FOIPA COVER SHEET

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: (COINTELPRO)

NEW LEFT

PHILADELPHIA

100-449698-37

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

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

FBI

Date: 8/6/70

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

Via AIRTEL REGULAR (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49929)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
IS - NEW LEFT

Re Philadelphia airtel 7/30/70.

Enclosed are original and one copy each of the fourth part of the series referred to in our airtel of 7/30/70.

The first section was prepared by the Washington correspondent of the "Bulletin" and explains what the Federal Government can and cannot do in dealing with the New Left. The second section is a brief rundown of some fugitives who have sprung from New Left activity.

In providing this fugitive information to the "Bulletin", as authorized by the Bureau, we were requested to tell them exactly how many fugitives we had in this category. Because of the obvious danger in the "numbers game", they were advised we did not wish to specify an exact number, but that it was in excess of 20. The "Bulletin" then elected to use the number 21.

ENCLOSURE

100-449698-37-22

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Philadelphia

REC-33

18 AUG 8 1970

WBA:VFH
(3)

EX-100

54 AUG 18 1970

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

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The 'System' Also Shelters Radical Ideas

Last of a series.

By LAWRENCE M. O'ROURKE
Bulletin Washington Bureau

"Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up, and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better."

Washington — Though those words have the ring of revolution to them — and could fit quite comfortably into the literature of groups like the Weathermen — they come from a man who fought to preserve the system.

Abraham Lincoln made the remark in a speech to the U. S. Congress on Jan. 12, 1848, when he was a representative from Illinois.

Now some Americans are advocating that it is time to rise up and destroy the existing government (smash the system, or words to that effect, they shout).

They say they want a new government that will not make war, a new system that will not allow discrimination because of race, poverty, hunger or illiteracy nor an economy locked in step with the Defense Department.

The Government, naturally enough, disagrees that it is time for the people to exercise the right declared for them by Lincoln.

High Ideals

Ironically enough, it is the very system and the high ideals under which it was constructed which restrain the Government's power in dealing with those who want to destroy it.

A century after the Civil War, Lincoln's words and the concept which they illustrate of the right of people to determine their government — an idea to which America has devoted its men and billions for years in Vietnam — were argued before the U. S. Supreme Court.

In a five to four decision, the court accepted the Government's argument that it had the right to pass laws and bring criminal charges under them against people who join together to rise up, with force and violence, against the system.

In the case involving a Communist party member named Junius Irving Scales, the court upheld as constitutional a 1940 federal statute known as the Smith Act.

Congress by the Smith Act made it a federal crime to

Federal Outlook On Revolutionaries

In this fourth and final part of a series on the new revolutionaries, The Bulletin's Washington Bureau chief, Lawrence M. O'Rourke, tells what the Federal Government can and cannot do to protect itself against the small handful within the New Left who would like to overthrow it through the use of violence.

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

P. 4 "The Evening Bulletin" Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 7/31/70
Edition: 4 Star
Author: Lawrence O'Rourke
Editor: Wm. B. Dickinson
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

erthrow of the Government.

urpose of Law

The Smith Act was passed y a Congress trying to pre- ent subversion of the na- n's defenses at the begin- ng of World War II.

It had been tested before, d it survived. Each time e court drew a little more ghtly the requirements hich the Government had to eet to prosecute under the t.

Not since Scales has the vernment arrested anyone nder the Smith Act.

Some say that the govern- ent's lawyers recognized at the court in the 1960s ay well have stricken the ct, or reduced it to virtual effectiveness, because of its ntrusion into the First Amendment right of free peech.

So instead of once again isking a test on constitution- l grounds, the government, otably the Internal Security Division of the Justice De- partment, put the Smith Act into a corner on the top shelf where no one hardly ever looks.

Now and then a member of Congress will rise up and in- sist that the Government act against Communists, or Black Panthers, or Weathermen, or Nazis, or some other anti- establishment group, under the Smith Act.

Still Dusty

The coming of the Nixon Administration and its stress on law and order on the streets has made no differ- ence. The Smith Act is dusty — some would say atrophied.

Government lawyers, asked to discuss the Smith Act as it might be applied to any rebellious individuals or groups, made these points:

There must first be an or- ganization which has as its purpose the overthrow of the U. S. Government by force or violence.

The organization must ad- vocate a specific action. It is not enough, said the Supreme Court, for the organization to teach Marxism-Leninism, spread Communist party lit- erature, conduct secret meet- ings, be sympathetic to a for- eign power. Nor is it suffi- cient to propound the abstract theory of revolution.

The question that should be put before [illegible] is the one used in the [illegible] case: Was the advocacy, in whole or in part, aimed at building up a sedition group and maintain- ing it in readiness for action at a propitious time?

But membership in an or- ganization that advocates the violent overthrow of the gov- ernment is not an indictable offense unless other condi- tions are met.

There must be a clear and present danger to the govern- ment. In other words, there needs to be a likelihood that the attempt at overthrow pose- es a real threat, and is not merely the dream of a person or organization lacking the in- tent or means to carry it out.

'Clear Proof'

If the government wants to charge a person under the Smith Act, it must, in the words of the Supreme Court, produce "clear proof that he specifically intends to ac- complish the aims of the or- ganization by resort to vio- lence."

The person charged must be an active member of the group and have knowledge of its purposes and a willingness to carry them out.

These conditions weigh heavily on the Government.

That's the way that the Supreme Court wanted it. In an opinion by Justice John M. Harlan, the court said that "the Smith Act offenses, in- volving as they do subtler ele- ments than are present most other crimes, call for strict standards in assessing the adequacy of the proof needed to make out a case of illegal advocacy."

Justice Hugo L. Black, a strict constructionist, argued in dissent that the Smith Act invaded the right of free speech and that the effort by the majority to balance so- ciety's interest in free speech against society's interest in national security was "free- dom destroying."

tion that advoca. [illegible] violent overthrow of the Gov[illegible]ment is not an indictable offense unless other conditions are met.

There must be a clear and present danger to the Govern- ment . . .

Chicago Violence

Evidence of the disuse into which the Smith Act had fall- en was the Government's use of the 1968 anti-riot statute to prosecute the Chicago eight, the alleged leaders of the vio- lence at the Democratic Na- tional Convention.

Many in the Johnson Ad- ministration, including Attor- ney General Ramsey Clark, had their doubts about the constitutionality of this mea- sure. It requires that the Gov- ernment prove that the de- fendants crossed interstate lines with the intent to pro- voke a riot.

Those convicted at the Chi- cago conspiracy trial have started along the appeals route that could end up at the U. S. Supreme Court.

Because the anti-riot statute requires a crossing between states for conviction, the Gov- ernment's powers under it are restricted substantially.

The Government can rely on other laws on the books when the defendants have moved from the idea advocation stage to action.

Detroit Indictments

Last week a federal grand jury in Detroit indicted 13 members of the Weathermen for conspiracy to commit bombings in New York, Chi- cago and Berkeley.

The indictments were re- turned under a 1968 law which requires the registra- tion of explosives and an ear- lier law which makes it a crime to send explosives across state lines to damage property.

The Government does have the right under federal law to bring sabotage and espionage charges against those who de- stroy facilities and materials necessary to the national de- fense.

Such anti-establishment vio- lence as smashing windows in storefronts, overturning cars, and disrupting traffic are not classified as espionage or sab- otage.

Furthermore, even an act such as the destruction of rec- ords at a Selective Service office is outside the category.

The Government has se- cured convictions for draft card burning and the destruc- tion of draft records under Selective Service law.

Conviction Upheld

The Supreme Court upheld the conviction of David O'- Brien, who burned his draft card on the courthouse steps in Boston. The court avoided the symbolic free speech con- stitutional question in that case by relying instead on the right of Congress to specify what acts violate the national security.

There is an historic reason why the Federal Government does not want to become in- volved in prosecutions of those who engage in deliber- ate acts of destruction and violence not related to the federal interest.

Law enforcement in this country has traditionally been a local responsibility. That it should remain so is one judg- ment shared by Clark and the present attorney general, John N. Mitchell.

FBI's Role

The Federal Government co- operates with local forces. The Federal Bureau of Inves- tigation, for example, collects data on antiestablishment groups and shares it with lo- cal police.

Prosecutions involving the First Amendment rights of free speech, press, religion and assembly are among the most difficult and delicate in American law.

Advocating an idea is no crime, said Justice Harlan in the Scales case.

A generation earlier, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes made a simple, yet profound, de- fense of the right of Ameri- cans to think, write, and speak freely.

Every idea, said Holmes, is an incitement.

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U. S. Is Looking for 21 Fugitives In Bombings or Conspiracies

Jane Lauren Alpert, 23, National Merit Scholarship winner, honor graduate at Swarthmore College, ex-resident of Uniontown, Pa. . . .

Ronald Fliegelman, 26, son of Mayfair osteopathic physician, ex-student at Goddard College, brother of member of second Venceremos (We Shall Win) Brigade . . .

Silas T. Bissell, 28, member of carpet-sweeper family, poet, member of Weatherman . . .

Bissell's wife, Judith, a Penn graduate, member of Weatherman, former resident of Powelton area . . .

Cameron D. Bishop, 28, former Penn State student, ex-mental patient, has tattoo of skunk holding mirror on right forearm . . .

Federal Fugitives

These five people have three things in common—all are members of the New Left, all have been named in federal warrants charging bombings or conspiracy to commit bombings and all are fugitives.

They are among 21 white revolutionaries being hunted throughout the U. S. on charges of anti-Government acts.

Miss Alpert, a Greek major at Swarthmore College, pleaded guilty May 4 to charges of conspiring to bomb Government property in New York City.

She failed to appear for sentencing and, on May 13, a bench warrant was issued for her arrest and her $20,000 bail was forfeited. Authorities said the bail represented the life savings of her parents, John and Corrine Alpert, of Forest Hills, N. Y.

While the family lived in Uniontown, Miss Alpert skipped from the fourth to sixth grade because she was so bright. She entered Swarthmore at 16. She was one of 34 New York high school students to win a national merit scholarship.

After graduating from Swarthmore, she enrolled at Columbia University for a master's degree in Greek. She dropped out in November, 1968, and five months later, became an unpaid staffer for RAT, a New York City underground newspaper.

Fliegelman, of Bennett rd. near Mellon, Wyncote, was among 13 Weathermen named in indictments returned last Thursday in Detroit. The charge: conspiracy to commit bombings in four cities.

Federal agents charge that last March 3, Fliegelman placed a telephone call from Barre, Vt., to a townhouse on W. 11th st., New York City.

Three days later, the townhouse blew up, killing three people. New York police said the building was being used as a Weatherman "bomb factory."

Fliegelman's brother, Marc, 19, returned from Cuba last April.

Bishop, a native of Pueblo, Colo., is on the FBI's "ten most wanted" list.

He was graduated from Hempfield High School, Greensburg, Pa., and dropped out of Penn State during his freshman year.

He is accused of dynamiting four transmission lines that supplied power to the Rocky Flats plutonium plant of the Atomic Energy Commission near Denver.

The FBI said that Bishop was active in SDS, expressed a desire to live in Cuba and believes that social reforms can only be secured through violence.

Seattle Explosives

Bissell and his wife, the former Judith Emily Siff, 26, were arrested last November, accused of planting explosives under the steps of the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps building on the University of Washington campus at Seattle.

They failed to appear for trial Jan. 18 and forfeited $53,000 cash bond posted by Bissell's parents.

Miss Bissell received a bachelor of fine arts degree from Penn in May, 1967. A native New Yorker, she lived on Powelton av. near 36th while attending Penn.

She and her husband were members of SDS in Seattle.

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

P.3 "The Evening Bulletin" Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 8/31/70
Edition: 4 Star
Author:
Editor: Wm. B. Dickinson
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 28 1970
TELETYPE

NR003 PH CODE

12:13 PM URGENT 7-28-70 KLY

TO DIRECTOR (100-449698)

FROM PHILADELPHIA (100-49929)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, NEW LEFT.

RE PHILADELPHIA NITEL JULY TWENTYSEVEN.

RONALD DAVID FLIEGELMAN (BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR FIVE SEVEN FIVE EIGHT SIX) INDICTED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY, DETROIT JULY TWENTYTHREE, SEVENTY FOR VIOLATION OF FEDERAL BOMBING AND GUN CONTROL STATUTE IS CURRENTLY FUGITIVE ON ISSUANCE OF BENCH WARRANT.

FLIEGELMAN BORN AND RAISED PHILADELPHIA AND PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN WYNCOTE, PA. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND PHOTOGRAPH ALSO BEING FURNISHED FOR PHILADELPHIA "EVENING BULLETIN" ARTICLE RE FBI FUGITIVES WHO ARE WEATHERMEN OR ANARCHY CONNECTED.

REC-39 100-449698-32

116

JUL 30 1970

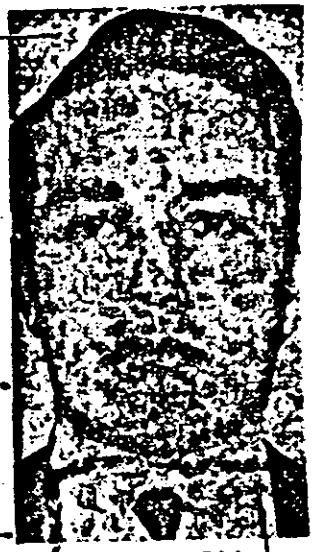
END

WJM FBI WA

58 AUG 4 1970

Jane Lauren Alpert

Silas T. Bissell



Cameron D. Bishop

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

NR002 PH PLAIN

1055P M NITEL 7-27-70 BMF

TO DIRECTOR (100-449698)

FROM PHILADELPHIA (100-49929) 1P

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, NEW LEFT.

RE PHILADELPHIA AIRTEL JULY FOURTEEN AND BUAIRTEL JULY TWENTYTHREE.

THE TWELVE PRESS RELEASES ENCLOSED WITH REBUAIRTEL HAVE BEEN FURNISHED AS DIRECTED. THE ENCLOSED ARTICLES BY THE DIRECTOR HAVE ALSO BEEN FURNISHED TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE "EVENING BULLETIN.

DETAILS RE FUGITIVE PROCESS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND IDENTIFYING BACKGROUND DATA ALSO BEING FURNISHED CONCERNING SILAS AND JUDITH TRIM BISSELL - FUGITIVES (SABOTAGE; DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY - CONSPIRACY; CIVIL RIGHTS - FEDERALLY PROTECTED ACTIVITY) AND JANE LAUREN ALPERT, IO FOUR THREE SEVEN NINE (DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY - CONSPIRACY; USING A FIREARM TO COMMIT A FELONY; BOND DEFAULT).

