FOIPA COVER SHEET

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: (COINTELPRO)

NEW LEFT

NEW ORLEANS

100-449698-33

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: 6/13/68

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTER INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter, 5/23/68, and New Orleans letter to Bureau, 5/29/68. (u)

Documental characterizations of individuals mentioned herein, where New Left affiliation is indicated, are available for information being furnished in disseminated form. (u)

New Orleans has canvassed all sections of the Division with regard to this program and has reviewed appropriate files to detect pertinent data requested in referenced Bureau letter, 5/23/68. The following is a result of these inquiries:

1) False Allegations of Police Brutality

[redacted]

REC 26

100-449698-33

15 JUN 1968

2 Bureau (RM)
2 New Orleans
PDF:kbz
(4)

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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

56 JUL 9 1968

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The above source advised on 2/23/68, that both [redacted] and [redacted] lost their jobs as a result of the above described confrontation. [redacted] advised that he would try and "press charges against the officer who hit him." (u)

[redacted] advised on 6/12/68, that to his knowledge, [redacted] had not pressed charges concerning the incident which occurred 2/21/68. He stated that he had seen the news films of the above described incident and personally felt that the LWFC officer had, under the circumstances, taken the appropriate action. [redacted] also stated that he learned [redacted] intended to press charges against the officer for an unprovoked attack on his person. He added that the above films clearly show [redacted] pushed the officer and reached for his billy club prior to the incident. (u)

[redacted] La., advised on 6/12/68, that although an affidavit was prepared by his office charging [redacted] with assault, it was never filed. To his knowledge, [redacted] has not initiated action against the officer who struck him.

[redacted] attended the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA in New York City, in June, 1966. He was also the former State Director of DCA. [redacted] is presently a member of the New Orleans Movement for a Democratic Society (NOMDS), which is a chapter of SDS.

2) Immorality

[redacted] has advised on numerous occasions that [redacted] also known a[redacted] (true name), who claims to be a representative of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and associates with [redacted] and [redacted], are all active black nationalists and have been smoking marijuana at their apartments. They have also had girls at their apartments for immoral purposes.

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[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the Tulane University Students for a Democratic Society (TUSDS), a chapter of SDS.

[redacted] is the [redacted] of the United Liberation Front (ULF), a black power organization. U

[redacted] C

[redacted] is a former Spartacist League (SL) member from New Orleans, presently attending graduate school in the East.

[redacted] is the [redacted] of PLP and a member of the NOMDS.

[redacted] is a professor at Tulane University in New Orleans, and [redacted]

[redacted] is the [redacted] TUSDS.

[redacted] Chrysler Corporation, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Michoud Facility, New Orleans, advised on 4/8/68, that [redacted] was married to [redacted] in February, 1964, and was separated from her husband. U

[redacted] C

[redacted] is a former New Orleans SL member and present NOMDS member. U

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[redacted] is a NOMDS member and counsels prospective inductees concerning avoiding the draft. [redacted] is also employed by the "National Guardian" newspaper as a correspondent.

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of TUSDS and is known a[redacted]

[redacted] advised on 4/18/68, that [redacted] claimed on 4/15/68, that [redacted] was using marijuana.

On 5/3/68, the same source advised that the girl friend of [redacted] purchased a shot of heroin on 5/1/68, which was subsequently used by he and his girl friend. He also shot heroin with his girl friend and another female on 4/25/68.

[redacted] advised on 6/5/68, that [redacted] was having an affair with [redacted] wife of [redacted]

[redacted] is a SL member from New York City.

[redacted] is a SL member from New Orleans.

[redacted] of SL in New Orleans.

Former panel source [redacted] advised on 2/12/68, that [redacted] and [redacted] were living together in New Orleans.

[redacted] and [redacted] are members of the NOMDS. [redacted] was the former Coordinator for the Draft Resisters Union, Local #3 (DRU), an affiliated NOMDS anti-draft group.

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[redacted] C

[redacted] advised on 6/5/68, that [redacted] was pregnant by [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted] are members of the DRU.

[redacted] advised on 6/12/68, that [redacted], who is the wife of [redacted] recently departed New Orleans, together, for the purpose of visiting Mexico. [redacted] advised that [redacted] has been having an affair with [redacted]

[redacted] is on the staff of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF).

[redacted] is a member of NOMDS and DRU.

[redacted] C

[redacted] is listed as the [redacted] of the Student Liberal Federation (SLF) at Louisiana State University at New Orleans (LSUNO). The SLF is a SDS chapter.

[redacted] is listed as an active member of the SLF at LSUNO.

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

Grambling College,
<u>Grambling, Louisiana</u>

On 10/26/67, [redacted] Grambling College, Grambling, La., advised that since about 10/23/67, there has been some student unrest on the Grambling campus. Originally, a group of unidentified individuals calling themselves "The Informers" began circulating papers on the campus, calling for changes in the college administration and faculty, housing, food services, general living conditions

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and regulations on campus and they wanted academics stressed more at the college. As of 10/26/67, these protests had developed into a fairly sizable demonstration on the campus and some of the student body had blocked the doors to the Administration Building and were disrupting classes. The Informers were now known as the student leaders or student government at the college.

On 10/27/67, [redacted] advised that the situation was still considered serious at the college and in view of the homecoming game scheduled for the coming weekend, he was requesting assistance from the Governor of the State of Louisiana, to handle the situation. The decision was made to activate 500 National Guardsmen and have them stationed at Ruston, La., so they could be used in the event efforts were made by the student protestors to disrupt the homecoming game.

On 10/28/67, the homecoming game was played as scheduled at Grambling, and no incidents occurred.

On 10/30/67, the college expelled thirty-four students as the leaders of the demonstrations and were considering less severe action against 150 additional students. The Guard was called to the campus to keep peace under the assumption the expulsions would bring more protests.

By 10/31/67, no incidents had occurred, so the Guard was moved back to Ruston, La., and the last contingent was released on 11/1/67.

After the thirty-four students were expelled, U. S. District Judge BEN C. DAWKINS, JR., issued a restraining order stating the students could not be expelled without a hearing and he reinstated the students.

On 11/27/67, a hearing by the disciplinary committee of the college was held and twenty-nine students were again expelled. On that same date, Judge DAWKINS issued a clarifying order stating that the students were to remain in school until they had exhausted all of the appeals at their disposal.

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On 12/6/67, the State Board of Education upheld the expulsion of the twenty-nine students.

On 1/3/68, Judge DAWKINS upheld the expulsion of eighteen of the students, but reinstated eight students.

[redacted] advised that at the height of the protest demonstrations, approximately one-half, or 2000 students took part in the demonstrations. However, after the leaders were expelled and the National Guard was called to the area, the demonstrations fell off to only a few of the hard core [redacted] confidentially advised that there were six members of the Grambling faculty he considered as having encouraged these student demonstrations. One of these [redacted] left the Grambling campus and the area shortly after the demonstrations were stopped. The other five are still instructors at the college, but they have received letters that their contracts to teach at Grambling would not be renewed for the next school year. They were given no reason and as these letters only say that they will not be employed for the coming year, they cannot consider themselves as being fired.

Southern University,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

[redacted] a student at Southern University, Baton Rouge (SUBR), was expelled by SUBR officials for threatening a white deliveryman. [redacted] was an active black nationalist and on many occasions attempted to start demonstrations at SUBR for various causes.

When [redacted] attempted to reenter SUBR after his being expelled, SUBR officials contacted the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Office (EBRPSO), and [redacted] was arrested on trespass charges. [redacted] has not returned to SUBR.

A group of SUBR students and ex-students claiming to represent Louisiana Rights Organization for Sustained Equality (LAROSE), met with SUBR officials and demanded that [redacted] be reinstated or SUBR students would demonstrate. The students and ex-students of LAROSE were told by SUBR officials that [redacted] would not be reinstated and that those students responsible for any demonstrations in support of reinstating [redacted] would be expelled from college.

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[redacted] There were no demonstrations in favor of having reinstated.

During March, 1967, STOKELY CARMICHAEL was scheduled to speak at SUBR. College officials requested that only students at SUBR be allowed to attend the rally. The EBRPSO stationed a large number of patrol units at the entrances of the SUBR, allowing no one to enter unless he was a student at SUBR. By keeping out outside agitators, no incidents arose out of the rally.

On or about 4/25/67, a Negro watchman at SUBR fired into a group of Negro student demonstrators, wounding several with shell fragments. Negro students at SUBR immediately announced plans for proposed demonstrations; however, the college administrators immediately contacted the EBRPSO, Baton Rouge, La. The EBRPSO dispatched a large number of units to SUBR and effectively sealed off the area so that no outside agitators could enter the campus of SUBR, with the result that there were no demonstrations at SUBR over the incident.

Tulane University,
New Orleans, Louisiana

The December, 1967, Volume I, Number 12 issue of "MDS Newsletter" contained an article written by [redacted] on page thirteen, which reflects that the Executive Council of the Student Senate at Tulane University threatened to resign on 2/1/68, if, by that time, certain concessions toward "the Student Power" had not been conceded by the administration. The article continued that it was SDS' task to mobilize the entire Tulane University student body behind the Student Senate's threat of resignation.

The April, 1968, Volume II, Number 4 issue of the "MDS Newsletter" contained an article on page three and six entitled "Student Power at Tulane University." This article reflects that during the first two weeks in March, 1968, students at Tulane University participated in demonstrations against the school administration and Board of Administrators as a result o[redacted] decision not

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to allow two photographs, which he deemed lewd and indecent, to appear in a Tulane literary magazine called "Sophia." Two protest marches on Tulane University President LONGENECKER's house took place involving 300 persons on the first evening and 700 individuals on the second evening. The first night of the demonstration, approximately 300 students refused to leave the Tulane University Center until a satisfactory answer was given to the students regarding the above refusal by [redacted].

The article claims the Tulane chapter of the American Association of University Professors called for a special investigation of the incident. President LONGENECKER addressed about 2,000 students, stating that he wished to meet with responsible student leaders more frequently. The article further claims that this was LONGENECKER's first address to the student body in his six years as President.

[redacted] Tulane University, New Orleans, La., advised on 6/13/68, that a confrontation by students with the school administration took place in early March, 1968, as a result of whether two photographs should be published in a school publication known as "Sophia."

[redacted] stated that an ad hoc committee allegedly representing the student body was formed and was named Mobilization of Responsible Tulane Students (MORTS). This group was made up of about ten students, some of which were in positions of leadership on the Tulane campus. [redacted] advised that on the evening of March 5, 1968, approximately 300 students met at the University Center and discussed their views concerning the refusal of the administration to publish the aforementioned photographs. Approximately 175 of them then marched to President LONGENECKER's home to voice their objections; however, the President did not make an appearance and there were no incidents, although New Orleans Police were present in case of an outbreak. The following day, approximately 400 to 500 students again met at the University Center and marched that evening to LONGENECKER's home. Again there were no incidents and the crowd dispersed. President LONGENECKER was contacted and advised that upon the demand of the students he would speak to them concerning their differences.

[redacted] commented that on March 6, 1968, he met with student leaders and advised them at this time that

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the administration was willing to hear out their demands; however, he was holding them strictly responsible for any incidents that occurred [redacted] commented that the [redacted] did an excellent job in controlling the students. President LONGENECKER advised the students on March 13, 1968, that more frequent meetings with student leaders would be necessary to assure the smooth running of the University. [redacted] stated that after the President's address to the students, the MORTS organization disbanded and has not caused any dissension since the above referenced incidents. He added that [redacted] to TUSDS, was present at several of the MORTS meetings and believes that [redacted] was helping direct their activities. Although TUSDS indicated a desire to rally the students against the school administration, they were mainly ineffective due to the lack of appeal of [redacted] TUSDS. [redacted] advised that [redacted] and [redacted] attorneys in New Orleans, had written letters to the school administration advising that they doubted that publication of the aforementioned photographs would lead to any court action. Other than the letters furnished by [redacted] and [redacted] concerning the photographs, [redacted] advised that he knows of no outside influence with regard to the incidents occurring on the Tulane campus during early March, 1968.

[redacted] stated that he, [redacted] at Tulane, and President LONGENECKER planned to meet with a board this summer to discuss plans concerning any future outbreak by students [redacted] stated that it will be the administration's policy to issue a statement to all students upon their arrival at the University, reflecting the administration's stand with regard to student uprisings at the University [redacted] commented that any students inciting incidents which are unjustified may be expelled from the University, as it is a private institution. He stated that the administration will be fair with regard to making such decisions.

[redacted] is listed as being on the staff of SCLC.

[redacted] sometimes acts as an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union and frequently has represented individuals from the New Left in New Orleans.

