The late-arriving marchers filled the sidewalks on each side of Willamette in front of the building housing the Selective Service headquarters.

Some 20 of them went to the second floor office and sat in the hallway outside. Others formed a single picket line as the bulk of the crowd began to disperse.

There was talk of another demonstration next month when the next bus with inductees leave, but leaders said plans were indefinite.

The 20 who had gone into the Selective Service headquarters building left voluntarily after the office closed at 4 p.m. A loud speaker had warned them earlier, "We're very low on funds, so anyone who does get thrown in jailyou do it on your own."



(Register-Guard photo by Wayne Eastburn)

Anti-Draft Demonstrator's Sign Ripped Away by Irate Eugenean

She Chained Herself to Inductees' Bus

'I Hoped to Show I Cared'

By LLOYD PASEMAN
Of the Register-Guard

"I hoped to illustrate to the men on the bus that I do care about them."

That was the explanation given by an 18-year-old University of Oregon sophomore Tuesday afternoon after she chained herself to the front of a bus carrying military inductees in downtown Eugene.

The girl, Marla Vandewater, a sociology major from Portland, was one of three young people who chained themselves to the front bumper of the bus while it was parked outside the Selective Service headquarters at 1074 Willamette St.

The others were David Gwyther, one of the inductees and a senior from Eugene majoring in economics at the U of O, and Kip Morgan, a former U of O student originally from Roseburg.

Miss Vandewater, a petite redhead, was one of about two dozen demonstrators who moved upstairs to the second-floor draft headquarters office at about 3:30 p.m., after the inductees' bus had departed.

The protesters gathered in the hall outside the office while about 10 Eugene policemen looked on. But no attempt was made to enter the office—which was open—and no trouble resulted.

Miss Vandewater fidgeted with a length of aluminum-colored chain while she talked. She said the chain was part of the one she used to secure herself to the bus.

She said she and a number of other students had moved from the bus depot to the draft headquarters building ahead of Tuesday's crowd of demonstrators when they learned there was a bus parked outside the building.

"When I got there," she said, "I sat down, wrapped my chain around my waist and hooked it over the bumper. Then I locked it."

"I didn't think about getting run over," she said. "I knew they wouldn't do it. But I didn't know how they were going to move us."

That question was answered shortly, she said, when a plainclothes policeman came by with wirecutters and cut each of the demonstrators free.

"After they cut us loose," she said, "they lifted us onto the sidewalk and told David (Gwyther) to get on the bus. He did, and when I tried to follow him, they said 'forget it,' so I did."

Miss Vandewater said she enrolled at the U of O last fall as a freshman, but didn't really become involved with the draft resistance movement until after she attended a resistance conference at Reed College in Portland last summer.

Expanding on her reasons for chaining herself to the bus, she said she believes that each of us is "individually responsible" for the war in Vietnam, therefore it is "each individual's responsibility to say 'no' to oppression and to conscription, which is one of the basic forces of that oppression."

She said she had tried writing letters and signing petitions to stop the war, but now feels that "all legal channels have failed."

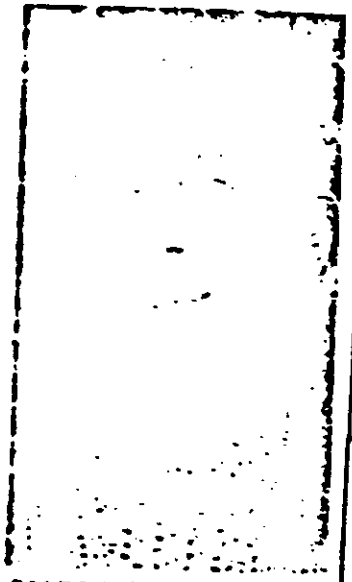
"We'll keep using those channels," she said, "but I don't have too much faith in them anymore."

She described the movement opposing the war as "the people's revolution." She said opponents of the war should "stop supporting the war machine by paying taxes—it's like a brick wall and we're the bricks. If we pull ourselves out, the wall will fall and the bureaucracy will crumble."

She characterized herself as a pacifist, however, and said she "can't turn to violence" and tries to avoid it because that would "legitimize the violence" of the supporters of the war.

Miss Vandewater said she has two older sisters who are both married and have children.

Asked what her parents think of her antidraft activities, she replied simply: "They don't dig it."



MARLA VANDEWATER
Sociology Major

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

1B "EUGENE REGISTER GUARD"
EUGENE, OREGON

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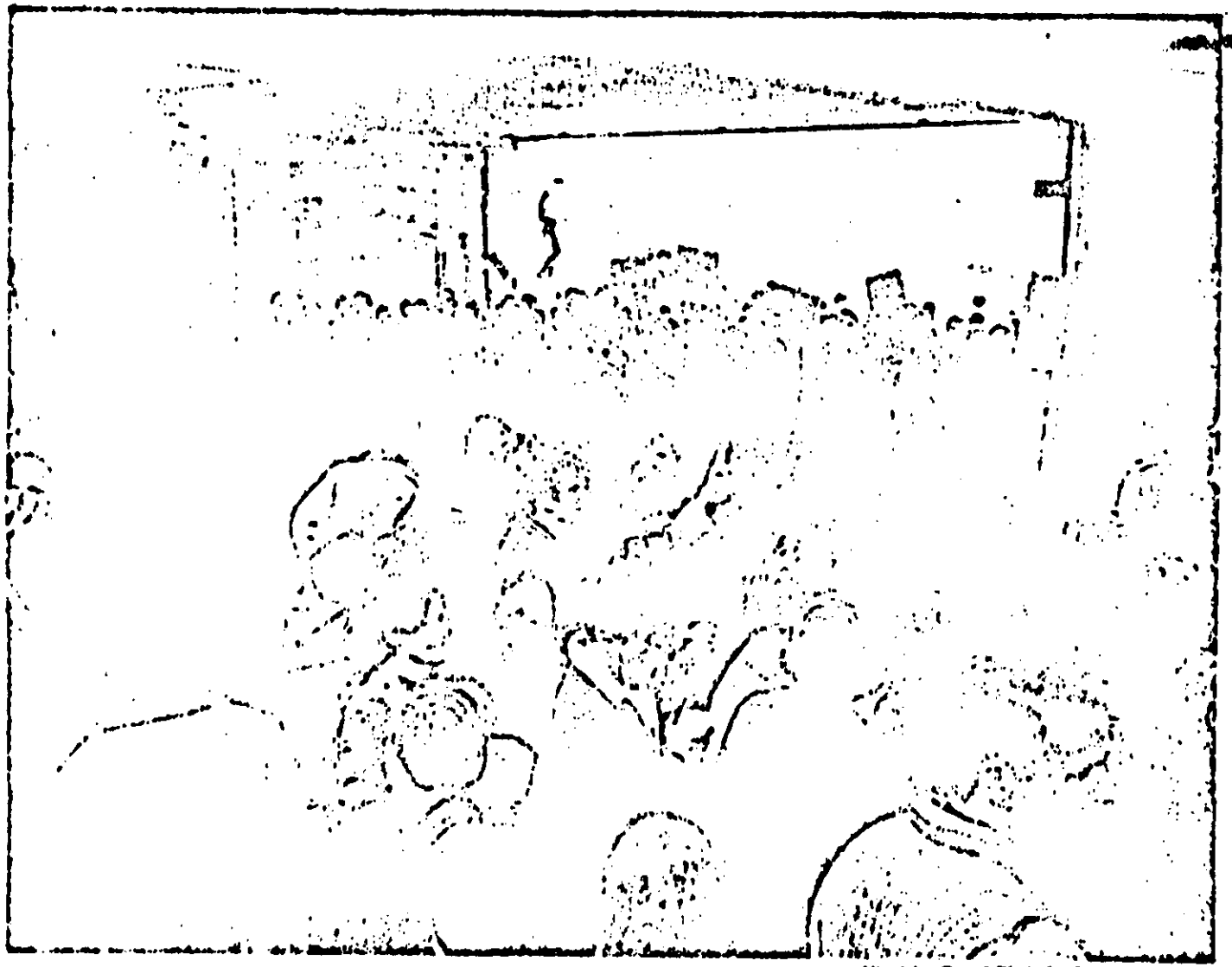
☒ Being Investigated

(AP Wirephoto)

Five Resist

These five young men said Wednesday in Portland that they would refuse induction into the armed forces later in the day at the Portland Induction Center. In front of the center are (from left) David Schoenfeld, James Larsen, David Sweet, Ron Funke and David Gwyther. Sweet is a Reed College student, the other four came from the Lane County Selective Service headquarters in Eugene.