END

BRB FBI WASH DC

EX-117

REC 58

56 AUG 6 1970

16 JUL 30 1970

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

FBI

Date: 7/14/70

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

Via AIRTEL REGULAR (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49929)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
IS - NEW LEFT

[redacted]

We have discussed with these reporters the wisdom of one article in the series being devoted to fugitives now being sought by the FBI who have a Weatherman or other similar New Left background:

The ARL fugitives out of Chicago, for example, CATHY WILKERSON, KATHY BOUDIN and SILAS and JUDITH BISSELL. BOUDIN, BISSELL AND WILKERSON were all educated here in Philadelphia at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and Swarthmore, respectively.

This, of course, has an excellent news potential here and displays these persons in the proper light - fugitive criminals.

REC-3

EX-117

[redacted]

JUL 15 1970

2 - Bureau
1 - Philadelphia

WMA:VFH
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

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

51 AUG 4 1970

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1966 O - 365-420 (12)

Bureau authority is requested to provide these reporters with information concerning these subjects which can be attributed to the FBI. Inasmuch as they are currently in fugitive status, there appears to be no reason why this material should not be attributed to the FBI.

If Bureau authority is granted, it is requested that appropriate available material which can be disseminated be furnished this office, excepting such material as is already here such as identification orders.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
NEW LEFT

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. [redacted] (Route Through for Review)

DATE: 7/21/70

1 - Mr. [redacted] (Route Through for Review)
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

Tolson
Sullivan
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Tele. Room

Philadelphia office has requested Bureau authority to provide [redacted]

OBSERVATIONS:

This suggestion appears to have merit, and since there are a number of Bureau Weatherman fugitives it would appear to be in our best interest to provide these reporters with public source information. Accordingly, Philadelphia is being furnished copies of press releases issued by the Bureau concerning twelve Weatherman members on whom Identification Orders have been issued. Photographs of these individuals are also being furnished Philadelphia. Furthermore, for the benefit of these reporters, four articles written by the Director concerning SDS and the New Left are being furnished Philadelphia to furnish them. These articles are "ROTC - Target of New Left Attack," "A Study in Marxist Revolutionary Violence: Students for a Democratic Society, 1962-1969," "The SDS and the High Schools," and "Modern-Day Campus Attilas."

REC-42

ACTION:

EX-109

In line with above observations, attached airtel and enclosures be sent Philadelphia.

JUL 23 1970

WMP:kn
(8)

Enc.

7-23-70

INT. SEC.

7/23/70

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. [redacted] (Route Through for Review)
1 - Mr. [redacted] Route (Through for Review)
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

Airtel

To: SAC, Philadelphia (100-49929)

From: Director, FBI (100-449698)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
NEW LEFT

Rourairtel 7/14/70 wherein you requested Bureau authority to furnish [redacted] information concerning Weatherman fugitives which can be attributed to the FBI.

Attached are twelve press releases on Weatherman individuals who have been the subjects of an Identification Order. Also enclosed are photographs of each one of these individuals. Also attached are four articles written by the Director which may be furnished the reporters and attributed to him.

You should furnish the Bureau with the series of articles prepared by [redacted]

Enclosures - 28

WNP:kn
(10)

NOTE:

See memorandum [redacted] to C. D. Brennan dated 7/21/70 captioned "Counterintelligence Program," prepared by WNP:kn.

EX-117, REC 45 100-449698-31917

MAILED 5
JUL 23 1970
COMM-FBI

19 JUL 23 1970

51 JUL 30 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) [redacted] DATE: 2/9/70

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49929) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
IS - NEW LEFT

Re Philadelphia airtel to Bureau, 1/19/70.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY

Potential Counterintelligence Action

On 1/10/70, eleven white persons ranging in age from 15 to 30 years caused approximately $1,500 damage at WCAU-TV, the CBS affiliate located on City Line Avenue, Bala Cynwyd, Pa., (mailing address Philadelphia, Pa.). The incident took place at approximately 1:30 p.m. at which time the group entered the WCAU-TV building and immediately started breaking windows, smashing furniture, and tearing telephones from the walls. The rampage lasted approximately five minutes. The group attempted to gain access to the broadcasting area of the building but WCAU employees were able to repulse them. No broadcasting equipment was damaged nor were broadcasts interrupted. The group took the action allegedly because they opposed a CBS program shown some days earlier which they considered critical of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

The Lower Merion Township PD, Ardmore, Pa., which has jurisdiction over the area, arrested the 11 individuals on WCAU-TV property. These individuals currently are awaiting prosecutive action in Montgomery County, Pa., in which county Lower Merion is located.

The "Philadelphia Free Press", an underground weeky newspaper self-described as an "independent radical newspaper", Volume 3, #1, Page 3, dated 1/12/70, contained an article concerning the invasion of WCAU on 1/10/70 and in the article claimed that the group who caused the damage to WCAU-TV was the Quaker City SDS Weatherman.

REC-58

2 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-49929)

FEB 12 1970

INT. SEC.

JWD/lam [redacted]

5 FEB 25 1970

DECLASSIFIED BY 6 ON 3-2-

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

It is the opinion of informants who are familiar with SDS activities in the Philadelphia area that the "Philadelphia Free Press" was attempting to exploit the notoriety in connection with the damage at station WCAU by claiming that SDS Weatherman faction exists in Philadelphia when such is not the case.

The group who damaged WCAU-TV was led by two individuals from New York City both of whom have been identified as SDS Weatherman activists in New York City but the remaining nine local individuals were unknown to Philadelphia SDS informants.

The "Philadelphia Free Press" (PFP) holds weekly meetings each Wednesday night which are announced in the weekly issues of the paper which is published the preceding Monday.

In order to ascertain if the PFP is involved with or identical to SDS Weatherman in Philadelphia, [redacted] and [redacted] were instructed to attend weekly PFP meetings. [redacted] attended the PFP meeting on 1/21/70 and [redacted] attended the PFP meetings on 1/21/70 and 2/4/70.

Each informant advised that at the PFP meetings of 1/21/70 and 2/4/70 there were only passing references made to the alleged SDS Weatherman faction invasion of WCAU-TV and that the references were concerned with the problems which have been experienced in raising bail money for those arrested.

However, both informants advised that a violent factional dispute arose at the meeting of 1/21/70 primarily over PFP financial status. Allegations were made that [redacted] of the paper, had been misappropriating [redacted] funds and that the paper was then $7,000 in debt. Additional allegations were made against [redacted] and some of his friends that they had been collecting from PFP advertisements but not turning in the money to the paper and also that they had been accepting gifts such as clothing and recordings from PFP advertisements to be distributed among all the members of the PFP staff but had kept these gifts for their own individual use.

There was an additional dispute over the policies of PFP. [redacted] and his followers claimed that the principle publisher of PFP, [redacted] has been pro-Marxist in articles

[redacted]

and editorials appearing in the paper and has devoted too much space to stories of national interest and too little space to stories of local interest.

[redacted] in turn accused [redacted] of having mishandled PFP finances so badly that the newspaper would get into serious trouble if the IRS should check the paper's finances.

About 50 individuals attended the meeting, most of whom were members of the staff of PFP.

Indicative of the factionalism that resulted at the meeting is that the issue of PFP published on 1/12/70 which reported the WCAU-TV incident listed three publishers and 36 members of the staff where as the issue of 1/26/70, following the fight, listed only two publishers and 12 members of the staff.

During the meeting of 1/21/70, the dissidents led by [redacted] left the meeting while [redacted] and [redacted], [redacted]

Both informants have been instructed to learn as much as possible concerning PFP financial troubles during future PFP meetings and it is planned to make such information available to IRS. It is believed that it would be unwise to furnish such information to IRS at this time as it might jeopardize both informants since the [redacted] It is felt, however, that such information could be confidentially furnished to IRS after an interval of several weeks without jeopardizing either informant.

It is noted that PFP's editorials and newsgathering policies have been anti-Vietnam War, anti-draft, and anti-establishment, and that PFP summed up its statement of political principles in its issue of 1/26/70 as stating "We support revolutionary (class-conscious) struggles".

Pending Counterintelligence Action

As the Bureau has been advised in previous correspondence, the main target of counterintelligence action in the Philadelphia Division has been the SDS and particularly the SDS Labor Committee (LC). Indicative of this is the following:

[redacted]

On 9/22/69, [redacted] advised that on 9/20/69 [redacted] then the leader of the Philadelphia SDS LC, and seven other LC members, [redacted] met at FRASER's residence, 320 South 10th Street, third floor, Philadelphia, Pa., concerning the selection of a candidate for the Alliance Party (AP) for the First Council vacancy, Philadelphia City Council, to be filled in the November 1969 municipal election.

Informant noted that the AP is the name used by the LC in its political activities.

During the meeting [redacted] pointed out that he himself had been the original candidate but had to withdraw his candidacy because he was under 25 years of age and the minimum age for candidate for the Philadelphia City Council is 25.

[redacted]

It is noted that 9/20/69 was the final date for filing nomination papers for the November 1969 Philadelphia municipal election.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] furnished to THOMAS GRIMES, Independent Democratic candidate for Philadelphia City Council from District #1, without disclosing [redacted] source of information. [redacted] felt that more adverse publicity for the LC and for [redacted] could be created in this manner.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

On 10/2/69, [redacted] advised that Independent Democratic candidate GILHOOL had arranged for MYERS to get the assignment of preparing articles for the "Philadelphia Magazine" and the "Evening Bulletin" on the election campaign in District #1, Philadelphia.

[redacted]

A second hearing was held on [redacted] efore Judge STANLEY M. GREENBERG, Trial Division, Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia City Hall. [redacted] was the only witness at the 10/15/69 hearing and his testimony was described by the Judge as contradictory, vague, and unresponsive to even questions asked by his own lawyer.

[redacted]

It is noted that an article similar to the newspaper publicity set forth above appeared in the November 1969 issue of the "Philadelphia Magazine", a local monthly publication.

It is further noted that at no time during the hearing and attendant publicity was the FBI in any way connected to [redacted]

[redacted]

Tangible Results

[redacted] after having been publicly discredited in the local press, even including the underground paper PFP, lost his effectiveness as the leader of the Philadelphia SDS LC and left Philadelphia permanently during the week of 11/16/69 when he moved to Baltimore, Md. No individual leader has come forward to replace [redacted] as leader of the LC since his departure. It is noted that during the past several months the LC has been the only continuing SDS activity in the Philadelphia area. Indicative of how ineffective the LC has become since [redacted]'s exposure are the following:

The LC, prior to 11/11/69, gave extensive wide spread publicity to a rally scheduled for 11 a.m., 11/11/69 at College Hall Green, University of Pennsylvania (UP),

[redacted]

to show support for striking General Electric workers and urging UP students to picket GE recruiters when they appear on the UP campus. This rally drew no support and "The Daily Pennsylvanian", student newspaper of UP, issue of 11/12/69, Page 1, contained an article which stated that the rally attracted "only a handful of spectators". It is noted that [redacted] was one of two speakers at the rally.

The Philadelphia SDS LC originally planned a regional conference at UP on 11/23/69 but because of a lack of response from the NYC LC, changed this to a city-wide conference. However, even reducing the conference from a regional one to a city-wide did not save it from failure since only about ten individuals appeared and the conference schedule was not carried out. The leader of the attempted conference was [redacted] since [redacted], the former leader of LC, had already moved to Baltimore.

"The Daily Pennsylvanian" issue of 11/24/69, Page 1, contained a photo of the city-wide conference of the SDS LC held on 11/23/69. The photo showed only three individuals present at the conference. The caption accompanying the photo said that the agenda for the city-wide SDS LC conference was scraped when it became evident that no more than ten people would be present. It is noted that [redacted] was not at the 11/23/69 conference.

The publicity in "The Daily Pennsylvanian" concerning the complete failure of the SDS LC city-wide conference on 11/23/69 was arranged by U[redacted] SOI of the Philadelphia Office, as part of this office's Cointelpro.

A Fraser-Borgmann Defense Fund musical benefit was scheduled for 12/6/69 by the LC at Temple University. The Fraser-Borgmann Defense Fund referred to the arrest of [redacted] and [redacted] by the Philadelphia PD in April 1969 on charges of illegal possession of explosives and conspiracy and their subsequent release on $100.00 bond each for Grand Jury action. The musical was a failure in that only 28 individuals including LC members appeared. The LC leaders cancelled the musical because of the poor turnout and after protests by those who had paid admission, refunded the admission price to those individuals. The LC leaders were very disturbed by the loss of over $100,000 involved in the endeavor and were also disturbed that other Left Wing organizations in the

[redacted]

[redacted]

Phil delphia area did not support LC's efforts to raise funds for [redacted]

[redacted]

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 8/29/69

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49929) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
BUDED 8/29/69

Re Buairtel, 8/21/69.

Sources close to the leadership of the local Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) advise that while these leaders are beginning to discuss local participation in the 11/15/69 demonstration in Washington, D. C., absolutely no mention has been made of the monetary demands made by the Washington, D.C., Black United Front. In addition, sources close to or in a leadership position in the local black militant organizations, such as the Black Panther Party (BPP), the Republic of New Africa (RNA), and Philadelphia activists in the National Black Economic Development Conference, advise that to date they have not been approached for support and participation in the 11/15/69 NMC demonstration and no mention has been made of the reported demands of the BUF.

2-Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
1-Chicago (RM)
1-Cleveland (RM)
1-Detroit (RM)
1-Los Angeles (RM)
1-New York (RM)
1-San Francisco (RM)
1-Washington Field (RM)
1-Philadelphia (100-49929)

REC 24

EX-113

JTB:tac
(10)

22 SEP 28 1969

F109

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

The following plans are submitted for the consideration of the Bureau and other interested offices.

Initially it is necessary that the demands of the BUF and the reaction to and probable rejection of the demands by the NMC leadership be made known to the leadership and rank and file members of local black militant groups in the major cities in the United States.

This can most effectively and expeditiously be accomplished by utilizing the services of a syndicated newspaper columnist who is friendly to the Bureau and whose column appears in newspapers in most major cities. This plan would also alert the rank and file NMC membership and supporters in areas such as Philadelphia where little of the national planning around the demonstration has filtered down.

After general publication of the BUF demands on the NMC, local informants and sources in black militant groups can urge that their respective organizations make similar demands on national and/or local NMC organizations. In addition, sources in the latter organization can be utilized pro or con, depending on local thinking, to disrupt the planning and harmony of the NMC locally and nationally.