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[redacted] and a former member of NOMDS. of TUSDS

CONFIDENTIAL

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/29/68

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858)(P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

The scope of New Left (NL) organizations has broadened in the New Orleans Division within the past six months, especially in the city of New Orleans. Although there is a strong indication that NL activity will slacken in New Orleans during the summer months because of summer vacations, the need for a Counterintelligence Program in New Orleans against the New Left is very evident.

General suggestions for potential counterintelligence action against NL organizations in New Orleans are outlined below.

I. NEWS MEDIA

New Orleans should make use of highly selected members of the news media to expose programs and activities of NL organizations. This may be accomplished by tipping off news media to secret or closed meetings, for example. The possibility of utilizing this method may be realized if the Southern Regional Conference of SDS, originally scheduled for New Orleans for April 11-14, 1968, were rescheduled at a later date.

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The news media might also be furnished with NL plans to infiltrate a specific union, or to operate an NL school. This information would be furnished on a selected basis to show the NL in an unfavorable light.

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2 - New Orleans
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REC-44

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

II. MAILINGS

Leaflets could be mailed to NL members furnishing false information concerning the scheduling or canceling of NL meetings, or fictitious information regarding the rescheduling of a National Conference.

III. TELEPHONE CALLS

The NL has set up a limited draft counseling service in New Orleans, whereby recipients of leftist publications are invited to call a given phone number and set up an appointment for draft counseling. NL representatives have traveled as far as Baton Rouge, La., to talk to prospective draft resisters and their families. Telephone calls made on the pretext of being a draft resister could set up phony appointments, with the result that draft resister counselors would not know whether a call was legitimate or not, possibly resulting in unnecessary travel and additional expense for the NL organization.

Information was recently developed that an attempt to organize SDS chapters in two high schools in New Orleans was imminent. An anonymous telephone call to the parents of the high school students involved in this program, advising them of their child's involvement, might effectively curtail the development of SDS chapters in secondary schools. Prior to making this call, the names of the parents would be determined and checked through Indices for any subversive or derogatory references.

IV. NL MEMBERS EMPLOYED IN KEY POSITIONS

Examples of such employment might be an official position in a labor union, employment in the registrar's office of a university, a teaching position in a secondary school, or employment in a poverty or welfare program. Depending upon the circumstances, an employer could be advised anonymously of his employee's background, or news media, on

selected basis, could be advised of such employment.

V. STINK BOMBS

The use of stink bombs in the air conditioning or heating elements of any large or important NL meeting could be very effective if the building where the meeting was held was under the control of the NL organization.

VI. CREATING DISSENSION THROUGH INFORMANTS

Informants could be instructed to drop comments at appropriate times which could create dissension among NL members. Informants might also be able to broaden any existing splits between factions of the NL.

VII. VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAWS

New Orleans will continue to remain alert for any infractions of Federal, State, and local laws by NL members, notifying appropriate authorities of any violations.

No specific recommendations for immediate counter-intelligence action are being submitted at this time, pending evaluation and analysis of the NL organizations in New Orleans as to what such action might best be suited to the New Orleans area. New Orleans will submit a request for Bureau authority prior to employing any such action.

It is noted that New Orleans has no key activists in NL organizations.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/27/68

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION IN THE NEW LEFT

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

Enclosed herewith are fifteen copies of LHM entitled "New Left Activities - Xavier University, 7325 Palmetto Street, New Orleans, La."

[redacted]

Xavier University, who made available the information in the enclosed LHM, is an established source of the New Orleans Office. [redacted] is a young school executive who maintains extremely close contact with the student body and in his judgment, he is able to keep abreast of the development of any unrest among the student body. He is aware of the Bureau's interest in the COMINFIL of student organizations and from his comments, he is apparently well aware of the nature of organizations such as the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). He is most cooperative and it is felt that he will keep the New Orleans Office fully advised in the forthcoming school year of any indications that disruptive incidents are in the making or if there emerges on the Xavier Campus any student leaders who appear to be in sympathy with the New Left.

In the event information is received during the forthcoming academic year that New Left organizations or related groups are surfacing on the Xavier Campus, prompt action will be initiated to develop among these groups appropriate sources of information in order that efficient coverage is acquired.

100-449698-33-3

As indicated by [redacted] there does not appear at this time any potential for violence on the Xavier Campus during the academic year of 1968-1969; but keeping in mind that there is an SDS organization in New Orleans as noted by the well organized Tulane University SDS, this office will remain alert for any attempts of the SDS or New Left organizations to surface on Xavier Campus.

See LHM destroyed

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encs. 15) (RM)
2 - New Orleans
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EX-104

REC-23

17 JUL 5 1968

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INT. SEC.

DATE FORWARD: 7-10-68
HOW FORWARD: R/S
BY: R/S

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
June 27, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
XAVIER UNIVERSITY,
7325 PALMETTO STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Xavier University has a normal student enrollment of 1,200 individuals and is primarily a highly accredited Negro university.

[redacted] Xavier University, advised as follows on June 25, 1968:

New Left Organizations

There have been no known New Left organizations on the Xavier University campus and as far as it is known to school officials, there are no plans by students to apply for a charter in the name of any New Left organizations.

School officials are alert to the possibility that representatives of New Left organizations from other school campuses in the area might attempt to influence the student body but as yet no such influence has been detected. Xavier University officials are prepared to deny charter to New Left organization in the event such a charter is submitted for approval.

Occurrence of Disruptive
Activities on Xavier University
Campus during the School Year 1967-1968

School officials have not observed any organized protest against school rules and regulations or policies and the only disruptive incident that took place on campus during the past academic year occurred on April 17, 1968. At this time, Tulane University in New Orleans, was experiencing

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ENCLOSURE

student protests and as a result unrest among some Xavier students was sensed. On April 17, 1968, approximately ten per cent or less of the students staged a boycott of classes and there was sporadic picketing on campus. This was not a well organized effort and when school officials confronted the students during picketing demonstrations and asked them what objectives or demands they had in mind, the students were not prepared to furnish an answer, other than to say that they wanted more freedom. School officials met with the student governing board on April 17, 1968 and advised the board that if there were any students on campus who had specific demands to make, they should be formally submitted through the student board. No such demands were ever submitted and the demonstration expired before the day was over.

There have been no other incidents since that date and school officials are convinced that it was merely a result of the unrest among students taking place on other campuses in the city. No ring leaders of the demonstration at Xavier University on April 17, 1968 were identified and school officials feel there are probably none in existence. School officials were suspicious at that time that possibly some of the ring leaders of the Tulane University Students for a Democratic Society (TUSDS) may have attempted to direct some disruption by contacting some students but this was never proved and was only a suspicion to begin with.

School officials at Xavier have no information and no reason to believe that there will be attempts to organize New Left organizations on campus during the 1968-1969 school year or that there will take place disruptive incidents. The school officials are, however, fully prepared to detect any formation of these type organizations and are fully prepared to deny formal recognition of such organizations.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
XAVIER UNIVERSITY

School officials have no information to indicate that any member of the faculty participated in the Xavier Campus incident on April 17, 1968 and they have no information to indicate that any faculty member will encourage student unrest in the forthcoming academic year.

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

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI CONFIDENTIAL 6/28/68

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTER INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT
BUDED 7/3/68

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

Enclosed for the Bureau are fifteen copies of an LHM dated 6/26/68, and captioned "NEW LEFT ACTIVITY - LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY IN NEW ORLEANS."

The enclosed LHM is being classified confidential to protect the identity of the confidential source in the LHM. The source is [redacted] Louisiana State University in New Orleans (LSUNO), who furnished information to SA [redacted] on 6/25/68 [redacted] requested that his identity be protected regarding this matter.

100-448698-33-4

For the information of the Bureau, informant and source coverage on the campus of LSUNO and in the Student Liberal Federation (SLF) at LSUNO is as follows:

EX 116

GENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, [redacted]
xc-Secy, RAO (ISD, CD, CRD, [redacted]
ATE FORWARD: 7/3/68
OW FORWARD: R/S
Y: RLS/pep

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REC-79

[redacted]

- Bureau (Enc. 15) (RM)
8 - New Orleans (2 - 100-17858, Counter Intelligence Program)
(1 - 100-17452, SLF, LSUNO) (1 - 100-17265, [redacted]
(1 - 100-17715 [redacted] (1 - 100-
(1 [redacted] 100- , [redacted]

GML:med
(10)

Classified by 6932
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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[redacted]

In addition, New Orleans is currently preparing letters to request Bureau authority to interview two other individuals who attend LSUNO. One individual, [redacted] was recently discharged from the U. S. Air Force and served in OSI. A second individual, [redacted] is a junior at the school.

Regarding the potential for violence on the LSUNO campus during the next school year, [redacted] advised that LSUNO did not renew the teaching contract for the SLF [redacted] during interview, emphasized the significant role played by [redacted] in encouraging the SLF in its militancy. Inasmuch as [redacted] will not return to the LSUNO campus in the fall, [redacted] is hopeful that there will be considerably less SLF activity.

Because of the above, it is felt, at this time, that there is relatively little potential for violence on the LSUNO campus during this coming school year.

LHM's regarding New Left activity on other college campuses in the New Orleans Division are being furnished to the Bureau in separate cover communications.

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 26, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY IN
NEW ORLEANS

Identity of New Left Organization on the Campus

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is familiar with activities on the campus of Louisiana State University in New Orleans (LSUNO), advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as follows:

On the campus of LSUNO there is one organization which could be considered a part of the so-called New Left. It is the Student Liberal Federation (SLF) and has a membership of twenty-five individuals. During March, 1968, the SLF was accepted at a national convention of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) as a local chapter of the National SDS.

A characterization of SDS is contained in the appendix section of this document.

The leadership of SLF, however, never applied to university officials for recognition of SLF as a local chapter of the National SDS. Thus, the organization continued to function on the campus as the SLF and not as an SDS chapter.

[redacted]

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DECLASSIFIED BY 608C
ON 6-15-77 LEDlmb

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY IN
NEW ORLEANS

The SLF is anti-university and anti-establishment. The leadership will not communicate with the authorities at the university and refuses to discuss their plans, programs, or problems with university authorities. They will, however, discuss with university authorities programs which they know the university will not approve.

The organization is revolutionary in the sense that it attacks the policies, procedures, regulations, and authorities within the university. The hardcore leadership of the SLF desires to completely destroy the university as it exists. The leadership desires that the students own and operate the university. They desire complete control of the university and desire complete freedom to do as they please.

The hardcore leadership of the SLF is not interested in participating in university committees to suggest and formulate university programs or policies. They desire to assume power and determine and implement their own ideas. If they were to assume complete control of the university, they state that they would set up a so-called "participatory democracy." Theoretically, each student would then have a say in decision making at the university.

The hardcore leadership of the SLF is not interested in bringing about reform at the university and they are not interested in encouraging reasonable regulations on the campus. They are interested in the overthrow of the university as an institution. Regardless of what university authorities do to meet their demands they are unsatisfied and continually work towards bringing about a confrontation.

The hardcore has never given university authorities any credit for responsibleness. The hardcore continues [illegible]

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY IN
NEW ORLEANS

Identity of Hardcore Leadership of the SLF

During the last school year four students at LSUNO made up the hardcore or leadership for the organization. In addition, the faculty adviser to the organization played an extremely significant role in the group. The students involved were [redacted]

Source furnished the following information regarding [redacted]

[redacted] is a native of the New Orleans area and a graduate student in mathematics. He did undergraduate work at LSUNO in math and is a bright student who received above average grades.

[redacted] since 1965, ha[redacted] Spartacist League (SL) in New Orleans. He has never been an officer of the SLF; however, functions as a hardcore activist in the group.

[redacted] identifies with Marxian ideology and desires to overthrow the government and the university. Regarding Marxian ideology, he identifies with more militant Marxism as espoused by Leon Trotsky, an early leader of the Russian revolution, and the communist Chinese.

A characterization of the Spartacist League is contained in the appendix section of this document.

Source furnished the following information regarding [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY IN
NEW ORLEANS

[redacted] has taught in the [redacted] at LSUNO for the past several years. He has played an extremely active role [redacted] He has "dreamed up" projects for the group and "pushed" the organization on. He has written leaflets for the organization and has exploited the membership to serve his militant ends.

[redacted] is a self-admitted anarchist and has written numerous articles and at least one book on the subject. He desires to overthrow both the government and the university. He also a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

A characterization of SCEF is attached to the appendix section of this document.

During the summer of 1967 [redacted] was informed by university authorities that his contract, after the 1967-68 school year, would not be renewed. Because of this action he "pushed" the group on to greater militancy, and during the last school year the SLF was more active than ever before.

Source furnished the following information regarding [redacted]

[redacted] during the last school year, served [redacted] the SLF and is a philosophy major at LSUNO. Prior to coming to LSUNO he spent two years in a seminary in the Northeast.