(Register-Guard Photo by Joe Matheson)

Futile Wait

Anti-draft demonstrators milled in the Eugene Greyhound Bus Terminal Tuesday waiting for a bus that never came. Some of the group planned to stop the bus carrying inductees to Portland from leaving the terminal. But selective service officials and police had arranged to have the bus leave instead from selective service headquarters three blocks away. Some 400-500 persons participated in, or watched, Tuesday's demonstrations.

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Students, Townspeople See Demonstration Differently

By STEVE SMITH
and JOE CHASE
Of the Emerald

Though Tuesday's rally and demonstration resulted in little violence, the confrontation between students, police and passers-by created a scene of curious confusion

An ex-Marine, Harry Stayner of Eugene, captured the microphone at the park rally. He was allowed to speak to the demonstrators, calling on them to end the draft resistance movement. He called the Draft Resistence Coalition a "communist conspiracy."

Demonstrators did not interfere with his speech, but seemed somewhat relieved at his departure.

As students marched to the Greyhound Bus depot the curious faces of downtown businessmen lined office windows. There was little communication between marchers and onlookers, though some people were obviously alarmed at the prospect of "student violence" in Eugene.

Emotion began to build as 500 demonstrators crowded into the garage of the bus depot. A forest of peace signs waved over the heads of some marchers. There was soft singing, occasionally punctuated with cries of "peace now!"

Several young men vocally opposed the demonstrators. Though tempers generally remained cool, there were some reports of shoving.

One student, Charles Varga, claimed he was hit and his sign torn down by one of three men blocking his entrance into the depot. Police restrained the man, Varga said, but apparently made no arrest.

When word was received the bus had already left from the Selective Service offices some three blocks away, many marchers cried, "We've been double-crossed," or "dirty pigs."

Outside the draft offices, the 500 demonstrators milled about, seemingly without direction. Two loudspeaker units manned by students leaders blared instructions, and the streets were eventually cleared.

Chants of "Hell no, we won't go" reverberated between buildings.

Some students managed to reach the offices of the draft board on the second floor of the Empire Building.

A brief argument flared between several demonstrators and a young high school journalists. As officers cleared the building, the young student ended debate with the comment, "I don't agree with you, whatever you guys say."

Outside policemen had managed to confine the dwindling crowd to the sidewalk in front of the building.

The rally's managers called on the remaining demonstrators, about 200 to stage a "vigil." They marched in single file in front of the office building. They blocked the entrances to a number of business firms.

"I think its disgusting," said Mrs. June Barnum, an employee of Burch's Shoe Store. "I respect their right to demonstrate, but can't they do something more constructive."

"I think we should ship the whole lot to Vietnam," Chuck Ekstrom, also an employee at Burch's, said. Ekstrom is a veteran of the Korean War.

Glen Houchen of Wilson's Music House said, "The worst I can say for it is these demon-

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

1 "Oregon Daily Emerald" student newspaper University of Oregon Eugene, Oregon

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Editor: Ron Bachus
Title:

Character:
or
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Submitting Office: Portland

☐ Being Investigated

strations stop business. People can't come in."

Motorists on Willamette street were equally divergent in their views. A few chanted anti-war slogans as they passed. The majority simply stared in disbelief.

Throughout all the turmoil, the Eugene Police Department kept its cool. Faced with the difficult task of restraining all elements without taking sides, police prompted demonstrators to chant, "More pay for police!"

Of those marching in front of the draft offices, many were students from local high schools.

Students at South Eugene High were not allowed to leave school early, even when permission from home was provided. At Sheldon High, University students passing out literature on the rally were expelled from the campus.

Ralph Shelley of Eugene, who says he is a veteran of the Vietnam War and a demonstrator, sounded a general not of optimism about Tuesday's rally.

"I am here to keep people thinking," he said, "It will work. It's got to."

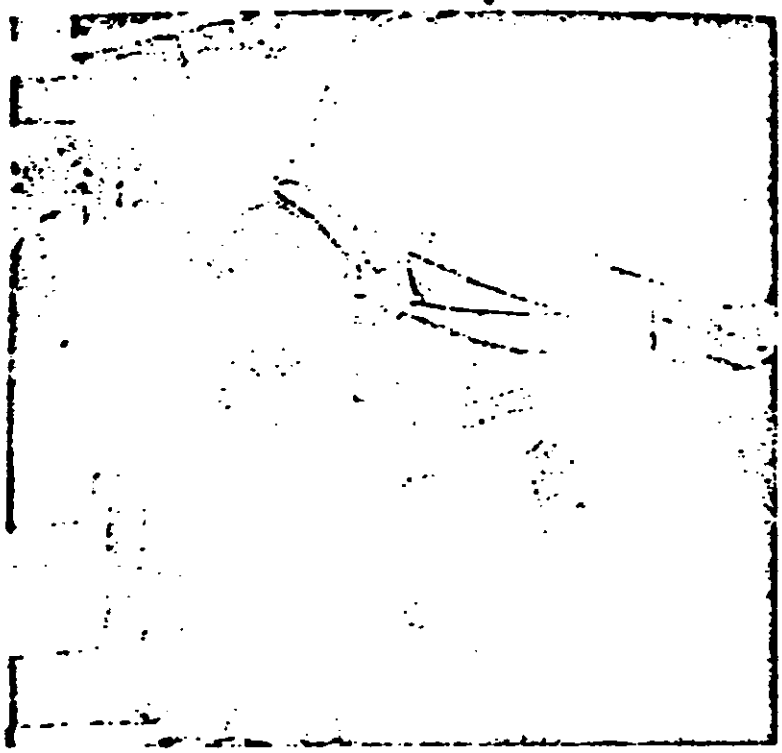
Marla Vanderwalter, one of three students chained to the draftee's bus was pleased with the rally. Exhibiting her chains, she announced, "It will happen again."

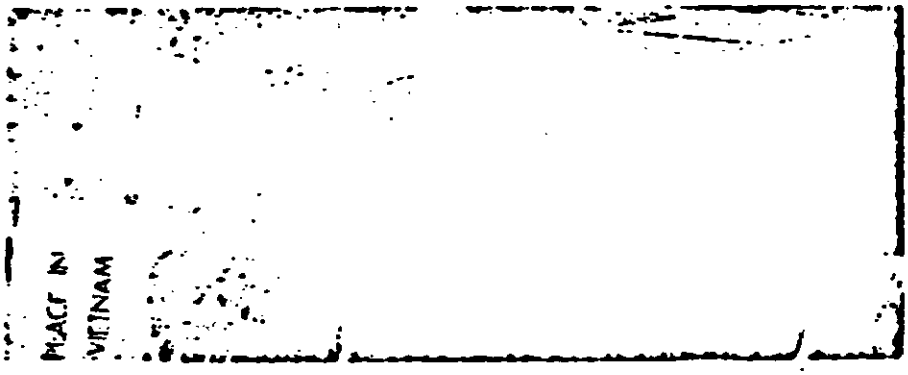
FD-350 (Rev. 7-15-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

At the Demonstration . . .

RONALD RUSSELL FUNKE





DEMONSTRATORS opposing the draft and Vietnam war listen to Stanley Blevin (lower left), who spent a year in jail because of his opposition to World War I. Ron Funkry (lower center), tells his determination to resist. High school students with Wallace signs and clubs showed up to heckle (lower right). An estimated 800-700 students spill onto Willamette (top center) during protest.

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

2 "Oregon Daily Emerald"
student newspaper
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

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Author:
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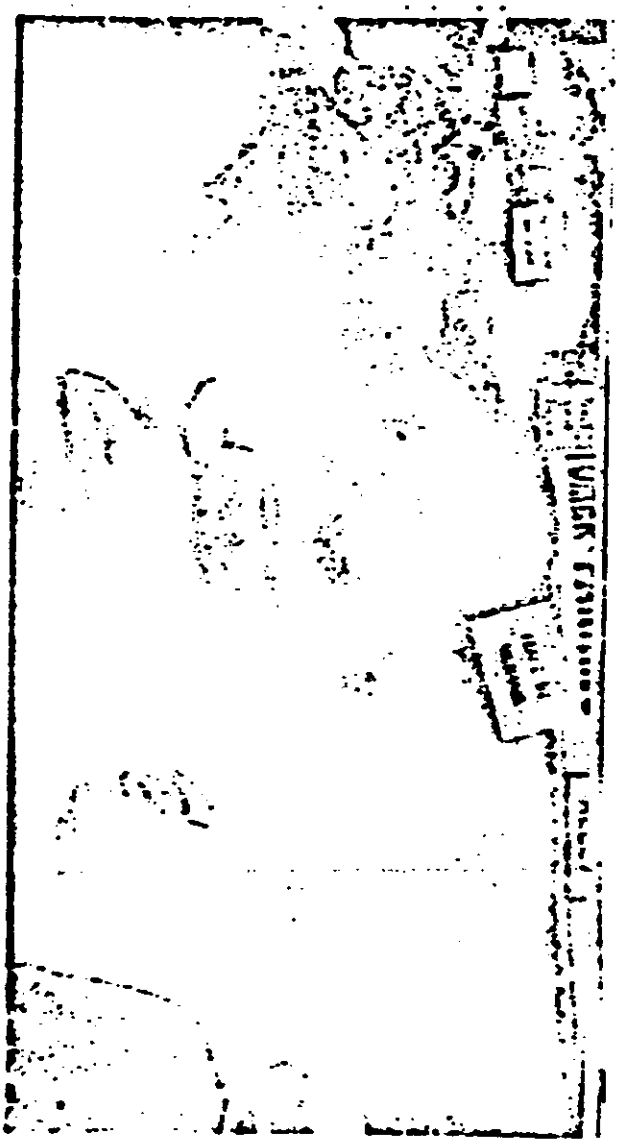

Photos by Lew Nielson

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ejection Story Said Distorted

One of three young men ejected from a Portland induction station last week says the center's commanding officer gave a distorted version of events leading up to the ejection.