It is believed the above proposals could create discontent and disunity in the NMC; create ill feeling between some black militant organizations and the NMC; and genuinely hinder efforts to organize an effective demonstration on 11/15/69

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 7/11/69

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49929) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

[redacted]

Re Philadelphia letter to Bureau 3/28/69.

[redacted]

QUARTERLY SUMMARY

POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

The main target for counterintelligence action in the Philadelphia Division continues to be the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). The existence of two factions of the SDS in Philadelphia offers the most potential for counter-intelligence action against the SDS. As noted in detail in communications to the Bureau under the SDS caption, the SDS Labor Committee and the University of Pennsylvania Chapter of SDS jointly initiated the demonstration against the University City Science Center on 2/18/69 with the subsequent sit-in at College Hall on campus. The demands made by [redacted] and the other Labor Committee members active in the demonstrations were too excessive in the view point of the more conservative Penn SDS leaders and other Penn students and faculty members who joined the demonstration, and as a result, [redacted] and the other Labor Committee members were "frozen out" of all leadership participation in the discussions with university trustees. This act further alienated the two SDS factions and the Labor Committee has continued to be highly critical of the settlement of the sit-in as a "sell out" of the Labor Committee. To date, the university trustees have done little, if anything, to augment the agreement reached as to donating land and funds to build low cost housing for Negroes allegedly displaced by expansion of the university and the University City Science Center.

6-Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
1-Philadelphia (100-49929)

REC 13

JTB:MPJ
(3)

10 JUL 14 1969

JUL 18 1969

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

As in the past, Philadelphia will continue to explore possibilities of creating and fostering factionalism among SDS leaders and members.

PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

Informants and sources have been instructed to use every discreet opportunity to widen the schism between the two SDS factions in the greater Philadelphia area.

As noted in Philadelphia airtel to the Bureau dated 3/25/69 in the SDS captioned matter, Philadelphia Police Commissioner RIZZO was widely quoted in local newspapers concerning a "Manual on Revolution", the local SDS was reportedly distributing to key members of SDS. The pamphlet instructs readers on how to make Molotov cocktails and other explosives for use against the "pigs". While the accuracy of the Commissioner's charges can be effectively challenged, the notoriety given the SDS further stained the reputation of the organization in many quarters, particularly among liberal groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and set the stage for further events which hurt the SDS image.

On 3/29/69 [redacted] an anarchist, anti-establishment type, was arrested by the Philadelphia Police Department (PHPD) and charged with possession of narcotics. Newspaper accounts of the arrest gave publicity to the fact that SDS literature, among others, was found in his possession at the time of his arrest. This was a fortunate situation inasmuch as [redacted]s not an active member of SDS and is much too "way out" to confine himself to such mundane activities.

[redacted]

Shortly thereafter on the night of 4/9/69 [redacted] armed with a search warrant, raided the apartment of [redacted] and [redacted] and discovered

lead pipe, black powder, fuse material, and one-half pound of what appeared to be C-2 plastic explosives. [redacted] along with [redacted], a member of the Labor Committee, and [redacted] a member of the New York Labor Committee, were arrested and charged with illegal possession of explosives and conspiracy, and held under $15,000 bond.

The charges against [redacted] a sophomore at the University of Pennsylvania, and [redacted] were subsequently dismissed because of the fact they were merely visiting in the apartment; however, the charges against [redacted] and [redacted] remain and will be presented to a Grand Jury.

The wide publicity given these arrests was a source of concern to SDS members of both factions and the incident, coupled with the previous notoriety mentioned above, stimulated the local leader of the ACLU to publicly criticize the SDS. Criticism from such a recognized liberal, anti-law enforcement figure, did more harm to the image of SDS locally among the liberal element than any single editorial or series of articles written attacking SDS.

Through informant coverage of the Labor Committee, this office was able to confidentially advise [redacted] on 4/30/69 that [redacted] and several New York Labor Committee members had gone to Oakland, Calif., to confer with Black Panther Party leaders. In view of the pending local prosecution against [redacted] Commissioner RIZZO sent a member of the CDU to Oakland, where with the cooperation of the San Francisco Office, the CDU officer was able to personally observe [redacted] and the New York Labor Committee members, in the company of Black Panther leaders at a Black Panther rally in Oakland. Local authorities intend to utilize this information to tie [redacted] in with the Black Panther Party when his case comes to court. As noted in previous correspondence in the SDS caption, the efforts of [redacted] and the others to establish rapport with the Black Panthers were totally unsuccessful.

As the Bureau is aware, the SDS National Office experienced great difficulty in securing a site for their recent national convention, in fact, delayed it until 6/18/69 because of this problem. Concerted efforts were made in May by local SDS members to secure facilities for this convention at Penn State University and the University of Pennsylvania. In both instances university officials stated that the attempts would have without any doubt, been successful because of the very

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

F B I

Date: 6/11/68

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia

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

INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT

FOREIGN TRAVEL NEW LEFT GROUPS

[redacted] b3

Re Bureau letters dated 5/10, 23, and 28/68, in the Counter-Intelligence Program, which reflected Bureau deadlines for requested surveys on 6/1 and 14/68, and 7/3/68, respectively; re Bureau airtel dated 6/6/68 to Albany and all other offices re investigation of the New Left with a Bureau deadline of 6/21/68; re Bureau letter to Albany and designated offices dated 6/4/68 concerning Foreign Travel of New Left Groups which set a Bureau deadline of 6/28/68.

100-449698-37-2

(6) - Bureau (RM)
2 -
2 -
2 -
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-49929
1 - 100- (INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT)
1 - 100-New (FOREIGN TRAVEL NEW LEFT GROUPS)

REC 16 EX-105

WBA:ELS
(9)

14 JUN 12 1968

[redacted] JUN 25 1968

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

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-449697-217

largeness of the schools and lack of communication between officials, if they had not been alerted by this office to efforts being made on behalf of SDS. [redacted], University of Pennsylvania, an established source of this office, has during subsequent contacts, repeatedly expressed his appreciation for saving him, personally, and the university, generally, from a very embarrassing mistake.

TANGIBLE RESULTS

As noted above, Philadelphia has been alert to seize upon every opportunity to widen the rupture between the two factions of the Philadelphia SDS and to publicly assist in discrediting the name of SDS.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 3/28/69

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49929) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter 5/10/68 and Philadelphia letter to Bureau 1/23/69.

Quarterly Summary

Potential Counterintelligence Action

The main target for counterintelligence action in the Philadelphia Division continues to be the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS). The existence of two factions of the SDS in Philadelphia offers the most potential for counterintelligence action against the SDS. As in the past, Philadelphia will continue to explore possibilities of creating and fostering factionalism among SDS leaders and members.

Pending Counterintelligence Action

As previously noted, there are two factions in the Philadelphia SDS. Informants and sources have been instructed to use every discreet opportunity to widen the schism between these factions. The efforts of our informants and sources have continued to have a disruptive effect on the activities of SDS.

The 2/3/69 issue of "The Daily Pennsylvanian," student newspaper, University of Pennsylvania, carried an article by the editor completely ridiculing SDS. Two informants, acquainted with the editor, had independently talked to him and criticized SDS. The article followed the line of criticism expressed by the informants. Complete details were furnished to the Bureau under the SDS caption by letter 2/4/69.

100-449698-31-15

2 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-49929)
EES/gmm
(3)

REC 99

[redacted]

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

Tangible Results

As previously noted, informants and sources have been instructed to use every discreet opportunity to widen the schism between the two factions of the Philadelphia SDS. Their efforts have caused disunity, disrupted SDS activity, and been of material assistance in keeping SDS off balance.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 1/23/69

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49929) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter, 5/10/68.
Philadelphia letter to Bureau, 10/3/68.

Quarterly Summary

Potential Counterintelligence Action

The main target for counterintelligence action in Philadelphia continues to be the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). As noted in referenced Philadelphia letter, reliable sources report the existence of two factions of the SDS in Philadelphia. Philadelphia will continue to explore possibilities of creating and fostering factionalism among SDS leaders and members.

It is noteworthy that the same type of factionalism exists at the national level of SDS as evidenced by reports of the recent SDS National Council Meeting held at Ann Arbor, Mich., 12/26/68 - 1/1/69. Two groups [redacted] appeared to be equally matched. [redacted] 37-12

Factionalism of the nature noted above offers the opportunity to further create and foster disunity. Philadelphia will remain alert to capitalize upon these conflicts and to make appropriate recommendations.

By letter to Bureau, 11/21/68, Philadelphia submitted a suggestion for counterintelligence use against the New Left utilizing a series of symbolic messages to be

2 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-49929)

REC 43

EES/lmr
(3)

2 JAN 24 1969

[redacted]

INT. SEC.

61 JAN 30 1969

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

sent to a selected leader or leaders of the New Left. By letter, 12/4/68, the Bureau noted that such action was feasible if the proper subject was chosen and if the significance of the symbol could be interpreted as relating to current happenings in the New Left.

Philadelphia is currently exploring the possibility of such action.

Pending Counterintelligence Action

As previously noted, there are two factions in the Philadelphia SDS. Informants and sources have been instructed to use every discreet opportunity to widen the schism between these factions. The efforts of our informants and sources in this connection have continued to disrupt the activities of the SDS and were a major contributing factor in the decision of [redacted] and [redacted] discontinue efforts to rejuvenate the SDS in Philadelphia.

Tangible Results

As previously noted, informants and sources have been instructed to use every discreet opportunity to widen the schism between the two factions of the Philadelphia SDS. Their efforts have caused disunity among the SDS leaders and disrupted SDS activity. One informant precipitated a quarrel between the leader of one of the factions and another active SDS member which resulted in the latter's decision to drop out of the SDS.

Miscellaneous

Philadelphia has used harassment type techniques to keep the New Left off balance. Examples of this type action include the following:

(A) Two SDS members were arrested by the Philadelphia Police Department while carrying a stolen "STOP" sign. Prior to their arrest they had attended an SDS Regional Conference in Philadelphia. Their arrest and their SDS affiliation was made known to established source. [redacted] subsequently advised that the two SDS

members were charged with larceny, receiving stolen goods, and conspiracy and the case was bound over to the Grand Jury. [redacted] also advised that the case would have been disposed of before a Magistrate if the police had not been alerted to the SDS affiliation of the two subjects.

(B) The SDS Labor Committee of Philadelphia planned to create a disturbance at the Sheriff Sales of tax delinquent property on 12/2/68, thereby forcing the Philadelphia Police Department to arrest them. Such a confrontation and arrest, according to the SDS, would attract the sympathy of the working class. This information was furnished to established source [redacted] who advised that he and the Civil Disobedience Squad would cover the meeting and would insure that SDS plans to create a disturbance would be thwarted. The disturbance failed to materialize when the presence of the Civil Disobedience Squad "dampened the spirits" of the SDS members.

(C) "The Readers Digest", issue of October 1968, carried an article entitled, "SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos." Philadelphia has obtained 100 reprints of this article. The reprints have proven to be a valuable tool in contacts with educators and in the development of sources and informants.

Philadelphia will continue to afford this program close, continuous attention.

SAC, Philadelphia (100-49929) 12/4/68

Director, FBI (~~100-449698~~) 605 1 - Mr [redacted]

REC-122 100-449698-37-11

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 11/21/68.

The observations of your office with regard to the captioned Program are appreciated and it is felt that with the proper selectivity of subjects the approach suggested in relet could be fruitful.

In choosing a subject for such an approach, a thorough knowledge of his background and activities is necessary. In this regard, the subject or subjects chosen should be individuals with whom we have close contact through live informant coverage. Through these informants, we might be able to enhance the effect of the mailings by planning "appropriate" interpretations of the symbols.

The significance of the symbols should be slanted so as to be interpreted as relating to something that is currently going on in the New Left. In this regard, the factional disputes within SDS and the dispute between SMC and the Radical Organizing Committee readily come to mind.

Prior to instituting such a Program and with the above comments in mind, submit your recommendations as to the appropriate subject to be included in such a Program along with the symbolisms to be used and the desired interpretations to be expected.

Take no steps to carry out this phase of the Program without prior Bureau approval.

MAILED 8
DEC 3 - 1968
COMM-FBI

RHH:jes
(4)

NOTE:

By relet, PH took note of the fact that some leaders of the New Left, particularly the hippies and the Yippies, follow mysticism and various cults. PH believes that this propensity for symbolism can be used in the above Program by selecting a few top-echelon leaders as targets

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED TELETYPE UNIT
56 DEC 13 1968

NOTE CONTINUED:

for a series of anonymous messages with mystical connotations. According to PH, the recipient of such a message would be left to make his own interpretation as to the significance of the symbol, as well as to the identity of the sender. PH pointed out that it might be possible to subject these individuals to a certain amount of mental anguish, suspicion, distrust, and disruption through these means. PH made no specific recommendations and, prior to approving such a mailing, PH should come in with specific recommendations.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 11/21/68

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49929) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Rebulet to all offices 5/10/68 and Philadelphia letter to the Bureau 5/29/68.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of two sketches prepared by the Philadelphia Office.

Relets refer to the disruption of the New Left through counterintelligence activities.

The emergence of the New Left on the American Scene has produced a new phenomenon - a yen for magic. Some leaders of the New Left, its followers, the Hippies and the Yippies, wear beads and amulets. New Left youth involved in anti-Vietnam activity have adopted the Greek letter "Omega" as their symbol. Self-proclaimed yogis have established a following in the New Left movement. Their incantations are a reminder of the chant of the witch doctor. Publicity has been given to the yogis and their mutterings. The news media has referred to it as a "mystical renaissance" and has attributed its growth to the increasing use of LSD and similar drugs.

Philadelphia believes the above-described conditions offer an opportunity for use in the counterintelligence field. Specifically, it is suggested that a few select top-echelon leaders of the New Left be subjected to harassment by a series of anonymous messages with a mystical connotation.

100-449698-37-11

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (100-449698)(Enc. 2)(RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-49929) ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-15

12 NOV 22 1968

EES/lpm
(3)

ST-127

SEC

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

The enclosed sketches are a sample of such a message. This could be followed by a series of messages with the same sketch bearing captions such as "The Siberian Beetle is Black" or "The Siberian Beetle Can Talk." The recipient is left to make his own interpretation as to the significance of the symbol and the message and as to the identity of the sender.

The symbol utilized does not have to have any real significance but must be subject to interpretation as having a mystical, sinister meaning. "The Chinese Scorpion," "The Egyptian Cobra," or some such similar name would be considered to have a sinister, mystical meaning. The mathematical symbol for "infinity" with an appropriate message would certainly qualify as having a mystical, sinister meaning.