[redacted] is not an anarchist; however, he does identify with the philosophy of the New Left. He is interested in obtaining complete freedom for students and desires to see that students be allowed to do whatever they like. He is not opposed to the establishment as long as it will allow students to do what they want.

[redacted] worked as an employee of [redacted] and was greatly influenced by [redacted] a reasonable [redacted] the beginning of the school year, [redacted] university authorities. After coming under [redacted] control, he ceased to deal with the university.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY IN
NEW ORLEANS

Source furnished the following information regarding [redacted]

During the last school year [redacted] served [redacted] for the SLF and is a sophomore at the university. She was a student of [redacted] and was influenced by him. At the beginning of the school year she spoke with enthusiasm to university authorities regarding the activities of the SLF. She expressed concern regarding poverty in America and the war in Vietnam to university officials. After coming under [redacted] influence, she, like [redacted] ceased to confer with university authorities.

[redacted] has not developed a definite political philosophy in the same sense that [redacted] have developed a philosophy. She is simply concerned about poverty in America and the war in Vietnam.

Source furnished the following information regarding [redacted]

During the last school year, [redacted] served [redacted] of the SLF and was extremely active in all SLF activities. He is an intelligent young man and graduated this spring from LSUNO with good grades. He, however, has little self-discipline and is unkept and presents a "hippy" type appearance.

Summary of Campus
Disruptive Activities
by SLF

(1) During November, 1967, the SLF at LSUNO applied for and received permission from university authorities to demonstrate on the campus to protest recruiting by the military on the campus and to protest the Vietnam war. The demonstration

[redacted]

was planned to coincide with Air Force recruitment at LSUNO during one day in November. From approximately 10:00 AM until approximately 3:00 PM, a maximum of sixteen SLF members carried signs protesting the war and the Air Force in front of the university center on the campus. During the demonstration some of the students who were not SLF members became upset and angry. It was with extreme difficulty that these students were prevented from attacking the demonstrators. There, however, was some egg throwing by these students at the demonstrators. In addition, some demonstrators were allegedly "roughed up" after leaving the demonstration area.

While the demonstration was occurring, the recruiters from the Air Force were able to effectively recruit in the university center. Upon their departure from the campus the demonstrators dispersed.

(2) Prior to April 1, 1968, members of the SLF distributed a leaflet on campus which protested the university regulation requiring that students wear appropriate dress on the campus. University regulations prohibit the wearing of shorts and slacks on the campus. The SLF, in their leaflet, protested this regulation and encouraged students to wear slacks and shorts on April 1, 1968. On April 1, 1968, approximately twenty students appeared on the campus in an unkempt manner.

No action was taken against these students by university authorities, and no violence erupted as a result of the above.

The SLF has not raised the above issue subsequent to April 1, 1968.

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY IN
NEW ORLEANS

(3) During mid April, 1968, the SLF distributed a leaflet in the university center on the campus without the approval of university authorities. Source explained that university policy requires that an organization obtain prior approval before they are allowed to distribute leaflets on the campus. The SLF leaflet distributed merely reflected that the organization did not have permission to distribute the leaflet and that the leaflet was illegal.

The incident was looked upon as "childish nonsense" by university authorities, and no action was taken against SLF because of the distribution of the leaflet. No violence erupted because of the incident.

Subsequent to the distribution of the above leaflet the SLF has made no effort to re-raise the issue involved.

(4) During May, 1968, [redacted] an ultra-conservative political leader from Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, came to the campus to address the student body. The SLF planned to "heckle" [redacted] during his appearance. The [redacted] gave the SLF members "the signal." The SLF members hissed and booed [redacted] They then chanted "Here comes the judge," and verbally harassed the speaker. During a question and answer session they asked "loaded" questions and made every effort to embarrass him.

No violence erupted from the above incident.

(5) During May, 1968, the SLF requested university authority to allow [redacted] to speak on the campus. [redacted] a member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and was, at the time, under indictment for murdering a police officer in Houston, Texas.

A characterization of SNCC is contained in the appendix section of this document.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY IN
NEW ORLEANS

Because [redacted] as under indictment for murder, the university denied the SLF authority to allow [redacted] to speak on the campus.

The SLF then obtained the services of an attorney from the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) who filed an injunction in Federal court in New Orleans to force the university to allow [redacted] to speak.

A U. S. District Judge in New Orleans, Frederick J. R. Heebe, ruled in favor of SLF. [redacted] was allowed to speak.

This decision was a victory for the SLF and a defeat for the university. As a result, the SLF became considerably more militant and was overjoyed because of the victory. In addition, the Student Congress at LSUNO passed a resolution condemning the university. The student newspaper also took the side of the SLF and condemned the university decision.

Prior to Judge Heebe's decision, the university maintained effective control over the SLF. After the decision, the control of the university was less effective.

Shortly after the decision, however, the school year came to a close and the SLF ceased to function on the campus.

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]

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

[redacted]

1

APPENDIX

SPARTACIST LEAGUE (SL)
FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE
REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

A source advised on September 9, 1964, the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. The source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who were [redacted]

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that [redacted] of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that [redacted] announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

A third source advised on September 7, 1966, that the RCFI held a Founders' Conference of the Spartacist League (SL) at Chicago, Illinois, from September 3 - 5, 1966. On September 4, 1966, it was started that the objective of the SL was to destroy the capitalist system and the capitalist society and create a workers' class system and a workers' class society.

The May-June, 1967, issue of "Spartacist" discloses it is published by the Central Committee of the Spartacist League.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

[redacted]

A P P E N D I X

SPARTACIST LEAGUE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, CHAPTER (SPL)

A confidential source advised on June 1, 1965, that a Spartacist League (SPL) member from New York stated he would visit New Orleans, Louisiana, in May, 1965, to set up a new SPL group with the help of an SPL organizer from that area.

A second confidential source advised on January 13, 1966, that [redacted] of SPL, was allegedly a member of that organization in February or March, 1965.

A third confidential source advised on May 24, 1968, that [redacted] continues [redacted] New Orleans, and follows the program of SPL Headquarters in New York.

A P P E N D I X

[redacted]

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Literature distributed by the Student NonViolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, describes itself as not being a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements. SNCC was born out of the sit-in movement which erupted across the South beginning on February 1, 1960 A conference at Raleigh, North Carolina, that spring brought together many of the demonstrating Southern students in a loose network of militant youth which was officially named SNCC in October, 1960.

A source has advised that in May, 1966, Stokely Carmichael was elected National Chairman by the Central Committee. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced as Chairman by H. Rap Brown, with Carmichael assuming the position of Recruiter and Organizer of the SNCC. In August, 1967, at the invitation of Fidel Castro, Carmichael participated in the Organization of Latin America Solidarity Conference which was held in Havana, Cuba. Subsequent thereto, Carmichael traveled to Hanoi and other sections of North Vietnam. He returned to the United States in December, 1967, at which time his passport was picked up because of travel to unauthorized countries.

A source advised that when Carmichael was elected Chairman of SNCC, the organization embarked on a program of eliminating Caucasians from its ranks. With the election of H. Rap Brown as Chairman in 1967, it embarked on a worldwide struggle for human rights and to take a firm stand against violations of these rights by the American Government and to strengthen its programs of opposition to the draft and to the United States' involvement in Vietnam.

Literature distributed in February, 1968, identifies SNCC as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful, it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

On August 13, 1967, while addressing a group in the Watts area of Los Angeles, California, H. Rap Brown said, "You better shape up America, or we'll burn you down." Later in February, 1968, in a publicized note, Brown wrote, "America, if it takes my death to organize my people to revolt against you and to organize your jails to revolt against you and to organize your children, your God, your poor, your country, and to organize mankind to rejoice in your destruction and ruin, then here's my life."

[redacted]

1

[redacted]

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF)

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947. In the same house report, "The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SCHW.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW dated April 26, 1946, changed its name to the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF) and stated its purpose to be to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions and ideals.

The masthead of the April, 1967, issue of "The Southern Patriot" indicates that it is the publication of SCEF, editorial and business offices of which are located at 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, Eastern office of which is located at Suite 412, 799 Broadway, New York City, New York. "The Southern Patriot" is published once each month, except July. SCEF is stated to be dedicated to ending discrimination based on race, creed, color, sex, national origin or economic condition.

[redacted] Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, testified on December 11, and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court in a State sedition prosecution against [redacted] She identified [redacted] as having been known to her as members of the CP from January, 1951, to December, 1954.

[redacted]

APPENDIX

[redacted]

APPENDIX

The SCEF is self-described as having deep roots in the South where it began as the educational wing of the SCHW, organized in 1933 to work for economic and political reform. When the SCHW disbanded in the late 1940's, SCEF continued as an independent organization, rallying support for integration and democracy and helping to stimulate and nurture new movements of the early 1960's. The SCEF maintained headquarters in Louisiana for twenty years, but in 1966 moved its headquarters to Louisville, Kentucky.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that [redacted] a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 3, 1966, that during the time that the SCHW was in existence, members of the Communist Party were members of and worked actively in the SCHW; however, since the formation of the SCEF, Communist Party members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a Communist Party front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial issue.

A third source advised on May 25, 1966, that [redacted] a Communist Party functionary, expressed great admiration for [redacted] and the SCEF, with which they are affiliated, and expressed the view that the SCEF is the best organization in the South as far as doing effective work is concerned and that they have a better idea of what they are doing, where they are heading, and influence other organizations for the better.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

[redacted]

APPENDIX

The second source also advised on June 3, 1966, that many people who are officials and supporters of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448006) DATE: 6/28/68

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to all offices, 5/10/68 and New Orleans letters to Bureau, 5/29/68 and 6/13/68.

(1) Potential Counterintelligence Action

General recommendations as to potential counterintelligence action were submitted to the Bureau by referenced New Orleans letter, 5/29/68. In addition to these recommendations, it is believed that well placed comments concerning New Left members as possible Agents or rightist sympathizers could raise doubts and suspicions on the part of other members of the movement and possibly cause dissension and factionalism. [redacted] ch the result that persons in the movement believed an influential black power leader who was meeting with New Left advocates, might be a police informant. It is felt that on a highly selective basis, this method could be employed with excellent results.

(2) Pending Counterintelligence Action

100-449698-33-5

The New Orleans Division does not have any pending counterintelligence action at this time, it being noted in referenced Bureau letter that no counterintelligence action may be initiated without specific Bureau authorization. Recommendations for specific counterintelligence action will be submitted to the Bureau by separate communication on a continuing basis.

EX-109

REC-42

Inasmuch as the school year is over, activities of the New Left have noticeably diminished and in fact, only a few members in the various New Left groups meet with any regularity. From time to time there will be a need to implement counterintelligence action during the summer and such recommendations will be made.

~~100-449698-292~~

10 JUL 3 1968

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New Orleans
PDF:srl
(4)

54 JUL 11 1968

INT./SEC.

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

JUL 25 1968

(3) Tangible Results

Tangible results of counterintelligence action cannot be determined at this time inasmuch as the New Orleans program is in the initial process of development.

New Orleans will submit a 90-day status letter to the Bureau by October 1, 1968, reflecting results of the above three categories.

Results of information requested in Bureau letter to all offices dated 5/28/68, are being furnished by separate communications.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/2/68

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

SEE REST... ADD. DIC...

Re Bureau letter to all offices dated 5/28/68; reference is also made to New Orleans letter and LHM to the Bureau entitled "COMMUNIST INFLUENCE ON GRAMBLING COLLEGE, GRAMBLING, LA., SM - C, dated 6/17/68, New Orleans File 100-17855.

Enclosed for the Bureau are fifteen copies of a LHM entitled "NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES - GRAMBLING COLLEGE, GRAMBLING, LA."

It is noted that in referenced New Orleans LHM and letter dated 6/17/68, one of the student leaders in the October, 1967 demonstration at Grambling College was [redacted] the son of a Communist Party member in the Baton Rouge, La., area.

On 6/26/68, [redacted] College, advised that [redacted] was a leader who remained in the background and never conducted any activity that would provide publicity for him. As a result, efforts to expel [redacted] from Grambling College were unsuccessful, and he remains a student at Grambling College.

100-447698-33-6

It is noted that the "Informers" group is no longer operating on the Grambling campus. There is no informant or source coverage on campus at this time other than through established sources inasmuch as there are no New Left organizations operating there. In connection with future informant coverage on the campus, Bureau permission was requested to interview all of the student leaders of the demonstrations in order to develop information about any financial support these leaders may have received in referenced New Orleans letter and LHM to the Bureau 6/17/68. During these interviews, if approved, it is proposed to explore the possibilities of developing coverage of student groups on the Grambling campus.

Encl.