David Schoenfeld, 22, a former University of Oregon student from New York City, denied that he, David Gwyther, 21, and Terry W. Lee, 21, were rowdy or performed any "disruptive" acts during their induction processing on Oct. 16 at the Armed Forces Examination & Entrance Station in Portland. Gwyther and Lee are both from Eugene.

The station's commanding officer wouldn't comment Wednesday on Schoenfeld's assertions.

The commanding officer, Marine Maj. N. R. Anker, had told the Register-Guard last week that the three men were asked to leave the station for "interfering with their own processing and that of other personnel." Anker said the three were "somewhat rowdy" during initial orientation at the center, acting as though they couldn't understand questions asked of them.

Anker also said then that the three were finally asked to leave after anti-draft leaflets were passed out during physical examinations.

Schoenfeld's version is that he and the other two weren't rowdy in the orientation session. "Terry didn't ask any questions; I asked one, and Gwyther asked one. I don't think they were taken as disruptive," he said.

During physicals, Schoenfeld said, "David Gwyther offered some leaflets to some of the inductees. Terry was carrying some other leaflets which he didn't intend to pass out — they were for his own reading."

Lee put his leaflets in a basket with his clothes, after some argument, when an examiner objected to him carrying them, Schoenfeld said.

"At this point an officer came down and saw one of the leaflets (that Gwyther had passed out) on the floor, picked it up, looked at it, and began yelling at Terry, who hadn't passed them out at all," Schoenfeld said.

He said he and Gwyther then told the officer that they had passed out the leaflets. "This got the officer very mad," Schoenfeld said. "He said, 'You admit it?' and we said 'Yes.'"

Schoenfeld said he, Gwyther, and Lee all tried to tell the officer that Lee hadn't passed out any literature, but, "he wouldn't listen to any of us." The officer ordered all three to get dressed and leave, Schoenfeld said.

"We all said we wanted to complete our physicals . . . David and I wanted to go through the whole process, then refuse to step forward to be inducted."

Schoenfeld said that the three "essentially agreed" to do anything the officer wanted so they could remain, but were repeatedly told to leave.

Contacted in Portland Wednesday, Major Anker said the information he gave the Register-Guard last week was based on "initial reports" from his staff and that an investigation of the incidents was still under way. He wouldn't reply to Schoenfeld's version of the incident.

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

Page 1, Section B

"Eugene Register-Guard"
Eugene, Oregon

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☐ Being Investigated

FD-350 (Rev. 9-11-68)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Local Students Refuse Draft

By GIL JOHNSON
Of the Emerald

PORTLAND (Special)—Eight men from Eugene plus three more from Portland walked out of the Army Induction Center here Wednesday as civilians, though the government would have them otherwise.

Three of them, Dave Gwyther, Dave Schoenfeld and Terry Lee, all University students, were thrown out for distributing anti-draft leaflets. The others refused to step forward when called at the end of their induction physical.

In addition, two other University students, Dave Payne and Paul Morrison, turned their draft cards in to Oregon Selective Service Director Colonel Leonard Hicks.

Approximately 60 people surrounded the door of the induction center when the inductees filed in at 6 a.m. Singing, chanting and being photographed by federal agents, the demonstrators gave leaflets and wine to each inductee as he passed through the door.

Ron Funke, one of the University students who refused, recounted his day. "They make you sign two statements at the beginning which ask you if you're going to refuse, so you better be ready when the time comes."

Funke said the personnel at the center were friendly. The last one he saw as he went out the door told him, "Good luck."

When Payne and Morrison walked into Colonel Hicks' office later in the afternoon, Payne was wearing his draft card around his neck. He took it off and presented it to the colonel.

Payne, reporting his conversation with Hicks, said "he was sincerely concerned about us as people. He said he hated to see us lose our voting rights, or our professional careers."

Payne said also that Hicks asked them to stay in the system and work that way. Payne responded by asking him to resign and join "their system."

"He then sidestepped this question, and talked about what would happen if the communists invaded, relating this somehow to the importance of the draft," Payne related.

They had replied that they thought humanity was worth more than the country, and brought up the matter of killing other people.

"Since we (Payne and Morrison) had both I-O conscientious objectors deferments and don't have to go into combat if drafted, he asked us why we were turning in our cards," Morrison said.

"I replied that we don't have to have a permit not to kill," he added.

Hicks was unable to be contacted after the conversation, which ended 40 minutes after the draft board closed.

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

1 "Oregon Daily Emerald"
Student Newspaper
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

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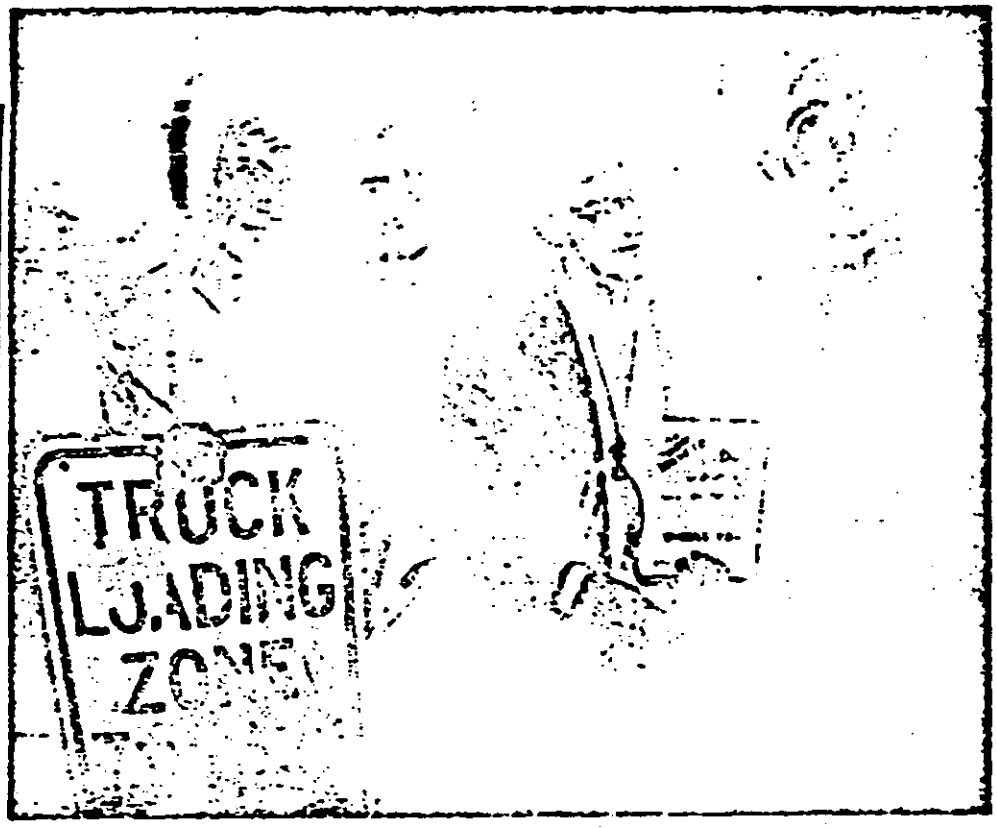
FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)



FIVE DRAFTEES posed for pictures Wednesday morning outside the Armed Forces Examining Station, 425 SW Taylor St., saying they would refuse induction if they passed preliminary physical, mental and moral tests. From left are: David Schoenfeld, James Larson, David Sweet, Ron Funke and David Gwyther. All reportedly are from Eugene, except Sweet, who is from Reed College.