Mailing could be done from a specified location or the mailing site could be changed on each subsequent message. Consideration might even be given to sending the first message from outside the United States with subsequent messages emanating from various cities in the United States.

It is believed that the periodic receipt of anonymous messages, as described above, could cause concern and mental anguish on the part of a "hand-picked" recipient or recipients. Suspicion, distrust, and disruption could follow.

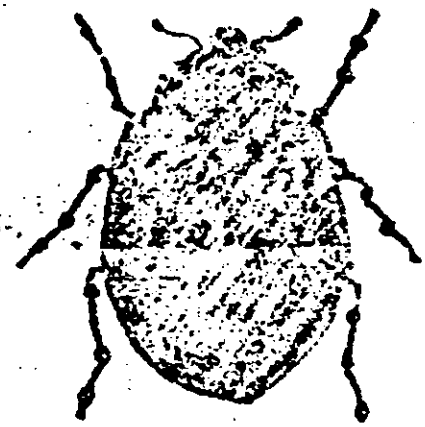
The proposed action, suggested above, is basically a harassment technique. Its ultimate aim is to cause disruption of the New Left by attacking an apparent weakness of some of its leaders. It is felt there is a reasonable chance for success. The cost of such an operation to the Bureau is minimal. The Bureau's interest can be protected with the usual precautions taken in such matters.

It is recognized that the above-described suggestion is rather broad and does not include specific recommendations.

The nature of the proposed action and the absolute necessity for selectivity in choice of intended target preclude specific recommendations by Philadelphia at this time.

The above is submitted to the Bureau for its consideration. No action will be taken without Bureau authorization.

BEWARE!



THE
SIBERIAN BEETLE

BEWARE!

THE ASIATIC TOAD

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 10/3/68

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49929) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter 5/10/68 and Philadelphia letters to Bureau 5/29/68 and 7/8/68.

Quarterly Summary

Potential Counterintelligence Action

The period covered by the last quarter has been relatively calm due to the summer school vacation. It is anticipated that activity of the New Left will increase now that the colleges and universities have opened for the fall semester.

As noted in referenced Philadelphia letter 5/29/68, the main target for counterintelligence action in Philadelphia is the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). It has been reported by reliable sources that there exists two factions of the SDS in Philadelphia at the present time. Philadelphia will remain alert to capitalize upon organizational and personal conflicts of the leaders and to create and foster factionalism.

Additional information concerning the two SDS factions in Philadelphia is set out later in this letter.

Pending Counterintelligence Action

100-449698-37-10

By letter 7/29/68, the Bureau furnished 15 copies of a reproduction of an article appearing in "Barron's" magazine entitled, "Campus or Battleground? Columbia is a Warning to All American Universities." Philadelphia furnished this article to educators and administrators of twelve different colleges

REC-60

2 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
4 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-49929
1 - 100-46556 (SDS)
1 - 100-48760 [redacted]
1 - 100-51056
EES/gmm
(6)

INT. SEC.

61 OCT 14 1968

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

and universities. The reaction was extremely favorable and Philadelphia requested an additional 20 copies of the article. Philadelphia is currently in the process of distributing this article to selected college administrators. Positive results obtained to date are set out under the next caption.

Tangible Results

1. As previously noted, it has been reported that there exists two factions of the SDS in Philadelphia. As these reports were received, informants and sources were instructed to use every discreet opportunity to widen the schism between these factions and to cause disunity among SDS members and leaders. Concurrent with this action, [redacted] and [redacted] both former national leaders of the SDS, arrived in Philadelphia, set up residence, and reportedly were prepared to "rejuvenate" SDS in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Division was in the process of preparing a comprehensive long-range counterintelligence action designed to neutralize [redacted] and [redacted] when it was reported that they had left town. The proposed action to be submitted for Bureau approval, was in addition to the disruptive action set in motion by informants. It has now been reported that at least one of the factions was not happy with [redacted] and [redacted] and that leaders of this faction were extremely pleased to see them leave Philadelphia.

While it is not possible at this time to fully assess the role played by our informants or to accurately guage the effect of our counterintelligence action on the decision of [redacted] and [redacted] to leave Philadelphia, there is no doubt that it was a major contributing factor. Informants and sources in Philadelphia and in other pertinent field offices are being alerted to attempt to learn the full extent of our influence in this matter.

2. As previously noted, Philadelphia has made wide use of the article appearing in "Barron's" magazine. Positive results and comments made by recipients include the following:

A vice president for general administration, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., quickly noted the similarity between Temple University and Columbia University. Both, he noted, are located in areas adjacent to Negro communities. Both have engaged in rather extensive expansion programs. The expansion program at Temple University has necessitated the acquisition of property

of entire neighborhoods of Negro homes. He felt this could be a major issue on the campus this coming semester. He volunteered to pass the article on to other administrators since he felt it would awaken them to the need for immediate, firm, action in dealing with rebel students. In addition, arrangements were made to confidentially obtain pertinent background information concerning faculty members, which prior to this contract had been unavailable.

The Public Information Officer, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., described the article as "most informative" and suggested that it be placed in the hands of all the Deans of Bryn Mawr College. It is interesting to note that prior contacts with this individual had been rather "cool" whereas this contact seemed to "break the ice" and it has undoubtedly improved our relations.

The Provost, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., did not hesitate to state he is in agreement with the theme of the article that authorities at Columbia University were too lenient and too indecisive in their handling of the student disruptions. He said he felt student demonstrations should be dealt with speedily and directly and that no concessions should be made to student demonstrators who seek only to disrupt educational institutions. The article was subsequently made available to the Dean of the Graduate School, the Vice Dean of the Graduate School, and the Security Officer, University City Science Center, University of Pennsylvania. Comments of all were similar to those expressed by the Provost.

The article was made available to the Executive Vice President of Saint Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa. He stated he was familiar with the article and had used it in a seminar of faculty members prior to the beginning of the current academic year. He said he and the president of Saint Joseph's College are in agreement with the article and they feel that any attempt by SDS or any other similar student group to take over the campus should be dealt with forcibly and quickly.

The article has also been made available to established sources at Pennsylvania State University, Lehigh, Bucknell, Franklin and Marshall, Swarthmore, Haverford, Villanova, and others. Recipients made comments similar to those expressed above. This article served the dual purpose of informing recipients of the true nature of the New Left while at the same time cementing our relations with these recipients.

Miscellaneous

By letter dated 8/12/68, Philadelphia submitted a suggestion whereby a private organization would sponser a pamphlet exposing the SDS. The Bureau advised on 8/27/68 that similar arrangements were being made at the Bureau through othersources and that the pamphlet suggested by Philadelphia would be a duplication of effort.

Philadelphia will continue to afford this program close, continuous attention.

FD-96 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/9/68

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49929)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

[redacted]

Re Philadelphia teletype dated 9/5/68.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the press release received from [redacted] referred to in referenced teletype.

It is noted the entire article includes a cover page, a 4½ page release, and 2½ pages listing news media and agencies to which he intends to disseminate the article. There are eight pages altogether.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

Ex-104

100-449698-37-9

3 Bureau (100-449698) (Enc. 1) (RM)
3- Philadelphia
2- 100-49929
1- 100-49673
JBM/hn
(6)

REC-33

386

SEP 10 1968

INT/SEC

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

5 SEP 12 1968

This War should be called
"The War of (vs)
American (vs) Militants"
Reading the Story
where I am starting the
story of [redacted], of what
he saw in Chicago.
[redacted] thinks this ought
to have a title pick anyone of the
following titles:
(1) The War Between American Militants
(2)

9/2/68

By-Line by [redacted]

[redacted] and his wife [redacted] along with [redacted] and [redacted] with their little orchestra act called the Iguana Brats consisting of 5 boys and 1 girl ranging from ages of 13 to 17 years old, went to the Dem. National Convention for Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey headquarters at the Conrad Hilton in Chicago, Ill.

This is [redacted]'s observation and opinion on what he saw happen with the riots.

While the Beats were playing in the Continental and Hubert Rooms promoting Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey the hippies were allowed to walk through the lobby, etc. and also walk round on the dance floors of the above ball rooms. Right in front of the stages where the Iguana Brats were performing.

[redacted] was well informed. He knew that the militants led by Rap Brown had warned the Dem. Nat. Committee and their chairman not to hold the convention in Chicago, or there would be trouble. [redacted] had two men in Iguana sent to Chicago with the group. Contact Sent Service immediately upon arrival in order for them to arrange

and it was done in this manner. They sent a secret service man and this is what he told the Beets and the groups, "Always travel at least in pairs, try to stay out of terrible areas, if you see trouble coming run as fast as you can and keep screaming as loud as you can for help." The same afternoon on the 19th Mon. Aug. 19th we were sent by bus out on Michigan Ave, about 7 blocks from Conrad Hilton. Suddenly [redacted] realized we were in McCarthy territory where McCarthy followers were amongst them where the hippies, the yippies and the militant. We then retreated to our bus and were suddenly surrounded by the hippies and yippies amongst them were the militants dressed in blue jeans. Some of them had blue jean jackets, blue jean trousers, some had just blue jean jackets, some had just blue jean trousers. [redacted] then realized that it was very well planned that the dress garb meant, ranks of the militant. Our bus was pounded on, shaken to the point of almost being turned over and the police arrived just in time to save us, and then returned to Hilton. [redacted] then questioned the authorities as to why we were put into such a position, committee chairman [illegible] for Robert H. Kennedy [illegible]

[redacted] there learned the code signals of the good hippy and the militant. All we had to do was tap what he thought was the good hippy on the shoulder hold up the V sign and say "Peace Brother", if they responded they were the good hippies if they didn't they were the militant.

The militant did things such as this - there were from 8 to 10,000 of them in the Ball Park and we maneuvered our forces in this manner by ordering a certain amount of our people in one direction while maintaining the mass in a stationary position. While our forces ran after those hippies that were missing they released their mass force in the opposite direction when our forces realized they were out maneuvered a bloody mess followed. The militants were carrying high signs printed by some printing press with a picture on it of (the, fuck, dog) under neath it in ~~red~~ red block print which appeared to be about 6 in high. was as follow ... (the) (four letter word) Draft which made any red blood American blood boil beyond the restraining point, and yet our forces retreated back to the Hilton, they broke big plate glass windows, threw tear gas bombs sterile bombs while we were up in the

H. H. H. and wife Mavil and family. Everyone
was wiping their eyes because of the
string of tear gas and mace mixture
from sterile bombs. [redacted] thinks
Mayor Richard J. Daley did a splendid
remarkable, stupendous job of protecting
not only the five candidates who could
be ... the next president of
the United States and also of the people
present in Chicago. He did a tremendous
job not only to all the above but in
trying to preserve Democracy in
our nation. Mayor Daley is to be
congratulated for having the integrity
fortitude in spite of the adverse reaction.
The TV cameras were so
situated in view, or obliged that they
not only saw what you call police
brutality, but could not televise the
scenes of the rioters breaking in
the Conrad Hilton, breaking the big
plate glass windows, throwing
tear gas bombs, sterile bombs and
using profanity in its ugliest terms.
I was told they could not be
prevented from doing this because this
is called "freedom of speech or expression."
They could not take the cameras
from them for the same reason.
They could not be prevented from
going into the lobby and taking
refuge at the Conrad Hilton, because

Now, gentlemen, I ask you is this really and truly America we want it — or isn't it.

Do you have enough intestinal fortitude to print our paper the above document or don't you.

A copy of this document is being sent to the leading newspapers of Penna, New York, N. Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Washington D.C. Ohio, West Virginia and Illinois.

To what papers this will be sent.

1
Wilkes Barre Leader
Scranton Times
Scranton Tribune
Pocono Record
Bangor Daily News
Easton Express
Bethlehem Globe Times
Call-Chronicle

2
Phila Inquirer ask it to be put on wire
Phila Bulletin

3
New York Times (ask it to be put on wire)
New York Press
Long Island Press
Long Island Day Press

4 Newark News
New Jersey Plain Dealer
5 Wilmington Delaware
6 Baltimore Sun
7 Washington Post
8 Cleveland Plain Dealer
9 West Virginia
10 Florida - Call operator for information for newspaper in Miami

11 Chicago Tribune
12 Los Angeles Times
San Francisco - (call operator)
13 Dallas, Texas (call operator)
Houston Texas (call operator)
14 Alabama - (call operator)

15 When Martin Luther King was killed
(call operator)

16 Washington State (call op.)
17 Oregon State (call op.)
18 Boston, Mass. (call operator)
19 Maine - (call op.)

Radio
WUPO
WEEX
WSAN
WARN

This copy should go to:

1 Governors of States above
2 Mayors of each City of State

Governors

(1) Gov. Rockefeller N Y
(2) Gov. Shafer Pa
(3) Gov. Hughes N.J.
(4) Gov. Reagan Calif.
(5) Gov. of Ill. Ill.
(6) Gov. Romney Mich.
(7) Gov. Wisconsin
(8) Gov. Conley Texas
(9) Gov. Maine
(10) Gov. Mass.
(11) Gov. Del.
(12) Gov. Maryland
(13) Head mayor of Wash. D.C.
14. Gov. Virginia
15 Gov. West Virginia
16. Gov. Alabama
17 Gov. Mrs. Martin Luther King
18 Gov. Florida

S-1 (Rev. 10-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/5/68

Militant and violent demonstrations were held during the recent Democratic National Convention at Chicago.

The information in the attached refers to some of the violent activity, but adds nothing not already known.

We are preparing a special study on these demonstrations, which will be furnished to the White House, the Vice President, Secret Service, and other interested agencies. No further action is required concerning information in attached teletype.

BAW:CSH

VIA TELETYPE
SEP 5 1968
ENCIPHERED

WA1

251PM

URGENT 9-5-68 MSJ

TO DIRECTOR (100-449698) CODE

FROM PHILADELPHIA (100-49929)

COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

RE BUREAU TELETYPE NINE THREE LAST.

[redacted] OF THE RHINELAND INN, SWIFTWATER, PA., APPEARED AT THE SCRANTON RESIDENT AGENCY NINE THREE LAST AND VEHEMENTLY COMPLAINED ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCES AT THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN CHICAGO. [redacted] ALSO MANAGES A TEENAGE GROUP CALLED THE "TIJUANA BRATS" WHICH WAS INVITED TO CHICAGO TO ENTERTAIN FOR THE HUMPHREY ORGANIZATION.