REC 45

22 JUL 5 1968

2 - Bureau (Enc. 15) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (1 - 100-17858) (1 - 100-17855)
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59 JUL 12 1968

INT. SEC.

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

AGENCY 2 X Inspec. & C.S.C.
REQ RECD 11-8-69
REPT FORW. 11-15-68
BY WHJ:Sec

Asst. Off. Insp.
Dep. Asst. Dir.
Adm.
Comm. Ops.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

7-18-68
R/S
R/S

On 6/26/68, [redacted] advised that he does feel that there will be further student unrest on the Grambling campus during the coming year. He added that he had no information to support his opinion but believes that student activity is far from being over, and he believes all colleges and universities will have some disruptive activity in the coming school year. The confidential source referred to in the enclosed LHM is former [redacted]

The enclosed LHM is classified confidential to protect the above referenced confidential source.

[redacted]

D STATES DEPARTMENT [redacted] TICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 2, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY -
GRAMBLING COLLEGE,
GRAMBLING, LOUISIANA

On June 26, 1968, [redacted] Grambling College, advised that he did not believe there was any organization, either now or in the past, on the Grambling campus which he would consider a New Left organization. He stated that during the latter part of October, 1967, there was an organization on campus that called itself the "Informers." This group was made up entirely of college students. [redacted] commented that the "Informers" published a list of their objectives in the beginning of the demonstrations. This list was contained in an article entitled "The Grambling Protest Movement," which appeared in the "MDS Newsletter," December, 1967, Volume 1, Number 12 issue. The "MDS Newsletter" is the official publication of the New Orleans Movement for a Democratic Society (NOMDS). The NOMDS is a chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

Characterizations of SDS and NOMDS appear in the appendix section attached hereto.

[redacted] advised that the objectives of the "Informers" called for changes in college administration and faculty, housing, food services, general living conditions, and regulations on campus, and called for more stress on academics at Grambling. Some of the mandates as expressed by the above article were directed towards individuals on the faculty and in the administration, calling for their expulsion. [redacted] added that the students' protests and demonstrations were strictly for promotion of changes that they desired on the Grambling campus. Students also felt that athletics were being stressed too much at Grambling and that more emphasis should be placed on the academic life.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 6/15/77 [illegible]

FILE:

~~100-[illegible]~~
100-449698-55-6

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY - GRAMBLING COLLEGE

[redacted] stated that the "Informers" was made up of twenty-six students. The leader of this group, [redacted] of the student body at Grambling College. He had been [redacted] of the student government during the school year of [redacted] and became [redacted] when the former [redacted] left school. [redacted] for the school year 1967-68. [redacted] advised that [redacted] traveled to the University of Maryland during the summer of 1967 to attend a convention of the National Student Association (NSA); however [redacted] did not set up a group on the Grambling campus that was affiliated with this organization. He added that there did not seem to be any connection between the "Informers" and NSA. [redacted] advised that as a result of the demonstrations during October, 1967 there were thirty-four persons expelled from Grambling College. Eighteen of the twenty-six student leaders involved in campus demonstrations, including [redacted] were dismissed from Grambling because of their activities during the demonstrations. The other eight were reinstated through court order, but only two of these students continued through the 1967-68 school year at Grambling. Less severe action was taken against one hundred fifty other students.

[redacted] advised that during the student demonstrations October 26 through 31, 1967, the students did take control of the school auditorium for their meeting and blocked the door of the Administration Building for almost two days. They also tried to block the doors to all of the classroom buildings and stop all classes on campus; however, they were not successful in this effort. At the end of the demonstrations, about two thousand of the four thousand two hundred enrolled students were either taking part in the demonstrations or were milling around on the campus or not attending classes. It was during this time that a rumor started that the students were planning to stop the homecoming football game on the weekend of October 28, 1967. [redacted] considered this a very serious situation and debated about cancelling the football game and closing Grambling College for one week. He decided to request assistance from the Governor of the State of Louisiana so that the football game could be played. The Governor alerted five hundred members of the Louisiana National Guard and sent them to the area near Grambling. [redacted] commented that this action

[redacted]

[redacted]

signaled the ending of the student demonstrations. Simultaneously with the assignment of the National Guard to the Grambling area, the college disciplinary committee met and expelled the student leaders of the demonstrations. There were no incidents during the weekend of the football game and the Grambling College campus returned to normal.

[redacted] stated that during the week of student demonstrations on campus, one window was broken in the dining hall and several fires were started in the men and women's dormitories as a harassing tactic. The State Fire Marshal's Office conducted investigation regarding these fires and none proved to be serious.

[redacted] advised that he could not develop any specific information to indicate any outside influence or support to these demonstrations. He heard a rumor that the "Informers" did receive financial support from some unknown source, but he was never able to verify this rumor. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had written two checks [redacted] another student leader. [redacted] one for $75 and another for $45. [redacted] advised that he was never able to determine the reason for these checks and has developed no information that they were in connection with the student demonstration.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] was also active during the demonstrations in October, 1967. He added that the records of the registrar, Grambling College, reflect that [redacted] was born July 1, 1943, at Morganza, Louisiana, to [redacted] Lettsworth, Louisiana.

During an interview with [redacted] by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 4, 1957, [redacted] advised that his son [redacted] twelve years of age, was residing with him at [redacted] Lettsworth, Louisiana.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY - GRAMBLING COLLEGE

During July, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that as of July, 1967, [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party, State of Louisiana.

[redacted] stated that there were six members of the Grambling faculty that he considered as having encouraged the students. However, none of these faculty members gave active support to the students. One of the faculty members had left the Grambling campus shortly after the demonstrations stopped. The other five faculty members will not be employed at Grambling College during the school year 1968 - 69 inasmuch as their contracts to teach at Grambling will not be renewed.

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]

[redacted]

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

APPENDIX

[redacted]

[redacted]

A P P E N D I X

NEW ORLEANS MOVEMENT FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (NOMDS)

A confidential source advised on February 3, 1966, that a group which identified itself as the New Orleans Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NOCEWV), planned to hold a demonstration to protest United States policy in Vietnam, during February, 1966, in New Orleans, Louisiana. A party was also planned during February for the purpose of forming a permanent "peace group" which would be known as the NOCEWV.

The July, 1966, edition of "The New Orleans Freedom Press," self-described publication of the NOCEWV, indicated that the NOCEWV had been reorganized.

A second confidential source advised on March 16, 1967, that during a meeting of the NOCEWV on March 12, 1967, its name was changed to the New Orleans Movement for a Democratic Society (NOMDS), and a constitution was adopted.

A third confidential source advised on November 6, 1967, that at an NOMDS meeting held November 5, 1967, it was announced that the NOMDS had been accepted as a local chapter of the national Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

A fourth confidential source advised on May 24, 1968, that the NOMDS continues to hold meetings and participate in activities which follow the national SDS line.

A P P E N D I X

[redacted]

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/3/68

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

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

Enclosed for the Bureau are fifteen copies of LHM dated 7/3/68 and captioned "New Left Activities - Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana". U

Informant and source coverage on the Tulane Campus and in the Tulane University Students for a Democratic Society (TUSDS) is as follows: U

[redacted] C

[redacted] U

[redacted] Tulane University.

Classified by 6922 Exempt from GDS, Category ___ Date of Declassification Indefinite

AGENCY ACST; DNI; OSI; RAC; Sirsan
REQ. REC'D
DATE RETD. 7-11-68
HOW FORW. RIS
BY RLS; yaap

New Orleans is aware of the importance of developing sources in New Left groups on college campuses and will continue to remain alert for opportunities to develop productive sources in this field. U 100-449698-33-7

[redacted] Tulane University, advised on 6/13/68, that the potential for violence on the Tulane Campus for the forthcoming school year was difficult to predict, however, inasmuch as no violence occurred U

Deleted Copy Sent Jack Peebles
By Letter 8-19-75
Per FOIA Request

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ENCLOSURE

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during March, 1968, demonstrations or at another time during the 1967-1968 school year, he doubted that any violence would stem from New Left groups such as TUSDS.

[redacted] advised that a group on the Tulane Campus which may be a possible threat in the forthcoming school year is the Afro-Asian Congress of Tulane Students (ACT), whose members are Negro. ACT is an officially recognized student organization at Tulane. [redacted] described ACT as being formed on the pretense of "black culture", however, he considers it hostile and a potential problem on the Tulane Campus. He considers ACT to be more a black power group than New Left. He added that ACT caused no disturbances during the 1967-1968 school year but noted that individual members were present at the March demonstrations.

In view of the above, it is felt that if any violence should occur during the 1968-1969 school year at Tulane, it would possibly stem from the black power oriented ACT and not from New Left groups.

The following sources were utilized in enclosed LHM:

T-Symbol	Identity of Source
NO T-1	New Orleans Confidential [redacted]
NO T-2	[redacted]
NO T-3	[redacted]
NO T-4	[redacted]
NO T-5	[redacted]
NO T-6	[redacted]
NO T-7	New York Office Confidential [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

NO 100-17858

CONFIDENTIAL

The enclosed LHM is classified confidential to protect NO T-1, NO T-2, NO T-3, NO T-5 and NO T-7, sources of continuing value who furnished information, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in their identification and could result in having an adverse affect on the national defense. U

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 3, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
TULANE UNIVERSITY,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Identity of New Left Organizations

The November, 1967, Volume 1, Number 11, issue of the "MDS Newsletter", a monthly publication of the New Orleans Movement for a Democratic Society (NOMDS), contains an article which reflects that the first meeting of the Tulane University Students for a Democratic Society (TUSDS) was held September 28, 1967, and was attended by about sixty persons. The article continues that a constitution was accepted for presentation to the Student Senate and committees were set up to deal with military incursions on campus such as the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) Program, military recruiting, and Defense Department Research contracts. The article further reflected that TUSDS would protest scheduled interviews with students on campus by Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Dow Chemical Company, and several others.

Characterizations of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), NOMDS and TUSDS appear in the appendix section attached hereto.

The January, 1968, Volume 2, Number 1, issue of the "MDS Newsletter" reflects that TUSDS was recognized by the Senate Committee on Student Affairs, as an official campus organization.

NO T-1
January 2, 1968

The TUSDS has the aims and goals of the National SDS. TUSDS was notified that it had been accepted as a chapter of SDS from National Headquarters in Chicago, Illinois in late March, 1968.

NO T-2
April 9, 1968

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ENCLOSURE

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
TULANE UNIVERSITY,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

[redacted] advised that [redacted] a graduate student in the field of Latin American studies, was formerly a member of the NOMDS an SDS Chapter and during the school year 1967-1968, had been active in anti-draft and anti-Vietnam War activities both on and off the campus. [redacted] also participated in protesting military recruiters on campus, the Dow Chemical Company which makes napalm bombs, CIA and ROTC Program. [redacted] added that [redacted] along with [redacted] attempted to influence students during the demonstrations at Tulane in March, 1968, however, they met with little success.

[redacted] commented that [redacted] was formerly active in anti-Vietnam War groups in New Orleans and was an active member of TUSDS.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] for TUSDS, had also formerly been involved in anti-Vietnam War activities in New Orleans and worked closely with members of TUSDS.

[redacted]

[redacted] stated he was organizing a chapter of the SDS at Tulane, New Orleans.

NO T-4,
October 4, 1967

[redacted] is a member of the NOMDS and newly elected [redacted] of the SDS Chapter at Tulane.

NO T-2
October 17, 1967

On February 3, 1968, [redacted] stated he will be in the vanguard of a violent revolution against the United States Government. Although president of TUSDS at New Orleans, he more closely associates

his ideology of the political party with the Progressive Labor Party (PLP). He is a Marxist in many respects.

On February 20, 1968, [redacted] commented that while residing in New Haven, Connecticut, he joined the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), however, now he considers the CPUSA too conservative and identified with the PLP.

NO T-3
February 23, 1968

A characterization of the PLP appears in the appendix section attached hereto.

[redacted]

[redacted] New Orleans, is the [redacted] of the TUSDS and a former member of the New Orleans Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NOCEWV).

NO T-2
October 17, 1967

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of TUSDS and the newly elected [redacted] of this organization.

NO T-3
March 11, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
TULANE UNIVERSITY,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

[redacted] was functioning as a [redacted] of TUSDS during the summer of 1968.

NO T-5
June 17, 1968

The December, 1967, Volume 1, Number 12, issue of "MDS Newsletter" contained an article written by [redacted] on page thirteen, which reflects that the Executive Council of the Student Senate at Tulane University threatened to resign on February 1, 1968, if, by that time certain concessions toward "the Student Power" had not been conceded by the administration. The article continued that it was SDS' task to mobilize the entire Tulane University student body behind the Student Senate's threat of resignation.