2 Refuse Induction, Officials Evict 3 At Armed Forces Examining Center

Two men refused induction Wednesday and three were evicted from the Armed Forces Examining Center at 425 SW Taylor St. as the culmination of a two-day draft resistance movement.

Ron Funke, 21, University of Oregon sophomore, and James Edwin Larson, 23, of Eugene, submitted to examinations but refused induction.

Terry W. Lee, 21; David Schoenfeld, 22, and David Gwyther, 21, all of Eugene, were evicted when they persisted in interrupting medical examinations to pass out anti-draft literature and attempted to persuade other inductees to defy the draft.

James Sweet, Reed College objector, failed to pass his examinations.

The names of Funke and Larson were referred to their draft boards, who will refer them to the district attorney.

The usual procedure with inductees like Lee, Schoenfeld and Gwyther is to offer them a second chance to report for induction next month, Selective Service officials report.

Gwyther, who chained himself to the bumper of a chartered bus in Eugene Tuesday in an attempt to resist induction, were the same chain when he reported for examination in Portland at 6:30 a.m. Wednesday.

He carried a black briefcase full of literature on how to dodge the draft, which he was allowed to take with him through the processing center.

It was not until he violated the Army rule against "interfering with his own examination and the examination of others" that he, Lee and Schoenfeld were asked to leave.

The draftees were greeted by a crowd of about 100 members of the resistance and re-

No. We Won't Go" signs and one leader passed around a half-gallon bottle of wine.

Gwyther, 21, economics major from Creswell, is a leader in the Campus Anti-Draft Committee, administrator of the Associated Students of the University of Oregon's Anti-Draft Information Center, and a write-in candidate for Eugene councilman, according to a formal news release issued by the University News Bureau announcing the protest demonstrations.

Schoenfeld, 22, math graduate student from New York City, is one of the founders of the campus anti-draft movement.

Ron Funke, 21, sophomore in English, has been active in the campus resistance movement.

The Examining Station processes 160 to 200 youths every week day, about half draf-

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

47 "The Oregonian"
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Editor: Edward N. Miller
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FD-350 (Rev. 7-15-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Student Refuses Draft; Expects FBI Arrest

David Gwyther, a University student, refused induction today in Portland. He was not arrested by the FBI as was David Schoenfeld, who refused induction yesterday.

Gwyther said he was not arrested by the FBI because he left the induction center right after he refused the induction, rather than stay around to fill out forms concerning his refusal.

"They changed the whole process of pre-induction and induction because of the political nature of my case," Gwyther told the Emerald.

"I have returned to campus and will be arrested at any time while I go through a normal day. My induction today has convinced me that we must move from resistance to survival. The government has embarked on a policy of destruction against individuals whose ideals challenge the very nature of the system," he said.

Gwyther plans to go back to a "normal life of organizing draft resistance at the University."

Terry Lee, who resisted the draft with Schoenfeld and Gwyther Oct. 16, is to report for induction today.

The three were the focus of a demonstration on Oct. 15 in Eugene which attracted 500 demonstrators. During the demonstration Gwyther and two others chained themselves to the bus which was to carry inductees to Portland. They were removed without incident.

Gwyther, Schoenfeld and Lee were ejected from the army induction center on Oct. 16 for distributing anti-draft literature.

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

"OREGON DAILY EMERALD"
STUDENT NEWSPAPER
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
EUGENE, OREGON

Date: 10-31-68
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☐ Being Investigated

FD-350 (Rev. 7-18-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

University Student Arrested By FBI for Resisting Draft

By WANDALYN RICE
Of the Emerald

David Schoenfeld, a graduate student in math at the University, was arrested in Portland Tuesday by the FBI for refusing to submit to induction into the army.

Schoenfeld had been ordered to report at the Army Induction Center in Portland and, upon reporting, refused induction.

According to Ron Funke, who, along with three others, accompanied Schoenfeld to Portland, the group then left the Army Induction Center and went to lunch, although they had expected that Schoenfeld would be arrested before they left.

As they returned to their car, Funke said, they were met by two FBI agents who identified themselves, placed Schoenfeld under arrest, frisked him and placed him in handcuffs.

After Schoenfeld was arrested, Funke said, and the others in the party went "into the induction center, but they threw us out after about five minutes I took some pictures." They then contacted Schoenfeld's lawyer.

Schoenfeld described his arrest as "kind of exciting. It was so much like the movies."

"In the car," he continued, "they actually came across with the line, 'anything you say can be used against you.' Ron (Funke) said later he thought the training program for officers consisted of watching TV."

After his arrest, Schoenfeld was taken to the Federal Building in Portland. He said, "I'd been in many anti-war demonstrations at the building and picketed it and it seemed to be a quite appropriate part of my life to be led into that building in handcuffs."

Schoenfeld was put in a jail cell in the Federal Building and "I wondered what I should do, so I wrote something." On his checkbook Schoenfeld wrote a description of his arrest and said in part, "this is where it leads. I fight not for liberty and justice, but am the victim."

After about 15 minutes, Schoenfeld said, he was taken from the cell and to a "very nice, little old lady"—U. S. Commissioner Claire Mundorff — who asked him if he wanted a court appointed attorney. He declined.

Commissioner Mundorff then set a preliminary trial date for Nov. 13 and ordered him released on his own recognizance without posting bail.

Before he was released, Schoenfeld was fingerprinted and photographed.

Schoenfeld, 22, along with University students Terry Lee, Dave Gwyther and Ron Funke, was the focus of a demonstration held Oct. 15 in downtown Eugene which drew 500 demonstrators.

In conjunction with the demonstration, Gwyther, University student Marla Vandywater and former student, Kip Morgan chained themselves to the bus that was to carry inductees to Portland.

They were removed without incident.

On that day, Schoenfeld, Lee, Gwyther and Funke were scheduled to go to Portland to face induction. On Oct. 16, Schoenfeld, Lee and Gwyther were ejected from the Army Induction Center for distributing anti-draft literature.

The three were then ordered to appear for induction again. Gwyther is to report today and Lee tomorrow. Schoenfeld said they also expect to be arrested.

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

Page 1

"Oregon Daily Emerald
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Eugene, Oregon

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Three Ejected

Two Refuse Draft Call

By DON BISHOFF
Of the Register-Guard

"We can't check a man's heart while he's passing out pamphlets."

And so, said Marine Maj. N. R. Anker, commanding officer of the Armed Forces Examination & Entrance Station in Portland, three draft resisters from Eugene were ejected from the station Wednesday. Two others refused to be inducted.

All five face possible legal action.

Asked to leave the station were David Gwyther, 21, David Schoenfeld, 22, and Terry W. Lee, 21. All were identified as present or former University of Oregon students.

Refusing induction were Ron Funke, 21, a former U of O student, and James Edwin Larson, 23, of Eugene.

A sixth resister, David Sweet, 19, a Reed College student from Wisconsin, failed to pass an induction examination and was rejected for service.

Five of the group had announced ahead of time their intention to refuse induction Lee had made no such announcement.

But Gwyther, Schoenfeld, and Lee didn't reach the room where Funke and Larson made their refusal. The three were asked to leave the station for "interfering with their own processing and that of the other personnel," Major Anker said.

"During the initial orientation they were somewhat rowdy," he said. "They acted as though they could not understand the questions asked of them, made such statements as, 'We don't have to fill this out,' or 'We don't have to answer these questions.'"

Leaflets passed

Then during the physical examinations, Gwyther took anti-draft leaflets from a briefcase he was carrying and the leaflets were distributed to some of the other men undergoing physicals, Anker said. A lieutenant asked that the distribution stop, and when it didn't, asked the three "to please get dressed and leave the station," Anker said. After some argument, he said, they did.

When Larson and Funke refused to take the symbolic "one step forward" to take the entrance oath for the Army, they were given a second chance, and again refused, the major said. They then left the station.

In both cases, Anker said, a report of the actions of the men will be forwarded to state Selective Service headquarters and to the Lane County Selective Service Board.

Policies Explained

Col. Leonard Hicks, state Selective Service director, said in the case of the three kicked out of the station, "We've always made it a policy to let them have second thoughts. The local board will probably send them a letter order telling them to report again under the existing induction order and give them a little advice on what might happen if they don't."

In the case of the two who refused induction, Hicks said, "what will probably happen is that they would be declared delinquent by the local board and their names would be turned over the the U.S. Attorney's office."

Refusal to be inducted is punishable, on conviction, by a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine, Hicks said.

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

1 "Eugene Register-Guard"
Eugene, Oregon

SECTION B

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Editor: Alton F. Baker
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☐ Being Investigated

J 3-350 (Rev. 7-16-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Eight Plan To Refuse Army Induction Here

Eight young men being processed for induction into the armed forces in Portland Wednesday declared that they would refuse to take the oath.