[redacted] WAS OBVIOUSLY DISTRAUGHT AT THE MANNER IN WHICH HIS GROUP WAS MANHANDLED BY THE HIPPIES AND MILITANTS, WAS DISGUSTED WITH THE WAY THE PRESS AND TV HANDLED THE SITUATION AND WAS PARTICULARY VEHEMENT ABOUT THE WAY THEY CRITICIZED LAW ENFORCEMENT.

[redacted] HAD WITH HIM A FOUR AND ONE HALF PAGE ARTICLE IN THE FORM OF A NEWS RELEASE WHICH HE REQUESTED THE FBI RELEASE TO THE WIRE SERVICES. HE WAS TOLD THAT THIS WAS NOT POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, HE WE MADE AVAILABLE A COPY OF THE RELEASE. THE LAST TWO AND ONE HALF PAGES

END PAGE ONE

EXCLUDE

100-449698-37-8

~~100-449698-316~~

REC 29

22 SEP 13 1968

INT. SEC.

54 SEP 19 1968

[redacted] FOR THE DIRECTOR

OF HIS ARTICLE CONTAINED A LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, RADIO STATIONS AND GOVERNOR'S OFFICES ACROSS THE COUNTRY TO WHICH HE INTENDED TO MAKE THIS RELEASE. [redacted] IS FEARFUL OF RETALIATION BY THE HIPPIES AND/OR MILITANTS AND STATED HE INTENDED TO REQUEST THE NEWS MEDIA TO PUBLISH THE RELEASE UNDER AND ASSUMED NAME OR BYLINE.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THIS RELEASE: SPOKEN IN THE THIRD PERSON, [redacted] INDICATES HIS GROUP ENTERTAINED AT THE CONRAD HILTON HOTEL AND HE WAS INFORMED THAT THE MILITANTS LED BY H. RAP BROWN HAD WARNED THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTE NOT TO HOLD THEIR CONVENTION IN CHICAGO OR THERE WOULD BE TROUBLE. THEY WERE CONTACTED IMMEDIATELY UPON ARRIVAL BY THE SECRET SERVICE WHO INSTRUCTED THEM TO TRAVEL IN PAIRS WHILE IN CHICAGO AND TO STAY OUT OF TROUBLED AREAS.

ON THE AFTERNOON OF EIGHT NINETEEN LAST, THEY WERE SENT BY BUS OUT OF RICH AVENUE ABOUT SEVEN BLOCKS FROM THE CONRAD HILTON AND WERE SURROUNDED BY A GROUP WHO WERE MC CARTHY FOLLOWERS, AND HE REFERRED TO THESE INDIVIDUALS AS HIPPIES AND MILITANTS. HE DESCRIBED THE ATTIRE OF THESE INDIVIDUALS AND STATED THEY WERE SURROUNDED AND SHAKEN TO THE POINT WHERE THE BUS ALMOST TURNED OVER AND THE POLICE ARRIVED IN TIME TO RESCUE THEM AND THEY RETURNED TO

END PAGE TWO

THE HILTON. HE DESCRIBED SOME TACTICS USED BY THESE INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE NUMBERED FROM EIGHT THOUSAND TO TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE AT A PARK. HE POINTED OUT THEY ~~MOTIVATED~~ MOVED? IN SUCH A WAY TO FOOL THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ON OCCASION. HE REFERS TO SIGNS CARRIED BY SOME OF THESE INDIVIDUALS AND MENTIONED THAT SOME SIGNS CARRIED AN OBSCENE FOUR LETTER WORD. HE DESCRIBES WHAT HAPPENED AT THE HILTON REGARDING BROKEN WINDOWS, TEAR GAS AND STINK BOMBS.

HE THINKS MAYOR RICHARD DALEY DID A SPLENDID, REMARKABLE AND STUPENDOUS JOB OF PROTECTING THE CANDIDATES AS WELL AS THE PEOPLE IN CHICAGO. CONCERNING THE TV COVERAGE HE REFERS TO THE FACT THAT THE COVERAGE SEEMED TO BE POINTED AT SO CALLED POLICE BRUTALITY, AND THEY DIDN'T BOTHER TO COVER SOME OF THE ACTIONS OF THE HIPPIES THEMSELVES.

[redacted] REQUESTED HIS IDENTITY NOT BE REVEALED IN RELATION TO THIS MATTER SINCE HE FEARS RETALIATION BY THESE GROUPS.

A COPY OF THIS RELEASE WILL BE SENT IMMEDIATELY TO THE BUREAU BY SEPARATE MAIL.

END.

WLM FBI WASH DC

CC. MR. SULLIVAN

VIA TELETYPE
SEP 4 1968
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. Callahan
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Tele. Room
Miss [redacted]
Miss [redacted]

C.D. Evans

B.A. Dalbello

WA1

130PM

URGENT 9-4-68 MSJ

ENCODED

TO DIRECTOR 100-449698 AND WFO

ATTENTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

FROM PHILADELPHIA 100-49929

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

REBUTEL, SEPT. THREE LAST.

REVIEW OF FILES REFLECTS ONLY PHILA. SOURCE IN CHICAGO WAS [redacted] PRI PRESENTLY BEING HANDLED BY WFO.

WFO REQUESTED TO DEBRIEF SOURCE.

END.

EX-100

100-449698-3

~~100-449698~~

REC

17 SEP 6 196

VXC

FBI WASH DC

5

TWO COPIES TO WFO

1968

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

FBI

Date: 9/2/68

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

Via AIRTEL REGULAR (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048; 100-449698)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS-SDS
Bufile 100-439048
PH File 100-46556

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
IS - DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT
Bufile 100-449698
PH File 100-49929

Enclosed are the original and three copies of the lead editorial, and its photograph, for "The Philadelphia Inquirer" of 9/2/68, entitled "TO END ANARCHY ON THE CAMPUS".

This editorial is based on the Director's message in the September Law Enforcement Bulletin and makes excellent use of his observations to outline a program "...to abolish terrorism on the campus..."

[redacted], [redacted] is an SAC contact of this office. The Bureau may desire to direct a letter to him of approval or appreciation concerning this editorial.

ENCLOSURE

6 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
(3 - 100-449698)
3 - Philadelphia
cc: 100-46556 (SDS)
100-49929 (COINTELPRO)
80-417 [redacted]

NOT RECORDED
159 SEP 16 1968

2 SEP

WBA:VFH
(9)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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

53SEP24

SAC, Philadelphia (100-49929) 8/30/68

REC-12

Director, FBI ~~(100-449698)~~ 347 1 - Mr. [redacted]

EX-101 100-449698-37-6

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 8/23/68.

There are enclosed 20 copies of the article entitled "Campus or Battleground? Columbia is a Warning to All American Universities." You are authorized to distribute this article to selected college administrators.

Enclosures - 20

BAW:jes
(4)

NOTE:

The above article was written by a graduate student at Columbia University and is an excellent critique of the campus disruptions at Columbia last spring. This article calls for firmness on the part of college administrators and puts the actions of student agitators into a proper perspective. We have previously furnished this article to numerous Bureau offices for distribution to college administrators. PHlet pointed out the excellent results it was obtaining through the distribution of this article and pointed out that it was an excellent way to contact college administrators. PH Office requested 20 additional copies. It was previously furnished 15 copies which it has distributed.

MAILED 6
AUG 30 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Callahan
Sullivan
Tele. Room

61 SEP 5 1968

TELETYPE UNIT

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 8/23/68

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49929) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
INTERNAL SECURITY

Re Bureau letter 7/29/68 furnishing reproductions of an article appearing in "Barron's" magazine entitled "Campus or Battleground? Columbia is a Warning to All American Universities."

The article has been furnished to educators and administrators of 12 different colleges and universities in the Philadelphia Division area. Reaction has been most favorable. A Vice President for General Administration, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., quickly noted the similarity between Temple University and Columbia University. Both, he noted are located in areas adjacent to Negro communities. Both have engaged in rather extensive expansion programs. The expansion program at Temple has necessitated the acquistion of property of entire neighborhoods of Negro homes. He felt this could be a major issue on the campus this fall. He was extremely pleased to get the article and volunteered to pass it on to other administrators since he felt it would awaken them to the need for immediate, firm action in dealing with rebel students.

The Public Information Officer at another college in Philadelphia reacted promptly by stating she felt the article should be placed in the hands of the Dean of Students, the Dean of Student Activities, and other college officials. It is noted that there has been no serious student disorder on this campus although the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) has been active on campus. It is also interesting to note that prior contacts with this Public Information Officer had been rather "cool" whereas the current contact "broke the ice" and has undoubtedly improved our relations with her.

REC-76 317

100-449698-37

2 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-49929
1 - 100-46556 (SDS)
1 - 100-47987 (Invest. of Student Groups on College Campuses)

AUG 23 1968

INTERNAL SECURITY

ES:PSM
(5)

1.902 (...)

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

The above experiences are indicative of the value of this reprint in informing college administrators of the true nature of the New Left. Philadelphia believes the article can be used as an entree to meet and develop other college administrators who are not established sources. It is recommended the Bureau authorize the use of this reprint for this purpose. If the Bureau approves this suggestion, Philadelphia requests an additional 20 copies of the reprint.

No action will be taken without Bureau authority. The Bureau will be kept advised of additional positive results.

SAC, Philadelphia (100-49929) 8/27/68

REC-139

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

EX-100 100-449698-ST-5

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 8/12/68.

For your information, arrangements are currently being made at the Bureau through other sources for a pamphlet to be published exposing the SDS.

Such a pamphlet as suggested in relet would, therefore, be a duplication of effort.

Your suggestion is appreciated and you should continue to afford this program your continued attention.

RHH:jes
(4)

NOTE:

By relet PH pointed out that in connection with previous counterintelligence efforts the Catholic War Veterans (CWV) had prepared a series of leaflets exposing the W. E. B. DuBois Club and that it had also printed a pamphlet on civil disobedience containing the Director's statements on that subject. The CWV has borne the expense of printing and distributing this material. PH suggested that a pamphlet be prepared on the SDS by the PH Office and upon approval by the Bureau be given to the CWV who would publish the material. A similar pamphlet as suggested in relet is currently being ~~printed~~ considered for publication by another organization. For this reason, PH's request is being denied as it would be a duplication of effort.

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

MAILED 5
AUG 26 1968
COMM-FBI

TELETYPE UNIT

51 AUG 29 1968

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

[redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 8/12/68

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49929) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
INTERNAL SECURITY

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

ReBulet to all offices 5/23/68 and Philadelphia letter to Bureau 5/29/68.

As noted in referenced Philadelphia letter, established contacts within the Catholic War Veterans (CWV) made it possible to prepare a series of leaflets exposing the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA). A similar pamphlet captioned, "A Time of Challenge" was also prepared which included the Director's statement from an FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. This pamphlet dealt with civil disobedience. All of the pamphlets were printed and distributed by the CWV nationally.

Established contacts at CWV have now indicated they would be willing to endorse a similar project to expose the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). Cost of printing and distribution would be assumed by the CWV.

It is believed an effective pamphlet could be prepared from public source material showing the history of SDS, its leaders, its philosophy, and activities. An example of such material is the article appearing in the 5/20/68 issue of "Barron's" magazine which the Bureau furnished to the field under the "COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT" caption on 7/29/68.

CWV sources have proven their reliability and discretion through previous above-mentioned operations.

100-449698-37-5

2 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-49929
1 - 100-46556 (SDS)

REC-33

EFS/JBK
(4)

[redacted]

INT. SEC.

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

[redacted]

Philadelphia recommends that the Bureau approve the preparation of a pamphlet by the Philadelphia Office exposing the SDS and sponsored by the CWV. The Philadelphia Office will submit a manuscript to the Bureau for approval. At that time appropriate recommendations will be made as to title, layout, cover, etc. It is anticipated that the Exhibits Section will be requested to provide assistance in the cover and layout.

If the Bureau approves this suggestion, it is requested that Philadelphia be furnished all suitable public source material. Philadelphia will make a similar request of Chicago, office of origin in the SDS case, if this suggestion is approved.

[redacted]

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

[redacted]

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 7/8/68

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-49929) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

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

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are fifteen copies each of nine separate letterhead memoranda covering activity of the New Left on college campuses in the Philadelphia Division territory.

It is noted that in the past year there has been no New Left activity on campuses wherein violence erupted or police action was necessary; however, the New Left activity on campuses mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memoranda has been included to show the type of activity, the issues involved, and so forth.

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
ON [illegible]

2- Bureau (Encls. 135) (RM)
11- Philadelphia
1 - 100-49929
1 - 100-46556-Sub B (SDS, PSU) 100-449698-37
1 - 100-46556-Sub C (SDS, University of Pennsylvania)
1 - 100-46556-Sub D (SDS, Temple University)
1 - 100-46556-Sub E (SDS, Lehigh University)
1 - 100-46556-Sub F (SDS, Bucknell University)
1 - 100-46556-Sub G (SDS, Franklin and Marshall College)
1 - 100-46556-Sub H (SDS, Swarthmore College)
1 - 100-46556-Sub I (SDS, Haverford/Bryn Mawr)
1 - 100-46556-Sub J (SDS, Villanova University)
1 - 100-47373 (W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA)

JWD:BSM
(13)

REC 16

JUL 10 1968

EX 109

SEE F... ADD. DISS

INT/SEC

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~STATE~~ RAO SEC. SERV.
DATE FORWARD: 7-10-68
HOW FORWARD: R/S
BY: RLS:gap

[redacted]

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

The sources utilized in the enclosed letterhead memoranda are identified as follows:

LHM PERTAINING TO
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY:

PH T-1:

PH T-2:

PH T-3:

Pennsylvania State University.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "confidential" because data reported from PH T-1 and PH T-2, if disclosed, could result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

LHM PERTAINING TO
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

PH T-1:

PH T-2: Detroit Panel Source

PH T-3: University of Pennsylvania

was used to characterize the Philadelphia Anti-Draft Union (PADU).

This letterhead memorandum is classified "confidential" because data reported from PH T-1 and PH T-2, if disclosed, could result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

[redacted]

LHM PERTAINING TO
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY:

PH T-1: [redacted]

PH T-2: Detroit Panel Source [redacted]

PH T-3: [redacted]

PH T-4:

This letterhead memorandum is classified "confidential" because data reported from PH T-1 through PH T-4, if disclosed, could result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

LHM PERTAINING TO
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY:

PH T-1: [redacted] Bethlehem, Pa., [redacted] (per request).