The April, 1968, Volume 2, Number 4, issue of the "MDS Newsletter" contained an article on page three and six entitled "Student Power at Tulane University". This article reflects that during the first two weeks in March, 1968, students at Tulane University participated in demonstrations against the school administration and Board of Administrators as a result of Dean of Students John H. Stibbs' decision not to allow two photographs, which he deemed lewd and indecent, to appear in a Tulane literary magazine called "Sophia." Two protest marches on Tulane University President Longenecker's house took place involving 300 persons on the first evening and 700 individuals on the second evening. The first night of the demonstration, approximately 300 students refused to leave the Tulane University Center until a satisfactory answer was given to the students regarding the above refusal by Stibbs.

The article further reflects that President Longenecker addressed about 2,000 students, stating that he wished to meet with responsible student leaders more frequently. The article claims that this was Longenecker's first address to the student body in his six years as President.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
TULANE UNIVERSITY,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

[redacted] Tulane University, New Orleans, advised on June 13, 1968, that a confrontation by students with the school administration took place in early March, 1968, as a result of whether or not two photographs should be published in a school publication known as "Sophia".

[redacted] stated that an ad hoc committee allegedly representing the student body was formed and was named Mobilization of Responsible Tulane Students (MORTS). This group was made up of about ten students, some of which were in positions of leadership on the Tulane Campus [redacted] advised that on the evening of March 5, 1968, approximately 300 students met at the University Center and discussed their views concerning the refusal of the administration to publish the aforementioned photographs. Approximately 175 of them marched to President Longenecker's home to voice their objections; however, the President did not make an appearance and there were no incidents, although New Orleans Police were present in case of an outbreak. The following day, approximately 400 to 500 students again met at the University Center and marched that evening to Longenecker's home. Again there were no incidents and the crowd dispersed. President Longenecker was contacted and advised that upon the demand of the students he would speak to them concerning their differences.

[redacted] commented that on March 6, 1968, he met with student leaders and advised them at this time that the administration was willing to hear out their demands; however, he was holding them strictly responsible for any incidents that occurred. [redacted] commented that the Vice President of the student body, Larry Rosenblum, did an excellent job in controlling the students. President Longenecker advised the students on March 13, 1968, that more frequent meetings with student leaders would be necessary to assure the smooth running of the University [redacted] stated that after the President's address to the students, the MORTS organization disbanded and has not caused any dissension since the above referenced incidents. He added that [redacted] was present at several of the MORTS meetings and believes that [redacted] was helping direct their activities.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
TULANE UNIVERSITY,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

[redacted] commented that although TUSDS indicated a desire to rally the students against the school administration, they were mainly ineffective due to the lack of appeal of [redacted] leader of TUSDS. He advised that [redacted] and [redacted] attorneys in New Orleans, had written letters to the school administration advising that they doubted that publication of the aforementioned photographs would lead to any court action. Other than the letters furnished by [redacted] and [redacted] concerning the photographs, [redacted] advised that he knows of no outside influence with regard to the incidents occurring on the Tulane Campus during early March, 1968.

[redacted]

[redacted] is either a past or present member of the professional group of the Communist Party in New Orleans.

NO T-6
April 1, 1954

A letter from the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF) reflects that [redacted] is a member of the Board of Directors for SCEF in the state of Louisiana.

NO T-1
March, 1960

The May 15, 1964, issue of the "National Lawyers Guild Newsletter", an official publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), indicated that [redacted] of New Orleans was elected [redacted] of the NLG at the National Conference at Detroit, Michigan, during February, 1964.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
TULANE UNIVERSITY,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

The September, 1965 issue of "The Southern Patriot", the self-described publication of SCEF, reflects that [redacted] is the Treasurer of SCEF.

On June 7, 1967, NO T-7 made available a copy of the "National Lawyers Guild Newsletter", Volume 13, Issue #1, dated May 19, 1967, which was published by the NLG. This issue stated that [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana, was a [redacted] of the NLG.

Characterizations of SCEF and NLG appear in the appendix section attached hereto.

[redacted] was on the Steering Committee for the NOCEWV.

[redacted]
September 7, 1966

A copy of a SCEF letterhead dated July 8, 1966, reflects that [redacted] is one of eight members of the Board of Directors of SCEF that is presently living in New Orleans.

[redacted] is listed in the masthead of "The Southern Patriot", a self-described SCEF publication as one of three Vice Presidents of SCEF. This information is listed in each issue of "The Southern Patriot" beginning with November, 1966 through January, 1968.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
TULANE UNIVERSITY,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

[redacted] stated that he, John Stibbs, Dean of Students at Tulane, and President Longenecker, planned to meet with a board this summer to discuss plans concerning any future outbreak by students [redacted] stated that it will be the administration's policy to issue a statement to all students upon their arrival at the University, reflecting the administration's stand with regard to student uprisings at the University. [redacted] commented that any students inciting incidents which are unjustified may be expelled from the University, as it is a private institution. He stated that the administration will be fair with regard to making such decisions.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

"1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist law breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1958, p. 21.)"

A P P E N D I X

NEW ORLEANS MOVEMENT FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (NOMDS)

A confidential source advised on February 3, 1966, that a group which identified itself as the New Orleans Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NOCEWV), planned to hold a demonstration to protest United States policy in Vietnam, during February, 1966, in New Orleans, Louisiana. A party was also planned during February for the purpose of forming a permanent "peace group" which would be known as the NOCEWV.

The July, 1966, edition of "The New Orleans Freedom Press," self-described publication of the NOCEWV, indicated that the NOCEWV had been reorganized.

A second confidential source advised on March 16, 1967, that during a meeting of the NOCEWV on March 12, 1967, its name was changed to the New Orleans Movement for a Democratic Society (NOMDS), and a constitution was adopted.

A third confidential source advised on November 6, 1967, that at an NOMDS meeting held November 5, 1967, it was announced that the NOMDS had been accepted as a local chapter of the national Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

A fourth confidential source advised on May 24, 1968, that the NOMDS continues to hold meetings and participate in activities which follow the national SDS line.

A P P E N D I X

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

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

"The New York Times," City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary Socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its [redacted] A 20-Member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

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

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "Challenge," a monthly New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

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

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

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF)

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947. In the same house report, "The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SCHW.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW dated April 26, 1946, changed its name to the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF) and stated its purpose to be to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions and ideals.

The masthead of the April, 1967, issue of "The Southern Patriot" indicates that it is the publication of SCEF, editorial and business offices of which are located at 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, Eastern office of which is located at Suite 412, 799 Broadway, New York City, New York. "The Southern Patriot" is published once each month, except July. SCEF is stated to be dedicated to ending discrimination based on race, creed, color, sex, national origin or economic condition.

[redacted]

[redacted] Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, testified on December 11, and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court in a State sedition prosecution against [redacted] She identified [redacted] as having been known to her as members of the CP from January, 1951, to December, 1954.

APPENDIX

The SCEF is self-described as having deep roots in the South where it began as the educational wing of the SCHW, organized in 1933 to work for economic and political reform. When the SCHW disbanded in the late 1940's, SCEF continued as an independent organization, rallying support for integration and democracy and helping to stimulate and nurture new movements of the early 1960's. The SCEF maintained headquarters in Louisiana for twenty years, but in 1966 moved its headquarters to Louisville, Kentucky.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that [redacted] a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 3, 1966, that during the time that the SCHW was in existence, members of the Communist Party were members of and worked actively in the SCHW; however, since the formation of the SCEF, Communist Party members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a Communist Party front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial issue.

A third source advised on May 25, 1966, that [redacted] a Communist Party functionary, expressed great admiration for Carl and Anne Braden and the SCEF, with which they are affiliated, and expressed the view that the SCEF is the best organization in the South as far as doing effective work is concerned and that they have a better idea of what they are doing, where they are heading, and influence other organizations for the better.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

The second source also advised on June 3, 1956, that many people who are officials and supporters of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

APPENDIX

A P P E N D I X

TULANE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA (TUSDS)

A confidential source made available a leaflet on September 27, 1967, which announced the organizational meeting for the Tulane University Students for a Democratic Society (TUSDS), which was to be held September 28, 1967.

A second confidential source advised on October 30, 1967, that a constitution for TUSDS was accepted by the Student Governing Body at Tulane University on October 24, 1967.

A third confidential source advised on May 24, 1968, that TUSDS has the aims and goals of the national Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). TUSDS was notified it had been accepted as a chapter of SDS from SDS national headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, in late March, 1968.

A P P E N D I X

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES -
TULANE UNIVERSITY,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 2, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title — NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES - TULANE UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Character — INTERNAL SECURITY - DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Reference — New Orleans letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

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

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

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 10/30/68

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to Albany, 5/10/68; Bureau letter to Charlotte, 8/12/68; and New Orleans letter to the Bureau, 7/3/68.

1. POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

New Orleans has experienced the recent development of SDS Chapters in several high schools in the New Orleans area. Some of the students involved with these organizations do not understand the true goals and aims of the SDS. In many instances parents of these students are not aware that their children have become involved with SDS. It is felt that anonymous letters or telephone calls to the parents of these students advising them of their child's affiliation with SDS may help to curtail their success in building SDS Chapters in the high schools.

The New Orleans Police Department, Intelligence Division, has utilized a counterintelligence method which has proved to be effective in several instances. It has been determined through sources and informants that the Leftist Movement in the New Orleans area is particularly concerned about the infiltration of police or other agencies infiltrating agents into the various Leftist groups. On a highly selective basis, verbal inferences and fabricated evidence could be produced to make a leader or member of an organization such as SDS appear to be a police agent, thereby nullifying his effectiveness and possibly resulting in his expulsion from the movement.

2. PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

Concerning referenced Bureau letter to Charlotte dated 8/12/68, New Orleans made available copies of the

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article which appeared in BARRON'S magazine entitled, "Campus or Battleground? Columbia is a Warning to All American Universities," to selected educators and administrators in the State of Louisiana. The results were as follow:

and [redacted] Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, both expressed appreciation of the fact that the article had been made available to them and stated that they would have their staff read the article. [redacted] Grambling College, Grambling, Louisiana, advised that he had previously read this article and considered it to be interesting and well written. [redacted] University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana [redacted] Louisiana State University at New Orleans, and [redacted] Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, were all furnished copies of the above article and expressed their appreciation.

3. TANGIBLE RESULTS

No demonstrations have occurred on college or university campuses in the State of Louisiana as a direct result of leadership provided by the New Left. The President of Tulane University, along with the Board of Directors, prepared a letter which was made available to all students entering Tulane University in September, 1968, which indicated that the university would take firm action against any student who disrupted the normal business routine of the university. This letter was drawn up during the summer of 1968 and was distributed to each student at Tulane University in order that everyone could understand the administration's position with regard to disruption on the campus.

4. MISCELLANEOUS

New Orleans is continuing to develop sources and informants who can furnish information on the activities

of New Left Organizations. New Orleans will continue to be alert for new methods of counterintelligence value and will submit recommendations for such action by separate communication.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 12/31/68

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

[redacted]

Re New Orleans letter to the Bureau, 10/30/68.

1. POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

New Orleans has under investigation four high school SDS chapters. These chapters by themselves have not been effective because of lack of central organization; however, the New Orleans Citywide High School SDS (NOHSSDS) chapter, which is made up of various members of high school SDS chapters, has found leadership through one [redacted] Without [redacted] leadership, the high school SDS program would have no cohesiveness. It is believed that concentration on exposing [redacted] contacts with various New Left (NL) individuals and groups in the New Orleans area might tend to minimize his effectiveness in organizing an SDS movement in New Orleans high schools.

Louisiana

The Tulane University (TU) campus has a new publication called "The Catalyst," which is published by unnamed students from TU. This publication is right-wing in nature and has been utilized as an exposé sheet concerning certain members of the NL. On two occasions, "The Catalyst" inferred that members of the NL, who are in leadership positions, were actually informants for various agencies. The information concerning their activities and background was accurate, and lent credibility to the inferences. As a

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result, one of the leaders of the New Orleans Movement for a Democratic Society (NOMDS) has become suspect by his fellow members. Utilization on a select basis of this publication may serve to further disrupt other NL activities.

2. PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

The New Orleans Division continues to maintain contact with established sources in colleges and universities in Louisiana regarding possible formation of SDS chapters on campus. Such cooperation with officials at Northwest Louisiana State College at Natchitoches, La., concerning the Student Action Committee, and with officials at Louisiana State University in New Orleans (LSUNO) concerning the Student Liberal Federation (SLF) has been effective. A close liaison is being maintained with these institutions of higher learning in order to bring to the attention of established sources any plans for development or expansion of NL activities on campus.