They were among more than 60 men being examined by doctors and processed at the induction station.

The eight were brought to Portland from Eugene by bus.

ABOUT 500 persons gathered at the Greyhound Bus Depot in Eugene to prevent the draftees' chartered Greyhound bus from leaving. But the vehicle pulled away, unnoticed, from the draft board office a few blocks away.

Three of the draftees — David Gwyther, 21, Creswell; David Shoenfeld, 22, New York City, and Ron Funke, 21, Eugene — were students at the University of Oregon. The other five refused to identify themselves.

Gwyther, a senior in economics, was an organizer of the UO Campus Draft Committee. He is a candidate for the Eugene City Council.

SCHOENFELD, a graduate student in mathematics, also was one of the founders of the anti-draft committee. Funke, a sophomore majoring in English, has been a participant in draft resistance activities

The crowd gathered at the Eugene depot after a rally in a park four blocks away.

The half dozen speakers at the rally included Stanley Belden, 70, Eugene, who said he served a year in prison for refusing to be drafted in World War I and would be "willing to go to jail again in the cause of freedom." He was cheered.

HARRY STAYNER 47, Eugene, who said he was an ex-Marine, pulled down several anti-draft signs and told the protestors, "Have faith in your country." He was booed.

At both the park rally and the bus depot demonstration there was a considerable amount of pushing and shoving but no fights and no known injuries.

There were no uniformed police at the park but eight officers watched the bus depot demonstration as the protestors shouted "Hell no, we won't go" and sang "We Shall Overcome."

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

8 "The Oregon Journal
Portland, Oregon

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Submitting Office: Portland

☐ Being Investigated

PROTEST AGAINST DRAFT system was staged at induction center in Portland Wednesday by throng of young men, women. Sponsors said more can be accomplished by non-violence than militarism and that draft is necessary for militaristic foreign policy they attribute to United States in many of its overseas policy decisions.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-61)

Selective Service Stymies Protest

Marchers Congregate To Halt 'War Machine'

By LES BLUMENTHAL
Of the Emerald

The Selective Service prevented an attempt by the Draft Action Coalition to stop a bus carrying inductees to the Portland Induction Center, Tuesday afternoon.

While a crowd estimated by police at 500 stood in the Greyhound Bus Depot, singing and chanting, the bus left the Selective Service Office on Willamette Street with the inductees. However the departure was not without incident.

Kip Morgan, a former University student, Dave Gwyther, a senior at the University who was refusing induction, and Marla Vandywater, a University student, chained themselves to the front of the bus. David Schoenfield and Ron Funke, also students who were refusing induction had previously entered the bus.

Bus Not Blocked

The police moved in with a wire cutter and released the three who were chained. Morgan said, "these men in black raincoats cut the chains, grabbed my arm and Marla's and forced us onto the sidewalk." Gwyther was placed on the bus by these men.

An attempt was made to block the path of the bus by the other half-dozen demonstrators, but Eugene police removed them.

Finally the demonstrators at the depot, realizing what was happening, surged over to the Selective Service Office. This crowd partically blocked the street, but they were too late.

Some forty students entered the Selective Service office on the second story of the Empire Building and sat outside the draft board offices.

Only one student went in to talk with the draft board, and he only to notify them of a change of address. Others began conversations with the police officers there. Police stopped any further protesters from entering. The reason for this was because of fire codes, according to police.

'Sympathetic March'

Meanwhile outside, leaders of the march with the help of police contained marchers on the sidewalks, allowing traffic to flow. The marchers were asked to join in a sympathetic march for those who were sitting-in up stairs and about 200 did so.

Inside no attempt was made at a confrontation and when they were asked to leave at 4 p.m. all filed out of the building peacefully. Those who left joined the marchers outside, who marched in a long circle on the sidewalk.

The marchers sang, chanted, and waved their signs at cars

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

1 "Oregon Daily Emerald" student newspaper University of Oregon Eugene, Oregon

Date: 10-16-68
Edition: VOL. LXVIII No. 15
Author: LES BLUMENTHAL
Editor: Ron Sachus
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Portland

☐ Being Investigated

driving by, as police looked on. The march broke up about an hour later.

Marty Bennett, a sophomore at the University and a counselor in the University's Draft Information Center said, "we got the message put across and there wasn't any reason to stay."

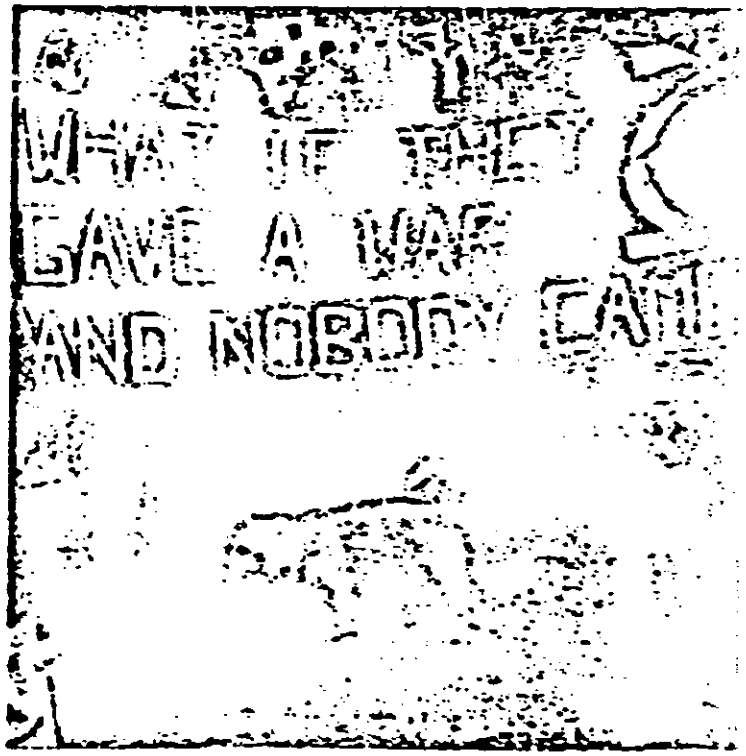
A rally earlier in the afternoon in the park blocks was interrupted, when a man standing in the back of the podium ripped a sign held by the marchers and started yelling at the gathering.

The man identified later as Harry Stayner, lives in Eugene and is an ex-Marine. Stayner labeled the marchers "trouble makers," and, "long haired clowns". He labeled the meeting as communist inspired.

Speakers at the rally included Gwyther, Schoenfield and Funke, who left early to pick up their tickets for their bus ride to Portland. Speaking also was Stanley Blevin, a draft resistor who refused induction in 1918.

The march from the park blocks to the bus station went off without incident. Marchers walked side by side on the sidewalk, chanting, "Hell no we won't go," and singing resistance songs.

Schoenfield, Gwyther and Funke, plus five others from Eugene who are remaining anonymous, will refuse induction in Portland today.



PROTESTORS GATHER IN SUPPORT OF DRAFT RESISTORS
Two hundred people stay to picket Selective Service headquarters

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Eugene Demonstrators March Against Draft

EUGENE (AP) — Some 300 to 500 persons demonstrated against the draft Tuesday afternoon in Eugene, but an attempt to halt a Portland-bound bus carrying draftees failed.

The chartered bus left from in front of the Lane County Selective Service headquarters in downtown Eugene after police quickly snipped the chains of three young people who secured themselves with it to the front bumper of the bus. At the time, the main body of protesters was still at the Greyhound bus terminal three blocks away in the mistaken belief that the bus would leave from there.

There were no arrests. The only hint of violence came when a few opponents of the draft resisters pushed and shoved their way through the crowd, tearing up a few anti-war and anti-draft signs.

Speakers Oppose Draft

Among the 30-40 draftees on the bus were three young men who have publicly announced their intention to refuse induction Wednesday at the Portland induction center. Organizers of Tuesday's rally claimed there were five more among the draftees who will also refuse induction Wednesday.

Tuesday's rally was organized by a University of Oregon campus group calling itself the "Draft Action Coalition." The rally began at 2 p.m. in Eugene's downtown park blocks, where a series of speakers spoke against the draft and against American involvement in Vietnam.

At 3 p.m., the crowd moved in orderly lines the three blocks from the park blocks to the bus terminal side-by-side Greyhound-Trailways. A chartered bus carrying the draftees was scheduled to leave there at 3:15 p.m.

But instead of leaving from the terminal, the bus went to the Selective Service office and the draftees, who had been ordered to report there first, were loaded on there.

When the main body of marchers at the bus terminal learned that the bus had gone instead to the Selective Service office they marched there—but the bus had already left.