PH T-2: Source of Information [redacted] Allentown, Pa.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "confidential" because data reported from PH T-2, if disclosed, could result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

[redacted]

[redacted]

LHM PERTAINING TO
BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY:

PH T-1: Confidential Source
[redacted]
Bucknell University,
Lewisburg, Pa.

Not classified.

LHM PERTAINING TO
FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE:

No informants utilized. Not classified.

LHM PERTAINING TO
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE:

PH T-1: [redacted]

This letterhead memorandum is classified "confidential" because data reported from PH T-1, if disclosed, could result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

LHM PERTAINING TO
HAVERFORD COLLEGE/BRYN MAWR COLLEGE:

PH T-1: [redacted]

PH T-2: [redacted] Haverford College (per request)

PH T-3: [redacted]

This letterhead memorandum is classified "confidential" because data reported from PH T-1 and PH T-3, if disclosed, could result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

[redacted]

PH 100-49929 [redacted]

LHM PERTAINING TO
VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY:

PH T-1: [redacted]

[redacted] was used to characterize PADU.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "confidential" because data reported from PH T-1, if disclosed, could result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Philadelphia's coverage of New Left organizations on campuses has been improved and will continue to be improved through programs specifically instituted for that purpose. For example, contact with Military Intelligence at Philadelphia has produced an individual whose military service included intelligence duties. This individual, a graduate student, has been contacted and is considered an excellent prospect for development as a source on New Left activities.

Existing approved security informants have been guided so that they are placed in contact with individuals in the New Left Movement. The coverage obtained by this method has been of extreme importance in meeting our obligations in this phase of our work.

Continued analysis of our racial informant coverage has revealed that some individuals in this category may be in a position to furnish information concerning New Left activity. The last two individuals, originally contacted for development as "ghetto" type informants, have been found to have great potential for coverage of New Left activity.

In another instance, a Bureau-approved criminal informant has been successfully guided so that he now provides top level coverage of New Left activity.

[redacted]

Recently, an individual personally contacted the FBI field office to furnish information that he thought might be of interest to the FBI. During the initial contact, it was determined that he was familiar with certain New Left activity. Subsequent recontact has shown he is cooperative and offers great potential for development as a source in covering activity of the New Left.

Those Special Agents presently assigned to matters involving investigation of the New Left and its activities are keenly aware of the need for good top level informant coverage. The development of new sources in the New Left through other programs which are successful will be brought to the Bureau's attention.

INFORMANT AND/OR COURCE COVERAGE:

University	Source
Pennsylvania State University	SDS: [redacted]
	Source of Information [redacted]
University of Pennsylvania	SDS: [redacted] (presently under development)
	[redacted] University of Pennsylvania [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

PH 100-49929

University	Source
Temple University	SDS: [redacted] (under development) [redacted] Temple University Security Police
	DCA: [redacted] (under development) [redacted] Temple University Security Police
Lehigh University	SDS: [redacted] (under development) [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

H 100-49929

University	Source
Bucknell University	SDS: [redacted] Bucknell University
Franklin and Marshall College	SDS: [redacted] Lancaster, Pa. There is no current SDS activity at this college.
Swarthmore College	SDS: [redacted]
Haverford College/Bryn Mawr College	SDS: [redacted]
Villanova College	SDS: [redacted]

An analysis of the activities of the New Left on college campuses in the Philadelphia Division territory within the past year indicates that the lack of violence was due primarily to the absence of forceful leaders in the movement.

It has been reported th[redacted] former Interorganizational Secretary, National Office, SDS, Chicago, Ill., whose term expired at th[redacted] is scheduled to come to Philadelphia the summer of 1966 to coordinate and lead activities of the SDS. Leadership

[redacted]

qualities of [redacted] are not known to this office; however, he is reputated to be quite forceful, dedicated, and a good leader. If his reputation as a forceful leader is true, it is quite possible that under his direction campus activities could be pushed to the point by SDS to where violence would erupt and police action was necessary to quell it. In this connection, if [redacted] does actually appear in Philadelphia to lead SDS affairs, Philadelphia will consider counterintelligence action to disclaim him or to embarrass him to the point where his effectiveness as a leader will be reduced and become ineffective. No action will be taken without Bureau authority.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 8, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY,
UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.

Reported "new left" activity at Pennsylvania State University (PSU) had been limited to those activities engaged in by the SDS.

A characterization of the SDS is attached hereto.

PH T-1 on May 9 and June 12, 1968, advised that the SDS at PSU consisted of approximately 15 individuals as of those dates.

As set forth hereinafter, the following two individuals have been identified as the SDS leaders at PSU:

[redacted] was born April 10, 1941, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He resides at [redacted] State College, Pa. He is employed as a traveling correspondent for the "National Guardian." He is a graduate of PSU and a former graduate student of PSU. [redacted]

A characterization of the "National Guardian" is attached hereto.

[redacted] was born June 27, 1947, at New York, N. Y. He resides at [redacted] State College, Pa., and is a student at Pennsylvania State University, being a member of the class of 1969, majoring in history. [redacted]

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY,
UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.

SDS literature reflected that as of June 25, 1967, [redacted]

"The Daily Collegian," student publication of PSU, issue of [redacted] page 1, contains an article identifying [redacted] a Correspondent for the "National Guardian."

PH T-2 on October 8, 1965, advised that [redacted] was then a member of the PLP in Philadelphia but was in inactive status as he was attending PSU. An announcement of [redacted] inactivity because of his attendance at PSU was made at a PLP meeting in Philadelphia on September 22, 1965, and it was further announced that [redacted] would continue as a participating member of the Philadelphia chapter, PLP.

A characterization of the PLP is attached hereto.

PH T-1 on May 9, 1968, and June 12, 1968, advised that as of those dates [redacted] of the SDS chapter at PSU and that [redacted] was active in that chapter [redacted] was self-described as a Regional Representative of the SDS at PSU.

PH T-1 on April 1, 1968, advised that among those present at the National Council meeting of the SDS at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., on March 30-31, 1968, was [redacted], a member of the SDS chapter at PSU. During the National Council meeting [redacted] was heard to state that he arrived at the University of Kentucky three or four days prior to March 31, 1968, and was primarily responsible for setting up the National Council meeting. [redacted] implied that he was the "moving force" behind the National Council meeting.

PH T-1 on April 4, 1968, advised that [redacted] attended a meeting of the PSU chapter of the SDS on April 2, 1968. During the meeting [redacted] commented on the National Council meeting that he had attended at Lexington, Ky., on March 30-31, 1968, and stated that he did not believe that the National Council meeting had accomplished enough. [redacted]

[redacted]

recommended that black power groups, not identified, should receive help from "the left" but did not indicate what type help they should receive.

"The Daily Collegian," student publication at PSU, issue of [redacted] page 1, contained an article captioned, [redacted]

The article reflected that [redacted] SDS, De-Facto Chairman, stated that SDS had only considered various militant devices such as a program of "massive disorders" to point out to students on campus national and international issues. According to the article, [redacted] ated that "disruption of some university functions was discussed as an eventual possibility."

The article further reflected that [redacted] said that his complaint about the SDS' recent inactivity was based on the absence of committees, although the SDS does not "tend to get bogged down into committees."

"The Daily Collegian," issue of November 2, 1967, contains an editorial captioned, "The Wrong Way." The editorial noted that at PSU a few members of the SDS, but not the whole organization, had voiced a plan to short-circuit the university's electrical system and to wreck the university's water supply by turning on every available faucet and spigot for a full day. According to the editorial, SDS felt that the university administration would listen to their complaints only when they employed extremism as a tactic. The editorial pointed out that SDS was contradicting its own name when it tries to infringe on the rights of groups and organizations opposed to a liberal philosophy on being heard.

"The Daily Collegian" issue of November 22, 1967, page 1, contained an article captioned, "SDS Challenges LEWIS' Stand."

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY,
UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.

According to the article, members of SDS on November 21, 1967, challenged the statements of CHARLES LEWIS, Vice-President for Student Affairs, concerning PSU's right to deal swiftly and firmly with demonstrators that disrupt the functions of the university and "trample upon the rights and freedoms of others."

The article also stated that SDS was sponsoring a Vietnam vigil in conjunction with the coalition of Citizens for Peace in Vietnam with Freedom Union and various church organizations at 12:00 noon, November 22, 1967.

On November 21, 1967, PH T-1 advised a demonstration would be held on campus of PSU, University Park, Pa., for the purpose of opposing current United States policy in Vietnam. PH T-1 advised organization known as Citizens for Peace in Vietnam, State College, Pa., will sponsor the demonstration and will be joined by the Pennsylvania State University chapter of SDS.

The demonstration was to consist of a silent vigil to mourn deaths of our young men "needlessly sacrificed" in Vietnam.

On November 22, 1967, PH T-1 advised demonstration took place as scheduled at 12:00 noon on November 22, 1967, at the foot of the mall, entrance to PSU. There were approximately 50 people in attendance, and it lasted less than an hour.

PH T-1 described demonstration as a "flop" and one which was badly organized. It was noted that the public address system which was to be used in the demonstration would not work.

PH T-1 and PH T-3 on May 24, 1968, advised that at 2:00 p.m., May 24, 1968, approximately 30 members of PSU's SDS group entered "Old Main," Main Administration Building, PSU, and presented a petition to CHARLES LEWIS, Vice President in Charge of Student Affairs, PSU, which petition protested PSU's alleged relationship with the Institute for Defense Analysis. The SDS group requested the petition be mimeographed and the original petition returned to the SDS. The

[redacted]

[redacted]

petition was returned to the SDS and the group dispersed at 3:40 p.m. The meeting with LEWIS was orderly and there were no disturbances.

PH T-1 on June 12, 1968, advised that no activities or demonstrations on the part of SDS at PSU during the past year resulted in violence or police action against the demonstrators.

[redacted]

(1).

[redacted]

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1951 by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, documents the publication "National Guardian" as follows:

"Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly [illegible]. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

(Committee on Un-American Activities Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12)

[redacted]

(1)

[redacted]

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 officers were identified as Milton Rosen, New York, President, and William Epton of New York and Mort Scheer of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer 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.

[redacted]

(1)

[redacted]

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

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]

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

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 8, 1968

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY,
UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.

XXXXXXXX

Reference Philadelphia 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.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 8, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA.

The only reported "new left" activity at Swarthmore College is that of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

A characterization of SDS is attached hereto.

"New Left Notes", self-described in its masthead as being published by SDS, issue of January 8, 1968, page 2, contains an article captioned "New Chapters." Included among the new chapters is Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

PH T-1 on April 17, 1968, advised that the SDS at Philadelphia prepared a pamphlet, "The University at War," which was distributed by the SDS in Philadelphia during April 1968. The pamphlet claimed that the University City Science Center at the University of Pennsylvania is performing research and development work in direct complicity with the American war of aggression in Vietnam. [redacted]

PH T-1 on June 27, 1968, advised that the SDS at Swarthmore College is a "paper chapter" which has had no organized activity and has sponsored no demonstrations.

[redacted]

100-449698-37-1

(i)

[redacted]

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

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]

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

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 8, 1968

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA.

~~Character~~

Reference Philadelphia 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.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 8, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Activity on the part of the "new left" has been reported to be restricted to activities of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at the University of Pennsylvania (UP).

A characterization of SDS is attached hereto.

PH T-1 on June 27, 1968, advised that the approximate membership of the SDS chapter at the University of Pennsylvania is eight.

As set forth hereinafter, the following individuals have been identified as leaders of the SDS at UP:

[redacted] also known as [redacted] was born December 11, 1943, at Buffalo, N. Y. He [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., and is unemployed. [redacted]

[redacted] was born June 28, 1947, at Philadelphia, Pa. His legal residence is [redacted] Whitemarsh Village, Springfield Township, Pa., and he occupies apartment at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., [redacted] He is employed at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., performing hospital work, in connection with his Selective Service classification as a Conscientious Objector. [redacted]

[redacted]

100-449258-374

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[redacted]

[redacted] also known as [redacted] was born September 27, 1945, at Brooklyn, N. Y. He resides a[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted], also known as [redacted] was born March 24, 1947, at Boston, Mass. He is a student at the University of Pennsylvania. His family residence [redacted] Brookline, Mass. His school residence is [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa. [redacted]

PH T-1 on December 21, 1967, advised that [redacted] of the Philadelphia Anti-Draft Union (PADU).

A characterization of PADU is attached hereto.

PH T-1 had previously advised that [redacted] had been considered for Progressive Labor Party (PLP) membership because he had attended PLP get-togethers.

A characterization of PLP is attached hereto.

PH T-2 in July 196[redacted]

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., June 25-30, 1967 [redacted]

PH T-1 on July 12, 1967, advised that [redacted] had stated that he had attended the 1967 SDS National Convention.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The "Sunday Bulletin," the Sunday edition of a Philadelphia daily newspaper, dated January 21, 1968, Section 1, page 28, contained an article captioned "'New Left' is Un-Hip, Non-Commie Led by Two 'Activists' from Buffalo. [redacted]

PH T-1 advised in January 1968 that [redacted] was a leader of the SDS at Philadelphia, Pa., and had been active in PADU.

PH T-1 in December 1967 advised that [redacted] was sent to Philadelphia by the national headquarters of the PLP in New York to organize the PLP in Philadelphia.

PH T-2 in July 1967 [redacted]

PH T-1 on July 12, 1967, advised that [redacted] had stated that [redacted] had attended the 1967 SDS National Convention

PH T-1 on April 8, 1968, and June 27, 1968, advised that [redacted] and [redacted] as of those dates were leaders of SDS activities at UP.

On June 27, 1968, PH T-1 further advised that [redacted] was a third leader of SDS at UP.

Also on June 27, 1968, PH T-1 advised that SDS activities have been disorganized and ineffective on the University of Pennsylvania campus.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PH T-1 on April 17, 1968, advised that the SDS in Philadelphia have prepared a pamphlet captioned "The University at War," which was distributed by the SDS in Philadelphia during April 1968. This pamphlet claims that the University City Science Center at the University of Pennsylvania is performing research and development work in direct complicity with the American war of aggression in Vietnam. [redacted]

PH T-1 advised that [redacted] is affiliated with the SDS at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., and that [redacted] is affiliated with the SDS at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

[redacted] Naval Investigative Service Office (NISO), Philadelphia, Pa., on October 31, 1967, advised that a letter was sent to Dr. AL LEO LEVIN, Vice Provost for Student Affairs, University of Pennsylvania, telling him to cease all Navy and Marine Corps activities on campus and giving him until 5:00 p.m., Friday, November 3, 1967, to comply. Otherwise, protest activities would be instituted. Among the signers of this letter was the UP SDS.