3. TANGIBLE RESULTS

The Tulane University SDS (TUSDS) chapter has not been an effective NL group during the Fall Semester of 1968, inasmuch as there are varying opinions on plans and programs for the organization. Most of the persons attending meetings are liberals. This dissension and lack of leadership can be attributed to the withdrawal of [redacted], former leader and coordinator of TUSDS, who has stepped down from a leadership capacity to that of solely attending meetings. [redacted] was mentioned in an article in "The Catalyst" which inferred that he had furnished information to a Government agency. Since this article appeared, members of TUSDS do not consider him to be suitable for leadership of the TUSDS.

No major demonstrations have occurred on college or university campuses in the state of Louisiana as a direc

result of leadership provided by the NL.

4. MISCELLANEOUS

New Orleans is continuing to develop sources and informants who can furnish information on the activities of NL organizations. New Orleans will continue to be alert for new methods of counterintelligence value and will submit recommendations for such action by separate communication.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-[illegible]) DATE: 2/20/69

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF NEW LEFT

Re New Orleans letter to the Bureau dated 12/31/68.

The New Orleans Division has not submitted any recommendations for counterintelligence (CI) activities, inasmuch [redacted] have been somewhat unorthodox, and if exposed could prove embarrassing [redacted] Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), a student right wing organization at Tulane University, New Orleans, La. The YAF was formed to counteract the activities of the Tulane University Students for a Democratic Society (TUSDS), formerly the most active New Left group in New Orleans. However, the activities are not limited to TUSDS. The YAF claims dedication to the democratic principles on which this country was founded. The YAF publishes a four page newspaper periodically in which they identify members of the New Left as police department or government agents. This has caused doubt and dissention in the movement in New Orleans.

100-449698-33-10

A number of harassment techniques have been used, including telephoning New Left members' homes late at night and following these individuals. Employers of New Left members have also been contacted and advised that these persons were attempting to create trouble by organizing unions or by attempting to control unions already in existance. These contacts have resulted in a number of the New Left members being fired from their jobs. [redacted]

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[redacted]

The hard line taken by school authorities has diminished the effectiveness of the activities. An example of this was during the demonstrations by Black Power students at Fortier High School in New Orleans, which were supported by the New Left. All Fortier High School students who participated were expelled from school. The principal of West Jefferson High School, Gretna, Louisiana, made up copies of the article furnished by the FBI, New Orleans, which appeared in Baron's Magazine. These were distributed to all West Jefferson High School students. The principal recently advised, with the exception of several individuals, West Jefferson has had no further problems with the SDS.

A recent meeting of college and university administrative personnel was held in Baton Rouge, La., in order to decide how to handle disturbances and civil disobedience on college campuses. The issue of whether or not to recognize SDS chapters on campus was also discussed. Although those present voted to recognize college SDS chapters in Louisiana it was made clear that agitators and trouble makers should be identified and separated from universities if their actions warranted same.

The net result of this growing awareness to curtail the development of the New Left in Louisiana has led the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) to advise its personnel in Louisiana to concentrate on the east and west coasts. A number of PLP members will be leaving New Orleans in the near future. The Spartacist League (SL) of New Orleans, heretofore small but comparatively active, has only one member presently active in New Orleans. TUSDS meetings are now regularly attended by only approximately 15 members. The "TUSDS Newsletter", the official publication of the New Orleans Movement for a Democratic Society (TUSDS), a chapter of the SDS, has been having financial difficulties and may have to discontinue publication unless it can obtain a steady source of income. "The Word", a [illegible] newspaper published in the French Quarter of New Orleans, is also having financial difficulties and reportedly has had to discontinue publication.

This does not imply that New Left activities are dead in the New Orleans Division, however, it does reflect a lack

of success on the part of the New Left [redacted]

SAC, New Orleans (100-17952) 3/21/69

Director, FBI (100-452156)

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

[redacted]
SM - SSOC

Reurairtel 3/10/69.

The Bureau offers no objection to the proposals set forth in reairtel. Toward this end, Memphis and Charlotte should remain alert to and promptly advise New Orleans on the receipt of information that the subject has been arrested in their divisions.

New Orleans airtel appears ambiguous in that at one point it is stated that should [redacted] be arrested in another state, Orleans Parish would be unable to extradite him since there were no funds available for such a purpose. Elsewhere, reairtel suggests that should [redacted] be arrested outside the state, the division covering such arrest should notify the New Orleans Division which would discreetly alert Orleans Parish juvenile authorities who could then arrange for the delivery of [redacted] to the Orleans Parish.

New Orleans should clarify this aspect of the investigation and advise Memphis and Charlotte.

2 - Charlotte (100-10594)
2 - Memphis (100-4865)

NOT RECORDED
165 APR 2 1969

RHH:jes
(10)

1 - 100-449698

NOTE: [redacted] is a juvenile under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court of Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana. He is currently traveling throughout the south as a organizer for the SSOC in high schools. In January, 1969, [redacted] juvenile officer reviewed his case following an arrested on 12/22/68; however, the charge was dismissed and he was released to his parents who had given him permission to travel for SSOC. Subsequent to the review of this case by the juvenile officer, the latter has located two previous arrests for

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

APR 04 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Letter to New Orleans
RE: [redacted]
100-452156

NOTE CONTINUED:

[redacted] which throws new light on this situation. The juvenile officer now states that the judge will commit [redacted] if he returns to the State of Louisiana. Reairtel suggests that the Memphis and Charlotte Divisions, in whose territories the subject has been traveling, be alerted to this situation in order that a coordinated effort might be made to return [redacted] to Louisiana should he be subsequently arrested on local charges in their territories.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/16/69

SAC, New Orleans (100-17858) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
IS

Re Memphis airtel to New Orleans, dated 4/3/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one (1) copy of the "MDS Newsletter", volume III, No.s 1 and 2, January - February, 1969 edition, as requested in referenced airtel.

2-Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1-Memphis (100-4704)(Info)(RM)
2-New Orleans
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Encl. attached to Memphis airtel 2-5-68 same caption.

REC-33

APR 21 1969

23

59 APR 29 1969

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/26/69

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF NEW LEFT

Re New Orleans letter to Bureau, 2/28/69.

During January and February, 1969, a combined investigation by Natchitoches Parish Sheriff's Office and Police Department resulted in the arrests of seventeen students from Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, Louisiana, among which were leaders and instigators of the SDS movement at Northwestern. The SDS chapter at Northwestern became splintered and disorganized as a result of these arrests.

Anti-ROTC demonstrations were held on campus at Tulane University (TU), New Orleans, Louisiana, during April and May, 1969, resulting in the TU Administration taking action against twenty-one demonstrators. Several of the participants were members of the TU Students for a Democratic Society (TUSDS) and included the TUSDS [redacted] The TU Committee on Academic Freedom, [redacted] Responsibility held a hearing concerning [redacted] participation in the demonstrations and recommended that be be given a letter of reprimand. [redacted] was represented by a member of the TU faculty and [redacted] a staff member of Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) and a frequent

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New Orleans
PDF - smj
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REC-52 100-449698-33

12 JUN 30 1969

INT SEC

5 JUL 10 1969

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

attorney for members of the New Left. The TU President overruled the committee's recommendation and recommended that [redacted] be dismissed from the TU faculty and be given one year's salary. The TU Board of Administrators concurred with the President's recommendation.

The TU Student Senate Committee recommended that disciplinary action be taken against twenty-one students ranging from a letter of reprimand and probation to full suspension. No further significant disruption or demonstrations have occurred at TU since the above action was taken.

The National Security Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans area submitted a resolution supporting the firm action taken by TU administrators concerning the anti-ROTC demonstrations mentioned above. They also stated their support for the ROTC program in colleges and universities throughout the United States. On 5/20/69, the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce approved and adopted the above resolutions. These were forwarded to the United States Chamber of Commerce, state legislators, and university officials.

A series of articles regarding SDS and its roll in the New Left appeared in the Times Picayune, a New Orleans daily newspaper. The articles, written by CLARENCE DOUCET, pointed out the aims and purposes of SDS, some of SDS' activities, and the subversive background of some of its leaders and members. These articles were informative and well received, creating interest throughout the South Louisiana area.

SDS and other New Left activity in New Orleans have lessened with the coming of summer vacation. Although there are numerous students attending summer school, it is not felt that the college campuses will have significant New Left activities during the summer of 1969.

As noted in referenced New Orleans letter to the Bureau, a group of Progressive Labor Party (PLP) members and associates departed New Orleans during March and April, 1969, by order of PLP national headquarters in New York City for the purpose of relocating and organizing on the East and West Coasts. These individuals were members of the New Orleans Movement for a Democratic Society (NOMDS), a local chapter of SDS in New Orleans. Although a few PLP sympathizers remain in New Orleans, the recent split of the PLP faction from the National Collective Faction at the National Convention of SDS held 3/18-22/69, at Chicago, Illinois, should prevent a coalition of SDS factions in New Orleans in the fall of 1969.

New Orleans is remaining alert for opportunities to utilize Counterintelligence activities with regard to the New Left and will submit any recommendations for Bureau approval on an individual basis.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 8/27/69

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858) (P)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF NEW LEFT

[redacted]

ReNOlet to the Bureau, 6/26/69.

During the period from June, 1969, until the present, there has not been much significant New Left (NL) activity in the New Orleans Division, with the exception of attendance by New Orleans SDS members at the National Convention (NC) in Chicago, Ill., 6/18-23/69, and the formation of the Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) in New Orleans by [redacted] and [redacted] The reason for this lack of activity is mainly that most college students returned to their homes after the beginning of the summer. It is expected that, starting in September, 1969, when students return to school, SDS and NL activities will resume.

[redacted]

appropriate field office advised of paragraph classification

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New Orleans
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REC 9

ST-105

Classified by 6922
Exempt from GDS/Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

WNP 11/29/74

CONFIDENTIAL

INT SEC

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

57 SEP 8 1969

As is noted above, New Orleans has sources and informants in key positions in the more active SDS chapters in the New Orleans area. These sources and informants in the past have furnished timely and pertinent information regarding planned SDS activities, and will continue to do so in the coming school year. (U)

It is noted that [redacted], leader of the Spartacist League (SPL) in New Orleans, was drafted into the Army, and there is no longer an SPL organization per se in New Orleans. U

As a result of the SSOC membership meeting which took place at Mt. Beulah Training Center, Edwards, Miss., in June, 1969, no further SSOC activity has been experienced in the New Orleans Division. Former SSOC leaders [redacted] and [redacted] are now concentrating their efforts in organizing SDS in high schools. U

The New Orleans Movement for a Democratic Society (NOMDS) has not held regular meetings during the summer of 1969; however, [redacted], leader of the NOMDS, has held Marxist-Leninist discussion groups from time to time. U

A Radical Youth Forum was recently held in New Orleans at the First Unitarian Church, and was sponsored by the RYM. [redacted], Key Activist and SDS [redacted] was present and spoke on "The Movement." Prior to his talk, elements from the Workers Student Alliance/PLP faction became involved in a physical confrontation with supporters of RYM. The open hostility exhibited at this meeting demonstrates the factionalism present in the New Orleans area NL. New Orleans hopes to capitalize on the differences between these two groups for the purpose of further alienating the two factions. U

It is expected that SDS activity at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. (LSUBR), LSUNO, TU, and among some high schools in New Orleans and possibly Baton Rouge will U

CONFIDENTIAL

increase after the start of the school year in September, 1969. New Orleans is remaining alert for opportunities to utilize counterintelligence activities with regard to the NL, and will submit any recommendations for Bureau approval on an individual basis. 4

CONFIDENTIAL

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 10/7/69

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF NEW LEFT

Re New Orleans letter to Bureau, 8/27/69.

New Orleans does not have any pending counter-intelligence action at the present time. It is noted that the school year of 1969-1970 has just begun and as yet there has been little New Left and SDS activities on the college campuses in the New Orleans Division. It is further noted in referenced New Orleans letter to Bureau, 8/27/69, that there was comparatively little SDS activity in the New Orleans area during the summer of 1969.

New Orleans is remaining alert for opportunities to utilize counterintelligence activities with regard to the New Left and will submit all recommendations for such action for Bureau approval on an individual basis.

EX-102

REC-23 100-449698-33-14

10 OCT 10 1969

6 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New Orleans
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INT. SEC.

59 OCT 16 1969

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

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

5010-107-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 11/28/69

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (100-17858) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF NEW LEFT

Remylet 10/7/69.

[redacted] of the Progressive Labor Party/Workers Student Alliance (PLP/WSA) faction within SDS, recently contacted DAVID DYBEK, an SDS member in New Orleans, and advised him that there would be a National Council (NC) meeting of [redacted] faction in New Orleans around 12/26/69 for approximately five to seven days. [redacted] stated that a meeting facility was needed that would hold approximately 1,500 persons. He added that his organization could go up to $5,000 for rent regarding this facility. [redacted] stated that when the meeting facility was lined up he would fly to New Orleans to sign the contract. Several places have been mentioned as prospective meeting places in New Orleans. Among those was McAllister Hall on the Tulane University campus and an International Longshoremen's Association union hall, location unknown, somewhere in New Orleans.