The crowd gradually dispersed then, after hearing rally leaders using portable loudspeakers vow to return next month when the next bus load of draftees leaves. Some 50 to 100 remained to march in a single picket line in front of the office.

A large force of Eugene and state police, Lane County sheriff's deputies and FBI agents watched the proceedings. They made no attempt to interfere with any of the demonstrators, other than clearing paths for cars on Willamette streets.

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

13 "The Oregonian" Portland, Oregon

Date: 10/16/68

Edition: FOURTH

Author:

Editor: Edward H. Miller

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Portland

☐ Being Investigated

FD-350 (Rev. 9-18-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Eight to Refuse Draft Induction

At least eight Eugeneans will refuse induction into the armed forces according to Paul Gratz of the Draft Action Coalition.

Three of the eight have chosen to identify themselves.

David Gwyther, 21, is a senior in economics from Creswell. He resigned his position as administrator of the ASUO's Draft Information Center Oct. 10, and is presently a write-in candidate for Eugene City Council from Ward II.

David Schoenfeld, 22, is a graduate student in math and one of the founders of the Campus Draft Committee. He is from New York City.

Ron Funke, 21, a sophomore in English from Eugene, has participated in several campus draft resistance functions.

All eight resistors are scheduled to leave Eugene by bus Tuesday afternoon with other draftees, and are to be inducted at the Portland Induction Center Wednesday.

According to Gratz, the eight will stay overnight at the YMCA in Portland.

"Their actions will serve as an example to others," he said.

Earlier publicity concerning the refusal of four inductees to comply with the draft, prompted the other four to make public their feelings.

"This was all individual action," asserted Gratz. "Each man has his own reasons for resisting. They will travel to Portland as a group, however."

The Draft Action Coalition will sponsor a rally in the Eugene park blocks this afternoon at 2 p.m. in support of the eight resistors.

There will be a series of speakers including Stanley Bleven, a draft resistor who refused induction in 1918. Gwyther, Schoenfeld and Funke will also speak.

"I feel the present government is not legitimate," said Gwyther, "Of the few courses of action open to me in opposition to the government I chose personal action. I don't want to go to jail, but then I may have to."

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

1 "Oregon Daily Emerald" student newspaper University of Oregon Eugene, Oregon

Date: 10-15-68

Edition: VOL. LXVIII NO. 14

Author:

Editor: Ron Sachus

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Portland

☐ Being Investigated

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

Four Eugene Men to Refuse To Enter 'War Machine'

By Jaqi Thompson
Of the Emerald

Four Eugene men will refuse induction into the U.S. Army Wednesday, after a Tuesday rally, march and demonstration.

All four are either current or former University students. A larger group, the Draft Action Coalition, will support their refusals by sponsoring a one-hour rally at 2 p.m. Tuesday in the downtown park blocks.

At 3 p.m. the rally will break into a march to go to the Greyhound Bus depot at 937 Pearl St. where a chartered army bus will be waiting to take Eugene's monthly quota of men to Portland for induction the next day.

A demonstration is planned before the bus leaves at 3:15 p.m.

"Non-violent direct action may be taken to confront and stop the war machine," at the demonstration, a release from the coalition said.

A member of the coalition said the activities are to "dramatize the role Eugene plays in the war effort."

Of the four from Eugene who plan to resist induction, only three were available for comment. They declined to be named, however, saying "ideas are more important than names." Resisters one and two have a Eugene draft board. Resister three has a New York draft board.

They said they expect one or two Portland inductees to join them Wednesday when they refuse to step forward to be sworn into the army.

Resister two said they will probably be sent back to Eugene, but not arrested until "two or three months later."

Resistor one, who sent his draft card back April 3, is currently unclassified. He said he probably would be classed as I-A delinquent, except for recent court cases which found that classification to be unconstitutional.

Resister three returned his draft card in May, and said he received the I-A delinquent classification as a result.

Resister two is currently I-A, and said he is going to return his draft card today. He said he will also send in all correspondence resulting from his appeal for Conscientious Objector status nearly nine months ago.

"I thought then that CO status would alieviate me from feeling that I was contributing to the war effort. That's a joke. I feel now that as long as I am carrying any kind of a draft card, I am still connected with the system, and still helping support the war effort.

"The war effort supports stuff that is basically Un-Christian," he continued.

"It is racist. The U.S. is fighting against different skins, and the U.S. is using a greater proportion of people with different skins than ourselves to fight with. Twenty per cent of our fighting force is Negro, while only 11 per cent of our total population is Negro," he said.

"There are a lot of other inequalities, too. Those who can afford to go to school don't have to fight," he added.

"I'm going to talk to as many (inductees) on the bus as I can to get them to seek an injunction against being drafted. I want to convince them they have no responsibility to go fight for the government," he said.

Resister three, said he would also talk to the other passengers on the bus, "to let them know how I feel." But he added he did not want to "talk them into any decision they might regret later."

"I don't want to meet someone in jail and get beaten up because I had talked them into a decision they didn't like."

He said his own induction may be illegal, "since I was denied a personal appearance with my draft board. Actually, they set one up for me at a time and place I could not go to, then refused me another."

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

1 "Oregon Daily Emerald" student newspaper University of Oregon Eugene, Oregon

Date: 10-14-68
Edition: VOL. LXVIII No. 13
Author:
Editor: Ron Sachus
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Portland

☐ Being Investigated

FD-350 (Rev. 9-16-63)

Stop the Bus And the Draft, Too

At 3:15 today a bus is scheduled to leave Eugene for Portland carrying this month's quota of inductees into the army. With the help of a few hundred people, that bus may never leave.

For at that time a demonstration is going to be held by people sympathetic to draft resistance. They will demonstrate for two reasons: 1) to show support of the eight men refusing induction, and 2) to possibly stop the bus from taking any men to the induction center by sitting in front of it.

The practice of stopping buses and troop trains, and other non-violent direct action may have been questionable before the conventions. It may have been wrong while there were candidates in the running who were pledged to stopping the war and the draft. But now, with the candidates for President paying no more than lip service to these goals, there is no other recourse than direct action.

Non-violent direct action exposes hidden traits of people in power. The local Selective Service headquarters or the Greyhound Bus Company may feel that they must ask the police to break up what may be considered an "illegal assembly." The police may have to use force to disperse the assembly, and some people may be hurt. Even some totally innocent people. Perhaps a few more citizens of Eugene will see what their police force is really like, and come to the side of the resistance.

Of course, nothing will happen at all if only a handful of people show up. If there are only a few demonstrators at the bus depot, the bus will leave for Portland, most of the men in it will be inducted, and those that decide to refuse will do so alone. And the war machine will continue to roll.

Obviously, the war won't stop if the bus is stopped. But it will be a contribution. Major reversals in the history of countries are not made by the great acts of a few men, but the seemingly insignificant existential acts of many men combined.

That's why these eight men are refusing the draft. Alone, each act is hopeless. But when added to the total of all draft refusals which are constantly reported in the news, their acts becomes effective.

In the same way, we suggest that you join the demonstration today if you are opposed at all to the war or the draft. Talking about the war will get you nowhere. As Father Daniel Berrigan says, "One single, irrevocable act is worth more than all the burial mounds of rhetoric."

So vote for peace not with a ballot Nov. 5, but with your body today.

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

6 "Oregon Daily Emerald" student newspaper University of Oregon Eugene, Oregon

EDITORIAL PAGE

Date: 10-15-68

Edition: VOL. LXVIII No. 14

Author:

Editor: Ron Sachus

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Portland

☐ Being Investigated

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

March to Protest Induction of Three

A rally at the Eugene park blocks and a march to the Greyhound Bus depot to protest the induction of three University of Oregon students has been planned Tuesday afternoon by a group calling itself the "Draft Action Coalition."

The students are David Gwyther, 21, a senior majoring in economics from Eugene; David Schoenfeld, 22, a graduate student in mathematics from New York City, and Ron Funke, 21, a sophomore English major from Eugene.

All three have been active in the local draft resistance effort and Gwyther, one of the organizers of the U of O Campus Draft Committee and a write-in candidate for the Eugene City Council, publicly tore up his draft card at a campus "teach-in" protesting the draft last April.

Failure to carry a draft card can result in the violator's being declared delinquent and either processed for induction or prosecuted for violation of the Selective Service law. Conviction can mean a fine of not more than $10,000 and imprisonment for not more than five years.

Tuesday's rally is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. The march to the bus depot is scheduled to start at 3 p.m., in time to conduct a "non-violent" demonstration at the depot before the departure of the inductees' bus to Portland at 3:15 p.m., sponsors say.

All three inductees have indicated they will refuse to take the symbolic "one step forward" to be sworn into the Army at their induction ceremony Wednesday in Portland.