PH T-3 on November 2, 1967, advised that on November 1, 1967, about 150 demonstrators, mostly students, held a sit-in against the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Dow Chemical Company recruiters at the University of Pennsylvania from about 3:00 p.m. to 4:15 p.m. The University permitted this, and interviewees had to step over demonstrators in order to be interviewed. The demonstrators announced that they would continue to demonstrate at 10:00 a.m., November 2, 1967, but no demonstration took place. About ten individuals came and stood around for awhile at about 10:00 a.m. but left without demonstrating.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

On May 1, 1968, [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., [redacted] advised that a maximum of approximately 100 demonstrators participated in a protest sponsored by SDS at the University City Science Center, University of Pennsylvania campus, 34th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., on April 26, 1968, from about 1:35 to 4:25 p.m. The demonstrators were protesting research for weapons being used in Vietnam and carried a sign reading, "Science is for helping people, not removing them in Vietnam and West Philadelphia." [redacted] advised there were no incidents or arrests.

PH T-1 on June 27, 1968, an[redacted] also on June 27, 1968, advised that there have been no activities or demonstrations on the part of the SDS at UP during the past year wherein violence erupted or police action was necessary.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY --- HAVERFORD COLLEGE, HAVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA/BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

[redacted]

[redacted], also known as [redacted] born October 29, 1947, at Boston, Mass., is a student at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Her local address is Marion Hall, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Her home address i[redacted] Ann Arbor, Mich. She is described as [redacted]

The "Haverford News," issue of March 8, 1968, states that the newly-established Haverford-Bryn Mawr chapter of SDS had chosen [redacted]

Confidential Informant PH T-3, on April 17, 1968, advised that the SDS at Philadelphia prepared a pamphlet captioned "The University At War," which was distributed by the SDS in Philadelphia during April, 1968. This pamphlet claimed that the University City Science Center at the University of Pennsylvania was performing research and development work in direct complicity with the American war of aggression in Vietnam [redacted]

Confidential Informant PH T-3 further advised on April 17, 1968, that [redacted] and [redacted] were affailated with the SDS at Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania, respectively.

Confidential Informant PH T-3, on June 27, 1968, advised that [redacted] had recently stated that she attended the National Council Meeting of the SDS held at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., March 28-31, 1968.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY --- HAVERFORD COLLEGE, HAVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA/BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

Confidential Informant PH T-3 further advised on June 27, 1968, that the SDS joint chapter at Haverford College and Bryn Mawr College has been only a "paper organization" and has not engaged in any activities.

Confidential Informant PH T-2, on May 21, 1968, and Confidential Informant PH T-3, on June 27, 1968, advised that no SDS-sponsored demonstrations have taken place on either the Haverford College campus or the Bryn Mawr College campus.

[redacted]

(1)

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY --- HAVERFORD COLLEGE, HAVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA/BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

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.

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]

PHILADELPHIA ANTI-DRAFT UNION (PADU)

On November 20, 1967, a source advised that the PADU is a draft-counseling and anti-Vietnam activity of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), formed in Philadelphia as a result of specific instructions outlined at the SDS Convention in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in June 1967, ordering that draft resistance unions be formed throughout the United States. Its headquarters are located in a storefront at 1515 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and its leaders and active workers live in a communal arrangement in a three-story row house at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa.

On June 27, 1968, the same source advised that PADU is no longer operative.

[redacted]

(1)

[redacted]

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 officers were identified as Milton Rosen, New York, President, and William Epton of New York and Mort Scheer of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer 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.

[redacted]

(1)

[redacted]

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

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]

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 8, 1968

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

~~Character~~

Reference Philadelphia 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.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 8, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"New left" activity at Temple University consists of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA).

Characterizations of SDS and DCA are attached hereto.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

PH T-1 on June 27, 1968, advised that the approximate membership of the SDS chapter at Temple University is ten individuals.

As set forth hereinafter, the following individuals have been identified as SDS leaders at Temple:

[redacted]

[redacted] also known as [redacted] was born December 13, 1947, at Quito, Ecuador. He was admitted to the United States October 17, 1953, for permanent residence. His father, [redacted], is a naturalized citizen. He is single and resides with his parents at [redacted] Hatboro, [redacted] He is a drop-out from Temple University and self-employed as a free-lance Spanish translator.

The U. S. State Department advised in March 1968 that provisional recognition has been granted to [redacted] as Honorary Consul of Ecuador at Philadelphia, Pa.

[redacted]

[redacted]

100-449698-3?-4

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[redacted]

[redacted] was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1947. He resides at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa. [redacted]

[redacted] also known as [redacted] was born September 27, 1945, at Brooklyn, N. Y. He resides at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa. [redacted]

PH T-2 in July 1967 [redacted] included therein were [redacted] Philadelphia, Temple University convention delegate, National Council delegate; and [redacted], Philadelphia, Pa., Temple University convention delegate. PH T-2 noted that the SDS National Council meeting was on July 12, 1967.

PH T-1 advised in December 1967 that [redacted] was sent to Philadelphia by the national headquarters of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) at New York, N. Y., to organize the PLP in Philadelphia.

A characterization of the PLP is attached hereto.

PH T-3 on March 3, 1968, advised that the Temple University SDS chapter continued to function as a recognized campus group as of that date. The informant advised that SDS meetings and activities were poorly attended and that the "Temple News," the university's student newspaper, was not giving SDS coverage.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PH T-1 on June 27, 1968, advised that the SDS leaders at Temple University continue to b[redacted] and [redacted] He noted that SDS activity at that time was practically non-existent at Temple.

PH T-1 on April 17, 1968, made available a pamphlet captioned "The University at War," distributed by SDS at Philadelphia during April 1968. The pamphlet claims that the University City Science Center at the University of Pennsylvania is performing research and development work in direct complicity with the American war of aggression in Vietnam. The pamphlet reflects that it was prepared by [redacted] and [redacted]

PH T-1 advised that [redacted] is affiliated with the SDS at the University of Pennsylvania, and tha[redacted] is affiliated with the SDS at Bryn Mawr [redacted] College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The above pamphlet also list[redacted] as the SDS representative at Temple University.

PH T-3 on May 9, 1968, advised that a student from Columbia University named MIKE RUDD was scheduled to appear at an SDS rally in Philadelphia at 11:30 a.m., May 9, 1968.

PH T-3 advised 1:30 p.m., May 9, 1968, that SDS held a rally at Temple University Mall on that date at 11:30 a.m., but scheduled SDS speakers failed to appear. A student group, called Committee for Action (CFA), soon took over the meeting, attended by about 200 students, and by about 11:50 a.m. led about a group of 75 to 100 students to Conwell Hall, where they demanded an audience with Temple University President, PAUL ANDERSON.

Among the demands were the following:

1. The university grant tenure to Dr. SIDNEY SIMON. SIMON has been denied tenure for reportedly refusing to grade students.

[redacted]

2. The university recognize four students who had been recommended for honors by a student-faculty committee.

3. The university discontinue all war research for the Department of Defense or other Government agencies.

The group of students remaining outside Conwell Hall broke up and returned to classes after being persuaded to do so by members of the football team, a student writer for the school newspaper, a professor, and other students. The general feeling among the student body was that the action of those inside was wrong; that the injunction should be legally tested, not violated; and that classes should continue without interference.

It appeared that SDS lost the upper hand to the CFA group and this action would seem to be entirely run by CFA.

On May 9, 1968, PH T-3 advised that the CFA had been formed by a group of students primarily to protest the action of the administration at Temple University in refusing to grant tenure to a member of the faculty who had refused to grade his students.

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

On May 9, 1968, PH T-3 advised that the SDS at Temple University consists of approximately six active members.

On May 9, 1968, PH T-3 advised that the following two individuals are leaders of the DCA at Temple University:

[redacted]

[redacted] was born May 27, 1935, at Philadelphia, Pa. He is a student at Temple University and resides at [redacted], Philadelphia, Pa. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] was born March 11, 1949, at Philadelphia, [redacted]

Pa. She is a student at Temple University and resides with her parents at [redacted], Philadelphia, Pa. [redacted]

On November 1, 1967, PH T-4 advised that [redacted] also known as [redacted] and [redacted] were members of the Student Club, Youth Section, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD).

On March 4, 1968, PH T-3 advised that the DCA at Temple University was circulating a petition protesting the action of Dr. PAUL ANDERSON, President, Temple University, who on February 29, 1968, presented the Bronze Star to a member of the class of 1971 for heroism in a Vietnam military operation. Members of the DCA and others met with Dr. ANDERSON after the presentation to present the petition opposing the presentation. [redacted] acted as spokesman for the group.

On June 27, 1968, PH T-1 and PH T-3 advised that there has been no activity or demonstration on the part of the SDS or DCA at Temple University during the past year wherein violence erupted or police action was necessary.

(1)

[redacted]

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 officers were identified as Milton Rosen, New York, President, and William Epton of New York and Mort Scheer of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer 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.

[redacted]

(1)

[redacted]

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

[redacted]

[redacted]

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

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

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

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

A third source advised in September, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, at the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

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

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]

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 8, 1968

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

~~Character~~
XXXXXXXX

Reference Philadelphia 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.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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

July 8, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
BETHLEHEM, PA.

Reported "new left" activity at Lehigh University during the past year consisted only of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) activity.

A characterization of the SDS is attached hereto.

PH T-1 on February 27, 1968, advised that [redacted] former Chairman of the SDS chapter at Lehigh University, had recently stated that SDS formally disbanded at Lehigh because SDS could not generate sufficient interest among the students.

The former leaders of SDS at Lehigh University were as follows:

[redacted]

[redacted], born December 20, 1947, at Brooklyn, N. Y., was a member of the class of 1968 at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., but graduation was doubtful because of his poor scholastic record. His major was Social Relations. He is single, and his home address is [redacted] Bayside, Queens, N. Y. His parents are [redacted] born March 23, 1913, USA, and [redacted] born December 20, 1919, USA.

[redacted]

[redacted] a white male, was born May 24, 1946, at Jersey City, N. J. His father was [redacted], a white male, age 38, born in Newark, N. J., a lawyer at Newark at that time. His mother was [redacted] white female, age 35, born in New York City. [redacted] parents then resided at [redacted] Newark, N. J.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] 0-449C-98-37-4

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
BETHLEHEM, PA.

His current home address is [redacted] Orange, N. J., and he is single.

He was graduated from Lehigh University, class of 1968, and has been accepted as a member of the Intern Teachers College for college graduates beginning June 1968 at Temple University College of Education, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a program whereby graduate students teach full-time in the Philadelphia area and attend school part-time working on a Master's Degree program. [redacted]

[redacted] born August 26, 1948, Rochester, N. Y., a member of the class of 1970, Lehigh University, home address [redacted] Irondequoit, N. Y. He is single, and his college address is [redacted] Bethlehem, Pa., and Lehigh University Post Office [redacted]

PH T-2 on October 11, 1967, advised that he learned a short time previously from [redacted], spokesman for SDS at Lehigh University, that [redacted]

"The Brown and White," student publication at Lehigh University, issue of October 10, 1967, described [redacted] Lehigh University on October 7, 1967, which was not held.

"The Brown and White," student newspaper, Lehigh University, issue of November 17, 1967, identified [redacted]

"The Brown and White," issue of December 12, 1967, contained an article captioned, "SDS Will Take Action Against Dow Chemical."

The article reflected that on December 14 and 15, 1967, Dow Chemical Company representatives would be on the

[redacted]

Lehigh University campus to interview students for prospective jobs. The article continued that [redacted] a member of SDS [redacted] The article continued that SDS' main objective against Dow is that the company produces napalm for use in Vietnam.

According to the article, [redacted] charged the Lehigh University with "colluding" with the Dow Company by allowing company representatives to conduct interviews on campus. The article stated that in a notice published by [redacted] he said that while demonstrations and protests are not greatly effective, they must still be done. According to [redacted] even though such actions are "ineffectual, we must some way say we are not part of those who allow JOHNSON to get away with murder." [redacted] notice said that protests are necessary, and that students must be willing to say no to "war capitalists recruiting on this campus."

On December 15, 1967, PH T-2 advised that [redacted] members of Lehigh University SDS, on December 14, 1967, participated in a demonstration with two other individuals outside the Placement Bureau Office of Lehigh University, where representatives from the Dow Chemical Company were interviewing Lehigh University students.

The demonstrators protested the manufacture of napalm by the Dow Chemical Company and the United States intervention in Vietnam. The demonstrators received very little attention, and there were no incidents.

PH T-2 on June 10, 1968, advised that during the past year there were no SDS sponsored activities or demonstrations on the campus at Lehigh University wherein violence erupted or police action was necessary.

(1)

[redacted]

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

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]

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 8, 1968

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
BETHLEHEM, PA.

~~Character~~

Reference Philadelphia 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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 8, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY,
LEWISBURG, PA.

The only reported "new left" activity at Bucknell University within the past year has been that of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

A characterization of SDS is attached hereto.

PH T-1 on March 18, 1968, advised that SDS was an officially recognized organization at Bucknell University, and he estimated that approximately 20 to 30 Bucknell students attend SDS meetings at various places on and off campus. PH T-1 knew of no official membership list of the Bucknell University chapter of SDS.

As will be set forth below, [redacted] is the only known SDS leader at Bucknell.

The following is background information concerning [redacted]

[redacted] s a white male, date of birth September 25, 1947, place unknown, [redacted] His home address is [redacted] estfield, N. J. His local address is [redacted] Lewisburg, Pa. [redacted] parents are [redacted] Westfield, N. J., [redacted], Merck Company, Rahway, N. J.; and [redacted] same address. [redacted] is a member of the class of 1969, majoring in mathematics. He has a 2.2 average in a possible 4.0 grading system.

PH T-1 on March 18, 1968, advised that as of that date [redacted] of the SDS at Bucknell University. PH T-1 said that [redacted] was rather outspoken of his views opposing the Vietnam war and noted that [redacted] said he would go to jail rather than serve as a member of

ENCLOSURE 100-449695-54-4

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY,
LEWISBURG, PA.

United States Armed Forces in Vietnam.

On December 19, 1967, PH T-1 furnished the following information:

At 10:00 a.m., on December 18, 1967, four U. S. Marine Corps recruiters arrived at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., and set up recruiting activities in rooms on the third floor of the Carnegie Building located on campus.