New Orleans requests Bureau authority to implement the following counterintelligence measures:

1) That appropriate officials be notified at Tulane University of SDS's interest in holding an NC at McAllister Hall with the objective of this contact being the denial of the facility for use by SDS.

2) That the International Longshoremen's Association be contacted to determine which of their facilities could accommodate 1,500 persons; then contact would be made with officials who are established sources to request that union facilities be denied SDS for their use during the NC.

REC-81
EX-117

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New Orleans
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3) Determine the names of any other potential meeting places and follow instructions as set forth above.

4) That informants attending the NC from New Orleans and other divisions be advised to create confusion, disorganization, and dissention where possible during the NC in New Orleans.

1 -
1 - Mr. [redacted]

SAC, New Orleans (100-17858) 12/18/69

REC-128 EX-117

Director, FBI (100-449698)-33-15

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 11/28/69 and Buairtel 12/11/69.

ReBuairtel set forth information that the National Council meeting of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) would be held at Woolsley Hall, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, on 12/27-31/69.

In view of the information that the National Council meeting has been scheduled to be held in New Haven it would not appear appropriate at this time to carry out the measures set forth in relet.

Your suggestions in this regard are appreciated and you should continue to give this Program your continued attention.

RHH:jes
(5)

NOTE:

By relet, New Orleans advised that it had information regarding the possibility that the National Council of SDS/Worker-Student Alliance faction would possibly be held in New Orleans. New Orleans suggested several measures to alert various agencies in the area to this fact with a view toward precluding SDS from using their facilities for the Council meeting. We have subsequently learned that the Council meeting will be held in New Haven and, therefore, action by New Orleans will not be necessary.

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COMM-FBI

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 1/19/70

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858) (P)

[redacted]

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re New Orleans letters, 10/7/69 and 11/28/69; and Bureau letter, 12/18/69.

In referenced New Orleans letter, 11/28/69, New Orleans recommended several counterintelligence measures regarding a SDS National Council meeting to be held possibly in New Orleans around 12/26/69. Subsequent developments caused the National Council to be held in New Haven, Connecticut, and New Orleans was unable to utilize these measures.

New Orleans does not have any pending counterintelligence action at the present time, however, this Division will remain alert for opportunities to utilize counterintelligence activities with regard to the New Left and will submit all recommendations for such action for Bureau approval on an individual basis.

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REC-1

10 JAN 21 1970

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2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New Orleans
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58 JAN 27 1970

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

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 4/17/70

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858)(P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of an article which appeared in the 4/14/70 edition of "The Times-Picayune" a daily New Orleans, Louisiana, newspaper, entitled "Fed-Up Liberal Prof Hits 'Tyranny of Spoiled Brats'".

The article is written by a University of Montana history professor and reprints appeared in Congressional Record and U.S. News and World Report.

New Orleans has had a recent confrontation of students and administration at Tulane University in New Orleans. Inasmuch as the springtime tends to be a period of student unrest in various colleges and universities throughout the country, New Orleans feels that the Xeroxing of this article and the anonymous mailing of same to selected colleges and universities within the New Orleans Division to the offices of the president of the respective institutions might tend to give these administrators some perspective towards the handling of student unrest in the future.

The Bureau is requested to grant authority for New Orleans to make these anonymous mailings to presidents and board members of selected colleges and universities within the State of Louisiana.

EXP. PROC.

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

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REC-35

9 APR 21 1970

1 ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

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

Fed-Up Liberal Professor

[illegible]

Ed. Note: This article by [illegible] University of Oregon history professor [illegible] appeared in the Billings Gazette and has since been reprinted in the Congressional Record and U.S. News and World Report.

I am 49 years old. It took me many years and considerable effort to get where I am which isn't much of anyplace except [illegible]. I was raised in a depression. I served four years in a war. I am married with several children. I have led one coronary. I am a "liberal" [illegible] and I am a professor. I am sick of the "younger generation": hippies, yippies, militants, and nonsense.

I am a professor of history at the University of Montana, and I am supposed to have "liaison" with the young. Worse still, I am father of seven children. They range in age from 7 to [illegible] and I am fed up with nonsense. I am tired of being blamed, maimed and contrite. I am tired of tolerance and the

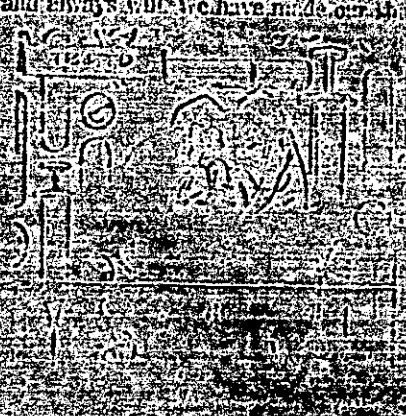
Today's Homeglade column is on Page 11

reaching out (which is always my function) for understanding. I am sick of the total irrationality of the campus "rebel," whose bearded visage, dirty hair, body odor, and "tactics", are childish but brutal, naive but dangerous, and the essence of arrogant tyranny—the tyranny of spoiled brats.

I am terribly disturbed that I may be incubating more of the same. Our household is permissive, our approach to discipline is an apology and a retreat from standards—usually accompanied by a gift in cash or kind.

It's time to call a halt, time to live in an adult world where we belong, and time to put these people in their place. We owe the "younger generation" what all older generations have owed younger generations: love, protection, respect, and respect when they deserve it. We do not owe them our souls, our privacy, our whole lives just because we do not love them humanly from our mistakes, each but own.

Every generation makes mistakes, always has and always will. We have made our share.



reaching out (which is always my function) for understanding. I am sick of the total irrationality of the campus "rebel," whose bearded visage, dirty hair, body odor, and "tactics", are childish but brutal, naive but dangerous, and the essence of arrogant tyranny—the tyranny of spoiled brats.

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Every generation makes mistakes, always has and always will. We have made our share.

[illegible] they are called patriots. In the 5th [illegible] Democratic [illegible] the student militant [illegible] "activist" who has read Crane Brinton's [illegible] Anatomy of Revolution or who is familiar with the works of Jefferson, Washington, Paine, Adams or even Alinsky or Marcus. And I have yet to find a student militant who has read about racism [illegible] and who understands, even primitively, the long and wondrous struggle of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) and the genius of Martin Luther King, whose name they invariably take in vain.

An old and scarred member of the years of organized labor in the U.S. is that [illegible] recently remarked to me: "These radicals couldn't organize well enough to produce a sensible platform. Hell, they couldn't even [illegible] out of a paper bag." But they can [illegible] we let them destroy our universities, [illegible] our parks unlivable, make a shambles of our streets, and humiliate our flag.

I asserted that we are in trouble with this younger generation not because we have failed our country [illegible] middle-class materialists, but simply because we have failed to be parents [illegible] place.

Use-Decision, No! [illegible]

What we need is a reappraisal of our own middle-class selves, our worth, our [illegible] and our progress. We need to [illegible] make [illegible] by the hard way, by travail and labor, [illegible] authority as parents, teachers, [illegible] workers and politicians.

The vast majority of our children from 1 to 20 are fine kids. We need to [illegible] firmly with authority and with [illegible] conviction. We need to listen and to [illegible] selves. Enough of people [illegible] encouraging our aberration [illegible] enough of the denigration of our own maturity and good sense.

The best place to start is at home. But the most practical, and effective place right now is our campuses. This does not mean a flood of angry edicts, a sudden change in a "new" policy. It simply means that faculties should stop playing collection, that administrators should be armed not with police but with convictions. The power to expel (strangely [illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] contribution to its [illegible] [illegible] with the problems [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] our academic [illegible] our [illegible] [illegible] approach to life, our failures in [illegible] [illegible], our terrible ineptitude in racial matters, our narrowness as parents, our blindness as parents, our blindness to the root ills of society. Balderdash!

Common courtesy and a regard for the opinions of others is not merely a decoration on the pie crust of society — it is the heart of the pie. Too many "youngsters" are egocentric [illegible]. They will not listen; they shout down. They will not discuss; but, like 4-year-olds, they throw rocks and shout.

Arrogance is obnoxious; it is also [illegible]. Society has [illegible] [illegible] gance without the backing of [illegible] accomplishment. Why, then, do we tolerate arrogant slobs who occupy our homes, our administration buildings, our streets and parks — urinating on our beliefs and defiling our premises? . . . an expression of our disgust.

Today's young people did not invent it (sensitivity); they do not own it. And what they seek to attain, all mankind has sought to attain throughout the ages. Shall we, therefore, approve the presumed attainment of it through heroin, "speed," LSD and other drugs?

Again, it is not police raids and tougher laws that we need; it is merely strength.

Society, "the Establishment," is not a foreign thing we seek to impose on the young. We know it is far from perfect. We did not make it; we have only sought to change it. The fact that we have only been minimally successful is the story of all generations — as it will be the story of the generation coming up. Yet we have worked a number of wonders. We have not solved the racial problem but we have faced it; we are terribly worried about the degradation of our environment, about injustices, inequities, the military-industrial complex and bureaucracy. And we have attacked these things.

Wrecking Crews of Paranoids

Knowing this, why do we listen subserviently to the violent [illegible] of the new generation? Either they have total victory by Wednesday next or burn down our carefully built barricades in adolescent pique; either they win now, or flee off to a commune and quit; either they solve all problems this week or join a wrecking crew of paranoids.

That is [illegible] idealism; it is [illegible] tyranny [illegible] it is that we (professors and faculties in particular) in [illegible] of self [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the ills of the world — and thus [illegible] ourselves to chaos. We are the led, not the leaders. And we are fed [illegible].

As a professor I meet the [illegible] and revolutionaries every day. They are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] violence [illegible] forceful occupation of buildings [illegible] [illegible] by covert or overt act of [illegible] faculty member or administrative [illegible] the occupation of any university property, field, park, building, lot or other place, shall be cause for expulsion.

2. The disruption of any class, directly or indirectly, by voice or presence or the destruction of any university property, shall be cause for expulsion.

This does not constitute provocation. It is one of the oldest rights and necessities of the [illegible] blame must fall largely [illegible] failure of univer[illegible] they have consistently pressed administrators [illegible] to act.

Court Order Best Tool

Suppose the students refuse to recognize expulsion — suppose they march, riot, strike. The police can handle the matter, by prearrangement publicly stated, should then pass to the courts. If buildings are occupied, the court enjoins the participating students. It has the lawful power to declare them in contempt. If violence ensues, it is in violation of the court's order. Courts are not subject to fears, not part of the action. And what militant will shout obscenities in court with contempt hanging over his head?

Too simple? Not at all. Merely an old process which we seem to have forgotten. It is too direct for those who seek to employ Freudian analysis, too positive for "academic senates" who long for philosophical debate, and too prosaic for those who seek orgastic self-examination.

We need — those of us over 30, tax-ridden, harried, confused, weary and beat up — to reassert our hard-won prerogatives. It is our country, too. We have fought for it, bled for it, dreamed for it, and we love it. It is time to reclaim it.

[illegible]

[illegible] generation [illegible] failure, or [illegible] greatest [illegible] Vietnam; [illegible] the [illegible] of its first [illegible] possibility, [illegible] [illegible] capitulation to its youth, and to seek preoccupation with the problems [illegible] the mind, psyche, [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the pamphleteers, the [illegible] and [illegible] the young [illegible] our [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible], our [illegible] [illegible] attitude to life, our failures in diplomacy, our terrible blunders in racial matters, our narrowness as parents, our blindness as parents, our blindness to the root ills of society. Balderdash!

Common courtesy and a regard for the opinions of others is not merely a decoration on the pie-crust of society—it is the heart of the pie. Too many "youngsters" are eccentric [illegible]. They will not listen; they will only shout down. They will not discuss but, like 4-year-olds, they throw rocks and shout.

Arrogance is obnoxious; it is also destructive. Society has classically detested arrogance without the backing of demonstrable accomplishment. Why, then, do we tolerate arrogant, slobs who occupy our homes, our administration buildings, our streets and parks—urinating on our beliefs and defiling our premises? [illegible] an expression of our disgust.

Today's young people did not invent it (sensitivity); they do not own it. And what they seek to attain, all mankind has sought to attain down the ages. Shall we, therefore, approve the presumed attainment of it through heroin, "speed," LSD and other drugs?

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Society, "the Establishment," is not a foreign thing we seek to impose on the young. We know it is far from perfect. We did not make it; we have only sought to change it. The fact that we have only been minimally successful is the story of all generations—as it will be the story of the generation coming up. Yet we have worked a number of wonders. We have not solved the racial problem but we have faced it; we are terribly concerned about the degradation of our environment; about injustices, inequities, the military-industrial complex and insensitivity. But we have attacked these things.