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

1 "Eugene Register-Guard"
Eugene, Oregon

Section B

Date: 10-14-68
Edition: No. 357
Author:
Editor: Alton F. Baker
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Portland

☐ Being Investigated

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 9/25/68

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-11048) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Portland letters to Bureau, dated 5/31/68, 6/14/68, 6/28/68, and 8/31/68.

For information of the Bureau, Portland State College, University of Oregon, and Oregon State University do not resume classes until September 30, 1968. Reed College just opened last week.

At this time, it would be difficult to pick a target organization or individual as the school year has not gotten into full swing and the activities of the so called "New Left" have not resumed. It should be noted that one of the leading activists [redacted], who is on the Security Index and the Agitator Index, is currently in Los Angeles, California.

Following resumption of the school term, Portland will re-evaluate the organizations and individuals who become active in the promotion of the "New Left" movement and suggest proposed counterintelligence measures and pick target organization and individuals. The Bureau will be advised on or about October 31, 1968.

100-449698-40-5

100 902 (9 d D)

2 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
2 - Portland (100-11048)

443

LBA:cpg
(4)

REC-30

EX-101

INT. SEC.

OCT-3 1968

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

STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 8/31/68

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (100-11048) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to Albany, 8/2/68.

Copies of article "Campus or Battleground? Columbia is a Warning to All American Universities," sent to presidents of seven colleges in Oregon and Governor TOM MC CALL.

Any positive results obtained will be furnished the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
2 - Portland (100-11048)

LBA:njm
(4)

EX-109

REC-33

100-449698-40-4

~~100-449698~~-372

SEP 6 1968

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

5352 P 12 1968

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 6/28/68

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-11048) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

R/S to PORTLAND OSI, RAO SS ONI, AOSI 6/18/77 LED/GB

Re Bureau letter to all offices, 5/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 15 copies each of four different Letterhead Memorandums (LHM) captioned "New Left Activity Reed College", "New Left Activity University of Oregon", "New Left Activity Portland State College", and "New Left Activity Oregon State University", suitable for dissemination.

This LHM is classified confidential as sources utilized in LHM could conceivably identify confidential sources of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

Informant and source coverage on each campus with a current SDS Chapter is as follows:

REED COLLEGE, PORTLAND, OREGON (REED - SDS)

[redacted] attends SDS meetings [redacted] covers activities in the Portland area [redacted] Portland also has the usual established sources functioning in administrative capacity at Reed College such as [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Enc. 60) (AM) (RM)
7-Portland 32 cc LHM destroyed
(2-100-11048 COUNTERINPRO-NEW LEFT) 100-449698-40-3
(1-100-10496 SDS - MAIN)
(1-100-11006 SDS - REED COLLEGE) ~~100-449698-171~~
(1-100-11008 SDS - U OF O)
(1-100-10978 SDS - PSC)
(1-100-11009 SDS - OSU)
1cc 902 9+D
LBA:dk
(9) AGENCY: 1cc each LHM to ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~STATE~~ RAO, SEC. SERV.
DATE FORWARD: 7-9-68
HOW FORWARD: R/S
BY: [illegible]

oregon

REC-4

JUL 3 1968

INT. SEC.

JUL 17 1968

Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

PD 100-11048

Oregon

[redacted]

PORTLAND STATE COLLEGE (PSC - SDS)

[redacted] as pointed out earlier, attends SDS meetings and functions [redacted] Portland has excellent established sources functioning in administrative capacity at PSC such as [redacted] and a number of sources among the students such as [redacted]

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, EUGENE, OREGON (U OF O - SDS)

The usual established sources function in an administrative capacity such as [redacted] The Eugene Police Department has a contract for the law enforcement on the college campus [redacted]

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, CORVALLIS, OREGON (OSU - SDS)

The usual established sources function in an administrative capacity such as [redacted] and a new source under development, [redacted] furnishes information developed through his campus sources.

Portland is continually alert to all opportunities to develop additional live coverage within each SDS active group as set forth previously. Portland in addition, is arranging [redacted]

PD 100-11048

[redacted]

Concerning the possible potential for violence on campuses in Oregon in the forthcoming school year, it should be noted that Oregon colleges have been noted for their liberal attitudes towards students and their activities. Oregon college administrators have given considerable latitude for student government; therefore, there has been less chance for student-administration friction.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

Portland, Oregon

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

June 25, 1968

"NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---REED COLLEGE"

Sources utilized in this memorandum and attached appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

Reed College Chapter, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), in Portland, Oregon, is a student "group" recognized by college authorities and permitted to use college facilities for meetings. [redacted] continue to be Reed SDS "spokesmen" in relations with the college administration. No officers such as president, chairman, etc., are listed with the college. There is no official membership in Reed SDS. Attendance at meetings is open to all students as required by college rules. Numbers at the irregular scheduled meetings vary greatly with the interest in the meeting topic. Reed College SDS as a group has had little activity since the fall of 1967. The most important activity of Reed SDS was the hosting at Reed College for about 50 delegates from Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, and Idaho of a "Northwest Conference on Draft Resistance," on September 30, 1967 and October 1, 1967. [redacted] generally led the conference meetings. During the conference, plans were discussed for an all-day demonstration, October 16, 1967 in Portland and elsewhere to oppose the Selective Service System (SSS). Thereafter, anti-draft demonstrations were held on October 16 in downtown Portland, Oregon, and Reed SDS was one of the groups spearheading the demonstrations.

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.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 LFD [redacted]
ON 6-7-77

ENCLOSURE 100-449698-40-3

100-449698-171

CONFIDENTIAL

"NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---REED COLLEGE"

During April, 1968, [redacted] stated that Reed SDS had not held a meeting for several weeks but that it is still a group with about ten persons "interested." Reed College SDS activists generally have participated as individuals rather than as an SDS group in anti-draft and anti-Vietnam matters. The demonstrations as such have been held off campus and usually in the form of a demonstration march and/or rally.

There have been no instances of seizure of campus buildings as a result of student demonstrations or successful campus disturbances during the past year on the Reed College campus instigated by "new left" organizations.

The Reed Student Guide listed [redacted] as a fourth-year student living off campus with a family home in [redacted]

The "New Left Notes," a National Headquarters publication of SDS, Volume 1, #40 and #41, dated October 28, 1968, listed only two SDS contacts in Oregon, Vandercook, Reed College, being one of these.

On February 20, 1965, [redacted] was arrested by the U.S. Marshal, Portland, in connection with a sit-in demonstration at the Pioneer Branch, U.S. Post Office, Portland. The demonstrators were protesting U.S. policy in Vietnam.

The "National Vietnam Newsletter," issue by SDS, dated August 12, 1965, page 1, referred to [redacted] as being active, with others, in SDS in an Oakland, California community project attempting to stop trains with troops for Vietnam. [redacted] stepped on railroad tracks, attempting to stop a train, and also held workshops for others who planned to sit on the tracks.

[redacted] has been observed by Special Agents of the FBI during the period 1965 to December, 1967, leading and participating in numerous demonstrations opposed to the draft and U.S. policy in Vietnam.

[redacted]

C O N F I D E N T I A L

"NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---REED COLLEGE"

On February 13, 1968, [redacted] Reed College student, appeared at his Local Draft Board #23, Sacramento, California, and tore up orders directing him to report for non-combatant duties. [redacted] then spoke to persons present stating everyone has a duty to resist U.S. policy in Vietnam.

[redacted], was arrested by FBI Special Agents on May 27, 1968, Portland, Oregon, for violation of Selective Service Act. [redacted]s currently out on bond.

[redacted] Reed College student, was born on [redacted] in Seattle, Washington. He lives at [redacted] Portland, but his parents' address is [redacted]

[redacted] has been "publisher" and "editor" since the summer of 1967 of a multi-page mimeographed leaflet circulated in the Northwest, entitled "The Agitator." The March, 1968, issue also described "The Agitator" as "published by members and friends of SDS in the Northwest." The March, 1968 issue contained articles critical of the war on poverty program in Portland as well as news of SDS activities in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana. "The Agitator" is generally devoted to articles opposing U.S. policy in Vietnam and to the draft. Each issue contains editorials by [redacted]

"The Agitator"
Issues July, 1967 to March, 1968

On October 16, 1967, [redacted] was observed in a march demonstration in Portland sponsored in Portland by Reed SDS, opposing the draft and U.S. policy in Vietnam.

A characterization of SDS is set forth in the attached appendix.