Shortly after their arrival, student members of SDS, Bucknell University, and Bucknell faculty members gathered in the hall outside the recruiting interview rooms and picketed by walking around the hall. Some members of the group, expressing their opposition to the Vietnam War and the presence of U. S. Marine Corps recruiters on campus, attempted to engage members of the recruiting team in conversation. The picketing continued throughout the day on December 18, 1967, with the number of pickets ranging from about 10 to 25, including faculty members.

No attempt was made by the group to interfere with recruiting activities or anyone reporting for interview with the recruiters.

Recruiting activities continued at the same location on December 19, 1967, and about the same number of SDS and faculty members picketed in the hall outside the interview rooms. Some of the group carried signs on campus outside the Carnegie Building opposing the Vietnam War, and the presence of Marine recruiters on campus. None of the pickets carried signs inside the building.

The recruiting team concluded their activities at 12:45 p.m., on December 19, 1967, and according to the source were expected to return on December 20, 1967.

On December 20, 1967, the source advised he had learned U. S. Marine Corps recruiting activities at Bucknell had been concluded on December 19, 1967, and recruiters were not scheduled to return to the campus on that date.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY,
LEWISBURG, PA.

He advised that [redacted] of SDS; faculty members [redacted], were identified among the members of the picketing group.

There have been no reported SDS sponsored activities or demonstrations during the past year wherein violence erupted or police action was taken.

(1)

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

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.

FD-23 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 8, 1968

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY---
BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY,
LEWISBURG, PA.

~~Character~~

Reference Philadelphia 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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
July 8, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY ---
FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE,
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA

New Left activity at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., during the past year has been limited to that of the Students For a Democratic Society (SDS).

A characterization of SDS is attached hereto.

On November 9, 1967, [redacted] advised that there was then a chapter of SDS on the Franklin and Marshall campus.

The "New Left Notes," self-described in its masthead as being published weekly by SDS, issue of January 8, 1968, page 2, contains an article captioned "New Chapters." Included therein was Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

[redacted] on November 9, 1967, advised that the leaders of SDS at Franklin and Marshall College were [redacted] The following is background information concerning these individuals:

[redacted]

[redacted], a white male, was born on April 3, 1949 (place not known. He is a student, class of 1970, at Franklin and Marshall College, home residence [redacted] Ridley Park, Pa.

100-449648-34-4

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY ---
FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE,
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA

[redacted] on March 19, 1968, advised that [redacted] is the son of [redacted] Ridley Park, Pa., who is active in Veterans For Peace in Vietnam.

"The Evening Bulletin," a newspaper of general circulation, Philadelphia, Pa., issue of [redacted] Two Star Edition, page 3, contains an article concerning [redacted] Ridley Park, Pa., wherein [redacted] was quoted as saying that [redacted] the Philadelphia Veterans and Reservists for Peace in Vietnam and a veteran of 43 months' service in the United States Navy in World War II.

[redacted]

[redacted], a white male, was born September 5, 1947, at Bronx, N. Y. He is a student at Franklin and Marshall College and a member of the class of 1969. His home residence is [redacted] Baltimore, Md.

On December 8, 1967, [redacted] advised that the SDS was inactive at Franklin and Marshall College.

On June 12, 1968, [redacted] advised that the SDS at Franklin and Marshall College continued to be inactive.

[redacted] further advised on June 12, 1968, that there have been no SDS-sponsored demonstrations on the Franklin and Marshall College campus within the past year.

(1)

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY ---
FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE,
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA

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.

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
July 8, 1968

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY --- HAVERFORD COLLEGE, HAVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA/BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

The New Left activity at the above two colleges has consisted of the formation of a joint Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) chapter.

A characterization of the SDS is attached hereto.

The "Haverford News," Haverford College student newspaper, issue of March 8, 1968, claimed in an article that thirty students had joined the newly-established Haverford/Bryn Mawr chapter of SDS, and that twelve of the thirty had also joined the national SDS organization.

The "New Left Notes," self-identified in its masthead as the weekly publication of the SDS, volume three, issue of April 8, 1968, page three, contains an article captioned "Minutes of the National Council, March 28-31, 1968, Lexington, Ky." This article reflects that there was a new SDS chapter at Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Pa., and that Haverford/Bryn Mawr had pledged $75.00 in three weeks.

Confidential Informant PH T-1, on April 1 and 3, 1968, advised that a National Council Meeting of the SDS was held at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., March 28-31, 1968. At the Plenary Session held on March 29, 1968, recognition was given to several newly chartered SDS chapters, among which was the SDS chapter at Bryn Mawr College.

[redacted]

100-449698-37-4

[redacted]

EW LEFT ACTIVITY --- HAVERFORD COLLEGE,
AVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA/BRYN MAWR COLLEGE,
RYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

Confidential Informant PH T-2, on May 21, 1968, advised that SDS was a recognized student organization at Haverford College. This source further stated that SDS activity at Haverford College was limited, and that most of it was in conjunction with SDS activities at Bryn Mawr College.

Confidential Informant PH T-2 also noted that HAVERFORD is an all-male college and Bryn Mawr is an all-female college; that the colleges are neighbors and conduct many activities jointly.

As set forth hereinafter, the following individuals have been identified as the leaders of the Haverford/Bryn Mawr SDS chapter:

[redacted]

[redacted] also known as [redacted] was born on September 25, 1946, at Philadelphia, Pa. He graduated from Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., in May, 1968, being awarded a B.A. Degree with a major in Philosophy. He resides with his parents at [redacted] Havertown, Pa. He is described as a [redacted]

Background information is not available at this time, other than that he was a member of the 1968 graduating class of Haverford College.

[redacted]

FD-323 (Rev. 11-20-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
July 8, 1968

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY --- HAVERFORD COLLEGE, HAVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA/ BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

Character

Reference Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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

Confidential Informant PH T-2 is in a position to furnish reliable information.

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
July 8, 1968

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY ---
VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY,
VILLANOVA, PENNSYLVANIA

New Left activity at Villanova University has consisted of an attempt to establish a Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) chapter there.

A characterization of the SDS is attached hereto.

As set forth hereinafter, the following individuals have been identified with SDS at Villanova University:

[redacted]

[redacted] was born September 21, 1947, at New York, N. Y. His family home is at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa. He is currently residing at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa. He is unemployed. He is described as [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] also known as [redacted] was born August 8, 1947, at Baltimore, Md. His legal residence is [redacted] Baltimore, Md. He is a student at Villanova University, Villanova, Pa. His school address is [redacted] Delurcy Hall, Villanova University. He is described as a [redacted]

[redacted]

100-449698-37-1

[redacted]

EW LEFT ACTIVITY ---
ILLANOVA UNIVERSITY,
ILLANOVA, PENNSYLVANIA

Confidential Informant PH T-1, on April 17, 1968, advised that the SDS at Philadelphia had prepared a pamphlet, "The University At War," which claimed that the University City Science Center at the University of Pennsylvania was performing research and development work in direct complicity with the American war of aggression in Vietnam. This pamphlet was distributed by the SDS in Philadelphia during April, 1968, [redacted]

Confidential Informant PH T-1, on May 21, 1968, advised that [redacted] had been trying to form an SDS chapter at Villanova University with no success. The only SDS member at Villanova then known to the informant was [redacted]

Confidential [redacted] PH T-1, on January 22, 1968, advised that [redacted] was then a leader and activist in the Philadelphia Anti-Draft Union.

The "Sunday Bulletin," the Sunday edition of the Philadelphia daily newspaper, dated [redacted]

A characterization of PADU is attached hereto.

Confidential Informant PH T-1, on June 27, 1968, advised the SDS has been unsuccessful in setting up an operative chapter at Villanova University, and the chapter there exists only as a "paper organization."

Confidential Informant PH T-1 further advised on June 27, 1968, that there have been no SDS-sponsored demonstrations on the Villanova campus.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY ---
VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY,
VILLANOVA, PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA ANTI-DRAFT UNION (PADU)

On November 20, 1967, a source advised that the PADU is a draft-counseling and anti-Vietnam activity of Students for A Democratic Society (SDS), formed in Philadelphia as a result of specific instructions outlined at the SDS Convention in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in June, 1967, ordering that draft resistance unions be formed throughout the United States. Its headquarters are located in a storefront at 1515 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and its leaders and active workers live in a communal arrangement in a three-story row house at [redacted], Philadelphia, Pa.

On June 27, 1968, the same source advised that PADU is no longer operative.

[redacted]

(2)

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY ---
VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY,
VILLANOVA, PENNSYLVANIA

[redacted]

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

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]

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

July 8, 1968

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY ---
VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY,
VILLANOVA, PENNSYLVANIA

Character

Reference Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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

52

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

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/12/68

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49929)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet to all offices, 5/23/68.

Enclosed herewith is one xerox copy each of the following news items:

[redacted]

Relet requested detailed information concerning certain aspects of New Left action which could be used to expose the New Left Movement.

1. False Allegations of Police Brutality

There have been no incidents involving student-police encounters followed by charges of police brutality in this area.

2. Immorality 100-449698-37-3

Enclosure #1, listed above, graphically illustrates the mood, temperament, actions and living conditions of certain members of the New Left. It notes, for example, that the leaders share living quarters at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., where "thirty persons often spend the night... sleeping on the floor or on torn, bottomless couches."

ENCLOSURE REC-18

2 - Bureau (Enc-3) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-49929)
EES/vmm
(3)

17 JUN 14 1968

INT. SEC.

51 JUN 17 1968

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

Enclosures 2 and 3 report the arrest of 8 persons at the Rodman Street address on narcotics charges. The combination of the three articles reveals the true nature of the New Left leaders.

PHILADELPHIA ANTI-DRAFT UNION (PADU)

On November 20, 1967, [redacted] (reliable) advised that the PADU is a draft-counseling and anti-Vietnam activity of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), formed in Philadelphia as a result of specific instructions outlined at the SDS Convention in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in June, 1967, ordering that draft resistance unions be formed throughout the United States. Its headquarters are located in a storefront at 1515 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and its leaders and active workers live in a communal arrangement in a three-story row house at 1531 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

3. Action by College Administrators

By airtel, 6/10/68, under the caption of "Students For a Democratic Society, IS-SDS," Philadelphia furnished to the Bureau 20 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Students For a Democratic Society (SDS), Pennsylvania State University." The LHM, composed entirely of extracts from the student newspaper at Penn State University, is illustrative of firm action by the university officials.

There are no other outstanding examples of disruptive action by militant minority elements wherein college administrative action played an important role.

Additional data concerning instant matter will be promptly furnished to the Bureau on a continuing basis as it is received.

The deadline of 6/1/68 has been met in connection with Bureau letter of 5/10/68 in the Counter-Intelligence Program. The remaining four surveys are in process at the present time and every effort will be made to meet the deadlines in a quality consistent with Bureau standards. This office has had substantial activity by the New Left coupled with relatively thorough coverage.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/29/68

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49929) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to all offices 5/10/68.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of a cartoon which appeared in the 5/7/68 issue of "The Temple News."

The disruption of the "New Left" through counter-intelligence activities poses problems which have not been previously present in this phase of our work. Whereas the Communist Party and similar subversive groups have hidden their indiscretions and generally shunned publicity, the New Left groups have flaunted their arrogance, immorality, lack of respect for law and order, and thrived on publicity. Communal living quarters for unmarried male and female members of the New Left have been publicized as a badge of "free-thinking" individualism. Adherence to principles of Marxism has been freely acknowledged. Members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) have openly admitted their affiliations and their adherence to anarchistic aims.

Publicity and public exposure of the New Left, however, can still be used effectively to thwart the growth of those organized groups such as SDS. It will be recalled that it was through such measures that we contained the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) and exposed it as a tool of the Communist Party.

As noted in referenced Bureau letter, we must seize upon every opportunity to capitalize upon organizational and personal conflicts of the New Left leaders. The creation of factionalism is a potent weapon which must not be overlooked. No overall plan can be projected for the use of factionalism since its use depends upon circumstances at any one given time. Its effective use depends upon timely, keen analysis of information obtained through investigation and from our sources.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-49929)

ENCLOSURE

REC-105 100-449698-37-1

MCT

6 MAY 31 1968

ES:PSM

56 JUN 3 1968

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

A most potent weapon not to be overlooked is the use of ridicule. In the past its use has been primarily restricted against individuals through cartoons and anonymous letters. Consideration should be given to greater use of this technique to discredit the entire New Left movement. An example is the cartoon attached which appeared in the "Temple University News," student newspaper at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. Photographs of student "sit-ins," such as that which occurred at Columbia University, with appropriate captions, such as "Give to the College of your Choice," could be prepared and anonymously circulated among appropriate legislators, prominent alumni members, and others.

Specifically, in Philadelphia, the main target for counterintelligence under this program will be the SDS. There are no Key Activists in the Philadelphia Division territory as of the date of this letter. No specific recommendations are being made at this time; however, the following avenues of action are open and under consideration for future use:

1. Cooperative news media representatives have been used in the past. Reliability and discreetness have been proven. Recommendations for specific action will include necessary assurances that the Bureau's interest will be protected.

2. Philadelphia has used cartoons to ridicule leaders of the CP. It is felt this method has the most potential for obtaining our goals. Under consideration is a proposal that a series of cartoons be prepared and that the anarchistic aims of the New Left be emphasized by labeling them "Mobocracy." It is apparent that "Mob" action is repugnant to the majority of college students and other serious-minded youth. Methods of distributing such cartoons can be done anonymously or through established sources in each Division.

3. Philadelphia has established contacts with the Catholic War Veterans (CWV). Through these contacts it was possible to prepare a series of leaflets exposing the DCA which were printed and published by the CWV on a national basis. It is felt similar arrangements can be made for the CWV to issue a pamphlet exposing the SDS. Such a project would require the assistance of the Bureau and Chicago, the Office of Origin in the SDS case.

4. A leading member of the CP youth was neutralized when the Philadelphia Office publicized his homosexual activity. Weaknesses and deficiencies of individual members of the New Left should be used by us to neutralize them. Anonymous letters to the parents of individual members of the New Left might very well serve the purpose, neutralizing them through parental discipline.

Although the foregoing is not intended to be all-inclusive, it represents the basic approach of the Philadelphia Division to this new program. Appropriate Special Agent personnel have been alerted to this program. Recommendations for specific counterintelligence action will be submitted to the Bureau by separate letter.

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

"I have in my hand a list of 200 names of people who don't advocate the violent overthrow of our government!"

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

p. 4-"The Temple University News" Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 5/7/63
Edition: Vol.XLVII No.102
Author:
Editor: Arlene Holtz
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Phil

☐ Being Investigated

100-448696-58-37-1

~~Enc. 4x 1 9~~

NOT RECORDED