Wrecking Crews of Paranoids

Knowing this, why do we listen subserviently to the violent rhetoricians of the new generation? Either they have total victory by Wednesday next or burn down our carefully built barricades in adolescent pique; either they win now or then cut to a commune and quit; either they solve all problems this week or join a wrecking crew of paranoids.

[illegible] tyranny, [illegible] it is that we (professors and [illegible]) in a period of self-[illegible] and apology, go along, indulge, [illegible] as if we had [illegible] the ills of the world and thus, [illegible] ourselves to chaos. We are the fool, and the leaders. And we are fool.

As a professor I meet the activists and revolutionaries every day. They are incessantly [illegible]. Hue-Tse-Ung and Ho Chi Minh (and others) [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] statement the [illegible] simply [illegible] [illegible] in advance [illegible] [illegible] university administrations [illegible]

Expulsion is a drastic verdict—[illegible] [illegible] to make it clear [illegible] [illegible] expulsion is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] even though it seems [illegible]

1. Violence—armed, or otherwise—[illegible] [illegible] lawful occupation of buildings, the intimidation by covert or overt act of any student, or faculty member or administrative personnel, the occupation of any university property, field, park, building, lot or other place, shall be cause for expulsion.

2. The disruption of any class, directly or indirectly, by violence or presence or the destruction of any university property, shall be cause for expulsion.

This does not constitute provocation. It is one of the oldest rights and necessities of the university community. The failure of university administrators to use it is one of the mysteries of our permissive age—and the blame must fall largely on faculties, because they have consistently pressed administrators not to act.

Court Order Best Tool

Suppose the students refuse to recognize expulsion—suppose they march, riot, strike. The police? No. The matter, by prearrangement, publicly stated, would then pass to the courts. If buildings are occupied, the court enjoins the participating students. It has the lawful power to declare them in contempt. If violence ensues, it is in violation of the court's order. Courts are not subject to fears and part of the action. And what militant will shout obscenities in court with contempt hanging over his head?

Too simple? Not at all. Merely an old process which we seem to have forgotten. It is too direct for those who seek to employ Freudian analysis, too positive for "academic oracles" who long for philosophical debate, and too prosaic for those who seek orgiastic self-condemnation.

We need those of us over 30, fat-middle, harried, confused, weary and beat-up—to reassert our hard-won prerogatives. It is our country, too. We have fought for it, bled for it, thrashed for it, and we love it. It's time to reclaim it.

SAC, New Orleans (100-17858) 4/29/70

Director, FBI (100-449698) REC 35 - 33-17

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 4/17/70.

Authority to reproduce and anonymously mail the article submitted as an enclosure to relet to selected college officials is denied.

It is noted that this article was published in "The Times-Picayune," a leading daily newspaper in your area, and therefore had the widest possible dissemination. The officials to whom you recommend sending this material in all probability have had an opportunity to read it.

It is not felt, therefore, that sufficient benefit would accrue to the Bureau to warrant the mailing.

Your interest in this program is appreciated, and you should continue to give it your close attention.

RHH:co/dlb dlb
(4)

NOTE:

Dr. K. Ross Toole, a professor of history at the University of Montana, has written an article concerning the younger generation in which he states that it is time that the older generation takes a realistic look and deals with the behavior of the younger generation in a forceful manner. Toole points out that the older generation should be proud of its achievements and not develop feelings of guilt from accusations by the younger generation that it has failed. New Orleans suggested that the article be reproduced and mailed anonymously to selected college officials in the area.

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

MAILED 4
APR 29 1970
FBI

58 MAY 4 1970

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

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

FBI

Date: 12/9/70

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

Via AIRTEL CONFIDENTIAL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858)(P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re New Orleans airtel to the Bureau dated 10/27/70.

[redacted]

[redacted] leader of the New Orleans Movement for a Democratic Society and an activist in the New Orleans SDS, will be interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI who will advise him they are conducting an investigation as noted above. He will further be advised that other members of the New Left in New Orleans have been accounted for regarding their whereabouts over the weekend of 12/5 and 6/70.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New Orleans
PDF:jpb
(4)

REC 19 100-449698-33-18

EX-106

25 DEC 16 1970

Classified by 6922
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
WNP 11/29/74

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Automatic Declassification Guide
6/16/77 LED/lmb

NO 100-17858
PDF:jpb

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

The purpose of this suggestion is twofold:

1. It will solidify the status of [redacted] with members of the New Left in the New Orleans area.

2. It will cause insecurity in the movement inasmuch as it will indicate to [redacted] that the FBI has knowledge of the whereabouts and activities of all New Left members in the New Orleans area.

U

If the Bureau feels that no mention should be made regarding FBI interest in the explosion of the oil refineries in New Jersey over the weekend of 12/5 and 6/70, New Orleans can utilize another pretext--such as, the Bureau conducting an investigation regarding a bombing matter which occurred out of state over the weekend of 12/5 and 6/90. U

CONFIDENTIAL

12/16/70

1 - Mr. [redacted]

airtel

EX-106

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-17858)

From: Director, FBI ~~(100-449698)~~ REC 19 100-449698-33-18 1

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurairtel 12/9/70 captioned as above.

The Cointelpro suggestion recommended in referenced communication has been carefully evaluated at the Seat of Government. It does not appear that interviews of [redacted] and [redacted] of the New Orleans Movement for a Democratic Society, would be of any great value as a Cointelpro step at this time. These interviews might serve to spotlight FBI interest in the forthcoming national convention of the Students for a Democratic Society/Worker Student Alliance (SDS/WSA) and have an adverse effect on informant's participation in the convention. It would appear that the proposed interviews be reconsidered after the national convention of SDS/WSA since the factions in this organization may be resolved. In view of the above the Bureau does not concur with your recommendation in referenced airtel at this time. You should reconsider the matter following the national convention of SDS/WSA and submit your recommendations at that time Follow this matter closely and continue to submit recommendations under the Cointelpro.

RJS:pdr
(4)

NOTE:

[redacted] New Orleans recommended interview of [redacted] and [redacted] a New Left leader in New Orleans, concerning bombing matters. The purpose of the interviews were to solidify status of [redacted] and to cause insecurity on the part of [redacted] since FBI interest would be shown in his activities. New Orleans suggestion is not concurred with pending national convention of the SDS/WSA at which time this matter may be evaluated on the basis of the events at this convention.

MAILED 10

54 DEC 21 1970

MAIL ROOM [X] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

(Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/25/71

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858)(P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
WORKER STUDENT ALLIANCE
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Re Bureau airtel to Boston dated 1/11/71.

Referenced Bureau communication reflected that the WSA/SDS National Convention held in Chicago, Ill., 12/27-30/70 was firmly controlled by the PLP and also noted that in view of this control counterintelligence opportunities are available to discredit the above revolutionary political party. The communication instructed receiving offices to contact informants who attended the convention and obtain details that would make suitable counterintelligence information against PLP.

For the information of the Bureau, two informants from this division, [redacted] and [redacted] attended the SDS National Convention in Chicago. These informants have been thoroughly debriefed and information obtained from them regarding individuals in attendance at the convention was furnished to the Bureau via LHM with New Orleans airtel to the Bureau dated 1/11/71 captioned "STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, WORKER STUDENT ALLIANCE, IS - SDS." Information obtained regarding events occurring at the convention is presently being set forth in a form suitable for dissemination.

100-449698-33-19

2 - Bureau (RM)
5 - New Orleans
(2 - 100-17858)
(1 - 100-17205)
[redacted]

REC 19

1 JAN 29 1971

EX-111

NEW LEFT

58 FEB 10 1971

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

Extensive information regarding the lack of internal democracy in SDS, the authoritarian control exercised by PLP in the organization, PLP's politics, PLP's refusal to support other revolutionary groups, disillusionment with PLP and WSA/SDS by many of its members and the reasons therefore, the failure of SDS/WSA to obtain mass based student support, etc., is currently being set forth in the above-described LHM.

The following information regarding attendance at the convention, funds expended by PLP, and efforts by PLP to maintain control of the convention may be of particular interest.

[redacted] and [redacted] advised that during the convention SDS leaders commented that between 900 and 1,000 individuals registered for the convention. The above sources noted, however, that at no time were more than between 400 to 500 persons observed in attendance at the plenary sessions of the convention. The National Headquarters of SDS were observed registering youngsters from the neighborhood, and they were not charged a registration fee. It is estimated that as many as 200 individuals from the surrounding community were registered and that these individuals played no role at the convention.

The above sources also advised that in an effort to insure control of the convention and the organization, PLP spent substantial sums of money to bring individuals to Chicago. Specifically, [redacted] SDS San Francisco, advised that PLP spent approximately $12,000 to charter a plane to bring approximately 150 to 200 SDS members from the West Coast to the convention. In addition, [redacted] Negro male, SDS member in New Orleans, indicated that during the convention he conferred with a number of Negroes from Oakland, Calif. They advised that PLP members made arrangement with approximately 130 Negroes from Oakland to travel to the convention to support PLP proposals. These Negroes from Oakland informed [redacted] that PLP paid their commercial air fare to Chicago and furnished to them spending money during the convention.

[redacted] were unable to furnish any additional specific information regarding the above.

Regarding counterintelligence steps against PLP, this division noted that Bureau communication reflected that such information may be incorporated into a spurious news release or other position paper to bring it to the attention of WSA/SDS members.

Regarding the above, this division suggests that the Bureau attempt to make available such information not only to WSA/SDS members but also to young persons and even campus workers who are targets of WSA/SDS and PLP recruiting efforts.

A great deal of pertinent information regarding WSA/SDS, such as PLP control of SDS, the lack of internal democracy in the organization, PLP's life style, PLP's politics, PLP's relationship with other revolutionary groups, the failure of SDS to obtain mass based student support, and the disillusionment among many PLP and WSA/SDS members with SDS and PLP is available to the Bureau. Information of this type, it is felt, is undoubtedly well known to individuals who function actively within SDS/WSA or PLP. These individuals accept and support the current situation in the organization or they either work within an opposition caucuss in SDS, hoping to change the organization or they leave the organization entirely. It is thus felt that dissemination efforts to potential SDS/WSA and PLP recruits would be considerably more fruitful than dissemination efforts limited to WSA and PLP members.

During the coming months, SDS/WSA and PLP will attempt to recruit students and campus workers and put into effect their program. New Orleans feels that the Bureau could perform a substantial service to these young people and campus workers and ultimately the entire nation by incorporating pertinent information regarding SDS/WSA and PLP into a spurious news release or other appropriate paper.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 3/26/71

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17858)

REC-14

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO
NEW LEFT
SDS

One [redacted], who attends Louisiana State University at Eunice, [redacted] and was born 11/5/51 at Ville Platte, La., wrote [redacted], member of SDS/PLP and the NOMDS (an at large chapter of SDS) in the Fall of 1970 requesting SDS literature.

[redacted] indicated he was a former member at large of SDS/PLP but had lost contact with the movement over the past year.

[redacted] is utilizing [redacted]

Investigation in this matter reflects that the subject's father and mother are Mr. And Mrs. [redacted] who reside at [redacted]

It is suggested that various SDS literature be mailed to [redacted] at his parents address [redacted] Eunice, La., with the return address of [redacted] New Orleans, La., 70116 in the hopes that the subject's parents will realize their son is involved in New Left activity and will bring pressure to bear on him in this regard.

2-Bureau (RM)
3-New Orleans
(2-100-17858)
(1-100-18883)

REC-105

PDF:mhl
(5)

17 MAR 29 1971

NEW LEFT

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

REC-112

SAC, New Orleans (100-17858) 4/6/71

Director, FBI (100-449698) - 32-20

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 3/26/71.

It is noted that your counterintelligence suggestion involves giving notification to the parents of [redacted] that their son is receiving literature from Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), in the hope that [redacted] parents will bring pressure on him to sever his relationship with SDS.

You have advised that [redacted] although a former member of SDS, has lost contact with the movement over the past year. In view of this, and since it does not appear that your suggestion if implemented would produce significant results, Bureau authority for this suggestion in counterintelligence is denied.

In the event [redacted] should become active in SDS, you should consider further counterintelligence suggestions at that time.

The Bureau appreciates your interest and participation in this program.

MAILED-21
APR 5 1971
FBI

HM:sac
(4)

NOTE:

New Orleans has suggested sending SDS literature to [redacted] at his parents' address as a means of alerting his parents that [redacted] was in correspondence with SDS. [redacted] aged 19, has indicated he has lost touch with SDS over the past year and it does not appear that New Orleans suggestion would be productive at this time.

Tolson
Sullivan
[redacted]
Jenkins, C.D.
Callahan
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

316
58 APR 22 1971

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