[redacted]

[redacted]

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. [redacted]

Portland, Oregon

June 28, 1968

"NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY"

Sources utilized in this memorandum and attached appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

Oregon State University (OSU) Chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) is a recognized campus organization at OSU, Corvallis, Oregon. As of March, 1968, [redacted] listed as president; [redacted] as faculty advisor; and [redacted] Mathematics Professor, actually carried out the duties of secretary though not holding that title. OSU SDS is a loosely organized and basically informal organization involving from 12 to 25 individuals who are interested in some phases of SDS activity. Activities on the campus of OSU SDS were very small during the 1967-1968 school year. As an example on November 2, 1967, five OSU students took part in a sign-carrying protest against the Dow Chemical Company but had to stop because other students destroyed their signs. On February 16, SDS sponsored an "anti-military ball" at the Memorial Union. There were no overt political activities but merely a dance for fund raising and publicity value.

At OSU there have been no instances of seizure of campus buildings as a result of student demonstrations or successful campus disturbances during the past school year instigated by "new left" organizations.

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.

[redacted]

100-449698-40-3

~~100-449698 171~~

[redacted]

"NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY"

[redacted] a self-admitted member of OSU SDS, indicated, in a letter to the editor on October 13, 1967, that he is an SDS activist, through the announcement of his plan to turn in his draft card during a coming demonstration against the draft on October 16, 1967.

On October 16, 1967, [redacted] was one of seven college students who dropped their Selective Service Registration Cards at the entrance to Portland Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station.

[redacted] is an English instructor at OSU and lives in Corvallis.

[redacted] has written numerous articles protesting the war in Vietnam and the military draft.

[redacted] born [redacted] has been a Mathematics Professor at OSU since September, 1967.

A characterization of SDS is set forth in the attached appendix.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

- 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 part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us". At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization, as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

- APPENDIX -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

Portland, Oregon

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

June 28, 1968

"NEW LEFT ACTIVITY--PORTLAND STATE COLLEGE"

Sources utilized in this memorandum and attached appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

The Portland State College (PSC) Chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in Portland, Oregon, was listed by the PSC administration as a new campus organization as of January, 1968. The chapter was given only interim recognition, however, since it apparently failed to file certain required documents, such as a statement of purpose. The listing with the school officials showed that a PSC student, [redacted], was the "student in charge" and that [redacted] an instructor in the Anthropology Department, was the faculty advisor. No officers, as such, or anyother individuals whatsoever, who might be connected with the organization were set out for the college administration.

The PSC SDS Chapter is not well organized and any students who were interested usually met with other "new left organizations" off campus rather than holding meetings on their own. Reportedly the SDS Chapter at PSC, one of the four in Oregon, was not doing much. No regular meetings or other activity was being conducted on a regular basis.

The SDS Chapter at PSC has joined with other SDS groups to participate in off campus demonstrations protesting the war and the military draft. On campus activity by PSC Chapter of SDS since January has chiefly consisted in circulating petitions, protesting military recruiters on the campus, and a small picketing demonstration on February 21, 1968, on campus in protest against the Dow Chemical Company representative.

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.

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[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

~~100-449698-141~~

[redacted]

"NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---PORTLAND STATE COLLEGE"

There have been no instances of seizure of campus buildings as a result of student demonstrations or successful campus disturbances during the past year on the PSC campus instigated by "new left" organizations.

[redacted], a PSC student, has been active during 1967 and 1968 in the Society for New Action Politics (SNAP), a Portland based political action organization which has been infiltrated by Communist Party (CP) members.

A characterization of SDS is set forth in the attached appendix.

[redacted]

[redacted]

1

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Portland, Oregon

June 28, 1968

"NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---UNIVERSITY OF OREGON"

Sources utilized in this memorandum and attached appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

During November, 1967, University of Oregon (UO) Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Chapter filed a notice of organization with the Dean's Office at the UO, Eugene, Oregon, at which time officers were listed as [redacted] president, also known as chairman, "spokesman" and [redacted] as activities chairman. UO SDS has no official membership and no membership dues. UO membership during the fall of 1967 was estimated at approximately 40 but has declined after an SDS sponsored demonstration at Local Board #13, Selective Service System (SSS) Office, on October 16, when those arrested were not helped financially concerning court costs and attorneys' fees as allegedly promised by [redacted] with resulting disillusionment with SDS. Attendance at UO SDS meetings or other activities fluctuates widely with the topic involved. The UO SDS has been relatively inactive following the October 21, 1967 demonstration at Selective Service Headquarters in Eugene.

Although SDS has sponsored a number of activities on the college campus during the 1967-1968 school year, opposition to military recruiters on campus, and rallies against U.S. policy in Vietnam and the military draft, there have been no instances of seizure of campus buildings as a result of student demonstrations or successful campus disturbances during the past year on the campus of UO instigated by "new left" organizations.

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.

[redacted]

100-449698-40-3
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[redacted]

"NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---UNIVERSITY OF OREGON"

[redacted], born [redacted], as of May, 1968, was employed as a graduate assistant teacher in the University of Oregon Math Department.

The "Register Guard," Eugene, Oregon daily newspaper issue of November 20, 1967, in an interview with [redacted] during November, 1967, showed that [redacted] agreed that probably one of the world's greatest living leaders is Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba - an avowed enemy of the United States. [redacted] defended Castro's actions in executing some of his political enemies by contending that "In the context of rebuilding a country," most great leaders have had to perform similar acts.

The "Oregon Daily Emerald," UO campus newspaper, issue of November 13, 1967, contained a letter to the editor from [redacted] wherein, he claimed that he and other draft resisters would rebel if they were enlisted in the Armed Forces.

[redacted] was one of 28 persons arrested on October 21, 1967 for disturbing the peace at the Eugene Selective Service System Center.

During a campus debate on February 10, 1967, [redacted] charged that the academic freedom policy at the University of Oregon was being "perverted" by allowing Marine Corps recruiters to operate in the Student Union Building. He urged students to engage in a massive sit-in protest.

"Register Guard"
issue of February 12, 1967

A charaterization of SDS is set forth in the attached appendix.

[redacted]

1

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

[redacted]

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 6/14/68

FROM : SAC, Portland (100-11048)(P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to Albany, 5/23/68.

In the State of Oregon, there have been no instances of seizure of campus buildings as result of student demonstrations or successful campus disturbances during the past year instigated by the so-called "New Left".

The majority of activities have been off-campus protesting U.S. Vietnam policy and the military draft. As a point of interest, no arrests have been made of demonstrators during a demonstration in 1968.

Portland will continue to pursue this matter closely and forward immediately any pertinent information that fits categories outlined in this letter.

2-Bureau (AM)(RM)
2-Portland

LBA:dlf
(4)

100-449698-40-2

REC 49

~~100-449698-20~~

15 JUN 19 1968

265

JUL 9 1968

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/31/68

FROM : SAC, Portland (100-11048) (P)

COINTEL PROG. NEW LEFT

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

100-449698-1

Re Bureau letter to Albany, 5/10/68.

The principal "New Left" organization in Oregon is Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). There are five SDS chapters in Oregon, but none of them are reportedly doing much. Oregon SDS chapters have received little support from students.

Two of the leading activists in the State of Oregon are [redacted] and [redacted] has been recommended for the Security Index, is on the Agitator Index, and was arrested by Bureau Agents on 5/27/68 at Portland on a Selective Service violation. [redacted] is a Senior at Reed College, Portland. [redacted] is currently on the Security Index, Agitator Index and under investigation under the Selective Service classification (Counseling, Aiding and Abetting) and is a graduate assistant in the Mathematics Department at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

During the summer, the activities of the activists and groups drops to almost nothing. It is not known even if [redacted] will be in Oregon at the start of the new school year, fall of 1968, as neither are originally from Oregon.

It would be difficult to pick a target organization or individual during the summer vacation period as the effort expended on setting up counterintelligence measures would be wasted if the individual were not in Oregon when the school year resumes and activities of the so-called "New Left" will in all likelihood resume.

MCI 100-449698-40-1

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2-Bureau (AM) (RM)
2-Portland

REC 26 ~~100-449698-24~~

LBA:dlf
(4)

JUN 3 1968

57 JUL 3 1968

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

In view of the above, Portland is making only the following two suggested proposed counterintelligence measures on a National level to possibly expose, disrupt and otherwise neutralize the "New Left" Movement.

1. It is suggested that the Bureau consider arranging through a cooperative news media on a National level either newspaper or magazine such as [redacted] an article on anarchistic tendency of the "New Left" showing anarchist objectives - clearly setting forth for the public describing anarchists as insurrectionists and their purpose to put an end to organized Government.

2. The Bureau through the Department urge for vigorous prosecution of key activists who are under investigation, for possible Selective Service violations.

* * * * * * * * * *

Following the resumption of the school term of fall 1968, Portland will evaluate the organization and individuals who become active in the promotion of the "New Left" Movement.